The Victoria History of the Counties of England
EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE
VOLUME VII
This History is issued to Subscribers only by Constable & Company Limited
and printed by W. H. Smith & Son
London
INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY
THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER
EDITED BY WILLIAM FARRER, D.LITT., AND J. BROWNBILL, M.A.
VOLUME SEVEN

LONDON
CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED
1912
## CONTENTS OF VOLUME SEVEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedication</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Illustrations</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Maps</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Note</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn Hundred (continuation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitton (Part of)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribchester</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounderness Hundred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lytham</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poulton-le-Fylde</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bispham</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster (Part of)</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michael-on-Wyre</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garstang</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to Volumes VI and VII</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrigenda</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General descriptions and manorial descents by W. Farrer, D.Litt., and J. Brownbill, M.A.
Architectural descriptions by F. H. Chertham.
Heraldic drawings and blazon by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A.
## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster Castle</td>
<td>Frontispiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitton: Cross of St. Paulinus on the Fells, Aighton</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonyhurst: Principal Front</td>
<td>full-page plate, facing 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonyhurst: First and Ground Floor Plans in 1808</td>
<td>facing 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonyhurst: South Front</td>
<td>full-page plate, facing 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonyhurst: The Quadrangle</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonyhurst: Gateway Tower</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shireburne Almshouses</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping Church from the South</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nave looking East</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Font</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesketh End: South Front</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornley with Wheatley: Thornley Hall</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribchester Church: Plan</td>
<td>full-page plate, facing 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribchester Church: from the South-east</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribchester Church: The Nave looking East</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutton Hall: South Front</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gateway</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stidd Chapel: Plan</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stidd Chapel: from the North</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stidd Chapel: Nave and Chancel</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stidd Chapel: South Doorway</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preton: South Prospect in 1728</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church c. 1829</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Church from the South-east</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishergate with Town Hall in distance</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris Free Library, Market Place</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsargh and Brockholes: Red Scar, North-west Front</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-east Front</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dining-room</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Brockholes</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Brockholes</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsargh and Brockholes: Broughton Church: Plan before 1823</td>
<td>full-page plate, facing 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the North-west</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton Cross</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myerscough Lodge: Inscribed Stone over Stable Door</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham Church from the North-west</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton with Salwick: Lund Church, Roman Altar used as Font</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Singleton : Mains Hall ........................................... 186
Goomargh : Bulsnape Hall ........................................ 194
       " Ashes, Old Doorway .................................... 202
       " Inglewhite Village ..................................... 198
       " Hospital .................................................. 202
       " Church : Plan ............................................ 206
       " " from the South-west ................................. 208
       " " The Nave looking East ............................... 202
Whittingham : Chingle Hall, Bridge over Moat .............. 206
       " Dun Cow Rib Farm .................................... 185

Lytham Hall ...................................................... 115
       " Church from the South-east ......................... 226
Poulton-le-Fylde : Stocks and Cross ......................... 244
Bispham Church : Norman Doorway ............................ 244
Preesall with Hackinsall : Parrox Hall, North Front ...... 258
       " " " " The Hall ............................................ 258
       " " " Hackinsall Hall ..................................... 260
St. Michael-on-Wyre Church from the North-east .......... 262
       " " " Plan .................................................. 262
Upper Rawcliffe : St. Michael's Village .................... 268
Great Eccleston : Raikes Road ................................ 277
Woodplumpton Church : Plan ................................ 289
       " " " from the South-east ................................. 290
       " " " The Nave looking East ............................... 290
Garstang Church : Plan .......................................... 294
       " " " from the North-east ................................. 294
       " " " The Nave looking East ............................... 294
Nateby : Bowers House ........................................ 310
Kirkland : Churchtown Cross ................................ 320
Barnacre with Bonds : Greenhalgh Castle ................... 328
Caughton Hall .................................................. 328

LIST OF MAPS

Index Map to Chipping, Leagram, Aighton and Ribchester .... 21
       " " Hundred of Amounderness ............................. 68
       " " Parish of Preston ....................................... 72
       " " Parishes of Kirkham and Lytham .................... 143
       " " " " Poulton and Bispham ............................... 220
       " " " " Chapelry of Stalmine .............................. 252
       " " " Parish of St. Michael-on-Wyre ...................... 261
       " " " " Garstang ............................................ 292
EDITORIAL NOTE

The Editors desire to acknowledge the assistance and information given by the Rev. S. E. Collinson, Mr. E. Dickson, Mr. J. T. Fair, Mr. W. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, D.L., J.P., Mr. Joseph Gillow, Mr. D. Howsin, Mr. A. Jobling, the Rev. J. Keating, Dr. J. A. Laycock, Mr. E. A. Le Gendre Starkie, J.P., the Rev. E. T. Millard, the Rev. B. Nightingale, M.A., Mr. James Openshaw, M.A., the Rev. J. F. H. Parker, Mr. W. Parker, Captain C. B. Petre, the Rev. D. Schofield, Mr. W. W. Simpson, J.P., Mr. R. Trappes-Lomax, J.P., and Miss Weld, also the Town Clerks of Blackpool and Preston and the Librarian of Preston.

They also wish to tender their thanks to Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., for revising the heraldry.

For illustrations and information regarding the architecture of the county the Editors are indebted to Sir George F. Toulmin, M.P., the Editor and Proprietors of 'Country Life' (for photographs of Shireburne Almshouses and Stonyhurst Gateway Tower), the Society of Antiquaries, Messrs. Austin & Paley, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J., Mr. W. Ellison Fenwicke, and Mr. T. Harrison Myres.
A HISTORY OF

LANCASHIRE
TOPOGRAPHY
THE HUNDRED OF BLACKBURN

(MITTON (PART OF)

AIGHTON, BAILEY AND CHAIGLEY

Acton, Dom. Bk.; Aighton, 1274; Aighton, modern. Occasionally an H was prefixed, e.g. Hacton, 1235.

Bailegh, 1257; Bayley, 1284; Bayleye, 1291.

Cheydesleigh, 1216; Chaygeslegh, 1331; Chaddesleigh, 1346; Chageley, c. 1440.

This composite township is bounded on the north and east by the Hodder, which separates it from Yorkshire, in which county is situated the greater part of the parish of Mitton. On the south the Ribble is the boundary. The dominant physical feature is Longridge Fell, projecting eastward into the township a little north of the centre. Its highest point, 1,149 ft., lies just within the border. From the ridge the ground falls rapidly to the north and east, and more gently to the south, many outlying spurs breaking the surface into hills and cloughs, the latter often watered by rapid brooks, formerly supplying motive power to numerous bobbin mills. Trees are abundant, and along the Hodder are many beautiful views.

Aighton and Bailey lie to the south of the Fell, to the east and west respectively, being parted by Dean Brook, while Chaigley or Chaigiege occupies the north-east slope. Stonyhurst, which as the residence of the lords of the manor has for centuries been the dominant house in the township, lies near the centre of Aighton, with Winkley or Winckley to the south-east, in the corner formed by the confluence of Hodder and Ribble, and Woodfields to the north-east. Hurst Green, the principal hamlet, is about a mile south-west of Stonyhurst. Chilsley Green is to the north, under the Fell; near it are the Shireburne almshouses. Morton House lies to the east, while Crawshaw and Hudd Lee are near the western border.

In Chaigley, Chadwell and Chapel House are central, the houses known as the hall and the manor lying to the east and Wedacre to the west.

The principal road is that from Longridge to Mitton and Clitheroe, through the southern part of the township. The portion of this road from Hurst Green to the lower Hodder bridge was made by McAdam in 1826, being one of the first attempts to apply his system. The new Hodder bridge, of three arches, was built at the same time; the old one, still standing a few yards to the south, was provided by Sir Richard Shireburne in 1562. There is no bridge across the Ribble, but a ferry is maintained to Hacking on the south bank. The older road from Longridge is higher up, passing through Chilsley Green and Stonyhurst, but this is now little used. North of the Fell is another important road, from Chipping and Thornton to Clitheroe, crossing the Hodder by the higher bridge.

The area of the township is 6,300¼ acres,1 Aighton measuring 2,867 acres, Bailey 1,418¼ and Chaigley 2,015. A detached part of Aighton called Lennox’s Farm was in 1883 transferred to Dutton, within which township it lay.2 In 1901 the population numbered 1,310.

Aighton was in 1066 in the hundred of Amounderness and apparently in the parish of Preston; its double transference to the hundred of Blackburn and to the parish of Mitton was no doubt a consequence of the early grants to the Lacy and Mitton families respectively, as narrated below.

To the ancient ‘fifteenth’ 38s. was contributed, when the hundred in all paid £37 1s. 7d.,3 and to the county lay a proportionate sum.

The township is now governed by a parish council.

1 Two fields near the hall are called Great and Little Stonyhurst.
2 J. Gerard, Stonyhurst Coll. 124.
3 Ibid. 57. Sir Richard provided the stone and paid £70 to the mason. In the appended note is a statement by the rector of Mitton in 1331 that the bridge over the Hodder—probably a wooden one—was frequently broken down, the river being liable to floods.
4 An aqueduct carries the Blackburn Corporation water-pipes across the river, but there is no public footway by it.
5 The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 6,329 acres, including 108 of inland water.
6 Transferred under the Divided Parishes Act, 1882. The land is at the north end of Dutton. The farm may have taken its name from a Lynale, related to the old lords of Ribbesford. A Thomas Lenox had land in 1524; see below.
7 Gregory, Fragmenta (ed. Harland), 19.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Tumuli at Winkley 10 are supposed to mark the scene of some ancient struggle for the passage of the river, but the chief historical event is the stay of Cromwell at Stonyhurst on two occasions in August 1648. 11 The Jacobite rising of 1715 caused some excitement. In Chaigley there are remains of a barracks in which soldiers were then stationed in order to quell the country. 12

Apart from the Shireburns the most distinguished native was Henry Holden, D.D., a Roman Catholic divine born in 1596 at Chaigley. He took part in the controversies of the time, and was himself suspected of Jansenism, unjustly as it appears. He lived abroad for the most part and became vicar-general of Paris. He died in 1662. 13

In 1856, apart from agriculture, the industries were hand-loom weaving of cotton, wood-bobbin making, lime burning and stone quarrying. 14 At present little corn is grown, the land being mostly pasture; the areas are thus returned for Aighton, Bailey and Bowland with Leagram: arable land, 32 acres; permanent grass, 7,626; woods and plantations, 614. 15 Oxen seem to have been used as draught animals down to recent times. 16

The deer park at Stonyhurst existed till 1855. 17 There are remains of a number of ancient crosses. 18 At Aighton there seems to have been a St. Michael's Well. 19 In Chaigley is St. Chad's Well.

In 1086 AIGHTON, assessed as one MANORS plough-land, was recorded among the king's manors in Amounderness which twenty years earlier had been held by Earl Tostig as appurtenant to Preston, and after him by Roger of Poitou. 20 Afterwards it belonged, for a time at least, to Warine Bussel, one of Roger's knights and ancestor of the lords of Penwortham. Again coming into the king's hands, it was in 1102 given by Henry I to Robert de Lacy, and from that time onward formed part of the great fee or honor of Clitheroe. 21

Robert immediately bestowed Aighton, together with Great Mitton and other manors, upon Ralph le Rous, who was to hold them by the service of half a knight's fee. 22 This grant was between 1125 and 1141 confirmed by Hubert de Lacy, who in his charter styled Ralph 'my brother.' Ralph was ancestor of the Mitton family, who retained possession for some 150 years, though there is little to record of their tenure. 23 In 1204 Stephen de Hamerton claimed a plough-land in Aighton against Hugh de Mitton, but released his right in 1208 on receiving 14 marks from Hugh. 24 Ralph son of Robert de Mitton in 1235 secured from Jordan de Whestley the acknowledgement of his title to half an oxgang of land in Aighton, 25 and seven years later Ralph was holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Aighton, &c., being part of the dower of the Countess of Lincoln. 26 He was party to various suits in 1246 respecting tenements in Aighton, 27 and his widow Margery was claiming dower in certain lands there as late as 1291. 28

Before 1300 Aighton was either sold or reverted to the Earl of Lincoln as lord of Clitheroe, or else a mere manor had been created in favour of Margaret de Holland, whose second husband Robert de Hepthale held the earl the eighth part of a knight's fee there. 29 Robert granted his manor of Aighton with various lands to Ralph son of Sir Ralph de Mitton for life. 30 It appears that Ralph de Mitton held some lordship in Aighton as early as 1276; 31 in 1284 he claimed a tenement there against Anabil widow of

10 Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xii, 30; xiii, 27.
11 Cromwell and his force, hastening to meet the Duke of Hamilton, on 16 Aug. 1 came at night to Mr. Shireburne's house called Stonyhurst, about Hodder Water, where the general lodged that night, and his army encamped within the wood. Had council of war been that night in which it was concluded to fight the duke if he abode 5. War in Lancs. (Chet. Soc.) ii. 62. After his victory of the Scots he again stayed at Stonyhurst for a night; ibid. 67.
12 There are several allusions to it in Cromwell's Letters (ed. Carlyle, 65, 74). He crossed the Hodder probably by the old higher bridge (predecessor of the present one) at which point a council of war was held; Gerard, op. cit. 62. The second stay was probably on 24 Aug.
16 Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1836), iii, 370.
17 Statistics from Bk. of Agric. (1905).
18 Gerard, op. cit. 98. 19 Ibid. 86. 20 Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xviii. 30-4. There are eight ancient crosses named and several modern ones. The oldest, perhaps, is that known as St. Paulinus' Cross, of peculiar form; it is placed at Kemple End, high up on the Fell.
21 Aighton, Cross of St. Paulinus on the Fell, Aighton
22 Ibid. 84.
25 Ibid. 60.
27 He successfully resisted a claim for an acre of wood put forward by Obert de Daniscoles, while Vitalis de Hope withdrew a claim against him; Ansel R. 184, m. 1, 31.
28 De Banco R. 90, m. 98. 29 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i. 319. For Margaret de Holland see the accounts of Bolton and Cheyley and Final Conc. ii, 80.
30 Norden MSS. iii, A 3, m. 60. 31 Ansel R. 405, m. 30.
blackburn hundred
mitton (part of)

the shireburne family

see also toine burne, saultburne

jordan de mitton and was in 1295 called to warrant lands. in 1304 ralph gave his manor of aighton, bailey and chaigley to margery widow of ralph de hephale and received it from her for life. margaret afterwards married adam banastre, who in 1311 was recorded as holding of the earl of lincoln a plough

land in aighton by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee and 2 rent of 9d. in 1313-14 the lords of the aighton were adam de aighton, margaret then his wife, and denise widow of ralph de mitton.

john son of richard son of henry de clitheroe in 1334 claimed common of turbary in aighton against margaret widow of adam banastre and similar claims were put forward by others against her in conjunction with (her son) john son of ralph de hephale, denise widow of ralph de mitton and bernard son of thomas de gressingham. after margaret's death her manors were divided among her daughters—alice wife of ralph de shireburne, agnes wife (1) of henry de lea and (2) of ralph de hephale, but apparently childless, joan wife of thomas (or robert) de arderne, who left a son, thomas, and katherine wife of john de harrington.

the heirs of margaret banastre held aighton in 1346-55.

robert de shireburne appears to have acquired as owner or tenant the shares of his sisters-in-law, so becoming lord of the whole manor. there are, however, occasional traces of the other lordships, for a fourth part of the manor of aighton was included in the horncliffe estate in 1333.

in july 1352, when john son of hugo de hacking claimed two messuages, lands, and rents, in aighton against william de yarrowdale, the defendant called the representatives of margaret banastre to warrant him—viz. alice widow of robert de shireburne, john de harrington, the elder and his wife katherine and thomas de arderne (son of joan). of these john de harrington of farleton, in right of his wife, in 1359 had a rent of 60s. from tenements in aighton held for life by john de bailey and the harrington interest in the manor continued to be recognized in thequisitions of the family and their successors the mounteagles until 1576, when sir richard shireburne compounded with lord mounteagle for the 60s. rent which had till then been paid.

in 1409 thomas de chamber son and heir of elizabeth daughter and heir of joan daughter and heir of sir thomas de arderne released to john de bailey and robert de townesley all his title in the fourth part of the manor of aighton with lands, &c., formerly belonging to sir thomas.

the shireburne family had the manor of hambleton in amounderness from the early part of the 13th century. robert son of john de shireburne occurs in 1292, and later became senechal of clitheroe, being so described in the attestations of charters. in 1313 he was pardoned for his share in the execution or murder of piers gaveston, having been an adherent of the earl of lancaster, and about 1326 he was made a knight. he received from margaret widow of adam banastre in 1326 her manor of aighton, and two years later, in conjunction with alice his wife, granted a fourth part of the manor of aighton, bailey and chaigley to their son robert. sir robert and alice his wife were living in 1338, but alice was a widow in 1342; she held in 1353 granted to sir john tempest and katherine his wife a copyhold in certain of her lands.

sir robert appears to have been succeeded by his son sir john de shireburne, who fought at crecy and calais; but another son, william, had half the manor of aighton in 1349, and in 1351 john boteler and others were charged with abducting ismania wife of william de shireburne. sir john

37 assise r. 1268, m. 12.
38 Ibid. 406, m. 32 d.
39 kerken, loc. cit, robert de shireburne, witness to margaret's charter.
39 de lay inq. (chot. soc.), 17. at the same time john de daniscoles held 20 acres in daniscoles, paying 6s. rent; ibid. 18.
40 assise r. 424, m. 7 d. adam banastre

41See the account of cresty.
42 flod. alis, iii, 88. they appear to have been john de harrington, thomas de arderne and john de bailey.
43 as in the inq. p.m. of john de bailey cited later.
44 final conc. ii, 80.
45 duchy of lanc. assise r., 2, m. v.
46 inq. p.m. 36 edw. iii, pt. i, no. 99.
47 pal. of lanc. feet of f. bdls. 28, m. 59; and the shireburne abstract bk. at leagram hall. this book gives notes of two payments in the time of henry v and later.
48 dep. keeper's rep. xxiii, app. 10.
49 see the account of that township, cresty, &c. john de shireburne occurs in 1362 (final conc. i, 436); john and eva his wife in 1381; de bailey r. 43, m. 7.
50 assise r. 408, m. 99.
51 exp. dods. mss. exist, fol. 378.
52 palgrave, parl. writs.
53 at the beginning of that year he was accused of knighthood to whitsunwise; ibid.
54 Kerken MSS. ii, iii, no. 64.
55 Ibid. 97. robert son of ralph de shireburne in 1331 'paid in his claim' in a settlement of the manors; final conc. ii, 81.
56 Sir john had a wife margaret, who afterwards married william de dunsfield and was living in 1391; final conc. iii, 36.
57 Kerken MSS. iii, ii, no. 66; the seal bears a lion rampant. robert de shireburne and william his brother are mentioned in 1353 coram rege r. 294, m. 42. 58 assise r. 414, m. 2. ismania may have been a widow then, as she was in 1354, when claiming dower in hambleton.
59 duchy of lanc. assise r. 3, m. ii.
left two sons Robert and Richard; the former was in 1349 married to Emma daughter of Sir William de Plumpton, but must have died shortly afterwards, for in 1351, on being betrothed to Alice, sister of Emma, Richard was described as son of Sir John de Shireburne and heir-apparent of Alice widow of Sir Robert de Shireburne. Sir Richard de Bailey, who was otherwise also granted the manor of Aighton lately belonging to his uncle William. He died in or before 1370, when his widow Alice claimed the custody of his son Richard. Of this son nothing further is known, and his sisters Joan and Margaret succeeded, the latter becoming sole heiress. Margaret was by 1377 married to Richard son of John de Bailey, and her son adopted Shireburne as his surname.

John de Bailey, ancestor of the later Shireburne or Shireburne family, was seated at STONYHURST. This was the name of some land in Aighton granted before 1209 by Hugh son of Jordan de Mitton to Ellis son of Alexander de Winkley, who obtained a confirmation from Hugh's son Robert. The new owner probably took Stonyhurst for a surname, several of the family attesting local charters. About 1290 Henry de Wath and Margaret his wife granted to Walter son of Jordan de Bailey the lands in Stonyhurst which they had acquired from Thomas Loucks of Stonyhurst; a fine of 1292 appears to be in confirmation of it. John son of Walter de Bailey made in 1323 an exchange of lands in Aighton with William de Winkley, and acquired other lands there in 1330 and later. He in 1349 obtained a moiety of the manor from William de Shireburne, and this was settled upon him and his male issue in 1361. John son of Walter de Bailey was still living in 1370 and 1371, being probably the John de Bailey the elder who attested a deed in the latter year. He is said to have died in 1372. John son of John de Bailey appears in 1364 as making a feoffment of lands in Dutton received from John son of Walter de Bailey, but he acquires lands in Stonyhurst in 1367 and 1376, while in 1372 he obtained licence for an oratory at Stonyhurst. At his death in 1391 John de Bailey held the Shireburne manor of Aighton, either as trustee for his grandson Richard or by purchase. One fourth part was said to be held of the Duke of Lancaster in chief, another fourth by knight's service, another of Sir Nicholas de Harrington by a rent of 60s. and the other of the heirs of Sir Thomas de Arderne by 63s. 4d. a year. Sir Nicholas de Harrington was the guardian of Richard de Bailey and Agnes his wife. Mabel the widow of John in 1403 demised her dower lands in Aighton to Richard son and heir of Richard son and heir of John de Bailey. In 1414 the same Richard held a fourth part of the manor of Sir Thomas de Arderne, 'rendering 4 marks a year to John de Bailey, which yearly rent, together with the reversion of the said fourth part, &c., the aforesaid John lately had of the gift and grant of William Mountford and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of the said Sir Thomas.' Richard was knight of the shire in 1420, and died in 1441 holding the manor of Aighton of the king as Earl of Lincoln in socage; with manors and lands elsewhere, as in Hambleton, Poulton, Freckleton, Longton, Chorley and Bolton-le-Moors. By his will he provided for the inclosing of St. Nicholas' chapel in Mitton Church, to which Agnes his widow, who died in 1445, was also a benefactor. His son Richard as appears from his monumental inscription, died before 11 days before him, so that

---

61 Kuerden MSS. ii. fol. 260.
62 Ibid. iii. A. 3. no. 68.
63 Ibid. no. 71; the seal shows six foxes in chase charged on escutcheons.
64 De Banco R. 444, m. 20; the defendant was Robert son of William de Clifton, the other defendant was John Boteler, and in 1373 released her right to dower in Aighton formerly belonging to William son of Sir Robert de Bailey; Kuerden MSS. i. & ii. A. 70.
65 Dods. MSS. ellis. fol. 101; an indeniture between Sir John Boteler and John de Bailey.
66 Stonyhurst Coll. D.; the bounds, which at several points were indicated by oak trees, began at a link-truck in the Stonyway by the arable land in Stonyhurst, went east to Tharivcar, then north to a strip of land round Ellis' houses, and by it to Stony Brook, running west then south and east to the starting-point.
67 Robert de Hepbale, seigneur of Blackburnshire, was one of the witnesses.

Jordao de Bailey is named in 1357; Lanc. Lex. & Extents, 1. 204. Jordao son of Jordan de Bailey was plaintiff in 1345; Assize R. 408, m. 4.

Amice wife of Jordao de Bailey, William de Edisforde and Margaret her wife were in 1312 defendants to a claim by Thomas de Bradhurst and his wife in right of his wife Agnes De Banco R. 195, m. 155; 199. m. 60.

Final Conc. i. 1767 a message, 8 acres of land, 40c.

70 Townley MS. D, no. 644.
71 Christians widow of William Pye of Clecheror and daughter of Adam son of Roger de Clecheror in 1330 released to him the Aighton lands of Richard son of William de Edisforde; deed cited in Doxby MS. 130, R. 7, m. 5. In 1346 John de Bailey claimed messuages and land in Aighton against Adam son of Henry Harrison of Aighton, and appears as plaintiff or defendant two years later; De Banco R. 348, m. 194. 354. 83; 355. m. 124.
72 Kuerden MSS. iii. A, 5, no. 65–6. In the same year, as stated in the text, Sir Richard de Shireburne granted a moiety of the manor to Richard son of John son of Walter de Bailey, Jordao de Bailey chaplain and Ralph son of Robert de Bailey; ibid. no. 72.
73 Add. MS. 32107, no. 888, 872.
74 Ibid. no. 658.
75 Gerard, Stonyhurst Coll. 44. The seal of John de Bailey, 1365, bore an eagle displayed; Townley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.); 563.
76 Kuerden MSS. ii. fol. 260.
77 Final Conc. ii. 1713 from Adam son of John de Blackburn and Alice his wife.
78 DD, no. 670; Adam de Winkley granted a toft, &c., adjoining Stonyhurst to John son of John de Bailey in exchange for three plats of land and wood called the Fight, Hodderford ridding and the Holker, to be held in fee Winkley. The seal bore an eagle displayed.
79 Gerard, op. cit. 45.
80 Lancs. Lex. & P. m. (Chet. Soc.), 144.

The last-named rent is probably an error for 531. 4d., i.e. 4 marks. John Bailey in 1391 made provision for the singling of 300 masses for his soul and the souls of his parents, &c., by one or more honest chaplains within two years; Add. MS. 31305, m. 195.

81 Final Conc. iii. 38.
82 Kuerden MSS. iii. A, 3, no. 59.
83 Ibid. no. 74. See note 46 above. Bailey was wrong in 1357 to grant the manor of Stonyhurst to Sir John de Bailey, &c., in 1314.
84 Pink and Beaver, Parl. Regis. of Lanc. i. In 1423 he acquired from Richard son of William de Aldbinge lands at Winkley which had in 1331 been granted by John de Riddings to his brother William to be held of the chief lords by a rent of 7½d.; Add. MS. 31305, no. 1028, 1136. The Shireburne seal appeared to a feoffment of the manor of Wiswell in 1423 bears quarterly 2 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, as eagle displayed; Kuerden MSS. iii. A, 3, no. 76. Richard Shireburne and Agnes his wife in 1421 obtained the pope's licence for a portable altar; Cal. Papal Letters, vii. 330.
85 Lancs. Rec. Reg. p.m. no. 30; 31; the clear annual value of the manor in Aighton was £10.
86 Tich. Ebor. (Surtees Soc.), ii. 75. The bequest reads: "Also I will that a close be made hereabout at the said altar of St. Nicholas upon my cost." He bequeathed vestments, &c., for the priest; a priest and a miss were sung at a new oratory in the chapel.
87 Ibid. ii. 105.
88 Whitaker, Warden's, li. 493, referring to Harl. MS. 805, fol. 99d.
the heir was a grandson named Robert, son of the younger Richard by his wife Alice Hamerton, and only six years of age. Little is recorded of Robert's fifty years' tenure of the manor. He died in 1542 holding Aighton of Sir Edward Stanley, successor of Harrington, by the rent of 60s.; various other manors and lands. Provision had been made in 1489 for Thomas and Roger, younger sons, and in 1491 for Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, who was to marry Hugh grandson of Robert. The heir was Robert's son Sir Richard Shireburne, then thirty years of age. He died in 1513 holding the manor as before, and leaving a son Hugh, thirty years of age, to inherit. Hugh's son Thomas of full age succeeded in 1528, but did not long continue, dying in 1535-6, during his term of office as sheriff. Richard the son and heir of Thomas was said to be ten years old at his father's death. He held the manor for nearly sixty years, and for most of the rest of the sixteenth century. He in 1544 he was made a knight during the invasion of Scotland in that year, Edinburgh being captured. He was a member of the Parliaments of Mary's time, but not later; nor was he ever sheriff. Religion probably kept him from these employments after 1559, for such as he was he favoured Roman Catholicism. Towards the end of his life, about 1591, it was reported to the queen's ministers that Sir Richard and his family were recusants and do not go to church, or if they do, stop their ears with wool lest they hear; that he kept priests and Mass for his own use; that one brought to express his wife when ill; relieves Richard Starrett, who is conversant with Dr. Allen and other Jesuits and is suspected to be a Jesuit, and for that reason he put Roger Starrett out of the book for payment of this subsidy; that he says he could apprehend massing priests but will disturb no man for his conscience; that he threatens revenge, with death, against those that preferred the articles against him; that he has several times, from 1585 to 1588, laid upon the inhabitants of Lancashire too high taxes for soldiers, and kept the money in his hands and refuses to account for it; that he has been cited before a court by martial law unless they collect the sums so taxed; that he retains sundry sums due to people on the end of the last lottery; that he threatened vengeance on Simon Haydock, who refused to sell him lands at Chorley, if he continued in his lieutenanty; that he has been guilty of incest and adultery; and has never lent the queen money by privy seal, though worth more than £1,000 a year. He was at one time a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission of the North, the object of which was to exterminate Roman Catholicism. He was a member of the commission of peace in Bowland, a deputy-lieutenant of the county and the Earl of Derby's lieutenant of the Isle of Man. He married Maud Bold, and had several children by her, as well as illegitimate offspring by various mistresses; one of these he married immediately after his wife's death in 1588. Though involved in a great number of lawsuits he prospered, adding much to the family wealth; he rebuilt the Shireburne aisle in Mitton Church, and began a new hall at Stonyhurst, which his son continued.

Sir Richard's will of 1594 holding the manors of Aighton, Wiswott, Dulton, Carleton, Hambleton, Longton, Bisham, Norcross and Whittingham; a moiety of the manor of Chorley, a

99 In 1422 an agreement was made by which Richard son of Richard Shireburne was to marry Maud daughter of Lawrence Hamerton; Towneley MS. III. no. 101.
100 Sir John Boteler in 1447 released to Robert Shireburne the younger all right in the manor of Standenfield, Chet (Lib., 145). In 1467 a covenant was made that 'as honest secular priest should celebrate mass four times a week at South Holden for a sum of 8s. 6d.' for persons deceased; Foley, Reg. S. J. vi, 401, from the Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Leagram.
101 Duchi of Lanc., Inq. p.m. iv, no. 93; the tenure of the manor of Aighton seems to be imperfectly recorded.
102 A papal dispensation for the marriage of Richard Shireburne to Joan Longton was granted in 1472; Test. Eccl. iii, 341.
103 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46.
104 His will (1478) is recorded.
105 Hugh Shireburne was accused of adultery in 1515; Whalley Act Bk. (Chet. Soc.), 55, 66.
106 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 65; the tenure of the Aighton was recorded as 'of the king as of his esdorm of Lincoln' in socage by a rent of 9d. Dower was given to the deceased widow of Hugh Shireburne; ibid. viii, no. 37. For the administration of his estate see Add. Momm. vi, 143.
107 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 131 the manor of Aighton was held of the king as Earl of Lincoln, a rent of 9d., being due for castle ward. In addition to the manors and lands in his possession Thomas Shireburne had the reversion of others held for life by his uncle Roger Shireburne in Carleton, &c.; by Richard Shireburne in Wisswell, &c.; by Thomas bastard son of Richard in Leyland, &c.; and by Robert son of Hugh Shireburne in Aighton.
108 In 1529-30 Thomas Shireburne was also accused of poaching in the forest of Cayneland; C. D. Sheburne, Family of Shireburne, 25.
109 P.R.O. Lib. 75.
110 For personal reasons, this case has been underseated.
111 Special licence of entry was granted him in 1544; Dep. Keeper's Rep. v, 322; App. 559. He was married at Farnworth in Widenes on 26 Oct. 1559, but his wife's name is not given; Reg. Metcalfe, Bks of Knights, 76.
112 In 1553, for the county; Nov. 1554, Preston; 1555, Liverpool; 1557-8, Preston; Pink and Benson, op. cit. 63, 143, 181, 144.
113 He may be the 'Master Shireburne' of George Mar's story who was at Lathom when this Protestant preacher was examined there by the Earl of Derby in 1554. He did not argue with Mar's, professing himself ignorant of the Scriptures, but lamented that 'a well-favoured young man and one that might have made good a soldier had so foolishly cast himself away, sticking so hard to such foolish opinions'; Foxe, Act and Monum. (Cambridge), viii, 34, 143.
114 Cal. S. P. Dom. 1542-4, p. 159.
115 Richard Starrett was a confidential servant of Cardinal Allen's in 1583; Keen, Douay Diary, 193. About 1593 he left England and began his studies for the priesthood; Foley, Reg. S. J. vi, 194.
116 He was said to use his position to be 'an intelligence to the Papists of Lancashire'; Gibson, Lydiate Hall, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. ccxl. Dodsworth is given as authority for the assertion that Elizabeth winked at his recusancy.
117 M.i. at Mitton; Whistaker, Crewe ed., Marsh, Family of Shireburne, 97.
118 A pedigree was recorded in 1567; Vipul. (Chet. Soc.), 58. The second wife was Isobel Wood. For the wills of Sir Richard Shireburne and his sons see Cheshire Counties (Chet. Soc.), 167; Willis (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 179.
119 Sir Richard's portrait in oils and several other family pictures are preserved at Leagram Hall; Sheburne, op. cit. 35. See Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 212 (Paradise in Aightly); iii, 51 (Dinane in Aighton), 103 (Cheigley), &c.
120 The fines show a large number of purchases made by him in the Aighton district; for instance, in 1566 he purchased two messages, &c., in Aighton and Hambleton from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; 1 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bd., 16, m. 15. Lands in Aighton were held by Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in 1523, but the tenure was unknown; Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 16. A good example is given of his keeping 'the forester, that like a Grimshaw of Clayton is recorded in Add. MS. 32105, no. 872.
121 A settlement was made in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bd., 41, m. 199.
122 Whistaker, Crewe, quoting Dods MSS. v, 441. Sir Richard in his will desired to be buried in Aighton church; the same expression occurs in his son Richard's will, 1627.
123 Gerard, op. cit. 53-4.
fourth part of that of Bolton-le-Moors; the hundred, bailliwack and view of frankpledge of Leylandshire; with messuages, lands, &c., in Aighton, Chaslesly and Bailey and some thirty other townships; fisheries in the Ribble, Hodder, Douglas and Wyre; also the manor of Wiggleworth and other estates in Yorkshire. He was born thirty-seven years of age on succeeding. He was captain of the Isle of Man for fifteen years, and in 1596 obtained from the Crown a lease of the barony of Bangor Sabell in Dalby there, which lease was renewed to his descendants. Perhaps more compliant in religion than his father, he acted as sheriff in 1613-14. A pedigree was recorded about the same time. He added to the family estates and died in 1628, leaving as heir his son Richard, thirty-seven years of age, the eldest son Henry having died before his father.

Richard Shireburne, though lax in his religion at one time, was prepared to suffer for it when he came into his inheritance, and in 1632 compounded for the two-thirds of the estates liable to sequestration for his recusancy by an annual payment of £48 3s. 4d.

He took the king’s side in the Civil War, and on his monument is described as ‘an eminent sufferer for his loyal fidelity to King Charles I’ (see “4”) and he is remembered as a martyr.

His estates were of course sequestered by the Parliament, and at last his sufferings broke his spirit, for there is evidence that he recovered possession by renouncing his religion. He lived to see the Restoration, dying in 1667. A pedigree was recorded in 1664.

His son Richard, founder of the Shireburne Almshouses and other charities, was under suspicion at the time of the Oates Plot. He, his wife Isabel and his sons Richard and Nicholas were indicted as recusants in 1678, while Stonyhurst was denounced as the centre of ‘a damnable Jesuit plot.’ An account of it was published in 1679 by Robert Borlon, one of Lord Shaftesbury’s agents, under the title of The Papists’ Bloody Oath of Secrecy. He had been sent down to search the house, and ‘in the chamber of the chaplain . . . he found a copy of the constitutions of the common fund for the Lancashire secular clergy, a charity still existing for the relief of insane and decayed members. This document, written in Latin, dated 28 February 1675, and bearing the names of the members and officers, was denounced as a plot ‘for the destruction of his most sacred Majesty and the Protestant religion.’ The document was written in Latin, dated 28 February 1675, and bearing the names of the members and officers, was denounced as a plot ‘for the destruction of his most sacred Majesty and the Protestant religion.’

At the Revolution Richard Shireburne was arrested as loyal to James II, and died in prison at Manchester in 1689. His elder son Richard, who had been created a baronet in 1685-6, was succeeded by the younger son Nicholas, who had been created a baronet in 1685-6. A settlement of Aighton and other manors was made by him on succeeding. Sir Nicholas remained faithful to the Stuarts and was accused of complicity in the alleged Lancashire Plot in 1685.

He was probably too infant to take part in the rising of 1715, and was not even charged as an accomplice, though in November, in readiness for the Jacobite incursion, a supper party at Stonyhurst spent the night in casting bullets and next morning took with them four of his coach horses, with guns and pistols. He carried out his father’s charitable designs by building almshouses and in other ways; but his plans for improving the hall were checked by the sudden death of his only son Richard in 1702. His other child Mary in 1709 married Thomas the eighth Duke of Norfolk. Sir Nicholas registered his estates as a ‘Papist’ in 1717, the annual value being set down as £1,150. He died in the same year, and his daughter recorded his character as ‘a man of
great humanity, sympathy and concern for the good of mankind... He particularly set his neighbour-hood a-spinning of Jersey wool and provided a man to comb the wool and a woman who taught them to spin, whom he kept in his house and allotted several rooms he had in one of the courts of Stonyhurst for them to work in, and the neighbours came to spin accordingly... from April 1699 to August 1701. When they had all learnt he gave the nearest neighbour each a pound or half a pound of wool ready for spinning, and, wheel to set up for themselves; which did hands of good to that north side of Ribble in Lancaster.126

The Duchess of Norfolk occasionally resided at Stonyhurst in her husband's lifetime, and it became her home in her widowhood, 1732 to 1754.127 She held the estates in fee simple and bequeathed them to the next-of-kin, the issue of her aunt Elizabeth, sister of Sir Nicholas, who had married William Weld of Lulworth in Dorset. Their grandson, Edward Weld, who died in 1761, became lord of Aighton, but did not reside there,128 and his son Thomas Weld, who died in 1783, was lord of land around it to the Jesuits of the Æge Academy,129 the successor of St. Omers, founded in 1592; and they established the school there. Thomas Weld had been a pupil of the college while it was stationed at Bruges, 1762 to 1773, and had the satisfaction of seeing his old school beginning to prosper in the place he had given; he died suddenly at Stonyhurst 1 August 1810, having travelled thither to be present at the opening of new buildings.130 His son Thomas Weld, left a widow, was ordained priest in 1841 and died in 1850. He sold considerable parts of the Aighton estates and died in 1837.131 His trustees and heir sold the manor of Aighton to the college in 1841, subject to a rent-charge of £6 for the poor of Leagram.132 The college also acquired various parts of the estates as they were sold.

126 Whitaker, History of Adlington, 1897, ii, 494-5. Sir Nicholas and his lady helped the poor by the following charities, used to give 'on All Souls' Day a considerable deal of money to the poor; Lady Shireburne serving them with her own hands in the hospital.

The 'Stonyhurst Rock Hunt,' an old ballad naming Sir Nicholas, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Peak and others, is printed in N. and Q. (Ser. 1), x, 503.


127 A settlement of the manors of Aighton, Belley, Chalgley, Dutton, Warr, well, Carleton, Hambleton, Leagram and Ribchester, with other Shireburne estates, was made in 1733, between the Duke of Norfolk and Mary his wife; Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 284, m. 81. In 1737 there was a recovery by Mary Dowager Duchess of Norfolk; Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 544, m. 15. An estate map of 1733 showing the Shireburne lands at that time is now at Stonyhurst.

The Duchess married her brother the Hon. Peregrine Widdrington, a Jacobite who was 'out' in 1715; G.E.C. Com. Peerage, 1751, 175, 362.

128 For the latter descents see Burke, Commoners, i, 198-9 and Landed Gentry.

129 Thomas Weld in 1777 was tenant of the hundred of Leyland; the manors of Aighton, Baith and Chalgley, Chiswick, Longton, Great Carleton, Hambleton, Dutton, Ribchester, Wiswell, Howst and Stidd; the advowson of Mitton; leases of 14 lands of Lanc. Plea R. 625, m. 10 d. 16, 40 (recovery).

130 He afterwards gave Hodder Place and lands there. A formal deed of gift was executed in 1803. See Gerard, op. cit. 59, 91, 115, 136.

131 It appears that Mr. Weld had in 1772 offered it to Bishop William Walton for a residence, on condition that the Jesuit chaplain should remain, but the offer was declined. Afterwards in 1793 he would have given it to the English students expelled from Douay by the French Revolution, again on condition that the Jesuits should have charge; Gillow, Bibl. Dic. of Eng. Cath. 177.

132 Gerard, op. cit. 176.

133 Ibid. 177 (there is a portrait, ibid. 92); Dict. Nat. Biog. He had a daughter Mary Lucy, who married Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. His brothers were Joseph Weld of Lulworth and George Weld of Leagram.

134 End. Char. Rep. for Whalley (White-

wel, 1902), p. 3.

135 Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1), iii, 321; the dependency on Clitheroe was still recognized.

136 Information of Fr. J. Keating.

In 1836 courts for Aighton and Chasigley were held by Cardinal Weld,133 and the Aighton manor court continued to be held down to 1900 by the rector of Stonyhurst and the college trustees.134

Situated on the lower slope of Longridge Fell 'the turrets of princely STONYHURST'135 rise amid a pleasantly wooded country. Of the house136 that existed prior to the time of Sir Richard Shireburne no portion now remains except a few fragments, hereafter referred to, which have been preserved. There is enough left remaining, however, in old prints and from other sources to give some idea of the mediaeval mansion, the principal part of which seems to have stood somewhere about the north-east corner of the present quadrangle. On this site there were standing well into the 19th century a number of quaint and ancient buildings137 which when taken down revealed traces of a structure said to have been of late 14th or early 15th-century date.138 The destruction of the buildings known as the old infirmary, or Sparrow's Hall,134 on the north side of the quadrangle in 1856 to be bought by the monks was thought to be traces of the chapel of a sanatorium, built by the Jesuits,139 including some carved oak spandrels similar in style to those in the roof of Mitton Church, which date from the late years of the reign of Edward III,140 and in a further demolition in the kitchen court in 1861 a portion of an old window with moulded oak Mullions, said to have been of late 14th-century date, which had been hidden by an 18th-century structure put up in front of it, was discovered.

These fragments, though revealing very little as to the size or appearance of the mediaeval house, seem to indicate that a building of some importance occupied part of the present site some 200 years or more before the present building was begun by Sir Richard Shireburne. To these buildings, whatever they were like, Hugh Shireburne, the grandfather of the Elizabethan builder, seems to have made considerable additions about the year 1523, some

139 Grindon, Lancs. 207, 331.

140 In the following account of Stony-

hurst Hall we have been made of the Rev. John Gerard's Stonyhurst College Century Reg. 1894, and also of the articles by Mr. J. W. S. C. in the Stonyhurst Mag. 1885. The editors also wish to put on record their thanks to the authorities at the college for information and help most kindly given.

141 Gerard, op. cit. 47.

142 One of these relics is still to be seen, though removed from its original position, in the shape of a round-headed stone doorway, through which was the passage from the house to the back premises... It is now (1894) in the inner dairy; ibid. 48.

143 Sparrow's Hall (so called after Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Weld's steward, who resided there) was externally a building of later and uncertain but probably 16th-century date, of little or no archi-

tectural interest.

144 When the ceiling was pulled down an oaken roof was laid bare, the spandrels of every panel being carved with roses. At one end of the duchess' room was a recess... an eye-witness of the demolition printed in the Stonyhurst Mag. i, 286. All these spandrels have disappeared, except one, which, however, is not carved with roses; Stonyhurst Mag. (1885), 101.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

portions of which, at the east end of the old south front, stood until 1807 and others till as late as 1811. The portion taken down in 1807 was entirely of wood and plaster, but had been refaced in the 18th century with stone and sash windows introduced. Standing to the south-east of the Elizabethan house, its north side fronted what is now the kitchen court, and the other fragments of the older house occurring on the north and north-east side of the present quadrangle suggest that the whole of the pre-Elizabethan mansion occupied a site more or less covered to-day by the buildings, the quadrangle and the kitchen yard. The minstrels' gallery at the bottom of the great hall, now the boys' refectory, constructed in 1857 out of timber from Hugh Shireburne's buildings bears the inscription in black-letter characters 'Quam je suis Hugo Sherburn Armig. me fieri fecit Ao. Dni. MCCCCXXIII. Et sicut fuit sic fat,' 111 and the external walling of Sparrow's Hall, already referred to, may have been Hugh Shireburne's work. Built into it were a number of carved stones which are supposed to have come from Whalley Abbey, but if this were so it would place the erection of the front after Hugh Shireburne's death in 1528. The most interesting of these was a two corbel angels bearing shields with the emblems of the Passion and above them an inscription 'Sicut super solutum et operis Factum est hoc capellum anno . . .', not, however, in its original situation, as the walls were misplaced.112 There were also five stones in this part of the building carved with devices, two of which were evidently the arms of the Lacy, the founders and patrons of Whalley Abbey, viz. a lion rampant, which was their family cognizance, and three garbs which they bore as Costables of Chester.113

The exact date when Sir Richard Shireburne commenced rebuilding the house is not known, though it is pretty certain that it was somewhere about the year 1590. In his will dated 1593 Sir Richard leaves to his eldest son 'all his iron to build with, that he may finish the buildings therewith now already begun, also his lead provided to cover his house now in building at Stonyhurst, so that he may cover the same as it will go, and also all his building stone and wrought timber at Stonyhurst.' 114 At his death in the following year the walls of practically the whole of the Elizabethan part of the house were probably not far from completion, at any rate as far as the great drawing-room at the south-east corner, beginning from the gateway tower. The plaster chimney-piece in that room, which is now destroyed, bore the date 1596 together with the initials of Sir Richard and his son. 'If this room was ready for the plaster work in 1596 it looks as if the building had well progressed at Sir Richard's death in 1594,' 115 and there is the further evidence of a stone, now in the great hall, the original date on which was probably over the fireplace there when the room was first built, that another portion of the mansion was completed three years later.116 The building of the new house may have started a few years before 1590, but the evidence of the masons' marks shows that a very large number of workmen were employed and the progress of the work would be therefore rapid.117

The new mansion as conceived, and as partly carried out, by Sir Richard Shireburne, as he appears to have been, was probably the central quadrangle measuring about 81 ft. by 90 ft., the sides facing approximately south-west, north-east, south-east and north-west 118; but in the present description the south-west or entrance front, following the custom at Stonyhurst, is termed the west side, and the south-east and old garden front the south side. The design is one of considerable merit and of much regularity both in plan and elevation, and if completed would have been one of the finest examples of early Renaissance architecture in the country. As it is, the building consists of Sir Richard's house, which is more especially the great entrance tower on the west front and the south and east sides of the quadrangle, are exceedingly good specimens of late 16th-century work, and merit far more attention than has yet been paid to them by writers on English domestic architecture.

The building seems to have begun at the entrance tower and continued along the west side of the quadrangle southwards, followed by the south and east wings as far as a point on the east side opposite to where it began, no doubt there aborting against some of the older buildings already mentioned, others of which may have been demolished to make way for it. A considerable portion of the house (probably the whole of that built about seventy years before), however, was left standing to the east of the south wing, and the north side of the quadrangle was partly occupied, as has already stated, by older buildings. No doubt Sir Richard originally intended them to make way for his completed quadrangular mansion, but the contractors may reason the building was not finished according to what is supposed to have been the original plan, and the whole of the north wing and the northern ends of the east and west wings remained unbuilt. The gate-house tower, therefore, stood detached on its north side for something like 250 years, and is so shown in all old drawings and prints of Stonyhurst.

The plan of the building here reproduced is taken from one dated 1694,119 but whether this is a copy of...

111 Father Gerard also mentions another piece of woodwork which bore the inscription 'Factam est hoc opus per Hug. Sherburn Arm. A. Dni. sexto.' From this it would appear that Hugh Shireburne began building operations of some description as soon as he succeeded to the property.

112 Stonyhurst Mag. (1885), 100-1, where a sketch of the angle corbels is given. They are now, together with the inscription, built into the walls on the east side of the quadrangle. The inscription is very similar to that of Hugh Shireburne already mentioned. The form 'capellam' is unusual.

113 Ibid. 100.
114 Quoted ibid. 37.
115 Ibid.
116 It bears the arms of Shireburne and the date 1596. Probably the great hall was completed about this time.

117 The Rev. C. S. Beauchler has discussed very fully the question of the masons' marks at Stonyhurst (ibid. 70-7), and has noted the marks of over sixty men. There were probably more, many no doubt have been lost, and some of the walling is very weather-worn and other parts are hidden or have been destroyed. Father Beauchler assumes, therefore, that Sir Richard started his work with fully fifty masons and increased this number to perhaps seventy as the work progressed. The evidence of the marks goes to show that the whole of the building was executed at one time. Families of sixty-one marks are given ibid. 35. The 'new choir' built by Sir Richard at Mitten Church bears the marks of six men, five of which correspond with marks at Stonyhurst.

118 Strictly speaking the entrance front is W.S.W., but all side of the house facing the corresponding points.

119 The copy of this plan at Leagram Hall bears the name and date, 'Mr. Dudell 1604,' but Father Gerard has pointed out
Mitton: Stonyhurst, in 1808
(From a water-colour drawing by J. Buckler)

Mitton: Stonyhurst: South Front
(From an old print)
made in Sir Nicholas Shireburne’s time of an older plan showing the building as originally projected, or whether it is that of Sir Nicholas’ own hands. The completion of the unfinished mansion, is uncertain. There is unfortunately no scale attached to the plan, and the dimensions of the actual building do not fit it exactly in every respect; but generally speaking it is correct as far as the existing buildings are concerned, the positions of doors and windows being rightly shown.164

This plan, whatever its original date, is of great interest as showing the completed plan of the house as intended, at any rate, in the 17th century. In what is certainly the original part of the plan the great hall occupies the larger part of the east wing, with the das at the south end flanked by large bay windows, and the south wing contained the long gallery. Between these two principal rooms, and forming a south-east projecting wing, was the great withdrawing-room, which had a large bay window facing the east. These rooms are all on the first floor, the bottom story following the early type and being cut up into a number of small rooms, the purpose of which can now only be conjectured. The great hall was entered from its east or inner courtyard by a wide stone staircase opposite the entrance gateway, and the entrance itself seems to have been originally approached by a rather steep incline by which carriages and horses entered the courtyard 165.

The south end of the west wing seems to have been occupied by the chapel, which went up two stories, and in the angle between which and the narrow south wing was a picturesque projecting bay, with a small room on each floor and a circular stone staircase. A corresponding but smaller projection in the opposite angle carried up above the parapet seems to have contained a flue or ventilating shaft. The south or garden elevation was therefore very well broken up, and with the older buildings of Hugh Shireburne at its east end presented a very picturesque appearance. It is of course now hidden by the later school buildings which have been erected in front of it, and the whole of its eastern end destroyed. The kitchen and offices of the Elizabethan house would doubtless be located in the older buildings, the new mansion terminating at the north-east at the screens of the great hall or a little beyond. The north wing as shown in the plan of 1694 was intended to be more than double the width of the south or long gallery wing, and is shown divided down its south side with five passage rooms on the first floor on the south side and a large central staircase with two rooms on each side on the north. This part of the plan has more the appearance of a late 17th-century design for the completion of the Elizabethan structure than of an original 16th-century project, though no positive conclusion can easily be arrived at.

After Sir Richard Shireburne’s death his son continued and completed the building as far as it had then gone, the work apparently not being finished till about the year 1606. It was thus, and remained till the 17th century, a ‘half-house,’ 166 the completion of the quadrangle on something like the plan originally intended only having been finally carried out in 1856.168 The buildings as completed by Richard Shireburne the son remained as he had left them at his death in 1628 till nearly the close of the century, when Sir Nicholas Shireburne began the laying out of the grounds and that embellishment of the fabric which has given it some of its most characteristic features. The great avenue leading up to the west front, with its ponds or canals on either side, together with the gardens and grounds, were in course of formation in 1666, and some buildings were erected on the north side of what is now the kitchen court in 1701.169 Sir Nicholas, if not exactly a great builder, was lavish in his expenditure on the house and gardens, and he is said to have resolved to complete the mansion. The idea may have been abandoned soon after the death of his son in 1702. He did not, however, cease ‘improving’ the house, as in 1703–4 he paved the quadrangle and refashioned the staircase on its east side leading to the great hall in a grander manner. The steps were adorned with lions and figures of eagles and the doorway at the top with his helm and crest. He also paved the great hall with white marble, put his escutcheon over the fireplace, and erected the doorway at the south side of the quadrangle at the bottom of the bay window. But perhaps the most notable piece of his work was the erection of the tall cupolas on the tops of the two staircase turrets, on the east side of the gateway tower. These were added in 1712. They are covered with domes of oak bricks and surmounted by lead eagles.170 The gardens came

---

164 The present steps to the west entrance seem to be a later insertion. Sir Nicholas, when he constructed the ponds and gardens on the south side of the house, moved large masses of soil, which may have been used in altering the level of the ground on the west side. See Stonyhurst Mag. (1885), 59.

165 That date, with the arms of James I, was formerly on the main staircase in the tower.

166 Cromwell is said to have described Stonyhurst as ‘the finest half-house he had ever seen.’

167 The conjecture that Thomas Holt of York was the ‘architect’ of Stonyhurst seems to be based on the assumption that Holt was also the architect of the schools at Oxford and of Merton and Wadham Colleges, and also on the statement of Gwilt (Emp. of Archit. 414) that he was ‘the first to introduce the east and west orders in series above each other.’ Holt, however, was reported in the University of Oxford as aged forty in 1618 (see Dict. Nat. Bogs), which would make him about twelve years old when the work at Stonyhurst was in progress. Apart from this, if Holt’s claim to be the designer of the Oxford buildings is disallowed, as it now generally is, his claim fails also at Stonyhurst.

168 The gabled building which still stands there bears this date in Roman characters, while the gateway door also bears the date 1690, but the doorway was brought to its present position from the old kennels which stood in the field to the north-west of the house; Gerras, op. cit. 74.

169 These steps remained in position till 1856, when they were taken away. They are now in the college grounds.

170 Turnes, in his drawing of Stonyhurst, using the privilege of his imagination over painting them mere in keeping with a Jesuit college, puts crosses in the place of the eagles.
right up to the house on the south side, and were in the then prevalent Dutch style, with yew hedges, flights of stone steps, labyrinths, fountains and lead statues. They were entered at the south-west corner of the building through a great iron gate,\(^\text{160}\) the stone piers of which are now in front of the west entrance. The ponds on the west side were enlarged to their present dimensions in 1706, and ‘in the centre of each a group of mythological figures formed fountains.’\(^\text{161}\) The west entrance probably took its present form at this time, the steps being then introduced and the carriageway to the quadrangle done away with. The inner or middle arch, though replacing an older one in the same position with a smaller doorway on the left-hand side, bears evidence of later date, and is most likely Sir Nicholas’s work.\(^\text{171}\)

There were in Sir Nicholas’s time, though it is not known when they were erected, large coach-houses to the north-west of the mansion, on the site of the present infirmary building.\(^\text{172}\)

As left by Sir Nicholas Shireburne the house remained till its abandonment as a residence, the only structural alteration of importance being the facing in stone, already noted, of Hugh Shireburne’s building by the Duchess of Norfolk during the time of her residence between 1732 and 1754.\(^\text{173}\) After the duchess’s death the house was abandoned, the new owners never caring to occupy it, and during the forty years between 1754 and 1794 it fell into such a state of disrepair that there were serious thoughts of taking it down altogether.\(^\text{174}\) From this fate it was saved by Thomas Weld’s action in handing over the building to the Jesuit refugees from Lübeck in 1794, and since that date the history of Stonyhurst is the history of the great public school which bears its name.

When the Jesuit Fathers arrived at Stonyhurst they found the building in parts roofless and the greater part of it uninhabitable. They immediately set about putting the house in repair, but in so doing, while preserving the building, wrought no little damage to the gardens, which had suffered less than the house itself in the lapse of years. Trees were felled, and the greater number of the lead statues melted down to provide the new roofs.\(^\text{175}\) The house, too, suffered in some degree, the long gallery being divided into two stories.

The later history of the fabric resolves itself into a mere list of the various building operations carried out by the authorities of the College. In 1796 the great hall was turned into the refectory, in 1797 the old stables on the south-west of the house were converted into a church, and two years afterwards the building known as ‘Shirk,’ which still stands between the church and the south-east wing, was erected.\(^\text{176}\) The west front was completed northward by the erection of a plain building, since removed, in 1800, and in 1809–10 the old playground front on the south side, a plain classic building, was set up, the old great drawing-room and Hugh Shireburne’s building being demolished to make space for it.\(^\text{177}\) A new church was built in 1832–5 on the site of that previously formed out of the stables, and the infirmary, on the site of the old coach-houses, was erected in 1842–4. In 1843 the present north end of the west front took the place of the building erected in 1800, and in 1856 the old pre-Shireburne buildings on the north side of the quadrangle were cleared away and the quadrangle completed on that side, Sir Nicholas Shireburne’s carved staircase being removed at the same time. Major internal alterations were effected during the middle years of the century, a new domestic chapel (now part of the library) being opened in 1857 and the Sodaity chapel in 1859. New kitchens and offices were built in 1861–2. The present college buildings, replacing the old playground front, took shape between the years 1877 and 1889, the west wing being completed first in 1879, the east wing in 1881 and the middle block in 1883. The boys’ chapel block was begun in 1884 and completed in 1888, and the Angel’s chapel block, the final block of the new college buildings, in 1889.\(^\text{180}\)

It remains to describe briefly those portions of the Elizabethan mansion which remain. Externally the west front and the elevations to the quadrangles are substantially unchanged, but the house inside has been necessarily very much altered to suit it to its present requirements. It is of three stories and built throughout of stone with ashlar facing, with mulioned and transomed windows, straight parapets and flat lead roofs. The quadrangle, as it was completed, measured 75 ft. 6 in. from west to east and 91 ft. from north to south, the former dimensions being the width of the original building between its west and east wings. The present west front is about 195 ft. in length, with the central gateway tower and end wings each projecting 7 ft. 6 in. The length of wall between the gateway and the southwest wing is 51 ft. 6 in., but the modern northern end of the front is 2 ft. longer. The three projecting blocks each measure about 30 ft. on the face. The elevation, as already stated, is one of much merit, combining picturesqueness and dignity, the large wall spaces between the windows helping materially to set off the architectural features of the gateway tower.

\(^\text{160}\) The ‘iron gates’ cost £190 and were made at Winslow, Bucks. \(^\text{161}\) For the two flower-pots, fountains, and cornishies at the iron gates, \(^\text{162}\) ibid. 70. The water for the fountains was brought from Longridge Fell through wooden pipes. The gardens are said to have been designed by Beaumont, who was once in the employ of James II, and who was responsible for the gardens at Lewes Hall and a portion of those in Hampton Court; Gillow, Hayward Papers, 51.

\(^\text{163}\) Stonyhurst Mag. (1885), 35.

\(^\text{164}\) Gerard, op. cit. 72. \(^\text{165}\) This part of the house then became known as the Duchess’s Rooms.


\(^\text{167}\) Father Chas. Wright, the procurator, who was in charge of the repirations, is described as having been ‘not a man of artistic or aesthetic taste.’ He laid hands on any materials he could and when demonstrated with replied, ‘Stuff and nonsense! I want the money’; Gruggen and Keating, ibid. 54.

\(^\text{168}\) The building is described as ‘an extremely ugly but very useful piece of debased Renaissance’; Keating, ibid. (1909), 14. It was called Shirk, ‘as the celebrated residence of the Hapsburgs was called in the middle ages’; Gruggen and Keating, op. cit. 6.

\(^\text{171}\) Parts of the walls of the old southeast wing (demolished in 1808) were, however, utilized in the new building.

\(^\text{172}\) Designed by Chas. R. Buckler. It is on the first floor and measures 61 ft. by 21 ft. 6 in.

\(^\text{173}\) The old south front of 1809–10 was 100 ft. in length, the centre and two wings being each 100 ft. The new front measures 356 ft. in a straight line, the end wings projecting each 100 ft., forming a courtyard open on the south side. The middle block is 280 ft. long and each of the side wings 140 ft. The style of the building is modelled on that of the Elizabethan mansion, with two towers with cupolas each with at the top, st. Nicholas’s work’; Gruggen and Keating, op. cit. 6.

\(^\text{175}\) The site of the old stables was taken up by the school buildings.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE
The tower is of four stories, divided by entablatures and with a round-headed archway flanked by coupled Doric columns on the ground floors, and a moulded and transomed window of four lights on each of the floors above flanked by square Corinthian columns. The composed order, the whole crowned by an embattled parapet. The detail is refined and ornament sparingly used; the columns are set well back from the angle and are fluted. On the ground floor stage there is a middle string lintel with the impost moulding of the arch and with the hood moulds of the windows on either side, and the spandrels of the arch are occupied by circular medallions containing heads. There is no key-stone to the arch, but over the cornice is set the escutcheon of Sir Nicholas Shireburne with helm, crest, mantling and motto, the arms being those of Shireburne quartering Bailey. The entrance to the quadrangle is by a passage-way 18 ft. 3 in. wide, with an inner or middle doorway, and doors on either side leading to the house. The inner archway to the quadrangle is flanked by octagonal staircase turrets rising above the lines of the parapet and crowned with the tall 17th-century cupolas erected by Sir Nicholas Shireburne. From whatever point of view the building is seen these cupolas now form its most distinctive feature, and though differing in style from the early work harmonize very well with it and materially help the composition by giving it height. The first-floor windows throughout both to the west and former south fronts and to the quadrangle, with the exception of those to the great hall, are tall openings divided by double transoms and of three or more lights, those of the ground and second floors being low and without transoms. All the windows have hood moulds.

The west wall of the south-west wing was originally unpierced its full height, and was sometimes known as the Blind Tower. The effect of this externally on the west elevation was unusual, but some time in the 18th century the present 14th-century pointed window, which was brought from the ruins of Bailey chapel in the neighbourhood, was inserted. The four upper windows above were inserted in modern times, the upper pair in 1888.

To the quadrangle the old elevations are somewhat similar in character to those already described. The removal of the curved steps on the east side has deprived the courtyard of one of its most distinctive features, but the view from the entrance towards the south-east corner, embracing the great bay of the hall and the smaller and more elegant one to the long gallery, is one of much picturesque ness. Both bays go up the full height of the house, but that to the long gallery appears to be of later date and probably belongs to the early years of the 17th century. It is very refined in detail, with pilasters at the angles, and is further distinguished from the rest of the buildings round the quadrangle by the still later pedimented doorway inserted by Sir Nicholas Shireburne and bearing his cypher. There are four built-up doorways on the south side of the quadrangle and a fifth, different in character and referred to later, in the south-west corner. The lead down pipes were set up by Sir Nicholas in 1694 and bear his cypher together with the eagle's and unicorn's head crest, and various shields of arms on the ears.

The location of the chief apartments has already been mentioned. The great hall 60 ft. long by 27 ft. in breadth and 19 ft. 6 in. high. It was extended northwards in 1856–7 to its present length of 90 ft., but the other dimensions remain unaltered. It is lit by a range of moulded windows with single transom on the west side towards the quadrangle and by a bay window 15 ft. 6 in. wide by 12 ft. 6 in. deep on either side of the dais at the south end. There were originally windows on the east side to the north of the fireplace, the Mullions of which may be seen in the store rooms above the kitchens. The old fireplace opening, 11 ft. 6 in. wide, still remains in the east side, but is now used as an alcove, from which access is gained to the pantry. Above the segmental arch is the escutcheon of Sir Nicholas Shireburne carved in white marble, with helm, crest, mantling and motto, and bearing the date 1699. The minstrels' gallery at the north end has already been referred to as being constructed from timber taken from the demolished building of Hugh Shireburne. The royal arms of James I are now placed above it, and underneath is preserved an oak table on which, according to tradition, Cromwell slept on the occasion of his visit to Stonyhurst in 1648. The present white marble pavement replaced that of Sir Nicholas Shireburne in 1862. The heraldic stained glass which originally filled the windows, being much damaged, is said to have been removed in college times with a view to repair, and to have been put away and lost. The bay windows are now filled with the coats of arms of past students.

The long gallery is 88 ft. long by 18 ft. wide and 19 ft. high, and was originally lit by windows on both sides. Those on the south are now blocked by the later college buildings, the room which is used as a picture gallery and museum being lit only from the quadrangle and the west end. At the east end the gallery originally opened into the great drawing-room, which occupied the destroyed south-east wing, and was an apartment 46 ft. long from north to south and 24 ft. 6 in. in width, with a large bay window to the south-east. A door on its north side communicated with the dais of the great hall. The chimney-piece is described as having been 'a large handsome structure in stucco with the arms of Shireburne and Bailey quartered in the centre and the motto "Quat hom tu"' and on either side the same arms impaling Stourton on one side and Kighley on the other, the two wives of Richard Shireburne, Sir Richard's son and successor. The fireplace was dated 1596.

There remains the room in the south-west tower now known as the Bailey room, but probably originally the chapel. This room presents, several interesting problems and shows architectural features different from those in any other part of the building. As shown on the plan of 1694, the room measures 56 ft. in length from north to south, with a breadth at the north end of 21 ft. and 29 ft. at the south within the 'wing' proper. It was lit by a pointed window of

---

181 Cent. Rev. 54.
182 Ibid. In the Stonyhurst Mag. for 1888, pp. 92–99.
183 Father Beaucer has discussed very fully the problem of the 'Blind Tower' in the Stonyhurst Mag. for 1888, pp. 92–99. His conclusions, without necessarily being accepted, are worthy of attention and consideration.
five lights and late Perpendicular tracery at the south end, and by a smaller pointed window of three lights at the south end of the east wall.166 The northern end of the room is lit by two of the ordinary square-headed mullioned windows on the west front. There was a door at the north-east corner leading to the quadrangle, and another near the south end of the east wall leading to a small room 12 ft. by 9 ft. with a vice in its eastern side giving access to a smaller room above.167 Apart from the ecclesiastical appearance of the two pointed windows,168 the arrangement and peculiar features of the room certainly suggest that this was originally meant to be a chapel, though there are certain difficulties to be faced in accepting the conclusion, more especially Sir Richard’s reason for constructing a chapel of such importance at this time.169 The southern part of the room, that contained in the south-west wing proper, goes up two stories and was 34 ft. 6 in. in height. The northern end is of one story only 11 ft. high, the floor of the long gallery being continued from it to the west front. The two parts are divided by a lofty pointed arch, which still remains, though built up and partly hidden, which carried the south wall of the long gallery forward to the west. This arch is of two chamfered orders, dying into the wall at the springing, 3 ft. thick and 29 ft. 6 in. in height, the span being the full width of the north end of the room. The upper part of the arch, therefore, opened into the west end of the long gallery. Assuming this to have been the chapel, and the altar being below the window at the south end, we have the somewhat unusual arrangement of part of the long gallery itself being used as a tribune or gallery for the family during service, while the servants would occupy the floor below, entering from the door in the courtyard. The arch shows no sign of there ever having been a screen, but the stones cease to be smoothly faced at a point 3 ft. from the floor of the long gallery, suggesting that there was originally a balcony or gallery front of some sort in that position.169 The small room on the east side would be the sacristy, from which the vice gave access directly to the long gallery itself, and from there by a second doorway to the small chamber over. From the sacristy there was an opening 4 ft. long by 3 ft. 3 ft. high divided by mullions, which from the slant of its jambs seems to suggest it was so built as to afford a direct view of the altar. There is also an opening from the chamber above. To the north of the ‘chapel,’ and between it and the gateway tower, was a room 21 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft., which has been termed the ‘priests’ room,’ but with what evidence to support it is not very apparent. The plan of 1694 does not show any communication between the two rooms. The ‘chapel’ is now divided into two rooms below the arch, the so-called ‘sanctuary’ now forming what is known as the Bailey room, and internally, except for the pointed windows, shows no architectural features of interest.

The formation of the boys’ playground in front of the new college buildings on its south side has necessarily meant the loss of a large part of the 17th-century gardens. The playground itself, which measures 580 ft. by 300 ft., was lowered from the level of the garden terrace before the new buildings were begun.170 Such parts of the old gardens as are left retain all the original charm of clipped yew hedges and well-designed. The two pavilions erected by Sir Nicholas Shireburne are exceedingly good examples of the garden architecture of the time. They are built of stone, and measure 17 ft. square outside with walls 2 ft. thick, and square-headed barred sash windows. The roofs form a graceful curve rising from a strongly-marked cornice, and are surmounted by gabled eagers in Portland stone. Of the leaden statues which formerly adorned the grounds only three remain, one of which, supposed to represent Regulus under torture by the Carthaginians, now occupies the centre of the ‘Observatory’ pond.

The school was a great institution, formed by a distinguished history of two centuries, when it settled here, and, speedily recovering from its temporary misadventures, has added to its fame continually.169 New buildings have consequently been required, and have been added from time to time; the latest block, as above stated, was added piecemeal from 1877 to 1889. The library is a large store of books consisting of books brought over from Liège, which include a manuscript of St. John’s Gospel found in St. Cuthbert’s tomb in 1105, and not improbably transcribed by the saint himself171; also a printed book of Hours, supposed to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. The tenth Lord Arundell of Wardour, an ‘old boy,’ in 1834 left his library to the college, and Dr. John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (d. 1900), gave it a collection of early printed books. The buildings contain a large collection of paintings, old prints, medals, stuffed animals and miscellaneous curiosities.

The Observatory, in the gardens, was begun in 1838; a telescope was mounted in 1845, and in the same year the series of meteorological observations was begun. An underground chamber for magnetic observations was added in 1866. In 1865 a new room had been built for the larger telescope then mounted, and the station acquired some fame through the solar observations of Fr. Stephen Perry, who had charge of the place from 1858 to 1886.

In addition to the college buildings proper, which include the Jesuit community house, there are a school for junior boys at Hodder House, some distance away, and a seminary called St. Mary’s Hall, devoted to philosophical studies of members of the Society of Jesus.180

166 It must be remembered that the expressions ‘south,’ ‘east,’ &c., are here approximate, following the usual custom of calling the south-west front ‘west.’

167 The window now in the west wall is, of course, a later insertion, brought from elsewhere.

168 Beaudclerk, Saxonhurst Mag. (1853), 94.

169 Ibid. 97.

170 Keating, Stonyhurst (1909), 51.

171 History and description see Foyle, Res. S. J. viii, p. 266, 86; Baillie, Lancs. Dir. 1855, ii, 560; P. Fitzgerald, Saxonhurst (Illustrating the school life about 1870), and Stonyhurst Memorials (1895); A. Hewitson, Stonyhurst 1, A. Rimmer, Stonyhurst Illus.; J. Gerard, Stonyhurst Coll., 1844; G. Gruggen and J. Keating, Stonyhurst in Past History and Life in the Present, 1901. Books of views have been issued. The Stonyhurst Mag., begun in May 1889, contains not only news of the school, but many articles upon the history and condition of the district; e.g. a description of the fishery rights, with map fold. 177.

170 The collections are described in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. ii, 11, 133; iii, 344; viii, 163; viii, 153.

171 It was owned by Thomas Allen of Oxford about 1620; N. and Q. (Ser. 6), iv, 486.

172 His collection includes one volume of an early 15th-century MS. of Froissart; the other volume is in the B.M.

173 The paragraphs as to present-day Stonyhurst are derived from a notice prepared for the British Association visit in 1903. Fuller accounts will be found in Fr. Gerard’s Stonyhurst Coll., frequently quoted in these notes.
Mitton: Stonyhurst Gateway Tower
The following is a list of the rector's, who have since 1841 been lords of the manor also: 1794, Marriner Rich Ald. of Addiscombe; 1852, Nicholas Sewell, John Wall (son of the donor of the site); 1816, N. Sewall (2); 1817, Charles Plowden; 1819, Joseph Tristram; 1827, Richard Norris; 1832, Richard Parker; 1816, James Brownbll; 1839, Francis Daniel; 1841, Andrew Barrow; 1845, R. Norris (2); 1846, Henry Walmesley; 1847, Richard Sumner; 1848, Francis Clough; 1861, Joseph Johnson; 1868, Charles Henry; 1869, Edward Parbrick; 1879, William Eye; 1885, Reginal Colley; 1881, Herman Walmesley; 1896, Joseph Browne; 1906, Pedro Gordon; 1907, William Bodkin.144

WINKLEY was part of the Hospital's estate in Aighton and Bailey, which was treated as part of their manor of Stidd.145 There appear to have been several families surnamed Winkley. Adam son of Alexander de Winkley gave lands in Aighton to the Knights of St. John,146 and Robert de Manneby, prior of the order in England, gave to Adam son of Richard de Winkley all the land they had of the gift of Adam de Winkley and others,147 and the remainder of their land in Winkley they gave to Robert de Manneby. The manor contained a messuage bound to render 2s. a year and the third part of their chattels at death.148 These estates appear to have been consolidated later, a rent of 4d. being paid. The descent can be traced only with uncertainty. In 1246 Ralph son of Robert de Mitton sued John de Winkley and his son Robert for 10 acres in Aighton which they had had from Simon de Greenhurst,149 and a Richard de Winkley complained that a roadway had been interfered with by Richard de Daniscoles, Osbert his son and others.150 Robert de Winkley was living in 1278, holding land in Aighton which was claimed by Ralph de Mitton, and possibly it was the same Robert who appears in 1292.151 Richard son of Robert de Winkley and Amery widow of Winkley were in other pleas of the same year;152 but Robert was dead in 1294, when his widow Cecily and his sons Adam, Richard and Henry were accused of having dissised Nicholas son of William of messuages, land and rent in Aighton. Nicholas, a minor, alleged that his father was Robert's eldest son, but it was found that the plaintiff was born out of wedlock.153

Adam de Winkley was in 1318 pardoned for his adhesion to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.154 John de Winkley in 1321 granted all his manor of Pleasington and his lands in Aighton to Adam his son and heir on marriage with Maud daughter of Gilbert de Scarisbrick.155 Two years later Adam son of John de Winkley and Maud his wife exchanged a messuage, 2c., in Winkley with John son of Walter de Bailey.156 In 1332 Adam headed the subsidy list in Aighton.157 John son of Adam de Winkley gave land at Stonyhurst to John de Bailey for life in 1352,158 and in 1354, in conjunction with his son Adam, he had to defend his title to land in Aighton claimed by his brother or half-brother Adam, son of Adam de Winkley the elder by his wife Margaret, and the son of John de Winkley in 1371 granted her son Adam the third part of lands and mill in Aighton.159

Adam de Winkley seems to have been a minor in 1371 but of full age in 1373.160 As Adam son of John son of Adam de Winkley he was party to an exchange of lands in 1376.161 He may have been the same Adam whose widow Margery in 1436 released her lands in Aighton to John the son and heir of Adam.162 In the next year John granted his son Thomas, who married Margaret daughter of Henry Holden of Bowland,163 John died in or before 1445,164 and in 1447 Thomas

144 Taken from Stonyhurst Chronology. 145 Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 375. A list of the tenants in 1609 has been preserved by Kuerden (MS. ii., fol. 126b). It includes in Aighton Thomas Winkley paying 4d., Edward Loutle 6d., in Chesham there was in various places, Richard Shurburn, paying 11s. 6d. in all, of which sum 6d. was for a moiety of Bailey Hall. 146 This family is named by William Winkley, jun., quoting 'title deeds of Mr. Weld, 1861.' Ellis son of Alexander de Winkley, probably Adam's brother, has been mentioned in the text (at Stonyhurst) as living before 1309; Adam de Winkley and John his son are named in the charter to Elia. Robert de Mitton early in the 13th century gave lands to John and to Adam sons of Adam de Winkley, viz., to the former all the land of Harack (Horrock) at a rent of 10d., the rent paid in later times for Woodfields; and to the latter land adjoining, Brashurst and its brook occurring in each charter, and Ackhurst clough being named; Towneley MS. DD. no. 673, 614, Geoffrey Dean of Whalley and Robert his son, were called to the manor of Mitton and Jordan his son the latter. Eva daughter of Ralph de Aughton related to Richard son of Adam de Winkley all her claim in half an oasag of land which Ellis son of Alexander had formerly held. Ibid. 658. The witnesses were Jordan son of Ralph the rector and Nicholas his brother. This release was probably the close of a long-standing dispute, for as early as 1311 Eva daughter of Ralph de Aughton made claims against Adam de Winkley and others; Cal. Pat. 1253-32, pp. 466, 522. 147 DD. no. 656. The bounds began at the turn of Robart de Merryford, followed the thread of Ribble as far as the middle of Longfost, and by various lines to the starting-point. Land called Thewes and Manneby, ro. pert. 1342, 1117-21, p. 350. 148 DD. no. 649, 665. Though Adam was heir of John de Winkley, another son John succeeded to Pleasington (see the account of that manor), and in 1364 there was some dispute between the brothers; Assize 1345, m. 31. 149 DD. no. 644. Adam son of John de Winkley was defendant in a Great Mearley claim in 1333; Assize 1340, m. 6. 150 Exch. Ley Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 79. 151 DD. no. 645. In the same year John de Winkley was defendant in a Great Mearley claim; Duchy of Lanc. Assize 1, m. iiij, 2, m. vj. 152 De Banco R. 381, m. x, 110; Duchy of Lanc. Assize 2, m. xxx. 66, 12, of then John de Winkley; De Boston, vicar of Mitton, was called to warrant. 153 DD. no. 658. 154 Cf. De Banco R. 444, m. 9; 450, m. 214. 155 DD. no. 670. 156 Ibid. no. 662. 157 Ibid. no. 660-1. 158 Some of his widow Joan agreed with her son as to dower, Margery, widow of Adam, being still alive.
his son and heir made a feoffment of all his lands and the reversion of those held by his mother Joan.217 Thomas Winkley was still living in 1479, when he allowed Richard Catterall to make an attaintment (perhaps for a mill stream) over his land to the water of Ribble near its junction with the Hodder; but his son and heir received a patent in 1546. In 1463 married Isabel daughter of Alice and Alexander Nowell,219 and was living some time later, when he demised land called Horrockfield.220

Next appears Roger Winkley, with Margarets his wife, in 1508.221 He lived on till 1536, when by his will he bequeathed his 'capital or manor house called Winkley Hall' to his then wife Jane for her life.222 His son Anthony had in 1546 demised Woodfields in Aighton to his brother Roger.223 Anthony died in 1566 seised of the capital messuage called Winkley Hall in Aighton and 30 acres of land, held of the queen as of the late monastery of St. John of Jerusalem in England by a rent of £4 for all services; also half an acre of land and a messuage, held of Woodfields, held of Sir Richard Shirleyburne by the fourth part of a knight's fee and 3d. rent and by 12d. rent respectively. Nicholas Winkley the son and heir was forty years old.224 A pedigree was recorded in 1611,225 but the main line of the family was extinct by 1664.226 Roger Winkley, son of Thomas son of Nicholas, seems to have succeeded to the estates before 1615, when Toby Archbishop of York gave him licence to construct a pew in Mitton Church adjoining the old quire of Richard Shirleyburne.227 William Winkley of Winkley, occurring 1641 to 1652, appears to have been the last of the name in possession.228

Winkley was held in 1696 by Sarah widow of Thomas Lacy, and she sold it to Sir Nicholas Shirleyburne.229 It descended like Stonyhurst until 1828, when Thomas Weld sold it to James Wilkinson. Farms called Jumbles and Boat-house, parts perhaps of the original Winkley, had become included in the Walmsey of Dunkenhalgh estate, sold by Gardiner and the same James Wilkinson. His daughter married a Macdonnell, and her son James in 1789 sold the estate to Mr. William Walmsey Simpson, the present owner.230

Winkley Hall, now a farm-house, stands in a low situation on the right bank of the Hodder immediately above its junction with the Ribble, but is a house of no architectural interest, having been entirely modernized and altered from its original appearance. It is a two-storey building with thick walls facing east to the river, but its only ancient features are two windows of 17th-century date at the back, of five and three lights respectively with transoms and hood moulds, and a low one of the same date in the northern end gable.

Crawshaw in Aighton was part of the estate of the Clitheroes of Bailey.231 It was in the 17th century tenant by Richard Holden, younger brother of John Holden of Clitheroe, probably the recusant of that name who had his lands sequestered by the Duchy of Lancaster in the Commonwealth, and on his death in 1661 the trustees for his infant children desired a discharge.232 The place comes into note through an outrage illustrative of those days. A priest was beheaded at Chapel House Farm in Clitheroe whilst in the act of saying mass there. The head was thrown over the fence into an adjoining field and Mrs. Holden of Crawshaw gathered it into her apron and took it into her house, and secured also the objects in the chapel at the time—missal, altar cloth, vestments, candles, &c.—and they have been preserved as relics by the family.233

Morton, an early place-name, seems to have been in Aighton.234 A local family used Aighton itself as

217 Townley MS. D.D., no. 653.
218 Ibid. no. 650.
219 Ibid. no. 765.
220 Ibid. no. 674, 647. In the recorded pedigree Roger is said to have been a son of Thomas, of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and his wife, Mary, of the family. The will was proved in 1557.
221 DD., no. 669.
222 Dyke of Lanc., Inq. post. xi, no. 28. A settlement of the manor of Winkley with various messuages and lands, a water-mill and a fishery in the Hodder and Ribble was made by Nicholas Winkley in 1567. Pal. of Fees, B. 29, m. 12. Only a year later a similar settlement was made by Thomas Winkley the younger (son of Nicholas, according to the pedigree), with remainders to his uncle Henry and Thomas; ibid. bdle. 30, m. 146. Another was made in 1586, the disinclinations being Thomas Winkley, Cecily his wife, Henry Winkley, Jane his wife, and Nicholas son of Henry, ibid. bdle. 48, m. 114.
223 In 1589 Anthony Isherwood of Clitheroe and Anne his wife, a daughter of Nicholas Winkley, claimed the legacy due to her by withheld by Henry Winkley and other feoffees; Dyke of Lanc., Pleas, &c., E 34.
224 The will of Henry Winkley (of Woodfields), dated 1589 and proved 1590, is printed in Winkley Family, no. 3
225 Visits. of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 38; deeds are referred to in the margin. Roger Winkley, the son and heir of Thomas, was thirty-eight years old.
227 Winkley Family.
228 He was a cousin of George Hesketh of Goosemar; Royalist Comp. Papers, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 188. According to a pedigree in the Shireburne Abstract Bk., Roger Winkley, living in 1649, had a granddaughter Martha (daughter of his son Roger) and a nephew William Winkley of Billington, no doubt the William named in the text.
229 Shireburne Abstract Bk.; the brief details given do not show how she came to own it. She had a son John Mitchell by another husband, and Thomas Lacy had a son Roger.
230 Information of Mr. Simpson and his solicitor, Mr. S. Sandeman.
231 Myles Macdonnell occurs (either as purchaser or trustee) in 1856, while in 1843 Miss Wilkinson was the daughter and representative of James; Eng. Hist. Soc. Rep. Her children in 1875 were James Macdonnell and Mary Jane Nelson, widow.
233 Royalist Comp. Papers, iii, 236. George Holden, killed at Uck, when in the king's service in the war, is supposed to have been one of this family; Chet. Soc. Hist. Lancs., iii, 290. Richard Holden, a descendant, registered an estate in 1717 as a 'Papist'; Exchequer and Court of Exchequer, op. cit. to 1808;
234 Pal. Noct.-bk. ii, 127; from family traditions. It is not known who the priest was. The relics were kept with great secrecy at Crawshaw until the establishment of the Jesuits at Stonyhurst, when they began to be shown. They were in 1685 in possession of the Holdens of Hill House in Woodplumpton, and an elaborate description is printed in the Stonyhurst Mag. of that year (Nov.). A stained altar-cloth has the initials F.H. (or P.H) embroidered on it. One of the chasubles is interscribed: 'Oration pro animabus Octavi Walshe, Elisabeth Walshe ejus. The misal (1570) once belonged to Dr. Henry Holden; it bears the words: 'Eischasque gehörn unser Mister und unsern Lieben Pater.' The Wanstys appear to have been a Chorley family.
235 Almarica daughter of Sisward de Monton, who in 1375 held in fee tenement in Morton and Aighton by Godith de Riddings and others; Assize R. 405, m. 4; 1383, m. 32, Cam. of Lib. Dunkenhalgh, ii, 357. As heir of her aunt Sibyl daughter of Gamel de Morton she in 1384 claimed 2 acresin

14
a surname.\textsuperscript{288} The Reeds were long connected with this part of the township.\textsuperscript{289}

\textit{CHAIGLEY} was originally included in the manor of Aignton, the lords of the latter holding it.\textsuperscript{290}

Thus in 1347 Roger son of John de Mitton claimed five messuages &c., in Aignton and in Aﳏton. The Hall of Aignton. Katherine his wife, Sir Thomas de Arderne, Agnes widow of Sir Robert de Horncliff, Robert son of Robert de Shireburne, Robert de Morley and Hugh de Bradford. It appeared that Margaret Banastre was afterwards in possession and that her four daughters had succeeded, viz. Katherine, Alice, Agnes and Joan; also that one Thomas Talbot had held a moiety of the property in dispute, but had died. The estate included rents of two pairs of white gloves and two barbed arrows.\textsuperscript{291}

The principal family was that of Holden,\textsuperscript{292} and their estate was regarded as a manor. Amael widow of Jordan de Mitton granted lands in Aignton to her daughter Cecily, the rent being a pair of white gloves and the bounds extending to Longridge on the west.\textsuperscript{293} John son of Jordan de Mitton confirmed to the said Cecily his sister the lands of his mother's gift, they being described as in Chaigley in Aignton.\textsuperscript{294} Cecily married Henry de Holden,\textsuperscript{295} but the descent cannot be clearly traced. The above Roger de Mitton in 1347 claimed various messuages and lands in Aignton against Henry de Blackburn, Mary his wife, Ralph de Holdens and John his brother.\textsuperscript{296}

In 1356 the fofofees granted certain lands to Ralph de Holden and Maud his daughter, with remainder to John his son;\textsuperscript{297} while John soon afterwards released to his father and sister lands in Bailey near the Danicoles.\textsuperscript{298}

Elizabeth daughter of John de Holden and heir of her brother, another John, occurs in 1379, and as widow in 1393; she afterwards married a Richard de Holden, by whom she had sons John, Henry and Geoffrey and three daughters, settlements being made in 1405 and 1420.\textsuperscript{299} Richard Holden of Witton in 1445 released to John all right to lands in Aignton, Bailey and Chaigley formerly held by Ralph de Holden and Maud his daughter.\textsuperscript{300} John Holden the elder\textsuperscript{301} occurs in various deeds from 1468 to 1491; in the latter year he set apart lands for the use of Elizabeth daughter of Lawrence Ashaw, who was to marry Thomas son and heir of John Holden the younger.\textsuperscript{302}

Thomas's heir in 1514 was his brother John, rector of St. Mary's, Cricklecote, who granted lands to his brother and heir Ralph husband of Elizabeth daughter of Richard Hancock. Ralph in 1523\textsuperscript{3} made a settlement on his son John's marriage with Alice daughter of Thomas Grimshaw,\textsuperscript{304} and Ralph and his son John occur again as late as 1557, when they granted an annuity of 20s. to Henry and William, other sons of Ralph.\textsuperscript{305} John Holden succeeded soon afterwards, selling land in Aignton and Bailey to Sir Richard Shireburne in 1560\textsuperscript{306} and in the next year arranging for the marriage of his son Richard.\textsuperscript{307}

Richard Holden, Jane his then wife and Richard his son and heir in 1596 agreed to the leasing of a pair of certain lands in Aignton, Bailey and Chaigley;\textsuperscript{308} Richard, John Holden was a settlor in 1600.\textsuperscript{309} John Holden of Chaigley, son and heir of Richard and Isabel his wife, in 1623 sold Clough House \textit{alias} Grubbe Hall in Grindleton to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.\textsuperscript{310} John died in 1637 holding a capital messuage in Chaigley and other lands, &c., of the heirs of Amabel de Mitton in socage by the rent of a pair of white gloves. Mary

\newpage

Aighton against William son of William atte Hall, and he called Ralph de Morley to warrant him;\textsuperscript{311} Assize R. 1205, m. d. 4. She afterwards married Robert de Spradlow of Mortham, and they were engaged in various suits in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 21 d., 52 d. From one it appears that her brother was Jordan de Aighton; ibid. m. 67.

Ralph son of Nicholas de Aighton was plaintiff in 1355; Cott. Reg. R. 148, m. 44. Maud the widow and Thomas the son of Elias de Aighton claimed dower and land in Aignton in 1274 against Ralph de Mitton; Assize R. 1345, m. 6 d., 5. John son of Alan de Aighton summoned Ralph de Mitton to warrant a charter in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. d. 34.

In 1392 John de Read of Aighton claimed common of pasture against Henry son of Robert de Ash, but it was shown that Margery widow of Ralph de Mitton held part in dowers, and plaintiff was nonsuited; Assize R. 408, m. 35 d.

Robert Read died in 1610 holding lands in Aignton and Bailey of Richard Shireburne by a rent of 4s. 2d. Lanc. \\textit{Inq. p.m.} (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 176. His son and heir Richard, then aged twenty-two, was a young man of eighteen years old, to inherit; Towneley MSS. C. 6, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1000.

Ralph de Mitton in 1446 had 20 acres in Chaigley, claimed by Jordan son of Ralph; Assize R. 404, m. 5 d. After 1390 Ralph son of John de Mitton conveyed to George Thomas de Sorens (Southon) various lands in Chaigley for life; Dods.

\newpage

\textbf{BLACKBURN HUNDRED. MITTON (PART OF)}

\textbf{PART II.}
his daughter and heir was fifteen years of age. She married Thomas Brockholes of Cloughton, and Chigiley was sold to Richard Shiriburne in 1655.

From that time it descended like Stonyhurst till about 1840, when it was sold to William Winstanley. It has descended to his grandfather, Mr. William Alfred Winstanley, who is called lord of the manor of Chigiley.

Overholme in Chigiley is named in 1585 and Kyttering in 1600.

BAILEY also was properly a member of Aighton, as appears from charters already quoted, but it had greater independence than Chigiley and was a manor in its own right. It gave a name to one or more families, probably descendants of the Mittons, including that which, as has been seen, took Shiriburne as a surname. It is not possible to trace the minor families.

Henry de Clayton acquired land in Bailey in 1284 from Adam de Edieles and Christiana his wife, it was to be held by the render of a clove gigflower yearly to Christiana or her heirs. They changed it for a water-mill held by William de Winkley and Amery his wife.

Henry was in 1290 summoned to warrant the tenant of certain land in which dower was claimed by Alice widow of John de Bailey. Philip de Clayton in 1338 made a settlement of a messuage and land in Bailey and Dutton; the remainder was to his son Robert, who had married Isabel. As wife of Robert, was plaintiff in 1345.

The Knights Hospitalers had, as already noted, an estate in this part of the township. About 1300 it was acquired by Robert de Clicherode, one of the king's clerks and rector of Wigan 1301–14. Sir Adam de Clicherode, apparently in consequence of some dispute, carried off a large quantity of cattle, provisions, furnishings and books from the manor-house of Bailey in 1332. When in 1330 Robert desired to give his 'manor of Bailey' to Cockernend Abbey it was found that the said manor was held of the Prior of St. John in England by the service of 18d. yearly; the prior held it in perpetual alms of the Lady Isabel, queen of England, as of the honor of Clicherode, she holding the king by knight's service. The yearly value was £6 13s. 4d. This benefaction was not carried through, the chantry being founded instead. Robert, who had many disputes concerning his lands, 1334 gave his manor of Bailey to Henry de Clicherode.

In 1350 the feoffees of Henry de Clicherode granted to Edmund the son of Henry and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Nicholas de Aighton and held in Bailey, with remainders to Hugh son of Sir Adam de Clicherode, Nicholas son of Sir Roger de Clicherode and Richard son of Thomas de Knowle. The next in possession, about 1378, was Nicholas de Clicherode;
he was son of Edmund. 292 He occurs down to 1430, 290 and was succeeded by a son Robert, 291 who in 1443 was summoned to answer Robert Shireburne and Alice, widow of Sir William Hoghton, as to a bond dated 1432 for the marriage of Richard his son and heir to Margaret Hoghton, daughter of Alice. Richard had by inheritance lands in Cumber-

malher, and eventually the tenure of the manor of Blackburn in the form of freeholme

sh_WEB_ he has concluded with Dutton. No court orders are held.

A family named Ash had for several centuries an estate in Bailey and Aighton. 292 Ralph de Bailey granted land in Bailey to Robert son of John de Ash, to be held by 6d. rent, 293 and Ralph de Mitton made another grant to Robert de Ash and Henry his son at 22. rent. 294 These rents were still payable in the 17th century, but there is not material available to show the descent completely. 295 Hugh Ash died in 1545, seized of messuages and lands in Dutton, Ribchester, Aighton and Bailey, those in the last-named township being held of the king and queen as of their manor of Clitheroe. George, the son and heir, was only a year old. 296 Edward Ash of Clough Bank died in 1609 holding lands in Aighton and Bailey of Richard Shireburne by rents of 21. and 6d. respectively; his heir, his son Robert, was fifty-eight years old. 297

A younger branch of the Shireburnes was designated 'of Bailey.' Richard Shireburne of Bailey Hall—probably less—was a younger son of the Hugh Shireburne of Stonyhurst who died in 1528; he died about 1580. 298 A descendant, also named Richard, was outlawed for high treason in 1715, having tantalized in the Jacobite rising. 299 Sir Edward Sherburne, the poet (1618—1702), is usually supposed to have been of the Bailey line. 300

An early place-name was Greencore in the northern half of Bailey. 301 In 1314 Thomas del Greencore confirmed to Adam his son certain land in Bailey,
excepting the Greengore. John son of Thomas de Greengore in 1364 released land in Clautyton to Ralph de Holden; while in 1388 Adam de Greengore, brother and heir of John, confirmed to John son of John son of Ralph de Holden the land called Greengore in Bailey. The freeholders recorded in 1600, in addition to Shireburne, Winkley and Holden, were Richard Goodshaw, Thomas Lound, Robert Read and John Tomlinson of Aighton; also Richard Aighton of Chaigley. Some of these have already been named.

In 1568 there was a dispute as to Hill House in Chaigley between John Loud and Joan his wife on the one part and William Lound, &c., on the other. Sir Richard Shireburne in 1546 purchased a messuage and land in Aighton from James Loud and Isabel his wife. Thomas Loud in 1632 compounded for his recusancy by an annual payment of £8. William son and heir of James Lound held land in 1691.

Thomas Johnson alias Tomlinson held land in Bailey in 1546, with remainder to Richard Tomlinson. John Tomlinson died in 1624 holding land in Chaigley, with common of pasture in Bailey, of Richard Shireburne as of his manor of Aighton; Thurstan his son and heir was fifty years of age. John Tomlinson, apparently another son, died in 1625 holding land in Chaigley and Clitheroe of the king; his brother Thurstan was heir.

Richard 'Highton' and Alice his wife procured a messuage called Armetridding, &c., in Chaigley from Sir Richard Shireburne and Maud his wife in 1546, apparently in exchange for a tenement in Aighton. A settlement of four messuages, dovecote, lands, &c., was in 1548 made by Richard and Alice Highton, the remainders being to sons John and Roger, and to heirs male of John father of Richard Highton.

Hugh de Hacking in 1311 acquired a messuage and land in Aighton from Thomas de Broadhurst and Agnes his wife. This was probably the estate of Henry de Shuttleworth and Agnes his wife in 1366. Broadhurst and other lands in Aighton were in 1644 held by Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton.

Thomas Bradley of Thornley in 1564 held messuages, &c., in Chaigley partly of the queen and partly of someone unknown. Roger brother of Richard Bradley of Bailey (deceased) in 1653 petitioned for the restoration of a moiety of the estate, which had been sequestered for the recusancy of Elizabeth, Richard's widow; she was then dead. Roger himself was 'conformable' to the Parliament, 'ever a dutiful and constant good Churchman,' and had two sons in the army.

Mary Dewhurst alias Osbaldston died in 1568 holding a messuage, &c., in Bailey, with the interest of the heir of John Morley; Robert Read, her son, was thirty years of age. Robert Dewhurst as a 'de linquent' had his lands sequestered by the Parliament, and in 1654 his son James petitioned for restoration.

A few particulars about non-resident holders are found in the inquisitions.

A considerable number of landowners contributed to the subsidy of 1543, the principal being Hugh Shireburne. The others were: Robert Ash, the wife of Thomas Clitheroe, Thomas Gooday, John Halghton, Ralph Holden, Thomas Lenox, Robert Waddington and Roger Winckley. The names in the 1543 subsidy list are: Richard Shireburne, Robert Shireburne, Robert Waddington, Ralph Holden, John Gooday, the widow of John Halghton, Anthony Winckley, John Hayhurst and Thomas Johnson.

In 1597 the following contributed for their lands: Richard Shireburne (self and wife), Richard Holden, John Shireburne (for wife), Richard Haughton, John Tomlinson and Edmund Gooday, Robert Read, Thomas Lowde, Henry Hayhurst.

In 1626 Richard Shireburne, Roger Winckley, Richard Haighton, Thurstan Tomlinson, Richard Holden, Richard Crombleholme (for wife), Bartholomew Gooday, Richard Read, John Whitaker and Henry Hayhurst; the wife of Richard Shireburne and a large number of others paid as non-communicants.

In the Commonwealth time Anne Watson, a recusant, had her estates sequestered, but was dead in 1654. The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that at Aighton there were eighty-two hearths liable, of which Stonyhurst had twenty-three, the house of Anne Winckley widow had five, that of James Loud five, and four houses had three. At Bailey there were thirty-eight hearths, Mrs. Elizabeth Rishon's house having five. At Chaigley there were forty-two hearths, but only two dwellings had as many as three. In addition to Sir Nicholas Shireburne a number of 'Papist' registered estates in 1717.

The land tax return of 1787 shows that Thomas Weld held nearly all the land; the Earl of Derby had a part of Chaigley.

---

320 Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 475.
321 Ibid. The Greengore charters are in the possession of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brackettes of Clautyton.
323 Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Comm.), ii. 348; iii. 8.
324 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bldg. 12, m. 236, 2591; the Lords had Ridding, Lowdeth, &c. Edmund Loud held a messuage and land in 1587; ibid. bldg. 49, m. 102.
326 Exch. of Pleas, Mich. 3 Will. and Mary, m. 40.
327 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bldg. 12, m. 232.
328 Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 1184.
329 Ibid. 1181.
330 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bldg. 12, m. 296, 225.
331 Ibid. bldg. 13, m. 1431 see also bldg. 52 (1599), m. 751: 58 (1599), m. 173.
332 Final Conc. ii. 10.
333 Ibid. ii. 171. See also Ducatus Lanc. iii. 578.
334 Add. MS. 31015, no. 901.
335 Dugby of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 17.
338 Royalist Comp. Papers, ii. 344-57.
339 Sir William Leyland of Morley in 1547 held land in Aighton and Chaigley of the king by the fortyeth part of a knight's fee; Dugby of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 43.
340 Richard Crombleholme in 1588 held land in Huntington (Dutton) and Bailey of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; ibid. xiv, no. 40. See also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bldg. 28, m. 206.
341 James Lively of Livercy in 1620 held land in Chaigley, but the tenure was not recorded; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 378.
342 Subs. R. Lancs. bldg. 130, no. 82.
343 Ibid. ibid. no. 125.
344 Ibid. bldg. 121, no. 274.
345 Ibid. no. 317.
346 Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3218.
347 Lay Subs. Lancs. bldg. 210, no. 9.
349 Returns at Preston.
A chapel of St. John the Baptist was built in Bailey by Robert de Clitheroe, and he obtained the royal licence to grant it with the endowment he provided to Cockerands Abbey; the canons were to provide two chaplains. This intention does not seem to have been carried into effect, for in 1338 Henry de Clitheroe obtained a fresh licence from the king authorising him to alienate two messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Ribchester and Dutton for the endowment of a chaplain who should celebrate daily for the souls of Robert de Clitheroe and others.

In 1548 it was found that the incumbent 'celebrated there accordingly and did minister the Blessed Sacrament to the inhabitants adjoining at such times as the curates of the parish church cannot repair to them for the floods.' Most of the chaplains' names are known, as follows:—

1334 William de Preston
1338 Thomas
1403-21 Richard Bradley
1421-62 William Bradley
1468 John Bradley
1498 William Barker
1500-17 Lawrence Townley
1517 Robert Taylor

In 1555 the income was returned as £3 10s. 1d.

The endowment was confiscated on the general suppression of chantries, the lands being sold in 1549 to William Eggleston and others, and no attempt was made, so far as appears, to maintain service in the chapel. The building gradually fell into ruin, and the last remains of it were destroyed in 1830. The east window had been removed to Stonyhurst and placed in its present position there, in a room then used as a chapel. The Priest's House, or Merrick's Hall, now standing in Bailey, is thought to have been the old priest's residence. It contains some wood carving: 'Robertus Taylor cantorista hanc fabricam fieri fecit A.D. Dni M.D.xiii.',

In Chaigley there was a chantry of St. Chad, but nothing definite is known of its history. It is stated to have been by the roadside opposite a farm now called Chapel House. The Chapel-stead in Chaigley is named in a deed of 1378-9. Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst in 1600 was seised of 'the late dissolved chantry of St. Chad in Chaigley and the chantry lands lying in the manors of Aigton, Bailey, Chaigley,' and complained that Roger

Novell and Richard Holden had obtained certain deeds respecting the same, which he ought to have.

For the Church of England St. John the Evangelist's was built in 1838, near Hurst Green, but within Bailey; a burial-ground is attached. A district was assigned to it in 1870. It is the church of Ripon. The vicars are presented by the vicars of Mitton.

The Congregationalists have a small endowed school-chapel at Walker Fold in Chaigley, founded in 1792. Over the doorway is the inscription: 'Chaigley Charity School, Established by Miss Ellin Haighton And endowed by Miss Ann Haighton, only daughter of Mr. Richd. Haighton, all of London. The ground bought of Mr. Richd. Haighton of Chaigley, 1792.'

From the account of the Shirburne family it may be gathered that the practice of the rites of the Roman Catholic religion was maintained in the district with more or less regularity during the whole period of the penal laws. Henry Long, a secular priest educated at Rome, the chaplain at the hall from 1666 to 1679, was drawn into a controversy with the vicar of Mitton, who had a dispute concerning his revenues with Richard Shirburne, 'the sacreligious popish patron' of Mitton, as the vicar styled him. The secular clergy were succeeded by Jesuits about 1700, but from 1741 to 1752 the Duchess of Norfolk had a Carmelite for chaplain.

On the establishment of the college in 1794 a larger chapel in the house became necessary. In 1797 part of the old stabling was fitted up for public use, and this was replaced in 1835 by the present church of St. Peter adjoining the college. It is a pleasing example of the early Gothic revival, the architect being J. J. Scott. It has in course of time become richly decorated, a tasteful high altar having been given in 1893. The sacristy contains a number of valuable relics, including the cap and seal of B. Thomas More, monstaries and other church furniture; also rich vestments, including a chasuble and cope, part of a gift by Henry VII to Westminster Abbey, and a more ancient chasuble of English make called the Luca vestment. It was also said once a week at St. Joseph's School, Hurst Green.

The principal endowment is that of £50 a year for the Shirburne almshouses. In addition about £10 a year is distributed to the poor from the gift of

---

280 Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 9. It is possible that there had been an earlier chapel there.
281 Ibid. 1379-86, p. 30; the chapel is described as 'lately built by Robert de Clitheroe.'
282 Raine's, Cheshire (Chet. Soc.), 211-12. The list is derived from Whitaker's Craven (ed. Morant, 29), his reference being to 'the registers of York' and from the Shirburne Abstract Bk.
283 Towneley MS. NO, no. 1430.
284 William Bradley, chaplain of the chantry of Bailey, in 1450-1 made an exchange of lands with the patron, Nicholas Clitheroe; ibid. no. 1224, 1225.
285 He is mentioned in some of the deeds in the Shirburne Abstract Bk.
286 He occurs in 1500; OO, no. 1457. He resided in 1517 and Taylor succeeded.
287 Taylor was still chaplain in 1548, being sixty-nine years old; Raine's, loc. cit.
288 Fisher Esc. (Rec. Com.), v, 144.
289 Pat, 3 Edw. VI, pt. iii.
291 Whitaker, loc. cit.
292 Gerard, op. cit. 99.
293 A 'chapel house' existed in 1275; Walden's Diary, 11 (quoted by Nightingeley). See Stonyhurst Mag. Nov. 1837 and the account of Crawshaw.
294 Shirburne Abstract Bk.
295 Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Ellis, execv., 512.
296 Land, Cos. 25 Feb. 17870.
298 The hiding-places in the hall are described in Gerard, op. cit. 78.
301 Foley, Rec. S. J., v, 400. There was also a chapel at Bailey Hall.
303 Gerard, op. cit. 100.
304 Ibid. 245-58; views of some are given.
305 An official inquiry was made in 1808; the report, issued in 1809, includes a reprint of that of 1826. The details here given are derived from it.
306 Richard 'Shirburne' had in 1636 intended to found an almshouse or maison de Dieu for twenty aged persons, and his son Nicholas in 1676 carried the plan into execution. Each of the former have £4 a year and appropriated to the Church and Chaigley.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Richard Pickering, and other sums from those of John Richmond and James Sandford. The schools at Chaigley and Hurst Green have endowments.

SHIREBURNE ALMSHOUSES.—Above Stonyhurst, at the east end of Longridge Fell, at a height of 800 ft. above sea level, stand the Shireburne Almshouses, a picturesque stone building now neglected and in the first stages of decay, erected in the early years of the 18th century by Sir Nicholas Shireburne. The plan is an adaptation of that of the usual courtyard type employed in such institutions combined with the E-shaped house plan, the wings projecting only 28 ft. in front of the main block. The ‘courtyard’ in reality forms a terrace 69 ft. 6 in. by 28 ft., raised about 8 ft. above the ground, and approached by a semicircular flight of sixteen steps, 47 ft. 6 in. in diameter, forming a most effective architectural feature. The design of the whole building is thoughtful and refined, and has an instinctive fitness and charm, emphasized perhaps by its present forsaken condition. It is a good example of simple Renaissance work, in which full advantage has been taken of the nature of the site on the slope of the hillside. The walls are of wrought stone with ashlar dressings and plain architraves to all the windows, and the roofs are covered with stone slates with overhanging eaves. The end wings are 19 ft. in width, the whole of the south front being about 107 ft. 6 in. in length, which is increased by high stone walls and gates connecting a small stone outbuilding on each side with the main structure. The building is of one story, except in the projecting centre, which rises above the roofs on either side and is surmounted by a pedimented gable with stone vase ornaments. In the pediment are the arms of Shireburne with crest and supporters, and below in large letters the words ‘Shireburne Almshouses,’ and over the middle entrance is a large blank stucco panel, evidently added later, on which probably there was a painted inscription which has completely disappeared. The tenements of the inmates are arranged in ten small double rooms in the middle and side wings, five on each side of the ‘chapel,’ with the names of the different townships over the doors. From the terrace, which is inclosed by a stone balustrade with turned balusters, there is a fine view to the south over the Ribble Valley.

CHIPPING

CHIPPING PARISH

This secluded parish, still uncrossed by a railway line, lies in the hilly country between Longridge Fell on the south and Parlick and Fair Snape Fell on the north; the principal stream is the Lound, dividing the two townships as it flows north-east to join the Hodder. The area is 8,844 acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 1,133. The district was called Chippingdale; but this term covered a somewhat wider area than the present parish.

Few antiquities have been found, but a Roman road crossed part of Thornley, and there is a reference in the parish from its original hundred of Amounderness to that of Blackburn which probably was a consequence of the grant of the manor to the lords of Clitheroe. Ecclesiastically it remained in the deanery of Amounderness.

It was one of the parishes laid waste by the Scots in 1322, but apart from this its story has been as peaceful and uneventful as from its out-of-the-way situation might be expected.

The pensions are still paid, but the beneficiaries have for a long time preferred to live in their own villages, as the almshouses are in an out-of-the-way spot on the side of Longridge. It has been proposed to take the buildings down and re-erect them on a more accessible site. The Shireburn trustees are liable for repairs.

Two each of the almshouses were to be chosen from Dutton, Ribbleton, Wiswell and Mitton.

Sir Nicholas also intended to give 40s. a year to the boatmen at Hacking boat, but there is no evidence that this was ever paid. He desired that

Lancashire and for some places in Yorkshire.

He gave his land in Duddan Banks in Clayton-le-Dale for the benefit of poor housekeepers of Aighton, Bailey and Chigley. The rent is £10, which is distributed annually in small money doses.

By his will of 1769 he left the residue of his personal estate (£50) for clothing poor children and relieving old people of the township. The capital is now invested in consols, and the interest, 25s. a year, is distributed in money dosages to the sick and other poor persons by the parish of Hurst Green.

See the account of Ribbleton charter.

The share of Bailey amounted in 1614 to £2 2s. 6d., distributed through

To the tax called the fifteenth Chipping paid 28s. and Thornley with Wheatley 17s. 6d., when the hundred paid £37 11. 7d. To the county lay of 1624 the two portions paid respectively £2 19s. 6d. and £1 17s. 2d. towards £100 levied on the hundred.

In 1666 the East End of Chipping had seventy-one hearths liable to be taxed and the West End forty-five, but no house had more than four hearths.

In Thornley Alexander Osbaldeston's house had seven hearths and Henry Shireburne's the same; no other dwelling had more than three.

The agricultural land is thus classified: arable land, 46 acres; permanent grass, 6,721 ; woods and plantations, 75.

The church of ST. BARTHOLOMew CHURCH MEw stands on rising ground at the north-west side of the village and consists of chancel and nave with north and south aisles, south porch, west tower and a modern vestry at the north-east corner of the north aisle. The chancel and nave are without structural division and under one roof,
INDEX MAP OF CHIPPING, LEAGRAM, AIGHTON AND RIBCHESTER
marked, however, on the outside by a very slight difference in height, the total length being 75 ft., and are open on each side to the aisles by an arcade of five pointed arches. The east end of the chancel, which is 15 ft. wide, is inclosed north and south for a height of 7 ft. by blank walls, and the aisles, which are unequal in width, are continued the full length of the chancel, the east wall of the building being straight and unbroken, but they stop short of the full length of the nave at the west end. The wider north aisle is under a separate gabled roof of equal height to that of the nave, but the nave roof is continued over the south aisle at a slightly flatter pitch. Both roofs are covered with stone slates and have overhanging eaves, and the walls are constructed of local rubble without plinth, but with buttresses of two stages and diagonal ones at the angles.

The church is largely an early 16th-century rebuilding of an older edifice, which, judging from the north arcade and the piscina in the chancel, seems to have been of 13th-century date. Little or nothing, however, can be said with certainty about the plan or extent of this early building, as the later reconstruction has made the architectural evidence rather elusive, but the plan suggests that the church had north and south aisles in mediæval times and that having become dilapidated the south aisle was rebuilt about 1506 with a new spacing of the bays to which it was intended to adapt the north arcade. In the end the north arcade, however, perhaps because it was in a better state of preservation, was left more or less as it was, but the piers were largely rebuilt and new caps introduced, fragments of the older work being used up. There are no traces of an ancient chancel, but if such existed eastward of the present plan it was probably destroyed before the end of the 16th century. There is, however, no evidence of this and the character of the original eastern termination can only be surmised. The 13th-century piscina in the short length of the present chancel wall is probably not in its original position, but if it is, then it is possible that the 13th-century church consisted of a nave extending only as far as the third pier of the north arcade from the east, but possibly further westward. The two west arches are wider than the others and the capital of the pier in question bears the marks of a more or less nondescript character. It is scarcely likely that the present arrangement of plan without a structural chancel is that which originally obtained.

The tower is an addition or rebuilding of the early 16th century, to which period the rest of the building, where not modern, belongs. In 1702 the church is said to have been reseated, in 1754 a gallery was erected at the west end of the nave, and in 1811 a considerable amount of repairs seems to have been done. Previous to 1872 the exterior was whitewashed, but in that year a thorough restoration of the building was commenced, the roof being found to be dilapidated, the tower unsafe and the masonry of the windows decayed. The north and south walls and south porch were then rebuilt, the ceiling and gallery removed and the church seated with open benches.

There was a partial renovation of the building in 1909. The chancel is 25 ft. 9 in. long, occupying the two easternmost bays, but the wood screen which formerly stood in line with the second pier has disappeared, and the chancel is now only differentiated from the nave by the raising of the floor and the arrangement of the seating. The east window, the mullions of which have been renewed, is of five cinquefoiled lights with hollow-chamfered jambs and external hood mould and a low elliptical-arched head without tracery. The 13th-century piscina in the south wall has a trefoiled head, edge-roll moulding and nail-head ornament, but its bowl is gone. In the north wall is a recess with pointed head, 16 in. wide, opening in 1760, and now built up and used as a credence. The roofs and fittings of the chancel together with those of the rest of the church are modern, the oak quire stalls being erected in 1909. The walls throughout are plastered internally.

The north arcade has five pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers, 1 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 6 ft. in height to the top of the caps. The arches may be the original 13th-century ones and some parts of the caps, as already stated, are probably of this date. Three of these caps follow the section of the piers and are simply moulded with a plain square upper and rounded lower member. One of them is quite plain, but the other two are carved in the neck with, for the most part, very elementary patterns such as an unskilled carver might naturally use at any period, and are probably of the time of the 16th-century rebuilding. On two sides of the westernmost cap, however, there are representations of mediæval tracery of a 16th-century type, consisting of two small circles, one with quatrefoil cusping and the other of the ‘rose tournante’ type, and a pointed ‘window’ of three lights with the mullions intersecting in the head, and on the same cap a dragon also occurs. It seems likely, however, that all this work is of one date, the new capitals being carved by a workman of eclectic tastes having a general knowledge of mediæval forms. The ‘rose tournante’ occurs also on the base of the font, which is of 16th-century date. The cap of the third pier from the east is a made-up one and on the east side is carved with four heads and a beak which seem to be original 13th-century work, and the west respond has also two heads apparently of equal date. The impost of the east respond, however, suggests rough work of early 16th-century type, and is evidently coeval with the patterns on the two caps to which reference has already been made. The late date of these seems clear from the introduction of a pointed ‘window’ as an ornament in a horizontal position, suggesting a period when mediæval forms were copied without being understood. The south arcade consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers 16 in. in diameter, with moulded caps and chamfered bases, 9 ft. high to the top of the caps, and spaced without reference to the piers on the 1867. The whole church was then ‘out of condition’ and the fittings bad.

Glynde in 1857 noted that ‘the base of the wood screen remains across the second pier from the east, and has some original paneling.’

---

1 Fragments of 14th-century tracery work are said to have been discovered during the 1872–3 restoration in different parts of the building. T. C. Smith, Hist. of Glynde, 178–9.
2 The churchwardens’ accounts show a payment in that year of £4 13s. 6d. for repairs.
3 Glynde, Church of Lanc. Glynde visited Chipping in
Chipping Church from the South

Chipping Church: The Nave, looking East
opposite the side. The north aisle is 70 ft. 6 in. long by
15 ft. 4 in. wide, and is lit by three square-headed
windows of four trefoiled lights in the rebuilt north
wall, with a modern window of three trefoiled lights
at the east and an old one of four lights at the west
end. The aisle extends 6 ft. 6 in. west of the arcade
and formerly possessed, 'near the east end of the north
wall,' a low side window about 18 in. high, 8 in. wide,
and 2 ft. from the ground,8 which was done away
with in the restoration of 1872–3, when a small vestry
was erected at the north end of the aisle on the north
side. The organ now occupies the east end. The
south aisle is 68 ft. 9 in. long and 11 ft. 4 in. wide,
and is lit by four square-headed windows of three
trefoiled lights in the new south wall, and by an
original window of similar type at the east end, the
mullions of which have been renewed. The east end
of the aisle was formerly the Shireburne chapel, com-
monly known as the Wolfhouse quaint from the name
of the residence of its possessor,10 and was separated
from the rest of the church by a low wooden par-
tition. In the restoration of 1872 a stoup was
found in the wall.11 There is a priest's door op-
posite the second bay from the east, the principal
entrance being at the west end opposite the fifth bay.
West of the door in the south wall is built a plain
plinth without bowl, and there is another similar one
in the west wall between the window and the arcade.
The porch is of stone with gabled roof, the eaves of
which come close to the ground. In its east wall is
a small arched recess built into the wall. At the east
end of the nave roof on the south side is a dormer
window of five lights, rebuilt in 1873, with stone
mullions and timber gable.
The font, which stands at the west end of the south
aisle near the door, is of grystone, octagonal in shape
and of 16th-century date. On each face is a shield,
three of which are carved with emblems of the
Passion, and the others with the sacred monogram
of initials J. B. and other devices, one side only
being blank. The stem has eight hollowed sides, and
on the foot is a series of devices in Gothic letters
which have been interpreted as A M C + P D T
(Ave Maria Gratia Plena Dominus Tecum).12
The tower is 13 ft. square internally with diagonal
buttresses of five stages and a vice in the south-west
corner. The stages are unmarked externally by any
string course and the character of the whole is very
plain, the walls being of rubble and terminating in
an embattled parapet with continuous moulding
to merlons and embrasures and with angle pinnacles.
The belfry windows are of two trefoiled lights with
stone louvres but without hood moulds. On the
north and south sides the walls below the belfry
windows are quite plain except for a small square
opening on the north and a clock on the south side,
but on the west side are a pointed door with moulded
jams and head and a traceried window of three
trefoiled lights and external hood mould. The
tower arch is of two chamfered orders springing from
moulded imposts and was opened out in 1873, the
beams being rung from the floor of the church.
A modern stone pulpit replaces one of wood
which had a massive canopy and was inscribed with
the initials of the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, vicar, and
the date 1723.
In the restoration of 1872–3 during the removal
of the whitewash several painted texts were brought
to light,13 but these, with an inscription on the east
face of the central pier of the north arcade,14 have
been lost.
On the face of the east respond of the south aisle
is a brass15 to the 'two wyves of Robert Parkinson
of Farsnape,' Marie daughter of Jerome Ashton, died
1611, and Anne daughter of George Singleton of
Stayninge, died 1623. At the bottom of the inscription
are a skull and cross-bones and these lines:
'There partes there persons and there vertvova lyfe
Now rest in peace freed from the bond of wyfe.'
There is a tablet on the south wall of the chancel,
where he is buried, to the Rev. John Milner, vicar
1739 to 1777, but the other monuments are all
modern. They include a brass to the fifteenth Earl
of Derby, who died in 1893.
There is a ring of six bells cast by Thomas Mears
in 1793.
The plate consists of a chalice of 1601–2 inscribed
round the rim 'The Convynion cupp of y's Churche
of Chipping in y's County of Lancaster 1603,' with
the maker's mark R.B.; and a paten of 1876 by
Ellington inscribed 'St. Bartholomew's Church,
Chipping, Easter 1876.' There is also a bread-holder.
The registers begin in 1559. The first two volumes
(1559–1694) have been printed.16 The
churchwardens' accounts begin in 1809. Plans of
the seating 1635 to 1818 have been preserved.17
The churchyard, which lies principally on the
south side of the church and is approached from
the road by a broad flight of stone steps, was enlarged
in 1863. It contains an old yew tree and a stone
sundial dated 1708, inscribed with the initials of the
churchwardens. The plate bears the name of Jas.
Hunter, maker, Wappin, London. The oldest
decipherable dated stone is 1754.
Originally the church may have been
an chapel of Preston, the rector of which place claimed the presentation
in 1420;18 but the right of the lord of
Clitheroe, to whom the manor had been given, seems
in latter times to have been admitted without question.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

and he and his successors in title presented to Chipping. Soon after the foundation of the see of Chester by Henry VIII this rectory was in 1546-7 given to the bishop by the king in exchange for certain lands, and from about that time the bishop enjoyed the profits of the rectory, appointing a vicar. After the establishment of the see of Manchester the patronage was transferred from Chester, and the Bishop of Manchester collated the income of the rectory to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

At the end of the 13th century the benefice was valued at £10 13s. 4d. a year, but forty years later, after the invasion of the Scots, at only £5. In 1341 this was still the estimate, Chipping being responsible for 50s. and Thornley for the other 50s.; but by 1355 the estimated value had risen to £25 11s. 8d. The tithes in 1560 were valued at £85 5s. a year, and there were other profits bringing the total value to over £126 'before the wars,' of which £10 went to the vicar; the officiating minister in 1650 had £60 out of the whole. After the restoration of episcopacy the minister's stipend would be reduced to its old amount, but in 1720 his income was certified as £36 13s. 4d.; the vicar had also the use of the mansion or parsonage-house. Grants from Queen Anne's Bounty were obtained in 1768 and later. The value of the vicarage is now stated as £285.

The following have been rectors and vicars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1230</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Nov.</td>
<td>Peter the Physician</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td>res. P. the Physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Nov. 1241</td>
<td>William Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1247</td>
<td>Ralph de Aldburne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mar. 1326-7</td>
<td>Robert de Langton</td>
<td>Queen Isabel</td>
<td>d. Roger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1348-58</td>
<td>Gilbert de Marsden</td>
<td>Duke of Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mar. 1368-9</td>
<td>Thomas le Wise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>John Exton</td>
<td>Duke of Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 1393</td>
<td>William Whitwell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1394</td>
<td>Robert Marshford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1399</td>
<td>Robert Gowe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 1421</td>
<td>John Caton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Jan. 1441-2</td>
<td>Lawrence Caton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19 In 1351 it was found that Henry Duke of Lancaster had held the advowson; Whitaker, Wilhelmi, ii. 480, quoting Chan. Inq. p.m. iii. 35; Edw. iii. no. 132.
20 Pat. 51 Hen. VIII, pt. v, quoted in Ormerod's Chas. ed. Helsby, i. 97.
21 The bishop appears as rector in the visitation list of 1354. He came into possession on the death of the last rector in that year.
23 This 'old taxation' was made in 1492.
24 Ibid. 127; the date in the heading is 1334.
25 Ibid. in Arg. Norwau (Rec. Com.), 38. The reason given for the reduction, in addition to the havoc caused by the Scots, was that in the 'new taxation' the value of the glebe and certain tithes, oblations and alitrage dues had not been reckoned.
26 Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), v. 262.
27 The manor-house and glebe were worth £4 16s. 8d. a year, the tithes of £13, other tithes £1 10s. 4d., Easter offerings, etc., £1 16s. 8d.
28 Commons. Ch. Serv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), 169, 196, where are given particulars of a lease made by the Bishop of Chester in 1546 at the rent of £25 11s. 4d. There were 'a fair parsonage house and about 5 acres of glebe (great measure), with liberty to get turf, all which is valued to be worth £7 per annum.' Of the rent named £10 was paid to the vicar, to whom in 1627 the Committee of Thirteen Ministers ordered £50 a year more to be paid out of the profits of the rectory, it being suggested from Christopher Harris, a Papist, that resided in the house who enjoyed the lease in right of his wife.
29 It is not clear that the increase in the vicar's stipend was maintained; Plund. Minv. Accts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii. 258.
30 Gristrell, Notitia Curat. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 401. The vicar's stipend was made up of £10, the old allowance from the bishop, and £2 13s. 4d. from the leases; surplus fees amounted to £6.
31 For particulars see T. C. Smith, Chipping, 63, &c.; lands were bought in Dutton and Whittingham. Terriers of both rectory and vicarage are printed ibid.
32 Patron of Chippingdale; Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), i, 165.
33 Cal. Pat. 1327-47, p. 239. The king presented in right of the heir of John de Lacy, his ward.
34 Ibid. 245. 'William the clerk of Chipping,' attested a grant to Sawley; Harl. MS. 112, fol. 72b. Also another in Dilworth; Add. MS. 31205, fol. 318b. These may be earlier than 1244.
35 In 1279-80 Cecily widow of William de la Sale claimed dower in certain messuages and lands in Chipping against Ralph the parson and other people of the place; De Banco R. 28, m. 64 d.; 35, m. 45 d. In 1281 Pope Martin IV notice to the Archbishop of York that he had taken under his protection Ralph de Aldburne, priest, who had the cross and intended to go to the assistance of the Holy Land. In the margin of the register Ralph is described as 'former rector of Chipping'; Wightman's Reg. (Sutton Soc.), 123.
36 Adam son of Thurstan the chaplain in 1292 claimed a tenement in Chipping held by Simon de Berforton, but was not entitled; Anctre R. 408, m. 42. There is nothing to show Thurstan's position.
37 This and some later names are from Torre's list of rectors; Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1825.
38 Gilbert was the son of Richard de Merelesden or Marsden. He occurs as plaintiff or defendant from 1348 onwards; De Banco R. 354, m. 309; 360, m. 171; &c. He was in 1350 charged with the abduction of William son and heir of John de Marsden; ibid. 363, m. 78 d.
39 The date of presentation is from Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 387. Thomas le Wise, rector of Chipping, is mentioned in a pleading of 1373; De Banco R. 454, m. 113. Also in a fine of 1375; Cal. Pat. 1347-51, Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh., ii, 188-9. Again in the following year he was charged with detaining a box containing charters; De Banco R. 466, m. 174.
40 He had a dispensation from Legitimacy, enabling him to be ordained and hold a benefice, and this was extended by Boniface IX in 1391 to enable him to hold three benefices, &c.; Cal. Papal Letters, iv, 157.
41 Raines MSS. xxii, 395. The king presented as Duke of Lancaster. It may be noted that a Robert Gowe, king's clerk, was in 1399 presented to the rectory of Wigston and in the following year to a chantry at Windsor; Cal. Pat. 1399-1401, pp. 154, 356. Torre gives his successor's name as Marmoyn.
42 Raines MSS. xxii, 397.
43 Ibid. 409. The freeholds of King Henry (as Duke of Lancaster) presented. John Caton resigned Chipping for the viscounty of Longford (tin. Lichfield), which Lawrence Caton vacated.
44 Two 'chaplains' occur in the 15th century, viz. Thomas Mawdesley in 1427 and Richard Smythes in 1447; Cal. Pat. 1442-9, p. 356; Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 10, m. 42.
Chipping Church: The Font
BLACKBURN HUNDRED
CHIPPING

Instituted

oc. 1472-80
oc. 1481
30 Apr. 1523
4 Aug. 1530
12 Feb. 1531

Thomas Swift
James Straitbarrel
Thomas Mawdesley
Thomas Westby
George Wolset, L.L.D.

Vicars

oc. 1562
4 Feb. 1589-90
5 Oct. 1616
16 Oct. 1672
12 Aug. 1692
23 Dec. 1701
19 Aug. 1721
19 May 1758
19 Feb. 1738-9
3 Aug. 1779
21 Nov. 1786
10 May 1807
28 Nov. 1816
8 Nov. 1864
21 Dec. 1886

John Marsden
Richard Parker
William Armitstead
Richard White, M.A.
Humphrey Briscoe, B.A.
Thomas Atherton, M.A.
Thomas Clarkson, M.A.
William Rawstone
John Milner, M.A.
Thomas Pearce, M.A.
James Penny, M.A.
Edmund Wilkinson
Richard Robinson, B.A.
John Birch Jones, B.D.

Patron

Bp. of Chester
Bp. of Manchester
res. of Chester
res. of Lancaster
res. of Manchester
res. of Blackburn
res. of Blackburn
res. of Lancaster
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester

Cease of Vacancy

Bp. of Chester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester
res. of Manchester

In 1464 Thomas Swift, who had the advowson, resigned his benefice in order to become canon of York. He was succeeded by James Straitbarrel, who died November 1481. In 1482 Thomas Mawdesley, the founder of the charity, and his parents, patr. 1530, Duckett Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 132. Thomas Mawdesley, the founder of the charity, and his parents, patr. 1530, Duckett Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 132. Thomas Mawdesley, the founder of the charity, and his parents, patr. 1530, Duckett Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 132.

*6* He was in 1472 summoned to answer Hugh Radcliffe regarding a claim for £2 15s. 4d. of Llan. Wylt's Proton. 1 Aug. 1515 Edw. IV. In 1480 the Abbot of Whalley claimed £40 from him; Add. MS. 33508, no. 1454. 3. Acting as trustee he was described as a 'chaplain' in 1479 and as 'rector of Chipping' in 1581; Kuerden MSS., iii, 397. He held various other benefices, including the rectory of St. Mary-by-the-Castle, Chester, 1506-23; Earwater, St. Mary's, 1790. There are full accounts of the rectors and vicars from this time in C. C. Smith's Chipping, 84-108. Several particulars in the following notes have been taken from that work.

The present presentation to the rectory was in 1531, granted to James Worlsey; L. and P. Hen. VIII, ii (1), 1157.

19. There was formerly an inscription on one of the church windows, asking for prayers for the soul of Master Thomas Mawdesley, founder of the charity, and his parents, patr. 1530, Duckett Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 132.

20. He held various other benefices and was one of the king's chaplains (Smith), and became Archdeacon of York 1540-3; Le Neve, Fasti, iii, 174.

21. *This name may be Wollet or Wollet; he is noticed further under Ribchester, of which parish he became rector in 1643.*

At the visitation of 1554 the bishop was recorded as parson, and a 'Thomas Manstem' (J.), beneficiaries elsewhere, it is said to have been in charge.

22. *Atlas Marston. Little is known of this vicar, recorded at the visitation of 1554, when he appeared but did not subscribe. He may be identical with the above-named 'T. Manstem.' The will of 'Sir John Marsden, clerk, vicar of Chipping,' was proved at Chester in 1588. An abstract is given by T. C. Smith (op. cit.); it names 'John Parker alias Marston, my last son.'*

23. *Act Blk. at Chester, fol. 180. No first-fruits were paid by the vicars, but the institutions have, when possible, been compared with those in the Institution Books (P.R.O.), as printed in Lancs. and Ches. Annals. Note. See also Baines, Lancs. (ed. Croston), iv, 79.

Richard Parker, son of Reynold Park of Greystoneley in Bolswold, copied the early volume of the registers, in which his own baptism (1563) is recorded. He was Dean of Amounderness, but was described as 'no preacher' in 1599, and again about 1610; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xiii, 479; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. iv, app. iv, 49.

In 1610 it was returned that Richard Parker, vicar, had 'but one benefice of 40s. by year, and no vicarage house'; Chester Consistory Ct. Papers.

24. *Act Blk. at Chester, fol. 63. The name is otherwise given as Armitdale. Nothing seems to be known of him, but the baptism of Margaret daughter of William Armitstead is recorded 8 Apr. 1628.*

25. *His name occurs in the registers from 1643. His burial on 23 Sept. 1672 is thus recorded: 'John King, clerk, minister of God's word at Chipping for fifty years last past departed this life September the twenty-second Anno Dom. 1672 and was buried in the south side of the chancel in the parish church of Chipping aforesaid.' In 1674 John King paid £4 8s. to the clerical subsidy for Chipping, possibly as agent of the Bishop of Chester; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 81.

He accepted the Presbyterian discipline without hesitation, for in 1646 he was a member of the third classis; Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1883), i, 237. In 1650 he was commissioned as 'an able, orthodox divine'; Commonw. Ch. Surv. 170. He seems to have conformed as readily in 1662, remaining at Chipping till his death.

The inventory of his goods (Smith, op. cit. 91-2) shows a considerable farming stock, but no books.


27. Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1698. Was promoted to the rectory of Aughton near Ormskirk in 1721 (q.v.)

28. Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxaf.; M.A. 1716. He became rector of Heatham in 1735. At Chipping he had quarrels with his parishioners. He published some verses, one being a treatise on confirmation. He seems to have been the 'Mr. Kelly, High Church parson,' of a local squib of which a full account is printed in Smith's Chipping, 1751-8.

29. Resigned on being promoted to the rectorcy of Bedworth, Yorks.

30. Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1745. He was a friend and fellow worker of John Wesley, and frequently mentioned in his diaries. He was also one of the king's preachers in Lancashire.

31. Educated at Oriel Coll., Oxaf.; M.A. 1761; D.D. 1793; Foster, Alumni. He became prebendary of Chester, rector of Coddington, and then of West Kirby, and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

32. He was also curate of Samlesbury, where he resided. He was a king's preacher.

33. He was also master of Brabin's School and king's preacher. In 1790 there were 'three Sacrament days yearly,' T. C. Smith, op. cit. 66.

34. Educated at Brasenose and Hertford Colls., Oxaf.; M.A. 1784; Foster, Alumni. In 1809 he was appointed vicar of Preston (q.v.), and retained both benefices till death.

35. 'A man of considerable power and influence, an able preacher, and deservedly esteemed by his parishioners'; Croston in Baines' Lancs. iv, 61. He was also master of the free school from 1817 to 1847.

36. Educated at St. Bees; B.A. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1867. Preferred to the vicarage of Carlton on Trent in 1866.

37. Educated at Lampeter; B.D. 1884. Exchanged Chipping for All Saints', West Corton, in 1891.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE


A chantry, St. Mary's, was founded by Thomas Mawdelyne, rector 1532-50,63 and its priest was Ralph Parker in 1535.64 Its altar was on the north side of the church.

The free school was established under the will of John Brabin, dated 1683.65

There does not seem to be any record of the normal staff of clergy in this parish before the Reformation. At each of the visitations of 1548 and 1554 two names are given, but probably only one was resident, and he may have been a domestic chaplain.66 The chantry endowment had perhaps been intended partly to secure at least one resident priest. After the rectory was appropriated to the bishopric it may be presumed that the Bishops of Chester usually took care that their vicar should reside, but there is little record about the parish. The vicar of the Commonwealth period held the benefice during all the changes; and another noteworthy incident is the hostile reception accorded by the new master to William Schlee, John Milner, the vicar, desired him to preach at Chipping. In June 1552 Wesley and his friend the vicar returned to Chipping from an evangelizing tour, and were informed that the churchwardens and some others were consulting as to the means of preventing Wesley from preaching. After an interview they were pacified, and Wesley preached in the church without disturbance. Next year, however, several of those present stopped Wesley by force from officiating; but a large part of the congregation followed him into thevicarage after prayers, and he preached to them.67

The churchwardens at the visitation of 1573 presented the vicar for disorderly behaviour in the church on Sunday the 4th of March in the time of divine service; also for absenting himself on several holydays and at divers times neglecting to read prayers as usual; likewise for introducing strange and unlicensed preachers into his pulpit, contrary to the canon.68

62 Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1874. Previously rector of All Saints', Greasby, on a grant of £25.69

63 Educated at Exeter Coll., Oxon; M.A. 1898. Previously rector of St. Cyriac's, Ordsall.


65 Valer Ecc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 263.

66 The revenue was only 38s. 4d. There seem to have been disputes later regarding the lands, between Hoghton and Shirley; Ducane, loc. cit. i. 152. This chantry is not mentioned by Raines, who gives Ralph Parker as chantry priest at Singleton Chapel in 1547.

67 The lands of the chantry were sold to Sir John Parry in 1555-6; Pat. 2 & 3 Phill. and Mary, pt. viii.

68 End. Chirch. Rep. (1902). For the founder and his family see Smith, op. cit. 140. 'James Remington late schoolmaster at Chipping' was buried there 13 Sept. 1675.

69 The rector of Chipping was admonished for not residing in 1444; Raines MSS. xxii. 373, 375.

70 Visit. returns at Chester.


72 Visit. Returns.

73 It was printed in 1903, the report of 1826 being inserted with it. The following details are derived from it.

74 John Brabin in 1683 bequeathed to trustees messuages called Goose Lane House and Walker tenement for his charities, and in the following year the trustees bought land called Brow Spring and there built the school and almshouses. Woodlow House was bought in 1686 as part of the endowment and Woodscales in Thorley in 1690. The school was for the poor children of Chipping, Thorley and Leagram; the poor to be assisted from other funds were those of Chipping, Thorley and Bispham. The present gross income of the combined charities is £259, but most goes to the school.

75 The almshouses consist of a two-storied stone building divided into three tenements, each of which is occupied by two women, appointed by the trustees. Each woman receives £8 8s. a quarter and as much coal as she requires. No doles have recently been given to poor housekeepers. 'The population of Chipping is decreasing and there are practically no poor in the township.'

76 The estate was the messuage and land he had on Helmeridge (Elmridge), now known as Richmond's Farm.

77 Edward Harrison in 1674 left £10 to his brother-in-law William Wright (1711), £160, and Richard Lund (as above), £1 10s. The capital is in Lord Derby's hands.

78 In 1846, including 4 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

26
Within living memory the district was rich in fine ancestral timber, the oak, the ash, the elm, the sycamore, the hazel and the holly find congenial soil; and the...the groves in great abundance in "carrs and marshes," although surface drainage has in recent years much reduced the growth.1

1. Teanies fires' used to be lighted on 1 May, 24 June, 31 August and 1 November.2

The township is governed by a parish council. Among the trades recorded in the parish registers of the 17th century are those of gold-beater, glover, hat-maker and linen-weaver. In 1625 there were cordinerings, cloth-merchant, maker and tailor. More recently lime-burning, iron-working and chairmaking were the principal industries. The last-named continues, but the iron-turning mill was disused about twenty years ago. The land is mostly in grazing. The soil is clay and calcareous earth.

In 1833 there were cattle fairs on Easter Tuesday and 24 August. The fairs are now held on 23 April and the first Wednesday in October.

Ground for a camp and rifle range was acquired by the government in 1892.

CHIPPING, assessed as three plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's fee of Preston.3 After the Conquest it was granted to Roger of Poitou, and became part of the possession of the Bussels of Penwortham for a time. Henry I in 1102 gave it to

Robert de Lacy,4 and from that time it continued to form a member of the duchy of Clitheroe.

The land appears to have been divided among a number of holders, but it is not possible to trace the origin or descent of these tenements. The most important were those of Hoghton, Knoll of Wolfhouse or Wolfhall, and the Hospitalers, each of them apparently being regarded at one time or another as a 'manor.'

The Hoghton tenement can be traced back to 1292, when Adam de Hoghton complained that Richard le Suires (Sothor) and others had made forcible entry into land claimed by Chipping. The jury, however, found that the defendants had a right to common in 20 acres of moor and other land which Adam had inclosed by a dyke, and gave a verdict for them.5 In 1313 only the twelfth part of the manor is named in a Hoghton settlement,6 but in later times the 'manor' is spoken of absolutely.7 In 1425 the manor was stated to be held of the king by a rent of 22s.8 10 in the 16th century the service was unknown.9 In 1552-6 there were disputes between Hoghton and Shireburne of Wolfhouse as to the legal title to the land, and the latter's being of importance.10 It appears that the Hoghton manor house was Black Hall, about half a mile west of the church.11 This manor was sold to trustees for Charlotte of Lord Strange about 1650.12 It does not appear much later.13

1 T. C. Smith, Hist. of Chipping, 3. 2 Ibid. 6. 3. 4. night, the eve of May Day, see ibid. 9. 4. In 1483 about a fourth of the land was unthreshed, those grain yields were; T. C. Smith, Lengrodge, 202. 5 F.G.H. Lancs. 388. Chippenden or Chippingdale then probably included Leagram and Little Bowland, and perhaps part of Thorley. 6 Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 382; see also the account of Algyton.

7 In the account of the lands of John de Lacy in 1241-2 is found a sum of 11s. from Chipping, and it occurs again in 1256. Lancs. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches. i. 176, 217.

In 1320 John son of Robert de Hall held the land of the Earl of Lincoln by the fourth part of the king's fees. In 1320 from later inquisitions it appears that this was in Chipping Beaine, Lancs. (ed. 1853), ii, 693, from the Landedowne Feodary. In 1311 Joyce of the Hall held a plait of the earl, rendering 1d. yearly, and Thomas son of Kute did suit for his tenement to the court of Clitheroe; De Lacy Inq. (Cheth. Soc.), i, 16, 19. Later there are but few tokens of the dependency on Clitheroe; see Lancs. Ct. R. ii (Cheth. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 366. In 1356 a number of suitors of the courts of Clitheroe are named, among them being Adam de Hoghton and Adam son of William for tenements in Chipping, Richard son of Thomas de Knoll for Thornley and John de Bailey for Aignton; Duchy of Lanc. Assizes R. 5, m. 10 d. In a survey made in 1549 the manor was stated to be held of the king as his duchy in socage for 100 saddles of land; Duchy of Lanc. Knighton, m. no. 20.

11 Assize R. 408, m. 53. Earlier than this may be a release by the widow of William de Moton to Adam de Hoghton for seven years for the free enjoyment of a third part received from John de Chipping for a third part of the mill; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1500.

In 1304 Siegrith or Siota widow of Richard son of Margery de Ckei held a portion of land claimed dower in lands held by Richard de Hoghton, Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton, William de Southworth, William son of John de Joppe, William de Whittingham, Adam son of Isabel de Whittingham and Alice his wife and others, also against Robert de Pleasington in respect of a sixth part of the water-mill; De Banco R. 149, m. 52; 153, m. 38 d. For his part Richard de Hoghton summoned Roger son of Richard son of Margery to warrant him; ibid. 155, m. 124.

13 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 14. Richard son of Adam de Hoghton gave land in Chipping to his daughter Margery wife of Thomas de Hean; Add. MS. 33070, no. 538. Richard de Hoghton was in 1328 described as chief lord when he appeared among the defendants to a claim for a messuage and lands put forward by Emma daughter of William the Ward of Chipping. Her brother Thomas had succeeded, but had been divorced from his wife Hawise for consanguinity; hence his son Richard was dispossessed. The other defendants were William son of Richard de Hoghton, William de Greenhill (Hoghton balfiff) and Richard son of John de Greenhill. Assize R. 1400, m. 234 d. Richard de Hoghton in 1328 granted his son Richard a moiety of the heritage of William de Dodhill; Townley MS. OO, no. 1504.

14 Final Cont. iii, 3, of the year 1377; it was settled on Henry, younger son of Sir Adam.

15 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Cheth. Soc.), ii, 12; the inquisition after the death of Sir Henry. In later inquisitions in the same volume no rent is mentioned nor is a 'manor' claimed; ibid. 81, 137-9.

16 A part of the lands and some 20 acres of meadow in Chipping, given in 1407 by Sir Richard Hoghton to his chantry at Richchester, were held by Sir Henry de Conover in 1493 of a rent of 6d.; Inf. a.q.d. file 438, no. 26.

In 1478 Agnes widow of Henry Hoghton claimed dower in twenty-one messuages, &c., in Chipping; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 18 Edw. IV.

So in that of Alexander Hoghton, 1498, and later; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, nos. 66, 114, xiv, no. 26. The manor of Chipping, with fifty messuages, water-mill, dovecote, &c., was in 1602 settled on Sir Richard Hoghton and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 64, no. 73. This manor was included in a general settlement in 1616; ibid. bdle. 12, no. 500.

18 The bounds of the manor show that it covered the whole township; they were surveyed for the manor by Richard de Hoghton in 1320, for the sale of Edward de Hood, son of Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1407, and in the 15th century by Richard de Hoghton, lord of the manor; T. C. Smith, Chipping, 22. It appears that the manor was purchased out of the portion of Charlotte de la Tremouille in 1549; Bevillll's Chipping, Paper (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 226. It is not named among the estates of Sir Richard Hoghton, who died in 1631. In 1642 a settlement of the manor was made by William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 141, no. 51. For other references see Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 161.

19 It is stated to have been sold as early as 1641 to James Walmesley and

27

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

CHIPPING
The Knolls of Wolfhouse appear to have been a branch of those of Thornley, and in the inquisition of 1658 respecting the estate the manor of Chipping and the feudal properties called in Shireburne, with various other messages, water-mill and lands in Chipping, were stated to be held of the lord of Thornley by the service of a greyhound, a 'coter,' and 3l. rent. One Adam son of Richard de Knoll held an half o' the land in Chipping in 1280, when it was claimed by Ralph de Catterall, and the surname appears frequently. 

Wolfhouse descended to John Knoll, whose daughter Isabel married Roger Shireburne, a younger son of Robert Shireburne; and in 1493 the estate seems to have been secured by Roger. Roger Shireburne, who built the Wolfhouse chapel in Chipping Church, died in 1543, his son and heir Robert being then fifty-three years old. The family remained Roman Catholics at the Reformation, and during the Civil War the estate was sequestered by the Parliament. Wolfhouse descended to Alexander Shireburne, who in 1678 mortgaged or sold it to others; and in 1695 Elizabeth Wealseymes, widow, held a court baron; T. C. Smith, Chippings, 24, 53. 

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE
Christopher Wilkinson 54; six years later it was sold to William Patten and Thomas Naylor 55; these were probably trustees of Thomas Patten of Preston, from whom this manor of Chipping has descended through the Stanleys of Bickstaffe to the Earl of Derby. 56 No courts are held.

The estate of the Hospitallers in Chippingdale goes back to early times, and is named in 1292. 27 After the Suppression the manors of Haworth and Chipping were sold by the Crown to George Whitemore of London, 57 who transferred them to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst 28; this is perhaps the origin of the manor claimed by the family. A court was held by Richard Shireburne in 1690, 58 and as late as 1825 the manor of Chipping was said to be held by Thomas Weldon. 59 Sawley Abbey had land in Chipping. 60 Of the minor families but little can be stated.

The earlier surnames include Chipping and Chippingdale, Greenhills 61—some of whose estate seems to have passed to Wavne 62 and other parts to John son of Adam son of Robert de Chippingdale and Alice, daughter of Henry the Wright in 1518 obtained a writ concerning messuages and land in Chipping; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxii, App. 337.

Margaret widow of Lavender, Hall of Chippingdale in 1402 released her right in land in Ashtonghal in Ribchester; Adv. MS. 97, no. 35.

In 1506 William Hall held a messuage and land in Chipping of the king as of his castle of Clichore by a rent of 10d.; further copy of the deed shows that he was imprisoned at Newcastle and afterwards hanged. Dunch of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 19. William son and heir of Thomas De Lister held land in Hall of Gainborough of all his lands in Dutton, Chipping and Chippingdale; Add. MS. 3106, no. 181. Roger Hall was the king's bailiff of Gringley, Notts.

Adam son of Richard de Greenhills was joiner to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his lands in Wath and the manor of the side of Cresswell Syke, just as he had received it by gift of Adam son of Thurstan; Dods. MSS. ccix, fol. 54.

John son of Richard de Greenhills in 1110 gave to Henry de Dinckley and Maud his wife land in Chipping, the bounds of which begin on the eastern side of Mahibth, went down to the Leod, ascended this stream to Barton Hey, thence to the Foul outstage as far as Diemepe Syke, and southward to the starting-point; C. of Wards, box 13 A, no. FD 27. The same Henry and Maud in 1138 obtained land between Whiteshead, Whilshope and Eldershall; the Black Moss and Leod; ibid. no. FD 45; box 13 B. These and other lands in Chipping, Wheatley, Whilshope and Eldershall seem not to have come to Richard Hirdge and Margaret his wife by 1418-21; ibid. box 13 A, no. FD 24, 26, 37, 15; box 259. In 1455 they were transferred to William son and heir-apparent of John Wawne ('Wawme') of Chippingdale, John having been son and heir of Margaret Hirdge; ibid. box 13 B; 13 A, no. FD 18, 28. William Wawne, Elizabeth his wife and Thomas his son and heir occur in 1459 ibid. FD 17.

William Wawne son and heir of Thomas in 1520 gave to feces his close or pasture land called Margehorne, occupied by Edward Helme, for the use of Grace, grantor's wife, in accordance with an agreement between his mother Anne and one Nicholas; ibid. no. FD 70. William Wawne, described as 'of Wheatley, in 1560 made a feoffment of lands in Westhead, Wheatley and Ashley (in Whittingham) for the use of his son and heir Nicholas'; ibid. FD 15.

In the following year Nicholas married Ellen daughter of Edward Sharlapes of Oxtobden, ibid. box 13 B.

Edward Wawne son of Nicholas died in or before 1592 holding a messuage in
Ravenshaw, Sir 408, Chipping 138-9. Richard ibid, The PaL account across, Duchy Add. 1609 default Greenhill 1246 1342 acres 420, Lane. with the the 1447 carved Pal. he is not Surrey's Duchy 10, 1332 and They John which Boothhurst a xvii, Chipping, the miles Surrey's Whittingham, Final name Thornley. of brother waste, the right of adjacent Brown is later carved of Brown". from Thomas in Formby 42. Stephen Shireburne in 1358 granted one of lands in Chipping, 24 and his wife to William younger 1477, in which year John de Bland called upon Master Richard de Hoghton (as sequestrated) to acquire of service demanded by Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln; De Banco R. 122, m. 62.4. Richard de Catterall in 1344 held lands of the heir of the Earl of Lincoln; Lancs. Inq. and Extent, i. 160. The Bartons of Barton long held a close called Barton Hey of the Hoghtons, without any known service; see, for example, Lancs. Inq. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 2. They occur as early as 1258, in which year John de Barton called upon Master Richard de Hoghton (as sequestrated) to acquire of service demanded by Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln; De Banco R. 122, m. 62.4. Lawrence Starkie died in 1532 holding land of the king by knight's service; De Lucy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 21. Disputa between the heirs occurred in 1549-50 Drotins Lanc. i, 165. The Chipping Dale estate seems to have been sold by one of the co-heirs—Etheldreda wife of Humphrey Newton — to Sir Richard Shireburne in 1356; Pal. of Lanc. f. 27, m. 112. The tenure of the Chippendale lands of George Kirkby of Up Rawcliffe is not recorded. They appear to have been sold by his brother William to Gabriel Hesketh in 1563; De Lucy Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 5; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 251, m. 197. This was perhaps the estate afterwards held by the Heskeths of Poulton of Shireburne by a rent of 24 L. Lanc. Inq. P. M. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii. 154-6.

Jane Beasley, widow, in 1585 held the moiety of a messuage called Peckock Hay, &.c, but the tenure is not stated; De Lucy Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. Francis Beasley in 1609 held his lands, &c, in Chipping at Hirkingham; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 178-9.

The tenure of Richard Walton's messuage (1504) is not recorded; De Lucy Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 42; xviii, no. 48. That of 'Kirkby's' tenement by &c. ibid, xxx, no. 17. John Buirstowe of Brownhirst had lands in Chipping, 1543-4; Chan. Inq. p.m. ii, Misc. 515-78.

41 Kuerden MSS. III. H. 3. The earliest deed is granted by Richard son of John de Knol to Adam son of William de Haltone of a messuage in Chipping in 1312. John Haltone appears from 1425-2 to 1479 and Miles his son and heir (who calls James Halm 'my uncle') in 1466 and 1477, in which latter year John, his son and heir, was espoused to Margaret daughter of Robert Mason. Miles again occurs in 1481 and 1492-3 and James the brother and heir of John Haltone, deceased in 1456, was bound to Margaret, the widow of John, who had married Nicholas Cotton.

32 The place may have taken a name from the Heskeths recorded in the last note but one. In 1321 Geoffrey son and heir of Benedict de Chipping claimed land against Christiana daughter of William the Wainwright and John son of William de Alston of Holme; it was alleged that Robert son of John de Czetes in 1356 held the land to William de Alston; De Banco R. 87, m. 37. There is little record of the family. William and Robert Alston, yeomen, occur in 1373; Pal. of Lanc. Pils R. 10, m. 42.
BLACKBURN HUNDRED

CHIPPING

the last stone facing the front being carved with the
sacred monogram:

ANNO DOMINI 1591 ELIS REGI
REGNO ANNI STATU NOSTRE
ROBERT ALTVN 25
RIC ALTVN VNNOR 5

A CREACIONE MVNDI 5553 A CONQVS
TO ANGII 524. DENV TIME REGENT HONOR

Over the door on the return of the west wing
facing east is a stone inscribed

RESPICE FINEM ET NNQV
AM PECCARE PROXVM VM.

and to the left of this over a small built-up
window another stone with the name of ‘Richard
Aultune.’ On the main south wall are other
inscribed stones, one with the sacred monogram
between two crosses, another with the fragment
RIC AVTYL, and a third ALTVN HATH INHERITED
HERE IN 18 YRS.

In the bedroom in the east wing an inscribed
stone reads:

DEBM TIME
REGEN HONOR
PROXVM VM
HOC PAC ET VIVE
IN ETERNVM

and a stone in the dairy has ‘Fear God and love
the right.’

The west wall retains in old rough stone walling
unrestored and has a small square built-up window
with the sacred monogram between two crosses on the
head. Another window also has some ornament in
the head, and the chimney, which is a good one
of two shafts, has two gargoyles in the angles.

Richard Aulten of Chipping died in 1607 holding
a messuage and lands there of the king in socage.
Richard his son and heir was forty years old.43

HELM, now Elrime, gave a surname to a family
which spread into neighbouring townships.44
William Helme died in 1597 holding a messuage, &c.,
of Richard Hughton by a rent of 4d. and leaving a
son Richard, aged twenty-two.45 Richard died in
1638, leaving a son and heir, and ten-year old;
he also held of Richard Hughton as of his
manor of Chipping.46 James died in 1622, leaving a
son William, aged twenty in 1633, by which time
Lord Strange had succeeded Hughton.47
CORÉ was divided. At one time it seems to have
been held by an illegitimate branch of the
Knolls.48 In later times the most important family
was that of Parkinson.49 From them sprang Richard
Parkinson, Canon of Manchester and Principal of
St. Bees College, who was born at Wodgate in
1797.50

One of the most notable estates, on account of
the tenure, was that of the Leylands of Morleys in
Astley,51 who held ‘of the heirs of William son of
William son of Maurice’ by a rent of 18d.52

The following were freeholders in 1600: Richard
Austen (Alston), Richard Bolton, Henry Mawsdale
and Thomas Thornley.53 The Subsidy Rolls afford
further information; thus in 1544 Roger Shireburne


44 Captain Robert Aulten, apparently a
Parliamentarian, occurs in 1650; Royalist
Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.),
i, 264.

45 The Aultens remained owners until
1702, when it passed to the Eccles family;
1849 Richard Eccles of Wigan sold it to
Thomason Cardwell, who descended now
(1893) possess it; T. C. Smith.

46 Chipping, 234, where many particulars to
the Aulten family are given.

47 Ralph de Helme in 1333; Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and
Ches.), 80.

48 Lawrence de Helme and Isabel his wife
in 1377 obtained from William de Wood
and Margery his wife a messuage and
lands in Chipping. Final Conc. iii, 2.

A settlement of two messuages, cottages,
land and wood in Chipping and Helme
was made in 1553; the remainder was
to Joan then wife of William Loitimer and
then her death to Lawrence Helme and
his issue by Joan then his wife; Pal.
Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 56.

For a dispute between Alice Helme,
widow (and others), and Thomas Helme
see Ducanos Lanc. ii, 237.

49 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs.
and Ches.), i, 150.

With regard to the rent of 4d. it may be noted
that one Geoffrey de Whittington
in 1297 held a plot of the waste in
Chipping for which he received that
sum. Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 183.

50 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 76.

51 Ibid. xviii, no. 20.

52 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 213.

He had other lands in Thornley, Whestley
and Lex.

53 Townley MS. C, 8; (Chet. Lib.),
507.

54 John Maudesdon of ‘Coure,’ a minor,
in 1538 claimed a messuage and land
against Richard and Adam, sons of Thomas
de Knoll, as being son and heir of John
son of Richard de Knoll. It was alleged
that his father (John son of Richard) was
born before his age; Duchy of Lanc.
Assize R. 6, m. 1.

In 1360 John son of Maud de Coure
had liberty of a messuage and lands
seized into the duke’s lands by reason of
the felony of John (son of Richard) de
147.

Richard Cover alias Coe, yeoman, is
named in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 41,
m. 42.

55 T. C. Smith, Chipping, 247.

A dispute as to lands in Chipping be-
tween Whitaker and Parkinson is referred
Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 246.

In 1653 Ralph and Richard Parkinson
of Chipping petitioned to compulsory
for land sequestered by the Parliament
for the defalcation of their eldest brother
Thomas Parkinson of Infield in Claufton;
Cal. Com. for Com., 11, 1106.

56 See the account of Manchester Church
and the 1830 edition of his Old Church
Clock. He died in 1876.

57 An estate in Chipping, Thornley, &c.,
was given to fecundaries by William
Leayland and Anne his wife in 1509; Pal.
Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 11, m. 246, 248.

Part of the estate was held for life by
Eleanor Holland, widow, and part by
Robert Thimbleby and Margery hel
Sir William Leayland died in 1547, but
the tenure of his Chipping lands is not
recorded; in the case of Thomas Leayland,

his son, it is given as in the text and like-
wise after the death of Edward Tyldyensie
Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, 160; 20;
xiv, no. 20. In 1621, however, the tenure
was described as of Sir Richard Hughton
as of his manor of Chipping in socage; Lancs.
Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 269.

In 1606-7 a grant of lands in Chipping,
Whestley and the rest of the lordship to
Edward Tyldyensie at Astley; Pat. 4
Jas. i, pt. xxii.

It should be added that according to an
old pedigree (Hart. MS. 1408, fol. 159)
William Leyland married Anne daughter
and heir of Alan Singleton, who was the
descendant of the heiress of Adam de
Bury, whose estate in the parish is noticed
under Thornley. The wardship and mar-
riage of Anne daughter and heir of Alan
Singleton were in 1503 granted to James
147.

Nothing is known of the origin of the
tenure. William son of Maurice occurs
in the Pipe Roll of 1243-5, whom he owed
40s. out of 60s. due apparently for some
encroachment on the forest or other offence
against the forest laws; Farrar, Lancs.
Pipe R. 251. He also attested a charter
by Roger de Whittaker, who gave lands in
Chipping to Regional; Dods. MSS. xii,
fol. 161. The bounds in this case are of
interest: Along the lache which falls into
Summerfield as far as the moor and then
on the west side to the mill between
Chipping and Whestley, down the road to
the Leud, and along this river

58 Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i,
135-6. Some references to the Mawsdale
family will be found in Ducanos Lanc.
was the principal landowner contributing to the subsidy, Robert Alton and Richard Thornley being the others. Thomas Sturivant, Thomas Bolton, Robert Alton, Thomas Thornley, Thomas Rodes and Christopher Mawdesley contributed for their lands in 1545. Robert Shireburne, Thomas Thornley, Henry Mawdesley, Richard Alton, Roger Sturivant and Richard Bolton were the landowners in 1597. Those in 1626 were: Henry Shireburne, Richard Thornley, Richard Parkin, John Bolton, John Boulton and John Sturivant; James Blessey and a large number of others paid specially as non-communicants. Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717. The land tax return of 1789 shows that the Earl of Derby, Sir H. Mainwaring, and — Blundell were the chief landowners. An inclosure award was made in 1812. The parish church has been described above.

The Wesleys made attempts to found a congregation, but abandoned them about 1850. The Non-conformists after the Restoration had a meeting-place and in 1705 the chapel in Hesketh Lane was built. It is associated with the name of Peter Walkden, minister from 1711 to 1738, whose Diary was published in 1866. It was closed in 1880 and then sold. The Congregationalists had another chapel from 1836 to 1882.

In 1604, it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that an 'old priest' was harboured in Chipping; and James Bradley, recusant, was reported to be a leader of priests to men's houses. John Bradley, Grace Fairclough and Richard Singleton, as recusants, compounded for their sequestrations in 1630 onwards by payment of £2 each. Little, however, is known of the story of the proscribed religion there, and the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, opened in 1826, seems to be the offspring of the mission long before worked from the adjacent Leagram Hall. It was served by the Jesuits until 1857 and since then by secular priests.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

THORNLEY WITH WHEATLEY

Thorneleg, 1202; Thornedley, 1258; Thornedlegh, 1262. The d in the middle occurs to 1350 and later.

Watelei, Dom. Blk.; Wheatlegh, 1277; Queteley, 1258; Wetteleys, 1302.

This township stretches from south-west to north-east for over 4 miles along the northern slope of Longridge Fell, the highest point within the township being about 1,100 ft. The Loud forms the north-west boundary; it falls into the Hodder just outside the limits. Wheatley, which was anciently the principal member of the township, is now considered to be no more than a small area of 553 acres, somewhat south of the centre. The whole township measures 3,220 acres, and in 1901 had a population of 515.

The principal road is that from Longridge eastward through the length of the township, which it enters about half a mile north of Longridge railway station. Passing Cocklebach it descends till it comes to the Loud, and then for a mile and a half runs near this stream, passing between Wheatley on the south and Lee House on the north. At Higher Arbour it divides, part going north-west, crossing the Loud 2 into Chipping, and part ascending eastward past Thornley Hall and Bradley Hall, the latter being near the boundary of Chisley. From Thornley Hall a branch goes north to cross the Hodder.

A Roman road is said to have crossed the township into Yorkshire, passing near Bradley Hall.

The township is governed by a parish council. Included in the grant of Chipping-MANORS dale in 1102 Thornley descended like Clitheroe. From later records it seems that the Oswaldsfield family were lords of the place. The immediate lordship was held by a family using the local name, who were about the beginning of the 14th century succeeded by the

43 Subs. R. Lancs. bdle. 130, no. 82.
44 Ibid. no. 125.
45 Ibid. bdle. 131, no. 274.
46 Ibid. bdle. 130, no. 82.
49 T. C. Smith, Chipping, 180.
50 During the indulgence granted by James II a meeting was set up at Chipping; O. Heywood, Diaries, iii, 323. Among the 'Presbyterian persons and their meeting-places' registered in 1689 was Thomas Whittington for Christopher Parkinson's house in Chipping; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 231. This minister went to Hindley; O. Heywood, op. cit., iv, 309. Christopher Parkinson was probably the benefactor of the school.
51 T. C. Smith, Chipping, 180-81, Nightingale, Lancs. Non-jurors, i, 210-17 (a view is given). James Bolton left £50 for a meeting-house, 'but when the door of liberty is shut' to poor widows and orphans; Gaskell, Notitia (Chit. Soc.), ii, 403.
52 Peter Walkden was born near Manchesterm 1664 and ten years educated at the school there. After leaving Hesketh Lane he went to Holcombe and then to Stockport, where he died in 1796. An account of him, with extracts from his diaries and papers, may be seen in Trans. Hist. Soc. xlv, 189; 190; 191; 192.
55 Foley, Rec. Soc. J., 139; Smith, op. cit. 158-60.
56 3,220 acres, including 3 of inland waters; Census Rep. 1901.
57 In 1635 there is mention of a new stone bridge built at a place called Loud Bridge, where was formerly a bridge of wood, the highway being a frequented one; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1625-49, p. 510; 1636-7, p. 333.
58 See the account of Chipping. In 1258 rents of 6s. 8d. from Wheatley and 2s. 6d. from Thornley were due to Edmund de Lacy; Lancs. Rec. and Eston (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 277. The rent of 71. due from 'Utley' in 1244-5 probably relates to Wheatley; Ibid. i, 277.
59 There does not seem to be any evidence of the manner in which this family acquired the mesne lordship. It was found that the heir of Thomas de Oswaldsfield held in service one ploughland in Wheatley and Thornley, where eight plough-lands made one knight's fee; Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), ii, 693, quoting the Lansdowne MSS.
60 In 1445-6 Richard Balderson held Thornley with Wheatley as well as Os- baldesfield, Duchy of Lancs. Kts.' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20.
61 The assignment of dower to Isulst widow of Robert by Richard son of Robert in 1202 gives the names of several under-tenants, including Jordan (probably of Wheatley) and Roger de Bradley. The mill is named; also clearances called Braderside and Flescerode; Final Enc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 10.
62 Ralph son of Adam de Thornley occurs in 1262; ibid. 137. He was living in 1293, being then engaged in several suits. As chief lord of Thornley common of pasture was claimed against him by John son and heir of John de Knoll in respect of 40 acres of wood, it being alleged that Ralph had disseized plaintiff's father; ibid. i, 108, m. 374. Ralph on his part alleged that he had a right to grind his demesne corn at John de Knoll's mill in Thornley quity of molure; ibid. m. 53. In the same time Ralph son of William de Thornley was non-suited in a claim against Robert son of Thomas de Salis- berdale; ibid. 137. Thomas de Thornley; ibid. m. 76. Richard de Thornley appears in 1303; ibid. 418, m. 13.
family of Knoll or Knolls; as early as 1302 John de Knoll held of the Earl of Lincoln the eighth part of a knight's fee in Thornley and Wheatley. John shortly afterwards acquired two messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., in Thornley, which had been granted to Thomas son of Hugh le Surrus to John son of Jordan de Mitton. In 1319 Thomas son (and heir) of John de Knoll called upon Thomas de Osbaldeston as mesne lord to acquit him of the service in respect of a tenement in Wheatley claimed by the Earl of Lancaster; and Osbaldeston claimed the custody of the goods of Thomas de Knoll being a minor, because John his father had held by knight's service.

Thomas de Knoll died between 1550 and 1554.

Alice wife of John de Sedbergh and her sisters Christiana and Agnes were non-suited in 1394 in a claim against Ralph son of Adam de Thornley; their daughter Alice is named ibid., m. 33. One of the sisters may have been the Christiana widow of Robert de Towlon who in 1394 claimed dower against Ralph de Thornley; De Banco R. 152, m. 203d. Ralph seems to have called upon the widow in 1394.

In 1394 John de Mitton son of Richard Frankes of Richeston demised land in Thornley in Chippingdale to Adam son of Hugh de Clitheroe; it had been given to her for life on her marriage with Adam son of Ralph de Thornley; Towneley MS. DD. no. 1582.

John de Mitton made complaint against Richard de Knoll and others of the neighbourhood in 1353; Curia Regis R. 155, m. 153; 155, m. 22; 5g. 4d.

There were disputes between John de Knoll and Hugh le Surrus in 1277-8, it being adjudged in the latter year that John had thrown down part of Hugh's ditch in Wheatley (3 rods north and 6 rods west, justly), 6d. damage being awarded; Assise R. 221, m. 13; 1326, m. 31d.

In the Inquest of John de Knoll in 1302 has been mentioned. He also claimed common of pasture against John son of Jordan de Mitton, giving his pedigree, John son of Jordan (son and heir of Richard de Knoll) and William his son. He also claimed common of pasture against John son of Jordan de Mitton, giving his pedigree, John son of Jordan (son and heir of Richard de Knoll) and William his son. The plaintiffs alleged a grant by Richard; Assise R. 1435, m. 16d.

In 1352 Richard son of John de Mitton granted to Thomas de Knoll part of his land and waste in Wheatley Wood in the vill of Thornley; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1050. Among the witnesses were Richard son of Adam de Knoll and Richard son of John de Knoll. The land seems to have been exchanged for Ramsleygreen; Kuerden fol. MS. P, 213, no. 166.

Thomas de Knoll was on the commission of the peace in Blackburn in 1346; Cal. Pat. 1343-4, p. 510. He was lord of the town of Thornley in 1350 when Thomas son of Richard de Brerihas claimed common of pasture as to 100 acres of moor against him, Margaret his wife, Richard his son and John son of John de Knoll; Assise R. 140, m. 9d.

At Exeter 1554 William son of Richard de Knoll Robert le Welsh claimed common of pasture in respect of 161 acres of land in Thomas de Knoll and Margaret widow of Thomas, who had the lordship, also against Adam de Knoll and Reginald his brother. The claim was probably connected; it being stated that insufficient of pasture had not been left; Duchy of Lanc. Assise R. 5, m. 3. It appears from later records that Adam and Reginald were younger sons of Thomas de Knoll.

Ibid. 6, m. 1; see the account of Chipping.

This account of the descent is taken from depositions recorded about 1500; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1582.

**Final Conc. iii, 90, being a fine in 1545 settling the manor of Thornley with John de Knoll and his heir, and in 1546-7 John and his wife and son Ralph de Knoll and his wife and heirs, to Richard and his wife and son Miles and Gerard. The former was a daughter Margaret, who married John Singleton, and the latter had a son Richard, who married Margaret, daughter of John and his wife and sonRobert de Knoll; John and his wife and son Miles and Gerard and niece issue. Miles Knoll was living in 1446; Pal. of Lanc. P. 292, m. 15.

There was a settlement of the manor by John son of Christopher Singleton and Margaret his wife in 14791 Final Conc. iii, 127.

The claims of Margaret appear to have met with much opposition. Thus in 1550 Stephen Knoll claimed the manor against John and Margaret by virtue of a settlement on Richard son of Thomas de Knoll and Joan his wife, with remainder to Adam and Reginald, brothers of Richard, in default of male issue. Reginald had sons John and William, the latter being succeeded by a son John and a grandson George, through whom apparently Stephen claimed; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. i. Ric. III.; P. 103.

John Singleton in 1487-8 demised Thornley to Sir Alexander Hoghton for a year; Dods. MSS. calis, fol. 495, no. 3, Dods. MSS. calis, fol. 496, no. 3.

John de Knoll settled in 1382 a lease of land of Richard son of Thomas de Knoll to John son of John de Knoll by Ralph Wilkinson and Thomas Newton a bond to Thomas Lord Stanley to the manor of Thornley; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1087. It does not appear how their title came, but Robert Wilkinson in 1482 released his title in the manors of Thornley, Wheatley and Aighton, with various lands, etc., late of John Knolles; ibid. no. 1088.

They were, therefore, probably the heirs or trustees of one of the John Knolls of Heslington, in 1500, 1507; the son and heir of John Newton, then of Towneley (T. Towcester), Northants, released his right (by inheritance) in the manor to Towneley MS. DD, no. 1012.

The esail purchase of the manor from Christopher Singleton, son and heir of Margaret (widow of John Singleton) daughter of Miles Knoll, took place in 1499; ibid. no. 1003-4. Margaret Singleton was living in 1503 and 1504 (Dods. MSS. calis, fol. 495, no. 3, Final Conc. iii, 154. About the same time Roger Shireburne and Isabel his wife, heiresses of the manor, were freeholders, and the first time they appear to have released their right in the manor and lands; ibid. ii, 155.}
to the king and 12d. to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

The manor descended like Knowlely until 1600, when William the sixth earl sold it to Baptist Hicks of London,18 one of the clerks of the kitchen there.19 Henry Doughty and his son William took part against the Parliament in the Civil War, and afterwards sold the manor in 1624. 20 As in other cases, part of the whole was recovered for the family. John Doughty, the eldest son, who died in or before 1647,21 left two daughters, Mary and Susan.22 The former married Thomas Patten of Presto, who died in 1697, leaving as heir his daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaff.23 By this marriage the manor has descended to the present Earl of Derby in the same way as Bickerstaff.

Manor courts are still held here.

THORNLEY HALL, sometimes known as Patten Hall, stands at the foot of Jeffrey Hill on the north side of Longridge Fell, and is a plain two-storey house very much modernized, but retaining some ancient features. Over the doorway is the inscription 'B. O. Michael Doughtie 1603,' and in the dining-room over the mantelpiece is a small cupboard on which are the initials of Elizabeth and Mary Patten and the date 1709. All that shows is much architectural interest, but the front lay-out is effective with balled gate piers, low fence wall and a tall clipped yew tree close up to the building rising to the level of the eaves.

WHEATLEY was in 1666 the important part of the township, being named in Domeday Book as assessed at one ploughland.24 In later times it is sometimes named before Thornley and sometimes after, as at present. Occasionally Wheatley appears to have been regarded as part of Thornley.

BRADLEY was held by the Hospitalers,25 the tenants being a family assuming that name,26 who had lands also in Chiglely and neighbouring townships.

18 Rental in the possession of Lord Lathom. The following tenants paid the 'gressums' due every eighth year: Margaret Barry, wife of Edward Barry, 24d.; Thomas Burne, wife of Michael Dittwour, 10d.; Richard Kilworth, 131s. 4d.; Henry Deetson, 14s. 4d.; Thomas Dittwor, 131s. 4d.; Egbert Huddersall, 1s.; Richard Marsden, 1s. 11d.; Edward Redes, 10s.; Thomas Redes, 4d.; Christopher Sowerburn, 1s. 6d.; Robert Wilkinson, 20s., &c. The rents of free tenanted amounts to 222. 9d., of tenants at will 41s. 2d., the demesne yielded £10 to which was added the rent of a close in Chiglely lately purchased, viz. 10s. 6d. instead of a stone of chesec., the commuted 'works' of the tenant 18s. 6d., the turbery of Withinsreip 18s. 10d. The gross return from the manor was given as £44 12s. 6d., but many allowances had to be made. No courts had been held. A payment of 4d. called 'joger syvere' was made yearly to the bishop of Blackburnshire at the court held at Clitheroe.

19 Townesley MS. QQ, no. 1013-16. In 1602 the erect sold lands, &c., in Chiglely and Bostun in Blackburn to Baptist Hicks, who in 1606 sold the same to Michael Doughty 3d. ibid. no. 1001-2.

20 Blackstone MS. of London transferred to Michael Doughty of Lathom, Cely's wife and Henry his eldest son the manor of Thornley, late the inheritance of Ferdinando Earl of Derby; QQ, no. 1000, no. 1000. From a later fine, however, it seems that in 1609 Sir Baptist Hicks acquired the manor of Thornley and messuages and lands in Thornley, Chipping and Boston from Thomas Lorde Ellerse and Alice his wife, Countess of Derby (i.e., widow of Ferdinando); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bide. 75, no. 16. For the countess's rights see Dug. Rec. Com., iii. 323, 152, 458.

21 Standley Papers (Chet. Soc.), ii, 23, 106, &c. Michael Doughty represented Preston in the Parliament of 1589 and Liverpool in that of 1595. Pink and Beavers, Parl. Rep. of Lancs., 146, 184. The manor of Chipping was sold by the Doughtys; a deed of 1703 will be found in the Vis. of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 64. Henry Doughty paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1616 (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., i, 256-68. It appears that Henry Doughty the father about Aug. 1648 'took up arms against the Parliament and fled away with the Souldiers and others of the Hamburn' (ibid. 266). Other sons, Henry and Michael, are named. Henry Doughty's estate was sold in 1649 for 150s. 11d. in the sale of Rochdale (Index Soc., 41)

22 Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 256, &c. By this marriage the manor has descended to the present Earl of Derby in the same way as Bickerstaff.

23 See the account of Bickerstaffe.

24 Wheatley is named in the list of the Hospitalers' estates in 1502; Plac. de Quo Vadis. (Rec. Com.), 375. According to Bower the Prior of St. John complained that the hospital of Knoll had rescued certain cattle impounded at Thornley; De Banco R. 105, m. 26. In 1590 the manor of 1609 a rent of 2s. 10d. is entered as due from John Reden for a tenement in Thornley, and one of 6d. from John Hirst (lately Edmund Wall or Wavere) to Wheatley; Querend MSS. ii, fol. 1326.

25 Hence. See Adam of Adam of Adam de Bury appears to have been the 'manor of Bradley' in 1346, when he sold it to Thomas rector of Shildworth; Final Conc. i, 102. The bounds extended from the Lord to Longridge and from Bradley Syke to Bradley Brook. This may have been only a freshment in trust, for in 1262, when Ralph son of Adam of Thornley acquired from Robert de Bradley 100 acres of wood in the township, Adam de Bury 'put in his claim,' as did also the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem and John de Knoll; ibid. 157. The bounds began at the place where Bradley Brook fell into the Lound, went up the brook to the Vee Vever, thence to Chiglely, and down by this to Ramsclough and so down to the Lound, Hugh le Suresse charged Robert de Bradley 100 acres in 1576 for his manor at Thornley; De Banco R. 23, m. 17 d. Thomas le Suresse in 1289 complained that Robert had cut down trees in Thornley in contravention of the above agreement; Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 319.

26 A Roger de Bradley of 1204 has been already mentioned. In 1278 Robert de Bradley had some dispute with Ralph son of Adam de Thornley; Assize R. 1328, m. 33 d. The same parties appear to have been again at variance in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 54.

27 From Richard son of Robert de Bradley dower in Thornley, Alforth and Chigley was in 1517, called Edward and using Hayton and Emma his wife, in right of her former marriage with Thomas de Bradly; De Banco R. 201, m. 69 d. In 1332 Richard and Robert de Bradly contributed to the subsidy; Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 82. Richard de Bradly was in 1332, when Bower says he was one of the chief inhabitants in 1341: Inq. Mournarum (Rec. Com.), 18.

28 The manor acquired a message and land in Thornley from John son of Thomas son of Roger de...
BLACKBURN HUNDRED  
CHIPPING

A pedigree was recorded in 1567,23 died in 1674, holding the capital of Bradly Hall with 60 acres of land, &c., in Thornley of the queen as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England by a rent of £4,28 John, his son and heir, then thirty-six years of age, died in 1597, leaving three daughters as co-heirs, viz. Ellen wife of John Osborne, Elizabeth widow of Thomas Whittle, and Joan wife of Francis Duckett, aged respectively forty, thirty and twenty-eight years.34 It descended to the heirs of Alexander Osborne (1660),20 and from them was purchased in 1764 by the

Thomas Bradly

messuage called

Bradley of Bradley, Sable a fesse engrailed argent in chief a mullet or between two crescents fretty of the second all within a bordure engrailed of the same.

Earl of Derby.36

STUDLEY is also named in the records, though it has now disappeared from the Hold. The Greenhills and Sowerbutts families were connected with it.37 Studley also occurs as a surname.38

Apart from these estates there is but little record of the landowners of former times. As in Chipping, the Leylands of Morleys and their successors had lands in Thornley, Wheatley and Studley, held by the Earl of Derby in socage.30 The Wawne family held their land in Wheatley of the Crown as of the dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of £20; and Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst in acquiring the rights of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist and Chipping acquired therewith rents and lands in Thornley, Wheatley, Studley and Cockle.60 John Rodes, another landowner, also held of the Hospital.41

One or two other names occur.42 John Bradly and John Rodes contributed to the subsidy of 1524 in respect of their lands.36 The widows of John

Chipping and Cecily his wife; i ¼ Final Conc. iii, 52. In the following year he was a juror; 1 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 41. Robert Bradley attested a Thornton deed in 1530 and 536. John Bradley of Chingley, Robert son of John Bradley of Chingley and Miles the brother of Robert occur in 1424; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8.m, 32. Robert Bradley was concerned in the manor of Thornley in 1479; Final Conc. iii, 137.

The manor of Chingley was concerned in a rescue of impounded cattle in 1521, which seems to have led to great disturbance; Duchi Yeal. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), xvi, 28. There is in it a recital of an indenture dated 1590 by which John Bradley granted the rectory of Warton to feoffees, for the use of Thomas Talbot and Elizabeth his wife as to one moiety, and of John Osbaldstone and Ellen his wife as to the other moiety. See Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 170.

The heir of John and Ellen Osbaldstone was Edward their son, living in 1613; Prist. (Chet. Soc.), 84. In 1611 it was found that Thomas Osbaldstone, outlawed for murder, had a life annuity of £50 from Bradley Hall and other lands in Warrington to Richard Bacheam in Westmorland, recently in the possession of John Osbaldstone, next of Ellen his widow, and in 1613 of Edward Edmonstone; 2 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 179.

The following fines relate to it: £7 15s 8d, 1648, for his son; and £2, 1649, for deforciants of the manors of Bradley and Balderton; Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. bdle. 162, m. 16. 1726, Nicholas Starkie v. Alexander Osbaldstone, manors including Bradley; ibid. bdle. 398, m. 4, 1763, the manor of Bradley and messuages in Bradley, Thornley and Chingley, the plaintiff being William Turner and the defendant being David Stegge, son of Jane his wife, Richard Shuttleworth, William Bartlett and Elizabeth his wife; ibid. bdle. 370, m. 66.

36 Information of Mr. J. H. Judd.

37 The feoffees in 1441 granted to John Formby his lands, &c., in the vill of Studley, a hamlet of Thornley, with remainders to his daughters Alice and Joan in equal shares for life, and then to Thomas Greenhills the cousin and heir-apparent of John, with remainder to Margaret and Isabel, sisters of the said Thomas, and then to Alice, mother of John Formby; Dods. MSS. 267, fol. 267. John in 1444 made a formal affirmation that Thomas Greenhills was the heir of the land he had from his mother Alice; ibid. fol. 244; Towneley MS. OQ. no. 1235.

William Sowerbuts of Studley released to Thomas Lord Stanley in 1458 certain lands in Studley and Wheatley; ibid. bdle. 398, m. 4, 1763, Robert Sowerbutts of Wheatley in 1482 released to William son of Henry Hopton all his right in certain lands in Studley and was re-enfeoffed; ibid. ibid. ibid. Pal. of Lanc. Feud. 352, m. 10, 1586. Richard Sowerbutts was a freeholder in 1600; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 235.

In 1537 John of Studley claimed messuage and lands in Wheatley against Henry de Dinckley and William son of Richard the Smith; Duchi Lanc. Assize R, 5, m. 8 d, 14.

39 See the account of the Leyland tenement in Chipping and the references there given. In 1622 Edward Tyldlen's estate was held of Michael Doughby as of his manor of Thornley; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 261-9.

40 The account of the Wawne or Waine family has been given under Chipping; the tenure recorded is in Duchi Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 15. See also the Hospitallers' rental of 1609 quoted ibid. Bdle. 162, m. 134.

41 In 1554 a settlement was made of a messuage, &c., in Wheatley, and in 1556 Robert Aytough, Joan his wife, William Ambrose, Ellen his wife (to whose heirs it was to remain), Agnes and Frances Eccles; ibid. bdle. 6, m. 131.

42 Richard Hothinon in 1630 held land in Thornley, but the tenure is not stated; Duchi Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 13. Some appear to have been sold by Sir Edward Booth in 1772; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 615, m. 7 d.

43 Thomas Shirburne of Heysham in 1456, who purchased a moiety of his manor of Thornley; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Libr.), 1083.

44 Subs. R. Lancs. bdle. 193, no. 82.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Bradley and William Rodes so contributed in 1544 and John Rodes in 1597, in which year Thomas Wavne was in ward to the queen. John Rodes and William Wavne paid for their lands in 1626, and many others paid as non-communicants. Thomas Bourne paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1631.

James Bradley and Ellen Wilkinson, recusants, had two-thirds of their estates sequestered during the Commonwealth. 'Papist,' registered his estate in 1717, as also did Stephen Dilworth. The land tax return of 1787 shows that the following were chief landowners: Lord Derby, Robert Rhodes and Roger Kenyon.

Archbishop Sancroft about 1685 purchased farms in Thornley called New House and West House, and gave them to augment the stipends of the vicar of Blackburn and the curates of the chapels of ease. A decree concerning the wastes of Thornley, Wheatley and Studley was made in the time of James I.

The only place of worship is St. William's Roman Catholic church, Lee House, founded by the above-named Thomas Eccles in 1758. He gave it to the English Franciscans, and on their approaching extinction in 1826 the secular clergy took charge for a time; but owing to a dispute between the Rev. Francis Trappes and the vicar apostolic the chapel was closed from 1841 to 1859. Since then it has been served by the English Benedictines. In the churchyard is the base of an old cross removed from the road between Chipping and Longridge.

RIBCHESTER

RIBCHESTER DILWORTH

Ribchester proper, together with Dutton and Dilworth, is in the hundred of Blackburn, but the remaining township is in Amounderness. The area of the whole, including Stidd, is 8,437 acres, and the population in 1901 was 5,912.

The history of the town goes back to Roman times, numerous vestiges of its former occupation still remaining.1 Camden says that the inhabitants used the following proverb in his time 2:

'It is written upon a wall in Rome, 'Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.'

Before the Conquest the whole formed part of Earl Tosti's Preston fee, and was within the hundred of Amounderness. During the 12th century one part seems to have been included in the honor of Clitheroe, and thus Ribchester, Dilworth and Dutton became transferred to Blackburn Hundred, the other townships, Alston and Hothersall, remaining in Amounderness.3 Ecclesiastically there was no change; the parish was in the diocese of York, archdeaconry of Richmond and deanery of Amounderness.

The mediaeval history is obscure; the resident lords and landowners are scarcely known. Leland about 1540 made the following notes: 'Ribchester is a seven miles above Preston on the further rife of Ribble as Preston is. Ribchester is now a poor thing; it hath been an ancient town. Great squared

---

1 Subs. R. Lancs. ibid. 130, no. 125.
2 Ibid. ibid. 131, no. 274.
3 Ibid. no. 157.
5 Royalist Comp. Papers, i, 217.
6 Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3200.
7 The guardians of John Wilkinson, the heir, procured a discharge, the sequestration having been made in error. John was grandson of Ellen Bradley.
9 Land tax returns at Preston.
10 Abram, Blackburn, 283; Red. Char. Rep. for Blackburn, 1901.
12 T. C. Smith, Chipping, 160-5; Thaddeus, Franciscan, in Engl. Cath. 159. The first priest-in-charge—Germain Holmes (usually called Holmes)—was arrested on suspicion in 1745, during the Young Pretender's rising, and died a prisoner in Lancaster Castle the following year; Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath. iii, 259-64.
13 Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iii, 139. The disputes were carried to the Roman courts and decided in favour of Fr. Trappes.
15 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 200.
16 The Chester brook or Old Chey named in some of the local charters probably commemorates the Roman cedid; see V.C.H. Lancs. ii, 193, also Watkin, Roman Lancs.; Shortt in T. C. Smith, Ribchester; Garratt, Roman Ribchester; Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xvii, 189; xviii, 197; Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. vii, 225; viii, 235.
17 Beresford (ed. 1695), 750.
18 About 1530 'the Sigrop clough between Ribchester and Hothersall' was 'the division between Amounderness and Blackburnshire' (Riccarton, Lancs. Pipe R. 425.
19 In the time of pestilence 1349-50 the Archdeacon of Richmond alleged that 100 men and women had died in the parish of Ribchester, and he was allowed probate dues amounting to 33s. 4d.; Engl. Hist. Rev. iv, 299.
20 Tit. Lib. iv (1), 22.
21 T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 60-5; gives details and lists of names for the 17th century.
22 Statutes from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

RIBCHESTER

DUTTON

ALSTON WITH HOTHERSALL

Dutton, Alston, Hothersall, Longridge, Dilworth.

Ribchester, Dutton, Hothersall

Longridge, Alston, Dilworth

Ac. 3 4,309

Ac. 3 2,750

Ac. 3 7,059

2,422

36
The last perambulation of the parish took place in 1829.

To the county lay of 1624, founded on the old fifteenth, when Blackburn Hundred paid £1 10s. Ribchester and Dlysowth paid £1 11s. 4d. and Dutton £1 15s. 10d., while Alston and Hothersons in Amounderness paid £1 3s. 11d.—a total of £6 10s. 16d. from the whole parish.8

The government was formerly in the hands of the gentlemen and Twenty-four, the records going back to 1638.9 At present Ribchester and Dutton have each a parish council; Alston and Dlysowth form the urban district of Longridge.

The hearth tax returns of 1666 show that Ribchester and Dlysowth together had 124 hearths liable; the largest house was Ellis Cottom's with five hearths, one house had four and three had three. Mr. Richard Townley's house at Dutton had five hearths, another had four, and there was a total of sixty-one in that township.10

Thomas Pennant in his journey to Alston Moor in 1773 visited this place to see the antiquities. He says: 'We crossed the New Bridge, an elegant structure of three elliptical arches. A quarter of a mile beyond stands Ribchester, a poor village, formerly a famous Roman station: on its north-east side it is bounded by a little brook, on the south-east by the River Ribble, both which annually make great encroachments on the place; the last especially, which has crossed from the other side of the vale and threatens ruin by undermining the banks on which the village stands: a row of houses and some gardens have already been swept away.' After describing the Roman remains, and speculating on the possibility of the tide having once ascended as high as Ribchester, Brockholes being at that time its limit, he names some of the old ha'ls of the neighbourhood, remarking that 'they all stand on the edge of the bank, embosomed once by thick woods of oak, which flourished greatly on the steep slope.'11

The church of ST. WILFRID stands

**CHURCH** on the south side of the town, about 100 yds. from the right bank of the Ribble, which here, taking a big bend, flows south for about half a mile below Ribchester Bridge. The building consists of chancel with small north vestry, nave with south aisle and north chapel, south porch and west tower, and occupies part of the site of the Roman station, the line of the north wall of which passes through the churchyard on the north side.

The building belongs substantially to the 13th century, and has many points of resemblance to the church of Whalley, which was erected about the same time, though the dimensions are smaller and there is no north aisle to the nave. The work would probably be in progress during the middle of the first half of the century, when the building would assume its present shape, with the exception of the north chapel, porch and tower. It probably then terminated with a gable at the west end surmounted by a bell-turret, and so remained till some time in the 14th century, when the chapel and porch were added. Nothing then seems to have been done till the end of the 15th century, when the west tower was built and the plan assumed its present shape. Considerable changes, however, took place in the appearance of the building during the next century, when the old steep roofs of both chancel and nave were taken down, the chancel walls raised and the present roofs erected. The appearance of the aisle was entirely altered by the insertion of new square-headed windows and the walls probably raised, and it is even possible that the aisle walls were entirely rebuilt at this time, though the rough character of the masonry makes it difficult to be sure of this. The line of the former steep roof to the nave is still clearly distinguishable on the east face of the tower, and its pitch suggests that the original aisle wall must have been considerably lower than at present or that the nave and aisle were under one roof. There seems never to have been a clearstory, the nave originally having enough light in all probability from the west end as well as from the north. There are records of repairs done to the fabric in the 17th and 18th centuries, the two ugly dormer windows on the south side of the nave roof probably belonging to the former period. The chief work of repair was done in 1685–6 and in 1711, when the fabric was twice beautified, and the western gallery was erected. After this little seems to have been done to the building till 1830, when it was repaired and new seats put in. Two windows in the south aisle were renewed some thirty years later, but no real restoration took place till 1881, when the chancel was taken in hand. The rest of the building remains in a more or less neglected condition, the walls being covered with yellow wash, obscuring much of the mediaeval detail, which in other parts is spilt by paint and varnish.

The chancel, in common with the rest of the church, is faced with rubble masonry, and the north wall was partly rebuilt in the restoration of 1881. Its internal dimensions are 40 ft. in length by 21 ft. in width, and the floor is 63 in. below that of the nave, the east end of the church thus losing something in dignity when viewed from the west, the sanctuary being raised by only one step, thus bringing it to the general level of the floor of the church. The roof is new with three wood principals, the tie-beam at the east end cutting awkwardly across the top of the window. The east wall is faced on the interior with rough stone, but the other walls are plastered above the string which goes round the chancel at the height of the window sills. The east window is the original 13th-century one of three lancet lights 1 ft. 10 in. in width, playing out on the inside to 5 ft. There are two original lancet lights also in the south wall 15 in. wide, playing to 4 ft. on the inside and with a depth of 2 ft. 3 in., and remains of a third may still be seen from the inside. There have been two similar windows at the east end of the north wall, one of which still remains, opening into the vestry, the door to which is cut in the wall through the lower part of the second, the head of which may be seen above. West of these windows the north chancel wall appears to have been always blank as at present, except for a

---

7 T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 73.
8 Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harland), 23.
10 Lay Subs. Lancs. bdle. 250, no. 9.
11 Describings of C. of Alston Moor, vol. 10.
12 Churchwardens' accounts quoted by T. C. Smith, Hist. of Ribchester, 92–9.

1685. For beautifying the church, £3 10s. 1686. Pd. by 3s. 4d. for hewne work and for waiting and getting stones, £1 11s. 10d. 1711. For beautifying the church, £3.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

small opening about midway in its length 10 in. wide by 15 in. high with a pointed head, and 3 ft. 6 in. from the floor. The outside of the wall having been rebuilt no trace of an opening now appears on the exterior, but the wide splay on the interior seems to show that it answered the purpose of a low side window directed on to the altar. In the 14th century a good deal of alteration appears to have taken place on the south side of the chancel, the sedilia and piscina being of that date, together with two windows; one a wide three-light opening near the east end replaces the second lancet and the other of two-lights at the west end with low transom forming a lychenoscope or low side window. The first of these 14th-century windows, the lights of which were low with cinquefoiled heads under a wide pointed arch with foliated circular tracery, has been entirely renewed, but the original jamb and tracery head of the western two-light window remain, though the mullion and transom are modern. The south door-stone corbel 5 ft. above the floor, probably for an image, but now unoccupied and broken at the top, and in the south-west corner is preserved a septuplach slab 4 ft. 3 in. long, though imperfect at the top, with incised ornament and sword. The chancel arch is pointed and of two chamfered orders, springing from circular moulded imposts and semicircular shafts below, with fillet on the face and bases with the water moulding. The bases, however, have been a good deal restored, and rest on a plain chamfered plinth running along the west side of the chancel back to the north and south walls. The small vestry on the north side of the chancel and all the fittings are modern.

Externally the chancel has a plain chamfered plinth now below the level of the surrounding ground, and flat buttresses of two stages. The heads of the east window are quite plain without hood moulds, and the gable has been repaired at the top and a modern apex cross erected. The roof is

way is the original 13th-century one with a simple pointed arch with external hood mould springing from moulded imposts slightly above the level of an external string course which goes round the chancel. The sedilia and piscina appear to have been inserted subsequent to the three-light window, if the present stonework of the latter exactly represents that which it displaced, as they break awkwardly in front of the opening. They are, however, of 14th-century date, the sedilia being triple with semicircular heads and a half-semicircular arch at each end dying into a scroll moulding string course which forms a square head to the sedilia and piscina. The piscina has a segmental head and two bowls with floreate sinkings. The 13th-century string which runs the length of the north and east sides is cut away under the first lancet on the south side against the returned 14th-century scroll moulding. In the east wall the string and the sills of the windows have been renewed. To the north of the east window is a semicircular moulded covered with stone slates and has overhanging eaves. The raising of the walls has greatly increased the appearance of the chancel on the south side, spoiling the proportions of the windows by reason of the long stretch of blank walling above. The line of the former high-pitched chancel roof, the eaves of which were level with the top of the windows, can still be seen on the east wall of the nave.

The nave is 61 ft. by 24 ft. and consists of four bays, with south arcade of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders, carried on octagonal piers with moulded caps and bases, and similar responds at each end. The floor is flagged and the roof is divided into eight bays by nine oak principals, the two end ones against the walls and the middle one having a tie-beam and short pieces down the walls carried on corbels. The others are merely collars with shaped pieces under, and the roof does not seem to have been at all altered since its erection in the 16th century except by the insertion of the two great

38
dormer windows on the south side which break into it awkwardly, the principals being still in front of each window with a space above the rafters where the line of the roof is raised. A moulded wall plate now whitewashed runs round the building, on a portion of which at the north-west corner is the date 1527 in Gothic characters.

The south aisle is 10 ft. 6 in. wide and has three square-headed windows on the south side, the easternmost of which is modern, a three-light modern pointed window at the east end, and a small two-light window at the west. The south doorway is in the west bay and is a good piece of 13th-century work, now unfortunately painted and varnished, with pointed arch of two moulded orders, square chamfered inner jambs and outer shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The door is modern, probably of 18th-century date. The aisle retains its original 16th-century oak lean-to roof with shaped wind braces, and its east end is occupied by what is known as the "Hoghton choir" or chapel, inclosed by an oak screen probably of early 16th-century date but much restored. It has eleven openings with traceried heads on the north side and eight on the west, with an embattled cornice. The chapel is now filled with square pews.

The porch has a pointed 14th-century arch of two orders with wave moulding springing from moulded imposts, and with external hood mould and moulded jambs. The gable, however, is quite plain above, and the roof in common with all the roofs of the church has overhanging eaves and is covered with stone slates. The walling is of rough stone with large angle quoins. There is a small window on each side and a wood bench on the west side. In the south-east corner is an altar tomb cut from a solid block of stone with three shields, one of which bears the arms of Hoghton.14

On the north side the nave is open, for something like half its length at the east end, to the north chapel, but west of this is a built-up doorway 3 ft. 6 in. wide. The rest of the wall is blank, except for a square-headed three-light window under the roof inserted in the 16th century when the wall was raised. Externally the north nave wall retains its two original angle buttresses with gabled heads and a portion of the former west wall of the building above the straight joint in the masonry showing where the north wall was raised when the old steep-pitched roof was removed.

The north chapel, or "Dutton choir," is 34 ft. by 14 ft. and is open to the nave on the south side by an arcade of two pointed arches of two plain chamfered orders with hood moulds on each side, springing from a central pier of three clustered shafts with large circular moulded cap, and from half-round respond at each end with moulded caps and bases. The terminations of the outer chamfer over the piers on both sides are ornamented with roughly carved heads, but the arches and shafts, as well as all the other stonework in the chapel, are much spoiled by repeated coats of whitewash and paint. The chapel has a separate gabled roof, and on the western gable are the remains of a bell-turret. The wall plate on the south side is carried over the top of the arches by four stone brackets, and there is one rough principal to the roof which is plastered under the spars. At the east and west ends the chapel is lit by two good 14th-century windows with moulded jambs and mullions, trencered heads and external hood moulds. The north wall has a square-headed window of three trefoiled lights and a 13th-century lancet with inner arch on corbels, probably re-erected here from the north wall of the nave when the chapel was built. The piscina which remains at the end of the south wall has a moulded segmental head and jambs.

The west tower is 13 ft. 6 in. square inside and has a projecting vicar in the south-east corner. The western buttresses are of seven stages, set square and finishing just above the sill of the belfry windows. The tower is faced with rubble masonry with quoins at the angles and is very plain in character, its stages being externally unmarked. On the north and south sides the walls are blank below the belfry except for a small square-headed window to the bell-ringing stage. The belfry windows are pointed and of three lights with tracery in the head, external hood mould and stone louvres. The walls finish with an embattled parapet and string course, and there is a clock on the east side facing the village. The west door has a pointed arch with continuous moulded jambs and head, and above is a three-light window similar to those in the belfry. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer one dying into the wall at the springing, but the lower part is now filled by a wooden screen with turned balusters at the top and a modern door. The upper part of the opening is hidden by the organ, which occupies the west gallery. This gallery, which is described in the faculty of 1736 as 'for the use of the Singers of Psalms,' has a plain 18th century wood front glazed and varnished, and is approached by a staircase on the north side within the tower.

The font is of 14th-century date, and stands in its original position near the south door. It is octagonal in plan with straight sides and chamfered angle shafts dying into a spayed plinth, and has a flat wood top. Like the south door it has unfortunately suffered from successive coats of paint.

The pulpit is of oak and octagonal in plan, with pilasters at the angles, richly carved panels and projecting cornice carried by shaped brackets. On the door are the date 1616 and the initials of Christopher Hindle, vicar, and attached to it is an oak reading-desk, probably of equal date, forming a two-decker.

The seating is composed principally of modern straight-backed benches, but some of the 18th-century square pews still remain, two in the nave having the name or initials of Jas. Dovhurst and the date 1761. Another in the north chapel has the initials W.A. and the date 1729.

There is a little old stained glass in the head of the east window of the north chapel, but it has been spoiled with paint on the inside.15

18 These two modern windows had been 'recently erected' in 1869; W. A. Waddington, Sketches on the Calder and Ribble.
14 This stone is mentioned as being in the chancel in 1877 (Dobson's Rambles by the Ribble, ii, 188), but Mr. Smith says that in 1890 it was 'nowhere visible' (Notes of Ribchester, 205). Canon Raines states in 1870 speaks of it in the north chapel; Antiqua Curr. (Chet. Soc. xxii), 472.
15 In the windows were formerly memorials of John Talbot and Isabel his wife, and of Thomas Lenns (Lynals) and Elizabeth his wife, together with the Lynal arms; Whitcher, Whalley (ed. Nicholls), ii, 459 n.
A HISTORY OF LANCASTHIRE

17 T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 104. The clock was placed in the tower in 1813, but one had been there from 1650 or earlier. 
19 Many items are extracted by T. C. Smith, Ribchester. 
20 Castor, Niceta Curr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 471; Smith, op. cit. 214-19, who states that the founder, Bradley Hayhurst of Dutton, was curate of Macclesfield 1671-82 (Earwaker, East Ches., ii, 205), and died about 1685. 
21 In a grant of the moiety of Ribchester made by Robert de Lacy before 1193 'the gift of the church of the same town' was expressly reserved to the grantor; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 185. 
22 See the account of the rectors. 
23 Pat. 8 Hen. VIII, pt. 13; Ormerod, Chs. ed. Hebbley, 197. 
24 The vicar's stipend was 20 marks. 
25 The patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Manchester in 1859; Lond. Gaz. 5 Aug. 
27 Ibid. 327. 
28 Ibid. Neurarm (Rec. Com.), 38. The township of Ribchester contributed £4 16s. 8d., Alton the same, and Dutton £2 6s. 8d. 
29 The apparent decrease of value was attributed in part to the omission of the tithe of hay, &c., and other dues belonging to the altrage of the church, £4 in all, but chiefly to the destruction caused by the Scots, owing to which ten fewer ploughs were used in the parish. 
30 Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), v, 262. 
31 The land glebe accounted for £8 5s. 10d., the tithes of corn £20, other tithes £2 16s., Easter dues, &c., £2 13s. 1d. The outgoings came to 6s. only, for procurations and synodals. 
32 Commons. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), 168. A detailed survey of the house and glebe lands is printed ibid. 197-202. Some more profitable arrangement seems to have been made, for in 1656 an allowance of £70 a year out of the tithes was ordered to be made to the incumbent; Final Conc. Minia. Accs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 345, 432, 307. 
33 In 1659 it was ordered that £60 should be paid to the vicar out of the tithes; ibid. 288. 
34 Niceta Curr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 471. The sum was made up of the 20 marks paid by the bishop, the Dutton tithes £13, small tithes £9 13s., and surplise fees £3. 
35 There were five churchwardens, one chosen by the vicar out of three nominated to him, and the other four by the 'Twenty-four men' of their respective quarters. The clerk was chosen by the heir of Hoghton Tower. 
36 A list of Easter dues and surplise fees in 1682 is printed in Smith, op. cit. 90-1. 
37 In a lease of the rectory granted by Bishop Castor in 1724, it is stated that the tithes of Dutton were reserved to the Bishop of Chester Consistory Ct. Rec. 
38 Niceta, loc. cit. 
39 In 1867; Lond. Gaz. 1 Mar. The usual style of the incumbent is 'rector of Ribchester and vicar of Stidd.' 
40 At Wellbourn. 
41 He attended an early grant of part of Hothersall; Add. MS. 31266, no. 19 Hund. 
42 In 1643, perhaps after the death of Drogo, the king (in right of his ward, Edmund de Lacy) claimed the right to present to the church of Ribchester, then vacant, the other claimants being the 'Prior of Dutton' and Walter Moton. The prior, no doubt the master of Stild, said he claimed nothing in the advowson; Cor. Reg. R. 151, m. 16, 17. 
43 Cal. Pat. 1323-4, p. 240. He was a relative of the king's, who presented in right of his ward, and had many prelatures; see the account of Preston Church and Cal. Papal Letters, i, 324. 
44 He was in minor orders only; ibid. 242.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drogo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy de Russelton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADYOWNSON

A church has existed here at least from the end of the 12th century. Like the manor, the advowson belonged to the Lacy, lords of Clitheroe, and descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and so to the Crown. In 1546 the rectory was granted to the newly-created bishopric of Chester, in part exchange for other lands, and a vicarage was ordained to which the bishop collated. The rectory is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Bishop of Manchester collates to the vicarage.

In 1592 the value of the rectory was taxed as £22 a year, but owing mainly to an incursion of the Scots it decreased within the next thirty years to £12 5s. 6d. at which it remained in 1541. In 1555 the income was estimated at £39 15s. 6d., including the value of the rectory-house and glebe. The Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 found that the Bishop of Chester had leased the tithes to the inhabitants for the nominal value of the rectory, out of which he had paid 20 marks to the vicar. This stipend was greatly increased soon afterwards, out of the sequestered revenues of the bishopric of Chester, but after the Restoration the vicar's income would return to its former level. However, about 1718 Bishop Gascoigne found that the vicar had nearly £39 a year and that there was also £5 6s. 8d. received 'for a priest serving within the church of Ribchester.' The vicars have for forty years been styled rectors. The income is now returned as £42.
The King
res. G. de Russelton

res. R. de Pocklington

Ex. W. de Wakefield

Rector 1294; Richard the King. It was
claimed by one of the king's clerks,
He was afterwards a rector of St. Michael's-on-Wyre,
and receiver for the Duke of Lancaster.
He was a rector of Ribchester from Jan.
1364-5, so that there is no break in the succession at this point.
De Banco R. 419, m. 180.

One of this name was prebendary of York and Lincoln later in the century;
Le Neve.

John de Lincoln in 1374 exchanged Ribchester for Long Leadenham, in Lincoln
diocese, with John de Yerduburgh, who was presented to Ribchester on 18 Dec.
1774; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. iii, fol. 47. It is unlikely that he was
instituted, for he almost immediately
inhabitants of the manor of St. John's
in the diocese of York, which Woodhouse took. The date
given is that of presentation; Wakefield
was said to have been instituted on 10 Nov.; Smith, Ribchester, 159. In
1345 he was resident, as his name frequently occurs in local deeds, &c.

In 1420 Richard Coventry was rector of Benefield (Northants), in the diocese
of Lincoln, and obtained a plenary indulgence; Cal. Papal Letters, vii, 335, 340.

A further claim to the see is that of Noble, in 1468;
Le Neve, vii, 502 (1445).

Raines MSS. xxil, 395.

In 1420 Richard Coventry was rector of Benefield (Northants), in the diocese
of Lincoln, and obtained a plenary indulgence; Cal. Papal Letters, vii, 335, 340.

Raines MSS. loc. cit. This rector seems to have resigned, as his name frequently
occurs in local deeds, &c. e.g. Pat. of Danes, 1594.

He and William Clifton in 1429 claimed a debt against Richard Walmesley of Ribchester; Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 94. John Elswood, rector of Ribchester,
was a freehold of lands in Chigley in Apr. 1468; Add. MS. 32108, T 336.

In 1458 there was an inquiry as to the
patronage, which was claimed by Edmund and Richard Talbot under a grant from the Crown in rewards of services
rendered to Richard Earl of Salisbury. The
king had presented the last rector, to whom a pension of £20 was allowed
on account of his decease; Raines MSS. xxii, 385 (from registers of Archb. of
Richmond). In an act of resumption in 1467 the grant to the Talbots was
specifically reserved; Parl. R. 599.

William Talbot graduated in the canon law at Cambridge, bachelor in 1470
and doctor of civil law 1475. He was a priory at Lincoln, and his
monument still remains, Le Neve, Patr. iii, 189, 448.
Gilbert Wicks obtained a presentation to the rectory in 1540, but it does not appear to have been acted upon; L. and P. Hen. VIII, vii, p. 1037 (202).

No vicars were paid by the vicares. James Lindarg's name appears in the visitation list of 1562 and again in 1572. P. was one of the old clergy, having been ordained in 1546–7; Chester Ordin. Bk. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), 73, 77.

Smith, Ribchester, 143. Some later dates are taken from the same source, which contains a full account of the vicars. Also's name occurs in Jan. 1573–4; Rains MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 56.

Act Bk. at Chester. The Bishop of Chester had in 1575 granted the next presentation to Bernard Anderson, his servant, and another, who transferred it to John Whittaker. In Rains MSS. xxii, p. 530, will be found a record of the proceedings against Norcross in 1614–15. He was charged with having obstructed himself into the "parish" of Stodd, and with being a drunkard, ale-house keeper, gambler, &c. He was deprived or degraded, but continued to live at Ribchester and there 14 Aug. 1613. In 1590 he was described as "no preacher"; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxi, 47. Act Bk. at Chester 1579–80. There is p. 64. He became one of the chaplains or curates at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, and was buried there 22 Aug. 1631. From the presentations at one of the visitations it appears that he was unable to obtain possession of the vicarage-house at Ribchester.

From this time the institutions have been compared with the Institution Books P.R.O. as printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes.

Christopher Hindley (or Hindle—Hynde in Act Bk.) was of Cowell or Cowhill in Ribston. At first he could not peaceably enjoy the vicarage apparently owing to the opposition of Norcross, who also detained a communion cup; Vis. P. of 1619 at Chester Dioc. Reg. Though not a member of the classis, he continued to minister at Ribchester after the establishment of Presbyterianism, until violently ejected from his pulpit in 1649 while denouncing the execution of Charles I. He then retired to Cowhill, where he died in 1657. Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Chesh., i, 34, 65.

It was probably the execution of Charles I which roused the vicar to resistance, for in 1646 the Parliamentary Committee ordered an increase of £40 in his stipend, and as late as May 1649 he refused to accept payment of it, but in the following month the increase was suspended on account of accusations of "notorious misdemeanours"; Plund. Misc., 279, 71. In 1652 it was found that the 'present incumbent, Mr. Christopher Hindley, had been 'lately suspended by order from the provincial assembly of divines for this county, but for what cause the presenters know not'; Commiss. Ch. Surv., 159. Thus he had not then been deprived.

William Ingham, who was considered a 'diligent, painfull minister,' occurs at Church (1646), Goonmargh (1650) and Shirehead (1651); Commiss. Ch. Surv., 155. Plund. Misc., i, 179. He was not recommended as 'settled minister' of Ribchester until 1656, so that the account of his conduct given by his Royalist successor has no doubt been exaggerated; ibid. i, 151. The first baptism by him was on 29 Nov. 1655; Reg. He seems to have been a Presbyterian and signed the "Harmonious Censer" in 1648, but in 1652 at the Restoration refused the benefit till his death in 1681. For his will see Smith, op. cit. 150.

INSTITUTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Mar. 1496-7</td>
<td>Robert Crombleholme</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 1527</td>
<td>William Clayton, D.Can.L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Dec. 1532</td>
<td>Thomas Thirlby, LL.D.</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 June 1542</td>
<td>George Wolset, LL.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Feb. 1738-9</td>
<td>John Heber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44 Smith, op. cit. 141. Crombleholme resigned the rectory on a pension, but died soon afterwards, intestate, when his administrators began a suit against the Duke of York; Duchy Plts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), i, 201. The abbot was liable as surety for William Clayton, the successor to the rector, and alleged that the covenants had been fulfilled.

45 The king in 1520 granted the next presentation to John Veyng (Bishop of Ebor) and Sir Edward Birknap; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 229 d. On Crombleholme's resignation the bishop, as surviving trustee, presented one Thomas Beerewood, and complained that William Clayton unjustly hindered his obtaining possession; Pal. of Lanc. Plts. R. 145, m. 2 d.

46 The new rector (D. Can. Law, 1528; Foster, Alumni Oxon.) held various benefices and dignities, including Winster- mers, Doncaster and Bremeld Church, and canonsries at Lichfield and York; Le Neve, Fasti, i, 627; iii, 191; L. and P. Hen. VIII, vii, 608, 700. He died 14 Oct. 1532, and it appears that Edmund Bonner was recommended as his successor at Ribchester; ibid. v, 604, 685. A letter from Roydon to Cromwell is at the P.R.O.; ibid. iv, 2438.

47 Thomas Thirlby (Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL.D. 1528) had many referrems, becoming successively Bishop of Westminister (1540), Norwich (1550) and Ely (1554); Le Neve, Fasti. He had complied with the religious changes of the time, but in 1559 refused to abandon Roman communion and was deprived by Elizabeth. Thenceforward he lived a prisoner with Archbishop Parker, dying at Lambeth in 1570. See Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cooper, Atheus, Cantab., i, 287–90.

48 He had a dispute with his lessees of the rectory of Ribchester in 1542; Duchy Plts. ii, 50.

49 Act Bk. at Chester 1502–76, fol. 122. He was also rector of Chipping. His name is uncertain, being given also as Wollet or Wollett. He was educated at Oxford (M.A. 1512, as Welsett or Wyllsett; Foster, Alumni), was rector of St. Ovans, Hart Street, London, in 1518 to 1523, and became clerk of the king's closet in 1537; he had other benefices and was a canon of Salisbury; see the accession of 1527, 85, ii, 142. His will, dated 1553, was proved at York in 1554; an abstract is given by Raines, Cheshire's (Chet. Soc.), 195–6.
The early rectors were often officials of the Earls of Lancaster or the kings, holding Ribchester as one of numerous preferments and resigning it after a brief tenure for some more lucrative benefice. It is unlikely that many of them were resident, and probably for this reason they seldom occur in local deeds. After the rectory came into the possession of the Bishops of Chester the vicars appointed were usually resident, but the stipend was small, and the position of the incumbents was probably no better than that of the former curates of the absentee rectors. Some of the vicars held other preferments. Before the Reformation several of them were probably absentee resident priests, the parish church with its chantry and the chapels at Longridge and Stidd have to be served. The visitation list of 1548 gives four names, including the rector's, but Stidd had no doubt ceased to be used. The church goods taken away by the commissioners of Edward VI in 1552–3 were a pix of silver gilt, a cross, a cope and five vestments. When the Bishop of Chester was rector, only one name appears, and the same is the case in 1562. A single minister appears henceforward to have sufficed for the parish until about 1700, though during the Commonwealth period there was a second one at Longridge. Mr. Ogden, vicar at the end of the 17th century, had a resident curate. In 1731 the churchwardens notified to the Bishop of Chester the existence of Quakers, Popish and Presbyterian Dissenters and Anabaptists. The priest of St. Mary in Ribchester Church appears to have been an established institution before 1349, when a rent-charge of 21. on lands in Dutton was made in his favour by Henry de Clayton. Ten years later a small sum was left to the priest singing at St. Mary's altar. This was no doubt the altar on the south side of the church. In 1407 Sir Richard Hoghton obtained the royal licence to refound or at least to endow a chantry at her altar on the north side of the church. The endowment, derived from lands in Ribchester, Dutton, Chipping and Goosnargh, was unusually liberal, the net income of the chantry priest in 1547 being £10 17s. 4d. Robert Whittingham was the first priest, 1409; Ellis }

**Instituted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1575</td>
<td>John Griffiths, B.A.</td>
<td>Bp. of Chester</td>
<td>d. J. Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1576</td>
<td>John Atkinson, R.P.</td>
<td>Bp. of Chester</td>
<td>d. J. Atkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Isaac Relph</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. I. Relph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>James Quarlley, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. J. Quarlley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>Bouby Thomas Haslewood, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. E. F. Perrin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Frederick Eugene Perrin, M.A.</td>
<td>Bp. of Manchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Francis John Dickson, M.A.</td>
<td>Bp. of T. Haslewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Evan Harries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>John William Brooker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

87 He was appointed one of the king's preachers in Lancashire in 1576. He was also curate of Walton-le-Dale, where there is a tablet to his memory.

88 He had been curate of Ribchester for twenty-four years before being appointed vicar. He is said to have been drowned in the River Ribble, in 1556, in the case of the property of Mr. Robert de Delhi. 89 He was a man, tho' an Evangelical and active clergyman, the Congregationalists gave up their services; Nightingale, Lanoe Nonconf. ii. 115. He was in many respects a model parson, and was highly esteemed by his parishioners, although it is to be regretted that the old parish library was allowed to become gradually dispersed, and the numerous Roman antiquities discovered during his incumbency to be irrecoverably scattered; Smith, op. cit. 157. 90 Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, M.A. 1848. He succeeded in accomplishing many urgently needed reforms; ibid. 91 Educated at Trinity Coll.,Camb.; M.A. 1879. Rector of Bispham 1876–85. 92 Educated at St. Bees. Vicar of Christ Church, Pendlebury, 1881–92. 93 In a purely local deed of 1423 William Wilie and Robert Whittingham, chaplains, were trustees, while John Els- wick, the rector, and Thomas Seddil, chaplain, were witnesses; Townley MS. DD. no. 1274. 94 The details given are from the visitation of 1579. 95 Augm. Off. Misc. Bks. lit., p. 21. 96 James Moor; he had been there in 1545 also. 97 Vis. the vicar's name. 98 There is, for instance, an sign of an assistant—either lecturer or schoolmaster—in the clerical subsidy lists, 1630–39, in Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), i, 55, 6c. See the account of Longridge. 99 Ogden himself and several other vicars were non-resident, but from 1682 there seems usually to have been a residence granted at Ribchester and another at Longridge from about 1700. There is a list in Smith, op. cit. 158–9. William Felgate, the vicar in 1669, was 'con- taminable to the government'; Hist. M.S. Soc. Rep. xiv, Apr. iv, 230. 100 Visit. Returns. 101 Add. MS. 31206, no. 175. 102 John de Lestaple, gave a rent of 6d., charged on his lands, to God, St. Mary of Ribchester and all Saints and to the chanpion perpetually singing at the altar of our said Lady St. Mary in the church of Ribchester. Should the rent fall into arrears the 'governor or parochial chaplain or procurator' of the church might distrain; ibid. no. 317. 103 Among the Shirley deeds was a bond sealed in 1545 in the parish church of Ribchester, before our Lady's altar; Shirley Abstract Bk. 104 The writ of Inq. a.d.d. was issued in July 1406, but the inquiry did not take place till a year later. It was then reported that it was not to the king's loss that Sir Richard Hoghton should assign the income of the chantry to the chaplain perpetually chantry in honour of the B. V. Mary in a certain chapel on the north side of the parish church of Ribchester various masseages, lands and rents in Ribchester, Chipping, Goosnargh, Hothersall and Aighton, in part satisfaction of £10 granted by Sir Richard to the chaplain in virtue of the king's licence. In Ribchester nine messuages, 41 acres, 6e., were held by Katherine Lynam by a rent of 7l., and 7 acres of pasture were held of Robert Townley by a rent of 1s. 1d. ibid. 6l. 138, no. 26. The royal licence referred to was given in May 1546, that the king might celebrate for the good estate of the king and Sir Richard Hoghton, for the souls of their ancestors and others (including John de Ouldaleston and William Moton, chaplains); Add. MS. 31206, no. 104. The grant of the lands by Katherine widow of William Lynam, lady of Rib-chester, is in Kuresdon's fol. MS. p. 247. The lands of the chantry seem at a little earlier date (1539) to have been held by the above-named William Moton; Add. MS. 31206, no. 455 (fol. 123). 105 Raines, Charters (Chet. Soc.), 159–6. There was no plate. The field-names recorded include Hichough, Bankhury, Stony furneloung, Withinlache, Priestmadow, Orley, Atough, the pasture called Eyresley and Avergote. The quit-rent payable for Ribchester lands were 16d. to Sir Richard Hoghton for Atough and 2d. to Robert Lynam for the third part of another tenement. It should be noticed that in 1555 the gross income was returned as £4 13s. 4d. only; 30d. was due to the king for presentation. Valor Eccles. 1566, for lands in Dutton and lands in Ribchester. 106 Add. MS. 31206, no. 356. Sir Richard Hoghton appointed, and the right of presentation remained with his descendants. The advowson of the chantry of Dutton at Ribchester was one of the rights of Alexander Houghton in 1498; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66.
Robert Whittingham was still chaplain in 1467 and was still there in 1495; James Schacter, chaplain, held it in 1504; James Tarleton appears in 1525 and was still celebrating according to his foundation in 1547, when the chantry was suppressed. The confiscated estate was granted by letters patent to Thomas Reeve and others.

Land had also been given for the maintenance of a light in the church.

Cecily the Recluse is mentioned in 1292.

A school was founded in 1793.

Apart from the school and religious endowments there are several benefactions for the benefit of the poor.

Robert Whittingham was still chaplain in 1467 and was still there in 1495; James Schacter, chaplain, held it in 1504; James Tarleton appears in 1525 and was still celebrating according to his foundation in 1547, when the chantry was suppressed. The confiscated estate was granted by letters patent to Thomas Reeve and others.

Land had also been given for the maintenance of a light in the church.

Cecily the Recluse is mentioned in 1292.

A school was founded in 1793.

Apart from the school and religious endowments there are several benefactions for the benefit of the poor.

Robert Whittingham was still chaplain in 1467 and was still there in 1495; James Schacter, chaplain, held it in 1504; James Tarleton appears in 1525 and was still celebrating according to his foundation in 1547, when the chantry was suppressed. The confiscated estate was granted by letters patent to Thomas Reeve and others.

Land had also been given for the maintenance of a light in the church.

Cecily the Recluse is mentioned in 1292.

A school was founded in 1793.

Apart from the school and religious endowments there are several benefactions for the benefit of the poor.

Robert Whittingham was still chaplain in 1467 and was still there in 1495; James Schacter, chaplain, held it in 1504; James Tarleton appears in 1525 and was still celebrating according to his foundation in 1547, when the chantry was suppressed. The confiscated estate was granted by letters patent to Thomas Reeve and others.

Land had also been given for the maintenance of a light in the church.

Cecily the Recluse is mentioned in 1292.

A school was founded in 1793.

Apart from the school and religious endowments there are several benefactions for the benefit of the poor.
RIBCHESTER

Ribbecastre, Dom. Bk.; Ribbecestre, 1202; Ribbelcestre, 1227; Rybchestre, 1292. The forms Rib- and Ribbel- occur together till about 1360, when the former prevailed.

The little town takes its name from the Roman station founded by the Ribble. The township has an area of 2,211 1/2 acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 643.

The gentle slope of the surface is down from north to south, the greatest height on the side of Longridge Fell being nearly 900 ft. above the ordnance datum. Boyce's Brook flows south-east through the township to join the Ribble.

Roads branch out from the town eastward to reach the bridge across the river a mile away, northward to join the road from Longridge to Mitton, near the hamlet of Knowl Green, and north-westward to join the same road nearer Longridge.

Buckley is central.

Few relics of the Roman occupation remain in the town. In the main street, forming a portico to the 'White Bull Inn,' are four columns with debased capitals, said to have been taken out of the river. They rudely resemble the Roman Doric in appearance and are 6 ft. 7 in. high; their dressing also admits the possibility of their Roman origin.

In the recitory grounds are three Roman vases, said to have been dug up in the churchyard, and there is a fourth at Lower Alton Farm. At the recitory there is preserved also a Roman altar, without inscription and focus, which was found in 1888 built into a cottage wall.

There are some 17th-century houses remaining, one with an interesting stone door-head dated 1680, and in the main street is a block of two houses of some architectural merit, the lead rain-water heads of which are dated 1745. The building, which is of brick, with moulded stone architraves to the windows and a stone cornice, is well proportioned and simple in design.

Three fairs used to be held in Ribchester, but have been discontinued.

The stocks were used as late as 1829.

There was till recently some hand-loom weaving.

There are two small weaving-mills and two bobbin-works.

The Preston Union Workhouse is situated here.

In 1066 RIBCHESTER, assessed as MANOR two plough-lands, was a member of the Preston fee held by Earl Tostig; it probably included Dutton also. After the Conquest it was given to Roger of Poitou, and later is found, together with Dilworth and Dutton, as a member of the honor of Clitheroe. Through the Lancys the manor descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and thus to the Crown.

Robert de Lacy gave a moiety of Ribchester to Robert de Lacy and Henry in or before 1193. John Constable of Cheyney Lacy in 1300 gave Walter Motion a moiety of the villa of Ribchester with all its wood and the mill, just as the grantor's father and brother had held it, two gloves or 4d. being payable at Michaelmas. About the same time Alan de Windle granted all his land of Ribchester and of Dilworth to Walter Motion in free marriage with Amba his daughter, and John de Lacy gave Walter all the farm, aid and service which had been due from Alan de Windle for the same rent as for the above-named moiety. Thenceforward the whole manor was held by the Motion family.

Walter Motion was a benefactor to Stanlaw Abbey and also to the hospital at Stidd. He died in or before 1246, when his widow Amba, who had married Robert de Ribchester, was suing his son William Motion in respect of her dower. This son also was a benefactor of Stanlaw, and gave land to

1 2,211 1/2 acres, including 21 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.
2 J. Carttang, Roman Ribchester, 5, (Report of Ribb. Excavations, 1898.)
3 T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 71.
4 In 1559 the people of Ribchester were fined 15s. 8d. because there was no cuck-club; Clitheroe Ct. R.
5 P. C. M. Lacy, 3, 1880.
6 Ibid.
7 There is no record of the gift of Ribchester and Dilworth as there is of Dutton. It is doubtful whether the fine of 1187 recording the acquisition of the villa of Ribbeestrefects to Ribchester or not; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 14, 145. In 1193, it does, however, that Robert de Lacy purchased it from William son of Rosello or else confirmed it to him.
8 Ibid. ii, 185, quoting an abstract found at Poole in 1355 Duchy of Linc. Misc. cxxv, fol. 20 d. The moiety was to be held in thegnage by a rent of 7d. The advowson of the church and the forest of back and doe, wild boat and sewe were reserved. One Robert son of Henry was lord of Lathom about that time.
9 In 1202 Alan de Windle and Agnes his wife made grants of portions of Rib- chester, namely, of "the meadows, and the meadows not clear... in these fines... Henry son of Bernard and John son of Robert—claimed by inheritance. Agnes may have been the daughter of the Robert son of Henry named in the text.
10 Kuerden fo. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 77. John de Lacy became constable of Chester in 1213 and Earl of Lincoln in 1232, he died in 1240. It is probable that this is the other moiety of Ribchester or a new and more complete grant of the same moiety.
11 Ibid. MS. ill, fol. 17. The sur-name is spelt in many ways—Motton, Motoun, &c.; sometimes a de is prefixed. It may be derived from Motton, though this spelling rarely occurs.
12 Ibid, fol. 23. There was among the Stephurysthe deeds a grant by John de Lacy to Walter Motton of the manor of Ribchester and Dilworth for the same service as Alan de Windhull and his predecessors had rendered—viz. a pair of gloves or 4d.; Shirley Abstract Bk. at Leagram. In accordance with these charters his foundation was made in 1258 that Ribchester rendered 2l. and one pair of gloves (or 4d.) to Edmund de Lacy, Lacis. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.
13 Walter Motion in 1219 acquired an extensive lot of land in Ribchester from Sieg-rich, Wyniva and Maud, daughters of Godwin; Final Conc. i, 40. The monks how the monks Hulliety (or Hilliety), from the Stonyway on the east to Godrichey Croft on the west, and from a syke on the south to an oak cross-marked on the north, also 3 acres of wood. He desired their prayers especially for the soul of that venerable man his lord Roger de Lacy; Whalley Couic (Chet. Soc.), ii, 368. He also gave his moiety to the church with its rights, reserving multure of his own house, desiring that he might be buried at Stanlaw; ibid. 869. Amba daughter of Alan de Windle and widow of Walter Motion confirmed the gifts, and her second husband released any right he might have in the same; ibid. 870-2.
14 To Roger de Hurst he gave part of his land in Ribchester in Turmley, the bounds commencing at a stone house, and including (in part) Chester Brook; Add. MS. 31206, no. 493 (fol. 370).
15 His gift of land in Godrichley in Ribchester to the hospital of St. Saviour at Stidd is mentioned in a charter in Towneley's MS. DD, no. 889. He also gave land in Shipeney, adjoining Turmley at one point, confirmed by his son William I. Duch. of Linc. Misc. cxvii, fol. 687.
16 Asmere R. 404, m. 3 d. She and her husband also claimed certain land and a moiety of the fee of the Abbot of Stanlaw; ibid. m. 2 d. This suit affords an approximate date for their charters already quoted.
17 Whalley Couic. liii, 872-4. William son of Walter Motion confirmed his father's gifts and added land between Lanesly Clough and Godrich Clough.
Sawley; others of his charters are known. He was described as lord of the whole vill. He died about 1278, and in 1282 and again in 1292 his widow Edusa or Edith appears in the records. He seems to have left several sons.

Robert Moton, a son or grandson, succeeded to Ribchester, and in 1305 Robert's son William occurs. The exact succession at this point is obscure. Henry son of William Moton in 1317 gave a release to the Abbot of Whalley, William Moton, son of Robert, and Isabel, daughter of Henry son of Robert, were depicted as appearing in the charters of Ribchester, Kuerden, and De 32106, MSS. ii. R. 9. The seal bore a fleur de lis and the legend small 'will 100 motton'.

By another charter he gave Robert the Skinner part of his waste within bounds which went down Clinbrook to his junction with Chesh in or Castle Brook, and up the latter brook to Ruddugote, &c. Ibid. Josce the clerk was a witness, and the seal was the same as before.

William de Singleton and Alan his son granted a rent of 3s. from Dilworth to William son of Walter Moton and Edith his wife in the manor of Ribchester.

To Josce the clerk William son of Walter Moton gave half an oxgang of land in Ribchester in return for a lease of 30 marks; Add. MS. 32106, no. 271. To Richard son of Robert Boys (de Bosco) he gave land in Nutford streams, at a rent of four barbed arrows; ibid. no. 114. In 1268—9 he gave Sir Adam de Houghton the homage of Robert for Ametchall in Ribchester, with the rent of 2d. due thencefrom; Dods MSS. 985. 

He was also described in a gift by Beatrix de Kuerden, referring to his charter made to her father Richard son of John de Kuerden; Add. MS. 32109, no. 14 (Edw. III), no. 54 (ed.).

He was living in 1279, when together with Roger de Chippenley and Richard son of Hugh de Ribchester he was found to have disseised Adam de *Mutton*' of his free tenement in Ribchester. Adam had been over sea and was reported dead; Assize R. 1238, m. 33. 

In 1282 Edusa as widow claimed down William son of Walter Moton held by Richard son of William Moton and Denise his mother, Richard son of Adam and Richard his son, Robert son of Henry son of Richard son of William Moton and Richard son of Ellen; De Banco R. 47, m. 4. A Richard son of William Moton was again in 1289, and Richard de Hurst; Add. MS. 32106, no. 867.

In 1292 Edusa, then wife of Richard de Sethorn, claimed in right of her former marriage with William Moton dower in a messuage and land held by Alice de la Lucy; Assize R. 408, m. 62. The pedigree at this point is indeterminable, but from the charters preserved by Towneley and Kuerden it is obvious that there were several branches of the family having estates in Ribchester and Dutton. William Moton, William his son, and Richard the brother, attest a dated charter; Add. MS. 32106, no. 265. In 1332 Robert, Richard and Henry Moton contributed to the subsidy in Ribchester, Dutton, and Farnham, in the aid of Eustace de Dukinfield, Ech. Lay Subm. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 86—7.

The uncertainty arises from the possibility of two Williams. In 1302 Robert Moton, lord of Ribchester, deeded to Walter de Lathorne, chaplain, a part of his waste in Ribchester between the close of land called Betreneyfield, be-neath the chapel 'St. Stephen', and the mill brook; Towneley MS. DD, no. 985. Henry and Adam Moton attested this charter; from another deed dated 1372 Robert's brothers; Add. MS. 32106, no. 273.

Robert son of William Moton released to Master Richard de Houghton in 1328 his right in lands held in Ametchall in Ribchester; ibid. no. 233. In 1326 Robert son of William Moton gave his brother Adam land called the Berriford Back, bounded on one side by the high way to Ribchester Church; ibid. no. 272. From the plea of 1288 above cited it would seem that a Richard Moton was the heir; perhaps he died and Robert, a younger brother or else an uncle, succeeded. There was an escheat of chief lord, or a glosstrictum, in 1292 Robert Moton claimed two-thirds of a messuage and lands in Ribchester and also markates of rent against Alice widow of Edmund de Lucy, and the other third against Edith widow of William Moton; Add. R. 408, m. 73, 4 d. In 1293 —de Lucy released to Robert Moton a capital messuage and a moiety of the rents, services, &c., which had come into his hands by the death of William de Lucy, father of Robert; Shireburne Abstract Bk. Robert Moton was lord of Ribchester in 1320; Towneley MS. DD, no. 985.

Uncertainty is created by the appearance of Robert and William sons of Adam Moton in other suits of 1292 (Assize R. 408, m. 36d., 37), and by the claim of Thomas son of Orm de Ribchester against Richard son of William Moton, Cecily daughter of Robert Moton and the above-mentioned Edusa wife of Richard de Sethorn, the last-named holding in dower; ibid. m. 31. 

The son of Adam Moton and Richard his brother frequently occur in the Ribchester deeds in Add. MS. 32106. Adam son of Roger son of William de Ribchester and Richard son of Adam Moton in free marriage with Alice his sister; ibid. no. 239.

Ribchester was probably living at that time, for in 1309 Robert son of William Moton agreed with his brother Adam respecting certain land which Robert was to grant from his waste; Add. MS. 32106, no. 496, fol. 330b. Henry Moton was a witness. In 1313 Beatrix de Kuerden successfully claimed certain pasture in Ribchester against the representation of Hugh de Dilworth, whose son Richard had had a grant of it from Robert son of William Moton, lord of Ribchester; Assize R. 424, m. 3. Richard was then dead, and Robert also, Henry Moton appearing for the defendants.

William son of Robert Moton (Mittum) and Alice his wife in 1305 claimed a tenement against Alice daughter of Robert Moton in the manor of Ribchester; De Banco R. 153, m. 29. At the same time Robert Moton was defendant; ibid. m. 517. In 1317 William son of Robert Moton, with the consent of Alice his wife, demised six butts of land to Henry Moton for the term of Alice's life; Add. MS. 32106, no. 50. Alice widow of William Moton in 1329 witnessed a charter held in Ribchester, as appears by a pleasing citation below.

William son of Robert Moton of Ribchester, from another deed dated 1337, Robert his brother a place in his waste in Ribchester, on the west side of Falloweenghal; ibid. no. 452, fol. 328.

Alice widow of Robert (?) Moton had dower in 1330; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

Shireburne Clk. III, 874. Robert son of John de Hillely granted to Henry son of Robert all his lands in Ribchester, with the homages of various tenants; Towneley MS. C, 13 (Chet. Lib.), fol. 285. About 1340 Henry Moton had from Adam de Blackburn the homage of Richard de Hurst and the rent of a messuage and lands; ibid. no. 444. Henry also obtained a small grant from Simon son of Richard son of William de Ribchester; Kuerden MSS. 19, R. 14.

From the release to Whalley and from the fact that Henry's name is almost invariably placed before those of others in the family in local deeds of the latter part of the reign of Edward II, it appears that he was the head of the family or at least its next heir. William son of Henry Moton and Agnes his wife were in 1354 accused of having, so far back as 1340, struck a woman at Dutton so that she died; Curia Reg. R. 298, Rex m. 18. 

Henry had several sons. As 'Henry de Moton of Ribchester the elder,' he granted his son Walter land in the Hagh, with meadow, buildings, &c., in 1338; Kuerden MSS. iii. R. 9. Walter son of Henry Moton in 1359 made a feoffment of lands he had had from his brother Henry to Towneley MS. C, 13 (Chet. Lib.). Henry de Moton in 1359 released a rent he had received from Erley, Robert son of Robert Moton and Robert son of Adam Moton being the first witnesses; ibid. no. 470, fol. 35. Nicholas Moton occurs as a witness in 1352; De Banco ibid. no. 288. He was living in 1365, when he and his wife Cecily obtained a quitclaim from Richard son of Adam de Seinture of Aighton respecting lands of Richard's mother Diota, formerly belonging to Richard William de Ribchester; De Banco iv. 8, m. 120. Add. MS. 32106, no. 254. The same lands were in 1366 released by Cecily daughter of William Moton and Alice her sister; ibid. no. 332.

In 1359 various acts in Ribchester were claimed against Henry Moton the younger, William and Robert Moton and Nicholas son of Henry Moton; De Banco R. 279, m. 405d. 46.
his wife occur in 1331.\textsuperscript{24} William died in or before 1342, in which year his widow Isabel was suing Robert Moton his brother for two-thirds of the manor of Ribchester.\textsuperscript{25} In 1337 Robert Moton, perhaps the same or else his son, was stated to hold the manor of Isabella Queen of England by the service of 52

yeares. Robert was again in 1346 called chief lord of Ribchester, in the hand of his widow 1351, who was apparently his daughter, or perhaps a granddaughter.\textsuperscript{26}

\textsuperscript{24} William as lord of Ribchester attested a charter in 1329; Abb. MS. 32106, no. 391. The manor of Ribchester was given to William Moton and Isabel his wife in 1313 by Robert Ragh, chaplain; Robert son of Adam Moton to Towneley MS. 00, no. 1195. In the same year Adam de Clitheroe appeared against William Moton concerning the manor of Ribchester and against William Bisset and Alice his wife concerning 16 acres of land in the township; De Banco R. 232, m. 40. The latter suit was prosecuted in the following year, when William Moton appeared and stated that the 16 acres were part of his inheritance. Those in question had left the plaintiff alleged that they had been

belonged to his father Hugh de Clitheroe until Robert Moton had deceased him; ibid. 1351, m. 92.

William Moton was styled ‘lord of Ribchester’ in 1338 and 1344, according to the Towneley transcript; Add. MS. 32106, no. 245, 301, 463, fol. 374. William and Robert his brother attested Ribchester charters in 1338 and 1342; ibid. 450, m. 20.

\textsuperscript{25} De Banco R. 332, m. 30. The defendant is called Robert Moton of Ribchester. Isabel continued her suit in 1344. This is an alledged suit for two-thirls of the manor (except a messuage and 103 acres), and against some others; ibid. 240, m. 157.4. Two years later Robert Moton summoned Robert son of William Moton to warrant him as to the two-thirds of the manor; ibid. 434, m. 247. In 1345 Robert Moton and Alice his wife came to an agreement with Robert son of Robert Moton; Shireburne Abstract BK.

In an inquisition as to the proposed endowment of the College of the Holy Cross in Ribchester, Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II (2nd set), no. 10.

Robert son of Adam Moton is frequently stated to be a son of Robert Moton who, with his sons Adam and William, was in 1334 allotted to hold 5 acres wrongfully, by Amey widow of Roger at Kirkstile; De Banco R. 300, m. 73.

Add. MS. 32106, no. 249. By a charter of the same year Robert son of Henry son of Walter Moton, chief lord of Ribchester, reduced the free rent due from certain tenants from 21 to 20s.; ibid. no. 142. A William Moton attested this deed. The descent here stated is otherwise unknown, but it is clear there were many Robert's as contemporaries. The facts have been copied wrongly in 1342.

In 1349 Robert son of Robert Moton was lord of Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 450 (fol. 322). This deed was a grant to Adam Moton to his sons William and Thomas; a witness was Robert son and heir of Robert son of Adam Moton. The same year Robert son of Robert Moton granted a messuage and land called Falwelwthul, Walter Moton being a witness; ibid. no. 293. On the other hand in 1355 Robert son of William Moton granted his manor of Ribchester to William de Whalley (no doubt as trustee), with all services and rents; Kuerden fol. MS. 250.

Not long before (in 1353) Richard Moton of Ribchester had settled his lands on his daughter Agnes and her issue, with remainder to William son of Robert Moton, chaplain; ibid. no. 295. William Moton was a subdeacon in 1350; ibid. no. 253. In 1361 his brother Robert, here styled Robert son of Robert de Ribchester, released all his claim in the manor of the above-named Richard Moton; ibid. no. 462. William was still living in 1408 (ibid. no. 256), and seems to have been one of the chief lords of the manor at the north side of the church, even if he were not the true founder, and he was specially named as one of those to be prayed for; ibid. 374.

Katherine widow of Robert Moton in 1361 released her claim for dower against Katherine daughter of Robert Moton; Shireburne Abstract BK.

Final Conc. ii, 185; the manor was settled on William de Lynale and Katherine his wife, with remainder to the issuors of Katherine, and in default to Richard son of Alexander de Lynale and his issue. William de Lynale occurs in Ribchester in 1376; Towneley MS. DD. no. 512. In 1386 he was to go to Ireland on the king’s service, but the protection was revoked as he did not go; Cal. Pat. 1385-9, pp. 156, 274.

A release of lands which had belonged to Robert Moton was made to William de Lynale and his wife, 1396; Shireburne Abstract BK.

The Lynale family occurs in Pemberton. The name is met in many ways; e.g. in Ribchester;

Kuerden fol. MS. 247. As widow she had made a feufoimt of her lands in 1404; Shireburne Abstract BK. She gave all her lands to John her son in 1405; ibid.

John son of William Lynale made Thomas Lynale his attorney to receive from his mother Katherine certain lands in Ribchester; Towneley MS. C 8, 13. L. 259. It appears that Thomas was also a son of William Lynale, receiving from his father land in Mayridding, &c., in Ribchester; Towneley MS. DD. no. 516. Richard son of William de Dohill was in 1388 pardoned for the death of Thomas Lynale of Ribchester; Pal. of Lanc. Chanc. Misc. 1/9, m. 31.

The town in which this transaction was Thurstaston, Lynale, named in 1416 (Shireburne Abstract BK.) and in 1418, when a certain William Hill, an idiot, was found to have been held him land and a tenement of a rent of 21s. 3d., Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), 1170 Dep. Keeper Rep. xxii, App. 14. In 1427 this tenant granted a messuage to Christopher Houghton; Towneley MS. DD. no. 5152.

John Lynale occurs from 1430 onwards, and Richard Lynale from about 1470. Thus in 1432 Southworth held land in Ribchester of John Lynale; Lancs. Inq. p.m. 1449-1450, no. 84. In 1449 John regranted Richard Toenwele a parcel of land in Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1117, He was styled lord of Ribchester in 1456; Shireburne Abstract BK.

Richard Lynale in 1469 gave a lease to Elie. Edward Cotton, Cecily widow of Thurstian Lynale being apparently still living; ibid. Richard attested a deed in 1472; Add. MS. 32106, no. 485, fol. 328. In 1473 Richard son of Henry son of Richard Lynale and his wife were possibly witnesses; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1006. Richard, who in 1512-13 married Elizabeth widow of John Elston, held lands at Ribchester (as do certain other Lynales), occurs in inquisitions, &c., down to about 1522. In 1516 he made a feufoimt of his messuages and lands in Ribchester and Dillworth; Kuerden fol. MS. 264.

From various inquisitions (Robert Singleton, 17th century), John Lynale his son (Shireburne Abstracts) in 1540-40 and Robert Lynale in 1547 onwards. Isabel widow of John Lynale had deceased in 1526; Shireburne Abstract BK. Robert Lynale in 1548 was one of the defendants in a plea respecting chantry lands in Ribchester; Ducane Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 225. In 1575 Robert is called son and heir of John Lynale when claiming Hall boys, &c., in the manor of Ribchester against John Talbot and Robert his bastard son; ibid. ii, 328; iii, 31, 39.

Pal. of Lanc. Feec. of F. 417, 1562. Katherine Lynale was his wife in 1562; it is stated she had to have retained the whole manor, for in 1588 Hugh Shireburne purchased the manor, with messuages, free fishery, &c., from John Elston, Thomas and Robert, whose wife Elizabeth also agreed; ibid. bld. 50, m. 87. Two years later Hugh Shireburne had the manor, with messuages in Ribchester and Dillworth, fishery in the Ribble, and the advowson of the church, from John Squire; ibid. bld. 54, m. 31. It does not appear how these messuages originated; the latter vendor may have had some claim to the Lynale family by purchase or descent. The Talbot ‘manor’ is named in Ducane Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 304 iii, 228.

Neither pedigree nor inquisition is known. They were styled ‘great.’ not ‘esq.’ Their arms are given in Whethere, W. J. 321, no. 89. Hugh Shireburne of Southwell in Yorks. is stated to have been in the manor of Ribchester may have been setting for his father; Sherborn, Family of Sherborn, 103-10. Richard Shireburne died in 1594 holding the manor, with messuages, watermill, &c., in conjunction with Hugh Shireburne; ibid. These transactions are mentioned in Lancs. Inq. p.m. 1596, no. 3. The Shireburnes seem to have had a tenement in Ribchester much earlier than this; see ibid. viii, no. 307.
same way as Stonyhurst \(^{38}\) until 1831, when it was sold to Joseph Fenton of Rochdale, and it has since descended with Dutton.\(^{39}\)

A manor of Ribchester is named among the Oslabeston estates in 1625.\(^{40}\)

A number of the neighbouring landowners had estates in Ribchester, including Houghton,\(^{41}\) Southworth,\(^{42}\) and Talbot.\(^{43}\) Of the minor families some used the local surname,\(^{44}\) but the most noteworthy was that of Boys, which can be traced back to the 15th century.\(^{45}\) John Boys died in July 1551 holding three messuages and various lands.
in Ribchester of Robert Lynnal in socage by a rent of 2r. 3s. 4d. His daughter Grace, then aged twelve, was first married to Robert Talbot, but separating from him was married to John Dewhurst of Wilphire, and carried the Boys' estate to this family.58

Roger Shirburne of Buckley died in 1605 holding various lands of the king by knight's service, and leaving as his sons John, Richard, and Thomas, which he had then purchased from Buckley Hall, which stood about a mile to the north-west of the town, was pulled down in 1895. It was a picturesque gabled stone house with mullioned windows, but for some time before its demolition had been spoiled externally by a thick coating of whitewash. On the front was inscribed:

NEW BUCKLEY IS MY NAME
RIC SHIRBUNE BUILT THE SAME
ANNO 1662, AGED 62.

The Walmseys of Dunkenhalgh,40 and Showley,41 acquired estates, and other owners occur in the inquisitions.42 The late T. H. Rymer of Calder Abbey inherited in 1602 a considerable estate here.

Boys had land in Dutton about 1250; Add. MS. 32106, no. 131. John son of Alexander de Boys in 1252 claimed a debt from his brother Jordan; Anste R. 408, m. 98. In 1390–1 Cecily widow of William de Hesley and Cecily his daughter and heir settled certain lands in Ribchester with remainders to Nicholas de Boys, Alice his wife, John son of Robert de Turnley and Alice sister of John de Turnley (Chet. Soc. Lib.), R. 70. Henry son of Nicholas de Boys was living in 1455; ibid. T 128. John Boys was witnessed in 1403; Kuerden fol. MS. 16. Robert and others of Ribchester held lands in Ribchester for Henry's lands in Mellor or Samlesbury; ibid. 156. Henry Boys made a foikelment of his lands, &c., in Ribchester (except Moton House) in 1543; Add. MS. 32104, no. 698.

Dutchy of Lanc. Inq. p. m., 21, no. 64. He had also a tenement in Oswaldtwistle. From later pleadings it appears that John was the son and heir of Henry Boys.

The town of Ribchester about 1562, because the marriage had taken place in childhood without the consent of Grace; Furnivall, Child Marriages (Early English Text Society), 16. Robert Talbot and others in 1567 became bound to William Dewhurst of Wilphire and his son to take over the estate of the trustees of-covered Boys House and other lands, &c., in Ribchester; Add. MS. 32104, no. 714.

John Dewhurst and Grace his wife deeded a plot of land called Cockerfold to Richard Watson in 1565; Kuerden fol. MS. 95. They were still living in 1590, when they made a foikelment of the capital messuage called Boys House, &c., ibid. Again, in 1599, they made a settlement by fine; ibid. 94.

The town of Ribchester in the 1625 Visita. (Chet. Soc.), 69; see also the account of Wilphire, and T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 235–7.

There were a number of suits before the succession was settled. In 1565 Robert Talbot complained that, whereas Boys House should be in his possession in right of his mother, Elizabeth, she had entered, and were cutting down hedges, destroying the great timber wood on the estate. Two of the defendants alleged the divorce and new marriage of Grace to John Dewhurst; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Eliz. lxxv, T 5.

In 1576 William Boys of Great Faling in Middlesex, son of Edward and grand-son of Henry Boys, sought to recover Boys House, the ferry over the Ribble known as 'the ferry of Oxibston,' &c., alleging that Grace, the child of his uncle John Boys, was illegitimate. The答辩s state that John Boys was divorced from his first wife Anne Dewhurst before he was married to Alice Roden, and that it had been decided in court. In 1554 the county court should have awarded Boys estate; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Eliz. xxc. B 138, cvl. 155; cxx. D 7.


Lancs. Inq. p. m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 58–61. The holding was a compensation one. The mesne messuage and land called the Haggles were held by the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by the 20th part of a knight's fee, a half rood of land was held by the 20th part of a fee, 2 acres called Sproodspool by the 20th part, and the ree by the twentieth part of a fee. A settlement is recited, made by Richard Shirburne, the father of Roger, in 1589–90, relating to the capital messuage called Buckley, and giving the names of fields, land, &c., as Turnley, Chester gate and Kendrick blye.

In the pedigree by Mr. C. D. Sherburne (Fam. of Sherburne, 1204) it is stated that Richard was the father of a son, Robert, to the Shirburne of Wolfburne in Chipping, and that Richard the son (who built New Buckley in 1662) died in 1673. It appears, however, that that Richard was the father of a brother of Roger Wolfburne (ibid. 57–99), for in 1545 a settlement of an estate in Ribchester which seems to be certainly that of Buckley is made by Robert Shirburne and Margery his wife in favour of their son Richard. In default of issue the lands were to go to Richard son of Sir Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdlc. 15, m. 95.

Buckley is named in a 13th-century grant by William Moton to Thomas son of Ralph de Ribchester; Towneley MS. O 297.

In the 18th century Buckley Hall was tenanted by a family named Pye; Smith, op. cit. 235–6.

80. Eliz. of Ribchester, 240.

Roger de Walmerley in 1360 had lands in right of his wife, Alice who seems to have been an Eliz.; Dep. King's Fees, xxv. 130–42, 143. Roger de Walmerley alias Walmerleys of Ribchester received a pardon in 1400–1; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 115, m. 144.

In 1550 or later Alexander Walmsey of Elston, Margaret his wife and Robert and Thomas their sons acquired various lands, which seem to have passed to the Dewhurst family; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1128, 693, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdlc. 15, m. 64 & 143, m. 169.

Thomas Walmsey, father of Sir Thomas and Richard, purchased a messuage, &c., from Richard Singleton and Alice his wife in 1562; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdlc. 24, m. 10. He added other lands, more especially for his younger son; but in 1584, in the inquisition of 253–6, his father's claim to the estate in Ribchester is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p. m. xiv, no. 72.

The son, Sir Thomas Walmsey of Dunkenhalgh, inherited in 1610 his moiety of lands here in socage; Lancs. Inq. p. m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 245, 66, and various 1550s are given.

In 1613 Dame Anne Lucas of Dunkenhalgh and Thomas and son heir of Nicholas Walmsey of London sought allotment of the land of the Dewhurst estate in Ribchester leased to Thomas Dewhurst in 1597. Two-thirds had been sequestered for the recusancy of Leonard Walmsey, deceased, husband of Elizabeth Dewhurst (one of the lives); Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 31–6.

Richard Walmsey of Showley (brother of Sir Thomas) had part of his father's lands; his principal acquisition was that of the Preston family's estate in 1653; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdlc. 55, m. 92. He died in 1669 holding Fastrefield's of the king by knight's service; Lancs. Inq. p. m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc.), i, 149. This lease is still held.

At one time the family resided at Ribchester, Richard Walmsey being described as an 'eliz. of Ribchester.' In 1699 he registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, Eng. Cath. Non-jurats, 100. Part of their estate was in 1743 in the possession of the almshouses; Edin. Chur. Rep.

In the earlier fines and pledges names of owners occur, but these have usually to be recorded also in other townships; e.g. Dodhall and Hurst, 1355, and Hayhurst, 1355 Final Consil. ii, 96, 147. Shaw of Elston held land in 1460; ibid. 311, 112.

A small part of the land given to the Hopton chantry in 1407 was held by Robert Townley; Add. MS. 4155, no. 106. Henry son of Robert Townley had lands in Cliviger, Ribchester and Dutton in 1440; Towneley MS. D5, no. 125. The widow of John Anderton of Ribchester in 1453–4 leased her lands to John Towneley of Hirtwistle and afterwards sold this land to Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.). A. 499, 50. Richard Townley had lands in the township in 1447 and 1473 iib. 125, 134. The widow of John Dutton in 1618 held his lands in Ribchester and Dillworth of Richard Shirburne by 6d. rent; Lancs. Inq. p. m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 137.
Henry Preston of Preston died in 1540 holding land in Ribchester of the king as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 6s.; Duke of Lancaster, 20s.43 The estate, including a fishery in the Ribble, was sold in 1593 to Richard Walmsley as above in the 1536-40 inventory of early possession, for in 1592 Robert son of Adam de Preston held the moiety of a message and 40 acres in Ribchester in 1536. In 1540 his will was proved.44 Richard Preston was in 1547-52 the feoffee of Alexander Hall's estate at Goosebrook in Ribchester 45 Add. MS. 32106, no. 1016.

William son of Richard Blackburn was in 1552 reputed to be an idiot. He had sold his lands, and his father's heirs, Robert Saltersby and Ellen wife of Henry Sears, put in a claim as kinsmen and heirs; they were aged twenty-six and forty respectively, and Ellen was William's sister. 46 Rs. 486, m. 2. Adam son of Robert de Preston in 1517-14 claimed messages and lands against John de Preston (apparently his son) and others; 47 Add. MS. 32106, no. 113. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 13, m. 121. Both Blackburn and Sears are named in the same petition. William Blackburn had land there in 1443 48 Add. MS. 32106, no. 341. Robert Seed in 1564 held three messages, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 26, m. 135. Robert Seed, senior and junior, were purchasers in 1539 and John Seed in 1550; ibid. bdels. 51, m. 212; 52, m. 40. Roger Seed sold to William Charnall in 1579, and the purchaser and his wife Alice settled their lands in Ribchester and Dilworth in 1579; ibid. bdels. 59, m. 25; 41, m. 123.

Hugh A's lands in Ribchester were held of the Crown; 49 Duke of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. 1547, 1553, 1559, 1578. He was a kinsman of Aighton and Dutton. George A, the son, appears to have sold his Ribchester lands to Richard Walsingham; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 43, m. 1434 44 45, m. 215.

Hugh Swansby of Chorley in 1536 held a little land in Ribchester of Robert Lynalx; 50 Duke of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. xi, no. 29. John Swansby in 1548 had held land in Ribchester of William, but they seem to have been sold to John Southworth in 1559; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 13, m. 1901 0 2, m. 96. William Butley died in 1558 holding a messuage of the queen by knight's service and the rent of 2s. 6d.; Robert son and heir was four years old; 51 Duke of Lancaster, Inq. p.m., no. 57. In 1560 he was holding in reasonable use and leaving as heir a son William, forty years of age; 52 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc., iii). In 1556, George Newsham of Newsham in 1585 held a message, &c., in Ribchester of Hugh Shireburne, younger son of Sir Richard Shireburne of Newsham, by a rent of 2s. 6d.; 53 Duke of Lancaster, Inq. p.m., no. 18. Newsham was a younger son of Sir Richard Shireburne in 1524; Thomas Shireburne and heir was twenty-three years of age; 54 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc., ii), 123.

Thomas Sowerburfts died in 1594 holding a messuage in Ribchester, formerly part of the chantry endowment; 55 Duke of Lancaster, Inq. p.m., xvi, no. 20.

The Hall family has been named several times in former notes. It appears that Richard Crompton of Bury in 1545 purchased four messages and a watermill in Ribchester and Hothawler from Nicholas and George Hall; 56 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 12, m. 199, 211. The purchaser made a settlement of his estate in 1556, and the remainder being to George (son of John) Harper of Radcliffe, and to Richard (son of John) Crompton of Preston, ibid. bdel. 97, m. 134. The estate is very soon afterwards (1566) found in possession of Thomas Greenhalgh, Jane his wife and Richard his son; ibid. bdel. 77, m. 42. See T. & C. Smith,Ribchester, 53.

Michael Clarkson died in 1615 holding Whitecarr fall in Ribchester of Richard Shireburne; he bequeathed this to a younger son John. William the son and heir was only seven years old; 57 Chan. Inq. p.m. d. 67.

Richard Ward was one of the purchasers from William Blackburn the idiot; 58 Domesday Lanc., ii, 277, 219; iii, 1209. For the family see Smith, op. cit. 256.

The estats of the Dukes, Readburns, Walmseys and Talbots suffered. 59 Extremury and Payne, op. cit. 61, 92. They were Richard Trafford, brother of John Trafford of Preston, and John Higgison, miller.

Adam the Ferryn is known from a much earlier deed; he paid a rent of 6d. for his land to William son of Richard de Dutton, who released it to Adam de Blackburn; 60 Townley MS. GO. no. 1508; the "Myrdy ford of Ribbe" is named. Adam the Ferryn was a man of Preston of a much earlier date; he paid a rent of 6d. for his land to William son of Richard de Dutton, who released it to Adam de Blackburn; 61 Townley MS. DD, no. 141, 1196.

The Ferryn family is of frequent occurrence, and Richard son of Ferryn was in 1592 non-suit in a claim against Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester respecting the manor of Darwen. See T. & C. Smith, Ribchester, 57.4. William son of Richard son of Ferryn attested a charter of about the same time; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1444.

Adam Ferryn, no doubt the benefactor, made grants for common of pasture in 1566 against Sir Adam de Houghton and others; 62 Duke of Lancaster, Add. R. 5, m. 10 d. In the same year he granted to John de Osbaldestone and William Moton, chaplains, certain lands he had had from William his father and John his brother, lying in landes in the field called Ely; 63 Add. MS. 32106, no. 456 (fol. 323). He also attested a message to his brother Thomas in 1545; ibid. no. 208.

The land for the ferry may be the Bousheath field named in the Osbaldestone inquisition already cited. 64

In 1669 an old bridge was replaced by one destroyed in 1773 by a flood; the present one was built two years later; 65 Smith, op. cit. 265.

Boothouse Farm was purchased from the Wylls of Claydon in 1854; 66 by Jonathan Openshaw; information of Mr. James Openshaw, who adds that there was formerly a ford a little above the ferry.

50
The Hospitallers 63 and Whalley Abbey had lands in Ribchester. 64 From the land tax return of 1788 it appears that Mr. Walsmsley and esquire Hinks were the chief landowners. 65

An Indenture Act for Chipping, Mitton and Ribchester was passed in 1808 66 and under it the boundaries of the manors of Ribchester and Dutton were fixed. 67

The parish church has been described. There is a Church of England Evangelical Protestant Mission-room in the town.

The history of the Congregational cause at Knowl Green goes back to preaching begun at Lum Mills in 1814, but afterwards discontinued, 68 and the chapel, 1827-31, owes its rise to the zeal of an artisan. A new chapel was built in 1867. 69

Of the persistency of the Roman Catholic religion in the township and district there are numerous tokens. Various persons were presented to the Bishop of Chester in 1622 as "seducers and harbourers of seminary priests." 70 Again in 1635, when trade rivals sought to drive one John Cutler, a Ribchester shopkeeper, they said he was "by his confession a convicted recusant, an utter enemy of the blessed word of God both in argument and life," who "commonly, for the most part weekly, used to go to where priests of his profession [were] harboured to say mass," and they wished him to be summoned before the assize judges and required to take the oath of supremacy, to discover "whether there be in him any loyalty to his majesty or not." 71

James Standford, the benefactor, in 1695 left £500 for the maintenance of a good priest for ever at Stidd or Bailey Hall Chapel, if times permitted that public service could there be had; otherwise to be for one who should serve in the country two miles round about the places of Stidd and Bailey Hall; and he desired that the privilege of nominating one to enjoy the benefice should remain to Mr. Tempest and Mr. Westby and their families for ever, if they remained in the Catholic faith, otherwise should redound to some eminent Catholic of good repute in the said circuit; provided that he whom they nominated should be a very exemplary, virtuous, careful, vigilant and sufficient priest, and that he should not be absent from his flock for above two or three days and that only upon extraordinary business; and he obliged him who enjoyed the benefice to say four masses every year for him and his family. 72

The mission was served from Showley during the times of proscription. It is worthy of note that in 1706-10 some baptisms and marriages are entered in the parish church registers as performed by a Roman, Romish, or Papist priest. The present chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, situated close to the boundary of Stidd, was opened in 1789. The priest in charge acts as chaplain to the adjacent almshouses. 73

DILWORTH

Bileurende (for Dilewird), Dom. Bk.; Dileworth, 1237; Dileworth, 1284; Dileworth, 1392.

This township lies on the southern and western slope of Longridge Fell, the altitudes ranging from 300 to 700 ft. above sea level. On the southern border is a large reservoir of the Preston Waterworks. The area of the township is 1,248 acres, 1 and there was a population of 2,439 in 1901. 9

The greater part of the little town of Longridge lies in the extreme west corner of the township, having a railway station, the terminus of a line from Preston, opened in 1840, and owned by the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies. From the town two main roads branch off, one to the north-east and east along the northern side of the Fell, and the other to the east, along the southern side. An intermediate road, on the same side of the Fell, but much higher, is not much used.

Written Stone Farm, to the east of Longridge, takes its name from a long stone inscribed: RAEFFE RADCLIFFE LAID THIS STONE TO LYE FOR EVER. A.D. 1655.

It is at the entrance to the farmyard. There are various legends connected with it. 9

The Longridge gild day is 10 August. 8

Longridge has been governed by a local board since 1833; this has now become an urban district council of nine members. The area includes the township of Astton and Dilworth. Gas is supplied by a local private company and water by the Preston Corporation, which has several reservoirs in the township.

Cotton-spinning and manufacture are carried on to some extent. Nails are made and stone quarries are worked. It is the stone trade, begun about 1830, which has caused the growth of Longridge. 8

A century ago there was a thriving besom trade. 7 There are several fairs for cattle, &c. The land is mostly used for grazing.

\[63\] The rental of 1669 shows that their lands in Ribchester were then held by Robert Bulery (grandson of Robert, living 1544), who paid 27. 6d. rent; John Rode, 20. 11s. 4d.; John Greenwood, 28. 2s. 4d.; Richard Walsmsley, Fastanford, 10. 6d. &c.; Kuender MSS. ii. fol. 1192. It was in 1544 that Richard Crobleholme purchased Fastanford, land at Boys Bridge and other parts of the Hospitallers' estate in Ribchester and Dutton; Pat. 56 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii. He sold much of it in parcels.

\[64\] The lands held by the Holts of Gristlehust perhaps included both Hospitallers' and Whalley lands; Dacy of Whalley in 1556, 28 Hen. viii., no. 4.

\[65\] The grants have been recited above. In 1558 Robert de Kendall claimed from Alice, daughter of John, Wilcockson, John de Turnley and Cecily his wife assistance of the services demanded by the Abbot of Whalley; De Banco R. 423, m. 157; 424, m. 266 d.

\[66\] About 1540 Geoffrey Dewhurst held land in Ribchester at a rent of 26. 16s.; Whalley Church, iv. 1242.

\[67\] Returns at Preston.

\[68\] 5 Geo. III. cap. 79.

\[69\] P. C Smith, "Ribchester, 70-1; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56 (award dated 1812)

\[70\] Nightingale, Lancs. Nonpareil, ii. 183.

\[71\] Ibid. 115-17.

\[72\] An Anabaptist was living at Dilworth in 1690, as appears by an entry in the church registers.

\[73\] Viat. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

\[74\] Smith, Ribchester, 56. For the convicted recusants in Ribchester and Dutton c. 1670 see Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 155-6.

\[75\] D. Cher, Rip. (Ribchester). 12. His first trustees were Stephen Tempest of Broughton and John Westby of Alston. The bequest, at that time illegal, was faithfully observed, though part of the capital was lost. In 1644 Sir Charles Robert Tempest claimed the right to nominate a priest to serve Stidd Chapel, and withheld the endowment from the Bishop of Salford's nominees, until advised by counsel that he had no right to do so. The trusteeship of the charity having thus proved to involve no privilege, the legal estate was in 1834 transferred to the Bishop of Salford and other trustees.

\[76\] Smith, op. cit. 210-13.

\[77\] Including 17 acres of inland water.

\[78\] Including Crumpass.

\[79\] T. C. Smith, Longridge, 42. It was originally worked by horses, the first locomotive being used in 1848. 4

\[80\] Ibid. op. cit. 77-30.

\[81\] Ibid. 34. About 1500 the festival occupied two days on one of which was a horse race and on the other a foot race.

\[82\] Ibid. 44.

\[83\] Ibid. 40.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In 1066 DILWORTH was a member of Earl Tostig's Preston fee, and was afterwards given to Count Roger ofjum by the Lady of Poitou. Its two plough-lands probably continued to be held by the family of Alson, until 1086, when it is known how Dilworth proper became not only separate but merged in Ribchester, so as to be accounted merely a hamlet of the central township and part of the honor of Clitheroe.

From the scanty notices of the place it may be gathered that it was held by Alan de Singleton about 1200, and of him in moieties by the lord of Ribchester and a local family or

10 It was probably acquired by the Lacy's together with Ribchester, perhaps in 1187, but the manner is not certainly known.
11 This is inferred from the account of Sir William Banaster's estate in a subsequent note.
12 William de Muten granted to Richard son of Alan Singleton, the manor of Dillworth, for the right of socage of land and wood, hawks, honey and mill, the bounds beginning opposite the Stridthorn by Thornley, down Longshaw Brook and Tonka Brook to the head of this mill, and thence up the upper head of Dilworth, across to Hothersall and thence by the boundary of Hothersall, Alston, Whittingham, Whittingham and the starting-point.
13 The grantor reserved to himself certain easements, including most fath, within these bounds, as well as a rent of four marked arrows; Kuerden MSS. iv. R. 9. Sir Robert de Lathom was the first witness.
14 They included Alan de Singleton, William his son and Hugh de Oshaldone.

A Richard de Singleton is soon afterwards (1246) found to be brother of some religious house—probably Cockersand—Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 103, 150.

This may be a grant of half the lordship, but it was not the first acquisition by the Singleton family, for Alan son of Richard—father of the above Richard—confirmed to Jordan le Blund (Albus) half an oxgang of land in Dilworth, which Adam de Subholmes had formerly held of Alan, in 1161 (Add. MS. 3210, no. 311). The same Alan granted to the canons of Cockersand 4 acres and a toft from his land in Dilworth, to John de Withernbrooke and Cronkeshaw Brook, with easements of his fee in the vill aforseid, for the souls of Robert and Roger de Lacy, &c. Cockersand Chart. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 237.

In 1246 William de Hawkesworth successfully claimed land in Dilworth against Richard son of Alan; Assize R. 404, m. 4d. Richard son of Alan de Singleton gave Richard son of Alexander de Penwortham, chaplain, a toft in Dilworth, of a perch in extent, on the west side of Adam de Cartmell's house, at a rent of a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 3210, no. 100. As Richard de Singleton he granted land touching Cronkeshaw Brook to Adam son of de Adwodh; ibid. no. 159. This was part of the Banaster inheritance lands in Dilworth are named in the inquisitions of Thomas Earl of Derby, Edmund Dudley, Oshaldone, Radicliff of Wimmsleagh and Gerard, but the tenure is not separately recorded.

On the partition of the Blankston manors in 1506 Dilworth was allotted to John Oshaldone; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. It is evident from the grants to Ravenshaw quoted below.

This is inferred from the tenure as recorded later. Oshaldone would hold of Singleton and be of the Earl of Dilworth. One grant has been preserved by which Oshaldone de Dilworth gave Adam de Hoghton a fee in both manors, beginning the Sambury way and including the Carri, Hurst, Greenfield and High Way; to be held by a rent of £ 1 6s. 8d. and of a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 3210, no. 120. Richard le Boitre, then sheriff (f. 1245), was a witnessed. Oshaldone le Blund (Albus) afterwards rendered to Adam the service specified ibid. no. 313.

Adam son of de Hoghton assumed the same right as his father; the manors formerly le Blund (Blund) ibid. no. 116.

In 1227 a partition was made, whereof the west quarters between Avice widow of William Brun, Robert Plum and Cecily his wife on one side and Robert and Nathaniel, whereby the last named obtained a moiety to be held of Avice and Cecily and their heirs at a rent of 2d. at St. Giles's Day, of which 2d. was due to the chief lord; Final Conc. i, 53. Maud daughter of Robert Plum and Cecily his wife released to Adam de Hoghton any claim she might have in Adam's land in Dilworth; Add. MS. 3210, no. 178.

William son of Richard de Singleton released to Adam de Hoghton all claim in his father's lands within Dilworth; ibid. no. 279.

Thomas de Singleton and Adam de Hoghton in 1251, as lords of the vill and soil of Dilworth, complained of encroachments by Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester, Richard Francis and Robert de Anytchagh, Robert the Eye and others, and recovered; Assize R. 407, m. 10d. There were some counterclaims the following year; ibid. 408, m. 39d. The matter was finally adjusted in a junction with Katherine widow of Alan de Singleton (father of Thomas) and then with Thomas de Clifton, and Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton were in 1252 sued by Robert de Pocklington, rector of Ribchester, for having dispossessed him of an eighth part of certain wood, moor and heath in Dilworth; ibid. m. 63, 18d. It would seem from this that the rector of Ribchester held 1 oxgang of land in Dilworth.

Sir Henry Hoghton was in 1242 found to have held a moiety of the manor of Dilworth of the heirs of Osbert de Dilworth; Lancs. Inf. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 12.

The later Hoghton inquisitions merely state that the lands in Dilworth were held of the king as duke by services unknown or in socage; e.g. Duchy of Lancs. Inf. p.m. iii, no. 66, xxvii, no. 13.

16 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdls. 28, m. 186. The 'manor' is not named, the estate being described as twenty messuages and various lands in Dilworth and Highton.

17 The manor of Dilworth is named in a Holland in Court in 1383; ibid. bdls. 57, m. 178.
Hoghton and Frances his wife to William Shaw the younger.89 The present lord is stated to be Mr. William Cross of Red Scar in Grimargh.

In 1537 the tenants of Dilworth and those of Ribchester arrived at a settlement of various disputes as to the wastes and common rights.90 Few of the minor landowners' names occur, but some of those in Ribchester seem to have held in this township also. The Knights Hospitallers had some lands at "Dilworth" and "Morton de Shottery" and "Ravenshaw.")91 and have left no record of their presence.

Later the Cottam family, who seem to have had the mill, became prominent.92 Of this B. Thomas Cottam executed for

30 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 387, m. 114.
31 Add. MS. 32106, no. 763. Sir Adam de Hoghton, Thomas son of Sir Adam Banastre, William de Hoghton, rector of Ribchester, Robert de Singleton the elder, Richard de Catterall and Richard de Knol are the tenants of Dilworth named in the Inquisition post mortem of Sir William de Whalley, Abbigd Bibby, Henry de Kuerden, Robert Moton, Simon de Preston. Ribchester is called a villa and Dilworth a hamlet.

89 Alan son of Richard de Singleton confirmed his father's gift of 4 acres to the free men of Blackburne, Longridge and the brethren there serving God. The land was between Cronkshaw Brook and Whitacre Brook & Dragdale, Man. And. vi. 686. See the account of St. Chad.

90 In 1624 it was found that Julians widow of Hugh de Dilworth had died seized other 22 acres of land in Dilworth, tenanted by Margery daughter of Hugh. Richard son of Hugh and Juliana seems to have been the plaintiff. The tenant called the Prior of St. John to warrant her; Assiz R. 1626, m. 4.

91 Udder de Dilworth granted to his son William land held of Sir Adam de Hoghton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 109. A rent of 6d was due to the Hospitalers.

92 In 1534 Thomas son of Gilbert son of Alan de Singleton claimed portions of land in Dilworth against Robert son of Adam Moton and Henry and William his sons, against Adam de Dilworth the younger and Margery his wife, and against Henry son of Breatius de Kuerden; De Banco R. 119, m. 109; 1544 m. 161.

The plaintiff was a minor.

Sir Adam Banastre had in 1531 given the third part of his apperment in Hyemundshugh to Henry son of Robert Moton of Ribchester and William his brother; Add. MS. 32106, no. 87.

93 Thomas son of Thomas and Isabel and his wife gave lands in Dilworth, &c., to their son Alan in 1569; Add. MS. 32106, no. 96-7.

94 Adam de Elie in 1527 gave all his land in Osbourn riding to Adam Chyry of Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 105. Witnesses appears it that he held land of John son of John de Ravenshaw in 1555; ibid. no. 86. From this deed it appears that the land had earlier been granted by Alan, son of William de Singleton to his daughter Agnes.

95 William son of Hugh son of Hugh de Dilworth granted land to Randle de Singleton and Mabek his wife in 1543, ibid. no. 99. Margaret widow of Thomas de Knol and daughter of Randle de Singleton in 1536 granted her land in a feoffment of her messuages, land and half a messuage to the above John son of John de Ravenshaw; ibid. no. 126, 106. The same John and Ellen his wife in a feoffment of lands granted from the lords of the manor, Sir Adam de Hoghton and Sir Thomas Banastre; ibid. no. 90, 107. John de Ravenshaw had held his lands, with remainder to his daughters Agnes, Christiana, Isabel and Margery; ibid. no. 83.

96 Edward Radcliffe in 1617 had lands in Dilworth and Alston held of Sir Richard Hoghton; Henry, his son and heir, was of full age; Lanc. Exq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. 53. Ralph Radcliffe of the 'Written Stone' was probably a successor.

97 In 1456 Henry son of Sir Richard Hoghton granted to William Cottam of Alston and his sons Ellis and Edmund certain land in Dilworth for their lives, the lease to begin at his father's death; Add. MS. 32106, no. 94. Udder Cottam appears in 1483; ibid. no. 98. Udder and Robert his son and heir made a feoffment of their messuages, land and water-mill in the same year; ibid. no. 92. Udder's wife Ellen, perhaps a second wife, appears in the same year; ibid. no. 105. Their lands seem to have been given to Lawrence son of Edmund Cottam in 1503 and 1511; ibid. no. 105, 107. From Lawrence to William Cottam in 1529; and Robert cousin and heir of Udder Cottam (perhaps a grandson) released his right at the same time; ibid. no. 89, 101.

One branch of the family recorded a short pedigree in 1631; Fus. (Cebt. Soc.), 100.

Lawrence Cottam, Dorothy his wife and Thomas his son made a settlement in 1605; Pal. of Lanc. Fea R. 256, m. 24. Lawrence died in 1616 holding a messuage and land of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 21s. Lancs. Exq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. 155. In the year of his son and heir, then thirteen years of age, died two years later holding the same estate and leaving as heir his son Thomas, aged fifteen; ibid. ii. 232. These Cottams were of High House; some further particulars of them will be found in Smith's Ribchester, 242-3. From which we learn Lawrence Cottam who was fined for recusancy in 1665 and 1650, died in 1682. His son and heir, also Lawrence, registered his estate in 1717. He had a leasehold house valued at 27s a year; Etscourt and Payne, Engl. Cebt. New-Jurors, 106.

The Cottams of Knowl Green had a house at one time called Dilworth Hall and now the manor-house; for an account of them see Smith, op. cit. 243. John Cottam of Ribchester paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1593; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 218. The lands of Richard Cottam of Dilworth were ordered to be sold by the Parliament in 1642; Index of Estates (index book), a later John Cottam (son of Ellis), as a 'Papist,' registered his small estate at Ribbleton, Dilworth, Dilworth, in 1671; Etscourt and Payne, op. cit. 91. John Walsomy also registered a small estate; ibid. 104.

98 Lawrence Cottam, brought up as a Protestant, was educated at Brasenose Col., Oxon. (M.A. 1573), and taught a school in London. Here he recon- conciled to the Roman Church and then went abroad, his desire being to preach the Gospel in the East Indies. Being reconciled to his health, he returned to the seminary at Rheims, was ordained priest and sent on the English mission in 1580. On land- landing at Dover he was recognized from the report of a spy, arrested and imprisoned. He was racked and tortured in the Tower, but remaining constant was at last executed from Tyburn 5 May 1584, together with four other priests. One of these was B. Lawrence Richardson or Johnson of Congregationalist sentiment, who was allowed to hang till he was dead. His beatification was allowed by Leo XIII in 1886. See Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cebt., i. 574; Pullin, Congregationalists in England, 375; Challoner, Min. Priest, no. 14. He is claimed as a Jesuit in Foley, Reg. S. J. vii, 179 (portrait).

99 Adam son of Adam de Moras of Euxton and Ellen his wife in 1309 granted Isabel daughter of Jordan de Dutton clerk all their land in Whitacre in the hamlet of Dilworth; Add. MS. 32106, no. 91. Roger son of Thomas Topping and John son of Roger de Bolton in 1318 granted land in Whitacre to William the Tailor, son of Henry Moton; ibid. no. 84, 95. Six years afterwards Henry Moton exchanges for this land his son William with the Newhey in Ribchester, obtained from Robert Moton; ibid. no. 85.

In 1557 Richard son of Adam de Ribchester acquired a messuage and land in Whitacre and Dilworth from John de Turneley and Cecily his wife; Final Conv. ii. 10.

100 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 81 A. Hewston, Our Country Churches, 103 - "the old chapel of Knowl Green"; Smith, ibid. 104, 178; Nightingale, Lancs. Novecif. ii, 117, where it is recorded that efforts had been made to establish a church in.
The Roman Catholic church of St. Wilfrid was opened in 1886; it had been preceded by a smaller building, now the school, in 1869. The mission was an offshoot from Alston Lane. The church possesses the head of an old procession cross, found in the neighbourhood about 1830.21

DUTTON

Dutton, 1258 and usually. Ditton is found very rarely. Ditton occurs 1289.

This township includes the extra-parochial place or chapelry of Stidd, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The area of the whole is 1,868 acres, of which Stidd has 752. The population in 1901 numbered 229.

The land slopes down from nearly the highest point of Longridge Fell, over 1,100 ft., to the Ribble, 100 ft. above the ordnance datum, the length in this direction, from north to south, exceeding 3 miles. Starling Brook, on the east, divides it from Aighton, and Stidd Brook, on the west, from Ribchester, while Dutton Brook flows south through a wooded valley in the centre to join the Ribble. Stidd proper is in the south-west corner of the township, and its district stretches north along the western border for some distance, St. John's Well being nearly a mile to the north; then it extends across the township as far as the eastern border, and returns to the west. There are four small detached portions at the south end of Dutton and one in the north. In the north end also is a detached part of Aighton, Bailey and Châligny known as Sawley's Farm. In recent times these anomalous boundaries have been removed for local government purposes.

Ribchester Bridge is in this township; it provides a passage between Longridge and Ribchester on the north and Blackburn on the south. Another road from Ribchester turns north to the township, passing Dutton Hall and Fan Stones, to join the road from Longridge to Mitton. It continues north through Huntington to join the higher road between the same places.

In 1666 DUTTON was probably a part of Ribchester, not having a separate record in Domesday Book, but in 1102 it was given, as one plough-land, to Robert de Lacy by Henry I.22 From that time it became a member of the honor of Clitheroe, and the land was held by a number of tenants. The immediate lordship of the manor seems to have been held by a family using the local surname,23 from whom it passed to a younger branch of the Claytons of Clayton-le-Dale about 1150.4

Longridge in 1816 and again in 1830. Also Hewitson, op. cit. 101.

21 Smith, op. cit. 73. While an old house and a boy playing about found the cross and some other religious objects on a ledge. The church also possesses a carved oak chair made for John Towers, Bishop of Peterborough, 1651. See also Hewitson, op. cit. 99.

22 1,108 acres, including 24 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901. The addition of Lennox's Farm accounts for the difference of area.

23 Farres, Lancs. Pipe R. 382. It was given together with Aighton and Chippindale. There is but little evidence of the dependency upon Clitheroe, but in 1259 the date of the last charter it was found that Dutton paid 5l to the lord; Lancs. Inq. and Extent (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) II, 146.

24 As the deeds of the Dutton and Clayton families do not seem to be known, and as few references occur in the pleadings, only a very imperfect account can be given of the descent of the manor.

Uncred de Dutton granted land to Ellis son of Lending within bounds including Netherhurst, Overhale, the Crook and Wilmerscroft; Add. MS. 31206, no. 172. Swnin de Hetherstall and Bernard de Dutton were among the witnesses.

Richard son of Uncred de Dutton gave land to Lambert de Alderton and his heirs by Avice de Conedcliffe, the bounds of which name Horsecage and Rakedemescliffe; ibid. no. 133. It may be added here that Lambert's son Thomas was surnamed 'de Dutton,' and acquired various lands in the township; he was living in 1242; ibid. no. 158, 155, 188. Richard de Dutton occurs in 1243; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) I, 79. In 1249 Hugh Gogard claimed 2 oxgangs of land in Dutton for Richard de Dutton, and another oxgang against Richard son of Vivian, but all three were acknowledged to be the right of Richard de Dutton; ibid. I, 97. Richard son of Uncred de Dutton and Alice his wife granted lands to Sawley Abbey; the bounds of which name Sawley, Huerbeleisick and Huntington Brook; the other portion was in his wood, near 'the great stoneway'; Harl. MS. 112, fol. 785. Other grants by Richard son of Uncred are in Kuerden MSS. fol. 1751; Add. MS. 31207, no. 1476-7.

Richard de Dutton and William his son were among the witnesses to a grant of land in Withamdale in the upper head of Dutton Holme, made by Adam son of Henry de Blackburn in 1256-7-10 Robert de Conillif; Towneley MS. DD. no. 1793.

William son of Richard de Dutton confirmed this fact; ibid. no. 1290. de R. 257, no. 72 d.; De Banco 313, no. 261.

The elder William de Dutton, (father of Robert de Dutton), was living in 1251; Add. MS. 31206, no. 149. His son William seems to have been possessed a year later; ibid. no. 143.

There was another son Thomas; ibid. no. 134. William son of Robert de Dutton in 1251 claimed a tenement in Dutton against William son of William de Dutton; De Banco R. 317, no. 72 d.; 260, no. 261.

The elder William de Dutton, (father of Robert of Dutton), was living in 1251; Add. MS. 31206, no. 149. His son William seems to have been possessed a year later; ibid. no. 143.

There was another son Thomas; ibid. no. 134. William son of Robert de Dutton in 1251 claimed a tenement in Dutton against William son of William de Dutton; De Banco R. 317, no. 72 d.; 260, no. 261.

The elder William de Dutton, (father of Robert de Dutton), was living in 1251; Add. MS. 31206, no. 149. His son William seems to have been possessed a year later; ibid. no. 143.
The inquisition after the death of Ralph de Clayton (1324) was taken in 1329, when it was found that he had held lands in Dutton of the honor of the castle of Clitheroe by the service of 5½ yearly; there were a capital messuage worth 12d. a year; 30 acres of land, worth 6d. each; a pasture, 2½ acres; an acre of meadow; 15 acres of pasture inhabited by 60 acres. Henry the son and heir of Ralph was thirty years of age and more.

In the Clayton family the manor descended regularly, coming about 1400 to the Belfields of Clegg in Rochdale. From their heirs the manor was acquired in or about 1578 by Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, and descended in due course to Clayton-le-Dale, also had rights in Dutton, as appears by various pleadings; De Banco R. 372, m. 30, d. c. In 1314 Adam de Huddleston, lord of Billington, made an exchange of lands in the Halgh with Jordan the Clerk; Add. MS. 32106, no. 187.

Henry de Clayton left sons Ralph and Philip, of whom the former was living in 1352. A letter in 1350 of Ralph, points to his waste. Add. MS. 32106, no. 174. In 1351 it was found that Ralph held his tenement as the dower of the Countess of Lincoln, doing service to Continental. He was in possession from three weeks to three weeks; De Lanc. Inq. (Chet. Soc.), 18.

Philip gave some lands in Hayhurst in 1357 to Robert de Clitheroe, clerk; Townley MS. 100, no. 1206. In 1318-19 he granted land in Seedcroft to Richard son of Amery and Alice his wife; Add. MS. 32106, no. 984. In 1332 he granted messuages with land, meadow, and wood in Dutton and Bailey were settled upon Philip de Clayton, Isabel his wife and Robert their son; Final Conc. ii, 109. See the account of Townley for the Clayton-Tonewey connection.

In 1354 Sir Robert de Clayton appears to have made an attempt to regain his grandfather's lands, at least in part, for the younger son of Sarah his wife he claimed 20 acres of land, &c., and 30 d. rent in Dutton, which William de Dutton gave to Robert de Dutton, Agnes his wife and their issue; De Banco R. 240, m. 138 d. He made other claims against John son of William de Greenhill, Agnes his wife and Margery widow of Adam de Greenhill, also against Jordan the Clerk; ibid. m. 115 d. He was eventually (1354) non-suited; ibid. 250, m. 2.

Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III (111 s.), no. 39.

Ralph de Clayton died during 1374, for in 1373 Henry son of Ralph and Isabel his wife claimed the fulfilment of an agreement made with him in 1330 concerning a messuage and land in the town of Clitheroe; Add. MS. 32106, no. 191.

One of Henry de Clayton's early acts (1330) was to make a release to the free tenants of Dutton, having made of common of pasture in the vill; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1497. Henry in 1337 called lord of Dutton, being said to hold his tenement in will of Lady Isabel, daughter of Sir Philip of England, mother of the king, as her manor of Clitheroe, by the service of 4½ yearly; Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III (111 s.), no. 10. There was a dispute between the lord of Townley and the latter in 1352, when Henry held it of the Earl of Lancaster by the service of a plough service and 7½ yearly; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (111 s.), no. 45.

Henry de Clayton seems to have lived for a few years after this, being named in 1360 as a widow of Adam de Clitheroe. In 1346 he made a claim against Henry and Ralph his son, and there were cross-suits; Ansel R. 1435, m. 31, 15. In 1349 Henry granted his son Adam a house and garden formerly held by Alice daughter of Ralph de Clayton, and five ridges in Dutton Holmes, with remainder to other sons—John, Henry and Ralph; Add. MS. 32106, no. 175. In 1357 Henry's feoffees reinstated him his lands and manor in Dutton; ibid. 202, 163. Again in 1364 a similar refolium was made to Henry son of Ralph de Clayton, the manor of Dutton, with the services of all the free tenants (except for lands of Cecily widow of Nicholas Moton), with remainder to Henry son of John de Clayton; ibid. 202, 174.

This Henry son of John was no doubt the grandson of the elder Henry. In 1376 he granted his right in a plat of meadow between land formerly belonging to Philip de Clayton and to Nicholas Moton; ibid. no. 150. Five years later he released his right in a moat of land called Hayhurst, Highacre and Stubbing; ibid. no. 177.

Thomas son of Henry de Clayton was in possession in 1388, when he granted land in the Mincloft; ibid. no. 159. Thomas died in 1393 holding a messuage and lands in Dutton of the Duke of Lancaster by the service of 4s. yearly at the feast of St. Giles. Ellen his daughter and heir was only five years old; Lanc. Rec. Inq. p.m. no. 1, 2.

The conclusion of the 13th century is unknown. In 1445-6 the heir of Ellen de Clitheroe held the manor in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m., knights, fees, 1464, no. 326. The manor does not seem to be mentioned again until 1572, when it was part of the inheritance of the Belfields of Clegg; Pal. of Lanc. Feoff. 3 Feb. 1572, m. 98, 38, m. 40. See the account of Clegg in Butterworth, and Fishwick, Rochdale, 353.

The manor of Dutton was included in a Shireburne settlement in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 41, m. 199. Earlier Shireburnes were stated to hold lands in Dutton of the Archdeaconry. See the entry of Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46, d. c. Their ancestor John de Bailey had held of the Bishopric of Leicester in 1219; see Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), 4, 44.

In a dispute as to closes called Hicher and Stonyfurlong in Dutton in 1350 Sir John Stewart claimed them by right of Hugh, who had demised them to James Tarleton, chantry priest of Rochester. John Talbot of Salesbury, on the other hand, asserted that they had belonged to the chantry endowment and were included in the lease made by Edward son of John de Percy in 1217; see Lancs. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 21, 3. The lands are named in the chantry endowment in Raines Charters (Chet. Soc.), 166, and seem to have been regarded as within Rochdale.

In 1565 Sir Richard Shireburne purchased a messuage, &c., from Christopher Wilkinson, and another in 1581 from John Woodcock; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 27, m. 55; 43, m. 190. In 1583 a messuage, &c., in Dutton was settled on Sir Richard Shireburne; ibid. b. 41, m. 172. At Sir Richard's death it was not known of whom or by what tenure the manor of Dutton and other lands there were held of the Manor of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 3; xiii, no. 4.

The manor continued to be named in Shireburne records till 1777, Pal. of Lanc. Pies R. 625, m. 10d. (16).

1 Information of Mr. R. K. Fenton through Mears. Greenall & Co.

2 The particulars of the descent are taken from Burke, Landed Gentry.

3 An account of the family by W. A. Abram is printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, i, 182-190. Gilbert de Legh, Richard de Towneley and John deTClayton were among the witnesses of the will of Edward III and later. They belonged to the principal family, and held land in Dutton, Rochester and Hother- ton; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), no. 59. The lands were held of the Hothams; ibid. ii, 112.

4 Of the local line Robert de Townley in 1300 held land in Huntington to Richard Woodroffe for life; Add. MS. 32107, no. 926. He was a witness to the will of John de Towneley, ibid. Add. MS. 32106, no. 179, 131. Henry son of Robert Kay Fenton, born in 1583. No courts have been held for a long time.

After the decay of the Clitheroe the principal family in the township was that of Townley, appearing about 1380. Their estate is of uncertain origin. John
Townley of Dutton in 1562 described the tenure of his estate as socage or in the nature of socage. 10 Richard Townley of Dutton in 1618 held his lands in Dutton of Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst by the service of a red rose yearly; he also held lands in Ribchester, Dilworth and Hothersall. 11 A pedigree was recorded in 1665. The estates descended to Abraham Townley, who died in 1701, leaving two sons, Henry and Richard, the latter of whom is noticed in the account of Belfield in Rochdale. Henry Townley died in 1731, leaving three daughters as coheirs. The eldest, Jane, married Edward Entwisle of Ribchester, and by a partition in 1738, the Dutton estate descended to their joint children. 12 In 1805 Mr. W. Joule purchased the estate, and in 1823 sold it to Mr. James Rothwell, whose nephew, the late Marquis de Rothwell, of Bolton, was the owner till his death in 1890. 13

DUTTON HALL is a picturesque two-story stone house, with balled gables and mullioned windows, finely situated on the southern slope of Longridge Fell, and commanding a magnificent view to the south over the Ribble Valley. The house is said to have been erected by Richard Townley about 1670-80, 14 but there is no date or inscription anywhere on the building itself. It is now used as a farm-house, and the west wing is unoccupied. The front, facing south, is 63 ft. in length, and consists of two end gabled wings with a recessed middle part containing the hall, the plan being a later adaptation of the general type of the preceding century. The doorway, however, is in the east wing, and the principal feature of the front elevation is the great square bay window of the hall, which occupies nearly the whole of the space between the wings in the west angle. The bay is externally 14 ft. wide with a projection of 6 ft., and goes up both stories, terminating as a kind of tower with lead flat and balustraded parapet, forming an exceedingly picturesque feature. It has a large mullioned and transomed window of seven lights placed at the angle with three lights on the return, and the windows below of the house are low, and without transoms a good effect is produced by the contrast. The windows of the disused west wing retain their original leaded lights in good geometrical patterns. The walling is generally of large gritstone blocks, but the east wing is faced with rough coursed sandstone pieces and gritstone quoins, and may be a rebuilding. The roofs are covered with modern blue slates. In the recess between the great bay window and the east wing is a wooden bell-turret containing a bell. The interior is somewhat modernized, but the arrangement of the hall and staircase is interesting, and in the upper room over the bay is a good plaster panel over the fireplace, with conventional floral ornament within a moulded border. The hall is flagged diagonally and has a wide open fireplace, and woodwork of late 17th or early 18th-century date. The porch is an open one with four-centred arch, and a stone seat on one side. The lay-out of the garden on the south side has been effective, and it is inclined on either side by outbuildings, giving something of the appearance of a forecourt, and the two tall stone gate piers, with balls and original wooden gates, surmounted by quaintly carved lions, form a very picturesque foreground. The grass plots, however, have been planted as an orchard, and the trees now almost completely hide the front of the house. Among the older landowners were the families of Dutton had variance with Richard Townley in 1452 respecting boundaries in Cliviger; W. A. Abram, loc. cit. Richard Townley of Dutton in 1531 married Joan daughter of Roger Winkley of Winkley; DD, no. 668. Shortly afterwards he and his wife gave to trustees a part of 'my hall of Townley' and certain lands in Dutton; ibid. no. 646. 10 From his will, printed in Richmond Wills (Surtees Soc.), 151. He gave various lands to his wife Katherine for twenty-one years and £10 to Jane his daughter. To James Lingard, vicar of Ribchester, he left £13 4s. 4d. and to two other priests 10 each. In 1537 John son and heir-apparent of Richard Townley had disputes with Richard Crombholemole and others respecting land called Carlinghurst in Dutton; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Comm.), ii, 60. It was probably the same John Townley who was plaintiff in 1549; ibid. i, 246. According to the pedigree, however, Richard was succeeded by a son Henry Townley, probably the same who in 1583 held eight messuages, a dovecote and various lands in Dutton, Ribchester, Hotherson and Dilworth, of which he succeeded. The sons of Edmund Shirburne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 45, m. 184. Henry Townley of Dutton in 1605 dispute with Robert Lynam in 1628 respecting a right of way; T. C. Smith, Ribchester, §4. He was among the freeholders in 1604; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 234. He was living in 1603; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 89. The estate was in 1595 secured by Henry Townley from John Townley by a fine, the meaning of which is not clear; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 57, m. 17. Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137. Richard's wife (Anne), brothers and children are named; the heir was his son Henry, aged fourteen. Henry Townley of Dutton married Alice Couthurst (Burnley) at Ribchester, 26 June 1626; Reg. He paid £10 in 1631 on refunding knighthood; Misc. (Rec. Soc.), i, 217. Dugdale, Visita. (Chet. Soc.), 310. Richard the son of Henry Townley was thirty-four years old. He died in 1670 and was succeeded by his brother Abraham. 16 This part of the descent is from W. A. Abram, loc. cit. The younger daughters of Henry Townley were Janet, who married the Rev. Henry Ward of Franceys, in 1721; and Margaret, who married Lawrence Wall of Preston. The family were benefactors of the poor. The defences in a fine respecting the Townley estate in Dutton, Ribchester, Bailey and Burnley (1739) were Edward Entwistle, Jane his wife, Henry Ward, Janet his wife, Margaret Townley, John Nuck and Anna his wife; F. bdle. 320, m. 153. Anne was the widow of Henry Townley. Richard his brother had lands in Ribchester in 1744; ibid. bdle. 319, m. 124. Edward Entwistle died in 1776 and was buried at Ribchester; his wife died at the end of 1799. Their eldest son, Townley Entwistle, a surgeon, had died in 1779, leaving three daughters. A younger son, Edward Entwistle, died at Ribchester in 1828. See T. C. Smith, Ribchester, 252-3. It may be added that this surname occurs early, for William de Dutton in the 13th century granted to Adam son of Richard de Entwistle land in Dutton, the bounds of which name Ormaclough and Rakendacloough where Ballist fall into it; Townley MS. DD, no. 1149. Henry son of Robert Franceys in 1342 gave land at Whitecarfall (or Quittcarfall) in Ribchester to John de Entwistle, afterwards held by Adam del Hall of Clayton; Add. Ms. 32107, no. 1028, 1104. T. C. Smith, Ribchester. 24 For the Rothwell family see the accounts of Hooe and Sharples. 12 Ibid. an illustration of the house is given.
ADAM de Blackburn gave his son Robert the lands in Dutton and Hayhurst, part of Blackburn, for the rent of a pair of white gloves; Townley MS. NO. 1211. Amael widow of Adam de Blackburn claimed dower of the same lands, but the issue were settled in favor of Jordan, the Clerk of Dutton (son of Emma) Assise R. 408., m. 95 d. In the same year Adam son of ROGER toft de Dutton leased an annual rent which Jordan owed him for land and meadow in the vill of Dutton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 176. Six years later he demised to Adam de Huddleston for a term Whitworth in Dutton and two-thirds of a culture called the Holepark; Townley MS. DD. no. 2065.

ROBERT de Cofhill granted land in the Hough and the Berecroft in Dutton to Adam de Blackburn, 1314, d. 1360, to be payable to St. Saviour's; Townley MS. DD. no. 2131. Adam son of Robert de Cofhill in 1327-8 claimed certain land against Robert, who was acquitted; the record states that (William) was a villein of Thomas de Surrey and held the said land in villeinage. Also in 1327, 128., m. 48 d. William, however, gave to Adam de Cofhill land in Hayhurst between the brook running from Cunliffe to Whalley and the moor, which was confirmed in 1337; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1193. A little earlier William son of Adam de Blackburn had obtained land from Adam son of William de Dutton, 1314, d. 1360, m. 85, 115., m. 179d. Robert de Cofhill, clerk, obtained land from William de Blackburn in 1315-16; Assise R. 419, m. 11. Adam de Cofhill in 1337 complained that William and others had cut down his trees in Dutton; De Banco R. 269., m. 70 d.

The above-named Richard son of Adam de Blackburn seems to have been the founder of the family of Blackburn in that township. His deed are recorded in MS. 32107, no. 1463, &c. Richard son of Adam obtained lands from Richard son of Robert de Cofhill also in 1315-16. He also had from William son of Richard de Dutton the latter grant included parts of Middlesholme, Bradriding and Doddrell (under the Stannary); ibid. no. 1485, 1489. Richard also had from Richard de Dutton his part within the fields of Doddrell pertaining to a cargage of land in Dutton; and from William de Dutton land in Dutton, the bounds of which touched Karkesti; ibid. no. 1506, 1510. Richard de Blackburn gave his son Thomas land in Dutton to the east of Doddrell Brook; ibid. no. 1475. Thomas obtained other grants; ibid. no. 1496, 1501.

Deeds of Robert de Cofhill: a moiety of the mill on the Ribble in a place called Harewas in Dutton; Deeds of Blackburn, MS. DD. no. 1177. William de Blackburn exchanged land on the Hough for another piece in Hayhurst with Hugh de Cofhill; ibid. no. 1157. Adam son of Hugh de Cofhill gave his son Robert de Cofhill all his land in Dutton; ibid. no. 2063. In 1316-17 Alice daughter of Geoffrey son of Godith de Dutton granted her land to the township of Adam son of Hugh de Cofhill; ibid. no. 2063.

In 1353 Cecily widow of Adam de Cofhill recovered dower in land in the vil of Dutton against Alice de Cofhill. Deeds of Blackburn, Deeds of Dutton R. 304, m. 255 d. Some years later (1349) an agreement as to pasture was made between Henry de Clayton of Dutton and Richard de Blackburn in which the former obtained other lands in the same part of the township; no. 850, 900. Richard de Ash made the following grants: in 1317-18 to John de Herne in Hayhurst (no. 913) in 1315 to Hugh his son Willerriddings in Dutton, which Richard de Ash had in 1315-16, 1348, 1353. The Breakspears have confirmed (no. 913, 914), and in 1316 to Robert his son Roughton (no. 907). Hugh son of Richard de Ash in 1361 granted all his land in Dutton to Robert de Bailey; no. 878. In the same year Margery daughter and heir of Robert de Hayhurst by Emnta his wife released all her right in Dutton to Robert de Ash; no. 876.

Robert of Richard de Ash in 1372-3 granted a tenement in Dutton and Aughton against his brother Richard and others; Assise R. 1435, m. 53 d. Robert de Ash in 1386 claimed dower of land in Blackburn against his brother Robert; ibid. no. 1301. In 1394 Richard de Blackburn was joined with Adam his son and Thomas de Aughton to the extent that Richard de Ash had in the time of Edward II granted to Robert, brothers of John, that John and Will had died without issue; Duchy of Lanc. Assise R. 7, m. 5, 8, 6. Robert de Ash in 1395 made a grant to Robert de Leydale and Katherine his wife; De Banco R. 425., m. 504. The descent cannot be traced accurately. Richard son of Robert de Ash in 1396 granted land to Ellen de Aughton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 878. Richard appears to have had sons John and Thomas; ibid. no. 886, 919. Robert son and heir of Thomas de Ash in the time of Edward IV married Elizabeth Cumbroldhede; ibid. no. 912. Hugh Ash died in Sept. 1454 holding messuages in Dutton of the king and queen in chief by knight's service; his son George was a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Feet of F. 1455, p. 45. He died in 1469 held Clough Bank of the lord of Dutton; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i, 165. Edward Ash of Dutton in 1630 complained for his pecuniary by paying 5 yearly; Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), 281, 174.

Robert Ash of Dutton in 1632 desired confirmation of a house and land sequenter for the reissance of John Talboth and was granted a tenement in Dutton; Cal. Com. for Comp., ii, 1449. This family appears from an early time, and some references to it will be found in deeds already quoted. Thomas de Bradhurst of Dutton granted a toft to Hugh de Dutton in 1316-17; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1554. Robert de Dutton in 1342 granted land in Ribblehead to Adam son of Richard de Blackburn de Dutton to Townley MS. NO. 1198. Thomas son of William de Duddill made grants of land in Huntingdon to John; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1574, 1652.

Part of least of the Duddill lands appear to have descended to the Bradhursts mentioned in the previous note.

Deeds of this family are contained in Townley's MS. NO. 1191, &c.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

...don. A few additional owners, Bradley, Harrison and Tho., are also known.

The abbey of Whalley 33 and Sawley 29 and the hospital of St. Leonard at York 19 had land in the township.

For their lands the following contributed to the subsidy of 1524: Edmund Bradley, Robert Godshaw, John Hayhurst and Richard Townley. 31 Similarly to that of 1543 Richard Townley and Robert Ash the elder. 29 To that of 1597 Thomas Holt, Henry Townley, Edward Ash, John Hayhurst and Richard Goodshaw. 22 To that of 1626 Henry Townley, John Hayhurst, Edward Ash and Robert Goodshaw; various non-communicants are entered on this list. 34

Richard Ducket of Dutton paid £10 in 1631 on declining knightship. 33

The land tax return of 1787 shows that Thomas Weld, Sir George Warren, Lord Petre and Mrs. Jane Entwistle were then the chief landowners.

The manor of STIDD 35 was acquired by the Hospitallers about 1265 from a more ancient Edward Houghton died 30 June 1621 holding a messuage and land called "Smithbottom" by the 60th part of a knight's fee and the third part of a rent of 1l. 7d. Edward his son and heir was twenty-nine years old. [Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 75.

John Thorpe died in 1588, leaving a son and heir John, aged fifty-six; 1 Duke of Lancaster Inq. p.m., xv, no. 52. 1

From 1572 to 1610 the lordship was held in Dutton as well as in Ribchester, and Thomas Walmley was in 1584 found to have held land in Dutton; ibid., xiv, no. 2.

Robert Reade of Aughton held land in Dutton in 1610; Lancs. Inq. p.m., xxii, no. 11.

In these cases the tenure is not recorded.

The land at Harrows Banks in Dutton, below the Debacle, was held by Thomas Wotherwicks in 1546. The tenants at will were Dewart, Green and Bolton; Whalley Lancs. Inq. p.m., xv, no. 52. 1

The grants by the Dutton family have been recorded above. Thomas Sowerbutts died in 1594 holding Bockholme, part of the lands of Sawley. His will was proved by Sir Arthur Darby in 1598; MSS. of the Bishop of Chester. 36

The grant of land to a knight's fee by Duke of Lancaster Inq. p.m., xvi, no. 20. 1 His grandson Thomas (son of Robert) died in 1634 holding the same lands and leaving a son Robert, under age; ibid., xxiv, no. 37.

The 'land of St. Leonard' has been named in a Hayhurst charter already quoted. In 1599 the master of the Hospital of St. Leonard of York recovered lands in Dutton against Henry Hayhurst, John son of Avice and Oes son of John; there was some suspicion of fraud or evasion of the statute; De Bancro 150, m. 243.

Subs. R. Lancs. bdle. 150, no. 8. 2

Ibid. no. 125. 3

Ibid. bdle. 139, no. 274. 4

Ibid. no. 317.

Hand (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.

The old spelling was some form of Stele; 'Le Styde', 1543. Stydd is a common form at present.
hospital. Grants which have been preserved indicate that there had been an organized community there for at least fifty years, and the endowments being given to the Virgin St. Saviour, under whose special intercession St. Saviour under Longridge tend to the master and brethren serving God there. Some of the masters or wardens granted or attested 13th-century charters. In 1353 it was reported that the camera of St. Saviour called the Stidd, under the preceptory of Newland in Yorkshire, was demised to farm at 10 marks yearly, but the farmer was bound to pay a chaplain singing there. From this it may be assumed that divine service was maintained down to the Reformation.

In 1395 it was found that the Knights Hospitallers had acquired from certain Adam, chaplain-warden of the house of St. Saviour at Dutton, two plough-lands, with wood and moor, and 40s. rent in Dutton, Ribchester and Aughton during the minority of Henry de Lacy and with the assent of Alice de Lacy, Plac. De Quo Warn. (Rec. Com.), 378. The date must lie between 1258 and 1271. See B.M. Add. Chart., no. 260. The earliest part of the chapel may be dated about 1100. The chapel was built in Ribchester and Dithworth have been quoted in the accounts of those townships; see also Dugdale, Mon. Angl., vol. vi, 686-7.

Alexander the chaplain, master of the hospital of St. Saviour, and the brethren of the same place made a grant early in the 13th century regarding land in Salford; Townsley MS. 132, no. 2021. Land in Hothornhall was held by the hospital by Richard de Amelegh and to one of the deeds regarding it the first witnesses were "Brother Alexander, rector of the hospital of St. Saviour; brother Adam of the same place"; Add. MS. 33106, no. 5 (fol. 241). Brother Alexander the prior and Adam the chaplain also occur; note by Mr. Weld. A somewhat later deed was attested by Adam de Blyth which mentions the same master of St. Saviour; Add. MS. 33106, no. 119.

In 1259-70 Richard son of the master of the Stidd, or son of Alexander de la Stidd, was defendant; Cour. Reg. R. 190, m. 27 d., fol. 102, m. 26 d. It does not appear what the master was doing then living, so that he may be identical with Alexander the chaplain. Adam Prior of St. Saviour occurs as witness to a Dutton charter which mentions land in Hayhurst belonging to the house of St. Saviour; Add. MS. 33106, no. 170.

The hospital may not have become extinct on its transference to the Knights of St. John, for Walter the chaplain, wages in the house of St. Saviour at Dutton, was the first witness to a local charter in 1314; Add. MS. 33106, no. 187. In 1319 Walter de Loathhouse, witness to a Dutton charter, was one of the defactants in a dispute about land in Ribchester involving several Dutton people. The chief plaintiffs were Hugh son of John de Huntington and Joan his wife; Assize R. 425, m. 2 d., fol. 3 d.

Hospitallers in Engl. (Camb. Soc.), 112. In 1383 John de Huntingdon at Ribchester granted the manor of St. Saviour called the Stidd to Richard Tomely ("Townley") for life. The lessee was to maintain the hospital of St. Saviour at the rate of only £3 13s. 4d. a year to the treasury at Clerkenwell (Fonsis cleris erum). A mark was to be paid at death as obit. When the preceptor or warden of Ribston should come to the hospital's lands a tribute was to be made by the lessee; MSS. Ver. Coll. (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, 218.

In 1292 Robert Spenclouse and Amery his wife were non-suited in a claim against the Prior of the Hospitallers as to a tene ment in Dutton; Assize R. 405, m. 22. The question did not proceed further in this claim against Thomas de Duhill in Dutton; Assize R. 1244, m. 11 d.

In Chippenham Hall (MSS. 1506 held a message, &c., in the Prior of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in a rent of 7d. 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 2 of £1 12s.; Add. MS. 33106, no. 1076.

The grant to Richard Cromboldhemle in Dutton, Huntington, Milnecough, &c., as he was to have been the Hospitallers' possessions; Pat. 38 Hen. VIII., pt. xii.

In the extent of 1609, above referred to, Richard Cromboldhemle is stated to have held Huntington and 'Bailey in Dutton' by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 31d. rent, and to have granted out many portions of the lands.

Richard Cromboldhemle the elder held a message in Huntington in Bailey in the township of Adwick and Hatfield, lands, and a settlement of part thereof in 1576. His son William having died before him, he was succeeded by a grandson Richard the younger (son of William), who died at Dutton in 1588 holding Huntington, &c., of the queen by the grant of the Duke of Richmond. He was an inhabitant of the Dutton folk—was engaged to marry Margaret Nelson of Farlo, being settled on her from 'the capital message called Stidd, and demise lands in Stidd, Ribchester and Blackburn'; Pecope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 226, from rol 11 of Geo. I at Preston. Next year John Shurbine made his will. To Elizabeth widow of his brother Richard he gave £15 a year out of Bailey Hall; to his cousin Richard Walsamory of Stroly (who was one of the residuary legatees) £10 for the poor of the Bailey, Stidd, &c., and £50 for a piece of plate. His executors were to build a house for a chaplain on his estate. Stidd, where five poorwomen to live separately therein, and to endow it with £50 a year, viz. 1s. 4d. for each inmate and £2 for repairs. He died in Dec. 1756. See C. D. Sherborn, Sherbourn Fam. 73-6.

Pat. 9 Jan., i, pt. xvi. At the same time an extent was made in 1680 by the Crown; MSS. ii, fol. 132-36. It appears that Stidd was occupied by Robert Goodhaw, who paid 42. rent. There was a consider able body of large and small tenants, &c., in Dutton and the adjoining townships.

This second manor may have been due to a grant to the Hospitalers by Queen Mary of Stidd with numerous dependents, Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, iv, 55.

Kuerten MSS. ii, fol. 112. The sale included the manor of Stidd; formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, with customary rights in Chippenham, Bradworthy, Thornley, Chagley, Aughton, Bailey and Belinfeld, &c., together with perquisites of the court of the prior and convent at Salford. John Stidd, Forton and Cunsworth was to be paid to the Crown.

In 1383, when Alexander Osbaldeston had a lease of 'the manor or capital messuage of the Stidd,' by purchase from John Cowell, who had it from the Crown at a rent of £1 12s.; Add. MS. 33106, no. 1076.

Richard Cromboldhemle is stated to have held Huntington and 'Bailey in Dutton' by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 31d. rent, to have granted out many portions of the lands.

Richard Cromboldhemle the elder held a message in Huntington in Bailey in the township of Adwick and Hatfield, lands, and a settlement of part thereof in 1576. His son William having died before him, he was succeeded by a grandson Richard the younger (son of William), who died at Dutton in 1588 holding Huntington, &c., of the queen by the grant of the Duke of Richmond. He was an inhabitant of the Dutton folk—was engaged to marry Margaret Nelson of Farlo, being settled on her from 'the capital message called Stidd, and demise lands in Stidd, Ribchester and Blackburn'; Pecope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 226, from rol 11 of Geo. I at Preston. Next year John Shurbine made his will. To Elizabeth widow of his brother Richard he gave £15 a year out of Bailey Hall; to his cousin Richard Walsamory of Stroly (who was one of the residuary legatees) £10 for the poor of the Bailey, Stidd, &c., and £50 for a piece of plate. His executors were to build a house for a chaplain on his estate. Stidd, where five poorwomen to live separately therein, and to endow it with £50 a year, viz. 1s. 4d. for each inmate and £2 for repairs. He died in Dec. 1756. See C. D. Sherborn, Sherbourn Fam. 73-6.

Pat. 9 Jan., i, pt. xvi. At the same time an extent was made in 1680 by the Crown; MSS. ii, fol. 132-36. It appears that Stidd was occupied by Robert Goodhaw, who paid 42. rent. There was a considerable body of large and small tenants, &c., in Dutton and the adjoining townships.
After the Reformation an allowance

CHAPEL of 40s. was ordered from the manor estate towards the stipend of a chaplain at Stidd, but this became merely a perquisite of the vicar of Ribchester, who held a service in the dilapidated chapel several times a year. The extra-parochial district has now been formally united to the parish of Ribchester, and service is performed once a month and more frequently in the summer.

The chapel of ST. SAFIOUR at Stidd stands amongst fields in a pleasant situation about half a mile to the north-east of Ribchester. It is an exceedingly interesting and rather picturesque building substantially of late 12th-century date, with subsequent alterations, in plan a plain rectangle 46 ft. 6 in. long internally by 20 ft. 6 in. wide, and with a small south porch. The walls, which are 3 ft. thick, are faced with rubble masonry, but at a later date, probably in the 13th century, square buttresses of two stages have been added at each angle, built with dressed stone and with chamfered plinths. The north wall retains all its original 12th-century features unaltered, having two narrow semicircular-headed labelled windows, with 9-in. lights splaying on the inside to 3 ft. 10 in., and between them a doorway, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, now built up, with semi-circular head, chamfered jambs, and hood mould with plain zigzag ornament. On the south side a single 12th-century window remains, similar in character to those on the north, but of greater height and widened out in its lower half to a width of 12 in. The other windows on the south side are of 15th-century date, each of three lights under a square head. They, however, differ in detail, and were probably inserted at the same time, that at the eastern end, which is the earlier, having no hood mould but with cusped heads to the lights, the opening going right up under the eaves. The other is slightly lower, with external hood mould and without cusplings, and may be of 16th-century date. The lower part of both windows is now built up. The south doorway is at the western end of the wall, and is a good example of early 15th-century work, probably inserted soon after the original building. At the west end, high up in the wall, is a late two-light pointed window, the sill of which is 10 ft. above the floor of the chapel, and in the south-west corner a pointed doorway, the threshold of which is 8 ft. 6 in. above the floor. On the outside, where the ground has probably risen all round, the height of the door from the ground is only 6 ft. 6 in. Both

Shireburne, John Shireburne, Richard Walmsey and John Walmsey; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bd. 216, m. 38. The Shireburnes here named were those of Bailey Hall, and the 'manor' may be that of the Holt family.

On the other hand the manor of Stidd is named among the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst possessions in 1732 and 1777; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 546, m. 13; 655, m. 10 d. (16).

This was directed in the sale to Thomas Holt. The title of the district seem also to have been paid by custom to the chaplain, but by compositions they became very trifling in amount.

At first there seems to have been a separate chaplain, for one John Moss was there in 1574. He gave a certificate that Edward Ash had received the communion from him at Stidd Church in Passion week that year. Ash had been summoned before the Bishop of Chester for his omission in that matter; Chester Consistory Ct. Rec. About 1610 Stidd was described as 'a

donative from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury'; there was 'no minister there resident'; Hist. MSS. Com. Reps. xiv. App. iv. 9. On 21 Jan. 1616-17 Richard Learoyd, B.A., was admitted to the church of Stidd on the presentation of Francis Holt; Act Bk. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 65. The vicars of Ribchester were therefore in charge, and the convenient custom remained in force. The right of patronage or donation was exercised by Francis Holt, but on the decay of this family and the apparent extinction of the manor the vicar of Ribchester seems to have been regarded as the patron, Stidd thus becoming a curacy. In 1650 it was regarded as Mr. Holt's donative, and was worth £6 3s. 4d., this sum being paid 'to the minister at Ribchester, being accounted patron at Stidd.' There were only seventeen families in the parish of Stidd Commrs. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 170.

About 1717 Bishop Gastrell found the income to be £1 10s. 1d., being £2 from Stidd Hall, from three other estates 54 tithes (by composition) £1 14s. 1d. In 1690 the 'vicar of Ribchester' (who was instituted to Stidd and invented with all the rights belonging to it). The ancient burial-ground was in use; Virt. Chur. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 476-8.

In Gastrell's time it was served by the vicar on New Year's Day, Good Friday and some other Sundays in summer time; ibid. l. 478. A century later Whitaker wrote that divine service was performed 'only twice a year;' no reading desk was ever erected and prayers are read out of the pulpit'; W. Hall (ed. Nicholls), ii. 465.

A monograph entitled 'The History of St. Saviour's Chapel and Parish Church of Ribchester, Lancashire,' by George Latham, architect, was published in 1853. It contains fourteen plates, mostly measured drawings. The letterpress is of little value.

Its 'picturesque beauty' in 1803 is noticed in Whitaker's 'Hall, loc. cit. A view of the building is given by T. C. Smith, Longridge, 166.
Dutton: Stidd Chapel from the North

Dutton: Stidd Chapel: Nave and Chancel
window and door are now built up, and the south buttress at the west end is broken at the top. The doorway was probably the means of access from the formerly existing buildings of the hospital to a gallery at the west end of the chapel, the condition of the external masonry at the south-west angle of the building indicating a structural connexion at this point.

The roof, which is covered with stone slates, is for the most part ancient, though patched and mended, and consists of simple tile-beam trusses without king posts, but with a species of very small collar and king post close to the top. One of the tie-beams has the sacred monogram carved on its underside, and another has a fleur-de-lis ornament, and the space between the spars is plastered. The floor is flagged, and the interior is generally in a rather neglected condition. The walls are plastered and whitewashed, and there being no means of heating the building, which is little used but in the summer months, it has naturally suffered in the course of years. The piscinas remain at the east end of the south wall, and has a trefoiled head, but the bowl has gone. The sanctuary is still marked by a late 17th or early 18th-century oak screen standing 13 ft. from the east wall, now in a very dilapidated condition, the framework with some turned balusters along the top being all that is left. The screen is 5 ft. 11 in. high, and finishes at the south end against the pulpits, which stands against the south wall immediately to the east of the 12th-century window. It is of oak, with nine sides, and stands on a rough stone base 3 ft. 3 in. high, with stone steps on the west side, the topmost one of which is level with the sill of the window. The pulpit is probably of late 17th-century date, and is 4 ft. high with plain panelled sides. It appears to have formerly had a suspended canopy, the chain of which with turned oak spindle still remains. The font is interesting, and belongs to the first half of the 16th century. It is of dark gritstone, octagonal in shape, each side with a shield bearing sacred, heraldic and other devices, some of which have been differently interpreted. Against the north end of the screen facing the nave is a long oak seat with panelled back, and there is a square oak pew in the north-east corner of the sanctuary. The altar table is of oak, and is probably the one given in 1703. There are no communion rails, and the seats in the church are modern benches without backs.

The floor of the sanctuary is slightly raised round the table and along the north side. Below the table is a 14th-century double sepulchral stone, 3 ft. 9 in. square, with two floreat crosses marking the burial-place of Sir Adam and Lady Alicia de Clitheroe. The inscription, which is very much worn and defaced, is read as: "AMEN. NIC JACET DOMINI ADA DE CLITHEROE M.1113 (P)ROPIECYTV DEVS—NIC JACET . . . ADE. CVIVS ARE PROPICIETVR DEVS."77 On the south side of the sanctuary are two other sepulchral slabs, one 6 ft. long with an incised cross, broken at the top, and the other 5 ft. 9 in. long with radially incised cross within a circle. In the floor close by, nearly partly hidden by seating, is the tombstone with Latin inscription of Bishop Petre, vicar apostolic of the northern district, who died in 1775 at Showley Hall.

A scheme for the restoration of the chapel in 1888 was abandoned.80 There is a small cemetery on three sides of the building, and a public path through the fields passes it on the west side. On the south side is the base of an old cross.

ALSTON WITH HOTHERSALL

Alston, 1292; occasionally an A is prefixed. Hudsersdale, 1199; Hudsersdale, 1212; Huddershal, 1254; Hordeshal, 1256; Hudsersdale, Hudersdale, 1292; Hotherussall, xvi cent.

This township is within the hundred of Amounderness. Its area is 3,078 3 acres, of which Alston has 2,040 and Hothersall 1,038.71 The population in 1901 numbered 2,007.72 The two portions, Hothersall being to the east and Alston to the west, are now considered independent townships. Norcross is in the south-west of Hothersall. The surface is hilly, the general slope being from north to south, and many brooks flow southwards through wooded valleys to join the Ribble. In the bends of this river lie areas of level land. There are no villages or noteworthy hamlets in the greater part of the area, but on the extreme northern edge lies a part of Longridge.

The principal road is one from Preston to Longridge, and there is another near the northern border from this town to Ribchester. The Preston and Longridge line of the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies' railways runs along the north-western boundary.

At Hothersall Hall 'a demon is supposed to be "laid" under a laurel tree until he can spin a rope from the sands of the River Ribble, which runs near the house.'73

Before the Conquest it is supposed that Alston was a part of Dithworth. Afterwards, when Dithworth proper become part of the honor of Clitheroe, Alston and

---

60 See Smith, Ribchester, 134–5, where illustrations of the font and the carved shields are given. The shields, beginning at the west, are as follows: (1) I. H. C; (2) the sacred heart, hinds and foal; (3) the initials T. F.; (4) a quatrefoil, on a chief a cross (5) arms of Clitheroe of Salyburne; (6) arms of Hothersall of Hothersall; (7) five bulls' heads caboshed in cross; (8) arms of Newport of Salop. Every effort has been made to identify nos. 4 and 7, but without success. It has been suggested that the initials T. F. go to the name of the donor, that P. stands for Prior and that the letters stand for Tuncapollere, one of the official titles in the Order of St. John. Smith suggests they are the initials of Sir Thomas Pemberton, preceptor of Newland, under which Sneath was camera and that the font was a gift from the Preceptor. Whitaker assigns no. 4 to the Knights Hospitallers, but gives no explanation of the other arms. Smith acknowledges indebtedness in his interpretations to Sir Henry Dryden, bart., F.S.A., and to Mr. Joseph Gillow.

61 Dec. 1703. This day Mr. Ogden, vicar of Ribchester, gave ye 1st communion table at Stild Church and caused the long seat in the church to be flat under the south window.' Church Book quoted by Smith, Ribchester, 132.

62 Smith, op. cit. 136. There is an illustration in Cottle's Sepulchral Slabs, plate 129.

63 A report on the state of the structure with suggestions for its repair, a copy of which has been communicated by the present rector, was made in that year. Some portions of it are quoted by Smith, op. cit. 132–3.

64 Alston, 2,077 acres; Hothersall, 1,056; including 46 and 52 acres of inland water respectively; Census Rep. 1901.

65 Of these 1,856 were in Alston, including Longridge.

66 Herland and Wilkinson, Legends and Traditions, 240.
Hothersall remained in the king's hands, being held by him in nageage.

In the survey of 1212 it was found that Thomas of Hoghton bequeathed half a plough-land in chief by the service of 4s. This was ALSTON. It did not descend like brindle, but became divided between the lords of Samlesbury and Lathom, each holding nominally a moiety, but the former paying 3l. rent and the latter 1.3. The original partition was probably in the ratio of the thanage rents—into 3 oxgangs of land and 1 oxgang—for William son of Roger de Samlesbury about 1230 granted 3 oxgangs of land in Alston to Adam de Hoghton. From this time onwards the Hoghtons of Alston were the lords of a moiety of the manor, the moiety of the lords of Samlesbury being frequently ignored; while the other moiety descended, like Lathom, to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby. There are at Walton-le-Dale Court Rolls of Alston from 1672 to 1690. The Hoghton manor was in 1772 sold to William Shaw the younger, and is now said to be held by Mr. William Cross of Red Scar.

In the 13th and 14th centuries one or more families are found bearing the local name. The

4 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), i, 50. Peter de Burnhull paid 4l. for half a plough-land in Alston held in thanage in 1246; ibid., i, 170. The 4l. rent was paid in the latter.

5 In 1324 Nicholas D'Ewass and Robert de Hollar held a moiety of the manor of Alston by the service of 3l. years, the other moiety being held by Robert de Lathom, who rendered 2l. 6d. Dods. MSS. cxcli, fol. 39.

6 A charter by Adam de Bowland Southworth, in right of his wife, and Robert de Hollar, held the fourth part of a plough-land in Alston by a rent of 3s, and Thomas de Lathom also held the fourth part of a plough-land by a rent of 1s. 2d. Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 48.

A certain later Richard Hoghton was held to hold the fourth part of a plough-land by a rent of 2s. (for 3s), and Sir Thomas Stanley similarly by 2s. rent; Extract of 1446-65, in Ducy of Lancs. Knights' Fees, bks. 2, no. 20. In the former case the intermediate lordship has been ignored.

7 Add. MS. 33106, no. 226. A rent of 3s. 3d. was to be paid to the grantor and his heirs. The witnesses included Sir Robert le Roteler (who died in or before 1213) and Emery his son.

8 In 1282 William son of Jordan de Preston and Alice his wife claimed the latter moiety of 3 acres of land in Alston against Adam de Hoghton; De Banco R. 47, m. 49.

9 In addition to the tenors the Hoghtons purchased other lands in Alston. William de Bury released to Richard son of Adam de Hoghton all claim in Alston and in Elmbridge in Chipping and Goosnargh, and Richard de Bury, brother of William, in 1306 undertook to see that the sale was carried through when William should come of age; Add. MS. 33106, no. 218, 225. Other acquisitions are noticed later.

In 1312 Richard son of Adam de Hoghton granted to Richard his son's manors of Alston, Hothersall and Dilworth, together with the services of all the free tenants; ibid. no. 708. At the same time he notified the free tenants concerning this gift ibid. no. 721. A year later he by his brother Richard Hoghton all his claim to the manor of Alston and lands in Hothersall, Dilworth, Goosnargh, dech. i, 710. John son of William Jonesson de Alston in 1349 made a feoffment of 3 acres lying together in the western part of his field; the bounds began at Sir Adam de Hoghton's land and went across the grantor's field towards the east "until 3 acres of land were fully complete"; ibid. no. 217.

Agnes wife of Adam de Bowland in 1350 gave 2 acres of arable land and an orchard to her husband for his life; ibid. no. 196. Afterwards (1362) she gave him the same land and "the free rent due at the death of John son of William son of John"; ibid. no. 222. Two years later Adam de Boteler granted the same to Sir Adam de Hoghton; ibid. no. 213.

In 1377 Sir Adam de Hoghton and Ellen his wife made a settlement of a moiety of the manors of Alston, Dilworth and Hothersall; the remainder was to Sir Henry, son of Sir Adam, and his heirs male; Final Conc. iii, 3. The free tenants in Alston appear to have been Robert de Alston, William Albyn, Adam de Ellel and John son of Adam de Ellel. The settlement was probably varied, for in 1386 Sir Adam de Hoghton released his manors to the feoffees; Add. MS. 33106, no. 720. Sir Henry de Hoghton does not seem to have had anything in Alston (Lancs. Inq. p.m. [Chet. Soc.], ii, 43), but Sir Richard (son of Sir Adam de Hoghton) gave to the feoffees his markants, specially naming the moiety of the manor of Alston; Add. MS. 33106, no. 718. Again in 1415 Sir Gilbert de Kirby and Ellen his wife (former wife of Sir Henry de Conway and Sir Adam de Hoghton) granted Sir Richard Hoghton their manor of Alston; ibid. no. 206. Sir Richard de Kirby held the manor of Alston by the rent of 3s 1d. Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 435. In 1435 his successor Sir Richard granted John Eliwick, rector of Ribchester, a parcel of his waste in the vil of Alston; Add. MS. 33106, no. 230.

This moiety is supposed to be that settled upon from Northamption and Hawise his wife in 1211; Final Conc. iii, 3.


The Samlesbury lordship was recognized in 1499 and 1519, when it was found that Alexander and William Hoghton had held their moiety of the manor of Thomas Earl of Derby and John (Thomas) Southworth by a rent of 7s 2d.; Ducy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. iii, 285, no. 66. In the later inquisitions (1559 onwards) this moiety of the manor was stated to be held of the sovereign as Duke of Lancaster in socage; ibid. ii, 21. "The manor and lands of Burscough, Bridgeford, Cowhong, held certain land in Alston of the queen (the owner, Thomas Hoghton, being a fugitive), and also had a boat in the Ribble at Alston, and gave to her nephew George Clarkson; but at her death in 1578 or 1579 one George Cowell (Cowell) took possession, claiming by grant of Thomas Hoghton, Duke of Lich. Pleas. Eliz. c. 11; 11 C. ii, 21.

The younger Thomas Hoghton in Aug. 1581 granted to Elizabeth widow of Alexander Hoghton, among other things, the capital messuage called Alston Hall; ibid. no. 19. The tenancy of this moiety of the manor as recorded after the death of Thomas, second Earl, in 1522. In right of Samuel de Hoghton, George had also a share in the superior lordship of the other moiety of the manor of Alston.

The rental compiled in 1522 (in the possession of the Earl of Lathom) shows that the free tenants paid 1l. 11s. 4d. rent; there are named Roger Elston (formerly Richard Elston), Christopher Norcross, Ellis Eldon, John Adam and Henry Hoghton (21s); the Abbot of Sawley paid 1s. 4d. for leading the water from the Hammers in Elston and Sawley to the land Grange. The tenants at will (twelve tenements) paid 12s 6d. ad. The manor, demesne lands and water-mills had been demesne held by the lawyer (in 1415) at the suit of the heirs of Sir Richard. His son, m. 44, a close in the denoms, called Robergham, was demised to Robert Ellet at 8s. rent. There were some small rents also from improvements of the waste. No courts had been held, nor had any herits or greemes been paid during that year. The free rent of 1s. 4d. due to the king for the manor had been duly paid to the bailiff of Blackburnshire. After the forfeiture of James, the seventh earl, some of his messuages and lands in Alston were sold by the Parliament in 1649; Royall Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 478.

The manor of Alston is named in a recovery of the Earl of Derby's estates in 1776; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 623, m. 10.

10 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bks. 587, m. 114. The deforests were Sir Henry Hoghton and John Boteler.

About 1870 the Alston Hall estate was owned by the Riddells of Chessburn; T. C. Smith, Chipping, 161.

The name of Alston was granted an act in Alston to Robert son of William de Whittingham at a rent of 4l.; Add. MS. 33106, no. 253. Mabel daughter of
Hothersall had a share of Alston also, and this seems to have been acquired by the Hoghtons. Later some of the neighbouring landowners had estates in this part of the township, but few other records of Alston occur. Thomas Cutter died in 1604, holding a messuage, 2 acres of land and 2 oxs of land by Hoghton by a rent of 6s. During the Commonwealth period two-thirds of the estate of Benjamin Eccles at Colland Banks was sequestered for his recusancy, and Thomas Grimshaw suffered for the same cause. Thomas Gregson and several other registered estates as 'Patips' in 1717. The family of Horncross of Ribchester and Alston was formerly of some note. A branch of the Dewhursts registered a pedigree in 1665, being described as of 'Alston.'

HOTHERSALL in 1212 was held by Swain son of Robert, to whom it had been granted by King John. On 25 April 1212 a charter was granted to the throne in the 11th. It was assessed as 2 oxs of land, and a thagefree rent of 5s. was rendered. Swain, living in 1226, was followed by a son Thomas de Hothersall, who died in 1256 or 1257 holding the 2 oxs of land in Hothersall and an oxcang and a half in Alston; Robert his son and heir was of full age. The descent cannot be clearly

Robert de Alston, a widow, released to her brother Robert 'land with which she had been freely married' to William son of Walter de Penwortham; Dods. MS. xvi. fol. 155.

Roger son of Richard de Alston exchanged his part of Cramberthall in Eccleston for land in Alston with Adam de Hoghton; to this Roger Gernet, Benedict his son, Vivian Gernet and Thomas de Hoghton; Adm. MS. 31206, no. 208. About 1347 Roger de Alston granted land to Walter son of Richard of Ughtrot at a rent of 12d.; ibid. no. 209. He was one of the witnesses, Matthew de Redmayn, being described as 'then sheriff.' By another 1357 deed, Roger de Alston had three daughters (Joan, Maud and Katherine) all his land in Alston, a rent of 12d. being due to Walter de Alston; ibid. no. 210.

Roger de Alston and Richard his son occur as witnesses; ibid. no. 197. Richard de Alston was lord in 1527; Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1, 204.

In 1529 Grimbald de Alston was the principal owner. William son of William de Alston claimed the sixteenth part of certain land and wood in Alston against Grimbald, who had entered through Roger de Alston, the grantees of Richard de Alston. William son of Robert of Alston was a witness; Add. MS. 31206, no. 201. Matthew R. 408, m. 68. William son of Robert atte Yate also claimed the sixteenth part of the same land; ibid. m. 70. d. The jury rejected these claims, as were also made by William son of William; ibid. m. 8d.

Annel widow of William de Porta ( advertisements) claimed her dower right in land which Richard and Amery his wife had recovered by suit at Lancaster; William son of William the Clerk of Alston was a witness; Add. MS. 31206, no. 201; Astre R. 408, m. 31 d. Adam de Alston obtained land from Adam son of Gerard de Hoghton in Hefield, Whitecross, Berrercroft and Whitecross; Add. MS. 31206, no. 224. Robert son of Swain de Hothersall gave Amery his daughter and heir issue all his land in Alstonford and 2 acres in Alstonholme; ibid. no. 198. Then the above-named William son of Robert de Porta gave Richard son of Adam Alston all of his and Amery his wife all his land in 'Lymwell-riding' in the vill of Alston; Grimbald de Alston was a witness; ibid. no. 204. Thomas son of Richard granted to Richard her son all her land in 'Lymwell-riding' in 1321; ibid. no. 207. Richard son of Robert de Alston in 1325 sold his land in Alstonholme to Sir Richard de Hoghton; ibid. no. 199.

Alice widow of Grimbald de Alston claimed her right to the messuage of Alston held in 1308 against Henry de Rimington and Amery his wife; De Banco R. 170, m. 200 d.

Swain de Hothersall gave Robert his son the half oxcang of land in Alston which Wulstoph had held; a rent of 4d. was to be paid; Add. MS. 31206, no. 197. Robert son of Swain afterwards granted Sir Adam de Hoghton all his land in the Hickefeld and in the Brerercroft, receiving 20s. in return; ibid. no. 215.

The Shireburns of Storyhurst had land in Alston, but the tenure is not recorded.


In 1582 William Albyn of Alston and his wife held a third part of two messages and certain land in Alston; Final Conc. iii, 147. in 1590, Themat (Thom) (note). William Cutter, son and heir of Thomas, was twenty-six years of age.

Byppell Corn. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 270-4. Benjamin Eccles grandson of Thomas had in 1587 a lease from the Earl of Derby. Samuel King claimed the land in 1644, after the death of Eccles, alleging that his father had purchased from the earl. The quashed two-thirds had been let in 1672 to Thomas Gregson.

Ibid. iii, 133-5. Thomas Grimshaw's right was derived from his wife Jane, who was widow of one Thomas Dodell had a capital message in Alston and lands in Thorner. Jane having died the property was in 1651 claimed by Roger Swain, the right of William his wife Gandrie of William Dodell, heir of Thomas. William Sandercock, another recusant, died in 1654 and was 'released of the following contract for his estate; Cal. Com. for Compa., 3194.

Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurs., 102, 135, 150. The other names were: Anne Hothersall, widow, Robert Tomlinson, John Duckworth (Duckett) and Anne his wife and William Walmesley.


Cherry, R. (Rec. Com.), 17.

Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 50. Swain's name occurs again in 1228, ibid. i, 139, and the payment of the 5s. rent is recorded among the Earl of Lancaster's receipts in 1297, ibid. i, 289. A charter of confirmation of Robert is cited below (note 41).

Swain had several sons. His grant to Roger de Hothersall is mentioned above; also a grant by Robert in Alston. William Moton granted land in Ribchester to Richard son of Swain de Hothersall; ibid. no. 162. Then Alan son of Roger son of Swain de Hothersall granted all his land to Adam de Hoghton in 1240, ibid. no. 24, fol. 244.

There were other families taking a surname from the place, but their connection with Swain cannot be traced. For instance, Adam son of Gerard, Robert son of Stephen, Roger and Hugh occur between 1320 and 1260; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 181, &c. Robert son of Stephen de Hothersall confirmed part of his land to Henry son of Geoffrey de Ribchester; Add. MS. 31206, no. 23, fol. 244. Adam son of Gerard de Hothersall had 5s. in the collection, and his brother 'de Hothorsal,' and his sister Godith's son William 5 acres in the vill of Hothersall; ibid. no. 14.

Hugh son of William de Hothersall gave his daughter Agnes various lands, Roughley, Frensdorpe, Oldfieldhalgh, Breefurling, Croald and Great Hold being named. Hugh had a brother named Roger; ibid. no. 4. Roger son of Roger exchanged with William son of Hugh certain lands, the place-names including Oldfield, Reseditch, Bradleybone; ibid. no. 55. To this deed Robert son of Stephen, Alan his son, Thomas, Adam and Robert his son, all died in 1297, ibid. no. 384. Other charters of Roger de Hothersall son of Roger are in the same collection, no. 20, 41, 51, 52. The charters of Thomas son of Swain are most of them registered here.

Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 204. Thomas is no doubt the Thomas son of Swain, who is described as 'against Thomas de Hothersall and Richard his brother attested a Dilworth grant (Add. MS. 31206, no. 319), and Richard's parents are described as 'one Richard and heir of Thomas paid 5s. as relief.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

traced, but Thomas de Hothersall held the manor in 1324 and his son Robert in 1346 by the 
rent. In 1445-6 the 2 oxgangs of land were held by the heir of Adam Hothersall by the same rent.

Robert Hothersall died in 1518 holding the manor, i.e. the capital messuage of Hothersall with other messuages, lands, &c., of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster by free thegnage and a rent of 57.

John his son and heir was fifty-four years old in 1574,38 when the whole of the manor was in the hands of the Privy Council by the Bishop of Chester as one of those 'of longest obstinacy against religion,' whose resistance had encouraged many others to refrain from 'embracing the queen's majesty's proceedings'.39 He made a settlement of his estate in 1579.30 His suc-

cessor seems to have been Richard Hothersall, who was a freeholder in 1600, and died in 1610, leaving a son John, aged twenty-five.31 John was in 1632 succeeded by his brother Thomas,32 who recorded a pedigree in 1665, being then about eighty years of age.33 John, his eldest son, had been killed at the siege of Greenhalgh Castle in 1645, and George, another son, lost his life at Liverpool in 1644, both fighting for the royal cause.

John's eldest son Thomas succeeded to Hothersall in 1665, and had several children. The eldest son, John, took part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and was captured at Preston; escaping, he managed to elude recapture, and lived secretly with his sister Anne, wife of William Leckonby.34 This sister and

34 Surr. of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), p. 5. In the preceding year Adam son of Sir Richard de Hothersall, as seisin, granted to Robert de Hothersall and Maud his wife various lands and services and the rent of a messuage ... (Add. MS. 32107, no. 396). That the son of Thomas Hothersall arrived of a suit in 1648; Assize R. 1644, m. 8. He had a brother Richard living in 1649 (Add. MS. 32106, no. 293), and to this Richard Thomas de Hothersall had in 1651 been granted by Agnes widow of Richard de Turney 2 acres in the vill of Hothersall; ibid. 32107, no. 382. Another brother was Roger, to whom in 1540 Robert de Hothersall granted land in a place called the Leigh; ibid. 32107, no. 380.

35 Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20.

36 In 1522 Adam of Threlfall, Sibley his wife, Adam son of Robert de Hothersall, John his wife and various others had a dispute with Sir Adam de Houghton respecting tenements in Hothersall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 351; 32106, no. 39 (fols. 246).

37 In 1534 Adam de Hothersall made a feoffment of all his lands, &c., in Alton; Add. MS. 32105, no. 356. Adam in 1606 allowed Sir Richard de Houghton to alienate land for the endowment of the Annexe in the Collegiate Church of Alton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 290. In 1614 Adam son of Robert Hothersall granted Aspel to his brother; ibid. 32107, no. 352; 32106, no. 19. Adam was still living in 1627, when he gave land called the Intakes in Alton and Hothersall to Ughtred Hothersall and Joan his wife, daughter of John Catterall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 165. At the same time Adam and Ughtred made a feoffment of lands in alton, Hothersall and Ribchester; ibid. no. 373.

38 Ughtred was probably a grandson of Adam. He was living in 1428 (Add. MS. 32106, no. 295) and had a son and heir Robert, named several times in the reign of Edward IV; Add. MS. 32107, nos. 361, 376. Bernard was another son (ibid. no. 381), who occurs in 1447 P. of Lan. Pec. R. 10, m. 42. Katherine de Hothersall gave a receipt to Ellen widow of Richard Catterall in 1468; Add. MS. 32107, no. 386. Ughtred in 1470 released to William Cottam his services in a freehold messuage in Hothersall, to which he held in 1574 in Alton which had belonged to Thomas Hothersall; ibid. no. 366.

39 Richard Hothersall complained that Ughtred, Robert and Gilbert Hothersall had broken into his close at Hothers-

and cut down trees to the value of £6 1s. 4d.; Pal. of Lan. Writs Proton. 19 Edw. IV. Robert Hothersall seems to have been the head of the family in 1447; Add. MS. 32106, no. 310. In 1537 John Towneley complained of trespass by Robert Hothersall, Richard Hothersall the elder and Richard the younger, Pal. of Lan. R. 75, m. 45, n. 15.

At this point the succession is uncertain, but in 1537 John son of Robert, son and heir of Richard Hothersall, was granted the manors and lands in Alton and of John Talbot of Slaithwaite; Shireburn Abstract Bk. at Leigarn.

36 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 112, no. 27. The litigation was not made until 1577. No land in Alton is recorded, but he held 15 acres in Ribchester of Robert Lynam.

Robert Hothersall was involved in title disputes in 1536-41; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 155, 160.


George Hothersall, a son of John, was educated for the priesthood at Rheims and Valadiol (1285-93); he returned to England on the mission, but was arrested and exiled, becoming a monk at Dorsey in 1291. It is believed that he returned to England and died in Lancashire in 1333 ibid.

38 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 41, m. 18, n. 32.


40 Towneley MS. C S, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 505. Thomas Hothersall is described as the "elder of age and more.


42 Gillow, op. cit. i, 408.

43 A settlement of the manor of Hothersall and the lands in Alton was made in 1673, Thomas Hothersall being the plaintiff in the fine and William Hothersall, with his son and heir Thomas, the defendant. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 190, m. 70. William would be the uncle of the former Thomas. William Hothersall, Grace his wife and Thomas Hothersall were among the recipients of Alton in 1667; T. C. Smith, Bichesr, 62. Thomas was outlawed for the same in 1676; T. C. Smith, Bichesr, 62.

44 Smith, op. cit. 227. As the father, Thomas Hothersall, was living the estates were very in 1606, and the daughters. The father died in 1720. His will is in the Pecape MSS (Chet. Lib.).
The Hoghton Manor was held by the Hoghton family. It seems to have been a composite estate, formed by purchasing various portions. The tenure was not stated in the inquisitions, but the rent was always paid by the Hoghtons. In 1610 it was purchased by John Dewhurst from Sir Richard Hoghton and Katherine his wife, and in 1621 William Dewhurst was found to have held messuages and lands in Hoghtons of the king in socage.

An ancient estate in this part of the township was that of the Bradleys of Thornley, descending to the

**BLACKBURN HUNDRED**

**RICKBULCH**

another, Margery wife of Edward Winstanley, afterwards divided the estates, the manor of Hoghtons falling to the former and descending to her son Richard Leckony. On his becoming bankrupt in 1763 the manor was offered for sale, but seems to have been retained in the family till the end of the century... 37. Hoghton Hall is said to have been built in 1582 by Jonathan Openshaw, and has since been much augmented. It is now the property of Mr. Frederick Openshaw. 38. The Hall was rebuilt in 1856 in a plain modern Gothic style on the site of the old house 39. in a low situation close to the right bank of the Ribble. No part of the former house remains, with the exception of a carved stone built into the wall of one of the outbuildings on which are the arms of Hoghtons, together with the initials T'H: and the date 1692. 40.

A moiety of the manor was held by the Hoghtons family. It seems to have been a composite estate, formed by purchasing various portions. The tenure was not stated in the inquisitions, but the rent was always paid by the Hoghtons. In 1610 it was purchased by John Dewhurst from Sir Richard Hoghton and Katherine his wife, and in 1621 William Dewhurst was found to have held messuages and lands in Hoghtons of the king in socage.

An ancient estate in this part of the township was that of the Bradleys of Thornley, descending to the...
Osbaldestons. Some smaller estates are known, and the family of Naden is distinguished by the Rev. Thomas Naden, a benefactor of St. John's College, Cambridge. William Rogerson of Hothersall registered a small estate in 1717 as a 'Papist.'

The chapel of ST. LAWRENCE at Longridge is of unknown foundation, but is named in the rent roll of the Earl of Derby's estates in 1522. A few particulars of its 'ornaments' at the time of the Reformation have been preserved, but it does not appear to have had any endowment. It probably ceased to be used for a time, but was not destroyed or desecrated, though even in 1560 there was 'neither minister nor maintenance.'

One, Timothy Smith, was appointed in 1657, but ejected in 1662. Various small endowments were afterwards given to it, and it was rebuilt in 1716. Bishop Gastrell at that time found that there was an income of ££ 1 3d. 4d. for the minister, received by the vicar of Ribchester, who held service there once a fortnight. Grants from Queen Anne's Bounty were obtained in 1730 and later. The Hughton family claimed to present, but the advowson was purchased in 1829 by the Hulme Trustees.

The church stands on the south side of the Lord's bldg. of Hothersall from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 8, b. 16, n. 12.

Thomas Bradley of Borough in Thorneley in 1564 held a messuage, &c., in Hothersall from John Hothersall by a rent of 12d.; Duly of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 37, xvii, no. 28.


John Seed the elder in 1566 purchased messuages, &c., in Hothersall from Robert Dobson and Isabel his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 59, m. 330. Dying in 1629 John Seed was found to have held his estate in Hothersall of the king; John his son and heir was fifty years of age; Towneley MS. C, 8, 17 (Chet. Lib.), 1073.

The Kuerdens of Ribchester had lands in Hothersall. Adam de Houghton having granted a parcel in Ravenbacchegow to Richard de Kuerden at a rent of 6d.; Add. MS. 1600, fol. 170, no. 57. This or adjoining land was in 1316 given to Nicholas son of Thomas de Hothersall; Towneley MS. C, 8, 1, 17 (Chet. Lib.), k, 18. William son of John de Walton, perhaps as trustee, secured a messuage and land from Adam son of Roger de Kuerden and Agnes his wife in 1353; Final Cone, 11, 112. The same Adam son of Roger made an exchange of lands with Sir Adam de Houghton in 1383-4; Add. MS. 3109, fol. 57, no. 20.

Adam de Threlfall has been named above. In 1425 Adam Hothersall released his brother John Threlfall of Gosnargh the elder right in a messuage in the hamlet of Hothersall in the vill of Alton; Add. MS. 3108, no. 880. Edward son of John Threlfall in 1637 held land of John Hothersall by a rent of 12d.; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), li, 92.


Smith, op. cit. 250; A. F. Terry, Founders and Benefactors, 68. Thomas son of Edmund Naden of Hothersall was admitted to St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1669; M.A. 1676. He died in 1714 and bequeathed lands in Hothersall to found an exhibition in the college for students in divinity. The lands, known as the College farms, were sold in 1870 and the money invested in consols; the income, about £240 a year, is given to three 'Naden students.'


There is entered '4d. of new rent of a parcel of land from the lord's waste near the chapel of Longrigges, containing 1 rod of land, enclosed by Richard Fairclough.'

Raines, Chorists (Chet. Soc.), 162, 257.

Robert Cottam, priest, and John Tomlinson, church reeve, are named at Longridge in 1554; yet in Raines' note Robert Cottam is called a 'deacon only' in 1556. 'He was grave and chaste, could play on the musickes, and was no tipple nor dissouer'; ibid., 165. His name is not given in the visitation lists. It was one of the suspicious points in the story of John Shereburne, rector of Brintnall, that Robert Cottam, once curate of Longridge, had paid him a visit during an illness; see the account of Bury Church.

The chapel is named, without any account of its use, in 1610; Hist., MSS. Comm. Rep. xiiv, App. iv, 9.


Flund. Min. Accts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), ii, 202. He was nominated by the inhabitants, and a stipend was provided out of the tithes of Ribchester; ibid. 223. He had formerly been stationed at Rainford.

The income would cease at the Restoration, so that the traditional 'election' in 1662 was little more than nominal. Timothy Smith continued to preach in Longridge Chapel, and died shortly after till his death in 1679; T. C. Smith, Longridge, 64.

Of Longridge. The old chapel was rebuilt in 1716 and again in 1832, the building of the latter year being rectangular in plan with galleries and two tiers of windows at each side. A west tower containing two bells was added in 1841. A restoration, which was begun in 1899 and was completed in 1906, practically work the form of a further rebuilding, only the tower and the main walls being left standing. A chancel and vestry were added, the galleries done away with, and the interior of the building was entirely remodelled. The churchyard, which slopes away from the building on the south side, was enlarged in 1878. It contains some fragments of the 18th-century church. There is a clock, given in 1892, with dials on the north and west sides of the tower. The register of births begins in 1730, that of burials in 1779 and of marriages in 1838.

A district chapelry was formed for it in 1861. The present income is £400. A chapel of ease, St. Paul's, was built in 1890. The following have been curates:—

1701 Thomas Felgate
1730 Richard Dixon
1743 John Sharpe
1780 Robert Parkinson

From entries in the Ribchester churchwardens' accounts it appears that the 'king's minister' and others occasionally preached at Longridge from 1679 onwards; Smith, Ribchester, 108-9.

The vestry was discontinued, and the liability for repairs in 1703 it was stated that for sixty years past it had had 'prayers, sermons and both sacraments in it.' Three benefactors had given £6 a year to a 'preaching minister,' and for that Mr. Hargrave (curate of Ribchester) preached there fortnightly in the afternoon and had 'a very great congregation'; Chester Dioc. Reg.

Neatiside Curr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 474. A rent-charge of £4. 4d. was given in 1657 for a preaching minister; £30 was given in 1673 and £50 in 1701 and later.

Smith, Longridge, 60. The later grantees were in 1743-5 and 1756.

They probably gave money to meet the grants from the Bounty. Sir Henry Houghton presented Richard Dixon in 1730.

Smith, op. cit. 59. Since the trustees acquired the patronage the vicars have been Halmeian Exhibitions of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The two tiers of windows were retained, though the windows themselves were modernized. A description of the church in 1870 is given in A. Hewitson's Our Country Churches, 93-9.

From 1730 baptisms at 'Longridge Chapel' are recorded in the Ribchester registers; in 1709 there was a burial at Longridge; Smith, Ribchester, 198, 202.

London Gaz. 8 Feb.

The list is taken from papers at the Diocesan Registry, Chester, with additions from Smith's Longridge, 61-73, where notices of the incumbents are given.

The curates have been styled vicars since 1866; Lanc. Gaz. 10 July.

His nephew, Canon Parkinson of Manchester, wrote of him: 'His income from this living rose during the time of his incumbency from about £40 a year to £140, where it stopped. The popular
For the Presbyterians Timothy Smith's house was licensed in 1672, but no permanent congregation seems to have resulted. About 1747 there was a Quakers' meeting-place near Longridge Chapel.

The Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Michael, Alston Lane, serves a mission which can be traced back to about 1700. It was refounded in 1761, and the old church was built in 1765. This was replaced by the present one in 1857.

Sir Walter Vavasour, S. J., served there at the beginning of the 18th century; Gil-low, Haydock P. 63. At that time there was also a domestic chapel at Hothersall. Sir Walter registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717, being described as 'of Alston'; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 316. He was 'a reputed priest'; Smith, Ribchester, 63. A baptism by him in 1705 is recorded in the parish church register; ibid. 197. He was buried at Stidd, 1740; ibid. 203.

Smith, Longridge, 77; a list of priests in charge is given.
THE HUNDRED OF AMOUNDERNESS

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

PRESTON BISPHAM
KIRKHAM ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE
LYTHAM GARSTANG
POULTON-LE-FYLDE

The whole of the above parishes are contained within the hundred or wapentake of Amounderness,\(^1\) which includes in addition the townships of Alston with Hothersall in Ribchester, Forton and Cleveley in Cockermoor, and Fulwood, Myerscough, Bleasdale, Preesall and Stalmine in Lancaster.\(^2\) A very large part of the area is the level district on the western side known as The Fylde, once ‘the Wheatfield of Amounderness’;\(^3\) the eastern part is more hilly and Fairsnape Fell in Bleasdale attains a height of 1,674 ft. above the sea. The Ribble forms the southern boundary; the next important stream is the Wyre, which is joined by the Brock, watering the centre of the hundred, and flowing west and then north to enter the sea by the Wyre estuary. Leland writing about 1535 says that the hundred had formerly been full of wood, the moors being ‘replenished with high fir trees,’ but he found the seaward portion ‘sore destitute of wood.’\(^4\)

1 The hundred was defined probably soon after the Conquest. The name has many spellings: Agemundrenes, Dom. Bk.; Almunderness, 1177; Agmundernes, 1212; Augmonderness, 1226; Aumundernes, 1242; Amounderness, 1244; Aumonderness, Aumunderneys, 1297; Andreness, 1535.

2 A pleading in 1300 turned upon the spelling of the word. The plaintiff claimed an acre in Preston in ‘Anderness’; the defendants replied that Preston was within a certain liberty called Aumundernesse and not Anderness; De Banco R. 134, m. 69.

3 Camden gives Andreness as the local pronunciation in his time. Leland spells it Aunderness.

4 Agmund was a monk of Croyland, and Hagemund occurs locally as a personal name; Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, passim.

5 For convenience the accounts of Fulwood, Myerscough and Bleasdale have been added to Preston, and those of Preesall and Stalmine to Kirkham.

6 For a convenient the accounts of Fulwood, Myerscough and Bleasdale were the principal parts of the forest of Amounderness; see Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), iii, 331.

7 Thornber, Blackpool, 125. Camden remarks: ‘This part yieldeth plenty of oats, but [is] not so apt to bear barley. However, it is full of fresh pastures, especially to the sea side, where it is partly champain ground’; Britannia (ed. Gibson), 753. Very little corn is now raised. The district has no definite boundary, ‘The Fylde’ being a popular term, but a line drawn from Freckleton to Cockermoor shows roughly the eastern limit.

8 Tis. v, 98.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

More than a century before the Conquest part of Amounderness was given by Athelstan to St. Peter's Church, York, but it does not seem to have been retained. The district was then more extensive than at present. In 1066 it was held by Earl Tostig, the younger brother of King Harold, slain at Stamford Bridge while taking part in the King of Norway's invasion. Preston was the head of the whole district, which was in 1086 surveyed as part of Yorkshire. It is not called a hundred or wapentake in Domesday Book, the name Amounderness being descriptive, like Lonsdale or Furness.

Since the Conquest the lordship has descended in the same way as the honour of Lancaster, except for a few years at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. John while Count of Mortain, between 1190 and 1193, gave to Theobald Walter the whole of Amounderness, with the vill of Preston, the forest, all demesne lands, services of knights and free tenants, &c., with all pleas of wapentake and forest, excepting only the pleas pertaining to the Crown. For this Theobald was to render the service of three knights' fees. The grant was confirmed or renewed by Richard I in 1194 and, though forfeited on John's accession in 1199, was restored in 1202, perhaps for life only. Very soon afterwards Amounderness was again in the possession of the Crown.

Suit to the three weeks' wapentake court was a usual condition of tenure of lands. The profits of the pleas were estimated at 20s. in 1297. The Court Rolls of 1324-5, which have been printed, show that the courts were usually held at Preston, but sometimes at Ashton, Garstang Church, Poulton and 'Yolrungegreve.' There are later rolls at the Record Office.

The bailiwick of the hundred was granted to the ancestor of the Singleton family, and descended regularly to Banastre and Balderston and

---

The charters (dated 930) are printed in Dugdale, Mon. vi, 1176; Birch, Cart. Sax. ii, 405. See also V.C.H. Lancs. i, 271; Lancs. and Ches. Antq. Soc. xviii, 110-11. Bishopham or Biscopham in the Fylde has been thought a token of the gift, which was 'of no small extent.'

The bounds in the charters referred to are thus given: From the sea by the Cockery up to its source, thence to the source (? called Duleshope, and thence by the Hodder and Ribble to the sea. Duleshope may be Wyresdale. The boundaries also in 1066 were similar, it appearing from Domesday Book that Amounderness then included all Ribchester, Chippingdale and Aighton (afterwards in Blackburnshire) and part of Cockermouth (afterwards in Lonsdale).

Cotton MSS., Titus B. xi, fol. 252. The witnesses included Stephen Ridell, 'my Chancellor,' and William de Wendeuall. The reference is due to Mr. J. H. Round.


Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 115, 120, 192. Theobald Walter died in 1205, and in the Pipe Rolls of 1205-6 and later the sheriff accounted for £29 10s. 4d. of the farm of Amounderness. £4 of the profits of the same wapentake and other profits of Theobald's estates; Farrer, op. cit. 206, 217, &c.

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 211, 213.


Little Singleton, which gave a surname to the family, was held by the serjeancy of the wapentake; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 55, 160. The date of the grant is unknown; see Farrer, op. cit. 34.

William son of Swain, 'then seneschal of Amounderness,' occurs in an early Lytham charter, now at Durham; i 24, 2 ae, 4 ae, Ebor. no. 57.

See the accounts of Broughton in Preston and Balderston.

The serjeancy of Amounderness, formerly William Banastre's, was in 1324-5 in the hands of William de Tatham and William Lawrence on account of the minority of the heir; Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 88, m. 6d. Agnes widow of Sir Thomas Banastre had a third part as dower in 1392; B.M. Add. Chart. 20511, 20522.

Richard Balderston died in 1456 holding Little Singleton by the office of providing ballifs for Amounderness and Blackburnshire; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63. There was a dispute as to the matter in 1462; ibid. ii, 71. See B.M. Add. Chart. 20511.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to the heirs of the last-named.\textsuperscript{18} On a division in 1564 it was assigned to the Earl of Derby.\textsuperscript{19} The duties of the office as held by William Banastre were thus described in 1523: \textquoteleft Making executions of mandates of the king's courts by writs and summonses and by summons of the king's exchequer by precept of the sheriff; also of judgements of the county court of Lancaster and the wapentake court of Amounderness; making summonses, attachments and distrains by precept of the sheriff or keepers of the king's lands, and executions of the sheriff's tourns.'\textsuperscript{20}

Complaints were made in 1334 as to the administration of Henry de Bickerstath, who held the office by grant from John Banastre and Nicholas his brother (grantees of Adam Banastre), paying them \pounds 20 a year. Henry was alleged to employ too many bailiffs in his circuit of the hundred, thus laying a needless burden on the tenants. It was stated that Alan de Singleton had performed his duties in person at his own charges. His son William did the same, taking nothing from the men of the wapentake except by their courtesy. His son Alan found it necessary to employ a bailiff, for many assarts had been made and men had multiplied. This system had continued, the number of officials gradually increasing. The acting bailiffs recouped the annual rent they paid to the Singletons by charges on the men of the wapentake for future, &c.\textsuperscript{21}

Several outlying members of the barony of Penwortham are found in this hundred. There are a few references to the hundred in the records\textsuperscript{22}; perhaps the most noteworthy is that, on the requisition of ship-money in 1640, it \textquoteleft would neither assess nor pay.'\textsuperscript{23}

The three weeks' wapentake court, which survived till recently, had jurisdiction in personal actions where the debt or damages did not amount to 40s. The chief officer was a steward, appointed by the Crown in right of the duchy.\textsuperscript{24}

About 1580 inquiry was made as to the fisheries of the county, particularly as to the destruction of salmon and their fry in the Ribble and Wyre. Sir Richard Shireburne and the other commissioners reported that they had \textquoteleft reformed \textquoteright unlawful engines and nets, and had viewed all the weirs, calls and gorses standing on the rivers named. They objected to two, viz. one called Bessowe call on the Ribble and another recently erected on the Wyre by William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe.\textsuperscript{25}

Amounderness gave name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Richmond in the diocese of York. Adam Dean of Amoundness occurs in the Pipe

\textsuperscript{18} Thomas Raddiffe of Winmarleigh died in 1521 holding a fourth part of Little Singleton by the serjeanty of being bailiff of the king's wapentake of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 3. Thomas Earl of Derby at the same time held a moity by the same service; ibid. v, no. 68. Alexander Osbaldeston was the other tenant, but no service was recorded in his case.

\textsuperscript{19} Pal. of Lanc. Pias R. 316, m. 10; Edward Earl of Derby was to be bailiff of Amounderness. Hence his grandson Ferdinando held the manor of Little Singleton in 1594 by that service; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 426 (Blackburnshire also is named). The office was held by James Earl of Derby in 1715; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 276, m. 52.

\textsuperscript{20} Lanes. Inq. and Extents, ii, 160.

\textsuperscript{21} Coram Rege R. 297, Rex, m. 21, 27.

\textsuperscript{22} For example, the appointment of keepers of the peace in 1323 and 1345; Cal. Pat. 1321-4, p. 382; 1343-5, p. 510.

\textsuperscript{23} Cal. S. P. Dom. 1640, p. 230.

\textsuperscript{24} Hardwick, Preston, 499. The steward in 1857 was the Duke of Hamilton, and his deputy was Edmund Robert Harris, the Preston benefactor.

\textsuperscript{25} Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 308.
AMOUNENNESS HUNDRED

Roll of 1177–8 as paying a mar for some breach of the forest laws; also in 1181–2 and later. He was dean of Kirkham in 1194. The deanery was smaller than it afterwards became, there being also a Dean of Lancaster, but it had attained its full jurisdiction before 1291, when it included the parishes of Kirkham, Preston, Ribchester, Chipping, Garstang, Cockerham, Lancaster, St. Michael’s, Poulton with Bispham) and Lytham. The names of several of the deans have been preserved.

26 Farrer, op. cit. 38.
27 Ibid. 47; he desired to secure the wardship of his nepos and the marriage of the mother.
28 Ibid. 52; he married his daughter, who w. f the king’s donation, to the son of Norman de Redmayne.
29 Cur. Reg. R. 2, m. 17 d.
31 John de Conisburgh was dean in 1292; Ass. 3, 408, m. 101 d.
John de Ascam was dean in 1334, when he was accused of extortion, demanding fees of 20l. for every 20 contained in a testament and 20d. for every 6l.; Coram Rege R. 297, Rex m. 22 d.
William Ballard was dean in 1346; Kuerde MSS. iv, K 18. He died of the plague in 1349, being succeeded by
Adam de Kirkham; Engl. Hist. Rev. v, 526.
Thomas Catterick, chaplain, was dean in 1388; Pal. Lanc. Docquet R. 1 (12 John of Gaunt).
Richard Cleveland occurs in 1504; Add. MS. 3111, no. 219, 233.
Richard Waring was dean in 1517; Hornby Chaj D.
Nicholas Lawrenson was dean in 1561; Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. no. 56.
Richard Parker, vicar of Chipping, was appointed a. in 1592 and again in 1598; Dansey, Hora Dec. Rur. ii, 374, 376.
The parish of Preston lies on the north bank of the Ribble, and has an area of 16,116 acres, including 207 1/2 acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 115,483, mostly within the borough of Preston. The surface is undulating, with a general rise towards the north and east.

The history of the parish is practically that of the town which has given its name to the whole. The old portion of the town occupies the centre of a table-land between two brooks which flow south-west into the Ribble,1 this navigable river completing the boundary on the south side. Along each side of the Ribble are level tracts of low-lying land, but just at the town the surface rises sharply from the river to the table-land named. To the west of the town was the marsh, while a moor extended itself along the northern boundary. The main street ran from east to west, being the continuation of the road from the south across Ribble Bridge, into which the entrance of the town came a road from Ribchester.

1 The northern brook, the position of which is marked by Moorbrook Street, fell into the Ribble at the division between Preston and Ashton. The southern one, named Swill Brook, formed the boundary between Preston and Fishwick.

2 For the ancient remains see Fishwick, Preston, 3-7, and the sections of the present work.

The street had a continuation down to the river side, but its main line turned to the north-west, and after passing out of the town divided, part forming the main road north and part going west to Kirkham. On the south side of the main street stood the parish church, while on the opposite side, further west, just at the turning was the most hall, with the market place behind it. These streets and buildings, though improved and renewed on a grander scale, have remained predominant features of the town.

The traces of early history are but scanty.2 From the Roman station at Walton-le-Dale on the south bank of the Ribble, the north road, crossing the river by a ford, passed through Preston,3 and as this place had good communication westward by water and stood in the centre of two level and fruitful districts—the Fylde to the north-west and Leyland to the south—it had probably some importance from an early time, and may well have been part of 'the land by Ribble,' granted to St. Wilfrid for the endowment of his monastery at Ripon about 670.4 On the other hand it was obviously exposed to the incursions of the Norse pirates.

Preston was at that time within the kingdom of Northumbria and diocese of York, and at the Conquest was fiscally still part of the county of York. It was in 1066 the head of a fee or lordship comprising the whole district of Amounderness, held by Earl Tosti. Afterwards it was granted to Roger de Poitou,5 who probably created a borough there, on which the privileges of a guild merchant were conferred in 1179, the town being then in the king's hands. There is other evidence of its relative importance, and it had a market and fair.6 As a borough Preston sent two burgesses to some of the early Parliaments—from 1295 to 1331—but the burdensome duty fell into abeyance, not being resumed till 1529 and 1545.7 Even in 1601 the

1 The bridge at Walton, emphatically 'Ribble Bridge,' is supposed to be of post-Conquest erection.

2 See the account of the church.

3 P.C.H. Lancs. ii, 358a. The manors within the limits of the parish were assessed as 18 plough-lands in all.

4 See the account of the borough. The assizes appear to have been held there in 1226 and 1229; Cal. Pat. 1225-32, pp. 71, 284.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

early in the 14th century, for Kuerden has preserved certain regulations of a mayor's court held in June 1328, in which reference was made to an order decreed 'in the time of our last Guild Merchant.' It was agreed that the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses might 'set a guild merchant at every twenty years,' if necessary, the fees to 'go whole to the mayor at the renewing of the guild and refreshing of our town,' the object being the preservation of the guild, and therefore of the royal charter, by a regular purging of the roll and admission of new burgesses. The earliest roll extant is that of 1397, and in spite of the order quoted the Guilds were held at irregular intervals; from 1542, however, they have been celebrated every twenty years without a break, the latest being that of 1902. From 1562 the time of holding the festival has been the Monday after 29 August, the Decollation of St. John Baptist, patron of the guild. The roll of 1397 gives first the In Burgesses—those who are in the forenamed guild and whose fathers were in it; then the Foreign Burgess—knights and gentry of the county in many cases; and then the names of those whose fathers were not in the forenamed guild and therefore made fine. The entries afford information as to the trades practised in the town, for there are named chandler, cozeer, draper, fleshewer, glover, mason, mercer, miller, saddler, souter, spicer, tailor, webster and wright. At the back of the roll are names of women members, being widows or daughters of members.

The class of foreign burgesses was at first very small, but in the 17th century and later 'wholesale admissions of the neighbouring gentry and others seeking connexion with Preston as a matter of honour or social advantage . . . and the promotion of many Outburgesses of long standing to the class of In Burgess with its larger privileges,' made the number of non-resident burgesses larger than that of the townsmen enrolled, and 'it became necessary to check the process of appropriation of these franchises by non-residents and strangers.' An inferior class named Stallingers first appeared in the roll of 1562; they were permitted to live and trade in the town, but not admitted to be burgesses. The new borough created seventy years ago destroyed the political importance of the guild, but it remains in full vigour as a popular festival.

8 Call MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), xi, 443.
9 Coram Rege R. 254, m. 52. Adam de Burco and William the Marshal were among the townsmen whose goods were taken by the insurgents.
10 Preston was taken by the Scots in 1322 see F.C.H. Lancs. ii, 199. The extent of 1346, quoted later, mentions a house which had been burnt by them.
11 Assize R. 450, m. 22. Thomas Starkie, as burgess of Preston, was one of the bailiffs in order to prevent the execution of writs and caused disturbances; ibid. m. 82.
12 Preston, 53, 6d.; Ribbleton, 123, 6d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 121, 7d.; Elston, 85, 6d.; Fishwick, 81; Broughton, 260, 6d.; Heighton, 115; Barton, 245; Les and Ashton, each 111, 6d.; Each Lay Subh. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 54-72.
14 Ibid. 23. The townships paid thus.

Preston, £4 11s. 2d.; Ribbleton, £2 2s. 1d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 17s. 11d.; Elston, 8s. 6d.; Fishwick, 17s. 6d.; Broughton, £3 1s. 7d.; Heighton, £1 2s. 1d.; Barton, £1 18s. 2d.; Les, 15s. 2d.; Ashton, &c., 17s. 6d. In addition Myerscough paid £2 2s. 2d.
15 Leland (Inn. iv, 23) states that the Friars house was built on 'the soil of a gentleman named Preston,' and that several of his family were buried there, it also some of the Shireburnes and Daltons.
17 Ibid. 260, 524, citing Anct. Indictments, Lancs.
18 Kuerden MSS. iv, P 23; printed by Abram, Memorials of the Preston Guilds, 8.
19 It was ordered that 'all manner of burgages which is made burgages by court roll and out of the Guild Merchant, shall never be mayor nor bailiff nor serjeant, but only the burgage which the name be in the Guild Merchant last made before; for the king gives the freedom to the burgages which are in the Guild and to none other.'
20 Guilds are known to have been held in 1571, 1615, 1659 and 1903; it is believed to be a complete list for the period covered. The rolls of the three former and those of the guilds from 1442 to 1682 have been printed by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (vol. xi). The originals are preserved at Preston.
21 The sum of 500 has been lost, but there are notes of it in Kuerden MSS. iv, P 36.
22 The 1397 list is headed by Sir Richard de Heighton.
23 The fines are of various amounts, from 2s. up to 40s.
24 In 1562 it was ordered that widows should have and enjoy such liberties and freedoms during their widowhood as their husbands in lifetime had and enjoyed by reason of their burgage-ship.}
25 Abram in Introduction to Guild R.
The officers of the Guild were the mayor, who was also mayor of the borough, stewards and aldermen. The following is a list of mayors: 1328, Aubrey son of Robert; 1397, William de Ergheum (Arkholme); 1415, Henry Johnson; 1459, Robert Highton; 1500, William Marshall; 1542, Thomas Tipping; 1562, Thomas Wall; 1582, George Walton; 1602, Henry Catterall; 1622, William Preston; 1642, Edmund Werden; 1662, James Hodgkinson; 1682, Roger Susett; 1712, Josias Gregson; 1732, Edmund Asheton; 1742, Henry Farington; 1762, Robert Parker; 1778, Richard Atherton; 1802 and 1822, Nicholas Grimshaw; 1842, Samuel Horrocks; 1862, Robert Townsley Parker; 1882, Edmund Birley; 1902, the Earl of Derby. The meetings sometimes lasted a fortnight.

To return to this digression, we find that in the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster (1351–61) the courts of the duchy were held at Preston,35 and once at least the parish church served as a church-house. Usually they seem to have been held at Lancaster, but in time of pestilence were transferred to Preston.36

An inquiry as to the obstructions to the passage of vessels up the Ribble was ordered in 1539.37 A matter of this kind may have contributed to the decline evident in the importance of the town in the 15th century. The burgesses were fewer in number in 1459 than in 1415. The old freemen, sons of fathers who had been in the guild, had dwindled down...to about ninety persons,38 though the foreman places still slightly increased to forty-five. The new in burgesses admitted in 1459 numbered ninety-three, the roll being thus doubled.39

In 1536, during the excitement of the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Earl of Derby made Preston his head quarters, but on 30 October was able to publish the king's proclamation and desire the gentlemen to go home.35 The Earl of Sussex was there in 1537 on a similar work for the pacification of the north; he thought there was not a scarcer country both for horse meat and man's meat in England.35 As to his mission, he expected to lead the people as 'obedient, faithful, and dreadful subjects' as any in England.35 Leland visited the place about that time, and writes thus: 'Half a mile beyond Darwen I passed over the great stone bridge of Ribble, having a v. great arches. From Ribble Bridge to Preston half a mile. Preston hath but one parish church. The market place of the town is fair. Ribble goeth round about a great piece of the ground about town, yet it toucheth not the town itself by space of almost half a mile. ... A mile without Preston I rode over Sawrock, a big brook, the which, rising in the hills a litt or iv. miles off on the right hand, not very far goeth into Ribble.'36

The laws and custom were hostile to the Reformation. Even at present, in spite of former penal laws and the vast changes effected by modern industries with their new populations, Preston remains a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. Various incidents recorded in the accounts of the church and the separate townships give evidence of the state of affairs in the time of Elizabeth, and a few more may be added to illustrate a matter of such importance. Thus the Guild of 1582 was marked by a complaint from the Preston aldermen against the principal burgesses, that George Walton had been taunting the mayor for promoting the celebration for his own gain, while he himself opposed it as 'tending to mere superstition, as may appear by the view of the ancient records of the said town concerning the keeping of the old guild merchant there,'24 tending to this effect that the guild should begin with procession and a mass of the Holy Ghost—now not tolerable—and divers other superstitious rites and ceremonies now abrogated.36 Wall had urged the mayor—but in vain—to execute the statute against unlawful games and plays, such as the keeping of common bowling alleys, unlawful playing at cards and dice. The mayor and his wife had been ordered by the ecclesiastical commission to receive the holy communion but had not done so. 36

Next year it was the Bishop of Chester who denounced it and two other places as having a people 'most obstinate and contemptuous' of the Elizabethan laws on religion; he desired the government 'to deal severely and roundly with them.'38

In the autumn of 1660 a priest named Robert Middleton, a Yorkshireman educated at the English College at Rome, was arrested near Preston by Sir Richard Houghton, and after being examined by and and Thomas Hesketh,39 was delivered to the mayor of Preston, who sent him to Lancaster Castle. On

35 Details of the celebrations down to 1822 may be seen in the work already cited, Abram's Memorials. It contains, for example, the minute account of the Guild of 1682 given by Dr. Kereden. The Guild sermons on this occasion, preached by Richard Wroe and Thomas Gipps, were afterwards printed. 36 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 127, 6c.

37 Amire R. 450, m. 8. There was probably no other public building in the town large enough for a court-house. 38 Final Conc. iii, 140; or this was in 1466. Lancaster retained a monopoly of the assizes and quarter sessions until a century ago, but in the 17th century; if no earlier, the Chancery Court of the duchy was held at Preston, which became a lawyers' town. 39 Final Conc. Rep. xxii, App. 346. 40 Preston Guild R. xxii. 41 L. and P. Hen. VIII, vii, 932, 947, 1312 (5). 42 Ibid. xii, 695. 43 Ibid. v, 97. Camden's notice of Preston some fifty years later is but brief: 'A great and (for those countries) a fair town, and well inhabited.' Britainia (ed. 1695), 752. Taylor, the Water Poet, Drayton, in Polyhymn., and 'Drunken Barnaby' have verses about it in the first part of the 17th century. 44 The articles and points agreed upon in 1500 and 1548 show that the guild was proclaimed on three preceding market days, and all burgesses were expected to attend on the first day, going in procession from the Maudlands through the town and bearing mass of the Holy Ghost in company with the mayor and aldermen. Afterwards the enrolling began, when the burgesses could be admitted to the franchise; Abram, Memorials. 45 Duchy of Lancaster. Pleas. Eliz. cxxvii, W 11. From these it appears further that Lancaster was the first to hold Wall's interference, empanelled a jury who sanctioned a right of way over certain of the complainant's land in the Newfield. About the same time Wall alleged that William Hodgkinson, lately bailiff, had, 'of a covetous humour, unjustly levied certain dues;' ibid. W 10. 46 Foley, Rec. S. J., v, 392, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxiii, 84. 47 Ibid. vii, 1367, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxvii, 83. 'The priest...had no letters nor any other thing of importance found upon him saving only a papist service book.' In reply to his examiners, 'being demanded whether he had said mass, christened children, married any person, or reconciled any to the Church of Rome he said he had done so and all other things concerning a priest, and saith that as he hath reconciled he doth reconcile them to the Church. Being required to declare whether he used in his reconciling or otherwise any persuasion that if the pope should invade the realm of England he would reconcile the people to the Church of Rome he said that he had done so and all other things concerning a priest and saith that such as he hath reconciled he doth reconcile them to the Church. Being required to declare whether he used in his reconciling or otherwise any persuasion that if the pope should invade the realm of England he would reconcile the people to the Church of Rome he said that he had done so and all other things concerning a priest and saith that such as he hath reconciled he doth reconcile them to the Church.'
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
PRESTON

the way, near Myerscough, 'they were overtaken by four horsemen and a man on foot, who demanded whether the prisoner was a priest and attempted to rescue him. A desperate affray ensued, in which the assailants were worsted and Greenlow, one of the horsemen, was taken prisoner. The party then returned to Preston, and Greenlow was examined. It turned out that he was a seminary priest, a Yorkshireman named Thurstan Hunt. In the end both the priests were condemned as traitors for their priesthood only, and were executed at Lancaster in the March following.**

At the Bishop of Chester's visitation in 1605, sixty-eight recusants were presented in Preston town, and nineteen others in the parish, some being described as arch-recusants. Argument was dealt with after the manner of the time: 'William Urmsston, gentleman, a great seducing Papist, seduced the people very much, and sometimes a crafty subtle lawyer. The churchwardens desire some course may be taken with him that they be not troubled with his subtle argument.' One William Ridley was 'supposed to have many masses said in his house since the death of the queen, whereunto many have been drawn.'

Somewhat later, in 1629 and subsequent years, the following recusants compounded by annual fines for the sequestration of two-thirds of their estates: In Preston—Henry Ashton, £3 6s. 8d.; Alexander Rigby, £2; James Walton, £6; Grace Wilkinson, £3. In Broughton—Hugh Crook, William Singleton and George Wilkinson, £2 each. In Ribbleton—John Farington, £6 13s. 4d. In Grimsgarth—William Hoghton, £10. The following compounded for arrears only, having been induced to conform: Henry Sudell of Preston and Henry Grayson of Fulwood. Richard Hurst, a yeoman of the district, probably of Broughton, was to be arrested for recusancy by order of the Bishop of Chester. The violence of the officers provoked a fight, and one of them afterwards died. Hurst was charged with murder, and it is stated that the judge at the trial, Sir Henry Velvetor, 'informed the jury that the prisoner was a recusant and had resisted the bishop's authority; and told them that he must be found guilty of murder, as an example.' The jury returned this verdict, but Hurst on his way to execution was offered his life if he would take the oath of allegiance. As it contained anti-Catholic clauses it was refused, and was accordingly executed 29 August 1628.*

James I was entertained by the mayor and corporation during his progress from the north to London in 1617. Arriving at the cross on 15 August he was received by the mayor and corporation and presented with a bowl; after the recorder's speech the king went to a banquet in the Guildhall. A great festivity is recorded in 1630–1. The guild ordered book of the time states that 1,100 persons and upwards died within the town and parish of Preston from the plague, which began about 10 November 1630 and lasted a whole year.**

On the outbreak of the Civil War the people of the district in general espoused the king's side.* One of the powder magazines for the county had been established at Preston in 1639. Before the actual outbreak of war Lord Strange in June 1642 summoned a muster of the armed force of the county on the moor to the north of the town, and Preston itself was garrisoned by Royalists soon afterwards. Early in the following year Sir John Seaton led the Parliament's troops to attack it. They found it to be defended by a brick wall but made the assault with great courage on 9 February 1642–3, and after two hours' fighting captured the town. The mayor, Adam Mort, died of his wounds; he had threatened to burn the place, beginning with his own dwelling, rather than suffer it to fall into the power of the Parliament. Mr. Anderton of Clayton, the commandant of the garrison, was taken prisoner with several other local men of importance, and some were killed. Various guns and war stores were captured and divers were pillaged to a purpose.*

Rowworm, the famous engineer, afterwards re-fortified the position. Five weeks later, 20 March, Lord Derby having learnt that the place was weak because troops had been drawn away to resist him at Lancaster, bribed to Preston and recaptured it for the king. The mayor, Edmund Werden, was in charge of the town, and refused to surrender it; but assails were made at three points by Captains Chismall, Radcliffe and Rawstone, and after an hour's struggle the place was taken. There was no general plunder, but Lord Derby 'gave command that the houses of those who had betrayed the town before should be responsible

he doth not answer, for he doubteth of it. And being demanded whether he taketh the queen's majesty to be lawful Queen of England, he saith "In temporal matters," and that he hath done and will pray that God would make her majesty a Catholic. And being likewise demanded whether he majesty ought to be Queen of England, the pope's excommunication notwithstanding, to that he saith he will not answer, nor any more questions."


The cause of the beheading of both friars was, it is stated, first, the matter of the two mentioned, and George Haydock of Cot-

tum, was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1836; Pollen, *Acta of Martyrs*, 379-82.


** Baines, *Lancs.* xxiv, 175, 466. To the first class of com-

pounders should be added Thomas Richardson of Myerscough, £1 10s.


The Protestation of 1644, which affords a list of the inhabitants of the parish, is remarkable as showing that a large number refused to assent. The names are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 425-31.


* Lord Strange, Lord Molyneux and many of the gentry were present, the whole assembly being estimated to number several hundreds. About two-thirds were in favour of the Parliament; ibid.; Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.), 14, 23.

* Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.), 66.

* Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.), 23. The troops had crossed by Ribble Bridge, and the main body attacked from the east side; but a small force went round to the house of correction and entered by Friar- gate Ears. This writer states that the town was captured on the morning of 8 Feb., but the more detailed account in *Civil War Tracts* (p. 74) says it was the following day.

John Tyldesley of Deane also has given a description of the event; he adds: 'So soon as matters were settled we sang praises to God in the streets,' and 'the sun brake forth and shined brighten and ho, in the time of the exercise, as if it had been midsummer;' ibid., 73.

For the importance of the capture see *Brooms, Civil War in Lancs.* 63-5.

* Civil War Tracts, 75. For evidence of plundering by the Parliament's soldiers see Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 2849.

75
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to his majesty for their masters' treason, whose goods his lordship ordered to be seized and equally divided among the soldiers. 30

Prince Rupert was in the town on 23 June 1644, 31 and returned to it about a fortnight later, having been defeated at Marston Moor. He then retreated south to Chester, and from that time the Parliament had command of Preston. 28 The meetings of the Sequestration Committee were unsuccessful, and there was a Presbyterian classis with meetings of the Provincial assembly. 32 The post stages arranged at that time show that starting from London on Saturday morning a dispatch should reach Manchester on Wednesday night and Preston the next day at noon. 33

After a few years' rest the town had renewed experience of war, for in August 1648 the army of Scotch Covenanters under the Duke of Hamilton in their march southwards were intercepted by English Cavaliers under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Religious differences prevented the two bodies acting in harmony, and when Cromwell, hastening unexpectedly from Yorkshire, attacked them on 17 August they were overcome. The field of battle was to the east of the town, from Ribbleton Moor to the river. The duke's forces were partly to the north of the Ribble and partly to the south. Langdale's home covered their left flank and thus met the first onset of Cromwell's army. It was imagined that this was no more than Colonel Asheton and the Lancashire bands, and so the duke seems to have continued sending his infantry over the river southwards. The weakened force, after a hot fight of some four hours, was driven into Preston itself, where fighting was witnessed, and then scattered to north and south; many were slain, numerous prisoners were taken, and the ammunition also. 35 The duke was hotly pursued the next day and finally routed near Winwick. Just three years later, on 14 August 1651, Prince Charles, 'the King of Scots,' passed through Preston on his way south, riding through the streets on horseback so that he might be seen by the people. Lord Derby, having there assembled what force he could from the district, followed him to the overthrew at Worcester. 36

The people seem to have welcomed the Restoration, and the public proclamation of Charles II, on 11 May 1660, was made with the usual signs of popular approval. 37 William Cole, the vicar, preached a sermon on 24 May, the public thanksgiving day, and it was printed with a dedication to Sir George Booth, the leading Presbyterian Royalist. 38 By a singular decision of the House of Commons in 1661, 'all the inhabitants' of the borough were declared entitled to vote for the members of Parliament; and though it does not seem to have been acted upon till 1768, this democratic suffrage was the law till 1832. 39 The hearth tax return of 1663 40 shows that there were 727 hearths taxable in the town; Alexander Rigby had the largest dwelling, with fifteen hearths. 41 Ribbleton had twenty hearths taxed; the hall seems to have had six, but was divided into three tenements. Fishwick had twenty-five, four being the largest number to one house. Grimsargh with Broxholme had thirty-six, the principal houses being those of the two, quienes, each with five hearths. In town, hall and chambers of the houses had four hearths taxed. Burton had 102, all in small houses except the hall, which had twenty-two hearths, being the largest house in the parish. Broughton had eighty-two, of which twelve belonged to the 'Tower. Lea, Ashton and Cottam had forty-nine, thirty-two and twenty-seven respectively; all the houses were small, except Lea Hall, with thirteen hearths. 43 Fulwood had fifty-one; the largest house had seven hearths. A number of tradesmen's tokens were issued about 1666. 44

From several descriptions of the town about the end of the 17th century it seems to have been prosperous. Kuerden has left two descriptions of its state in 1680-90. Crossing the Ribble by the bridge at Walton he entered the town at the Bars. The Pattens' mansion stood on the right, 'a sumptuous house.' Proceeding along Church Street he passed the church and school on the left and 'many stately houses' on the right, on which side the 'most common' houses, and thambles. Opposite these last a footpath led down to the Penwortham ferry boat. Going past the cross, leaving Fishergate on the left, with its 'many good houses ... lately erected,' he went through Cheshpide and along Priargate, where were yet more 'good houses.' Passing through the Bars he came to the Moorgate and the common, noticing Alderman Wall's 'fair house' on the left. He then followed the causey

60 Civil War Treaties, 85-8; Stanley P. (Chet. Soc.), iii, p. 134.
61 Cal. S. P. Dom. 1644, p. 264. He is said to have seized the mayor, William Cottam, and the bailiffs and imprisoned them at Skipton. They were afterwards compensated by the corporation.
62 Ibid. 447.
63 Heywood, Diaries, i, 78.
64 The stages were: London to St. Albans, New Park, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, Preston; Cal. S. P. Dom 1644-5, p. 170.
65 Civil War Treaties, 257-68; Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters, iii. 111. The victor wrote that same evening: 'We advanced with the whole army, and the enemy being drawn out on a moor betwixt us and the town the armies on both sides engaged; and after a very sharp dispute, contrary to expectation, I was beneath some hill and pleased God to enable us to give them a defeat. . . . By this means the enemy was broken.' He wrote more fully three days later, describing how the Royalists were forced back into Preston, 'into which four troops of my own regiment first entered, and being well seconded by Colonel Harrison's regiment, charged the enemy in the town and cleared the streets.' The Duke of Hamilton and his staff swam the Ribble and so regained the main body of their foot.
66 Civil War Treaties, 288, 301; War in Lancashire (Chet. Soc.), II, 70, 71-4.
67 Preston Guardian Sketches, no. 344. The Royalist party was weak in the corporation, which was 'larged' in 1660 by the expulsion of Edmund Warden and seven others for disloyalty; while William Banastre (formerly expelled) was restored; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1670, p. 663. Even then there were complaints that the loyal party was too weak; ibid. 98, 97, 98.
68 Preston Guardian, 11 Mar. 1768. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library.

The town seems to have maintained the same loyal disposition, for when James II visited Chester in 1687 the corporation of Preston sent a deputation with an address; Courtauld's Diary (Camb. Soc.), 74.
69 Hardwick, Preston, 239 sq. In practice, the right was confined to all the male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age who had resided six months in the town and were untainted with pacifism or crime. Religious tests excluded Roman Catholics.
70 Fishwick, op. cit. 442-6.
71 Oxford English Dictionary (2nd Ed.), 457. In these towns, six were those of Jane Langton with twelve hearths, William Hodkinson and Joan Banastre eleven each, William Wilmasley and William Banastre ten each. There were three of nine, three of eight, four of seven, thirteen of six and the rest smaller.
72 Edmund Warden had six hearths; Cottam Hall had only four.
73 Lane, and Chas. Aitkin, Soc. v, 87-9.

76
over the moor to Fulwood and Cadley Moor; so he came to Broughton Tower and church and afterwards to St. Lawrence's Chapel and Barton Hall, and passed on to Goosnargh.64 Celia Fiennes was pleased with it: ' Preston (she says) stands on a hill and is a very good market town. Saturday is their market, which day I was there and saw it provided with all sorts of things: leather, corn, coals, butter, cheese, and fruit and garden things. There is a very spacious market place and pretty church and several good houses. The bustle of the business, especially in two or three of the great streets, were very handsome, better than in most country towns, and the streets spacious and well pitch'd.65 In 1709 it was thought 'a very pretty town with abundance of gentry in it; commonly called Proud Preston.'66 As a port it had declined.67

The religious conditions it is difficult to determine. The corporation was Tory and the vicars of the parish Whig. There were numerous Dissenters, but the relative importance of the Roman Catholics had not been reduced during the century, and was still further weakened by the church freeway.

The invasion of the Scottish Jacobites in that year penetrated as far south as Preston, and drew many adherents from the neighbourhood, but 'all Papists.'68 The army was placed under the command of a lawyer, Thomas Forster of Etherston, member of Parliament for Northumberland, and it arrived at Preston on 9–10 November some 1,700 strong.69 James III was proclaimed king in the market place.

On Saturday the 12th orders were given that the whole force was to advance to Manchester, but news being brought, greatly to their surprise, that General Wills was advancing from Wigan to attack them, they resolved to await him. Forster appears to have been badly advised; he refused to defend Ribble Bridge and the ford, so that the royal troops crossed the river without opposition and at once made a vigorous attack on the town.70 Some trenches and barricades had been formed, and the defenders repelled all the attacks, with successes. The town, suffering severely. Darkness put a stop to the fighting on Saturday, but next day Wills received a considerable accession of strength from General Carpenter, who came up from the east, and was thus able to surround the town. The Jacobites found that they must either cut their way through the king's forces or surrender, having but slight provision for a sustained defence. The following day accordingly they laid down their arms in the market place,71 and the king's troops took possession of the town; it is said that they plundered many of the houses. The prisoners were confined in the church for a month, and fed upon bread and water at the cost of the townspeople.72 Some were executed; in December four officers were shot73; the next month some local volunteers were hanged at Gallows Hill, close to the present Moor Park: Richard Shuttleworth of Preston, Roger Muncaster of Garstang, Thomas Cowpe of Walton-le-Dale, William Butler and William Arkwright; and in the following February

64 Local. Glean. Lanc. and Chor. i. 217. A more elaborate description by the same observer is quoted in Hardwick, Preston, giving the names of many of the streets and passages, the ferry and ford, and particulars of various buildings, including the 'ample, ancient and yet well beautified town or guild hall or toll booth,' in which was the council chamber.

The description in Ogilby's Britannia (1605) calls Preston 'a large and well frequented town, a city, governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve common councillors. Here are the chancery courts, and for the county.'

65 Through England on a Side Saddle, 155. She, too, was specially struck with the Patten mansion: 'All stone work, five windows in the front and high built according to the building eastern near London. The ascent to the house was fourteen or fifteen stone steps, large, and a handsome court with open iron palisades in the gate and on each side the whole breadth of the house, which discovered the gardens on each side of the house,' Patten House was pulled down in 1835; the gateway was re-erected at Howick House; Hardwick, op. cit. 420–1. The site is marked by Lord's Walk and Derby Street. There are said to have been four almshouses, with a gateway near the top of Monnt Street, at the door of the Priory-gate and St. John Street, and at the east end of the town; Hewison, Preston Cit. Loc. 156.

66 Edmund Calamy's Autobiography, quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 62. See H. & Q. (ser. vii), xxxii 218; viii, 214. The story is more generally told by witness deposed that he had known vessels and boats, some of 40 tons burden, sail up the Ribble as far as Preston Marsh, and sometimes even as far as Halms. Some of these vessels went to Bristol laden with lead; others took millstones to Ireland, and did 'often lie or ride' at a place called Old Millstone in Ashton; Fishwick, op. cit. 87.

67 In 1687, during a moment of liberty, Bishop Leybourne confirmed 1,113 at Preston and Turdeth and 1,099 at Ferryhill—Gillow, Bibl. Dist. of Engl. Cath. ii, 145.

The view of Preston was thus given to the Bishop of Chester in 1715: 'I beg leave to sequester your lordship that there are three townships and part of another in this parish, which lie three, four, and five miles from the church, and have no other convenient place of public worship; that by this unhappy situation they have been exposed to seductions and popery, which is too prevalent in these parts of your lordship's diocese, and are thereby an easier prey to the priests of that communion, we having no less than six of these growing evil' (Natinia Cens. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. This vicar secured three new churches—Grimmargh, Barton and St. George's. This last is a significant dedication.

In 1717 they were reported to the Bishop of Chester to be only 683 'Papists' in Preston, 'and in parish, no doubt very much higher than the true number. Fifty years later the numbers returned to him were: In Preston, 2,747, with a resident priest; in Broughton, chapelry, 313, with two priests; in Grimshaw, 117 in Barton, 131; Tram. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xviii, 218.

In 1643-45 the tithes census was taken, and the Preston return gives the families thus: in the town of Preston—Protestants 762, Papists 145, Dissenters 21 in Læk, Ashton, &c., Protestant 9, Papists 30; Ribbleton, Grimsmoth, Eskin, and Fishwick—58, 57; Broughton—41, 47; Barton—52, 19; Houghton—7, 18. No Dissenters are recorded outside the town; Visitations Returns.

Robert Patten, chaplain to Mr. Forster, was an eye-witness of the whole affair; he turned king's evidence and wrote a history of the rebellion, which passed through several editions. It appears to be the principal source of other accounts, and is quoted by M. P. Pemberton, Mr. Parry, and others. There are many allusions in the Smarti P. (Hist. MSS. Com.), iii, iii.

The inhabitants were quartered in the town retired before them.

Two plans of the operations give the earliest maps of the town. One of them, drawn on the spot by P. M., eqq., is given in Hewison, Preston, 253; the other in Fishwick's work, 64. They show the positions of the barricades across the chief streets and the disposition of the king's forces. Several houses in the outskirts are represented as in flames.

Patten gives the losses thus: On the king's side—killed, five officers and over 200 privates; wounded, sixteen officers, privates not recorded. On the Jacobite side—killed, two privates, wounded, twenty-five; prisoners, seven lords and 1,490 gentlemen, officers and privates, and two clergyman. There is a note of the same, in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. iv, App. iv, 170.

On the behaviour of the view of Preston, see J. & Q. (ser. vii), vii, 238; and the neighbouring gentry, see reports in Payne, Engl. Cath. Rec. 58-5, 97-9. A list of residents in the district who were attainted is given: Fishwick, op. cit. 435-6.


77
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Richard Chorley of Chorley and six others were executed in the same way.

Defoe in 1727 found Preston a fine and gay town, but inferior in population to Liverpool and Manchester. It was "full of attorneys, proctors and warriors", and indeed of "squires and gentlemen".

There was "a great deal of general company," but not so much "as was before the late bloody action with the Northern rebels; not that the battle hurt many of the immediate inhabitants, but the consequences of it so severely affected many families therewith that they still retain the remembrance of it." The earliest "prospect" of the town is dated 1728; it was drawn from the south side by S. and N. Buck. A printing press was at work as early as 1740. A verbal description of Preston in 1745 reads thus:

"This town is situated on a clean, delightful eminence, having handsome streets and variety of company, which the agreeableness of the place induces to board here, it being one of the prettiest retreats in England, and may for its beauty and largeness compare with most cities, and for the politeness of the inhabitants none can exceed. . . Here is a handsome church and a town hall where the corporation meet for business and the gentlemen and ladies for balls and assemblies. Here is likewise a spacious market place in the midst of which stands a fine obelisk; the streets are neatly paved, and the houses well built of brick and slates. This town being a great thoroughfare there are many good inns for the reception of travellers. . . This town has a pretty good trade for linen yarn, cloth, cotton, &c." It was in the winter of 1745 that the Prince Charles Edward led his army south through Preston in his attempt to win the crown of England. He arrived there on 27 November, the bells were rung, and a few joined them, including Francis Towneley, nephew of the squire of Towneley. The army left next day for Manchester. On its hasty retreat north the force regained Preston on 12 December and left for Lancaster the next morning, being closely followed by Oglesby's dragoons and the Duke of Richmond's regiment.

Pococke in 1750 thought the town subsisted 'chiefly by its being a great thoroughfare and by many families of middling fortune living in it'; hence, he says, "it is remarkable for old maids, because these families will not ally with tradesmen and have not sufficient fortunes for gentlemen."

From that time the history of the parish has been peaceful, with the exception of election battles—notably that of 1768—and industrial disturbances. These latter conflicts appear to have been less dangerous here than in other parts of the county, but there was a threatening demonstration against power-looms in 1826. In 1797-8 the Royal Preston Volunteers were raised for the defence of the county, and a rifle corps also was formed. The modern volunteer movement received due support in the district, two corps being formed in 1859 and Preston is now, under the Territorial system, the head quarters of a squadron of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, a battery of the 2d West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and three companies of the 4th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Communications were improved by the turnpiking of the north road in 1751 and the erection of Penwortham Bridge in 1755. The Old Ribble Bridge was rebuilt in 1781 and in the following year a new town-hall was erected. Stage coaches began running to Wigan and Warrington about 1771, and to Liverpool in 1774. The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777, and from that time

73 James Drummond, William Black, Donald Macdonald, John Howard, Berry Kennedy and John Rowbottom.

74 Town Through Great Britain (ed. 1738), iii, 183.

75 The reproduction of it forms the frontispiece to Fishwick's Preston. In the same work (p. 417) is an old view of the market place, showing a large timbered building called before a smaller one adjoining it to the east. An obelisk or market cross stood in the square.

76 The large house had the initials J.A. and date 1629 carved over a doorway; the builder was John Jenkins, who by his will directed its completion, leaving it to his widow Anne and his daughters Grace and Elizabeth. Adam Mort, the mayor, killed in 1643, once occupied it. It was sold to the corporation in 1823. The smaller house had the inscription I. A. 1618, for James Archer. They were demolished in 1855, when a pamphlet was printed giving a full history of them; Hardwick, op. cit. 432.


78 Roy. Hist. of the Rebellion.

79 It was noticed that on his arrival at Preston Prince Charles, *who had hitherto marched on foot, mounted on horseback and immediately ran through the town, taking with him such as had been there in the year 1715,*

80 Travels through England (Camb. Soc.), i, 12.

81 This was the election in which the democratic franchise of 1661 first became effective. In 1741 the foreign burgesses were considered to be disqualified as voters, though resident; Abram, Memorial of the Guild, 88. In 1746 the Earl of Derby, in the Whig interest as opposition to the corporation, called a subscription to the franchise, and raised a popular disturbance, Roman Catholic chapels being wrecked and other damage done.

82 The Stanley family for a long time exercised a predominant influence in the elections, but the power of the manufacturers began to manifest itself before 1800. The last election before the Reform Act was a most exciting one, for on the Hon. E. G. Stanley seeking re-election on being placed in the militia in 1830 he was defeated by Henry Hunt the Radical by 7,530 to 3,932 votes. He was re-elected in 1832.

83 For some of the more important contests see Hardwick, op. cit. 330-43. Long accounts, in which the old poll books are reproduced and annotated, appeared in the Preston Guardian in 1878 and later.

84 Hardwick, op. cit. 375. There were notable riots and strikes in 1811, 1816 (4 weeks' strikes), 1842 (riot, five men mortally wounded), 1853 (eight deaths), 1867 (9 deaths), 1873; ibid. 415-22; Hewitson, Preston, 180-4.

85 Hardwick, op. cit. 256. Three volunteers joined the militia in 1804; ibid. 387. Details of their regulations and uniforms will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 418-19.

86 Hewitson, op. cit. 574-7.

87 Hardwick, op. cit. 87. Garstang Road was formed in 1817, replacing an old crooked lane. The highway known as Blackburn New Road was made in 1824 and a wooden toll-house over the Ribble was built for it at Lower Brockholes, replaced by a stone one in 1861.

88 Hardwick, op. cit. 459. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1750. This was the road from Preston to Liverpool, the river having been crossed by a ford. The first bridge fell down in 1756, and a new one was built after a fresh Act had been obtained.

89 Ibid. 458.

90 A view is given in Fishwick, Preston, 71. The older building fell down in 1780; Hewitson, op. cit. 357.

91 Ibid. 196. In Sept. 1831 seventy-two coaches ran in and out of Preston every Wednesday; Hardwick, op. cit. 369. A list of those running in 1835 is given in Raine's History, p. 549-50. The coaches ceased in 1842.

92 In that year a cotton-mill was built at Higher Lane, Hardwick, op. cit. 372. The practical founder of the industry, however, was John Horrocks. He was born at Edgeworth in 1766 of Quaker parentage, and died in 1831. The mill at Edgeworth is one of the few remaining examples of the early years of the cotton industry. In the old streets of Manchester's Chinatown (now a part of the new town), a number of the old cotton mill buildings have been preserved, and formed a pleasant little combination of the old and the new; see Muriel Yorke, The Story of Manchester, 287.
AMOUNDERNESS

HUNDRED

the place has grown in importance and population. A plan made in 1774 shows that the streets had remained almost unchanged for a century. The houses extended westward nearly as far as the present Deepdale Road and west along Fishergate to the site of the railway station. Northward the houses did not go beyond Lord Street, except that they extended a little further along Tithbarn Street and to the end of Friargate and Back Lane. There were also a few blocks of dwellings to the south of Church Street. The plan of 1824 shows a great increase in all directions, more especially on the south side, and also to the north-west of Fishergate as far as the Lancaster Canal, which had been constructed in 1798. The first railways were opened in 1838 and 1840.

Of the old townships Preston, Fishwick and Ashton have become urban in character and Fulwood is a residential suburb; the others still remain for the most part agricultural. The following figures show the way in which the agricultural land of the parish is at present utilized. In the whole there are but 446 acres of arable land, the great bulk, viz. 11,103 acres, being in permanent grass. There are 363 acres of woods and plantations. The details are thus given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable</th>
<th>Grass</th>
<th>Woods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ribbleton</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsargh</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>2,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockholes</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishwick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broughton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haighton</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lea</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>1,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the above may be added:

| Fulwood | 363 |
| Myerscough | 509 |

In consequence of changes in the boundaries in 1894, when the township of Preston was extended to coincide with the municipal borough, Fishwick

another at Spital Moss in 1796 and a third near Lark Hill in 1797. His business was so increased by 1804 that he was elected a member of Parliament for the borough. He died in London in 1804, and was buried at Penwortham.

Other early buildings in the vicinity of Horrocks. See Hardwick, op. cit. 366, 660.

Hewison, op. cit. 40. A larger map founded on this and the tithe map is inserted in the same writer's Preston Ct. Lay. Res. The field-names given show Cuckoo Pit Meadow near the present infirmary, Causeway Meadow west of it, and Platford Dales still further west. Cockpit Field was opposite the north end of Friargate, near St. Peter's. Avenham gave name to a number of fields on the south of the town. Grimshaw Street passes through the old Water Works, of which there was Great Alhin Hey. Winckley Square has replaced a Town End Field, but there were other fields with name on the east side of the town. Heygates was to the north of the railway station in Fishergate. Woodholme seems to have been in the marsh, at the extreme south-west. The common fields were chiefly on the north and west sides of the town.

Colley's Garden, to the north of Lord Street, was afterwards known as the Orchard. Open-air meetings were held there.

The following references to the mediaeval streets and districts of the town may be useful:

Ceddy widow of Adam de Grimshaw and Adam de Grimshaw of the parish of Preston. See Steiner and Margaret his wife in 1394-5 granted to lease to John de Knoll, tailor, and Maud his wife a burgage, together with lands in the Moor Field. Nether House, and a plot in St. John's Weald; the lessees were to build a timber house; Towneley MSS. 101, 103, 120, 200.

In 1363 William son of John de Walton granted a burgage in Kirkgate to Grimblad the Tailor; ibid. 1101, 1103. Roger de Blackburne held 1 messuage in the road to the rectory of Preston; Kuerden MSS. iii, 37.

The road may have been the Parsonweald occurring in the same set of deeds, which show that in 1373 Ellen de Moor had a burgage in Preston and a barn in Parsonweald, and that in 1408 William Winter the younger had a barn in Parsonweald next to his; ibid. James son of John Moor gave James Walton the elder and Ellen his wife (mother of the grantor) a burgage in the Kirkstile in 1441-2; ibid. A claim by Emma widow of Henry de Kirkstile shows that one Henry de Moor had land in Preston as early as 1311-12; De Banco R. 190, m. 95. Kirkstile is a frequently recurring surname; e.g. Annice R. 405, m. 4. Lambert Stodagh in 1428-9 granted to John Moor of Preston a grange in Freewield, &c., formerly the property of Sir Christopher Preston; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227.

The widow of Ralph Kalkipenne granted to Robert son of Hugh le Sposage land on Avenham in the town fields of Preston next to land of St. Wilfrid; ibid. Henry son of William Simson in 1349 released to Roger Walton a rodland in the field called Avenham between land of B. Wilfrid on either side; ibid. no. 1157.

The Grethill, where the town's windmill formerly stood, is named in a Houghton deed of 1577; Kuerden MSS. iv, 11.

Adam son of Adam de Wich in 1335 granted to Robert son of Walter de Preston and Maud his wife lands including 15 acres on Avenham and 1/2 acre at Heppergre; ibid. no. 1117. Adam son of Philip de Preston gave land on Inglethorpe, next land of the church, to Roger son of Hugh le Sposage; ibid. no. 1145.

Robert son of John de Blackburne and his son and heir of John Lussell had in 1327 clues called Rawmoors in Preston; ibid. no. 1111. John Lussell and Katherine his wife occur in a century earlier Grant in Council, iii, 443, which gives credence to Lussell, clerk, and Maud his wife, daughter of Thomas de Howke, who had land in the will and deeds of Preston in 1371; ibid. no. 1112.

Lands in Woodholme are mentioned frequently. Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston gave a burgage, &c., and land in Woodholme and Plattsdale to Richard de Ribbleton and Helen his wife; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. William son of Hugh de Preston gave land in Woodholme next to the rail of the Canal in 1320-1; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226. William de Wigan gave land in the same place to Roger de Preston in 1337; Towneley MS. C 8, 15 (Chet. Lib.), W 211.

Adam de Deepdale and Maud his wife sold land in 1344; Final Conv. ii, 14.

This plan, in the atlas accompanying Baines's Directory of 1825, is reproduced by Fishwick, op. cit.

In 1820 a tramroad was constructed connecting the terminus of this canal with that of the Leeds and Liverpool branch to 'Summit' west of Bridle. The tramroad was opened in 1825. The tram wagons ceased running in 1859; Hardwick, op. cit. 386, 480; Hewison, Preston, 198. The bridge is now used for foot passengers.

Hewison, op. cit. 199-207. The railway from Preston to Wigan was opened 31 Oct. 1838; this gave access to Liverpool, Manchester and the south. Three railways were opened in 1840— from Preston to Longridge (1 Mile), to Lancaster (15 June), and to Fleetwood (15 July). The line from Bolton to chorley was opened in 1841, but owing to difficulties in construction the connection to Earston was not ready till 1843, when Preston obtained another route to Manchester.

In 1846 the Fleetwood line opened branches to Lytham and to Blackpool, and the Longridge line was continued by a tunnel to Maudland. The new line to Blackpool was opened, also a short branch line to the quay by the Ribble. In 1849 the line to Ormskirk and Liverpool was completed, which branch to Southport was made in 1852. The West Lancashire Company's direct route to Southport was opened in Sept. 1852.

Statistics from Ch. of Agic. (1905).
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

ceased to be a township, and the areas of Ribbleton, Grimarsed and Brockholes, and Les, Ashton, Ingle and Cottom were reduced.

Something has been said of Preston as a port. Dr. Kuerden about 1682 found that a vessel of reasonable burden might be brought up the river to Preston by a knowing and well-skilled pilot. The Ribble, however, could only be traced by writers to the 18th century. A company was formed in 1806 to improve the navigation, and in 1838 was merged in the Ribble Navigation Company, in which Preston Corporation took shares. The bed of the river was deepened at Preston, the channel seawards was dredged and sea walls were built. A dock was made at Lytham in 1841, and in 1845, owing to the increase of trade, the corporation made a new quay near the border of Ashton. In 1853 additional powers were obtained for the reclamation of the re-washed land.

Though there was a considerable coasting trade, the navigation of the river continued unsatisfactory. The corporation purchased the company's undertaking in 1883, and began a comprehensive system of improvement, the river course having since been straightened below the town, and a large dock formed in Ashton was opened in 1892. A small change in the township boundaries followed the alteration of the stream. The channel is kept open by dredging and by a system of retaining walls to prevent silting. The port extends from Preston to Hounder and to Holgate. End on the south side of the Ribble and as far as the mouth on the north, and thence up to Blackpool.

The parish has not produced many men of distinction. In view of its present industrial position the first place may be given to Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor, who was born in the town of Preston in 1732. After following the trade of barber and wig-maker for thirty years or more, living part of the time at Bolton, he turned his attention to cotton-spinning machinery. He and his assistants are said to have set up a trial machine in a large house at Stonygate, Preston, but his first mill (1771) was built at Nottingham and his second near Wirksworth in Derbyshire. He purchased the manor of Cromford, was made a knight in 1785 and acted as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1786–7. He died in 1792.

The most distinguished of the natives of the place in the world of letters was the late Francis Thompson, a lyrical poet of great genius and splendid power of diction. He was the son of a doctor, and born in 1759. He was educated for the priesthood at Ushaw, but renounced that calling, desiring to devote himself to literature. He fell into destitution, but his talents were recognized and the later years of his life were fruitful. He died in November 1807; in 1910 a memorial tablet was placed on the house where he was born.

Lawrence Claxton or Clarkson, born at Preston in 1615, became a prominent sectary of the Commonwealth times both as Presbyterian, Baptist, 'Seeker,' and Magdalenian in turn. He published various tracts and died in 1667.

Edward Baynard, M.D., is thought to have been born at Preston in 1641. In 1719 he published a poem entitled Health. His daughter Anne was noted for her learning and piety.

Josiah Chorley, son of Henry Chorley of Preston, became the Presbyterian minister at Norwich, 1691, till his death, about 1719. He published a metrical index to the Bible.

Richard Shepherd, born at Kendal, settled at Preston, where he practised as a physician. He died in 1761, having bequeathed his library to the town, together with a sum for a librarian's salary and the purchase of fresh books. The library, which was to be strictly for works of reference, is now deposited in the Harris Free Library.

The erection of this building was due to the trustees of Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton, who was born at Preston in 1804 and died in 1877, he having given them power to establish an institution of public utility in Preston to perpetuate the memory of his father and family.

His father was the Rev. Robert Harris, incumbent of St. George's, Preston, from 1797 to 1862. In the Harris Library is preserved also the art collection bequeathed to the town by another native of it Richard Newsam, 1798–1883.

Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, who succeeded to the earldom of Derby in 1736, is stated to have been born at Preston in 1685; he served as mayor of the town in 1731. His descendant, the late earl, took the title of Lord Stanley of Preston on being raised to the peerage in 1886, and was guild mayor in 1902.

Arthur Devis, born at Preston about 1711, became a portrait painter, exhibiting at the Free Society of Artists, 1762–80. He died in 1787.

William Turner, son of a Nonconformist minister, was born at Preston in 1714, and himself became a minister at Wakefield. He contributed to Priestley's Theological Repository.

Edward Crane, born at Preston in 1721, was educated at Kendal. He became a Nonconformist minister at Norwich, but died young, in 1749.

80

97 Quoted by Hewitson, Preston, 214, from which work the text in the text have for the most part been taken. See also Hardwick, op. cit. 391-400.
89 He was the son of a doctor, and born in 1759. He was educated for the priesthood at Ushaw, but renounced that calling, desiring to devote himself to literature. He fell into destitution, but his talents were recognized and the later years of his life were fruitful. He died in November 1807; in 1910 a memorial tablet was placed on the house where he was born.

Lawrence Claxton or Clarkson, born at Preston in 1615, became a prominent sectary of the Commonwealth times both as Presbyterian, Baptist, 'Seeker,' and Magdalenian in turn. He published various tracts and died in 1667.

Edward Baynard, M.D., is thought to have been born at Preston in 1641. In 1719 he published a poem entitled Health. His daughter Anne was noted for her learning and piety.

Josiah Chorley, son of Henry Chorley of Preston, became the Presbyterian minister at Norwich, 1691, till his death, about 1719. He published a metrical index to the Bible.

Richard Shepherd, born at Kendal, settled at Preston, where he practised as a physician. He died in 1761, having bequeathed his library to the town, together with a sum for a librarian's salary and the purchase of fresh books. The library, which was to be strictly for works of reference, is now deposited in the Harris Free Library.

The erection of this building was due to the trustees of Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton, who was born at Preston in 1804 and died in 1877, he having given them power to establish an institution of public utility in Preston to perpetuate the memory of his father and family.

His father was the Rev. Robert Harris, incumbent of St. George's, Preston, from 1797 to 1862. In the Harris Library is preserved also the art collection bequeathed to the town by another native of it, Richard Newsam, 1798–1883.

Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, who succeeded to the earldom of Derby in 1736, is stated to have been born at Preston in 1685; he served as mayor of the town in 1731. His descendant, the late earl, took the title of Lord Stanley of Preston on being raised to the peerage in 1886, and was guild mayor in 1902.

Arthur Devis, born at Preston about 1711, became a portrait painter, exhibiting at the Free Society of Artists, 1762–80. He died in 1787.

William Turner, son of a Nonconformist minister, was born at Preston in 1714, and himself became a minister at Wakefield. He contributed to Priestley's Theological Repository.

Edward Crane, born at Preston in 1721, was educated at Kendal. He became a Nonconformist minister at Norwich, but died young, in 1749.
Preston Church c. 1829
(From a drawing by W. Westall, A.R.A., engraved by Edward Finden)

Preston Church c. 1796
(From a drawing by W. Orme)
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

Preston

William GregorySharrock, born at Preston in 1742, became a Benedictine monk. He was consecrated in 1781 as coadjutor to Bishop Walmesley, with the title of Bishop of Altenus, and in 1797 succeeded him as vicar apostolic of the western district, acting till his death in 1809.\(^1\)

Thomason Jackson, who took the surname of Calvert in 1819, was born at Preston in 1775. He became Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Norrisian Professor in the university, and Warden of Manchester. He died in 1840.\(^2\)

CharlesHardwick was born at Preston in 1817, being son of an innkeeper there. He acquired distinction as an antiquary, and his history of his native town, issued in 1857, has been frequently quoted in the present account. He died in 1889.\(^3\)

RobertCornthwaite, born in 1818, became (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Beverley in 1861, and on the division of the diocese in 1878 was appointed to the Leeds portion. He died in 1890.

William Dobson, born at Preston in 1820, and educated at the local grammar school, was editor of the Preston Chronicle, and wrote on local antiquities. He died in 1884.

George Gell, son of a Preston alderman, was born in the town in 1825, and after education at Ushaw became assistant priest at St. Augustine's, Preston, and from 1860 till his death in 1906 was stationed at Cloughton-on-Brock. He was a domestic prelate to Leo XIII. He was of antiquarian tastes, and published a life of St. Patrick and various essays.\(^4\)

John Samuel Raven, landscape painter, was son of the Rev. Thomas Raven, minister of Holy Trinity Church in Preston, and was born in the town in 1829. He was drowned at Harlech, while bathing, in 1857.\(^5\)

Some other worthies are noticed in the accounts of the various townships.

The church\(^6\) of ST. JOHN THE CHURCH DIVINE stands in the middle of the town, on the south side of Church Street, and is a handsome building in the style of the 14th century, erected in 1853-5. The former church which stood on the same site was a low 16th-century structure, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, with north and south aisles, and west tower, but before its demolition it had undergone many changes and alterations. In 1644-5 the decay of the building was such that a levy of £30, which had been previously ordered, but a great part of which had not been paid, was increased by an additional £20. Pews were erected in the 17th century, and a rough plan of the seating c. 1650, showing the pulpit in the middle of the nave on the south side, has been preserved.\(^7\) In 1671 the interior had 'become foule and uncomely,' and efforts were made to 'adorn and beautify' it, but the churchwardens were desired to get the work done 'as well and as cheap as they could.' In 1680 four pinnacles were ordered to be set upon the steeple and 'the weathercock to be placed handsomely in the middle,' and some time before 1682 a clock and chimes were placed in the tower. Towards the end of the 17th century Dr. Kuerden describes the building as 'spacious, well-built, or rather re-edificed,'\(^8\) but during the 18th century the church was allowed to fall into decay to such an extent\(^9\) till on 7 February 1770 the entire roof fell in, and in consequence the north and south walls had to be taken down and the nave rebuilt.\(^10\) In 1811 the tower, which had for some time been in an unsafe condition, was pulled down to the level of the roof, and in 1814 the masonry was left in that state till 1814, when it was rebuilt. The chancel was rebuilt by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton in 1817.\(^11\) An account of the building written in 1821\(^12\) describes the body or nave as containing three aisles, with the royal arms where the roof formerly stood. 'Two chapels exist, the Lea chapel and Wall's chapel. . . . The mayor has a grand throne erected on the right corner from the altar. . . . The galleries are supported by eight Gothic arches, the pillars of an octagon shape. The front gallery facing the altar contains a well-tuned organ. . . . The spiral pulpit and reading desk is finely constructed of solid oak and supported by four pillars.' A view of the church about 1845\(^13\) shows the walls of chancel, nave and aisles to have been embattled, with lean-to roofs to the aisles, those of the chancel and nave being hidden behind the parapets. The clearstory windows were square-headed and of three lights, but those in the aisles had segmental heads, and the chancel was lit with tall pointed windows of three lights, the mullions crossing in the heads. 'The tower was lofty and had an embattled parapet with clustered angle pinnacles.'

\(^1\) Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), iii, 131. He wrote some tracts.


\(^3\) Dict. Nat. Biog.

\(^4\) Ibid.

\(^5\) Liverpool Cath. Annual, 1907.


\(^7\) See T. C. Smith, Recs. of the Parish Church of Preston in Amounderness, 1892. The medieval innovation was St. Wilfrid. The rector of St. Wilfrid's, Preston, was defendant in 1324; De Banco R. 332, m. 149. The church was regularly called St. Wilfrid's, as may be seen by subnotes, but in the 16th century and later the name is found as Winifred.

\(^8\) The church was built at St. John the Divine is said to have been made at the end of the 16th century. There was in early times a St. John the Baptist's Church (poorly written), leading perhaps to lands held by the Knights Hospitallers; Cockernoland Charteri.

\(^9\) In Nov. 1769 the church was reported to be in imminent danger and the churchwardens were ordered to contract for its taking down and rebuilding. The nave roof fell in, however, before anything was done.

\(^10\) At a meeting held 9 Feb. 1770 the roof and all the pillars on the north side of the church were reported to have fallen down and the rubbish was ordered to be cleared away and a proper person obtained to inspect the present state of the church, which was ordered to be more or less on the old lines; the estimate of cost was £1,006.

\(^11\) Hardwick, Hist. of Preston, 403, where it is further stated that the spire was renovated in 1823.

\(^12\) Peter Whittle, Hist. of Preston, 55, quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 116.


\(^14\) Glynde's description, undated, but probably written about this time, is as follows: 'A large church originally of plain Perpendicular work, much modernised.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Showing fresh symptoms of decay in the middle of the 19th century, the whole of the building, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, was pulled down in 1853, and a new church erected on the old foundations.

The present building, which was finished in 1855, consists of chancel with south chapel, clerestoried nave with north and south aisles and west tower and spire, with north and south entrances in the angles between the tower and aisles. The building is a good example of modern Gothic and is built of Longridge stone. The church was reseated in 1867, and a new reredos was erected in 1871. In 1883 an organ chamber was built in the north side of the chancel and vestries added on the south side of the chapel. There are galleries over the north and south aisles at the west end.

All the mural tablets and brasses which were in the old church in 1835 have been preserved, but with the exception of the Bushell brass at the west end of the north aisle they are of little interest and of no antiquity. This brass, to the memory of Seth Bushell, a woolen draper who died in 1623, was discovered when the old building was pulled down, and is in two pieces, one bearing a figure of the brass, the other the inscription. Both plates fell into private hands and were not restored to the church till 1900, when they were fixed in their present position. The Houghton memorials in the quire comprise mural monuments to Sir Henry Houghton (d. 1768) and his first and third wives, Mary Boughton (d. February 1719-20) and Susannah Butterworth (d. 1772), and to Ann Boughton, his sister-in-law (d. 1715), who are all there interred, and there are tablets to the memory of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton (d. 1682), who is buried near Gosport, and Sir Henry de Hoghton (d. 1787), who is buried in the Bold chapel at Farnworth.

There is a ring of eight bells cast by T. Mears in 1814. The commissioners of Edward VI reported that there were four bells, besides one lent by Sir Richard Hoghton, kt. In 1711 an order was given to collect in the parish for a new set of eight bells, which were afterwards cast by Rudhall. The fourth bell of an older peal had been recast in 1696, the seventeenth in 1757.

The plate consists of a flagon and small paten of 1705, both inscribed 'The gift of the Right Hon. John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stittam, 1705'; a flagon and two large patens of 1708, all inscribed 'The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, widdow, of Preston, to the Church of Preston, 1708'; a flagon of 1719, purchased by order of the vestry, inscribed 'Preston Lancashire 1719' and round the bottom 'St. John the Evangelist, Parish of Preston'; a flagon of 1725 purchased by subscription, inscribed at the bottom 'Thos. Asley, Robert Walsham, churchwards, 1725'; and four chalices, two of 1729 and two of 1785, all without inscriptions. There is also a wine-strainer inscribed 'The Parish Church of Preston, 1819.'

The early registers have been lost or destroyed. Except for two pages dated 1603 the existing registers begin in October 1611, and from that date to the end of 1631 have been printed. In 1831 the following books were chained to the pillars of the tower archway: The Homilies, Bible, Foxe's Martyrs and Synopsis Papium.

The churchyard was enlarged in 1804. The oldest dated stone, of 1619, having become indecipherable has been replaced by an exact copy of the original. The old churchyard cross is named in a will dated 1551.

It is possible that a church at Adpows en Preston was one of those holy places deserted by the British clergy on the approach of the destroying English of Northumbria and absorbed and granted with lands by the Ribble and elsewhere to St. Wilfrid. Thought its existence may be implied in the reference to churches in Amounderness in Domesday Book, the first express record of it is that in the grant of Roger of Poitou to the abbey of Sene in 1094, by which it gave him the church of Preston with the title of his demesne and fishery, also 2 ovens of land and all the tithe of the

and partially rebuilt. It has a lofty west tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave, aisles and chancel. The tower and chancel are modern in imitation of Perpendicular work. The nave and aisles are enriched, the nave divided from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches rising from octagonal columns, the capitals of which are much encroached on by the side galleries. The clerestory windows are square-headed of three lights. Those of the aisles have chiefly draped arches and tracery of three lights. The chancel is tolerably large but rebuilt in poor style.

The interior, though spacious, is as usual crammed with galleries, and there are some fine monuments of Gothic fittings. The organ pretty good; Churches of Lanc. 38. Hardwick (Hist. of Preston, 462) 1879: 'The presence of the old church to architectural beauty or even character were so ambiguous that it was sometimes quoted in derision as an excellent specimen of a "joiners' Gothic."'

Plans and elevations of the old church as it existed in 1835 are given in Smith, op. cit. 238.

Designed by Edward Hugh Sheppard.

There was a rearrangement of seats in the quire in 1885.

The inscriptions are given in full in Smith, op. cit. 258-66, and in Fishwick, Churchyards, 139-185.

The figure was in the possession of Mr. T. Harrison Myers and the inscription in that of Mr. F. J. Holland, both of Preston. These monuments restored then were transferred to the church. The brass is illustrated in Thornely, Brasses of Lancs. and Ches. 273, in Smith, op. cit. 258, and Fishwick, op. cit. 130.

There is a small tablet inscribed, 'Sir Henry de Hoghton, bart., in his will expressed his desire that no person should be interred under any of the four stones which cover the remains of Dame Mary, his first lady, Miss Anna Boughton, her second, himself, and Dame Susanah, his last lady.'

The inscriptions in addition to the right and name of many are as follows:

(1) 'Venite exultemus Domino.' (2) 'June 4th, 1841, foundation laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart., by reverend and patron.' (3) 'June 4th, 54, George III, the king's birthday: Vivat Rex.' (4) 'June 4th, 1814, account received of the Treaty of Peace.' (5) 'The Rev. James Penny, vicar.' (6) 'The Rev. Wm. Towne, curate.' (7) 'June 4th, 1814.' (8) 'Rich. Newsham, esq., mayor, 1814.' (9) 'Jno. Ginger, Jno. Fallowfield.' (10) 'Grasmereheaden, H. Heston, Las. Middleton, Jno. Harrison, churchwardens.' (11) 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Resurgam.'

In 1602 Thomas Woodruff was admitted burgess on condition of ringing the bells to call the people to the summer season during his life 1 Preston Guild Bk. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 64. The ringing of these bells was maintained till recent times.

The list of church ornaments considered necessary in 1659 is printed by Smith, op. cit. 253. It includes two silver bowls with covers. In 1660 there were five pewter flagons to be used at the time of the sacrament.

In Smith's Preston Church, 83-224. In this work are also contained extracts from the records of the 'Four and Twenty Gentlemen' afterwards (1790) known as the Select Vestry who governed the parish. Lists of churchwards are also given.

T. C. Smith, op. cit. 265.

George Crooke desired to be buried 'in the south side of the churchyard, nigh unto the cross'; cited by Fishwick, Preston, 148.

Hist. Ch. of York (Rolls Ser.), 1, 25.


82.
Preston Parish Church from the South-east
whole parish. Together with Roger's other possessions the advowson reverted to the Crown in 1102. It was included in the grant of the hundred to Theobald Walter about 1191, but claimed by the Abbot of Sées. By a compromise made in 1196 the advowson was assigned to Theobald, but the rector was to pay 10 marks yearly to the Prior of Lancaster. After King John's accession the advowson reverted to the Crown, and as part of the honour of Lancaster descended to the earls and dukes.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster in 1316 had leave to appoint his own rector, but his purpose, whatever it may have been, does not seem to have been carried further: 141 and it was not till July 1400 that an appropriation was made by Henry IV in favour of the new collegiate church of St. Mary at Leicester, known as the college of Newark; a vicarage was to be endowed and a sum of money distributed annually to the poor. 142 After the confiscation of such colleges in 1546-8 the rectory remained in the Crown 143 until 1607, when it was sold to Sir Richard Hoghton, the advowson of the vicarage being included. His family was allowed to retain the advowson, sold the advowson of the vicarage in 1858 to Hull's Trustees, 144 the present patrons.

About 1222-6 the value of the rectory was estimated at 50 marks, 145 and in 1297 at double that sum, 146 this agreeing with the Valor of 1292. 147 Within thirty years, however, owing to the havock wrought by the Scottish invasions, the taxation was reduced to 35 marks. 148 The ninth of sheaves, &c., assessed in 1341, shows a recovery. 149 In 1527 the rectory was thought to be worth £2 2s. a year and the vicarage £20, 150 and this estimate is almost the same as that of the Valor of 1535 151; it appears, however, that the vicar had to pay the ancient 10 marks rent to the Abbot of Sées, who had taken the place of the Abbot of Sées. 152 After the sale of the rectory in 1607, a rent of £15 3s. 6d. had to be paid to the Crown by the lay rector, but in 1610 the value of the tithes was estimated as £209. 153 The vicarage about 1620 had an annual value of £66. 154 In 1650, on account of the 'distracted, troublesome times,' it was not worth so much, but the vicar, one of the leading Puritan divines, had £50 from the Committee of Plundered Ministers and another £50 from the duchy revenues, as one of the four itinerant preachers. The vicar in 1705 certified that the rectory was worth £103, but that the vicarage was nearly double, though part was precarious. 155 The income has greatly increased in modern times and is now returned as £802 net. 156

141 Foster, Lancs., Pip. R. 290.
142 This is an inference from the later history, but the matter is not clear, for Roger's grant, including Preston, was confirmed by John when Count of Mortain, i.e. before 1193; ibid. 398.
143 Ibid. 434-5. To justify Theobald Walter's claim Preston must have been included, for there were four churches not recorded by name.
144 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i, 6. The monks, described as tenants, retained the church of Poulton, but surrendered Preston. Each clerk presented to the church was to promise to pay the 10 marks annually.
145 From the list of rectors it will be seen that John presented in 1201 and 1202.
146 Cal. Pat. 1313-7, p. 512. He may have intended to bestow it on Whalley Abbey. In a later petition from the abbey to the Archbishop of York the abbey claimed that it had obtained the church, so far as a layman could give it, from Henry Earl of Lancaster, and pray for its appropriation to their house, undertaking to pay a vicar £30 a year. Whitaker, Whalley (ed. Nicholls), i, 168-9. The abbots' initial is printed as C.
147 To 1356 it was found that it would not be to the king's injury that the advowson of the church of Preston—including, it would seem, the whole rectory worth £100—should be appropriated to St. Mary's Collegiate Church at Leicester; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (and 24 Edw. IV), no. 3. The scheme was not carried through, as the Dukes of Lancaster continued to present to the church.
148 Cal. Pat. 1300-4, p. 341. The New College (or Newark) was founded in 1355; Cal. Papal Letters, iii, 285. The appropriation was in 1401 confirmed by Boniface IX; ibid. v, 411; vi, 110.
149 In 1530 the Dean and Chapter of the New College leases Blackburn Lady of Lancaster demised to Richard Hesketh for twenty-five years the patronage of Preston with its glebe and glebe land and the chapel of Broughton at a rent of £40 and 37s. Thomas Hesketh, brother and heir of Richard, afterwards demised it to Sir Alexander Oswald of Whalley at a rent of £2 2s. 6d. for the use of Thomas's son Robert; Towneley MS. DD, no. 231. Robert Hesketh in 1551 procured a fresh lease from the college for a term of forty years at the old rent of £40 and 37s. ibid. no. 384. Various disputes arising out of these and other grants are related in Smith, op. cit. 14-15.
149 Certain possessions of Newark College at Preston seem to have been granted with other church property to Richard Venables and others in 1443; Pat. Edw. VI, pt. ii. The rectory with the advowson was probably leased for short terms, judging from the changes from 1497 to Christopher Assington of Loston transferred to John Bold of North Meols the advowson of Preston; Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 225, m. 7; 227, m. 4. Thomas Anderson then granted the same to Henry Bold, who in 1556 transferred it to Richard Hoghton; De Hoghton D. Pat. 5 Jac. i, pt. iii. The rectory of Preston and the advowson of the vicarage were included in the Hoghton properties in 1616; Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 137, m. 7.
150 The De Hoghton D. show that Thomas Hoghton had in 1587 procured a lease of the rectory from the Crown. 151 Smith, op. cit. 6. It appears from a fine of 1727 that the rectory and advowson of Preston were in that year sold or mortgaged to William Shaw, jun., by Sir Henry Hoghton; Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 387, m. 144.
154 Ibid. 357; £12 6s. 8d. The pension payable to the Abbot of Sées is not mentioned.
155 A. R. Couteau, The Minimus (Rec. Com.), 37. The inquiry was made at Preston. The borough, which was excepted, was worth 7 marks and the rest of the parish 28

83
The following is a list of the incumbents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rectors</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>De 1197</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td>[Reason]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De 1259</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td>[Reason]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De 1325</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td>[Reason]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De 1352</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td>[Reason]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De 1366</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td>[Reason]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A papal dispensation to hold two additional benefices was given to William de Haverhill in 1245 (Cal. Papal Letters, i, 30), and a papal letter from Pope Clement V was issued in 1274 (ibid., 33). However, these letters do not appear in the printed sources. The list of rectors includes some names that are not clearly identified, but it is clear that the list is incomplete.

For the presentation of the information about the rectors of Preston, the sources are predominantly cartularies and indulgence records. The next step would be to consult other sources such as parish registers, wills, and indentures to fill in the gaps in the information.

The list of rectors is incomplete, and further research is needed to fill in the gaps. The information provided is mainly from the sources cited above, but other sources may be available that could provide additional information.

The list of rectors is not exhaustive, and further research is needed to fill in the gaps in the information. The information provided is mainly from the sources cited above, but other sources may be available that could provide additional information.
Vicars

1394. Richard Walton
17 Jan. 1418-19
26 Apr. 1421
6 Mar. 1451-2
9 Sept. 1454
14 Oct. 1452-1501
15 Oct. 1546
15 Oct. 1548-62
22 Oct. 1563
15 Sept. 1566
12 Sept. 1572
15 Sept. 1580

Richard Walton
John White
John York alias Legard
Thomas Tunstall
Robert Cowell
Sir Robert Singleton
Nicholas Bradshaw, LL.B.
Roger Chorley
Leonard Chorley
Nicholas Daniel, B.D.
Thomas Wall


He was rector in 1569, when he complained that various persons had broken their vows at Preston; De Banco R. 435, m. 168.

John de Charneles had canonsries at York and Lichfield, and dispensations for benefices, 1373, Cal. Pat. Roll, iii, 131 (1424), &c. He died in 1374; Le Neve, Fam. ii, 591.

Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 385. Ralph de Erpham (Arkeholme) was chancellor of John of Gaunt and became Bishop of Salisbury (1375) and Bath (1388). He had various canonicates; Cal. Papal Letters, iv, 167, 215, &c; Le Neve, Fam., ii, 600, i, 159, &c.

John de Yarburgh became canon of York, and in 1380 was vicar of Yarburgh; Cal. Pat. Roll, 1399-1402, p. 11.

An incident of his time may be recorded here. One John Robinson Atkinson of Balderton having killed Thomas Bonastre at Preston in May 1395, fled to the church for safety. Acknowledging his crime before the king's coroner he was, about a month later, allowed to go on his alms mission. He died in 1397 7 Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1,13, no. 50.

He resigned in order to allow the dean and canons to take possession; Cal. Papal Letters, vi, 110. The date is not given, but it must have been before 1406 and may have been in 1409.

Richard Walton was vicar of Preston in 1400 if a deed preserved by Kuerden is rightly dated; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 250, no. 373; i, fol. 263 (for, fol. 168) what seems to be the same deed bears the years 3 Hen. IV and 3 Hen. V. He was a burgess of Preston by hereditary right in 1415 Preston Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 7.

In an undated deed (c. 1410) Magota wife of William de Walton of Walton-le-Dale granted certain lands to her son Richard Walton, vicar of St. Wilfrid's, Preston; Kuerden MSS. iv, P. 118, no. 26.

Raines MSS. xi, 395.


One of this name was R. at Oxford 1571, and afterwards (1581) a barrister; Foster, Alumni. He seems to have become Recorder of Liverpool 1602-20; Peck, Mus. Rec. i, 173.

Nicholas Rapin Evan Daniel was vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1563-8, being deprived—for nonconformity, Canon Raines supposed; he was dean of Manchester and was there accused of un sound doctrine; Raines, Menuch, Fellowship (Chet. Soc.), 56-7. He compounded for his first-fruits at Preston 19 Nov. 1572. At Preston he preached twice every Sunday and holiday. He was a married man.

Act Bk. at Chester, 1572-1676, fol. 36. Compounded for first-fruits 30 Nov. 1560. An abstract of his will, dated 11 Aug. 1607, was proved by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 45. He was in 1591 described as "an old grave man of simple persuasion in divinity... one that in his youth hath used many things and now at last settled himself in the ministry"; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, pp. 401, 402.
In 1590 it was reported that the vicar, who was 'no preacher,' had 'by corruption' only 20 marks a year out of the vicarage revenues; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxvi, 47.

180. Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 21. He appears to have had two presentations, one in 1603 and another in 1609, from Henry Bold of North Meols; Smith, op. cit. 46. He compounded for fruited § 1692—3. He was also a rector of Winwick in the county of Lancashire.

181. Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 571 'preacher of the Word of God.' Parkin-son presented by virtue of a grant from Richard Houghton. John Parker was buried at Preston 16 Apr. 1621, the entry in the register describing him as 'a notable labourer in the Lord's vineyard.' An inventory of his goods (Smith, op. cit. 47) shows that he had a considerable library, his books being worth £14 10s.

182. Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 72. He was a king's preacher. Martin paid first-fruits 25 May 1621. He graduated at Oxford (M.A. 1611) and Cambridge. Foster, Alumni. He was deprived for simony in 1623. Some ten years later he made bitter complaint of his treatment, alleging that his wife and son had starved to death in the street; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1621—4, pp. 7, 11, 39. His character-sketch of his enemies, who were Puritans, is preserved from 1623 to 1660. Martin seems to have been regarded as of unseemly mind.

The institutions from this time have been compared with those recorded at the P.R.O. as printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes. 30th.

301. The history of the vicarage from 1623 to 1666 is obscure, the proceedings concerning Martin causing difficulty. The records of the Chester registry show that Alexander Bradley, B.A., was presented by the king, 'by lapsed,' on 21 June 1623, and John Inskip on 6 July following. The latter sought an institution, but does not appear to have obtained it; Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 736, 766, and at end of volume. Augustus Wildbore was presented by Richard Houghton, on 5 Mar. 1625—6, the vacancy being due to the deprivation of James Martin, last vicar; but on 1 Dec. following he was presented by the king, 'patron for this turn by reason of the 'outraying of the patron or by lapsed.' The first-fruits were paid 11 March, 1625—6, and entries relating to John Inskip, with an abstract of his will (1625), are printed by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 71.

Wildbore was educated at Sidley-Sussex Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1614, D.D. 1615). He was a king's preacher, and vicar of Garstang in 1621, of Preston in 1626, and of Lancaster in 1646. He was a Royalist and was expelled from his benefices by Parliament in 1643. He died in 1654. See the full account by Wildbore in Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 149—53.

183. Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 916, 1168. First-fruits paid 25 Nov. 1630. The king's nomination was said to be due to the outraving of the patron, lapse, or simony. James Starks was in 1636 admonished by the High Court, and probably for some nonconformity; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1635—6, p. 485. In 1639 he was promoted to the rectory of North Meols, Cheshire.

This noteworthy vicar of Preston was the son of Richard Ambrose, vicar of Ormskirk, where he was baptised in 1604. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxst., B.A. 1624, M.A. Camb. 1625; Foster, Alumni. Incumbent of Castleton, Derb., 1627—37; Clapham, 1637; king's preacher in Lancashire, 1631; was a zealous Presbyterian and member of the classics 1646, signing the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648; became vicar of Garstang in 1654 and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died in Jan. 1663—4. He published various religious works, including 'Shaking the Golden Tree,' 1668. See Dict. Nat. Biol.; Wood, Athenae; Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 154—176. Ambrose had still vicar of Preston in 1661, when he was in England from Sir Richard Houghton all the right in the vicarage; Sir Houghton D. During the period of the time (1655 on) William Brownesword was in charge of the parish but was not a stipled vicar; he was afterwards of Kendal. See articles by Rev. B. Nightingale in Preston Guardian, 2—10 Apr. 1920.

302. Plund. Mist. Actts. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 189. One of this name was educated at Oxford; B.A. 1669; and afterwards held various benefices: Canon of Lincoln 1683—1723; Foster, Alumni. Plund. Mist. Actts. ii, 216, 222. Educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A. 1640; Fishwick, Preston, 1685. In 1662 he was willing to conform to some extent, but was ejected from Preston or left it voluntarily. Next year, however, he accepted the vicarage of Dedham; Smith, op. cit. 59. He had previously held Kirby Lonsdale and Newcastle-under-Tyne.

303. Wildbore was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., 1606; Admissions (ed. Mayor), 1, 111; M.A. 1606. He is said to have acted afterwards as chaplain at Houghton Tower; Smith, op. cit. 60. His son George became Dean of Canterbury 1740 to 1728. He was educated at Oxford; M.A. 1654, D.D. 1673; Foster, Alumni. Some notice of this vicar has been given under Corpus Christi, Cambridge, in 1659. Conforming at the Restoration he was very tolerant of Dissenters, and became popular at Preston and Lancaster, where he was before 1682 till his death in 1684. His epistle describes him as devoted to the English Reformed Church, and labouring for the two Charitians in very difficult times; see his will is given; Wood, Athenae; Dict. Nat. Biol.

304. Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 158. Neither vicar nor curate is recorded in the visitation list of 1691, but James Bland, curate, was 'conformable' in 1691; Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. viii, App. iv, 230, Birch's will is printed in Smith, op. cit. 68.

He was not liked by some of the more influential of his parishioners, who complained that he did not reside and that he disregarded the Prayer Book. Bishop Stratford made inquiry and wrote to the mayor, showing that some of the charges were untrue and other matters would be reformed. In particular the vicar was willing to restore the daily prayers in the church; Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches., ii, 6, 9.

305. The Houghton family were Nonconformists, and from a letter among the De Houghton D. it appears that Sir Charles Houghton gave the nomination of Birch's successor to the mayor of Preston and others. It is not clear, however, that they selected Peplow, who was a Jacobite Whig, afterwards warden of Manchester 1718, and Bishop of Chester 1726, when he resigned Preston. Peplow is said to have owed these promotions to his courage in reading the prayers for King George at the time when the Jacobite army was actually in possession of Preston. He was also very energetic in celebrating Roman Catholics. See further in the account of Manchester Church. He died in 1752.

306. John Stanley was presented 13 Apr. 1726 by the king, but there does not seem to be any record that he was insti-tuted; he at once accepted a rectory at Liverpool; Smith, op. cit. 61—3, where his will is given; Wood, Athenae: Dict. Nat. Biol.

307. Son of Bishop Peplow, whom he succeeded also as warden of Manchester in 1738, see the account of the church there. He resigned Preston in 1743 on
The rectory, having been in the patronage of the kings or lords of the honour of Lancaster, was filled by a series of royal clerks or busy officials, most of whom probably never resided, discharging their priestly duties by curates. Hence it was an advantage to the church, and no doubt to the parish, when the rectory was appropriated to the New College at Leicester and a responsible vicar placed in the cure. In addition to the chapel at Broughton there seem to have been two or three or more in the parish,219 and for these and the chancies there was no doubt a competent staff of chaplains. A list of twelve clergy was collated about Aug. 1530,220 but the visitation list of 1548 names only the vicar, two chantry priests and three others; in 1562 there were still the vicar, his curate, the curate of Broughton and another.221 Nothing seems to be known of the first Elizabethan vicars, but from the character of the district the conformity with the religious legislation of the time was little more than nominal, and when a convicted Protestant was appointed in 1572 he was soon 'in great perplexity' and 'many ways threatened of his life for his well doing,' i.e. in particular because at Exeter he had 'taken the names of all such as would not receive the blessed communion,'222 and because he had captured a 'false priest at mass.'223 The curate or parish priest whom he found in charge, a married man of openly evil life,224 had winked at every abuse and insulted the vicar, causing the 'bells to be rung for souls' when the vicar was preaching and telling him to come down from the pulpit. The parish clerk was a 'popish boy,' who never appeared at church except to make such a noise on the organ on Sunday that no one could understand the singing. The communion was given from an old altar, and later the altar stones and 'idols' seats' were still in their places; even a 'great number of slabaster images' which had been taken down in accordance with the queen's commands had been carefully buried in the vicarage garden, but the vicar had found and destroyed them.

This incumbent stayed but a few years and his successor, who was 'no preacher,' hail tried many occupations before becoming a minister. His successors, and in particular John Paler, may have been those who influenced the Protestant population towards Puritanism, so that Vicar Martin seems to have been being collated to Tattershall in Lincolnshire. He died in 1781.

219 William Shaw presented by grant of Sir Henry Houghton. The new vicar was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1734; Foster, Alumnus. He was curate of St. George's, Preston. Being a Whig he had many enemies in the town, who asserted he had paid for the presentation. He died at the Bull's Head, Manchester, 4 Aug. 1782. His son became vicar of Ormskirk.

220 Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1760; Foster, Alumnus. Vicar of Kirkham, 1771, king's preacher 1790,Canon 1819. Left Preston in 1809, but retained Kirkham till his death in 1812. He published Lectures on the Creed of Pius IV and some anti-Popery tracts. See Fulwark, Kirkham (Chet. Soc.), 84-5.

221 Educated at Oxford; M.A. 1784; Rector of Chipping (q.e.) 1807-16.

222 Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1818. A monument to him was erected in the church by public subscription.

223 Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1830; Indian chaplain 1831, vicar of Dunford 1834, hon. canon of Manchester 1852. He was also a county magistrate. There is a monument to him in the church.

224 Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1861; incumbent of Shaw 1875, hon. canon of Manchester 1890, rector of Velveton 1900.

225 Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A. 1877; vicar of St. Barnabas, Holbeck, 1883, of Barnsley north Bolton 1885, rector of Manchester 1898. As at Preston and Barrow and Barrowden, about 1680, speaks of a foot passage through the churchyard southward by the public school and ancient place called Chapel of Avenham, over the Swillbrook; &c. Hardwick, Preston, 210. Nothing else seems known of this chapel. A John 'de Capella' occurs c. 1540; Cockerand, Chars., 1. 217. A lease of the rectory made in 1545 (quoted in a petition of 1572) speaks of 'the glebe and demesne lands belonging to the said church and rectory together with the churches of Broughton, Ribbleton, Ashton, and Leigh, with the glebe therein, to William Preston,' &c.; but there has probably been some mistake in quoting; Duchy of Lancaster, Pleas, Elr., xel, F 15.

226 '13th, 17th, 18th, and so on, derive a subsidy book in the Record Office.' The names given in the date as between 1527 and 1553. In the same work (p. 12) is given a list of seven names, dated 1525, from the 'Chapter House Book, B 2/15 (K.O.):' this is incomplete, as it does not contain Thomas Rostock's name.

227 Visitation lists at Chester. It appears that another priest (not named) was in 1548 paid by the corporation in accordance with a lease ending in 1569. This priest, whose name occurs in the list of 1545, was still ministering in 1564, though 'somewhat addicted to the house and insufficient.' R. C. Lankershaw, Cheshire. Charters, Chet. Soc., 205. He does not occur in 1562.

228 Another appears that the old chantry priest and schoolmaster (not named in 1562) continued to minister; he was reported to be 'an unlearned priest,' and was under surveillance by the authorities; Coll. S. P. Dom. Add. 1547-61, p. 523.

229 In the Conisbrough Court Records at Chester, a certificate was sent to the vicar of Preston c. 1574 stating that Arthur Houghton of Broughton had received the 'boly communion at Easter last in the church of Gooaserguard according to the laws of this our English Church.'

230 The vicar's letter and his curate's reply are printed in Smith, op. cit. 42-4. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the judge and jury could be forced to convict the priest and others.

231 His name, William Wall, does not seem to occur in the lists of pre-Reformation clergy. William Wall, clerk, was the son of Rev. W. and Rev. A. Thomas son of William Wall, clerk, deceased, at that of 1602; Preston Guild Rolls, R. 32, 49.

232 The curate in his reply admitted some of the serious faults alleged, but said he had not taken bribes from recusants to conceal their not coming to church, &c. He had had a dispute with the vicar about the burial of unchristian children; it had never been the custom to bury them in the churchyard. The custom of the Rogation Days is mentioned: 'During the three days before Ascension Day he (the curate) went to the cross in the town and called the people to pray to God to prosper the fruits of the earth as is appointed by the book.'

233 The singers would have 'no Genesis psalm' before the sermon. The clerk in reply admitted 'that he being one who can sing and play on the organs and the teacher of children, did never sing a psalm before the sermon, but he had 'no book of psalms.'

From what is said in the text it is clear that the organs were in use after the death. The next was erected in 1803 in the west gallery; Smith, op. cit. 257. The heaviest of them, named in the deed of stewardship, was called Lord of Lea, in 1850, for a pair of organs, &c., may be mentioned here; Knox, Life of Card. Allen, 85.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Driven out by this party, 224 in 1637 Lancashire was reported to Archbishop Laud as an extremely Puritan county; at Preston and Manchester they called the surplice 'the rags of Rome,' and suffered no organs in the churches. At the formation of the National clergyman class in 1646 three Preston aldermen became members of it. 225

There is evidence of a somewhat higher type of churchmanship in the town after the Restoration, 226 and in the last century, under modern conditions, a great change has taken place in Preston, as elsewhere, by the provision of new churches and schools and a large staff of clergy, the new movement being due apparently to the Rev. R. C. Wilson, vicar from 1817 to 1839. 227

There were two endowed chantries in the parish church, those at the altars of the Rood or Crucifix of Jesus and St. Mary. The former is stated to have been founded by a Sir Richard Hoghton for the souls of his ancestors, and in 1547 John Shepherd was the chaplain, and celebrating accordingly. There was no plate belonging to it, and the endowment, producing £5 12. 8d. yearly, was derived from burgages, lands, rents, in Preston. Sir Roger Whalley is called the founder of the Crucifix chantry. 228 After the confiscation there were numerous disputes about the property. 229 The altar of St. Mary is mentioned in 1549. 230 The chantry threat was said to have been founded by Ellen widow of Henry Hoghton for a chaplain to celebrate continually for her soul and all Christian souls, and to keep a free grammar school. 231 This chantry can be traced back to 1430, and seems to have been due to contributions from various sources. 232 Nicholas Banister was the incumbent in 1547, and 'by report of the inhabitants' the ordinances of the foundation had been 'well kept and used.' There was no plate, and the

234 See the accounts of the vicars above. Evidence of Puritan feeling is given by the strict prohibition of trading on 'the Sabbath,' a surcharge of 4d. on wine sold, and 10d. on all other goods, in 1602. In 1616 the council ordered housekeepers to keep their street doors shut during the Lord's day, and prohibited all dances and festivals, and to prevent their children playing in the streets or sitting in the street doors on the Sabbath. Alc-houses were arrested. Preston, by-Preston, to close at 9 p.m.; Abram, Memorials of the Guilds, 36, 17.

235-8 Henry Banister bequeathed £600 'towards the maintenance and settling of a minister or ministers of God's Word, if (the trustee) should think fit,' to water the dry and barren places in the County of Lancaster, where there should be greatest want of a preaching ministry, directly to the people of the God of Glory.' With this and other sums land in Brockholes was purchased, and of the resulting rent-charge of £16 a moiety has since been paid to the vicar of Preston; End. Char. Rep. 1905, p. 742. The vicar now applies it to the payment of a deaconess and a Church Army worker.

226 Baines, Lanc. (ed. Harland), i, 228.
225 The account of Vicar Birch. The full clerical and layman's context of the vicar, the curate and the curate of Broughton. An additional church was built in 1716 at Grimsburn and another in 1723 at Preston.
227 T. C. Smith, op. cit. 78.
228 Raines, Chantry (Cheth Soc.), 202-4; Smith, op. cit. 213. It does not appear which of several Sir Richards founded this chantry; it may have been the founder of one at Ribchester in 1407.
229 In 1487 it was found that Alexander Hoghton and Elizabeth his wife had a chantry in Preston Church, John Troubat the scrivener having been appointed to maintain the fabric and supply book, vestments, &c.; Raines, loc. cit.
230 If this altar were at the end of the south aisle, where the Lee burial-place was, the crucifix was probably some special one, and not the chancel rood.
231 In 1495 and 1500 the mayor and burgesses, being patrons of the chantry of the Rood of Preston, demised a burgage in Fishergate and an acre of land for forty years, and again in 1502 to be paid to the priest who should say mass, according to the intent of Richard Whalley, founder of the same; Kuerden MSS. iv, F 121, no. 95, 96. In 1507 Thomas Whalley, chaplain, and another surrendered to the mayor and others certain lands for the use of the said augmentation of the altar, belonging to the altar before the holy crucifix within the parish church of St. Mary, in Preston, to continue and to pray specially for the soul of William Whalley, priest, late founder of the same; ibid. no. 91. 92.
232 The altar figure appears that Whalley's foundation was intended for an additional priest at the Rood altar. His benefaction did not lead to disputes with the Hoghtons. Thus in 1498 Sir Alexander Hoghton nominated William Galtar to celebrate, and in 1500 and 1507 the corporation named the same priest; ibid. iii, H 9; and in, F 121, no. 76, 79, 86. The agreement with the corporation was that William Galtar 'shall say mass aforesaid in the rood in Preston Kirk three days in a week, that is to say Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and he be disposed, and to pray for the souls of Richard Whalley and his wives (sic) and William Whalley priest his son,' &c.; and that he 'shall keep and maintain God's service to his soul, and the son of his; and be ready to say mass if the mayor require him'; ibid. iv, P 11. The charters are in Duchy of Lanc. Misc. 61, 134.
233 Richard Hoghton as seffice of Richard Whalley nominated James Tarleton to celebrate in the chantry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 751.
234 In 1527 the chantry before the crucifix was held by Thomas Bottock, who had been appointed about eleven years before; the Hoghton patronage is admitted; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 15. John Shepherd, named in the text, was the priest in 1535; False Excl. v, 363. The income was then given as £4 4s. 10d. clear.
235 An account of them is given by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 219-222 Forton, 'fewer than fifty.' The chantry lands see Pat. 5 Jas. 1, pt. xx, and 7 Jas. 1, pt. xxiv.
236 In that year Adam de Brockholes gave certain lands in Brockholes to William de Elston, charged with a rent of 6s. 8d. to continue for a hundred years, for the celebration of masses at the altar of B. Mary in the church of Preston for the soul of Adam and his kindred; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289.
237 See ibid. iv, F 105-7; Smith, op. cit. 210. Ellen was the wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, who died in 1479; she may have augmented an older foundation.

The altar was probably at the end of the north aisle, afterwards known as 'Wall's chapel.' In 1454 the封ees granted to Ellen Young certain property charged with a payment of 15s. 4d. a year to God and St. Mary, the Virgin of the church of St. Willibrord of Preston for the soul of John Young and the husband of his wife; Kuerden MSS. iv, 121. Again in 1460 John England of Preston pays the same charges (1s. in all) to the wardens (procuratoribus) of B. Mary the Virgin of the church of St. Willibrord of Preston for the soul of himself and Joan his consort; ibid. no. 73.
239 In 1470 Margaret widow of Sir Richard Whalley gave burgages on the east side of Fyrgate towards paying the priest before St. Mary's altar; ibid. no. 37.
240 Ralph Hoghton son of Margaret, in accordance with her intention, gave a charge of 12s. for the priest singing 'daily aforesaid our Lady,' the whole tene- ment to be so devoted after his wife's death; ibid. no. 94.

Another deed attributes the endowment in part to Richard Whalley, whose name appears as that of B. Mary's priests and 'to maintain the same daily (or at least thrice a week) before the image of the B. V. Mary at her altar in Preston Parish Church; Add. MS. 12106, no. 848.

The mayor, in defending a suit brought by Roger Levors, the chantry priest, about 1440 stated that this chantry had been founded by the corporation about 1440 for 'a priest continually to sing and pray for the souls of the said persons, and for the prosperity and welfare of the mayor and burgesses and other inhabitants of the town, within the church of Preston; Roger Levors, who purchased it to create a free school within the said town to teach the scholars there;' Smith, op. cit. 232 (from Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, l, N.D. l, 6). It appears that Levors' predecessor who was named George Haly, and had died in 1518. Roger Levors was in 1519 admitted to the pos- session of copyhold lands in Walsden-le-Dale belonging to this chantry; Kuerden MSS. iv, F 120, no. 53.

Again in 1470 the mayor and burgesses were returned as patrons of our Lady's chantry, of which Henry Coventry was chaplain, having held the post about four
endowment, derived from burgages and lands in Preston and Fishwick, was only £3 21. 3d. a year.241
A school can be traced back to the 14th century.242
In connexion with a chantry it threatened its existence,243 but it seems to have been preserved by the corporation and under their care it has developed to its present standing.248
The principal charities are those for education,240 medical241 and religious purposes;244 but there are in addition a considerable number of smaller benefactions for the benefit of the poor by gifts of money, food, clothing, apprentices' fees, and other ways. None of them appear to be intended for the whole parish; some are restricted to the borough of Preston, and others to particular townships or groups.
Catherine Pennington in 1871 left £1,000 for the benefit of poor women in the town and neighbourhood of Preston, to be distributed by the warden of Church of England parishes. The total income is £29 21. 5d., and it is distributed according to the founder's wish.245 Margaret Beccsall in 1872 left money to the New Jerusalem Church, one-seventh for poor members or the congregation; £7 91. 6d. is distributed accordingly among five to nine persons. William Edmundson in 1735 left £50 to buy bread for the prisoners at Lancaster and Preston Gaols.246 £50 6s. 8d. is given to assist prisoners discharged from Preston Gaol, usually by gifts of clothing or travelling expenses. Mary Cross in 1889 gave £600, now producing £17 14s. a year, for the poor of the borough; the income is distributed in small money doles. The benefits of the Harris Orphanage at Fulfwood are available for children whose parents reside within eight miles of Preston Town Hall. This includes the whole parish of Preston and large parts of the adjacent parishes.247
For the township of Preston several apprenticing charities have been absorbed into the grammar school endowments,248 but the combined gifts of Dorothy Conhey (1678)249 and John Dawson (1698) are now applicable in part for apprenticing and in part for medical relief, nursing, etc.250 Some gifts, amounting to £14 14s. 4d., have been combined with the mayor's dole.251 The almshouses have been pulled down,252 the bread money has ceased,253 and some

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

being for poor members or the congregation; £7 91. 6d. is distributed accordingly among five to nine persons. William Edmundson in 1735 left £50 to buy bread for the prisoners at Lancaster and Preston Gaols. £50 6s. 8d. is given to assist prisoners discharged from Preston Gaol, usually by gifts of clothing or travelling expenses. Mary Cross in 1889 gave £600, now producing £17 14s. a year, for the poor of the borough; the income is distributed in small money doles. The benefits of the Harris Orphanage at Fulfwood are available for children whose parents reside within eight miles of Preston Town Hall. This includes the whole parish of Preston and large parts of the adjacent parishes.

For the township of Preston several apprenticing charities have been absorbed into the grammar school endowments, but the combined gifts of Dorothy Conhey (1678) and John Dawson (1698) are now applicable in part for apprenticing and in part for medical relief, nursing, etc. Some gifts, amounting to £14 14s. 4d., have been combined with the mayor's dole. The almshouses have been pulled down, the bread money has ceased, and some

...
charities have been lost. There remain, however, a number of others, so that over £30 a year is given in money does, the gifts of bread having ceased.

The township of Barton has a poor's stock of unknown origin, represented by £78 5s. 8d. consols. The interest, 3½%, is divided between poor persons in the township. In 1904, there were only two, both imbeciles. Miss Mary Cross of Myerscough in 1889 gave £200 for the poor, and the income is divided as being unknown now.

William Daniel of Broughton in 1656 gave land there to trustees, charging it with 20s. for the maintenance of a grammar school in the township, or in default for the repair of the church and church bridges. His widow added £20, and the trustees were able to purchase the land for the poor. In 1734, after the payment of 20s. as directed, the rent was applicable to the purchase of white kersey for coats for the poor, for binding apprentices, buying Bibles or other books for the poor, and for money being had to widows, householders and dwellers in Broughton Row. The charity is still known as the Petticoat Charity, though for a long time only money has been given. The land now produces £17 a year gross; £1 is paid to the school, and the rent in sums from £1 to £4 among the aged poor of Broughton, being Protestants. The fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity, already described, is distributed in sums of money varying from 2s. 6d. to 25s. A small rent of 12s. 6d. from Almond's Croft has been lost, the place not being known now. Miss Damaris Dixon in 1835 bequeathed £1,000 for the benefit of Broughton, £1,000 for the benefit of the poor, and £50 for the repair of her grave in the churchyard there. The money for the poor, producing £50 a year, is given to the sick, partly in money, partly by paying doctors' bills.

The township of Grimsargh has a share in that fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity which is due to Preston. By custom a third of the Preston share is given, and the money, 26s. 8d. In 1903, is distributed as gifts of £10, to John Charnley in 1537 charged his land at Penwortham with various sums, including 20s. yearly for the poor of Grimsargh. In 1824 the land was owned by the representatives of one Henry Dawson, who died in 1824, and the money was distributed by the constable of the township to poor housekeepers. The payment was discontinued in 1881, no reason being assigned. A charge of £3 15s. a year for the use of the poor of Brookholes existed as early as 1650. The lands charged, known as the Byulton estate, were purchased by William Cross in 1808. The charge has been commuted and the capital is represented by £145 5s. 7d. consol, now yielding £3 2s. 6d. a year. This is allowed to accumulate, as there are no poor persons in the hamlet.

The townships of Elton and Ribbleton benefit equally by the charity founded by John Farington in 1670. He gave his tenement in Elton to bind children apprentices or to benefit the poor in other ways. As early as 1834 there were no cottagers in Elton, all the poor belonging to it residing elsewhere, and from two to eight persons sharing the interest.

At Ribbleton the rents of a number of poor persons were paid and other gifts. The income is £19 5s. 4d., but only a small part is used. The rent-charge, commuted, with accumulations was in 1869 invested in £307 consols, and the income, 'not being required in the township,' continued to accumulate; but in recent

These included £20 given by Seth Bushell, whose memorial brass has been mentioned, and other sums amounting to about £250, with rent-charges of 90s. All had been 'lost' before 1824. It is possible that they had been used to build the above-mentioned almshouses and to found 'Brown's Charity.' The bene"
AMOUND HUNDRED

PRESTON

Preston, Dom. Bk.; Preston, 1169; Preston, 1292.

Approached from the south, Preston, in spite of its factory chimneys, has a pleasing appearance, as across the broad stream of the Ribble, which forms the foreground, two well-planted public parks occupy the ascending bank at the other side. The town hall, which has a lofty clock-tower, is about a half mile north of the river, and from it the principal thoroughfare of the town, the wide street called Fishergate, goes west to the railway station, and then turning to the south-west descends to the riverside, and bending south, along the Ribble reaches Preston from Preston Bridge. The continuation of Fishergate east from the north hall is called Church Street; the parish church standing on its south side; after a short time it divides into three main branches— to the south-east and south at Stanley Street and London Road, crossing Firthwick to reach Ribble Bridge, the main road southward; to the east, as Ribbleton Lane, to Ribchester; and to the north as Deepdale Road, in which stands the Infirmary. East from Stanley Street begins New Hall Lane, which goes past the cemetery and is continued as the Blackburn Road. On the north side of the town hall is the open market place, around which may be seen the Harris Free Library, the new sessions house, completed in 1903, and the post-office, opened in the same year. An obelisk in the square commemorates the local men who fell in the Boer War. From this square Friargate leads north-west for about a quarter of a mile, where it divides; Moor Lane leads north, past Moor Park and then across Fullwood to Garstang and Lancaster, while the Fylde road goes west to Kirkham. From Fishergate Lune Street goes north to Friargate, and from Church Street Lancaster Road and North Road run north to join Moor Lane. On the south side of Fishergate Chapel Street, passing Winckley Square, goes down to the two parks by the Ribble, already mentioned, Avenham Park and Miller Park. In Winckley Square there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, erected in 1852, and in Miller Park one of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, 1873. In Avenham Park are two of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. Cross Street, in which is the grammar school, begins on the east side of Winckley Square; while lower down Avenham Lane, an old thoroughfare, leads circuitously from the park, by Stonygate, to the parish church.

The whole township, which has an area of 3,127 acres, is covered with a network of streets of dwellings-houses and shops, among which rise the numerous great cotton-spinning factories and other works which produce the town's wealth. There was a population of 101,297 in 1901.

The different railways had formerly separate termini, but now all are made to meet at the large station in Fishergate. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland is formed of the Wigan and Preston line opened in 1836, the Preston and Lancaster Railway opened in 1845. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's system has amalgamated the lines joining Preston with Blackburn, Bolton, Liverpool and Southport. The two companies together hold the Wyre Railway and the Preston and Longridge line, which latter has a station in Deepdale Road, its original terminus in 1840. The Lancaster Canal, first formed in 1798, begins on the north side of Fishergate, near the railway.

The railways have three bridges across the Ribble; there is only one bridge for ordinary traffic, to Penwortham, and another for foot passengers, viz. the old tramway bridge at Avenham Park.

Fairs are held annually in the first week of each year for horses, on 27 March, 25 August and 7 November for cattle and earthenware, and on the last Friday of March, June and November for cheese.

Though the town has a pleasant aspect and a long history, its buildings are all modern. The ancient crosses and wells have gone. In addition to public buildings there are banks, clubs and theatres.

1 The building was designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The spire is 150 ft. high.
2 Here it is called Fishergate Hill.
3 Here called Broadgate.
4 Anciently Kirkgate.
5 Formally Finkate Street.
6 It has a tower 175 ft. high. The county record is preserved in this building, having been collected from different repositories. The borough sessions house is near.
7 For the development of the local post-office see Hewitson, Preston, 136-41.
8 The Town Hall of the borough, according to the Census Report of 1901, is 3,071 acres. It is that of the old township, together with the whole of Fishwick, large parts of Ashton and Ribbleton, and bits of Grimshaw and Penwortham; these were all united into one township or civil parish in 1893, Lanc. Govt. Id. Order 31607. The 3,071 acres include 79 of inland water; there are besides 85 acres of tidal water and 14 acres of heath.
9 The population of the larger area of the county borough was 111,989.
10 The station was on the site of the existing one. These details are derived chiefly from A. Hewitson, op. cit. 199, 406.
11 The station was on the north side of Fishergate, but was soon afterwards connected with the station on the south side, the line being thus made continuous.
12 The Blackburn terminus occupies its original position.
13 The Southport (West Lancashire) line had its terminus in Fishergate Hill.
14 The terminus was in Maudland.
15 Foot passengers can also cross the Ribble by the East Lancashire railway bridge, that to Blackburn, by a side walk. This bridge had sixty-seven arches in all, mostly south of the river, but nearly all have now been covered by an embankment.
16 St. Stephen's church is named in updated deeds; Add. MSS. 31106, no. 1486, 1543, fol. 302, &c. Fishwick cross, probably on the boundary, in Lich. (ibid. no. 1841) and the Butter cross 1562; ibid. no. 847. See also Lanes. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx., 156-62. The crosses known were the high cross in the market-place, afterwards replaced by an obelisk; a butter cross in Chester; a cross near New Street and another in Friargate, and one on the Moor. Our Lady's Well was near the Priory. The butter cross was taken down in 1739 by order of the corporation, and the materials used to repair the market-place, as appears by the record. 17 The Old Bank was opened in 1776; for a long time the Peabody family were chief proprietors, and Lord Egremont in 1851. See Hewitson, op. cit. 218, where is given a view of the house (c. 1690) in which business was done. 18 The Preston Banking Company, founded in 1844, had its head office in Fishergate. It has been absorbed by the London City and Midland Bank. Four other banks have branch offices. The Savings Bank was opened in 1816. 19 These include the Conservative Club, the Union Club and the Wigan Club. In 1842 there were two new-rooms, one in the coffee-house in Church Street and
A HISTORY OF LANCASTHIRE

The earliest theatre of which there is any record was near Fishergate, and described as 'old' in 1762. The present Theatre Royal in Fishergate was built in 1802 and the Gaiety or Prince's Theatre in Tithebarn Street in 1882. The old sports of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, &c., have been suppressed. The old-time punishments of cuckstool, pillory and stocks have disappeared. Archery used to be practised on the Spital Moss.

For more than a century the cotton manufacture has been the staple industry of Preston. There are, however, a number of minor ones: breweries, iron and brass foundries and engineering works, soap manufactories, and others, including one of the few in England of gold and silver laces and embroideries.

The total abstinence movement found zealous propagation in Preston, which is popularly known as the 'birthplace of Teetotalism'—of the word at least.

The history of the manor of PRESTON

MANOR is bound up with that of the hundred, of which it was the head. Its ancient assessment was six plough-lands. The lords of Amounderness and subsequently the lords of the honour of Lancaster were lords of Preston also, and though the manor seems once or twice to have been granted out, the gift had no permanent result. The king, therefore, as Duke of Lancaster, became lord of

the other adjoining the Town Hall; the two, it was then said, connoted 'ancient and modern Preston'; the coffee room is the resort of the gentry and men of leisure, and the Guildhall room affords its more ample accommodation to commercial gentlemen and tradesmen'; Baines, Lancs. Dict. ii, 499. (15)

Hewitson, op. cit. 354.

Ibid. 118. A view of the cock-pit is given; it was near the south-west corner of the parish church.

Horses-races were run on Preston Moor from 1726 to 1794. For a Corpus Christi play about 1620 see Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes ii, 27. The Easter-egg rolling in 1828 is spoken of in the Preston Mercury, 6 Mar. 1828.

The pillory was last used at Preston in 1814; Hewitson, Preston, 126. The stocks, in the churchyard, were in use till 1836: Preston Mercury, 6 Mar. 1828.

Hewitson, Preston, 126.

Ibid. 262-30 a facsimile of the first pledge, 1 Sept. 1283, is given, with the signatures of the 'seven men of Preston,' including that of Joseph Livesey, the best known of them.

(24) See the account of Amounderness.

That in 1392 Edmund, brother of the king, proved that he was lord of the manor: Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 329. In 1361 Preston was among the manors of Blanche daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster; Fine R. 1361-71, 202.

Soon after the Conquest the manor was granted to Warine Bisel, who held it for a time; Lancs. Ind. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 15.

Again in 1254—5 the manor of Preston, probably in Amounderness, was given by Prince Edward to Master Richard the Physician, Pat. Rolls, 1273-81, m. 82.

In 1400 the king granted 10 marks a year for life out of the profits of the villeinage of the Duchy of Lancaster, Misc. Bks. xv, fol. 21.

Lancs. Ind. and Extents, i, 158-9; the lands to the ploughing of few ploughs would yield £5, the fisheries the same, the markets £1 and the mills £2, the same as the ancient, but divided, by the king's charter of pleas 131. 4d., meadows and pastures the same; escheats in the king's hands produced £4, 8d. To various tallages Preston paid as follows: 1716-7, 11s. 10d. 1205; 1205, tallage, £1 0s. 4d. 1213-15, pleas of the forest, £3 6s. 8d.; 1226, £1 10s. 4d. 1248-9; 1251, 1261, £2 10s. 4d. Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 35, 202, 251; Lancs. Ind. and Extents, i, 135, 46.

As implied above, escheated lands were the king's. From a house escheated 22d. was accounted for in 1284-5; Farrer, op. cit. 212-3. In 1312-13-14, when Richard II of England had recovered a toft which of Roger de Leicester had dispossessed him; ibid. 132. Again in 1226 the farm of a house which had been escheated (charged) amounted to 31. 8d.; Lancs. Ind. and Extents, i, 138. In 1256-8 escheats in Preston produced 21s. 9d. during eighteen months; ibid. i, 232. These were in part held by Richard le Boteler, who paid 71. 6d. a year in 1258-62; ibid. 230.

Adm. MS. 32013, fol. 1471 of 1346. For escheats William Chapman paid 51. 6d. (an increase of 1s. 6d.) and John de Ashton 10s., in addition to 12d. to the Earl (part of the £10 coe-rent) and 9d. to the Prior of Lytham. This latter tenement had belonged to Adam Bukker, burgess, for whom Final Com. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 15.

The free tenants were: Nicholas de Preston, holding 1 acre for which he paid 6d.; John Marshal and John Bneton, in right of their wives—Ellen and Christiana, daughters of Richard Marshall—each paying 2s. 6d. for half a burgage; Richard de Maggeson, burgess (once burnt by the Scots), 4s. 4d.; Nicholas son of Henry Williamsson, four marks, burgess, by Thomas Roll, 4s. 4d.; Edward Thomas de Ymbert(e)', a message lately belonging to Roger son of John de

Wich, 51. Henry Chapman, a message, 10s.; Allred son of Robert and Alice his wife, a toft for life, 2ls. 4d. an acre in the hands of a tenant which the earl held in knight's service, had formerly paid 4s.; it was used for the conveyance of water to their house.

This was the opinion of Miss Bateson, who discussed the Custumal of the town in Engl. Hist. Rev. xv, 496-512.

Sir Thomas Walmesley about 1600 certified that he had seen a charter to the burgesses of the town; ibid. Memoriae Preston Guliel. I, the charter of Henry II may have been dated by him conjecturally 1 Hen. For if there was an earlier one yet it seems unaccountable that it was not included in the confirmations of the charter of Henry II by successive kings.

Ibid. 3, 5. The charter was given with Winchester, where the king spent the Christmas of 1179. The year is not named in the deed itself, but gathered from the place and from the names of the witnesses.

In the Pipe Rolls of 1179-82 it is recorded that the men of Preston gave 10 marks for the charter; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 42, 43. The customs of Newcastle at that date are not known.

Farrer, op. cit. 3, 4; Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), 26. From the wording of the confirmation it may be gathered that the additions of the fairs, pastureage, &c., had been made by John when Count of Mortain, 1189-94. The charter is dated at Le Mans, 18 Oct. 1199.

The burgesses paid 6d. marks and four chancels for the charter; Farrer, op. cit. 3, 4.

There was a dispute in 1201 as to the right of goad; ibid. 130, 156.

The fairs are mentioned in a charter of 1228, Henry II. A fair was held on world's Millom and Avice his wife (see Lancs. Ind. and Extents, i, 403) gave to Henry son of John son of Maud, lord of two burgages (in Preston), formerly tenanted by Norarius and Aldwin, with

92
confirmed all in 1227. Edward III in 1328 confirmed the foregoing acts of his progenitors, adding liberty of a weekly market on Wednesday and an annual fair of five days, 27 to 31 October. This charter was granted five months after the holding of the first recorded guild merchant, at which it was expressly stated that 'the king gives the freedom to the burgesses which are in the guild and to none other.' The guild is not named in any of the charters, but may be implied in the 'customs of Preston' which were mentioned in the guild books of the time of Henry III. The charters all described are known by their recital in later confirmations: only one, that of 1190, is preserved at Preston.

In 1292 the borough was called upon to show its authority for the rights of lordship exercised, and the bailiffs and community replied that their liberties and fair were granted by charter, except gallows and infanghtench, which were derived from ancient custom, this latter being also the origin of their weekly market. The town had a moiety of the Ribble fishery.

The Customal of Preston in its present form may date from the charter of 1328, but had probably originated long before and been augmented from different sources. The need of such a document had been shown by the proceedings of 1292. The first clauses, beginning 'Ita quod,' without an introductory phrase, establish the guild merchant with exclusive rights of trading, except at the burgesses' will, and imply that anyone could become a burgess if he liked all that he was required for him to pay 12d. to the 'prefect' and then the 'prentors' would assign him a burgage plot, which must have a frontage of 12 ft. at least, and on which, should there be no dwelling, he must build one within forty days. Various clauses regulate the procedure in market and court; a burgess was expected to attend three port-motes in the year, and must attend each great port-mote. The fines, except in one or two cases, were not to exceed 12d.; trial

all appurtenances, white gloves being paid for. Thomas D., at Durham, 3, 8, 12, 46, Ebor. nos. 3.

The grantee was rector of Whittington, and his son Henry gave the tenement to Lytham Priory, ib. 104.

Aram, op. cit. 1; dated Westminster, 16 Mar. 1266–7.

The same king at Windsor, 29 Oct. 1259, allowed that an appropriation of 334 acres which the burgesses had made under Fullwood belonged to the borough, and could be restored to the tenants there. The boundary reached to Eves Brook from Ribblestone to the scale where the brook fell into the Savock, and then along the Savock to the old dyke which formed the boundary between Preston and Tulketh. Thus the land seems to have been what was later known as Preston Moor. The burgesses had liberty to cultivate the land as they pleased, up to within 40 perches of the cover of Fullwood, and their old right of serving wood and fencing wood within Fullwood were admitted; Cal. Chart. R. 1236–57, p. 406.

In 1275 a five years' grant of dead wood from the forest of Preston fell under the man of Preston; Cal. Pat. 1245–53, P. 114.

Aram, op. cit. 4; dated Westminster, 27 Nov. 1258. Four charters were produced—those of Henry II, John, and Henry III [2]. The inpresses is recorded in Chart. R. 2 Edw. III, m. 1, no. 4.

Aram, op. cit. 3. The first clause of the Customal seems to be referred to—'That they [the burgesses] may buy a guild merchant with hanse and other customs and liberties appertaining to that guild.'

The charter, dated 28 Sept. 1255, is printed in Farrer, op. cit. 414. It may have been merely a confirmation of the liberties, for the charter was granted by Henry II to Preston. It allowed a guild merchant with all its liberties; the burgesses might pass through the king's domain freely, and could sell toll, passage, pontage, unica, &c., and themselves have in their borough sevoc and soc, infanghtench, and other justifications. Similar charters were later granted by Henry II to Preston. The charter, dated 28 Sept. 1255, is printed in Farrer, op. cit. 414. It may have been merely a confirmation of the liberties, for the charter was granted by Henry II to Preston. It allowed a guild merchant with all its liberties; the burgesses might pass through the king's domain freely, and could sell toll, passage, pontage, unica, &c., and themselves have in their borough sevoc and soc, infanghtench, and other justifications. Similar charters were later granted by Henry II to Preston.
by battle, fire or water was allowed. The burgesses could marry their daughters as they chose, and were free in the matter of milling and melting; they had right to common of pasture and to expenses when travelling on the town's business. The mayor was ex officio, and prior for the chief officers are noteworthy, for the terms 'mayor' and 'bailiff' were already in use in the time of Edward II. The community held the town of the king in fee farm, and one clause of the Customary ordains that the 'prior' of the court should collect the king's farm at the four terms, and if a burgess did not pay at the second demand the door of his house was to be taken off and might not be replaced till due payment had been made. The reeve had to account in the farm rent for the goods of a man who had been found carrying bad money. The town court was the king's court, and the common fund seems to have been called the king's purse.

In 1314 began a series of grants of pavgage to the mayor and town of Preston for the improvement of the borough; the previous idea was to make the king's borough, but no change of importance was made till 1566, when Elizabeth, confirming the previous charters, decreed that the mayor and bailiffs should be assisted in the government of the town by twenty-four men of the more discreet and worthy men of the borough, who should be called the capital burgesses and form the Common Council, meeting in the Tollbooth or Moot Hall. The mayor for the time being was to be the justiciary, coroner and clerk of the market.

The pavgue dues were stated to amount to 10 marks a year; Coram Rege R. 297, Rec. m. 21.

In 1317 an inquiry was made as to the right of pasture in Fulwood; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 66/366.

In the history of the borough of Preston in 1340 has been preserved and supplies forty-four names of persons taxed; Subs. R. bll. 130, no. 15.

In 1582 Richard Sibrope was admitted burgesses in consideration of his making the post-holes in the market stead at the yearly fairs and repairing the causeway between Barkhouse Hill and the windmill at the east end of the town; Abram, Mem. of the Guilds, 35.

By Richard II in 1379, preserved at Preston; see Cal. Pat. 1377-84, p. 340. By Henry IV in 1404, also at Preston; a new clause was inserted, allowing the burgesses to use any of the liberties, &c., granted by former charters, even if they or their predecessors had not hitherto fully availed themselves of the same. By Henry V in 1424. By King Henry VI in 1454; in his will in 1455 he left at Preston by Philip and Mary in 1557, at Preston.

For the charters of 1401 and 1424 see above, pp. 8, 11, Hen. VI, pt. ii, no. 3.

The charter probably ratified customs in the government of the town which had grown up in the course of time. At the guild of 1500 it was ordained that the mayor should nominate two 'ancient, discreet and honest burgesses,' called elisors, who in turn were to nominate twenty-four burgesses, not being office in the town, to choose fit persons to be mayor, bailiff and sub-bailiff; the mayor, after his election, chose a second bailiff and a serjeant for the peace; Abram, Mem. of the Guilds, 25.

In a writ of 1547, issued in 1487 the corporation were called upon by what title they claimed to elect a mayor. The 'town a year rent to the Crown is named; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Preston. 13 Hen. VII. For part of the reply see Kuerden MS. iv, p. 10 (the Mayor's levee of the custom to nominate priests as elisors; Fishwick, Preston, 38-42, quoting Duchy of Lanc.
A dispute as to the right of the alderman for the county to sell cloths and love dyes in Preston occurred in 1571, it being contended that the charter exempted the town and that the goods made there, viz., 'narrow white kerseys,' were not included in the statute. If the guild of 1622 endeavoured to protect the burgesses in another way by keeping 'foreigners' out of the town, it being found that their living and trading therein was 'to the great prejudice, loss and hindrance of the free burgesses.'

The records of the court leet have been preserved from 1653. The ancient fee-farm rent of £15 6s. 8d. was paid after the corporation in 1653 did not take their title again after the Restoration in 1676. The guild of 1652 distinguished itself by drawing up a code of by-laws from the records of former guilds and thus providing for the orderly government of the town. Immediately afterwards a new charter was procured from Charles II, substantially the same as that of 1566, but making some further provisions. This was followed in 1683 by an extended charter, which for the first time recognized the aldermen, who were to be seven in number. The mayor was to be assisted in his office as a justice of the peace by the ex-mayor, the senior alderman and the recorder. The markets were now allowed, on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, beginning on 15 August, 27 October and 16 March. No other charter was obtained till 1828, when, as, owing to the growing of the town, further justices were needed, it was provided that all the aldermen should act, also that the mayor, ex-mayor and senior alderman should be coroners.

Only seven years afterwards, in 1835, the Municipal Corporations Act abolished the old constitution and the first council election of the reformed corporation was held on 26 December; the aldermen were chosen on 21 December and the mayor on New Year's Day, 1836. The borough, which included the townships of Preston and Fishwick, was at first divided into six wards, and the council consisted of the mayor, twelve aldermen and thirty-six councillors. In consequence of the growth of the town parts of Ribbleton and Brockholes on the east and of Ashton on the west were taken into the municipal borough in 1880 and a part of Ashton in 1888, but the number of wards, though the areas were readjusted, remained unchanged until 1900, when the enlarged borough was divided into twelve wards—St. John's, Trinity, Christ Church and Avenham in the centre and ancient

Plesdings, Hen. VIII., xli, F. I. vii, 1593, W. 9 vi, W. 11. Sir Thomas More was then Chancellor of the duchy; he rejected the Houghton claims and made certain 'exceptions' to the right of burgesses, and the election of mayor; ibid. 45-4, quoting Plesdings, vi, W. 11. Sir Richard again interfered with the election in Oct., 1598.

Disputes arose as to the nomination of both elisors by the mayor, and the charter of 1566, while confirming the mode of election of the twenty-four, gave them the choice of one of the elisors. A three weeks court for trying cases of debts, &c., the view of frankpledge on the days 'accustomed from ancient times,' the markets and fairs (court of pie-powder), were all expressly ratified by the charter. A success to be held by the ancient rent and farm due to the Crown.

The charter did not allay the internal disputes which had been going on respecting the control of the guild, and it will be seen, had bad powers. It gave the elisors the right to choose an entirely new body of capital burgesses each year, but in practice no doubt the same persons were re-elected, if willing, and in 1598 there is mention of a permanent body of aldermen, who were eight in number. It was ordered that the 'whole number of bouchers, commonly called aldermen,' should stand and remain as they were until the next guild merchant, and that the mayor should be chosen annually from this body, beginning with the senior member, and descending yearly according to seniority. The mayor was also to be elected by the burgesses of Preston.

The records from 1565 to 1815 are preserved in three folio volumes at the Town Hall. An account of them, with copious extracts, was published in 1905, Mr. Anthony Hawton being editor. The court leet was held twice a year. The Inquest, sometimes called the court baron, sat frequently. The Mayor's Court was held on the Friday before St. George's Day for the election of mayor, bailiff and serjeant; their inauguration was on the feast itself. The old procedure is related in Wares's Preston (1843), 104-206. The principal matters in the records relate to the right to carry on a trade and to pasture cattle on the marsh. The cattle leet became extinct in 1835, having long ceased to be of any utility in the changed conditions of the town.

E. 1704-5 the sheriff was directed to call for £5, the rent due to the king for three years from the mayor and bailiffs of Preston; Kneen's MSS., 19. 1716.

Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), ii, 443.

The intermediate surrender of the pur-
In 1853 the works were acquired by the town and fresh reservoirs have continued to be formed according to the needs of the district supplied.80

Lamps for lighting the streets on dark nights were first supplied in 1699, the corporation providing them.81 Fr. Dunn, a Jesuit stationed at Preston, having seen gas used at Stonyhurst, advocated its introduction in Preston, which was thus the first provincial town in England to be lighted with gas, in 1814.82 Shiphill was supplied from Stockport in 1815 and incorporated in 1839, supplies it.83 The Electric Supply Company supplies electric light, with which the principal streets are lighted.

The first tramways were opened in 1879 and have been greatly extended. They are now owned by the town and worked by electricity. The corporation also supplies electric power.

The grammar school seems always to have been governed by the corporation; various other educational institutions have now been added. The Free Library was opened in the Town Hall in 1879, but transferred to the Harris Free Public Library and Museum in 1903.84 A science and art school are held in the Harris Institute.85 The Victoria Jubilee technical school was opened in 1897.

The corporation has carried out the usual works for sanitary purposes.86 It has erected a large town hall,80 a public hall or corn market87 and a covered market.88 It owns several parks and recreation


79 See above—Introduction.

80 About 1800 the watchmen were provided by private subscriptions and a corporation grant. In 1832 a police station was opened in Avenham Street, the force numbering six men. A new station, with magistrates' court, still used, was opened in Lancaster Road in 1828. The bench of magistrates was annually regulated by the charters, as already described; since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835 the justices have been appointed by the Chancellor of the duchy.

Formerly a municipal force, with station in Titheman Street. In 1571 Thurstan de Holland complained that one Henry son of Mirro had destroyed one of his houses at Preston but it was shown that there was a fire in the town, and Thurstan's house and some others had been destroyed to check the flames; Curia Regis R. 201, m. 7 d.

81 The mansehall, later the recorder, is named in the charters of 1666 and 1669. He presided at the three weeks court and the quarter sessions of the borough.

82 The offices, at the west end of Fishergate Hill, were opened in 1857. The chief county officials have their offices in the building.

The prison, at the east end of Church Street, was erected in 1790 to replace the old house of correction in the Friary. A court-house was built in 1839 adjoins it. There are now county sessions houses, nearly replaced by those at Courthouse Gardens. The county police offices are part of the new building, in which is also the County Quarter Sessions, for the meetings of the county council.

83 The town records mention five principal wells: Mincipit, near the gas works, Market-place, 1654; Fishergate, 1666; Lady Well, west of Friargate; Goose Well, outside Church Street bars. The old 'cistern' was built in Avenham in 1729, R. Abbot, a Quaker, was the maker. See Hewitson, Ct. Low Rec., 1; Hardwick, Preston, 445. In 1732 a new cistern was made at Syke Hill, from which water was distributed through wooden pipes; see Hewitson, Preston, 78-80.

84 Rev. Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV, cap. 27.

85 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 48. See Hewitson, op. cit. 312-3. Further large reservoirs have lately been constructed at Lorange. The works supply not only the borough but several adjacent townships, north and south of the Ribble.

86 Ibid. 267.

87 Hardwick, op. cit. 444; Gerard, Stungbards, 125. The first works were in Lovewell Lane (Glover Street).

88 Act 5 Geo. III, cap. 22; & 3 Vict. cap. 3. Additional gasometers have been erected in North Street and at Ribbleton and Walton-le-Dale.

89 Hewitson, Preston, 208-9. An omnibus service to Fulwood began in 1859, superseded by the tramway in 1870. Other tramway lines, from Ribbleton through the town to Fishergate Hill and to Ashton, were opened in 1885.

90 Ibid. 287-98. The new Harris Library, built for it between 1883 and 1885, was opened in 1884. Dr. Shepherd's library (1759) is housed with it. The Law Library, founded in 1813, is a private subscription one; the building is in Avenham Street.

91 Ibid. 312-14. The museum was at first (1841) in Cross Street. An observation hall, privately founded, was acquired by the corporation in 1879 and a new building erected in 1881 in Deepdale Road.

92 The building was erected in 1849 in Avenham Lane as an Institute for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, originally organized in 1828. Declining in usefulness it was re-endowed by the trustees of E.R. Harris as a Technological and Science and Art School in 1882; Hewitson, op. cit. 255, 276.

93 This building, in Corporation Street, is managed by the council of the Institution, who have acquired the old buildings of the School for the blind (1871), which has been removed to Fulwood.

94 For example, baths and wash-houses were opened in 1850 and refuse destructor in 1887 and 1893. There is a public cold water bath at the western end of the town, called the Spa Bath. It was closed about 1860; Hewitson, Preston, 244. There was a spa well there; Ibid. 386.

95 This building was opened in 1867. See Hewitson, op. cit. 359-66.

96 It was first erected by the corporation in 1823-4, and after enlargement was re-opened in 1888. There is accommodation for 3,600 auditors. It has a large organ. The corn market is held there on Saturday; at the front are sold eggs and poultry. The pork market is formerly held at the east end, but was discontinued in 1881; Hewitson, op. cit. 254.

97 It is in Lancaster Road, the site of the old 'Orchard,' and was built in 1870-5. Fruit and vegetables are sold there; Hewitson, op. cit. 308.

98 In Whittles, Preston 1821, 116-20, is a description of the former markets. The Old Shambles, a street leading from the Market Place to Church Street, were on the market. The new Street Shambles, erected in 1715 by Thomas Molyneux, went north from Church Street opposite Avenham Lane. They were pulled down in 1882 to make room for the Free Library. Separate
PRESTON: Fishergate with Town Hall in distance

PRESTON: Harris Free Library, Market Place
The cemetery in Ribbleton was opened in 1855. The corporation has also done much to improve the navigation of the Ribble and make the town a useful port.

Preston possesses valuable regalia and plate, including the great mace presented by the Duke of Hamilton in 1703, a civic sword and the hanap, or cup and cover, dated 1616.

The corporation built a workhouse in Avenham about 1675 for the unemployed poor, and this was superseded in 1738 by a new house on the moor. Under the Poor Law of 1834 Preston became the head of a union. A new workhouse at Fulwood was opened in 1868. The infirmary is in Deepdale Road.

In addition the town has various societies and clubs. There are two daily and four weekly newspapers.

In addition to the church and the charities, the leper hospital and the Friary, the Knights Hospitaller, Thoresby, Lytham and Burscough Priories, Whalley, Sawley, and Cockersand Abbeys had lands in the town. In resisting a claim to certain burgages and lands Robert Holcroft, a dyer, averred that the tenements were of the manor of Blundell, which was of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England; the claimant denied this, saying that the manor was of the honour of

slaughter-houses were erected in 1818 near Syke Hill. The fish stores were on the northern side of the market-place; they were removed in 1835.

Whittle further states that then the market days were Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. A bell was rung at 9 a.m. when the sale of provisions and fish began; it was rung again at 10 a.m. when 'forestallers, butchers and bakers' met to purchase to sell on the following day. At 11 a.m. when the corn trade began. 'The various markets shall now have their place as to where they are held according to the several kinds of produce.' Thereafter others hold their market on the south side of Church Street. The market-place was apportioned to various kinds of produce—meat, butter, etc.; and any poultry; at the east corn and peas; in the centre earthenware, glass and toys; to the north, clothes; west of the obelisk, confectionery, hats, boots, cutlery, small wares. The cheese market and fruit stalls on the west side of the square, with vegetables on both sides of Cheapside, which leads down to Fishergate.

Still earlier arrangements as described by Dr. Kneebone about 1680 are run in Hardwick's Preston, 209. The cattle market was in Church Street, swine were sold opposite the church, and sheep on the south side of the market-place; the horse market was in Fishergate.

While the town was still quite small the corporation in 1660–7 obtained from Alderman Lemon a piece of ground on Avenham, used as a walk, and thus secured it for public use. It was planted with trees, and forms a conspicuous object in Buck's 'Prospect' of 1728; Hewitson, op. cit. 330, 336. Thoresby, the antiquary, who visited the town at the 1703 guild, described it as 'a very curious walk and delicate prospect'; Thoresby, Diaries, i, 389–91.

Avenham Park, to the south-west of it, was the site of a gilbey's distillery. Between 1843 and 1852 the corporation purchased the land, and formed it into an attractive pleasure ground in 1861–7; work being thus provided for the factory workers made idle by the American Civil War; ibid. 319–22. Miller Park, 11, is on this site. The land was given by Alderman Thomas Miller, and, after being laid out, was opened in 1861; ibid. 323. Fine views of the Ribble Valley can be obtained from this park.

The moor to the north of the town was included in the corporation in 1834. From 1788 to 1832 horse-races had been run there, in opposition to those favoured by the Earl of Derby on the adjacent Fulwood Moor. Racing had taken place much earlier, an 'intended horse course' being marked in 1695. A park of 110 acres has gradually been formed of the land included. The Moor, another part of the old common land, is used as a recreation ground; it measures 22 acres. Haslam Park was presented to the town by Thomas Haslam after his death.

Hewitson, op. cit. 349.

See the introduction.

A full description is given in Town Hist. of Preston, by Hewitson, i, 4–7.

For the history see Hewitson, Preston, 394–410.

A small inn which was conspicuous was established in Fishergate in 1809 and a house of recovery in Great Shaw Street in 1843. The latter was removed to 'the Moor' in 1882. Two institutions are combined in the present infirmary, on the last-named site, opened in 1870; Hewitson, op. cit. 384.

The earliest newspaper, of no long continuance, was the Journal, 1744. Of the existing newspapers the Guardian was established in 1844 and the Herald in 1835.

The daily papers are the Lancashire Post and Northern Telegraph; the weekly The Preston Herald (Wednesday and Saturday), Preston Argus, and Catholic News.

For a full account of the newspapers up to 1882 see Hewitson, op. cit. 341–4.

The site does not seem to be known exactly. A charter of 1311–12 describes a piece of land as situated under this hospital and extending to Swaghwell Syke; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. iv, 580. This name is probably the same as the Sewalle Syke of the Cockersand Charter, i, 217. Possibly the well was one known later as Atherton's Well, near the canal bridge on Pylede Road; Hewitson, Preston, 385. Spittal Moss was close by.

Charters of the hospital are in the Duchy Great Charters, i, fol. 80, &c. For a list of the benefactors of the hospital is narrated in the account of the religious houses of the county. After its confiscation by Edward VI it was in 1549 granted to John Doddington and William Ward; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vi. They sold it to Thomas Fleetwood in 1550, and in 1560 it was granted to John Gisburne, of Fleetwood of Penwortham; D.L. Preston Chron. Oct. 1861. Thomas Fleetwood is here called 'of Hesketh'; he was the son of Robert Fleetwood who died in 1590; Duchy of Lanc. Eng. p.m. xv, no. 54.

See the account of the religious houses. Part of the building was granted to William Breers of Preston and Oliver Breers of Chorley in 1559–40, and Oliver was in possession in 1545; L. and P. Hen. VIII, xvi, p. 164; Ducatills Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 178. In 1540 the whole site was granted to Thomas Holcroft; Pat. 23 Hen. VIII, fol. iv. The building was used as a house about 1640 to 1789; Hewitson, Preston, 181.

The Hospitalers' lands in Preston were in 1544–5 given to Richard Crombolme; Pat. 16 Hen. VIII, pt. vii.

Lytham charters at Durham, 1743, fol. 86, show that a lease for 21 years, dated 1702, was purchased of rents by the heirs of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton.

The demesne seems to have been known as Tinker's house, and a rent of 1s. was derived from it; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals ibid. 4, no. 7, 8; Misses. Acts. (Rec. Com.), i, 125.

Richard de Derbyshire gave land in Jugeler Ridding and in Woodhill (formerly Robert son of Stephen's) to Stanlaw Abbey; H. Whalley Conj. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 165.

Richard Rufus (or Ruse) gave half of a toft in Fishergate to Sawley; Harl. MS. 1814, fol. 74. This as a burgage was afterwards demised by the abbey to Hugh le Spasso, at a rent of 10d. to the abbot, 10d. to the king (as chief lord) according to the use and custom of the villa, and Ed. to the heir of Hugh Fitton. By Adam son of Hugh le Spasso it was granted to Roger son of Osbert of Stour, by whom it was surrendered to the abbey; ibid.

Rusell was an early surname in Preston; De Banco R. 195, m. 331; 248, m. 44.

Cockerer Charter. (Chet. Soc.), i, 216–17; iv, 1622–3. The lands seem for the most part to have been acquired by Master William de Kirkham and handed over to the canons. The charters contain a number of details as to the people and place-names. The latter include Sirieling Moor, Oldfield, Platfordalle, Sewall Syke, Woodholme, Whitalere, Thelby Field and Gildonham.

Roger son of Robert Woodward in 1316 granted Thomas Boasere and Joao his wife land held of the Abbot of Cockersand and having a kiln-house upon it; Towneley MS. SS. no. 1134.

Alice daughter of Adam de Rafford and wife of Richard of Blundell was granted in 1311–12 her claim in Thimscercote; Towneley MS. DD, no. 10.

In 1281 Amy widow of Robert son of Godin held a dower in two messuages, 4 acres of land and a burgage in Preston against the Abbot of Cockersand, Adam de Botton and William son of Adam Albam; De Banco R. 43, m. 15.
of the corporation; but often no tenure was recorded. 108

Of the local families 109 several took a surname from the town itself, and Prestons occur constantly in the annals. 111 One of these families recorded a

108 Ansel R. 408, m. 8. The plaintiff was Walter son of Jordan de Kirkham, brother of Master William de Kirkham, son of Richard. The abbot alleged bastardy, but an agreement was come to, and Walter released all his claim in the tenement.

109 Of the Crown, mostly in free burgage:
Isabel widow of John Talbot, 1432; and John Talbot of Salebury, 1449. Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 41, 55.
Alexander Hoghton of Hoghton, 1489. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 66. A similar statement is made in the later inquisitions in the case of this and other families.

110 John Houghton of Broughton, 1522; ibid. v, no. 45.
Sir Thomas Boteler of Warrington, 1522: ibid. v, no. 13.
Isabella mother of Walter, 1523; ibid. ix, no. 21. One of his daughters married Humphry Newton; see note 134.
John Anderton of Easton, 1553, in seisin; ibid. no. 14.
James Forsworth of Penwortham, 1563; ibid. x, no. 41.
Sir Richard Molyneux of Serton, 1569; ibid. xii, no. 15.
George Hesketh of Poulton, 1571; ibid. xiii, no. 15.
Richard Groscarnes of Worston, 1578; ibid. xiv, no. 16.
Richard Chisnall [see Chisnall], 1589; 3 acres; ibid. xiv, no. 79.
John Grimshaw of Clayton, 1587; ibid. xiv, no. 53.

John Standish of Duxbury, 1599; ibid. xvii, no. 56.

Of the Corporations, i.e. the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses:
John Skillnorton, 1478, four burgages, by a rent of 2l.; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 105.
William Farington of Leyland, 1501; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 67.
Richard Taylor [see Bretherton and Longton], 1596; ibid. xvii, no. 25. Another of the same date in 1619, leaving a wife, Henry, aged sixteen; ibid. vi, no. 61.
Robert Hankinson [see Newton with Scalfleet], 1599; by a rent of 3l.; Lancs. and Ches., i, 135; ii, 123.
John Stopford of Wines Walton; ibid. i, 169 ii, 72.
George Rogerson, 1620, the Water Willows, d.c.; ibid. ii, 189.

To Thomas Shiresburn of Heysham, 1656; his tenants M. S. 8 3 (Chet. Lib.), i, 601.

William Critchlow of Lea, 1657–8; ibid. 232.
Edward Lussett of Oswaldtwistle, 1657; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 78.

Other tenures:
Robert Singleton of Broughton, 1501; of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 2l.; ibid. iii, no. 53.
Robert Singleton of Brockholes, 1525; of the land of Adam de Brockholes, by three grains of pepper; ibid. vi, no. 64.
William Moore of Bank Hall, 1602; of Sir Richard Hoghton; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 153.

The unrecorded tenures include those of Balderston of Balderston, Clifton of Westyng, Harrington of Westleigh, Hesket of Rufford, Langton of Walton, Leyland of Meycock, and Preston of Naylor.

Of the above it may be noticed that the Moores retained their Preston estate till 1691; 1 Pal. of Lanc., Feet of F. bdle. 226, m. 38.

The Feet of Fines give some particulars of other families. For instance, in the 16th cent., Park, bdle. 12, m. 61, 144; 290 Newsham, bdle. 20, m. 63, 65; Arkwright, bdle. 43, m. 200; Forsawh, bdle. 49, m. 77; 57; m. 160; Haughton, bdle. 58, m. 173.

The following persons were recorded as freeholders in Preston in 1600: Henry Ashton, Thomas Banister, Richard Blundell, Richard Caumsll, Henry, James, Richard and William Hodgkinson; Edmond Lemen, — Preston, George Sollon, Anthony and Thomas Wills, James and — Walton; Minn. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

Kaersor's collections, especially iv (P) and the folio volume (C, D), contain much relating to the local families.

Several Houghton deeds are in Add. Ms. 31,106.

The Guild Rolls also are valuable for their pedigrees. For the earlier generations some assistance may be derived from the registers of the charters. It has not been ascertained if about 1260 there appear Adam brother of Suarez de Preston, Roger and William his sons; Add. Ms. 31,016, no. 421. 111 The following references to the Plea Rolls, &c, will show that different families used this surname.

A Gamel son of Gamel was found to be the freedom of Preston by a charter of King John in 1199, proving one grand seisin; when John was Count of Mot- tain; Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), ii, 26.

In 1245 it was recorded that two burgages and 4 acres of land had escheated to the King. Among the persons named were held them at half a mark rent; Ansel R. 404, m. 19 d. Robert son of Stephen de Preston unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 3 acres against various persons; ibid. m. 4.


Roger son of Adam de Preston in 1262 acquired a toft, at 1d. rent, from John de Balderston and Alice his wife; Final Claus., 1262, 1263, 1264.

In 1277 Maud widow of Roger son of Roger de Preston claimed dower in Preston against Roger son of Adam, Roger son of Belota, Paulin de Preston, and others; De Banco R. 19, m. 24 d. Two years later Alice widow of Master William de Preston claimed a messuage, &c, against William son of Master William, and land against Nicholas son of Roger de Preston and Alice his wife; ibid. m. 173, m. 9.

Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton in 1290 claimed dower in houses, bakehouse, &c, in Preston against Alice widow of Roger son of Adam de Preston; ibid. 83, m. 127 d.

In 1291 Geoffrey son of Roger son of Adam de Preston and Ellen his wife unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 3 acres of land held in Preston against Adam de Brockholes, William de Slyne and Eva his wife. It appeared that Ellen was daughter of Adam de Brockholes and Eva daughter of Adam de Preston (who had enroffed her fourteen years before). Geoffrey's father Roger is also called 'son of Avice'; Ansel R. 1394, m. 64, d. 1299, m. 16. The same Geoffrey and Ellen sued William the Carpenter of Preston and Eva his wife; Ansel R. 407, m. 45, 1294, m. 9. In this claim Eva daughter of Adam the Clerk of Brockholes was found to have been born out of wedlock; she had an elder brother William; Ansel R. 408, m. 7, 13 d. 

The following belong to the year 1292:
Robert de Rbbleton and Cecily his wife claiming to a messuage and a toft against Roger son of Anot de Preston and Ellen his wife; it was proved that Ellen was in seisin before the married Roger; Ansel R. 408, m. 3, 44 d. Roger son of Avice de Preston was defendant in another plea; ibid. m. 68.

Robert son of Adam de Preston complained of a trespass by William the Tailor of Preston; ibid. m. 3, 17 d. William the Tailor was non-suited in a claim for debts against Hugh and Robert sons of Adam de Preston of Philip de Preston; ibid. m. 32. Robert son of Adam de Preston of Sward held the moiety of a messuage claimed by Agnes wife of William de Launde, on the ground that her mother Maud (sister of Alice daughter of Tivete) had held it; ibid. m. 34. Robert son of Adam de Preston defended his title to land in Preston against Henry le Prestre and Christiana his wife; ibid. m. 51. Robert son of Adam de Preston also defended his title against Richard son of Henry del Wra; ibid. m. 44 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston was defendant to a claim by Cecily widow of Jordan de Gisburne; ibid. m. 34. Robert son of Adam de Preston defended his claim to certain land (claimed by Nicholas) of which he had received it from Alan de Catherston; ibid. m. 65.

Christiana widow of Henry Mirreson de Preston claimed dower in various tenements against Robert son of Adam de Preston and Alice widow of Adam, against Adam son of Richard de Preston and against Paulin de Preston; ibid. m. 49 d. She also claimed against William son of Roger, when Robert son of Roger de Preston was claimed by and by leave rendered dower to the claimant; ibid. m. 61. William son of Roger de Preston claimed a debt from William son of Master William, and land against Nicholas son of Roger de Preston and Alice his wife; ibid. m. 173, m. 9.

Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton in 1290 claimed dower in houses, bakehouse, &c, in Preston against Alice widow of Roger son of Adam de Preston; ibid. 83, m. 127 d.
pedigree in 1664, another acquired lands in Ireland, and Sir Robert Preston was in 1478 created Viscount Gormston. Among other more ancient families may be named by way of example those of Banastre

Hugh son of Wilmart de Preston and Margery his wife claimed small plots of land which were in dispute between Awarde de Preston and Robert of Adam son of Ralph the Barker of Preston; ibid. m. 7. Alfred another son of Adam son of Ralph was defendant; ibid. m. 47. Hugh son of Hugh de Preston defended his title against William son of Pain of Preston. The title of Hugh de Preston was assumed a message and lands to Roger son of Adam de Preston held by John Kilroy, but on this failing he claimed damages against Alice the widow of Roger and others, and was allowed 72s. 3d. ibid. m. 99.

The same Alice was defendant to a claim for money owing put forward by Paulin de Preston, and Amata widow of Richard son of Richard son of Maistre de Preston; ibid. m. 109. Adam and William sons of Paulin de Preston had a dispute about land; ibid. m. 41.

Alice daughter of William son of Ralph de Preston claimed a tenement against Alice daughter of Alexander de Preston; ibid. m. 41. Another claim was of Alice daughter of Ketel de Preston and wife of Simon of Arnobil de Ribbleton claimed land; ibid. m. 4.

Roger son of Richard le Prestor of (alias Richard de Preston) claimed parcels of land against Robert the earl of Kent, to which C.-Ustrid de Preston and Alice his wife, Richard de Alwardle and Robert son of Roger de Preston; ibid. m. 41. In another claim the same plaintiff had a declaration of pedegei: Award de Preston — Roger de Alwardle — Richard — Roger (plinifait). Award had given a message to Henry de Penwortham and Christmas his wife and they had died without issue; ibid. m. 67.4.

Adam son of Agnes de Preston, Arsey his wife, Robert son of Beatrice and Alice his wife claimed a strip of land (100 ft. by 1 ft.) against William son of Roger de Preston; ibid. m. 99. Elder widow, Adam son of Philip de Preston claimed against Roger son of Adam Russell of Preston and Maud his wife, but was named therein髑ould daughter of Fulke of Preston was a plaintiff; ibid. m. 91.4. Cecily daughter of Hugh Anselin claimed a tenement against Geoffrey son of Roger de Preston; ibid. m. 58.

In 1302 Robert son of Adam son of Philip de Preston was sued for debt by Amery widow of William Aldeware; ibid. m. 92. De Banco R. 136, m. 46. William son of Roger Mirrosse had a dispute in 1305 with Eustace son of Roger de Preston concerning with Ralph de Preston; ibid. m. 92. De Banco R. 140, m. 8.

Pleadings of 1308-14 show us Albrie and Avice children of Adam son of Ralph and Philip of Prestone and Avice an heir to the estate of on Ralph of Prestone; Assize R. 420, m. 8.

In 1324 Sir John of Prestone, dower, died in 1362 holding of pasture in free frankage and betwixt Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103 (will rectified).

In 1345 Thomas Nelson purchased the lands of Fishwickgate, Fishigarte, Avenhamens, Broadiscale, Broughton Bridge (1312), Gerdl'Eing, Ingolordin, Quintin; which were held of the Sheriff of the Royal manor of Platfordale, Moortop, the Friar's Garden, Swagwell Syke near the Magdaleyne's Bridge.

In 1425 Thomas Nelson acquired lands in Longton and Preston from Robert Prestone de Droghest, and four years later Matthew Bolton and Margaret his wife purchased all or part from Thomas Nelson and Agnes his wife; Final Conc. iii, 121, 131.

Isabel widow of James Harrington of Wollage in 1518 held lands of the heir of William de Preston in burgage; Duchy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103 (will rectified).

Ewan Browne of Ribbleton in 1544 held two burgages in Preston of Lord Gormston by a rent of 12s. 6d. and George Prestone held a burgage in a similar manner; ibid. m. 154. Browne in 1546 held of the mayor, &c., in seigneurage and by suit of court; ibid. vii, no. 24, p. 1, no. 41, p. 22.

In 1594 the same Thomas purchased Christopher Lord Gormston's estate in Preston and district; Pel. of Lanc. Feet of Fai. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), xiv, 144 (descript. of post of Preston); Duchy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. li, no. 191, p. 1, no. 10. Henry the son, whose will is rectified, died in 1599 bolding his father's lands, with the addition of Aymes's house and lands lately acquired of William de Preston, living of St. Mary and Burgesses. William, his son and heir, was seventeen years old; ibid. vii, no. 24, p. 1, no. 41, p. 22.

The arms of Preston have the chief gules in Dugdale's visitation, but its tincture is liable in the visitation of 1610.

An earlier barony of Preston is said to have been conferred upon the family, 1360-90. See G.E.C. Complete Peerage, vol. iii, p. 1272. The ancient Viscount Gormston are of Or on a chiefable three crescents of the field.

An outline of the family deeds, as extant about 1480, is printed in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. iv, 574, &c. It is not possible to compile a clear descent therefrom.

The pedigrees of the heads: Fishwickgate, Fishigarte, Avenhamens, Broadiscale, Broughton Bridge; Gerdl'Eing, Ingolordin, Quintin; the Sheriff of the Royal manor of Platfordale, Moortop, the Friar's Garden, Swagwell Syke near the Magdaleyne's Bridge.

In 1425 Thomas Nelson, the same, acquired lands in Longton and Preston from Robert Preston de Droghest, and four years later Matthew Bolton and Margaret his wife purchased all or part from Thomas Nelson and Agnes his wife. 

Henry Preston, who died in 1549, married Isabel Argham, widow, and had for heir a son apparently posthumous. The deceased husband was held of the Hospitalers by a rent of 12s. 6d., but he held other lands of the heir of Nicholason son of William de Preston, of which title of the heir of Nicholason son of William de Preston was a lodger to litigation; ibid. m. 2. Robert son of William de Preston and Robert son of Nicholas de Preston were defendants in other pleas; ibid. m. 1, 49. Christopher

widow of William son of Roger de Preston and son of Roger de Adam de Prestone were concerned in suits of 1324-5; Assize R. 426, m. 9.

Other references might be added, but the above will show generally the surname was used. In the following cases somewhat fuller details than usual were alleged: In 1352-3 William de Wight claimed the land of Albert de Preston de Grace; Ralph de Preston and Henry son of Robert Ackockson certain land which was held to have been granted by the Bishop to William son of Adam de Preston in free marriage with Cecily his daughter, and who should descend to plaintiff as heir; ibid. m. 40. In 1352 Alice daughter of John (who married Margaret) son of Alfred son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston claimed an acre against Robert and John of Alfred son of Robert de Preston; ibid. m. 40. John of Geoffrey son of Robert son of Cecily de Preston did not prosecute a claim put forward in 1355 against Roger son of Adam son of Margery de Preston; ibid. m. 41.

John Preston of Preston had a pardon in 1391 Cal. Pat. 1388-93, p. 369. Adam de Preston, dower, died in 1602 holding of pasture in free frankage and betwixt Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103 (will rectified).

Preston Bridge, (Chet. Soc.), 237; there is a somewhat fuller one in Fishick, op. cit. 232-3. This is perhaps the family referred to by Kuerden about 1690 in his notice of the former Moyle- neaux Square to the north-east of the market-place: 'Most of which belongs to the worthy person and purchaser of the Townend, the ancient estate formerly belonging to the family of Prestons, but now in possession of Mr. Rigby, Pater- noncote, Preston; 1766'); Preston Townend. Townend stood near the present St. Peter's Church; ibid. 211. Henry son of Robert Atottown was also called Wains in Preston in 1617, ibid. 211.

Henry Preston, who died in 1549, married Isabel Argham, widow, and had for heir a son apparently posthumous. The deceased husband was held of the Hospitalers by a rent of 12s. 6d., but he held other lands of the heir of Nicholason son of William de Preston, of which title of the heir of Nicholason son of William de Preston was a lodger to litigation; ibid. m. 2. Robert son of William de Preston and Robert son of Nicholas de Preston were defendants in other pleas; ibid. m. 1, 49. Christiana

99
Mrs. Blundell," Pal. fol. it. 1292 the Duchy d. 1511 1570 1352 has vendor Fishergate chief ibid. this messuage Robert matters Cat. Preston, the 1334 Duchy An named family, messuage the have Preston 21 'White' 1435-6; and whom In Preston ii Piccope week Fishwick, a this Berwick, it 134. 1338 ibid. In given, grant ibid. messuage, the 1387-8 m. Nicholas 144, 124. m. Burnhull, Hacconsall, Preston &c., 101. &c., at 251, Assize Assize R. 248, m. 1420. 1387; Hugh son of Richard Mabbon of Fish- erwick, &c., 1394, m. 186. William son of Roger de Fish- wick was Preston defending in 1366-7 ibid. 347. 1358 & 352. 358. The Defenders seven messuages, &c., between William son of Richard of Ribbleton and other plaintiffs 287, 1424. and John obtained and Christians his wife defendants; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 11. In 1420 Thomas son of Nicholas Fish- wick acquired a messuage from John Tyrell; Final Conc. ii., 78. 173. Geoffrey de Hacconsall and Margery his wife were among the defendants to a claim for dower brought in 1339 by Margery widow of Henry son of Robert de Preston; De Banco R. 279, m. 142. Grenvill had been sworn by John Holme of Alfreton son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. ii. William the son and Mar- gery the wife of Adam son of John had been in 1356, when Simon de Preston claimed certain lands; ibid. 5, m. 26. The claim made by Thomas son of Nicholas Deuaux son of Agnes daughter of William the Smith shows that this William and Alice his wife were both died before the 1338; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 356. John the grandson of Geoffrey was out- lawed and hanged for felony at Bercwicke, and in 1406 his heir was found to be his brother Roger. A petition is given, but the tenure of the barges, &c., is not recorded; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), 81-3. In 1412 a charter was enrolled by which Robert Hacconsall gave William Dutton a house in Fishergate and a road of land annexed to the same and 3 acres in the moor near the highway to Ribble- ton; Dep. Roger's Rep. xxxiii, App. 10. Richard of Marnoul and John of Ribbleton complained in 1392 that William son of Paul de Preston had detained his wife Milla in prison for a week; Assize R. 408, m. 20. William the Marshal was defended in 1353; De Banco R. 144, m. 319. Alan the Marshal occurs in 1291 ibid. 259, m. 192d. John the Marshal in 1330 received a message from William son of Adam de Tyrel of Preston; Kuerden MS. i, fol. 224. Alexander the son of Marnoul had been a widow, &c., from William son of John de Ashton and Alice his wife; Final Conc. ii, 124. In 1353 Ceely widow of Alexander son of William the Marshal acquired the fourth part of certain messuages owned by Roger Starkie and Maud his wife; ibid. 134. John the son of Marnoul and his wife in 1376 obtained 2 acres from John Hust and Agnes his wife; ibid. 191. It is possible that Roger de Birewath, about whose lands inquiry was made in 1354-5, when it was found that Roger had died without heir and that widow Alice de John 100
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

Leyland, Molyneux of Cuerdale, Pelle, Wall, descend by an heiress to French, Werden, and

of Preston.

Or on a chief gules three crescents of the field.

KEURDEN, Per bend sinister or and azure a griffin semy counterchanged.

WINCHELEY, Per pale argent and purpure an eagle displayed counterchanged.

Walton, with lands also in Fishwick and Ashton, of these the Walls recorded pedigrees in


Roger was living in 1372; Kuerden MSS. ii, 91.

James Marshall was a burgess in 1459; Preston Guild R. 11. In 1483 he held lands in Preston in conjunction with Grace his wife; the tenant is not stated; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119-20.

From a fine of 1525 it appears that George Henryson married Grace daughter of Lawrence Marshall; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 11, m. 168.

122 Roger of Leyland and Maud his wife in 1307 claimed an acre and a mill Richard son of Adam Russell; De Banco R. 162, m. 198. John son of Thomas of Leyland was plaintiff in 1344 against John de Leyland of Preston and others; Assize R. 1435, m. 43 d. Margaret widow of John de Leyland and Cecily his daughter and heir, who had married Henry son of John de Coppull, appear in 1358; Assize R. 438, m. 173. Another John Leyland and Cecily his wife occur in 1387 and 1422; Final Conc. iii, 30, 81.

123 Ibid. ii, 135, 148. This estate seems to have been afterwards held by Lord Mounteagle; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 64. In 1560, however, his Preston lands were held as part of the lordship of Horbury; ibid. vi, no. 1.

124 William Pelle son of Adam in 1303 claimed a messuage and 12 acres against Jamaina Pelle, who had entry by Richard Pelle, to whom Adam had demised when (so far as the record shows) of a "new mind"; De Banco R. 148, m. 431 Assize R. 430, m. 5.

125 A Thomas Wall occurs in the guild of 1415; Preston Guild R. 7. The family did not attain any prominence till the first half of the 16th century, when two brothers Lawrence and Evan Wall acquired estates; Add. MS. 12109, fol. 119. Fines of 1556 and later refer to their possessions; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 17, m. 126; 25, m. 183, d. At the guild of 1362 Thomas Wall was mayor, Evan his brother was a senechal and Lawrence clerk of the guild, while Anthony son of William (apparently deceased) and heir of Evan Wall was enrolled; Preston Guild R. 80. See a subsequent note.

126 In 1311-20 Roger son of Henry son of Wace de Cuerdale granted half a burgage to John son of Geoffrey de Walton; Towney MS. ii, no. 1006. Richard de Walton and Alice his wife made a settlement in 1386; Final Conc. iii, 27.

John de Walton, a mercer, was living in the time of Richard II, and acquired

messages, d. c., in Preston and Ashton; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226. He made a feoffment of his lands in the townships just stated to Richard Morgan; Harl. MS. 10453, fol. 1676. He occurs again in the time of Henry V and his wife Agnes in 1419; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 254. Henry Walton of Moreden in 1457-8 released his right in the family estates to Richard son of John Walton of Preston; ibid. A little later, in 1454-5, the feoffes gave lands to John Brotton and Agnes his wife—probably the widow above-named—with remainder to Richard Walton of Preston, d. c., ibid. fol. 236.

Various members of the family or families occur in the pleadings about this time; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 13; 31; 9, m. 105, 16, 196. A William Walton, spicer, and Joan his wife were living in 1455; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 120, no. 41.

John Highfield (temp. Edw. IV) made claims against John the son and Isabel the widow of Richard Preston and against John the son and Joan the widow of William Walton; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 23, m. 6.

A John son of Richard Walton was a burgess in 1459; Preston Guild R. 11. In 1485-6 the feoffees gave to James son of Richard Walton certain burgages, d. c.; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 272.

James the son of Richard occurs from 1492 onwards, but was dead in 1499, when John, Ellen and John his widow were named, Duchy of Lanc. Antcl. D. (P. R.O.), L 1079 (the collection contains other Walton family deeds).

From pleadings of 1528-32 the latter James appears to have had two sons Richard and Thomas, the latter settling at Bermondsey, while Richard was succeeded by his son James, called "the younger," and his lands were in part the rectorcy lands, held on lease from the Dean and Chapter of the New College of Leicester by a rent of 15s. 4d. 5d. 7d. Leased, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 5-8.

The elder and the younger James Walton were aldermen of the guild in 1542; Preston Guild R. 15. In 1554 James Walton the elder purchased two messuages or burgages, d. c., from John Stodagh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 12, m. 132.

In 1558 Richard son and heir of James Walton—"the younger"—according to the Guild Roll—gave lands in Preston and Fishwick to George Walton his brother; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 247. Grace widow of James Walton and Richard their son and heir appear in 1564; ibid. Richard Walton died in 1569 holding certain lands in Fishwick; Duchy of Lanc. MSS. i, 126; he also had a daughter Anne, who in 1576 was the widow of a Richard de Bolland of Prestyland, and in 1586 was the widow of John Feke; the latter died in 1586; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxiii, no. 34. Richard died in 1590, leaving an infant sister Anne as heir; ibid. xxviii, no. 61.

All these names appear in the inquisitions of the family. Besides this main line there were other branches of the family well known in Preston.

127 Fishwick, op. cit. 274-6.

James Werden, mercer, died in 1607 holding burgages in Fishwick, d. c., in Fishergate, Heppgrave, Cawsey Meadow and Great Avenham of the king in free burgage by 2d. rent; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 97. He left a son and heir Edmund, aged twelve. His will is recited in the inquisition.

128 William son of Paulin de Preston claimed land against John son of Roger de Wich and against John son of Adam de Wich; De Banco R. 260, m. 50. John (perhaps the second of these) in 1338 purchased a messuage in Preston from Adam Agneson and Amery his wife; Final Conc. ii, 70. Adam son of Adam de Wich appears in 1335 and 1348; Towney MS. ii, no. 1117; Kuerden MSS. iii, p. 7. A Roger son of Roger de Wich was in 1339 pardoned for the death of William son of Nicholas de Preston. He had broken out of prison at Lancaster and had absconded the realm; Cal. Pat. 1338-40 p. 317. John de Wich was a bailiff of Preston in 1347, and Roger de Wich was mayor in 1366; 1105, 1116, 1125.

Alice widow of John de Wich recovered a messuage, mill, &c., in July 1351 against Roger son of Roger de Bierwash; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 4. At the same time Roger de Wich and Ellen daughter of Adam de Wich were defendants in a Mirrison suit; ibid. The messuage of Roger de Wich exchequed.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1567 and 1664, and Banastre 183 and Blundell 184 in the latter year. In 1613 pedigrees were recorded by two families named Blundell on. 

further. In 1644-5, in 1664-5, in 1874. 

Their 1592 Hewitson, 1626, 1642; five years. 

In 1739-40 they were a branch of the Ashton of Creton, of whom Argent a chevron between three chaplets gules, they differed with a crescent. 

Ibid. 82. 23. see also Fishwick, op. cit. 339. They bore the arms of Blundell of Joyce. 

Dugdale, Visits. 112. the family is descended from Matthew French, rector of North Meols, whose son Edward, head of the family, married Anne, daughter and heir of James Walton of Preston. No arms were exemplified. 

Dugdale, Visits. 137. 1 a branch of the family of Lister of Greenacres. They differed the arms of Hesketh of Rufford with a canton argent. 

Dugdale, Visits. 144. They bore arms Or a cross quartered and sable cinquefoils vert. An account of the family, with pedigree and abstracts of deeds, appeared in the Pal. Note Bk. iv. 163, 166, 221. Among other local names appear the Rusby, Keyes (between a bordure and a chief) of Langleton; on the south and a bend called Daykergethe on the west), Rawmoors and Farting Hill. Luke Hodgkinson, who had adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament in the first war, compounded for his delinquency in 1649. He had a horse-mill and some land in Preston; Royalist Comp. P. (Rec. Soc. Lanes and Ches.), iii. 321. Two of the name, Luke and Henry Hodgkinson, were attainted of treason for their part in the rebellion of 1715; Fishwick, op. cit. 66; Preston Guild R. 169. For a Lancashire Jesuit named Charles Hodgkin, see Joly, Rec. Soc. S. J. vii. 369. 

Dugdale, Visits. 164. 1 they came from Welsh Whittle and bore arms Argent a lion passant gules, on a chief or three acorns vert. 

Ibid. 167. see the account of Carden. 

Ibid. 178. Their arms were Argent an eagle double-headed displayed vert. 

A branch of the family of Leigh of Lyme, whose arms, Gules a cross engrailed argent, they differed with a canton or; Ibid. 182. Argent, 184 a Waltons-de-Lake family. A continuation of the pedigree may be seen in Fishwick, op. cit. 234. There is also printed the inventory of the goods of Edmund Lemon, 1609, showing the shop fixtures and household stuff of a prosperous townsmen; Ibid. 236-8. By William Leamon's will the estates were in 1724 to his kinsman John Winkley; Ibid. 232. No arms were exemplified in 1664. 

Dugdale, Visits. 212, where no armorial given. Adam Mort, mayor, killed when Preston was captured by the Parliamentariains in 1643, has been mentioned. The family occurs also in Leigh and Hulton. What became of the Preston branch is not clear; Fishwick, op. cit. 231. 

From the Royalist Comp. P. (iv. 165-8) it appears that Adam Mort of Preston was the third son of Adam Mort of Tylesey and in 1623 married Elizabeth daughter of Seth Bunell of the Preston. The younger Adam had two children (Seth and Janet), who petitioned the Sequestration Commissioners in 1643, Seth's estate having been secured for acts of delinquency supposed to have been done by him. 

Dugdale, Visits. 233. Their arms are Ermine three跷aides conjoined in fesse sable, quarterly Kay and Parkinson. 

Their pedigree is given to 'William Shaw of Shaw Hall in Leyland,' and bore arms Argent a chevron ermine and a canton gules. The pedigree is stated, to the present date by Fishwick, op. cit. 341. A junior branch acquired the manor of Fishwick (q.v.). See further in the account of Brockholes. 

Thomas Addison, haberdasher, and his three sons were burgesses in 1583: Preston Guild R. 44. 'Thomas Baty Addi- son was recorder of the borough till his death in 1874. 

Dugdale, Visits. They and their two sons were members of the guild in 1642; Ibid. 101. 

The inheritance passed by an heir to the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe and so to the Earls of Derby; see the account of Thornton in Chipping. 

Richard and Thomas, sons of Thomas Pedder, deceased, were burgesses in 162; Ibid. 173. The Pedders were bankers and acquired great wealth and many estates in the neighbourhood, remaining till the bank stopped. 

Abraham (blackburn, 728) gives the descent thus: Thomas Pedder, d. 1680 - Richard, d. 1726 - Richard, d. 1762 - Edward, d. 1829 - Captain Samuel Pedder, 1835. The last-named had brothers Thomas and James. James Pedder of Ashton Lodge died in 1846. 

Colonel Charles Denison Pedder served in the Crimean War; Hewitson, Preston, 376. 

Fishwick, op. cit. 350-3. 

The Walmesleys seem to have inherited the estate of the Walls of Moor Hall above-mentioned. A fine was made in 1739-40 concerning thirty-four messuages, lands, &c., in Preston, Fulwood, Highton and other places, the defoentants being Lawrence Walmesley and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Samuel Walmesley, Elizabeth his wife and Margaret Wall; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 321, m. 118. Four years later the same estate appears to have been divided between Nicholas Walmesley and Elizabeth his wife on one side and John Harden and Margaret his wife on the other; Ibid. bdle. 350. m. 65. From the pedigree in Fishwick (op. cit. 224) it would seem that Elizabeth and Margaret were daughters and co-heirs of James Walmesley, 1450-340. 

John Cross made a purchase of lands in 1773; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 400, m. 150. 

102
the townsmen were sequestered for political or religious reasons, and in 1717 two ‘Papists’ registered estates in the township.

The parish church has been described above. The population remaining comparatively stationary no other church was needed in the town till 1724, when St. George’s was built as a chapel of ease at what was then the western edge of the town. A parish was attached to it in 1844. The building was enthroned in stone in 1845, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1885. After the lapse of nearly a century a great effort was made to provide additional accommodation, and the following churches have been built:—Holy Trinity 1814–15; St. Peter’s 1822; St. Paul’s 1823–5; Christ Church 1836–7; St. James’s, built by a newly-formed denomination, acquired in 1838, rebuilt 1870–5; St. Mary’s 1838–5; St. Thomas’s 1837–9; All Saints’ 1845–6. Somewhat later are:—St. Luke’s and St. Saviour’s 1859; St. Mark’s 1863; Emmanuel 1869. The last-named was built by gift of a Everton Club member, and erected in 1869, the present church being erected in 1888, St. Matthew’s 1880–3 and St. Jude’s 1893. There are mission rooms connected with several of the churches. St. Philip’s Protestant Chapel was opened in 1894—1844.

Notices of the families of Pachard and Grimshaw are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 335, 151.

1844. Some cases have been already named. The lands of Thomas Shepherd of Preston were declared forfeit in 1652 and sold; Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 44; Col. Curs., 13; Fishwick, op. cit. 1849 Thomas Vevassour compounded for his ‘delinquency’ in taking arms against the Parliament ‘in both ways’; ibid. iii, 2012. This surname does not occur in the Guild Rolls. Two-thirds of the estate of Grace Wilkinson, deceased, had been sequestered for her recusancy, and a discharge was granted in 1653; ibid. v, 3328. She was perhaps the Grace Wilkinson named in connexion with land in Lytham Road, 1791; 1808; Roovers Lanc. (Res. Com.), iii, 597.


1846. Hewitson, Preston, 471–5, where the monuments are described. One of the incumbents was Sidney Susans Coll., Camb., held it for the long period of sixty-four years, from 1792 to 1856. The vicar of Preston is patron.

Descriptions of this and other modern churches with lists of incumbents will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 153, etc.


1848. The site was formerly known as Petten Field. The money for it was raised by subscriptions and the sale of pews. It stood at the time the most influential congregation in the town; Hewitson, op. cit. 475–6.

1849. A parish was assigned to it in 1844; Land. Gaz. 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston presents.

1850. The original cost was defrayed from the subscription fund, and increased in 1852. A tombstone in the graveyard commemorates Richard Turner (1846) as ‘true bishop of the congregation’, as applied to abstention from intoxicating liquors; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; Land. Gaz. 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston is patron.

1851. This church was also built from the parliamentary grant; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; Land. Gaz. 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston presents.

1852. Hewitson, op. cit. 481. The mission room in Savoy Street originally belonged to the Baptists, but was sold by them in 1880; ibid. The patronage is vested in trustees.

1853. The builders styied themselves the ‘ Primitive Episcopal Church ’; they were unable to pay for it. It was first a chapel of ease to the parish church, but consecrated in 1844 for an independent parish; Hewitson, op. cit. 485–92. The vicar of Preston presents. The district was created in 1844; Land. Gaz. 20 Feb. The patronage is vested in trustees.

1854. The cost was defrayed by the Hyndman fund, and Miss Hyndman’s trustees and others; ibid. 1844–5. The vicar of Preston is patron.

1855. The origin of the church is interesting. A number of poor working men began subscribing for a new church for a clergyman who, as curate, had endowed himself to them; it was therefore called the ‘ poor man’s church ’; ibid. 492. The patronage is vested in trustees.

1856. Ibid. 493. The parish was formed in 1860; Land. Gaz. 3 Aug. Simeon’s Trustees are patrons.

1857. Hewitson, op. cit. 495–7. The church occupies the site of the old Baptist chapel, 1783. After being purchased in 1839 it was used for service till 1866 and then pulled down for the erection of the present church, opened in 1868. The parish was formed in 1869; Land. Gaz. 16 Apr. The vicar of St. James’s presents.

1858. Hewitson, op. cit. 495. The parish was formed in 1866; Land. Gaz. 3 Jan. The patronage is exercised alternately by the vicar of Preston and the trustees of Christ Church.

1859. Hewitson, op. cit. 497. The parish was formed in 1871; Land. Gaz. 4 July. The vicar of Preston presents alternately with the incumbent of St. Peter’s.


1861. Wesleyan Methodism obtained a standing in the town about 1781, when it is stated that a room in St. John’s Street was used; in 1787 a small chapel in Back Lane was erected. The church in Lane Street succeeded it about 1817, and was practically rebuilt in 1866; Wesley Church, North Road, originated in 1839, that at Moor Park in 1862; Marsh Lane in 1873, and two others. The Primitive Methodists appeared in 1810, their first meeting-place being in a yard off Fishergate; then they built a chapel in Lawson Street, which was in 1836–7 abandoned for that in Saul Street. A mission in Deepdale, begun about 1876, resulted in the present church there. The United Methodist Free Church has Orchard Chapel, built in 1831 and rebuilt 1862, and Moor Lane, 1873, which has absorbed the congregation of Parker Street Chapel, built in 1852.

The Congregationalists date from about 1772, when, probably on account of the Unitarianism of the dissenting minister at St. Stephen’s, the more Evangelical members were opened in Back Lane. Lady Huntingdon helped the cause, which struggled on until in 1790 an Independent chapel was built in Chapel Street; it was in 1826 removed to Cannon Street. This church was 135.

1872. Ibid. 498. The parish was formed in 1885. The Bishop of Manchester collates.

1873. Trustees have the patronage at present, but it will go to the Bishop of Manchester eventually.

1874. St. Philip’s, 1871, and St. Barnabas’s, 1873, were school churches of ease to St. Thomas’s and St. Paul’s, but have been disused for service since St. Jude’s was opened.

1875. It was built by those connected with St. Philip’s chapel of ease, who were dissatisfied with St. Jude’s Church.

1876. The Methodist preachers first visited Preston about 1777; Hewitson, op. cit. 519.

1877. Preston was included in Colne circuit in 1816, as Birmingham was, and became head of a circuit in 1799. Wesley visited the town in 1780, 1781, 1784 and 1790; Fishwick, Preston, 701–1.

1878. This was afterwards sold and used as a warehouse; Hewitson, op. cit. 520.

1879. Ibid. 521; lists of ministers are given.

1880. Ibid. 526. In 1868 this church became the head of a second circuit in Preston.

1881. Ibid. 526.

1882. In St. Mary Street (1866) and Accrington Lane. There are also some mission rooms.

1883. Ibid. 536. In addition to those named in the text there was an iron chapel in Foley Road from 1879 onwards.

1884. Ibid. 534–5. The congregation which first built Orchard Chapel were known as Protestant Wesleyan Methodists; Hardwick, Preston, 43.

1885. B. Nightingale, Lancs. Noncon., 1, 117. The author, of whose work great use has been made in the present history, has since 1883 been minister of Cannon Street Church.

1886. This building was turned into offices and shops, and it was at the western corner of Chapel Street and Fishergate.

103
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

enlarged in 1852 and greatly altered in 1887. A second church was opened in Grimshaw Street in 1805, and this was rebuilt in 1859. A third, the result of a secession from Cannon Street, was built in Lancaster Road in 1863, a beginning having been made two years before.

The Baptist church in Fishergate has sprung from a small meeting which can be traced back to 1782. A church was formed in the following year, with the concurrence of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Church in Prescott Street near the Tower of London. A building was erected in Leeming Street, now Manchester Road, in 1784-5, and services went on there until about 1855; the old building was sold and the present one in Fishergate was opened in 1858. A division in the congregation had in 1844 led to the foundation of a church in Pole Street, which had a continuous history until 1901, about which time the congregation dissolved. The trustees afterwards reopened the building, known as Carey, the new church being formed in 1905 or 1906. The General Baptists had a mission in the town from 1825 till about 1840; they are thought to have used Vauxhall Chapel. This building, which had had various uses, was acquired about 1845 by a body of Baptists who clung to Calvinistic tenets when the denomination in general was relinquishing them; in 1853 a division led to the building of a small chapel, called Zoar, in Regent Street, from which the congregation has migrated to Great Avenham Street. The Tabernacle, St. George's Road, is another small Baptist church which has existed for about thirty years.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in St. Paul's Square, opened in 1878. The Unitarian church in Preston, as in many other places, represents the old Nonconforming congregation, which had a more or less secret existence from the Act of Uniformity in 1662 until toleration was granted at the Revolution. The chapel, near the east end of Church Street, was built about 1717 by Sir Henry Hoghton of Hoghton. The doctrine is said to have been Arian or Unitarian from an early period of its history.

The Society of Friends can be traced back to 1680. Their meeting-house between Friargate and Back Lane was acquired in 1784 and rebuilt in 1797 and 1847. The district and county meetings of the Society are held in it. There is a Free Gospel church dating from 1858 and the Salvation Army has stations. The New Jerusalem Church in Avenham Road began in 1844. The Catholic Apostolic Church, or Irvingites, after meeting in various rooms acquired in 1882 a small church in Regent Street originally built by the Particular Baptists. Some minor religious efforts failed to secure a permanent standing. The Mormons also failed to establish themselves.

In spite of the large number of faithful adherents of Roman Catholicism known to have lived in Preston during the times of persecution there is here, as elsewhere, the greatest obscurity in the story of their worship, though rooms may have been secretly used for mass even in the town itself, particularly in the Friargate district. It was here that the first St. Mary's Chapel was built in 1761. It was demolished by the mob during the election contest

180 Nightingale, op. cit. 1, 48-60.
181 The first minister, William Manning Walker, had been the minister of the Unitarian congregation. Another notable pastor was Richard Slater, 1826-61, author of a Life of Oliver Heywood, 4 vols.
182 Nightingale, op. cit. i. 60-66.
183 W. Shaw, Fishergate Baptist Ch. (1848). It is not certain how far this Baptist church was belonging to the Armenian or General denomination.
184 Some of the Preston Baptists were members of a Missions department, which dates back to about 1679.
185 The cause appears to have been a struggle for influence; it was 'in a low condition' in 1794; Rippon, Reg. 7.
186 St. Saviour's Church stands on the site of it; see above. The (Harris) Institution was used for service pending the erection of Fishergate Church.
187 The Fishergate congregation was augmented by a small Scotch Baptist church formed about 1795. Hardwick (quoting Baines) calls them Sandemanians; they had a room in Church Street and from 1825 a small chapel in Meadow Street.
188 This section acquired a chapel called St. Mark's, built in 1826 for the Church of England advocates of Lady Huntington's Connexion, who had previously met in Cannon Street; Baines, Lancs. Dir. 1841, 381, 488.
189 This and other information as to the Baptists is due to the Rev. Dr. Whitley, minister of the Fishergate Church.
190 The origin was the New Connexion of Methodists about 1814, but was in 1819 sold to a body of semi-Episcopalians, and called St. Paul's; the service followed the form of the Established Church, but the minister was not ordained; Baines, op. cit. Afterwards the Wesleyans had it, then the Baptists and others.
191 Hardwick (quoting Baines) states that this congregation sprang up in 1833 and met in Cannon Street.
192 Hardwick, Preston, 482.
193 Hewitson, op. cit. 537.
194 The celebrated Nonconformist, Isaac Ambrose, formerly vicar, resided in the house from 1662 till his death in 1684. There is evidence of other Nonconformists living and preaching there; Nightingale, op. cit. i. 4, 58.
195 In 1823 licences for two Nonconformist meeting-places were granted; Hist. MSS. Coll. Rep. iv. App. 19, 231. John Turner, the minister in 1775, who 'was a Calvinist of the most strict and rigid form,' actively assisted the government forces during the Jacobite occupation of the town, and he and his congregation being employed by General Wills as scouts; Nightingale, op. cit. i. 11.
196 Hewitson, op. cit. 515-17. Mr. Nightingale, however, brings evidence to show that Unitarianism did not prevail till about 1770; op. cit. i. 22-1.
197 A meeting-place was registered in 1860; Hist. MSS. Coll. Rep. xiv. App. 211.
198 The registers begin in 1650 and incorporate the title of the Free Presbyterian monthly meeting in 1700; Fishwick, op. cit. 172. George Fox visited Preston in 1673, but it is not recorded that he preached there.
199 Hewitson, op. cit. 517-19.
200 Ibid. 536.
of 1768, and though the priest in charge managed to escape down the Ribble he died soon afterwards from frost and horror. 213 Shortly afterwards another was built on the site, but was closed when St. Wilfrid's was opened in 1793 and it became a warehouse. However, in 1815 it was restored to divine worship as a chapel of ease, its present status, and served till 1856, when the present St. Mary's was built on its site. 214 It stands back from the street, being approached from Friargate through an archway. St. Wilfrid's, built, as stated, in 1793, was rebuilt in 1879, 215 St. Ignatius' followed in 1836, 216 and St. Walburge's, with its tall spire, one of the landmarks of Preston, in 1852. 216 These churches, with St. Mary's, are served by Jesuit Fathers. The secular clergy have St. Augustine's 1818-40, 217 St. Joseph's 1862-72, 218 and the English Martyrs' 1863-83. 219 The Sisters of Charity manage St. Joseph's Institutions, founded in 1872 by Mrs. Holland. The teaching orders of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and the Faithful Companions of Jesus have convents. 220 A society formed in 1731, but of earlier origin, exists for the relief of the poor and charity towards the dead; it is called the First Catholic Charitable Society. 

RIBBLETON

Ribbleton, 1200; Ribbleton, 1202; Ribbleton, 1226; Riblion, 1251; Rybleton, 1292.

This township has an area of 757 acres, including the 105 acres of Ribbleton Moor. As the hamlet of Brockholes in the adjoining township had rights in the moor, this was formerly regarded as a semi-independent district, and its L-shaped form divided Ribbleton proper into three distinct parts—north-east (in which is Ribbleton Hall), north-west (Scales), and south (in which is Farington Hall). A large part was taken into the borough of Preston in 1880 and has been incorporated with that township since 1894, so that the present township of Ribbleton, passed by the name of the "New Building"; 221 ibid, v, 395. In 1750 the priest in charge had a stipend of £40 and 50; 222 customers; 223 the numbers of those confirmed and of Easter communicants were 275 and 940 in 1784 and 438 and 1302 in 1793; ibid, v, 126. 224 Gillow, Bibl. Dect. of Engl. Caxi, ii, 146; Foley, op, cit. vili, 719. 225 Hewitson, op. cit. 501-2. The chapel, a small plain building, has been laced with marble. 226 Ibid, v, 593-6. Joseph Dunn, J.J. ("swe Earring"), was priest in charge from 1776 till his death in 1852, and won a high position in the town. The House of Recovery and the gasworks were due to him; Gillow, op. cit, 141-7. 227 Hewitson, op. cit. 507. It was the first church in Preston which had a spire. The school for boys was opened in a building erected as a 'ball of science' by local Secularists. 228 Ibid, 508. The dedication was due to a remarkable error attributed to the use of St. Walburga's old n. and Q. (Sec. 1), s. 186. The church stands, it is believed, on or near the site of the old Hospital of St. Mary of Lancaster. 229 Hewitson, op. cit. 508. St. Augustine of Canterbury is the patron; see Gillow, op. cit. ii, 841-3. 230 Hewitson, op. cit. 515. A school-chapel served from 1862 till 184. 231 Ibid, v, 513. The 'Martyrs' named St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Alban. A school-chapel was opened in 1865 and the church in 1867, but this was not completed till 1888. 232 The last-named community occupy Lark Hill, formerly the residence of Samuel Horrocks, cotton spinner, M.P. for Preston 1844-16. The English Benedictine nuns of Ghent, driven from their house by the Revolution in 1793, resided in Chapel Street till 1872, when they removed to Staffordshire. 233 Loc. Gaxt. Bd. Order 5609. 234 The Census Report gives as part of Preston an area of 645 acres (including 9 of inland water), with a population of 936 in 1910. This refers principally to the part of Ribbleton now in the borough. 235 The founder was Mary Cross, the late Archdeacon Rawstorne contributing. It depends partly on voluntary contributions. 236 Lacs. and Chw. Antiq. Soc, xx, 172. 237 F.C.H. Lancs. I, 1884. 238 Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 132. Henry (de Holland) gave 10 marks for the wardship of the chappel to the patron. Roger provided a series for the brother and reasonable dower for the mother. The daughter's name is not known.

Robert de Preston and Richard his brother had offered 100s. for the grant, and promised 16s. instead of the old 8s. service for the plough-land in Ribbleton; Rot, of Oblates (Rec. Com.), 119, 125. 239 Lacs. Inq. and Extent (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chw.), i, 173; Roger de Preston was sequestal of Amounderness under Theobald Walter; Farrer, op. cit, 143, 159. Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chw.), i, 21; an assise of mort d'ancestor had been summoned among them, but the desert of the parties is not recorded. Roger de Leicester had a wife Alice; ibid, 1, 43. In 1224 Maud, described as 'daughter of Henry,' complained that Roger son of Roger de Leicester had not adhered to the agreement made by his father, and she received 3 oxgangs of land for a rent of 2l Roger to warrant her; on the other hand she renounced all claim to the rest of the plough-land; ibid, 1, 45. 240 Henry de Holland paid the thugage rent of 8s. in 1226; Lacs. Inq. and Extent, i, 140. In 1297 the vill paid 8s. to the earl, the tenants not being named; ibid, i, 289. 241 Dodo, MSS. caxi, fol. 39. Some grandsons of Roger are mentioned in a later note; his estate seems to have been acquired by a number of separate purchases.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Again in 1346 William de Eliton and Roger his brother were said to hold four plough-lands in Ribbleton, Preston and Elton by Henry Earl of Lancaster by knight's service and 18d. for castle ward; but in the same year Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held between them one plough-land in Ribbleton in socage, rendering 8s. 2 a year at the four terms. The latter record is confirmed by later testimonies, but not found in the Cal. of Patent as to the source of their right.

The estate was not usually called a manor. The Travers moiety descended like Nateby until 1579, when it was sold to John Shireburne. The other moiety was in 1524 held by Robert Lawrence, who died on 27 March holding his part of Ribbleton of the king in socage by the rent of 4s. His heirs were two daughters, Margaret and Agnes, aged seventeen and fourteen respectively. The elder daughter married Hugh Farington of Hutton, and their descendants were seated in Ribbleton for some time, recording pedigrees at the visitations of 1567, 1613 and 1665. The younger daughter's share seems to have gone to Evan Browne, who died in 1542, leaving a capital message called Ribbleton and messuages, lands and windmill there in socage, by a free rent of 2s. His son and heir Richard dying without issue, the six sisters made a partition in 1559 by which Ribbleton Hall became the property of Robert Shuttleworth and Jane his

11 Sup. p. 20 Edw. III (and no.), no. 63. In 1342 the socage granted to William son of Roger de Elston and Roger his brother various lands in Ribbleton, Preston and Broocohles; Hol. MS. 2042, fol. 169.

12 See fol. 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 48. The partners held a moiety of Ashton, but in both cases the right seems to have descended through Haydock, as below. In 1352 Thomas son of Preston Travers had lands in Ribbleton; Kuerden MSS. iv, G 28.

13 Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence in 1415 granted Roger Elston the younger for his life right of way through a field called Riddings to Roger's field called Newhey in Ribbleton; Add. MS. 32105, no. 2966. In 1445-6 Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence held the plough-land in Ribbleton, rendering 8 yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Knight's Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20.

14 A large number of Ribbleton deeds (Farington family) are in Pecock MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 17-39. None are so early as 1346, and the first relating to Lawrence is of 1413, as will be seen below.

15 John Travers was in 1362 found to have held 36 acres in Ribbleton in socage by a rent of 4s. 4d. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III (1362-5), no. 2. William Travers died in 1424 holding lands in Ribbleton of the king as duke by the annual service of 2s. 6d. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 62. A similar record was made in 1599; ibid. vi, no. 68.

16 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 30, m. 262. The vendors were Richard Travers and Grace his wife the estate is described as four messuages, 20a, in Ribbleton and Fairwood.

17 In 1354 William Lawrence and Alice his wife made a settlement of their estate in Thornton, Great and Little Littledown and 14 messuages of the manor of Ribbleton and a fourth part of the manor of Ashton. The remainders, after their children (John and others), were, so far as Ashton was concerned, to the right heirs of Alice; and as to Ribbleton to Joan daughter of Geoffrey de Cuerdale for life, and then the same as Ashton; Fis. & Fees, 42. The line proves that Lawrence held in right of his wife, Joan de Cuerdale was then wife of Thomas de Muir and her estate went to the Osbaldeston family.

18 John Lawrence died in 1398, having made a settlement on his estate on his wife Margaret in 1368. He left a son William, aged eighteen; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.); i, 72.

19 Roger de Elston of Ribbleton in 1442 descended to Robert from Henry Earl of Lancaster by a message in Ribbleton for life, and in 1458 John Elston and William his son and heir granted land in Ribbleton fields and messuage to Picepo; Pal. P. R. R. 28. Robert Lawrence, as above recorded, was a partner in the manor in 1445-6 estate, and his son and heir was in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 14, m. 12. Robert seems to have been still living in 1459, when John son of Henry Compsy granted land in Ribbleton to him, while to Edmund son of Robert Lawrence a quitclaim was given by William son of John Compsy in 1475; Picepo MSS. loc. cit.

20 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 57. Robert Lawrence is described as 'of Cloughton in Amounderness'; his lands were in Layton, Ribbleton and Thornton. A secomption made in 1513 is recorded, giving the following details: A messuage in Ribbleton called the Maiden's House, with closes named the Town Field and Fishwick Banks, with other closes called Big Birk. Over and so called Nether and Riddings, Oakley, Wall Banks, Moor Furlong, Little Furlong, with the orchard, and the orchard about the hall.

21 Award of a jointure to the same Isabel widow of Robert Lawrence and their two daughters were to pay 26s. 8d. a year to James Walton of Preston and provide a man horded and houseed for the king's service; Picepo MSS. iii, 17.

22 Richard Walton in 1579 released to Richard Farington all his interest in lands in Ribbleton; ibid. 21.

23 Ibid. of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 45. Some notes on this family will be found in the account of Longton in Penwortham. An inquisition after the death of Richard Farington was made in 1596. He had land in the manor of Ribbleton and of Queen in socage by a rent of 10s, and his heir was his son Hugh, aged thirty-six; Picepo MSS. iii, 39.

24 Hugh Farington died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Ribbleton of the king. His heir was his son Charles, aged thirty-seven; Towneley MS. C 8, 23 (Chet. Soc.), 42. A settlement was made by Hugh Farington and Charles his son in 1620; Picepo MSS. iii, 23.

25 Died by Richard Farington, the son of Charles, may be seen in the same collection; he appears to have sold or mortgaged the estate in 1671; ibid. 23, 25.

See also p. 206 for a sale to John Wincle.

26 Printed by the Chetham Soc.; 1567, p. 45; 1693, p. 193; 1664-5, p. 106. Their descent is thus given: - Richard a. Hugh a. Charles (d. 1650) a. Richard i. Jane Jane married a Southworth and was living in Preston 1655; ibid. iii, 35.

John Farington founded a charity in 1670 for the poor of Elton and Farington, and the widow of Richard Farington of Ribbleton or those who might owners of Richard's estate. In 1843 James Pedder and Thomas Walsmeley were trustees for the charity, their fathers and grandfathers having acted before them; End. Coll. Rep.

27 About 1550 a division of the Lawrence estates was arranged. By this Margaret, widow of Hugh Farington, and Richard their son and heir were to have a moiety of Ribbleton and all the land in Goomooragh, while Henry Smith, Agnes his wife and William their son and heir-apparent were to have lands in Ribbleton and all the estate in Layton and Sisinall; Picepo MSS. iii, 19. William Smith and Mary Smith, widow, had this estate in 1625; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 55, m. 139.

28 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Evan Browne probably acquired the estate by purchase, though the date in the preceding note causes a difficulty, but he had an estate in Elton by inheritance. Thus James Browne in 1479 gave land in Ribbleton to the younger John Elston and his wife on their daughter's marriage with his son William Browne; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 288. (There was a remainder to William Elston and Catherine his wife, so that the land may have been part of the Elston estate.) Then in 1503-7 Evan or Evan son and heir of William son and heir of James Browne (living) was contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of John Singleton of Shingle Hall; ibid. Evan's widow Elizabeth is named in the Inquisition, and seven daughters Anna, Alice, Jane, Katherine, Laura, Ellen and Bridget. Laura does not occur again. Evan Browne had a number of scattered properties, including two messuages in Preston and a messuage in French Lea.

29 Evan Browne, Richard and James his sons bought out-legacies of the guild of 1543; Preston Guild Rec. (Roy. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), 18. Richard was six years old at his father's death.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
PRESTON

wife." The Farington estate is said to have been sold to the Hekehets of Rufford about the end of the 17th century. 36

John Shireburne, already named, married one of the daughters and seems to have acquired the shares of two others. 37 His grandson of the same name recorded a pedigree in 1613, 38 and being a recusant and Royalist his estates were sequestered under the rule of the Parliament. His son Henry seems to have held the estate at Ribbleton. The Ribbleton estate is said to have been sold to Richard King in 1656; his descendants sold to Thomas Birchall, whose son, also Thomas, built the present Ribbleton Hall not far from the old house. 39

The estate is reported to be owned at present by Mr. R. R. Rochwell of Sharples, by bequest of the late Mrs. Birchall.

The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Hugh Farington, John Shireburne and Richard Whalley. 40 The 'manor' appears no more in the records.

The Elston family, at one time described as holding the vill, 41 continued to be considerable landowners there, 42 and in 1454 their estate was described as a manor. 43

A Ribbleton family appears at times, 44 and the Haydocks once held a large part; 45 names of other landowners are recorded. 46 In the 18th century a family named Brewer had Ribbleton Lodge, the

54 Towneley MS. Ch. 13, S. 125. Of the other daughters, Anne married Richard Shireburne of Balby; Alice (dead in 1559), Henry Jones; Katherine, John Shireburne; Ellen, Richard Shireburne the younger 1 ; and Bridget, Thomas Whittingham.

In 1559 a settlement of a sixth part of the manor of Ribbleton, with dower, windmills, &c., was made by John Shireburne and his wife, Eliza, and in 1574 his son Henry, in default of his heirs, made a settlement of the same property. 55

Hugh Shireburne in 1554 sold messuages and lands in Ribbleton and Haighton to George Talbot; Pale of land. Feet of F. b. lxxxv, m. 48. This was another part of the Browne estate, George Talbot being the son of Anne Shireburne by her first husband C. D. Sherrorn, Skerton Fam. 71.

56 John Shireburne in 1566 purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleton and Preston from Thomas Whittingham and Bridget his wife; Pale of land. Feet of F. b. 28, m. 63. Next year he bought a messuage and land from William Woodward and Elizabeth his wife; ibid. b. 29, m. 99. In 1579 he purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleton and Fulwood from Thomas Jones and Jane his wife (presumably daughters of Richard Jones), and followed this in 1585 by purchasing further lands from them and the heirs of John Hough, the son of the manor of Ribbleton; ibid. b. 41, m. 99, i. 47, m. 18.

The estate of Richard Shireburne and Anne his wife (another co-heir) occurs in 1585 in the will of Richard Whalley. 57

57 Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 109. The descent is given thus: John (s. of Thomas) married Katherine Browne - Thomas (1613) - Henry (aged twelve).

58 Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 1133 John Shireburne died in 1655, and a claim to land in Ribbleton put in by Thomas Parker of Browsholme was allowed.

59 C. D. Sherrorn, Skerton Fam. 87-90.

60 Hewison, loc. cit.


Richard Whalley in 1574 purchased a messuage, &c., from John and Katherine Shireburne, Shireburne of Preston. Feet of F. b. 36, m. 155. Similar estates were sold to Edward Belisaugh, John Ridley and Richard Tomkinson; ibid. m. 178, 184, 259.

62 In 1566 above. Various Elston families occur in Brockholes, Ribbleton and Haighton. The John de Ribbleton gave 3 acres in Hughton to Roger son of William de Elston and Paul his brother; Kuerdon MSS. iii, H. 2. Adam son of Roger de Scales gave to the same brothers land in the Scales to Ribbleton; Add. MS. 31078, no. 2093. Roger of Elston granted Paulin de Elston land in Haighton and 1 acre in Ribbleton Scales; Kuerdon, loc. cit.

John son of William de Haighton in the Scales to Robert de Haighton to William son of Paulin de Elston; ibid. Richard son of Henry de Brockholes gave land in Ribbleton Scales, descending from his mother Maud to Roger de Elston; Kuerdon fol. m. 50 B.

Richard son of William Drury gave Roger son of R. Drury an lease of his land in Ribbleton, attested by William and Paulin de Elston, Henry and Simon de Ribbleton; Add. MS. 31070, no. 2961. In 1575-77 Henry de Ribbleton and Agnes widow of Richard de Brockholes released to Roger de Elston their rights in Ribbleton; ibid. no. 2965, 2967. The same Henry de Elston released, in 1575, a piece in Ribbleton; ibid. no. 2965, 2970, 2971-2.

60 John de Elston the younger in 1569 sold his land in Ribbleton to John de Houghton and Gilbert de Kneatsholpe and another son of the daughter (1336), John de Houghton and Gilbert de Drury of Ribbleton, and Thomas de Kneaforth of Ribbleton; Add. MS. 31079, no. 2961, 2970, 2971-2.

61 Kuerdon MSS. vii, fol. 51; John Elston gave his manor of Ribbleton to feoffees. In 1451 William Elston gave lands in the same place, &c., to feoffees; ibid. fol. 74. John Elston of Ribbleton obtained an exemption from jury service in 1504-5; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. vi, App. 45.

62 Ralph son of William de Ribbleton released to Henry son of Robert de Ribbleton his right in all land in the Marshfield in Ribbleton; Add. MS. 31071, no. 666. Henry, the grantee, gave all his land in the same field to John de Grimshawe and his heirs for the rest of his days; ibid. fol. 679.

Robert de Ribbleton granted land in Ribbleton and Brockholes in 1535-6 to the same Robert. This Robert and Agnes wife of the Houghton son, Kuerdon MSS. iii, B. 14. Thomas Kendall, cousin and heir of William Ribbleton, had in 1407 lands in Preston and Ribbleton; ibid. ii, fol. 224.

Tummock daughter of Robert son of Vivian de Ribbleton Scales and Adam her son granted all her land to the west of a certain hedge to Master William de Preston, clerk; Towneley MS. Oo, no. 1095, 1164.

In 1503 Robert de Ribbleton gave this land to his sister, the widow by the gift of his brother Roger, to Roger his younger son; Kuerdon MSS. ii, fol. 225.

Roger de Elston gave his son of Adam de Ribbleton Scales in 1373-14 grant his son Robert the moity of a messuage in Preston in 1360; ibid. i, p. 7.

From the end of 1224 above cited it appears that Maud de Ribbleton had 3 oargages of land. The other 5 oargages seem to have been held about 1350 by the Haydock family, for in 1285 Joan widow of John son of Henry de Haydock claimed dower in messuages and lands in Ribbleton, and later in 1287, after the death of members of the family, she claimed eleven messuages and 5 oargages of land; De Banco R. 59, m. 3; 64, m. 132. The defendant was Henry de Haydock, whose widow Alice in 1290 claimed against the said Joan and her daughters Alice and Aline ibid. iii, m. 174. It seems most probable that the Travers and Lawrence inheritance descended from these daughters.

63 Forfeited lands of the Yorkist, Sir James Drury, of Ribbleton, probably inherited by his son John, were granted to the Earl of Derby in 1489, but the tenure is not stated in 1525; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1516-17. Thomas Ralcliff of Wimarligh, also through Balderston, held in Ribbleton in 1521, the tenement ten, Robert le Sagar of Ribbleton; ibid. no. 1075. In 1491 he descended to Sir Gilbert Gerard ibid. vi, no. 3; 271, no. 2. Edmund Dudley also had another part of the Balderston inheritance; ibid. iv, no. 113. Sir Alexander Oshbaldston had another part; ibid. viii, no. 1.

64 Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey in 1522 held lands in Ribbleton in socage ibid. vii, no. 13.

John de Elston in 1537 granted 2 acres in Ribbleton to John de Walton; Add. MS. 31070, no. 2976. In 1559 William Walton of Preston died holding a messuage, &c., in Ribbleton of Richard Brokeby; Add. MS. 31071, no. 2976. Son of Richard Walton apparently held the same in 1553; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 31, no. 274, vi, no. 42. But Richard ibid. no. 679, was not further consigned or sold to it Richard Farington in 1579 and to Hugh Farington in 1589, to that it is been recorded about 1580 with the Farington estate 1; Pale of land. Feet of F. b. 41, m. 151 51, m. 67. A purchase by John Ridley has been recorded. He died in 1599 holding a
domestic chapel there serving the Roman Catholic district.36 Several ‘Papist’ registered estates in 1717.37

The Knights Hospitaller had some land in Ribbleton,40 afterwards owned by the Shireborne of Stonyhurst.41

A dispute in 1564 as to the lordship and moor of Ribbleton gives the bounds on the Fulwood side as follows: From Jackson Hoy and Clough north-east to the mere hills, five in all, on the south-west side of a close called the Park Falls in Fulwood.42 The moor was inclosed in 1870.43

In connexion with the Church of England St. Mary Magdalen was consecrated in 1889; a district had been formed for it in 1883,44 and services began about that time. The patronage is in the hands of trustees.

GRIMSAUGH AND BROCKHOLES

Grimesargh, Dom. Bk.; Grimishargh, 1242; Grimsarche, Grimsargh, 1244; Grimesbergh, 1253; Grimeshargh, Grimeshargh, Grymsharth, 1292; Grymesargh, 1293; Greymersagh, 1301; Grymsar, xv cent. This last shows the pronunciation (i short).

Brochole, 1212; Brocholes, Brochols, 1290.

Locally pronounced Brocus.

This township consists of two distinct parts connected by a narrow strip of ground beside the Ribble. A small part was included in the township of Preston in 1880 and in the township of Preston in 1894.1 Grimsargh, the northern half, has an area of 1,184 acres, stretching from the Ribble to Savock Brook. It is divided from Elton on the east by a wooded clough. In the southern corner the land rises steeply from the river, and here is Red Scar, a mansion commanding fine views over the valley. The surface of Grimsargh is comparatively level, but mostly above 200 ft. over sea level.

The principal road is that from Preston to Longridge, going north and then east. The railway between those towns crosses this part of the township in a north-easterly direction, and has a station named Grimsargh, from which a branch line runs north-west to the asylum at Whittingham. There are reservoirs of the Preston Waterworks in the north of the township. Near Red Scar there was formerly a well reputed to be medicinal; it went by the name of Bolton Spa, and it is said that its water cured consumption. This well was in the

form of a double trough, 2 yds. long and 2 ft. broad, and was approached by about half a dozen descending steps. The water came out of the breast of Bolton Wood, and in front of the drain or pipe by which it entered the well there was a piece of carved work in the shape of a human head, through the mouth of which the water ran into the receiving trough. The well was drained away with and the water drained off, about thirty years ago [i.e. about 1850], by the late Colonel Cross.12

Brockholes lies in a bend of the Ribble, its boundary on the east and south, being closed in by Ribbleton on the other sides. The greater part of it is low-lying level ground, but on the border of Ribbleton the surface rapidly rises for nearly 100 ft. Lower Brockholes and Higher Brockholes are in the south-west and north-east respectively. Near the former house the Preston and Blackburn road crosses the River Ribble by a bridge, Manchester and 214, and then in stone in 1861. It was known as the Half-penny Bridge, from the toll formerly charged. There are very few houses in this part of the township, which has an area of 7531 acres.

The area of the original township is 1,9374 acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 453 for the present reduced township.13

The soil is clay and alluvial, with subsoil various. The land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

A wayside cross, known as Three Mile Cross, formerly stood in Grimsargh.1 The line of a Roman road, called Watling Street, has been traced in Grimsargh and Elton.

In 1066 GRIMSAUGH, then assessed MANORS as two plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.4 Some time after the Conquest the manor was divided; Grimsargh, as half a plough-land, was held in thegnage; Brockholes, also half a plough-land, was given to the bishop of Manchester; and Elton, the remaining plough-land, to the baron of Penwortham.

Roger son of Augustin de Heston of Heston in Lonsdale had a confirmation of his half plough-land in Grimsargh in 1189 from John Count of Mortain; Roger had obtained the manor from Roger son of Orm (son of Magnus),6 who held Hutton near Penwortham and Medlar near Kirkham.7 Roger de Heston demised it to Gilbert de Grimesagh.8 His son Roger de Heston held it in 1262, the tenant then being William de Grimesagh, who paid the 3l.

1 Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 12607. About 192 acres were transferred to Preston.
2 Hewittson, Preston, 388. Bolton is on the north-west boundary of Brookholes, adjoining Ribbleton.
3 1745, including 53 acres of inland water, Census Rep. 1901.
4 In addition the part included in Preston contained 108 persons.

6 Rec. H. Lancs. i. 384.
7 Farres, Lancs. Pipe R. 437. 8 Ibid. 409.
8 So stated in the charter of his grandson, William de Heston cited below.

In 1212 Grimsargh is not separately named among the Heston lands: Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. Roger had died in 1204, leaving a son of the same name, who was under age.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
PRESTON

... the negligence rent due from Roger to the king. 10 William the son and heir of Roger afterwards confirmed the title of William de Grimsargh, the rent being unchanged. 11 The Earl of Lancaster received 3½ from Grimsargh in 1297. 12

About this time Sir Hoghton, 13 Sir John Hoghton, 14 Sir William and Sir Roger, two neighbours, and a man of law being chosen by each to view and decide; Add. MS 32106, no. 318. The transfer of the manor does not seem to have been complete until 1762, when William de Grimsargh granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his messuages, lands, rents, services, &c., in the vill of Grimsargh; ibid. no. 530.

The Grimsargh family little is known. A William de Grimsargh appears between 1247 and 1262, followed by John de Grimsargh in 1293; Lanc. Inq. and Extent, i, 154, 221, 280. Gilbert son of Thomas de Grimsargh in 1294 claimed common of pasture against John de Grimsargh and William de Brockholes, but was non-suited; Add. MS. R. 48, m. 58. To charters of 1324 John de Grimsargh and Gilbert his brother were witnesses; Kuerden. MSS. fol. 74. 50 (B. 5). John de Grimsargh attested a deed in 1312–13; ibid. fol. 74. William de Grimsargh contributed to the subsidy in 1332; Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 68.

10 Ibid. 231; thus Roger had nothing from Grimsargh except relief and wardship. 11 Sir John de Grimsargh. 12 Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 113.

13 Lancs. Inq., and Extent, i, 289. The tenant is not named. 14 This was Robert de Hoghton held a message and 12 acres in Grimsargh, as heir of his father, who had purchased his wife of Richard son of John de Fletcherforth. The plaintiff, rich son of Robert son of John de Goomsay, said that these John were the same person, but he was nonsuited; Add. MS. R. 408, m. 22.

At the same time William son of Robert de Elston claimed the sixth part of a water-mill in Grimsargh against Richard de Hoghton and Alexander de Hyde. The plaintiff, who recovered, stated that his father had purchased the mill from Thomas de Grimsargh (i. 1227). William de Grimsargh had a third part in dower, which she had granted to plaintiff till he had received the cost of repairing the mill; ibid. no. 103. Again, Roger de Eccleston (i. Elston) complained that Thomas de Grimsargh and Richard de Hoghton had obstructed his right of way; ibid. m. 31a.

14 The time of purchase does not appear, but in 1301 Richard de Hoghton seems to have had a fair estate in Grimsargh; Final Ind. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 192. Richard son of Sir Adam de Hoghton granted 9 acres in Grimsargh to Henry de Hele; Dods. MSS. lxxx, fol. 608. In 1335–6 William son of Roger de Ceston granted William de Heaston and Anilia his wife the service of Richard de Hoghton for lands in Grimsargh; quoted in Memo. R. (L.T.R.) 258, m. av (5th S.).

An agreement as to arbitration on various matters in dispute was made in 1374 between William de Grimsargh and Sir John de Hoghton, two neighbours, and a man of law being chosen by each to view and decide; Add. MS 32106, no. 318. An agreement to sell to Roger to the king confirms the title of William de Grimsargh, the rent being unchanged. The Earl of Lancaster received 3½ from Grimsargh in 1297.

About this time Sir Hoghton, Sir John Hoghton, Sir William and Sir Roger, two neighbours, and a man of law being chosen by each to view and decide; Add. MS 32106, no. 318. The transfer of the manor does not seem to have been complete until 1762, when William de Grimsargh granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his messuages, lands, rents, services, &c., in the vill of Grimsargh; ibid. no. 530.

The Grimsargh family little is known. A William de Grimsargh appears between 1247 and 1262, followed by John de Grimsargh in 1293; Lancs. Inq. and Extent, i, 154, 221, 280. Gilbert son of Thomas de Grimsargh in 1294 claimed common of pasture against John de Grimsargh and William de Brockholes, but was non-suited; Add. MS. R. 48, m. 58. To charters of 1324 John de Grimsargh and Gilbert his brother were witnesses; Kuerden. MSS. fol. 74. 50 (B. 5). John de Grimsargh attested a deed in 1312–13; ibid. fol. 74. William de Grimsargh contributed to the subsidy in 1332; Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 68.

10 Dods. MSS. cxxi, fol. 39. Surveys of 1346 (Chet. Soc., i, 59. This shows the water rent of 2½ permission ceded only the completion of a sale that had taken place long before.

14 The manor of Grimsargh, as held by the service of 3½ occurs among Grimsargh properties in inquisitions, fines, &c., but the family do not seem to have resided there. 15 1346; Lanc. Inq. in Ch. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 145 (1422); Duchy of Lanc. Knights’ Fees, bds. 20. no. 10 (1465); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bds. 89, no. 141 (1465); &c.

Grimsargh was held by Elizabeth Kighley at her death in 1524 by 3½ rent, the reversion being to Sir Richard Hoghton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 61.

14 i. d. Lanc. Feet of F. bds. 357, m. 4.

14 It is stated that the manor was sold by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton (d. 1815) to William Cross of Red Scar (Fishwick, Preston, 93), in which case the apparent sale to Shawe must have been a mortgage only.

For pedigrees see Burke’s, Landed Gentry. This gives John Cross, d. 1818; William of Red Scar, d. 1827–8; William Assheton, d. 1835–6; William, d. 1835.

16 There is an illustration in Tynycross, Lanc. Mansions, ii, 48.

17 In 1212 Richard son of Robert (de Lathom) held half a ploughland in Brockholes, part of the Grelly fee, by the thirteenth part of a knight’s fee; Lanc. Inq. in Ch. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 54.

The dependence upon Manchester, though merely nominal, continued to be recorded down to the 17th century. This was in 1227–8, when Roger, son of Roger, son of Sir John Hoghton, had the thirteenth part of a fee in Brockholes by John de Brockholes; Manucratio (Chet. Soc., ii), 379. For sake fee 8d., was sold, 1317, for castle ward, and the messuages of the serjeants was due; ibid. ii, 288. In 1473 the wife of Nicholas Singleton held the lordship of Brockholes by the right by the same tenure; ibid. iii, 480.

18 Award de Brockholes attended a charter by Hurry de Lesc; Add. MS. 32106, no. 69.

In the account of Samlesbury has been mentioned an Edward son of Edward son of John de Brockholes. This (living 1237) may be identical with the Award of the text.

One Ellis de Brockholes appears in Yorkshire in 1294, in the Chet. Rolls, Cal. Chet. Rolls, 68, p. 371. There may have been other places of the name; Gen. (new ser.), ii, 196.

In 1294 Robert son of Roger de Brockholes, who held a covered common of pasture in 4 acres in Brockholes against Maud de Ribbleton, Robert and William her sons and Richard de Ellenby; Add. MS. R. 404, m. 44. The first of these defendants was perhaps the Maud daughter of Henry who unsuccessfully claimed 20 acres at the same time against Roger de Brockholes, Richard de Lathom and others; ibid. m. 53. Roger and his wife Christians acquired land in Burnmoor in Garstang; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1105.

In Dec. 1251 an agreement was made between Roger de Brockhouses and Hugh de Bradshaw to certain quarrels respecting land in Bradshaw given in free marriage with Hugh’s sister Mabel; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 65707. It appears that Mabel had married Roger, for William son of Roger de Brockholes released his claim (derived from Mabel his mother) to 4 acres in Bradshaw to Robert son of Henry son of Hystrel de Bradshaw; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50 B.

Roger had also a son Richard, who gave William his brother land in Brock-
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Roger's son Adam de Brockholes died in 1290 holding the manor of Brockholes of Sir Robert de Lathom by the eighth part of a knight's fee; also land in Byreworth in Gisburn. His son Roger succeeded, but was still under age in 1292. He married Nichola daughter and heir of Isolda de Rigmaiden, and was succeeded in or before 1311 by their son John. He was

holes and Old Brockholes; ibid. William son of William de Brockholes in 1284 gave his uncle Richard (son of Roger) his right in an oxgang of land in Ribbleton called Hysekecroft; ibid. Another version of the charter places Hysekecroft in Brockholes; Add. MSS. 32103, fol. 381. In 1311 William son of William son of Roger de Brockholes claimed 9 acres in Grimbsargh against Richard son of William son of Roger de Brockholes; De Banco R. 328, m. 524 d.

In 1280 Adam de Brockholes, as grandson and heir of Award de Brockholes, claimed a message and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Robert Noel, Agnes his wife, and Cecily (under age) the sister of Agnes, who held two-thirds, and Henry de Walton and Agnes his wife, who had one-third; De Banco R. 36, m. 70. The claim was still being prosecuted in 1287 against Robert son of Adam Nowell of Mearley, Agnes and Cecily, it being alleged that Award de Brockholes had demised the land for a term (then expired) to Uctred de Brockholes; ibid. 69, m. 75 d. About 1284 an exchange seems to have been made, Robert Nowell and the sisters taking land in Paythorne; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 273. Robert Nowell and Agnes his wife claimed common of pasture in Brockholes in 1288 against Adam de Brockholes and William his brother; Assize R. 1277, m. 31. It may be added that an Alice daughter of Roger son of Uctred de Brockholes released (c. 1285) to her sister Agnes all her inheritance in Brockholes; Kuerden MSS. v. fol. 158. Roger son of Agnes de Brockholes in 1314-15 gave land in the township to Thomas son of Roger Hyde; Townley MS. HH, no. 1875.

Henry son of Robert de Ribbleton released to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes half an oxgang of land in Brockholes held of Adam; Add. MS. 32107, no. 996. The same Adam and Henry made an exchange of land called Elondes, the boundary being the brook which formed the division between Brockholes and Ribbleton; Townley MS. HH, no. 1875. Adam gave his brother William a part of the waste of Brockholes, within certain bounds; a field called the Hyles is named; ibid. no. 1888.

Lanc. Inq. and Extenti, i, 374. Henry de Haydock and William le Bone were the executors of the will of Adam de Brockholes in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 100. In the same year John de Rigmaiden claimed a debt—but was non-suited — against the executors of Cecily widow of Adam de Brockholes; ibid. m. 4 d.

Maud widow of William de Clifton claimed a message and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Roger son of Adam de Brockholes, but the trial was adjourned till Roger should be of age; Assize R. 408, m. 5 d.

William de Clifton and Maud his wife gave all their land in Brockholes with a message there to Robert their son, and this Robert made an exchange with Adam de Brockholes about 1284; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 75, 74.

About 1290 Adam son of Richard de Dotteshaw granted all his land in Brockholes to John de Rigmaiden and Isolda his wife; Townley MS. HH, no. 1867. In 1308-9 Isolda de Rigmaiden released to Nichola de Brockholes, her daughter and heir, all right in the same; ibid. no. 1868.

In continuation of the last note it may be added that in 1310-11 Maud widow of Robert son of William de Clifton released her dower land to Nichola widow of Roger de Brockholes, and that Roger son of Robert de Clifton soon afterwards granted all his lands in Brockholes to the same Nichola; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 74-5.

The last note shows that Nichola was a widow in 1320-11. In 1316-17 John son of Roger de Brockholes released to Nichola his mother a third part of the manor of Brockholes, &c., as dower; Kuerden MSS. i, fol. 1154. Nichola afterwards gave to her son John the rest from the third part of the manor; HH, no. 1869.

Red Scar: The Dining-room
followed at Brockholes about ten years later by his brother Adam; by what title is not quite clear, but probably by a family partition, John's descendants having the manor of Claughton in Garstang.

Adam de Brockholes, who was living in 1341, had several children, including Nicholas his heir and Roger. Nicholas had at least two sons, but the manor appears to have descended to two daughters or granddaughters: Margaret, who married Roger Elston, and another who married — Singleton. A partition was afterwards agreed upon, by which the former had Old or Higher Brockholes and the latter New or Lower Brockholes.

The Elston moiety descended regularly to Robert Elston, who died in 1662. After some changes it was purchased in 1694 by Thomas Winckley of Preston, and descended to Frances Shelley, after whose death in 1723 it was sold to Edward of de Brodkirk was in 1387 pardoned for the death of Geoffrey son of Nicholas de Brockholes, killed at Preston in 1385, Cal. Par. 1385-9, p. 284.

In 1576 William de Pole and Margetty his wife had some interest in the Brockholes estate; Final Conc. iii. 5.

The deeds preserved (those of Elston of Brockholes) are not clear on this point. In 1440 (or perhaps 7 Hen. IV) a moiety of the manor of Brockholes, held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas, was set over to Roger Elston and his wife, the heir of Nicholas, with remainder to their son John, contracted to marry Agnes daughter of Edward Singleton; Add. MS. 32107, fol. 238v.

John Elston had a son William, who as early as 1428-9 was contracted to marry Margaret, in later years Margetty, of Haighton; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289d.

According to the pedigree the other heiress married Thomas Singleton; Fishwick, Preston, 285.

John Elston was bound in 1457-8 to Nicholas Singleton for the performance of an agreement as to lands in Brockholes; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 191 (4).

From notes by Kuerden (MSS. vi, fol. 74) it seems that a division was made in 1462, and an award relating to it in 1476.

In 1458-9 William son of John Elston granted a lease of Old Brockholes; ibid.

Another note of agreement between Nicholas Singleton and Roger Elston states that the latter was to have Old Brockholes for life; Add. MS. 32105, no. 60. In 1445-6 Roger Elston, whose son John had granted Nicholas Singleton the reversion of a moiety of the land of Brockholes, released his own life interest in the same; HH, no. 1901. The moiety of the manor was the subject of a settlement in 1465, where the elder son and heir-apparent of William Elston, was contracted to marry Agnes daughter of Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 289d. The parties being near skin a dispensation was obtained; Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 74.

William Elston had a younger son also named John.

Robert son and heir-apparent of John Elston, senior, was in 1483-4 married to Anne daughter of John Singleton of Withith; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 286v. In 1515 John Elston agreed with Margaret daughter of Robert Waddington to hold the same for 21 years with the marriage of his eldest son and heir Ralph Elston (apparently son of Robert); ibid. Again in 1553-4 William Elston, who had married Katherine daughter of Evan Browne, was to have Brockholes; ibid. It appears that he was the younger son of Ralph Elston; Richard the elder son had died.

Ralph Elston and Richard his son were out-burgesses of the guild of 1547; Preston Guild R. 39. In the same year two messuages, &c., were settled on Ralph Elston and his wife, with the remainder to Robert Elston and his heir-apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 16, m. 51. Ralph Elston occurs as vendor (or trustee) in the same year.

In 1558-9 Roger Asthaw and Jane his wife claimed a 'form or kneeling place' in Preston Church in right of her manor of Elston, but Ralph Elston of Old Brockholes asserted his right to it. The churchwardens, seeing that 'man- slaughter' Roger Asthaw and his wife were not to have ensued, took away the form till a legal decision could be given; T. C. Smith, Preston Church, 1890, 255.

Ralph Elston, named above, died 4 Nov. 1556 holding a capital messuage and lands in Preston, with the remainder in the will of Lord La Warre in socage by a rent of 4d. yearly. The kinsman and heir was Richard Elston, aged five years; Dury of Lanc. Inq. p. n. x, no. 3. The following field-names, &c., are given: Grey Bank, Margaret Acres, Bostfield, Hoime, Eases, Oldhouse, Browsbrough.

Richard Elston, a minor, made complaint in 1571 as to invasion of his grandfather's lands by John Shireburne and Katherine his wife; 5 Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Eliz. ixxi, E. 1.

From the Preston Guild R. (p. 27) it would seem that Richard was the son and heir of Richard (I William) Elston, deceased. A settlement of Richard Elston's estate in Brockholes on his child, and in 1582 on his uncle, John Elston, was made at Preston, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 36, m. 73. He died in 1592 holding the same estate of John Elston, as the new purchaser. The deed was rendered void by the twentieth-sixth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 4d. by the twenty-sixth part of a knight's fee and 4d. rent; Robert son and heir and his wife were twentieth-eight years of age; ibid. aix, no. 1. William Elston, a scholar and a puritan, was the author of a history of his family (Harl. MS. 1275, fol. 316), under the title of Mandana Morcan, in the name of Manchester, from it were printed in the Preston Guardian of 1881, Feb. 5, 109, &c.

Robert Elston's son William died in 1666, without issue, and Robert's six daughters in the same year sold the estate to Paul Moreau of Knowesley, who settled at Brockholes.

The vendor was Paul Moreau, grandson of the purchaser in 1664. Paul Moreau, James his son and Paul his grandson, were, in 1685, out-burgesses of the guild of 1683; Preston Guild R. 191.

For pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 276. Thomas Winckley, sole executor of John Winckley, estate of Garstang.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Petre in 1575; from him it has come to his son, the present owner, Mr. Oswald Philip Turville-Petre, of Huyton-with-Rye.

HIGHER BROCKHOLES, now a farm-house, stands on low ground near the Ribble below Red Scar, the river here flowing in a south-easterly direction on the east side of the house, the front of which faces south. It is a long, low, two-storied stuccoed building very much modernized, but retaining for the most part its grey slated roof and some portions of its original timber framing. The house, however, is architecturally uninteresting except for a portion at the east end now disused, which is a good example of 17th-century black and white work on a low stone base, with overhanging upper floor and gable. The work is simple in detail, consisting mostly of the structural framework filled in with straight and diagonal pieces and quatrefoils. A carved oak panel bears the date 1643 and the initials R E A, probably those of Robert Eliot and Ann his wife. The interior has been almost entirely modernized, but contains old oak stairs and thick oak doors.

The Singleton moiety descendent to William Singleton, who died in 1556 without legitimate issue. A pedigree was recorded in 1613. The estate was in 1564 sold to Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, and afterwards changed hands, being at last in 1696 acquired by the above-named Thomas Winckley. The two branches thus reunited have so continued to the present time.

LOWER BROCKHOLES, now a farm-house, stands in a low situation close to the bend of the Ribble near Brockholes Bridge, facing east towards Samlesbury. It is a small two-storied building of no particular interest architecturally, having been very much modernized and the exterior covered with roughcast. The windows are all modern, but the roof retains its grey stone slates, and the north wing, which has a small modern gabled outshot, is of the rest of the house, preserves its old half-timber construction above the ground floor, though much of the timber has been renewed. There is a wide open gabled porch of two stories projecting 9 ft. 6 in. and measuring 8 ft. square inside, over the archway of which is a stone dated 1634 with the initials and arms of Francis Bindloss, the arms with helm, crest and mantling, and a crescent for difference. The interior is structurally uninteresting, but a small oak staircase of good design with turned Jacobean balusters will remain. Roofing some of the turrets, and the paneling forming a dado, on which is the inscription, "Quamlibet expectes horam tibi ducere mortem, dice mori mundo Christo resurgere spera, 1630."
Apart from the lords of the manor there are few records of estates in the combined township, 48 and in most cases the owners of them did not reside there. A branch of the Hoghton family, however, was in the 17th century resident in Grimsargh, and in 1653 William Hoghton, a 'delinquent,' whose estate had been ordered for sale by the Parliament, desired to compound, but was too late. 49 William Elston and William Hoghton in 1651 paid £10 each, having refused knighthood. 50 Several estates of Grimsargh 'Papists' were registered in 1717. 51

In connexion with the Church of England a chapel was erected about 1715—17 by the efforts of Samuel Peplow, vicar of Preston. 52 It was dedicated to St. Michael. It was entirely rebuilt in 1868—9 by the Rev. John Cross, brother of the lord of the manor. 53 It had a separate parish assigned to it in 1875. 54 The vicars are presently vicars by the vicar of Preston.

A Congregational mission was begun in 1903. St. John's College, Grimsargh, is a private adventure school for boys. 55

ELSTON

Etheleston, 1321; Ethelcyston, 1284; Ethelston, 1285; Etheleston, 1297; Ethelston, 1301; Elston, Elleston, Elleston xiv cent.

This township has an area of 691 acres, 1 and in 1901 there was a population of 59. The Ribble forms a large part of the boundary, and in a bend of it there is some low-lying level ground, but the surface in general is elevated, rising quickly till over 200 ft. above sea level is attained. There are woods overlooking the river at the eastern end, and the western boundary is formed by small wooded clough.

The principal road runs south from the Preston and Longridge road, through the middle of the township, till it reaches the level tract mentioned; here is the hamlet of Elston.

The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is clay, loam and alluvial, with subsoil various.

The pipe line of the Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through the township, and thence through the Ribble into Samlesbury.

MANOR

The manor of ELSTON, assessed as one plough that appears have been separated from Grimsargh after the Conquest and given to the lord of Ponwortham. Warine Bussel gave it with Heaton in Lonsdale to Hamon le Boteler in free marriage, 2 and Hamon appears to have given it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a gift ratified by Albert Bussel. 3 The knights gave it to William son of Hamon, to be held free of all service to the lord of Amounderness, but paying an annual rent of 8s. and an obit of 2 marks. 4 This free rent, representing the lordship of the Hospitalers, was in 1613 acquired by the Shibournes of Hornby. 5

The estate of William son of Hamon in Golphore descended to the Hoghton family, but Elston went in

48 Ellis de Knoll and Alice his wife about 1250 granted Edmund Earl of Lancaster a piece of land in Grimsargh lying on the east side of his park of Hyde; Great Couchers, 1 fol. 68, no. 13.

Matthew de Huyton (?) Heston) and Maud his wife in 1233—4 claimed land in Grimsargh against Alice the widow and Adam the son of Ellis de Knoll; Amb. P.C., no. 12, m. 60.

In 1351 Roger de Blackburn acquired a messuage and land in Grimsargh from John son of Ralph de Freekleton and Maud his wife, and claimed certain rents; Fre. (L. Cons.), 1 fol.

William Pole and Margety his wife in 1378 held two messuages and land in Grimsargh, Grimsbrook and Preston; ibid. iii. 5.

Their tenant Richard de Snewes was perhaps the Richard who occurred as defendant in July 1351 Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5.

William Pole was in 1358—9 accused of selling and carrying away certain trees belonging to Nicholas de Brockholes; Add. MS. 32117, no. 10234. Later 1465—7 an agreement was made between John Pole and John son of Roger Elston as to the bounds of their lands in Brockholes; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 72.

John Singleton in 1530 held land in Grimsargh of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32. In 1548 Gabriel Heskeht purchased from another John Singleton lands in Clayington and Grimsargh; Pal. of Lanc., Inf. p.m. v, no. 42.


Even Browne of Ribbleton in 1545 held land in Grimsargh of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 8od.; Duchy of Lanc. Inf. p.m. vii, no. 24.

Thomas Brockholes in 1667 also held land there of Thomas Hoghton; ibid. xi, no. 6.

The Gerards of Bryno had land in Grimsargh said to be held of Thomas Gibson by herbage by a rent of 2d. in 1573; ibid. viii, no. 29, 13.

William Pemberton in 1575 purchased a messuage and land there from Thomas Gerards; Lanc. Inf. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 224.

Thomas Asahew in 1564 purchased a tenement there from the Earl of Derby; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 16, m. 152. This was perhaps the messuage held in 1587 by Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall, the tenure not being stated in Duchy of Lanc. Inf. p.m. xxv, no. 6.

Thomas Shirley of Heysden held land in Grimsargh of Hoghton in 1655; Towneley MS. 8, 1 fol. 10d. (Chet. Lib.), 1564.

49 Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 301 Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 14. See also Fishwick, Preston, 361.

Two husbandsmen of Grimsargh, Thomas and John Cornson, being 'suspected of property,' were in 1653 summoned before the committee for compounding. They did not appear, and the two-thirds of the estate were sequestered; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 656.


52 Gastrell, Notitia (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. It was consecrated in 1726.

53 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 210—14; noticed the statutes in charge and vicars are given, with a view of the church. See also Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 85—8.

A 'Capellanus de Brockholes' attested an agreement in 1523, but the place-name may be the surname only; Hats. MS. 2112, fol. 657. 107.

54 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 216. The place was formerly known as Th' Hermitage, the residence of a family named Chadwick.

55 Environmental, May 1757.


57 Gastrell, Notitia (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. It was consecrated in 1726.

58 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 210—14; noticed the statutes in charge and vicars are given, with a view of the church. See also Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 85—8.

59 A 'Capellanus de Brockholes' attested an agreement in 1523, but the place-name may be the surname only; Hats. MS. 2112, fol. 657. 107.

60 T. C. Smith, Longridge, 216. The place was formerly known as Th' Hermitage, the residence of a family named Chadwick.

Environmental, May 1757.
Alexander son of William de Elston released to Adam de Hoghton his rights in waters, mills, fisheries, &c., within the vill, son, being paid, and William son of Alexander de Hoghton confirmed to Adam de Hoghton all his part of the mill, mill-stead, &c., for a rent of a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 32160, no. 168, 132.

In 1301 Richard son of William son of Warine de Elston gave Master Richard de Hoghton all his right in Elston; Dods. MSS. add., fol. 59. In the same year Elston, in the possession of the Hoghton estates; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), l, 192.

Gilbert, brother of William son of Paulus de Westacre, as widow, released to Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1350 all right in her father's lands in Elston and her right of turbary in Grimshaw for her life; Add. MS. 32160, no. 84, fol. 254. A Henry de Wedacre was plaintiff respecting land in the township in 1285; Assize R. 1271, m. 12.

Robert son of Paulus de Lanes, of Elston, was found to have held a mesuage and 40 acres in Elston; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 146. See also Dods. MSS. 32160, no. 1069. A John de Elston, son of Paulus de Elston, John de Elston of Elston, John de Elston of Ribbleton and Roger de Elston attested a charter of the year 1364; Pecopose MSS. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 39.

William son of Roger de Elston, Roger his brother and William son of Paulus de Elston were in Elston in 1355; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50, B 8.

A deed of about 1280 names Roger son of William de Elston and Paulinus his brother; Kuerden MSS. iii, H 2. Henry de Blackburn and Eve his wife (about 1302) granted their son John their right in 20d. rent due from William son of Paulus de Elston; Add. MS. 32160, no. 209. Christians widow of Paulus de Elston and William her son occur in 1340; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 2766.

The following plenages show that the partition between several Elston families goes back some distance of time. In 1280 John son of Richard, son of Robert de Elston and Roger his brother; William de Elston, son of Robert de Elston; De Banco R. 36, m. 691, q. 38. In 1284 James de Elston was non-suited in a claim for land against Robert son of William de Elston; Asize R. 2, m. 12 d. It seems that James was the son of a Roger de Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), i, 905, D 55.

William de Myr of Elston in 1282 sought a message and part of land against Robert de Elston, and the same against Roger de Elston; while Robert son of William de Elston and Roger his brother were tenants at will against John son of Agnes de Elston; De Banco R. 47, m. 32, q. 34. Robert de Elston and Roger his brother attested a charter c. 1284; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 74.

Again in 1298 Cecily daughter of Robert de Elston and her sisters Margery, Elizabeth and Emma claimed goods to the value of 12s. 4d. from William son of Paulus de Elston; Alice his wife and Roger de Elston; De Banco R. 124, m. 84.

In the descent was to: William de Elston — Robert — William — John.

To William de Elston, his lord, the Alexander son of William son of Arthur de Elston already mentioned granted land in Elston; Harl. MS. 2043, fol. 171. He was probably the William called to witness in 1280.

Robert son of William de Elston has been named as defendant in 1284-5. To Robert Richard in 1318 he sues in his lands in Elston; Add. MS. 32160, no. 104, fol. 271. The manor, however, seems to have descended to another son William, who in 1328 was defendant to a claim put forward by Roger and Paulus, sons of William de Elston and Roger son of Roger; Assize R. 1300, m. 9. John de Elston was lord in 1327; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 150. He (as son of William) was in that year one defendant in a claim laid against him by his son John de Elston; Assize R. 1424, m. 11. In 1349 Margery daughter of William son of Richard de Ashley (of Whittingham) claimed her moiety of a messuage and a plough-land in Elston in right of her mother Christina, daughter and heir of Nicholus the Clerk, testator in the time of Edward I, and several defendants were Maud widow of William de Elston and John the son of William; John said that the tenement was only one messuage and 6 acres of land and that he held jointly with Maud his wife; De Banco R. 342, m. 201, fol. 342, m. 312; fol. 278. He continued on for some years. At Pentecost, 1352, John de Elston further defended his right by saying that plaintiff's mother had released to his grandfather Robert all her right in Elston, but the charter was denied; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. vij.d. In the end Margery lost her case; Add. MS. 6, m. 7 d.

In 1365 John de Elston made a feufoiament of his manor of Elston with all its buildings, homages, services, reliefs, &c., to William son of Paulus de Elston; Fol. MSS. 32160, fol. 211. Further a change of exchange in 1358, Roger de Elston and William son of Paulus de Elston being witnesses; Add. MS. 32160, no. 437.

In 1357 John de Elston purchased 20 acres in Elston from William de Dodhill and Alice his wife; Final Conc. ii, 154.

In 1365 it was found that the tenement of Joan wife of Gilbert the Tailor in Elston, taken into the king's hands for felony, was held of John de Elston the elder by the rent of 9d. p.m. 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 23.

In 1370 there were two Johns, but the John de Elston who attested a Ribbleton charter granted by John de Elston the younger was probably the lord of Elston; Add. MS. 32105, no. 397 4. At the same time a John son of William de Elston complained that Alice widow of William de Elston, widow of Roger de Elston; De Banco R. 433, m. 435; see also 447, m. 188.

In the following year John de Elston the elder made a settlement of lands in Elston, Preston and Hightown; Kuerden MSS. iv, B 5.

It was perhaps his son who as Roger son of John de Elston obtained land in the township from William son of Robert West of Elston in 1382—3; ibid. Roger Cal. Edw. III, p. 234. Other messuages, &c., from John de Shorrock the younger and Agnes his wife; Final Conc. iii, 154. There was, however, a Roger de Elston of Ribbleton and Brockholes.

In 1387 John de Elston and his wife, Alice and his son Roger, with messuages, land and wood in Ribchester, Hightown and Preston and the moiety of a mill in Hightown. The purchasers were probably trustees of Harrison of Walford.

Sir James Harrington of Briarpith, in a deed dated at Elston, made a feufoiament of all his lands in Elston, Hightown, Dods. MSS., fol. 32160, no. 473. Isabel his widow in 1458 made a release of the same; ibid. no. 890.


In 1522 Joan widow of Roger Ashaw and her daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Harrington, gave her son Anthony an annuity of 4 marks from her lands in Elston, Hightown, Gosnargh, &c.; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 214. At the same time she made a general settlement; ibid. fol. 213. For an account of Heath Charlton and Saltford.

12 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 78, no. 22; 77, no. 1, 8.

13 Fishwick, Preston, 93.


The main manor of Elston, with messuages, windmill, tithes, &c., and a free fishery in the Ribble were held by John Bos, Anne his wife, Thomas Lancelot, Robert Chirson, John Thome, Elizabeth his wife and Hester Charnock; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 151, m. 127.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

There are but few other details known regarding

estates in this township. 17 Henry Gregson died 1631,

having declined knighthood. 18 Robert 

Hothersall 19 and Henry Walmsley 20 had their

estates sequestered under the Commonwealth.

Two or three 21 Papists 22 registered small estates in 1717. 20

Apart from Mr. Cross's land the principal holding is that of the

Goomaragh Hospital, comprising the tenements called Marsh House (or

Elton Hall), Swillbrook and Moorfields, in all about

301. acres. 23

John March's house in Elton was in 1672 licensed for a

Presbyterian meeting. 24

FISHWICK

Fiscuc, Dom. Bk.; Fiswich, 1202; Fiswick, 1203; 

Fisawic, c. 1220; Fishwick, 1225; Fisewyke, c. 1250; Fiswike, 1251; Fixwyk, 1297; Fishwike, 1302; Phisick, xviii cent. 25

This township extends from the south-east border of 

Preston to the Ribble. A large part of the surface is

low-lying level ground in bends of the river, but in

the west and north the surface rises steeply and

irregularly, a height of about 150 ft. above sea level

being attained. The hall is in the eastern part of

the township, near the foot of the slope and at

the opening of a small clough. The Swillbrook was

the boundary between Fishwick and Preston; it has now disappeared. 

Frenchwood lies between it and the Ribble, to the west of the road to Walton. The area is 691. acres, and the population in 1901 was 4,884.

The ancient highway from Preston to the south, by way of Walton-le-Dale, passes through Fishwick, and the bridge across the river there has long been pre-eminently 'Ribble Bridge.' From the bridge a minor road leads north-east towards the hall and thence to Preston, while another road and footpath lead west towards Avenham Park.

Dwelling-houses have spread over the border of Preston, with which town Fishwick has been joined for municipal and parliamentary purposes since 1294. In 1594 the township ceased to exist, being now part of the enlarged township of Preston.

The manor of FISHWICK was in

MANOR

1656 a member of the Preston lordship of 

Earl Tostig, and was assessed as one

plough-land. 26 Some time after the Conquest it was 

given to the Forester of Lancaster, as part of his 

fee, and descended in the same way 27 as the Gernet

moteiy of Eccleston in Ley- 

land, coming into the hands of Richard Molyneux of 

Sefton in 1539. 28 The manor of 

Fishwick and the lands, &c., in Fishwick, Ribbleton and 

Brockholes were in 1560 

sequestered and not to be held of the queen in socage by fealty only 29 ; and this statement of the tenure was repeated later. 30

It does not appear that the

lords of the manor ever resided there, and the chief

interest of the Molyneux possession arises from the 

fact that in the 17th century the hall became the 

centre of a Roman Catholic mission, 31 and it was

Thomas Walsme of Elton and his 

sons Thomas and Richard were burgesses 

at the Preston Guild of 1783; Abram, 

Mem. of the Guilds, 104.

17 Sir Thomas Ashton (1514) purchased 

lands in Elton and Highton from his 

father-in-law Sir James Harrington, but the 

tenures are not stated; Duchy of L. 

Inq. p.m. iv, no. 50.

18 Ralph Elton's capital message in 

Brookholes was in 1557 described as

'the manor of Fishwick.'


20 His estate was sequestered for 

recusancy. In 1650 he settled part on his 

wife Katherine, who after his death sold 

her interest, and the purchaser in 1654 

desired an examination of his title; 

Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. 

and Ches.), iii, 262.

21 Henry Walsme, husbandman, was 

in 1655 'suspected of popery,' and 

therefore summoned before the committee for 

compounding. On his refusing to abjure 

his religion, two-thirds of his estate was 

sequestered; Col. Com., for Comp., i, 656.

22 Henry Cumalson, son-in-law of 

John Walsme; Alice and Anne Charnal 

of Fishwick; Payne, Eng. Cath. Non-

jurors, 150, 104.

23 Exch. Coll. Rec. (Kirkham, 1904), 42, 

131; Coll. S. P. Dom. 1672, p. 200.

24 Loc. Govt., Ord. 1667.


26 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. 

Lancs. and Ches.), 2, 143, 121.

In 1534 the annual value of the estate 

was returned as £7 12s., made up thus: 

A message with fruit and herbage; 21; 

60 acres arable, 100; £6 acres meadow; 

61; 5 acres in the Ribble; 26i. 8d.; a 

water-mill, 40s.; and 8 oagons of land, 

held by three tenants who paid 6d. Ed. for

each oagong—£3 4s. 4d.; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. 

III, no. 41.

27 Sir William de Dacre in 1538 complained that Robert son of 

Henry de Kersten and others had taken 

hovels and pheasants from his free warren 

at Fishwick; Assize R. 478, m. 7. The 

clear value of the manor was stated as 

£205 5s. 4d. in 1378; Inq. p.m. 49 

Edw. III, pt. i, no. 59.

28 After the confiscation in 1461 this manor was 

granted for life to Eleanor widow of 

Sir Richard Dacre in 1467 as compensa-

tion for dower; Cal. Pat. 1467-77, p. 26.

29 Richard Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1486 

held the manors of Fishwick and Eccles- 

ton by knight's service; Duchy of L. 

Inq. p.m. iii, no. 58. His successor 

Thomas Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1506 

did them to Edmund Dudley; ibid. iv, 

no. 21; Dep. Keeper's Rep. 21, App. 545.

30 From John Dudley the manors passed to 

Sir Thomas Seymer in 1530 and to 

Edward Elrington in 1538; Pal. of L. 

Feet of F., b. 11, m. 113, 16.

31 Ibid. b. 12, m. 15. The manor is named in a 

Molyneux settlement of 1558; ibid. b. 20, m. 80.

32 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxii, no. 35.

33 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. 

and Ches.), 495; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. 

p.m. xxi, no. 59.

34 In 1586 Evan Baister, an 'old 

priest,' was married by Jane Eyres of 

Fishwick, widow; Baines, Lancs. (ed. 

Horland), i, 180, from Hist. MS. 360, 

fol. 32. 'It is probable that the chapel 

within the hall was regularly served by 

Dom Bartholomew Gregory Hesketh 

took charge of the mission in 1685 and 

built the chapel there, wherein were 

organs, bells, vestments and a pulpit, as
reported to the Government in 1717 that Lord Molyneux had given the place to the English Benedictines both as a mission station and an endowment. If the report was true this was wanting, and the manor was retained by the family until the sale in 1729. It was purchased by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1731, and from a later Sir Henry in 1785 by William Shawe of Preston. From him it descended to Thomas Rigby Knowles, who died in 1820, and his infant son. The estate is in the hands of trustees. No courts have been held for many years. The hall was parted from the manor, and in 1731 sold to Thomas Astley of Preston, a chief rent of 32. 8d. being then payable to the Forester of Myerscough. It was about 1750 purchased by the above-named William Shawe. Lists of the free tenants in the 13th and 14th centuries have been preserved; their holdings were no doubt the basis of the freeholds of later times, but no detailed account of them can be given. Some of the families took the surname of Fishwick, and other owners can be traced by the inscriptions and other records after 1500.

The principal resident family was that of Eyres. Robert de del Eves of Fishwick in 1394 leased to Sir Richard Hoghton his ‘manor’ of Fishwick, from which there were due rents of £6 3s. 4d. to Dacre and 11s. 1d. to Langton. In 1617 the hall was leased
deposed before the Commissioners of For-    ested Estates in 1758; J. Gillow in Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), iii, 159.    Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 173-4. The hall was called Physick Hall. There is an allusion to it in a letter from Richard Hitchmovi to Payne, Eng. Cath. Rec. 1754. Under the Private Act 2 Geo. II, cap. 92.    11 Abstract of W. Shawe’s title in the possession of the Knowles Trustees. The appointment of the servant by Sir Henry Hoghton as lord of the manor in 1734 was printed in the Preston Guardian, March 1735. For a pedigree showing the Shawe descent see Fishwick Preston, 437.    12 Pecpole MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 242. For an account of the Astleys see Fishwick, op. cit. p. 388. 13 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 178-9, dated 1247-51, and showing the alienations made, the rents due and the portions of a knight’s fee for which service was to be rendered. The land amounted to 1 oasong and 68 acres and the rents to 15l. 2s. 9d. follow.-    Roger the Clerk of Fishwick, 1 oxgang of land and 3 acres, paying 6l. 8s. 4d. and being ordered to render the service due for the twentieth part of a fee.    Baldwin de Preston, the mollis moore and 3 acres in woodland, wood 3d. 2d. and one stock.    John son of John, 6 acres, 2s. and one fiftieth.    John son of Roger the Ridding, 22 acres, 2s. 6d. and one-fifteenth.    William Watchet, 4 acres; 6d.    William son of Richard, 3 acres 1s. 4d.    Benedict Gernet gave an assent to Robert his clerk, son of Ralph de Preston, a rent of 6d. being payable; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 374.    The above-named Baldwin de Preston died in 1251 holding in Fishwick an assart, called Duscetaske, of 18 acres each worth 4d. a year, also the mollis of a mill worth 3s.; he rendered 3d. 2d. to the king. His heir was his son Henry, aged seventeen. Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 183, 192.    The tenants of 1466 (corrected by the sheriff’s computus of 1467) were:-    Mesuages Acres.    Alun del Moor . . . 1 22 7 0    William Fishwick . . . 1 22 7 0    Adam son of Simon . . . 1 6 2 0    Geoffrey de Hackinsall . . . 4 3 0 7 0    Beatrix de Ridding . . . 4 3 0 7 0    Thomas son of Fishwick . . . 1 4 0 7 0    Adam de Bury . . . 4 0 9 0    Lawrence Travers . . . 14 2 5

The summary in the record states that they hold 70 acres by being serjeants of the forests of Lonsdale, Amonderness and [West] Derbyshire, rendering 15s. 4d. and relief. Survey of 1546 (Chet. Soc.), 48.    Comparing the lists it seems that Alun del Moor represents Roger the Clerk and William son of Richard; William de Fishwick, 1 oxgang (2 acres); Bryan author (2 acres rent being added); Adam son of Simon; John son of John; Adam de Bury and Lawrence Travers, Baldwin de Preston; and John son of Roger the Ridding.    In 1326 Adam de Bury granted mesuages, &c., in Preston, Fishwick and Ashton to Peter de Risley and Maud his wife, with remainder to Maud’s sisters and to Richard the brother of Adam; Fine rolls, ii, 62. William de Borrowden in 1372 purchased a messuage and land in Preston and Fishwick from Robert son of Robert son of Richard de Bury ibid. ii, 184.    Christians de Ridding gave land in the Ridding to her son Adam; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226. In the time of Richard II and Henry IV these lands were sold to the Waltons of Preston; ibid. From one of the deeds it appears that Ridding Field was near Fishwick Brook.    A charter of 1279 shows that Adam Woderowe and his wife Amabel (daughter of Roger de Fishwick) pleaded service in Fishwick field in return for 15l. lent them in their need by Roger son of Roger son of Alan de Fishwick; Add. MS. 3210, no. 398. Alexander Winder, son of Preston gave land of his mother’s to Fishwick to Adam Russell, clerk; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 2276.    Simon de Fishwick was in 1284 named in a claim against Benedict Gernet concerning land in Fishwick; Assize R. 1268, m. 12. Adam son of Simon de Fishwick in 1314-16 gave lands in Fishwick and Brockholes to his son Simon, who had married Maud daughter of Thomas son of David de Kirkham; Towneley MS. DD, no. 714. The same Adam in 1311-12 gave land in Westhall, near the demesne of Robert son of Augur; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 2266. In 1315-16 Adam son of Robert son of Augur de Fishwick gave land in the Westhall, lying between lands of the lord of Fishwick, to Richard son of Dobin and Cecily his wife; ibid. fol. 2275. This land seems afterwards (1440) to have been the property of Thomas son of Preston; ibid. fol. 2281. By a charter dated 5 Edw. Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick granted messuages and land in Fishwick to Richard son of Robert son of Roger de Fishwick; Add. MS. 32106, no. 95 (fol. 257). William son of Richard de Fishwick was a witness.    Maud widow of Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick in 1312-13 gave Richard son of Roger de Fishwick all the land she held in dower; Kuerden, loc. cit. Roger son of John de Fishwick was a witness.    An Adam Fishwick was tenant of the hall in 1402; Fishwick Wills, ed. F. Travers, cited to it was put forward (1565) by Gregory Fishwick, the holder, bringing another Adam Fishwick and Thomas Southworth. The depositions are published in Rec. Com., op. cit. p. 295-306. Robert Fishwick claimed land in 1551 in Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 31.    Settlements of land in Fishwick were made by Thomas Nixon and Joan his wife in 1406 and 1410; the remainder was given to Sir James Harrington (apparently the owner), who granted turbary on Balderstone Moss during the tenure of the heir of William Balderston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 967, 91 (fol. 249). Thomas Nixon made a further purchase in 1416; Final Cyvil. iii, 71.    Sir James Harrington died in 1407 holding lands in Fishwick by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 40. They passed (by pur- chase or inheritance) to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, who died in 1514; ibid. iv, no. 80. His heir, Thomas Hoghton, held them in 1550 by services unknown, but in 1560 the lands in Fishwick were considered an appurtenance of the manor of Lea; ibid. xxi, no. 5. Sir Richard Hoghton was in receipt of a plea regarding a mesuage, &c., in Fishwick in 1444; Ducatus Lanc. ii, 77. He complained that Robert Ainworth and others had broken his close; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 36 Hen. VIII.    William Walton of Preston died in 1550 holding 6 acres in Fishwick of Sir Richard Molyneux in socage, by fealty and suit of court; ibid. xi, no. 27. Richard Walton in 1546 held 16 acres of the queen; ibid. xii, no. 26. In later inquisitions the tenure is not stated.    John Singleton in his demesne lands in Fishwick of the heir of Lord Daer; ibid. vi, no. 32. A like statement is made in other inquisitions of the family.

Thomas Clayton in 1591 held land of Sir Richard Molyneux; ibid. vii, no. 4. The tenure of Richard Walmesly’s land is stated of Preston; ibid. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 140. Add. MS. 32106, no. 90 (fol. 257). Eyres—perhaps Ees—was a place in the township; Ducatus Lanc. i, 238.
to Ralph Eyves and became the family dwelling. 17 The family being recusants and Royalists quickly felt the displeasure of the Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War, and Richard Eyves's estate was in 1643 sequestered for the combined offences. 18 Richard Eyves died in 1644, but his father Ralph survived, and his estate was under sequestration for recusancy. 18 Thomas Eyves, another of the family, had two-thirds of his leasehold estate sequestered for the same reason; he was eighty years of age. 19 Another Thomas Eyves, son of Richard, recorded a pedigree in 1665. 20

The estates of Richard Eyves, Richard Kellet and Richard Sudell were sold under the Act of 1652. 21 James Melling, a recusant, in 1614 requested to be allowed to compound for his sequestered estate. 22 In 1717 Alexander Hudson, linen weaver, registered a small holding as a ' Papist. ' 23 The estate called Frenchwood, formerly owned by Thomas Starkie (great-grandson of John Starkie of Huntroyde) and Nicholas his son, was carried by the latter's daughter and co-heir in 1815 to Colonel Henry Bence Bence 24 of Thornallton Hall, Sufffolk, whose descendant, Mr. F. Bence Trower, is the present owner. 25

Roger the Clerk alienated 4 acres in Fishwick to Ewery Abbey. 26

The tenants of the township had a right of turbary on Penworthom Moss. 27

BROUGHTON

Brocton, Dom. BK.; Brocton, 1200; Brocton, 1256; Brocton, 1261; Broughton, 1262; Broughton, 1292; Brocton, 1297.

Blundell Brook, running west, forms at first the northern boundary of the township and then flows across it. On the north bank stand the church and Broughton House. Most of the area lies to the south of the brook; near the centre was the Tower, with the hamlet of Sharoe adjacent, Durton or Urton to the north-east and Fernyhall on the eastern boundary. Lightfoot Green and Ingolhead are on the west side. A small detached portion lay in Woodplumpton, to which it was added about 1882. The area measured 2,267 acres, 1 and in 1901 there was a population of 616. The surface is comparatively flat, the heights above sea level ranging from 100 to 180 ft.

The principal road is that going north from Preston; it crosses Blundell Brook by a bridge, from which a road goes eastward to Highton, with a branch turning south to Fulwood; westward a road goes to Cotiam and Lesa. The London and North-Western Company's railway runs north through the western end of the township.

The land is pasture; the soil clayey, with varying subsoil.

There is a parish council.

Remains of a number of ancient crosses are known—in the churchyard and elsewhere. 3 There are, or were, some reputed holy wells. 4

In 1666 BROUGHTON, assessed MANORS as one plough-land, formed part of Earl Tostig's lordship of Preston or Amounderness. 5 After the Conquest it appears to have been held in thegnage, perhaps by the old lords and their descendants. Between 1153 and 1160 William Count of Boulogne, son of King Stephen, confirmed to Uctred son of Hugh and his heirs 8 oxgangs of land in Broughton by the service due, viz. 8s. a year. 6 Uctred and his family took the surname from Little Singleton, which they held by serjeanty of the wapentake of Amounderness. 7

Richard son of Uctred succeeded, but was ejected by Theobald Walter, after whose forfeiture and death King John detained the manor and it remained in the hands of Henry III. The township during this time gave an increased revenue to the Crown. 7 In 1261 Henry III, after inquiry, restored it as a matter of right to William de Singleton, grandson of Richard, who paid 3 marks of gold. 8 William had already in

17 Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 280–1. For pedgree see Fishwick, op. cit. 332.
18 Royalist Comp. Papers, ii, 285. The claim recorded was for an annuity of 30 from Over Hacking in Aughton (Aughton).
19 Ibid., ii, 279–84. Ralph Eyves was buried at Preston 30 Aug. 1651, aged ninety-five. 3 Reg.
20 Royalist Comp. Papers, ii, 286.
22 Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 41–3.

Richard Kellet had lands also in Ribbleton (Bragg's tenement) and in Preston (Knowle Hey), the latter by grant of Richard Savage of Winsdalling, Staffs. The estate was sequestered for the ' papery and delinquency ' of Keller, who died before 1652, when his daughter Mary Knight petitioned for restoration, she being ' transformable to the Church of England ' 2; Royalist Comp. Papers, iv, 39.
23 Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 393.
25 Burke, Commonwealth, i, 651–3.
26 Information of Mr. Trower. The

other daughter of Nicholas Starkie married— Bacon. 27
27 Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1, 12 (1385 and 1395). The gift was probably void. 28 Fishwick, op. cit. 101.
28 The Census Reg. 1901 gives 2,257 acres; the difference is probably accounted for by the detached portion within Woodplumpton.
29 Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx, 174–5. Some have disappeared; those enumerated are the churchyard cross (steps remain), Daniel's Cross and Duxen Dean Cross on the northern boundary (base of latter remains), Durton Lane (now destroyed) and Durton Green Crosses, and Fernyhall.
30 Ibid.; near Broughton Church and at Fernyhall.
31 V.C.H. Lancs., i, 288.
32 Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 430. Uctred's ' suteasses ' bore that he held Broughton, apparently by the same service. His heir may be Hick the receiver, living 1160–70; 33 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47.
33 Utter son had also land in Stainall; ibid. He is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1171–7; Farrer, op. cit. 24, 46.
34 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 52.
35 Farrer, op. cit. 111; the increase of rent from Broughton for the whole year 1151–2.
36 The story is told Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 193; 226–7. King Henry had given the manor for life to Master William the queen's Sausier (Salustio). The manor was not liable to tallage.
37 In 1194–5 Theobald Walter sued Richard son of Uctred and Robert his brother for the whole town of Broughton, one plough-land, as part of his demesne, having been held by the king or his father in demesne. Richard sold in reply that the moiety of the town was of his own demesne, held of the said Theobald by certain services which he was ready to perform. Robert had the other moiety; Coram Rege R. 5, m. 24. d. 4.
38 William the Sausier received Broughton from the king in 1244; he had 8 marks of silver of his farm from William de Singleton in 1261; Dods. MSS. call., fol. 50. Richard and Robert, sons of Uctred, seem to have succeeded their father as early as 1285 Farrer, op. cit. 56. In 1205 Richard son of Uctred professed
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1256 acquired land in Broughton from Geoffrey the Cook, and in 1262 he warranted to Alan de Singleton a moiety of Broughton. 11

William and his son Alan died before 1292, when Alan's son Thomas was in possession and engaged in various disputes. The latter was the heir of the father's sister, and the lines of the ancestors are found in the possession of Joan wife of Thomas Banastre of Broughton, the brother and heir of Thomas de Singleton. Thomas died in 1299 or 1300, Joan claiming dower in the latter year. 12 As a widow in 1303 she made a settlement of the manor of Little Singleton and various lands in Thornton, Broughton, Dilworth and Bilbarrow, the remaining being to William Banastre and Adam his brother. 13 From the account given already of Broughton in the parish of Croston it will be seen that William was the son of Joan and Thomas. Broughton descended in the same way as Broughton, 14 and in the 16th century it passed into the hands of the Earl of Derby. It is possible that other heirs of Balderton had estates in Broughton. 15 This principal manor of Broughton then disappears from the records.

What in later times was called the manor was the estate of Broughton Tower, held by a branch of the Singleton family. There are but fragmentary notices of them. 16 James Singleton of Broughton and Robert his son occur in a feoffment

5 marks for having his seigniety (of Amounderness and Blackburn), which had been taken into the king's hands; ibid. 204. In 1238 he professed 10 marks for the restoration of the plough-land in Broughton; Abbrev. Plut. (Rec. Com.), 57.

Richard died in or before 1211, when his son Alan professed 20 marks for livery of the manor of Thobastre and Broughton, and for confirmation of his office of bailiff of Amounderness; Farrer, op. cit. 377-8. In 1212 Alan is found in possession of 15 of his seigniety of Amounderness and Blackburn; but Broughton was in the king's hands, renting 6 marks yearly in 1213; Chartul. Soc. 52, 142. He also held Bilbarrow in 1226, and portions of Freckleton and Whittingham in 1243; ibid. 1, 140, 152. He died in 1244 holding these offices and lands, and leaving as son William who was the heir; ibid. i, 158, 160.

In 1245 Alice widow of Alan de Singleton came to an agreement with William de Singleton as to dower; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, 92. She was married in 1246, and the king had granted her marriage to William de Lancaster; Assize R. 404, m. 22.

Alan had perhaps a brother John, for John son of Richard de Stapleford. From other sources it is known that Alan was the son and heir of William; probably Thomas was another son. William son of Alan de Singleton, with the consent of Alan his heir, gave land in Bilbarrow to Cockersand Abbey; Cockersand Charr. i, 268.

In 1259 the village of Broughton rendered 8s. to the Earl of Lancaster, and the tenants paid a further 10s. for having common in the forest of Wulford; Lanc. Inc. and Extents, 2, 269.

13 Katherine widow of Alan de Singleton was in 1352 the wife of Thomas de Cilpheswick, demesne in land in Broughton. One parcel had been granted to Master Robert de Singleton by William the father of Alan, and Alan had added some land in Broughton to it. He had ordered that Master Robert should hold his land in peace, while Katherine should have an equivalent from the lands of Thomas the son of Alan; Assize R. 408, m. 23. A similar decision in her favour was given as to land held by Thomas son of Thomas de Singleton ibid. In two other claims also Thomas the son and heir was named and the definite disposition of Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton and William de Singleton—and rendered dower to Katherine from his own land; ibid. m. 51 d.

At the same time William de Earlaghe was non-suited in claims against Thomas de Cilpheswick and Katherine his wife, and against Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton; ibid. m. 76. This Nicholas again appeared in 1255; De Banco R. 109, m. 72.

15 Compare De Banco R. 127, m. 194 d.; 111, m. 106 d.

14 Compare Chet. Extents, 75, 267. The descent is thus recorded in the pleadings of 1334: Alan — William — Alan — Thomas — sister Joan, who married Thomas Banastre — William — Joan, Adam; Coram R. 297, m. 27.

William son of Ellen de Broughton in 1300—9 released all actions, &c., to Sir William Banastre; Deols. MSS. calis, fol. 45b.

Adam son of William Banastre in 1324 held the manor of Broughton by the service of 8s. and had pasture in Wulford for the cattle of his tenants (exclusive of a plough and a yoke of swine) by paying 1d.; Deols. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 393.

In 1334 it appeared that the king had demanded a payment of £4 a year from the knight (of Wulford); Coram R. 297, m. 19 d. This probably referred to the right of pasture in Wulford, for which 10s. was paid. The men of Broughton appear to have exceeded their rights, and in 1356 were fined £13 6s. 8d. for all transgressions; Whalley Coach. (Chet. Soc.), iii, 277—81.

Thomas son of Adam Banastre held the town of Broughton, viz. one plough-land, in 1356, by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 10s. 1 d. Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 50.

Lands in Dilworth, Broughton, Whittingham, Preston and Gomergarth were held by Edward Banastre in 1352, and inherited by his daughter Constance; Lanc. Inc. p.w. (Chet. Soc.), 4, 16.

In 1445—6 Richard de Belderside held Broughton by the tenth part of a knight's fee; Duchi of Lanc. Knights Fees, bdle. 2, no. 104.

16 Broughton was included in the forfeited Howgill lands given to Thomas Earl of Derby in 1495; Pat. 4 Hen. VII. In 1408 it was recorded that Thomas Earl of Derby, William Knowles, clerk, and others (apparently trustees) held the

manor of Broughton of the king in socage by the rent of 8s. 1d. Duchy of Lanc. Inc. p.m. iii, no. 85. On the partition made in 1564 the manor of Broughton was assigned to Edward Earl of Derby; Pal. of Lanc. Fees R. 126, m. 102.

18 See the inquisition of Edmund Dudley (1309), Thomas Radcliffe of Wimmesleigh (1321) and his successors, and Alice and Edmund Banastre, of Broughton. The Balderston manors, &c., are grouped together, without any statement of the separate tenures.

19 Thomas de Singleton occurs 1254 to 1265; Lancs. Inc. and Extents, i, 192, 264.

20 Gilbert de Singleton died in or before 1262; in the inquisition of 1265 Edmund Dudley son of Sir William Banastre by the service of a rose and 1d. yearly. There was a message there, 50 acres of arable land worth 12s. was each, a horse-carry (fallen down) worth only 10s. a year, a windmill (broken) worth the same, a little close called the Ferryworth worth 2s. Tenants at will held 47 acres of arable land paying 6d. an acre; and 3 acres of meadow rendered 1d. Each had lands also in Freckleton, Warton and Great Plumpton. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-six years old; Chan. Inc. p.m. 10 Edw. II, no. 67. Thomas in 1333 claimed the family manors against John son of Thomas Banastre as son and heir of Gilbert son of Alan de Singleton; De Banco R. 301, m. 49.

21 Thomas de Singleton was living in 1346, when he was called to warrant John son of Gilbert de Singleton; De Banco R. 140, fol. 238. He seems to have had a son Thomas; ibid. 348, m. 427, Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton had licence for his customary at Broughton in 1346; Gilly, Hospital Papers, 57. The same Thomas was a plaintiff in 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. iii, 67. Adam de Singleton in 1348 granted to Robert his son and Joan his wife and their heirs all the lands which Alice widow of John de Singleton and mother of the grantor had allowed Robert and Joan and a part of Threepmoor. The remainders were to Nicholas, the brother of Robert, to Robert and Thomas, grantor's brothers. Among the witnesses were Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton and Richard de Cilpheswick; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 187. The seal shows a chevron between three roundels, with the legend F. son. 1108 in square letters; Broughton de Singleton occurs in 1526—7; ibid. fol. 191. Robert Singleton of Broughton occurs in 1422; ibid. fol. 383.

22 Sir John Broughton of Broughton 1372 granted Robert son of Adam de Singleton and Alice his wife the lands, mills, &c., which

128
of 1471. 18 Robert Singleton died in August 1501 holding the manor of Broughton with lands, &c., in Broughton, Shawe, Durton and Fernyhaghe; Joan his wife died in the following January, and Richard the son and heir succeeded, being twenty-five years of age. 19 He died in September 1504, leaving as heir a son John, aged seven. 20 The manor of Broughton was in 1513 stated to be held of the Earl of Derby and others as of their manor of Balderton by the yearly rent of 1 d. 21 John Singleton died in 1522 and his uncle Thomas succeeded, 22 holding the manor in 1523. In 1532 it is named by Robert, his son was found to be his heir. 23 In 1557 Robert was succeeded by his son Richard, the manor and lands in Broughton being held of the king, and when had been held for life by Robert de Singleton the elder in Broughton and Whitington, with the reversion of certain other lands held by Perrel the grantor's mother in dower; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 476. Nicholas de Singleton the younger in 1377 secured lands in Broughton from John son of Adam Singleton of (Light-) workhouse; Final Ind., iii, 1. Nicholas Singleton the younger, who had restored to him in 1405 various lands in Dilworth, Bisborrow, Whitlington, Broughton and Thornton and part of the manor of Little Singleton, formerly the possessions of Sir Alan de Singleton, Nicholas being his next of kin and heir; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 384, 79. Another Nicholas (son and heir of Thomas) appears in 1449, being described as of 'Forton'; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 13, m. 46. Nicholas Singleton, aged sixty, and Margaret his wife occur in 1454; Kueren MSS. iv, B 34. The Preston Guild Rolls give many particulars of the families. Thus in 1517 Thomas son of Nicholas de Singleton was admitted to the freedom, paying 40s.; and in 1459 Nicholas Singleton of Broughtholme and Richard his brother were among those enrolled by hereditary right; Preston Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6, 11. Singleton, who was one of the freemen of Broughton, William and Brian his sons and James the son of William were also enrolled; ibid. 12. Writs of Husting show that Broughton had land called Fernyhaghe in 1483; the remainder was to Robert Singleton; Add. MS. 33395, no. 765. William Singleton died in 1490, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged thirty-eight; Towneley MS. CC (Cheth. Lib.), no. 482. Robert and John Singleton in the same year ordered to give reasonable dower to Agnes widow of William; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Preston. file 4 Hen. VII; Plea R. 79, m. 28. John Singleton was aged twenty in 1490, William, and founder of the Chingle Hall family; see Whitington. Agnes, the widow of Singleton, died in or before 1519, when her lands were granted to Thomas Wrightington during the minority of John Singleton the heir; Dods. MSS. cxlv, no. 52. There was another Singleton family holding lands in Chipping parish and also in Broughton Row and Ingol, which descended to Littlehead and Morley in the parish of Leigh. In 1564 Thomas Leyland was found to have held this estate of Alexander Tyldesley, Richard heirs of Richard Balderton by 1 d. rent, and in 1587 Edward Tyldesley held them by the same rent of Henry Earl of Derby; by the tenth part of a knight's fee. 24 Richard and Robert his son both died in the course of the same year 1557, and then Edward Singleton, brother of Robert the grandfather, inherited; he was forty-six years of age. 25 He died in 1567, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only seven years of age. 26 Thomas Singleton adhering to the Roman Catholic religion was punished for his recusancy, and his son Edward likewise. 27 The father and son joined in a settlement of the manor in 1600, 28 while Edward seems to have been in possession in 1604. 29 and in 1607 he was another Thomas Singleton. 30 The manor was sold by Thomas Singleton and other members of the family to Roger Langton in 1615. 31 It descended in this family till 1732, when William Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 203; xiv, no. 10. 32 Dukett MS. HI, no. 1534. 33 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 59, 63. Lands in Broughton had been held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas Singleton and Agnes widow of Singleton. One Thomas Singleton had land in Fernyhaghe. Joan wife of Robert was one of the daughters of Edmund Lawton, of Windybank, and Henry and John younger sons of Robert and Joan, were named. The tenure of the manor of Broughton was (erroneously) said to be by the twentieth part of a knight's fee of the king as Earl of Lincoln, a rent of 61. 8d. being paid. There was probably a settlement with the tenure of Warton. See Dep. Keeper's Rep. xx, App. 543-5. 34 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 70. There was also a younger son Richard and the widow married Arthur Standish, who after her death (1513) continued to take the profits of the manor, &c. This led to disputes with the heir; see Fishwick, Preston, 251-3, where the depositions are printed. 35 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 15. This was a traverse of former inquisitions, and corrects the tenure previously recorded. In 1508 a certain Robert Singleton and his wife, widow of William Baister, had an estate in Broughton; ibid. iv, no. 13. 36 Ibid. v, no. 45. The disposition of the lands under the will of John Singleton was recited in full. It provided for 80 marks to advance the marriage of his sister Elizabeth and £60 to be distributed in deeds of charity. The tenure of the manor was recorded as the tenth part of a knight's fee. 37 Ibid. xvi, no. 56. Henry Singleton, brother of Thomas, was still living, holding a messuage in Shawe and land in Durton, given him for life by their father Robert. Elizabeth widow of Henry Singleton of Fernyhaghe is named in a lease of 1594, in which Richard son of William Singleton of Kilnslough is also named; Piceo MSS. (Cheth. Lib.), iv, 68. 38 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 29. It is stated that the provision made for Richard the son and his wife Joan daughter of Thomas Cowell; also for Brian brother of Robert Singleton. 39 Ibid. x, no. 70. William Singleton had an estate in Broughton and Goomorough in 1565; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 110, m. 161. The will of Anna widow of William Singleton of Broughton (1665) is printed in Willis (Cheth. Soc. new ser.), i, 132.
LANCASHIRE

Dugdale, 1492; Ingolhead was made Duchy recusancy by the grant of Fishwick, who was retained by the heir male William son of Thomas Singleton of Scale, which Thomas was brother of the Robert who died in 1452. Robert's estate in Broughton was held of the heir of Robert Bannister by a rent of 3d. It is recorded in 1556 the Broughton Hall estate was held by the same rent of Edward Earl of Derby, John Auberon and William Radcliffe.

INCO HOLDS gave a surname to a family dwelling there, whose estate seems to have been acquired by the Blundells of Preston and sold to William Highton in 1490. There was also a family of Singleton of Ingolhead.

BANK HALL, at one time owned by the Singletons of Brockholes, had a more interesting history. In the 17th century it was held in moieties, one half being in trust for the Roman Catholic missionary priests of the district, for whom it served as a centre.

Moore); Challoner, quoting Castlemain, Cath. Antiq.

In 1666 William Singleton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, son and heir of John Singleton of York (will 1644), and others sold to John Farnworth of Easton, and Ralph Farnworth of Preston tenements called Church House in Broughton, to Joseph Singleton, circa 1718, and to his son Joseph 1724.

The Tower was demolished about 1800.

According to a local tradition, it is said that the Tower was built by Richard Singleton in 1328.

JANE, who in 1735 married Lawrence Rawstorne and it became her husband's property, 27 his grandson Lawrence Rawstorne, who sold the Broughton estate in 1810. Broughton Tower with part of the land was sold to James Rothwell and has descended since to Hooke; the rest of the land was purchased by the trustees of Kirkham Grammar School. The Tower was demolished about 1800.

In 1653 holding the capital messuage and lands in Broughton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 5s. His widow Ellen continued to reside there. The heir was his son Thomas, two years old. There is also mention of Thomas the father of William, Ellen wife and Richard brother of Thomas the eldest and the other estates were in Brockholes (Littlewoodley), Whittingham, Ribchester, Newham, Wood, pinnacles, Scale and Quarratome ibid. 114, no. 34. A later inquisition (114, no. 35) states the tenure of Broughton Hall differently, viz. of the queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by knight's service. William Singleton adhered to the Roman Catholic religion and was imprisoned at Chester under Queen Elizabeth. He was released in 1570, ordered to return to London and to confine himself to his house at Brockholes; Fishwick, Preston, 287 (quoting the Bishop of Chester's Liber Correct.

Thomas Singleton the son and heir came of age about 1593, when he inherited the Brockholes from a kinsman, Thomas Singleton, Duchy of Lancaster, 1591, no. 51.

Broughton Hall is said to have been sold about 1625 (Fishwick, op. cit. 318), but this branch of the Singleton family continued to hold Scale.

Gillow, Haydock Papers, 60.

Richard Woodcock, who died in 1653, at Walton-le-Dale, held the moiety of the Bank Hall in Broughton and lands there; his son James was twenty-five years old; Duchy of Lancaster, 1625, no. 13.

Back to French and Anne his wife in 1651 asked for an examination of their title to Bank Hall, the estate being sequestered for the recusancy and delinquency of Woodcock and Crook. Anne was daughter of James eldest son of Richard Walton, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Gargant of Broughton, which William had purchased the estate; Col. Com. for Comp. in, 1698. If true this would carry the sale of Bank Hall into the 17th century.

22,100 to James Rothwell, who also bought the small river, a private right, belonging to the estate, and the timber. The rest of the estate was sold to the school trustees for £143.00.

23, Thomas son of Thomas de Ingolhead granted to three of his children—Edmund, Helen and Joan—40 acres each in Broughton; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171.

24, Cecily widow of Thomas de Ingolhead in 1310-11 claimed dower in Broughton against Henry the Marler; De Banco R. 184, 1373, her heir was Richard son of Thomas; ibid. 192, m. 84d.

25, Thomas de Hala and Maud his wife in 1352 claimed a messuage, &c., in Broughton against William de Earle. Lanc. 152. Dying in 1395 he was succeeded by his son William, who in 1421, held the town of Dugdale, Visia. (Chet. Soc.), 173. In 1678, in conjunction with Elisabeth his wife, William Langton made provision for his younger brothers, John, Richard, Roger, &c. Jane, the father's widow, was living. A message in Shareoe was sold which had formerly been occupied by John Charnley and Elisabeth his wife; Pioce Miss. xiv, 70.

26, William the younger died in 1680 and his son Roger in 1714. This Roger, described as of Chester, bequeathed all his lands in Broughton and Dartton to his cousin William Langton of Liverpool, merchant. He names his uncles Richard, Thomas and also William Clayton, his partner in sugar works; ibid. 74. In 1715 a settlement of the manor of Broughton, &c., was made by Richard Langton and William his son and heir-apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Bills. 273.

27, William Langton in 1723 bequeathed to his son the manor and Jane, and she in 1723 made a new settlement of it, with land in Broughton and Adlington and Manchester, at the same time petitioning the Lord Chancellor for protection from the schemes of her niece Mary daughter of Roger Langton and niece and heir-at-law of the said William. She stated that she Walsall Langton who had in 1723 started for Scarboroue for the benefit of his health, but died at Ripon, where he made his will. Mary Langton was waiting till Jane's death to dispute the will on pre-tence of her occupation past, and evidence for its validity and to claim the estate; Pioce Miss. xiv, 71-2. In Mar. 1735 Jane Langton, splinter, acquired a rent of 10s settled by William Langton on Mary wife of Stephen Butler; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Bills. 313, m. 55.

28, It appears that she was seventy years of age at her marriage; Fishwick, op. cit. 260. Lawrence Rawstorne and Agnes her wife had the manor in 1743; Pal. de Lanc. Feet of F. Bills. 326, m. 143.

29, See the account of Hutton.

30, Prestwich, 75, Broughton Tower and 102 acres of land were sold to
The other moiety was owned by a recusant family named Crook, 48 whose representative sold to the late John William Richard Wilson of Preston in 1814. 49 The old house was abandoned and the present Broughton House built as a residence. Mr. Wilson died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son the late Edward Wilson, and grandson Mr. Henry Francis Wilson, the present owner. 50

The names of other landowners are given in other inscriptions. Several of the people suffered sequestration under the Commonwealth 51 and some of the Papists' registered estates in 1717. 52 The Knights Hospitaliers had some land in Broughton. 48

In 1654 Thomas Clayton of Chorley desired to prove his title to a house, &c., in Broughton settled by the late William Singleton as his representative, and the present Bank Hall estate is Mr. Thomas (or his son) Clayton of Preston. This has been in lease many years. Mr. Smith, a Roman priest (whose true name is Edward Kitchen), lives in that part of the house at Bank Hall which belongs to this side of the estate and has occupied it and let the ground from time to time. 53

I am told that Mr. John Clayton has entered on this tenement some days ago, pretending that he has bought Smith of it, &c.; Haydock Papers, 60, 61, quoting P.R.O. Forb. Estates, P. 114. See also Payne, Rec. of Engl. Cath. 135.

Hugh Crook was living at Bank Hall in 1612, paying his fines for recusancy. George Crook, a missionary priest, succeeded to this moiety, and served the mission till his death about 1710; the estate then descended to his nephew John Crook, the succession being thus given: John — John — George, &c., John — John, M.D. (d. 1659?); Haydock Papers, 60, 61.

George Crook of Broughton, who died in 1653 or 1654, had two-thirds of his tenement sequestered for recusancy. His widow Anne and sons George and John obtained in the Royal Commission the Papers (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 87. Others of the family, John Crook of Preston and William Crook of Durnton, also suffered sequestration when the estate was dispossessed.

George Crook was of Bank Hall in Broughton in 1724; in 1732 he married Jane Frost, then the other being daughter and co-heir of Richard Blackburn of Upper Rawcliffe. Her son and heir in 1771 is named as George Crook; Picoe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 286, 287, 319, from rolls at Preston.

Fisherwick, Preston, 118.

Information of the late Mr. Wilson. Bank Hall is now a farm-house. The Wilsons in making alterations in the old hall discovered a secret chamber adjoining the room formerly used as a chapel, which was a tabernacle, chalice and other church furniture. These they handed over to Dr. Crook; Haydock Papers, 62.

Lawrence Starkle, who has occurred in the account of Chipping, held lands in Preston, Broughton and Haighton, &c., on his death in 1522 was succeeded by his daughters, Margaret wife of William Banastre and Ethelred wife of Humphrey Newton; the former died in 1543, leaving a son Wilfrid, under age; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. ii, no. 21. The Newtons appear to have sold their estate in Broughton, Sharoe and Urton at various times; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bds. 12, m. 123; 50, m. 44; 24, m. 40. See also Dacosta Lane. (Rec. Com.), ii, 253.

Peter Mason of Lathom in 1612 held land in Broughton of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.); xxvi, 214–15. Robert Blundell of Ince in 1615 held land by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; ibid. ii, 22. Richard Ayre in 1616 held by a like service; ibid. 43. George Rogerson of Preston in 1630 held lands in Sharoe and Ingol-head of Roger Langton as his manor of Broughton; ibid. 186. Thomas Gregory of Woodplumpton in 1622 held land in Broughton of the king by knight's service; ibid. iii, 1047.

The following had lands in Durnton or Urton, but the tenure is not recorded: Richard Ditworth, 1627 (John, son and heir); John Robinson of Whitfield, 1628; and Thomas Slater, 1635 (William, son and heir) Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. ii, no. 31; xxvii, no. 20; xxviii, 47. William Slater was dead in 1654, and two-thirds of his lands being under sequestration for his recusancy, the guardian of his son and heir being petitioned to leave to prove title; Cal. Com. for Comp., v, 3200.

Thomas Shirburne of Huysham held his land in Broughton of Sir Gilbert Hoghton; Towneley MS. C, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1683.

In addition to cases already given are the following:

Robert Adamson's lands were sequestered for recusancy and were held under a lease for three lives from Thomas Singleton of Broughton Tower, and the lives having expired in 1651 William Langton claimed possession, as son and heir of Roger Langton, who had purchased from Singleton; Royalist Gentlemen. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 10.

Edward Daniel of Durnton, recusant, in 1653 petitioned to be allowed to contract for his sequestered estate; Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 1757.

James Hollinhead and George Wilkin- son, sequestered recusants, made similar petitions; ibid. v, 3186, 3179.

Thomas Glave's estate was sequestered for a like reason, and in 1661 Margaret and Anne Glave, widows, with another widow and three fatherless children, all "conformable," in their poverty desired restoration; ibid. v, 2910.

John Taylor's estate was also under sequestration for recusancy. He was dead, and the leaseholders under his son Christopher desired to show their title. The claim was interfered with by the courts due to delinquents and two-thirds of those due to recusants were to be paid to the use of the State; ibid. v, 3700.


For the Daniel family, already mentioned several times, see Gillow, Biblioth. Eccles. Cath., 14, 11.

The claim of the Danesby, or the acres, &c., in 1633 against Richard de Myerough; De Banco R. 293, m. 322.

Some early 14th-century fragments found when the church was wrecked are now in the churchyard on the west side of the tower. This probably indicates a rebuilding of the church to the original 12th-century church.

The plan is on the faculty to rebuild. See next page.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

west tower. Both chapels projected beyond the line of the aisle walls north and south, and were separated from the chancel by oak screens. The chancel was of the same width as the nave, there being apparently no structural division. No illustration of the building remains, though it is said to have been of a plain late type of Gothic, with low overhanging eaves and dormer windows. From remains still existing in the east wall of the tower the old nave seems to have been 15 ft. 6 in. wide, with aisles 8 ft. wide, the total length of the nave and chancel being 79 ft. During the 17th and 18th centuries little or nothing seems to have been done to keep the structure in adequate repair, and shortly before its demolition Dr. Whitaker wrote that he had seldom seen 'greater appearances of squalid neglect and approaching decay.' The rebuilding consisted of the present wide aisleless nave, 69 ft. by 45 ft., in the Gothic style of the period, and was finished in 1826. To this a chancel, 35 ft. by 22 ft., with north vestries and south organ-chamber occupying to some extent the position of the two original chapels, was added in 1905–6, at which time also the whole of the building was restored, the tower arch opened out, and benches substituted for the old square pews.

The chancel and nave being modern are without antiquarian interest, except that six sculptured stones from the old church are built into the external wall of the organ-chamber on the south side. These consist of (1) a boar's head with the initials T.B.; (2) arms of Redmayne and initials G.R.; (3) I.H.C.; (4) arms of Singleton and the initials R.S.; (5) arms of Barton and initials T.B.; and (6) clawed foot and ivy leaf. The chancel is a good example of modern

The inscriptions and arms in these screens are given in Fishwick, Preston, 134–5.

Information from old inhabitants to present vicar. It is described as having been similar to Gosnagh Church, only lower at the eaves.

On the plan it scales less, but the plan does not appear to be quite accurate, the dimensions of the tower not strictly agreeing with those of the actual building.

61 These measurements are taken from the plan.
62 Whitaker, Cheshire, ii, 433–4. He says, 'a few remnants of a more ancient fabric appear in the walls of the present fabric, which is evidently a work of the time of Henry VIII, since when very little attention seems to have been paid it, excepting to secure the handsome tower from falling by strong iron bars.' This was in 1822. On the oak roof of the chancel was the date 1553.
63 In the 1826 rebuilding they were placed in the east gable.
64 These measurements are illustrated in Fishwick, Preston, 136.
65 The arches were Austin & Paley of Lancaster.
66 The shield is difficult to decipher, but probably bore the Borton arms.

122
The floor of the present nave being 2 ft. 4 in. above that of the tower, from which there is an ascent of five steps. The font, which stands in the north-west corner of the nave, is a massive circular Norman bowl 2 ft. 8 1/2 in. in diameter and 18 in. high, hewn out of a sandstone boulder, with a half-round moulding at the bottom. The font was turned out of the church in 1826 to make way for one of alabaster, but was discovered at a cottage in Barton in 1889 and restored to the church. The bowl is supported by a modern shaft.

There are preserved in the church an old stoup, an octagonal stone mortar, a piece of oak 6 ft. long carved with the vine pattern belonging to one of the screens in the old church, a mediaeval chest and a Jacobean oak communion table, while in the vestry is a smaller chest dated 1666 with various initials and fleurs de lis hinges. The organ has a good 18th-century case, and there is a brass chandelier dated 1817. Against the west wall of the nave north of the tower is a fragment of a memorial stone to Roger Langton of Broughton Tower, who died at Chester in 1714, and was buried in the now demolished church of St. Bridget in that city.

There is a ring of six bells, cast in 1884 by Mears & Stainbank. The silver plate consists of two chalices inscribed 'Capella de Broughton Sacram 1783', and on the foot 'The gift of the Reverend Samuel Peploe Arch Deacon of Richmond & Vic of Preston', but without other marks than a thrice repeated; a set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1851, purchased by subscription in that year, and a bread-box of 1906. There are also two pewter flagons given by Archdeacon Peploe in 1732.

The registers begin in 1633-4.

On the south side of the churchyard are the steps of the churchyard cross, now surmounted by a modern sundial, the plate of which is dated 1816 and bears the names of the vicars and churchwardens. The steps, which are three in number and square on plan, are of coarse gritstone and are carried on a solid rubble foundation going down a considerable depth. The stocks, which stand outside the churchyard wall near the west entrance, were restored in 1902, one of the old stone posts being replaced. They are not, however, in their original position.

Though the building, as stated, ADPOWSON existed from an early time, there are few records of it. In the 16th century it was often called a church, its status being that of parochial chapel. Its ornaments and bells were sold at the Reformation, but the building seems to have been retained in use for service. The patrons descended from that of the vicarage of Preston until 1677, when Sir Henry de Hoghton sold it to John Bretherton of Leyland; the purchaser gave it to his brother William, who became vicar in 1774, and whose representatives are now the patrons. In 1650 the stipend was £40, paid out of sequestrations, and therefore ceasing at the Restoration. The Langton endowed it with £20, and in 1717 the income was £54. In 1774 an augmentation was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The present value is given as £250. A parish was assigned to it in 1787. The chancel was formerly reputed to include the three manors of Broughton, Barton and Haighton. The following have been curates and vicars:

- **oc. 1568–96**: William de Erlesgat
- **oc. 1569–1572**: Henry Broughton
- **oc. 1572–1573**: Evan Wall
- **oc. 1573–1577**: Henry Helme
- **oc. 1578–1586**: Roger Charnock
- **oc. 1587–1597**: John Marton
- **oc. 1601–1605**: John Lomax
- **oc. 1606–1629**: Peter Addison, B.A.
- **oc. 1629–1640**: Roger Farrand
- **oc. 1640–1650**: James Knott
- **oc. 1650–1655**: John Winckley
- **oc. 1674–1714**: William Wood
- **oc. 1721–1757**: William Charnley, B.A.

John Starke, in the will of Anne Singleton; Willi (Chett. Soc. new ser., vi, 157).

He was 'stipendiary minister,' but 'no preacher'; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. svm, App. iv, 9.

Visitation lists at Chester.

Act Bk. at Chester.

Commonly called Sir Roger; Fishwick, op. cit. 141. This is a late use of the clerical 'sir.' His name heads the list of 'Protesters' at Broughton in 1641.

Named in the Ch. Surv., &c, in 1667–8.

His initials are on the bells of 1681. His name is in the Bishop of Chester's visitation list in 1691, as curate and schoolmaster, showing letters of orders 'out in 1674.' He is also named in the will of Roger Langton, 1774; Pecope MSS. iv, 74. According to Fishwick (op. cit. 150) he was deprived of his curacy in 1676 but reinstated.

He and his two successors were nominated by the vicar of Preston. Charnley had spent some time at Trinity College, Dublin, before he entered St. John's, Cambridge, in 1718, being then
There was in the 15th century an oratory, St. Mary's, at Fernyhall, but this fell into decay, and was not used after the Reformation.

A school was founded in 1527 by Lawrence Stodagh.

As a large proportion of the people adhered to the old religion at the Reformation the Roman Catholic worship survived during the time of proscription. Bishop Hall, as above stated, had a missionary centre for a long time, and even after Lady's Well at Fernyhall is said to have remained a place of pilgrimage. In 1685 Hugh Charnley gave the site of the well in trust for the mission there and a house chapel was built. This remained in use till 1793, when the present church of St. Mary was built a quarter of a mile away. The Rev. John Daniel, last president of the seminary at Douay, was born at Burton.

It appears that a school was secretly kept up in connection with this mission from about 1650; it was known later as Schola Sancte Marie ad fontem.

The township gives its name to the Broughton Charitable Society, the annual meeting being held there.

HAIIGHTON
Halkton, Dom. Bk. 2; Aulton, 1200; Halkton, 1312; Haighton, 1278 and usually; Alington, 1292; Haighton, Haughton, Highton, Hightson, 1360–1600.

This township, a continuation of Broughton eastward, is somewhat more elevated, as most of the surface is above the 200-ft. level. Blundell Brook forms the northern boundary, while Savock Brook, flowing through a little valley, cuts off the south-eastern portion, in which is Cow Hill. The area is 1,075 acres, and in 1901 the population numbered 273.

The principal road is that going through the town itself, beginning in the pre-Reformation chapel, Broughton through Haighton Green, and then turning south and east again towards Longridge. There was formerly a cross on the green. To the north of the road are New Chingle Hall and Haighton Hall, while Haighton House lies to the south. There is neither railway nor canal. The township is governed by a parish council.

The land is almost entirely in pasture. One plough-land in Haighton was MANOR in 1066 included in Earl Ponting’s fee of Preston. After the Conquest it appears to have been included in the royal demesne, but in 1212 Gillemicheal de Highton held 2 oxgangs of

20.70–192; 1737, 172–173; 1736, 90; for accounts, 1775, 96. R. P. Scott, Admissions, iii, 14, 318. In 1726 the Sacrament was administered four times a year by the vicar of Preston; visit returns, With Charnley begin the nominations recorded at the Chester Diocesan Registry.

68. He became curate of Filling. He and his successors were nominated by the Hoghton family.


70. Master of Broughton School, 1777. The Vicar of Ormskirk 1780–1800; retained Broughton.

72. Nicholas Singleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife had licence for a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Fernyhall and in the oratory in their manor-house; Kuerden MSS., 1754.

73. There is evidence for its use for mass in the time of Henry VII, but the roof is dated to have fallen in by 1513; Ewbank, op. cit., quoting Dufty of Lanc. Pleas. Edw. VI, 124; Edw. VI, 124; Depositions Hen. VIII, x, 5. The chapel had land at Warton.

On the meaning of the word see N. & Q. (Ser. 4), x, 280.

Rains, Chronicle, 259, 260. The chapel had one bell, sailed by Edward VI. William Kenyon, who had a grant of the lands belonging to it in 1553, made complaints about various tenants; Duchy of Lanc., Edw. VI, 124, 125. Rains, Chronicle.


80. Mr. Cowell of Preston about 1590 found Edmund Haworth, priest, "saying mass after the popish manner in a loft at the east end of the house of one Dilworth, a widow, in the village of Broughton, about 10 o'clock in the morning, attired in masses apparel, wearing a vestment, alb and stole, and with a mass book, a super altar, chalice containing wine and a paten, with other masses furniture." The widow, her sons and daughters and one or two more were present. The informant, terrified with cries of "Strike, strike I kill, kill now or never!" and bribed by a gift of seven nobles promised to keep silence, restored the paten and chalice he had 'partly taken,' but immediately gave information to the mayor of Preston and others.

76. T. C. Smith, Preston Ch. 21, from Raimes MSS., 1754–5.


78. Christopher Toottill, the priest, charged about 1700 and later, in an account written in 1735 gives the legend of the well. A merchant in distress in a storm in the Irish Sea promised to do some work of piety if he escaped, and heard a voice telling him to seek a place called Ferrophyl and build a chapel by the spring; which, after long search for the place, he performed. Toottill states: 'The ancient devotion of neighbouring Catholics did not fall with the old chapel, but...continued in their constant assembling and praying together at the well on Sundays and Holy Days and especially on the feast days of Our Lady, even in the severest times of persecution. This was interrupted at the fullness of the time; the rising of 1715 and the severities which followed it, the chapel being plundered; but prayers were resumed in 1717. There is a notice of Chr. Toottill in Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath., 7, 548.

79. Gillow, Haydock Papers, 58. There is preserved there an ancient chalice inscribed 'Dosus Maguir Rex Fermanone me f. ft. MCCCCC xxix,' supposed to have been used by the Lollards. No. 239.

80. When the college was destroyed in the French Revolution the president was imprisoned for some time. He returned to England and was made president of the new college at Crook Hall, Durham, in 1795, but resigned in order to protect the interests of his house at Douay, and died in Paris in 1823. He wrote a short work on Church history. There are notices of him in Dict. Nat. Bpgr. and Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath., 1, 1–15.

81. Ibid. i, 145–5. In the first half of the 18th century it had a noteworthy teacher—Alice Harrison of Pulwood.

82. It was founded in 1787, and large numbers of Lancashire Roman Catholics are members. Masses are said for them at death, and a distribution of the surplus funds is made each year, each member giving his share to some poor person.

2 It is difficult to distinguish the townships of Haighton, Alghton and Highton in medieval deeds, but the first is commonly Haighton and the second Aghton.

3. 1,075 acres, including a of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.


5. C.P.C. Lancs. i, 288. As will be seen from the above, the township of Haighton was in later times regarded as a oxgangs of land or else half a plough-land.


124
land there in drenague, rendering 25. yearly. 8 This appears to have been the whole service due from the township, though the land is only a fourth part of the old assessment, for in 1397 the vill of Haighton was found to pay 25. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster. 7 In 1345 a portion was held by John de Bolton, who paid 1s., and the rest by Adam son of William Banastre, who also paid 1s. 8 In 1346 the whole was held by Thomas Banastre, as half a plough-land, by the rent of 2s. 8 It descended like Balderston, being held by Richard Balderston in 1445-6 for the twentieth part of a knight's fee, the land being half a plough-land. 10 Haighton does not seem to have been usually regarded as a separate manor, and in a document of the 16th century is described as 'in Broughton.' 11 A family which took a surname from it can be traced for some time; 12 but the land seems to have been very much divided, 13 the Elstons, 14 Singletons, 15

8 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, 51. Richard de Haughtone held 2 acres of land and 1/4 of a messuage in Haintone in 1226; ibid., i, 140. John de Haintone was living in 1268, but Walter son of Richard de Haintone appears in 1321 and 1326; ibid., i, 175, 183, 228. Robert son of William son of Walter de Haintone was plaintiff in 1334 against Paulin son of William son of Walter and Gilbert. 9 Walter de Haughtone, also against William son of Amye de Haughtone; Assize R. 1417, m. 7 d.

9 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 289. The Banastre estate may have been derived in part from Robert son of Walter de Haughtone, who in 1283 held a tenement in Haighton (within certain bounds) to Thomas Banastre of Bretherton; Kuerden MSS. v, 13.

10 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, iv, 59. John de Bolton held a messuage and 40 acres, and Adam Banastre the whole remainder of the hamlet of Haintone.

11 In 1326 it was found that William son of Ellen de Haughtone had held 1 acre (worth 6d. a year) in the vill of Haughtone of his father-in-law, William Banastre, a minor, by the rent of a messuage and 9d. of Richard de Haughtone by 1d. rent; 12 acres of John de Haughtone by 1d. rent; and 8 acres of Robert de Haughtone by 1d. rent, the annual value of these 25 acres was 8d. each. The heir was William son's Richard, aged twenty-four. Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1291, no. 51.

12 John de Bolton is stated to have received lands in Haightone, with acquittance of moiture in the mill, from John de Cely, 1317; 1320, 1337, 1346. John, son of John de Bolton and his heirs by Joan daughter of Thomas de Waley, the heir of Margery, daughter of William de Childers) widow of Robert son of John de Bolton claimed dower in 1366; De Banco R. 425, m. 236. The surname Bolton long continued in the township.

13 Surn. of 1376 (Chet. Soc.), 50. Sir Thomas Banastre was held in 1379; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 15.

14 Duchy of Lanc. Knight's Fees, fds. 2, no. 20. In 1346 Richard Balderston held the manor of Haughtone by Goosnagh of the guardian of his duchy in socage by a rent of 21s.; its clear value was 4 marks a year; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 15. This is one of the rare instances in which it is said and when.

15 Portions of the Balderston estate are named later in the possessions of Edmund Dukesham, Richard de Broughe, Richard der Winmarleigh (1241), Thomas Earl of Derby (1252) and Sir Alexander Oshalden (1264); Ducy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), iv, 146. 1350, 1360, 3, 122, 13, 44. No particular tenants are given for Haughtone.

16 The warden of Broughton Chapel in 1539 demised to William Singleton of Chinghe Hall a messuage in Haughtone in Brockham. De Banco R. 282, m. 210 d. Eve widow of Henry de Blackburn in 1336 claimed a messuage in Haintone as her part of 100s. ibid., i, 106, m. 128. Land in Haughtone was amongst the Chisterhe houses in 1342; Final Conc. ii, 142. In 1474 Sir John de Breton and Joan his wife claimed an acre of land against William de Hall and Robert son of Robert de Moor; the last name seems to have been the owner; Assize R. 1415, m. 65. Isolda widow of William de Hall held lands in 1373; Kuerden fol. NS. fol. 87. John de Cottam, son of William de Cottam, held 10 acres of his lands in 1389; ibid., fol. 88. A John son of William de Cottam was described in 1377 as Robert de Holmes in inq. De Banco R. 311, m. 156 d. Henry Cottam of Haughtone died in 1392 holding a capital messuage and messuage. De Banco R. 541, m. 286. Roger son of John de Elston already named and Anabel his wife had lands in Haughtone, and part of two mills, which were in 1346 settled on Roger son of John de Elston, in Balderston. William son of William de Elston, and the heirs of Roger de Elston of Williscough; Kuerden fol. NS. fol. 393. Robert son of John de Elston, a tenant in Haughtone, is noticed in 1350 gave his brother Roger land called the Moss and rents from the tenements of William son of Paulin de Elston, Roger son of Ellis de Knoll and Henry son of William Amerison in Haughtone; ibid., fol. 111.

17 The feoffees in 1414 granted Margaret widow of John Elston various lands in Haughtone, with remainders to Thomas Elston and Nicholas his brother; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 100/141. In 1470-30 Roger Elston gave lands, formerly Reginald Elston's, to trustees for Ellen daughter of Thomas Halles; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2091-2. Some of the Elston lands probably went to the Blundells of Preston, for in 1543-5 John Blundell, a former possessor of Hugh Longton granted land in Haughtone to William son of John Blundell; Harl. MS. 2159, fol. 67.

18 Nicholas son of Gilbert de Singleton in 1384 had lands in Haughtone within these bounds; Beginning at Falmespie Cloughhead on the west, following the Moss Dyke east to Christopher de Whittingham's land, then north to Brunden, following this westward to Falmespie

125
Cloughfield and so south to the starting-
point; Duchy of Lancaster, Amt. D.L. 1601. The same piece of land apparently (in Falanape Wray) had been given (temp. Henry III) by the Stuarts and is held by Richard son of Roger de Broughton; ibid. 1. 784. Nicholas son of William Singleton had lands in Fulwood in 1338-9 land in Highton, including Stubbing, formerly belonging to Henry de Fulwood, Th. MS. Add. no. 1039. John Singleton of Shingle Hall in 1571 granted Thomas Houghton of Highton a messuage, held in Highton in Fulwood, Add. MS. 21060, no. 804. Jane daughter of John Singleton was in 1578 wife of Christopher Harris, and had land in Highton and West Stubbing; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 49, m. 257.

14 Robert Hesketh in 1490 held lands in Highton of Nicholas Harington by the rent of a grain of pepper; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. iii, no. 71 vi. in no. 16. Sir Robert Hesketh of the Harington hall in Highton in 1543; ibid. 4, no. 30. Thomas Brady in 1595 held and tenements in Highton and Hothamhall from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 15, m. 12. John Brady held in 1595, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lancaster Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 28. The tenement descended to Osbaldeston; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 176.

Lawrence Stirkle had lands in Highton as well as in Broughton, and they descended in the same way; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. i, no. 21.

Thomas Dixon in 1597 purchased a messuage, &c., in Highton and Whitewhingham from James Anderson of Lostock, who seems to have purchased in 1592 from Gabriel Pennington; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 83.; m. 136. Christopher Dixon died in 1605 holding his lands (in the township named) of the king by the bordewich and the bailiff of the town; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 40.

John Singleton of Highton in 1606 sold to George Lorimer a message, &c., in Highton; Add. MS. 21060, no. 770. George died in 1678, holding it of 'the lord of Highton' in socage, and leaving a son John, aged thirty-seven; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. xxi, no. 57.

George Preston had lands in Highton and Wharton in 1591; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 178. George Preston died in 1606 holding lands in Highton, and John Whittle, soldier, of the king by the two-bonded part of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i. 103.

John Robinson purchased lands from Bolton and from Singleton in 1596-7; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 46.; m. 92. John Robinson died in 1608 holding lands of the king by the three-bonded part of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i. 114.

John Robinson of Whittle died in 1628 holding land, tenure unstated; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 20.

John Taylor died in 1686. acquired a message from Roger Taylor and Ellen his wife; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 48, m. 257. Christopher Taylor died in 1654 holding a message, &c., of 'the lord of Highton,' and leaving as heir his son, over forty years of age; Townley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.).

Anthony Wall and Margaret his wife had a message, &c., in 1596; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 59, m. 181. Anthony died at Preston in 1601 holding three messages and three-eighths of a windmill in Whittingham and Highton, also messages, &c., in Preston, and on the land, and heir William was eight years old; Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 6. William Wall died in 1626 at Highton holding the same estate and leaving as heir his son William, aged eight; ibid. xxvi, no. 50.

In the following cases the tenure is not stated: Sir Richard Shireburne, Henry Brown, Thomas Berkeley and Thomas Clarkson; ibid. xvi, no. 31, xviii, no. 232, xxvii, 68, xxx, no. 52.

The estate has been mentioned in previous notes. John son of John de Houghton in the time of Edward I made a number of grants and quitclaims to Master Richard de Houghton; Add. MS. 21060, no. 15. 653, 663, 664. Joan daughter of John de Houghton and May her sister released to Master Richard their eight in the lands he had acquired from their father; ibid. no. 624. Joan widow of John released her dower right; ibid. no. 650. Joan, May and Margaret daughters of John de Houghton afterwards released their claim to Richard son of Richard de Houghton; ibid. no. 654. Robert son of William de Houghton and Ellen his wife, daughter of Richard Mustard (about 1230), granted all their lands in Highton to Master Richard de Houghton, accepting a good held of the heirs of Richard de Boteler; ibid. no. 676. In 1545 Richard son of Richard de Houghton granted land to Paulin de Eton and Christiana his wife at a rent of 13d. 4d. yearly; ibid. no. 716.

Richard Houghton was in 1422 found to have a message and land in Highton as the king of Duke of Lancaster in socage; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i. 114. Sir Robert Daniel of Highton and heir of Robert Singleton (formerly of Chippen) in her widowhood gave her hereto and of the lands in Highton to Henry and Ralph sons of Sir Richard Houghton; Add. MS. 21060, no. 663. John son of William Blundell and cousin and heir of Roger Blundell in 1454-2 granted to William Houghton the lands in Highton which had formerly belonged to Alexander Blundell, and also the manor of the owners, &c., in Highton and Dolworth from John Osbaldeston and Jane his wife; Pal. of Lancaster, Feet of F. bdle. 28, m. 186. Richard Houghton in 1577 purchased a message, &c., from Henry Earl of Derby; ibid. bdle. 39, m. 93.

16 See note 22 below.

17 John of Eccles gave part of his lands in Highton bounden to Moorsyke, Thorny Clough, Swacock and Caber Clough and Mount Pleasant, part of the starting-point; Cockerand Chart. 1, 228.


20 Hesketh, Preston, 155.

21 John Gerard died in 1635 holding lands in Walton, Livesey, Whiston, Withnell and Highton. His message in the last-named township was called in the Rogerson House. The heir was his son Evan, aged forty; Duchy of Lancaster Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 20. An Evan Gerard 'of Beintons,' slain, was a burgess at the Guild of Preston Guild R. 89. 93.

22 Fishwick, op. cit. 357, where a pedigree is given.

23 Miss. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 222.

24 Richard Charnley died in 1623 holding messuages and lands of the heirs of Balderton by the rent of a rose; his heir was his nephew George (son of Lawrence) Charnley, aged twenty-four; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 167. Henry Charnley died in 1637.
Barton

Barton, Dom. Bk.; Barton, 1212 and usually; Barton, 1226.

The surface is for the most part level or slightly undulating, but rises a little more sharply in the north-east corner, a height of about 230 ft. being attained. Barton Brook, formed by Westfield Brook and Spawing Brook from east and north-east respec-
tively, runs diagonally across the area from north-east to south-west, the Old Hall being to the north of it and a water corn-mill upon it; Barton Lodge and Tunstead lie to the south of it. The township contains 2,707½ acres and had a population of 315 in 1901.

The hamlet of Newham in Gosforth was included in the township of Barton in 1894.

The principal road is that from Preston to Lancas-
ter, running along the western boundary; upon it, near the centre, is the church. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the north-west corner.

The land is chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil is clayey.

A parish council administers the affairs of the township.

and some small tenements were registered by 'Papists' in 1717. 19

There are remains of ancient crosses near the eastern border. 20

In 1666 the manor of Barton, Manor assessed as four plough-lands, was a member of the lordship of Preston held by Earl Tostig. 1 It was no doubt larger than the present township, which in 1212 is found assessed as only two plough-lands, being then part of ten held of the king in thegnage by Walter son of Osbert, ancestor of the Cliftons of Weston, by the service of a

The Clifftons and their heirs retained the manor of Barton, which in 1212 was held immediately by the heirs of Gilbert de Barton. 2 Of this family very little is known; 21 their rent was 8s., being the proportion due for two plough-lands. A mortgage or settlement of the manor of Barton, with lands in Gosforth, was made by John de Barton in 1323, 22 and another settlement by a later John de Barton and Denise his wife in 1381. 23

Gilbert Barton was in 1496 an outlaw for trespass, 24 and was succeeded by another Gilbert, who died in 1516, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only four years old. 25 He was the son of John and Elizabeth his wife, in her right, by a rent of 8s. She was the daughter and heir of Cuthbert Clifton.

Thomas Barton died in 1554 holding the manor by a like tenure, the same lord being Henry Halsall

holding a messuage in Heighton, with common of pasture for all cattle, of Gilbert Hoghton, 'as of his manor of Heighton,' in socage. Hugh, his son and heir, was seven years of age; Dudley of Littlet, and a son of Hugh Charnley in 1653 desired to be admitted to compound for the two-thirds of his father's estate sequestered for 'recusancy only' in 1643; Hugh had died about 1650; Royallist Comp. Papers, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 20-2.

Thus Catesby of Heighton forfeited his lands for some delinquency, but on the petition of his son John in 1652 the sentence seems to have been reversed; Ibid., vol. ii, p. viii, 41; Royallist Comp. Papers, i, 171-2.

John Hunt was found to have been convicted of recusancy and to have com-
pounded for his estate in 1654; Cal. Com. for Comp. iii, 314.

20 Evans (son of John) Gersed of Heighton and Bridget, Thomas Rogerson, James Chester, Anne Sudall, Henry Sudall, Roger Liversy, John Bolton (or Bilton), Lawrence Simpson and John Slater; Esctour and Payen, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 105, 137-8. 20

21 The Census Rep. of 1901 gives an area of 3,055 acres, including 13 of inland water, and a population of 483; but in these figures Newham in Gosforth is included.

22 In Govt. Bd. Order 32199.

23 These are called Barton Cross and Oak Bank Farm Cross; Lanc. and Che. Antiq. Soc, xx, 179, 180. In the former case a new cross has been placed on the old pedestal.

P.C.H. Lancs. i, 288.


So in the inquest of 1324; Dods. MSS. cassi, i, fol. 339.

24 The manor was, i, 406. 24

25 Walter de Barton occurs in 1244 and Grimbald de Barton in 1253, both in Amounderness; ibid, i, 154, 192. Walter

de Barton and William his son attended a church held in Towcester MS; DD. (no. 1852). Ralph de Catterall in 1292 claimed certain land in Barton against John de Barton, but afterwards said it was in Gosforth; Assize R. 408, m. 34 d.

John de Barton appears again in 1327 and 1327; Lancs. Inq. and Examin. i, 289; De Banco R. 161, m. 153. 3 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. John Travers the plaintiff (i.e., trustee) received two-thrids of the manor, with the reversion of the remainder, then in the possession of Alice wife of Richard de Bury as her dower. John de Barton, in 1324, was father of Willim son of John de Barton (and afterwards wife of Adam the Spinner) claimed dower in Gosforth against William son of Richard de Bury and against Sir Richard de Hoghton, the latter holding by demise of John son of John de Barton, to whom her second husband had granted the manor, &c., claimed; De Banco R. 297, m. 230 d.; 190, m. 143 d.

Alice widow of John de Barton made a claim in 1343 against Adam de Waley and John his wife; ibid., m. 289. 3 John de Barton was described as a knight in charters of 1335 and 1340; MS. C, 6 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. iii, no. 171; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 378.

Sir John, de Barton and John his son were witnesses in 1340; DD., no. 179.

Katherine daughter of William de Barton in 1370 claimed the manors of Barton and Birkleaborow against Richard Barton; De Banco R. 478, m. 253. 30 Final Conc. iii, 10. The remainder was in the hands of Thomas de John and De. In 1453 lands of Thomas Barton de Barton in Amounderness were taken for debt; Pal. of Lanc. Chanc. Misc. 175, no. 226.

Christopher Barton, son and heir of Gilbert, was in 1485 to wed Margaret daughter of William Singleton and widow of - Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 198. Christopher Barton was living in 1500; ibid, fol. 63.


He was no doubt the Gilbert Barton the elder who in 1493 made several grants to his sons and daughters—Anthony, Lawrence, Richard, Hugh, Gilbert, Etheldreda and Isabel; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas. R. 76, m. 44 d.; 5 d., 8. Holmes, Kirks Place and Stockholede in Barton are named. This Gilbert died in or before 1508, for William Ireland, who had married his wife Clementy, was then claiming her dower in 1512; De Banco R. 297, m. 230 d.; 190, m. 143 d.

There are three inquiries taken in this order—Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 33; iii, no. 7 (both 1505); v, no. 6 (1512). (1) The first of them relates particularly to lands held by Gilbert's wife Margaret, who survived her husband for over two years. It mentions the above-mentioned Lawrence, Gilbert, Anthony, Hugh, Constance, Etheldreda, and Isabel Barton as still living in 1520; also William, Thomas and Christopher Barton, younger sons of Christopher Barton, and Gilbert Barton of the Gilbert of the inquisition. Thomas Barton the heir had been in the custody of Sir John Warren, and John of his son Lawrence Warren; See Dacres Lanc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 24. (2) The second document relates to the claim to wardship made shortly after by Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife, they alleging that Barton was held of them by knight's service, via, by the tenth part of a

The third inquiry reaffirms the socage tenure of the manor of Barton. It gives the old names in the manor of Old Bawdsey, Over, Totneside, Akane, Fleckyredes and Alpham, and a number of tenants' names.
in right of Anne his wife. Richard Barton, the son of her husband, was the heir of Sir Cuthbert Halsall in socage by a rent of 8s. 16m. When four years old Fleetwood Barton was married to Richard son and heir of Sir Richard Molyneux; but this union was afterwards annulled, and she then married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe in Halsegham Eaves near Burnley. Barton descended lineally through the descendants of Robert Barton who died in 1816, when—having he divided estates—Barton was inherited by the elder son James, the younger, Robert, having Gawthorpe. James Shuttleworth in 1833 sold the manor to George Jackson of Preston, a member of the firm of Horrocks, Jackson & Co., whose son Charles Roger Jackson succeeded to it. Having no issue he directed the manor and lands to be sold at his death, which took place on 3 October 1839, for the benefit of his nephews and nieces. Portions have been sold, but the lordship of the manor is said to be vested in his trustees. Barton Lodge is the manor-house. The Charnley family held an estate in Barton in 1415. A few other families holding land are known through the inquisitions. Richard Shuttleworth of Barton being a zealous Parliamentarian and Presbyterian, the township seems to have escaped the attention of the Commonwealth authorities; but William Cardwell, tenant, and some others registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717. There was probably a chapel at the CHURCH hall from an early time, but there are no records of it. In 1650 St. Lawrence's chapel had neither minister nor maintenance. In 1723 Richard Shuttleworth, retaining the right of presentation, made it a semi-public chapel and gave some endowment, a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty being apparently obtained. It was made parochial in 1780, and was vested in the town and rehoused in 1857. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Manchester and the representatives of the late Col. Barton alternately. The following have been incumbents: 1832 Thomas Duell 1870 John Denby Harrison, Ph.D. (Rostock) 1905 Herbert James Bardsley, M.A. (Worcester Coll., Oxh.)

Margaret the widow of Gilbert afterwards married Francis Morley, and was claiming dowry in Barton in 1548; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 123, m. 4. In 1518, i.e. before the above inquisitions, Thomas Barton had summoned Lawrence Barton to answer for the waste, sale and destruction of houses and woods which Gilbert Barton (grandfather of Thomas, whose heir he was) had granted to Lawrence for life; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 10 Hen. VIII. The above statements as to the descent are difficult to harmonize. According to the recorded pedigree Gilbert was great-grandfather of Thomas, which would clear the difficulty.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. x, no. 50. He held the manor, also twelve messuages, a water mill, a windmill, &c., in Barton, and lands in Goosenargh, Billborough and Chipping.

Plots of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 57. This gives the descent thus: Thomas Barton — Gilbert — Christopher — Gilbert — Thomas — Richard — Thomas.

For a settlement by Thomas Barton in 1599 see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. &c. 66, no. 198.

Lanc. Rec., p.m. xiii, no. 8; the tenure was unchangeable. The inquisition names Richard's uncle Gilbert, mother Maud, sister Elizabeth, wife Anne, and children John, Andrew and Maud. His will is recited in it; his wife was to hold Barton Hall, the demesne lands, &c., till his son should attain full age.

For a recovery of the manor in 1573 see Pal. of Lanc. R. 233, m. 146. For a claim to the manor of 'Barton Row' in 1575 see Ducatu Lanc. (Rec. Com.), iii, 36. Lanc. Rec., p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 7-11. Ibid.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL AND COTTAM

Lea, Dom. Bk.; Le, 1112; Le, 1297; English[e], 1200; English, 1502; Ingol, 1301; French[see], 1277; Frenchesley, 1292; Frenchesle, 1352.

Estun, Dom. Bk.; Eston, 1168; Estone, 1201; Ashton, 1292.

Ingle, Inglow, c. 1200.

Cotun, 1277; Cottun, 1258; Cotun, 1261; Coton, 1280; Cotom, xv cent.

This composite township lies to the west of Preston. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Savock or Savick Brook, flowing west to the border, and then turning south to become itself the boundary at that point. The Ribble's old course is the boundary on the south. The river is tidal here, and the land by it is level, but the surface rises to about 60 or 70 ft. above the ordnance datum, and then falls again to the Savock. North of this stream the ground again rises and over 100 ft. is attained on the border of Woodplumpton.

Lea forms the western part of the township. It was formerly divided by the Savock into French Lea on the south and English Lea, now Lea Town, on the north, which, it is said, was for a long time known to Lea. On the northern border is Cottam or Cotam, while Ingol lies in the north-east corner, on the border of Broughton. Sidgreaves is or was on the boundary of English Lea and Cottam. South of the Savock the eastern part of the township is called Ashton, or Ashton-upon-Ribble, having Tulketh to the north-east on the border of Preston, and Ashton Bank on the south-west by the Ribble. Greaves lies between Ashton and (French) Lea. A large part of Ashton has now become urban; the dock of the Preston Corporation's Ribble navigation scheme is situated there in what was formerly the bed of the Ribble. The course of which stream has become straightened. The township boundaries also have been altered so as to include about half of Ashton within the township of Preston.

The areas of the several parts are as follows: Lea, 1,776 acres; Ashton, 824 acres; Ingol, 365; Cottam, 518½ acres; in all, 3,488 acres. The population in 1801 was 6,586. The principal roads are those from Preston, west through Ashton, Greaves and Lea towards Wytham, and north through Ingol to Woodplumpton. From Greaves, where a former road another important one goes north to Ingleton and the Wyre district, the main roads connect it with Cottam, Lea Town, and Clifton. The Preston and Wyre Railway, owned by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western companies, runs north-west and west through the township, with a station called Lea Road. The Lancaster Canal crosses the Savock from Preston and then goes west through the township. The Preston tramway system extends into Ashton, and there are branch railways to serve the dock.

There are brick and tile works at Ashton and Cottam. In the other parts of the township agriculture remains the only industry.

The present reduced township is governed by a parish council.

There was formerly a holy well 1 in Ingol, 'a walled-in structure reached by a flight of steps.' In French Lea was St. Catherine's Well. 2 Dasnes Pad 3 goes west through Ingol and Cottam; it is supposed to mark the line of a Roman road.

In 1066 LEA, assessed as one ploughland, and ASHTON as two, were members of the lands held by Richard, of Carbonara, lord of Lancaster. 4

Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, were part of the lands held by Earl Tostig. 4 After the Conquest they appear to have been included in the royal demesne, and were held in chief by a number of tenants, the hamlets being French Lea, English Lea, Ashton, Tulketh, Ingol, Cottam, Sidgreaves, and perhaps others. French Lea, as above stated, lay between the Savock Brook and the Ribble; in this part the hall was built; while English Lea was to the north of the Savock. 5

Henry II granted FRENCH LEA among other manors to Warine de Lancaster to hold by the service of falconer, 6 and this was confirmed between 1190 and 1194 by John Count of Mortain to Warine's son Henry de Lea. 7 A further confirmation or renewal was granted in 1199 after John had become king. 8 In 1207 the king obtained Henry's manors of Liverpool and Upholland in exchange for ENGLISH LEA, 9 and the service thenceforward to be rendered was a payment of 20s. yearly instead of falconry. 10 The two Leas were thus united under one lordship and have so remained. In 1212

---

1 The work of altering and deepening the course of the Ribble and making the dock was begun in 1884, and the dock was opened in 1892 as the Albert Edward Dock. The entrance is through a dock basin and two locks. Vessels of 13fl. draught can come up to the dock. Warehouses have been built at the side of it.

2 Part of Ashton was included within the municipal borough in 1830 and a further part in 1888; in 1894, these parts were included also in the township of Preston by Lord. Govt. Bd. Order 51607.

3 The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 3,098 acres, including 18 of inland water, as the area of the present reduced township; the old name being retained—and 357 acres, including 2 of inland water, as the area of the part taken into Preston. In addition there are 23 acres of tidal water and 13 of foreshore in the reduced township, while the alteration of the Ribble course has made further changes at the expense of Penwortham, perhaps 100 acres.

4 Eight-ninths (viz. 5,872 persons) were within the borough (and new township) of Preston.


6 V.C.H. Lancs., i, 288a.

7 The positions of the two parts of the township are shown by various charters. Thus about 1250 Ambelicia widow of Richard le Scrisvin (scribes) released to William de Lea her lord her right to dower in her husband's lands beyond Wadebridge towards the west in French Lea, between Ribble and Stack Brook, and also all the land her son William had granted in Sidgreaves; Add. MS. 31016, no. 460. The same William son of Richard le Scrisvin of French Lea released to William son of Sir Henry de Lea land within bounds which began at Wadebridge, followed Wadebridge across to the Ribble, along Ribble to Stack Brook, and along Stack to Wadebridge; ibid. no. 457. It may be added that Richard son of Robert Scrisvinus of French Lea occurs in another deed; ibid. no. 419.

8 The two Leas, English and French, seem also to have been known as Great and Little Lea.

9 This grant is known only by the confirmations. Warine the Falconer is named in the Pipe Roll of 1184-5; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 60. As Warine de Lancaster he gave the fourth part of an organ of land in Lea to the abbey of Cockersand for the souls of King Henry, &c.; Cockersand Chan. (Cathet. Soc.), i, 207. Warine probably died about 1195.

10 Farrer, op. cit. 432; it mentions a confirmation previously granted by John to Warine de Lancaster. Henry son of Warine gave 20 marks for the charter; ibid. 416.


12 In the Pipe Roll of 1200—1 English Lea appears as paying an increment of 4d. for the half-year; Farrer, op. cit. 130.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The grant of land to the king's charter and rendering 20l. The two Leas then seem to have been considered as one plough-land, as in 1066, and 31. 4d. was the portion of the rent charged on them; but in the 14th century they are called two plough-lands.

Henry de Lea 19 was succeeded by his son John de Lea, of whom little is known. 21 He died in 1265, leaving two sons Henry and Baldwin, the former being his successor. Sir Henry was a prominent man in the county, 19 and was at one time sheriff. 20 He died in 1288, leaving his heir Sir William de Lea, 21 who acquired the manor of Mollington Banastre near Chester by his marriage with Clemency Banastre. 22 Their son Henry, 22 taking part with Adam Banastre in his rebellion in October—November 1315, was executed 24; but his sister Sibyl was able to secure the inheritance, which she carried by marriage to Sir Richard de Hoghton of Hoghton. 22

---

17 Lancs. Ing. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chas.), i, 21. The grant to Cockermere made by Henry's father Walence is recorded, as also a gift further by Henry himself.

18 The two plough-lands seem to have been made up thus: Ainaldale 2, Ravensmoor 3, Lea 1.

19 The vill of Lea rendered 40d. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297; ibid. i, 289. Richard de Hoghton in 1324 held the manor by the service of 31. 4d. at Michaelmas; Dod. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39. Roger de Hoghton held this manor in 1412, both Leas as two plough-lands by the service of the third part of a knight's fee, giving the customary rent of 10s. yearly for castle ward; Sawn. of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 54. The two Leas are again called two plough-lands in 1446-6; Dudley of Lordley for 10s. yearly; ibid. p. 295. They were then held by the third part of a fee.

20 He confirmed his father's gift to Cheadle to his son. 21 He also allowed Walter son of Simon to give part of his land in Lea, by Fulford at the Savoy; ibid. i, 208. He gave land in English Lea near the Outlam and Meresleight (the boundary between English Lea and Ashton) to Richard son of Owen; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2146. To Iuctred son of Edith he gave a toft andcroft in Lea, with two nets free in the Ribble, for a rent of 12d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 50. To Peter son of Geoffrey he gave land within bounds which name Blakeyson Syke and Keateley Syke; ibid. no. 53. To his son Richard he gave land in the manor of Lea, ibid. no. 96.

21 In English Lea he granted 1 oxgang of land to Roger son of Levent, which the latter held in 1265; ibid. no. 50. A more important grant was made by him as Henry de Lea son of Walence de Lancaster about 1250, giving his daughter Anna a meadow beside the whirlpool which leads into English Lea with all its appurtenances at a rent of 31.; ibid. no. 379.

There is a charter of William son of Henry son of Walence de Lancaster respecting Siddergreaves, ibid. no. 780.

22 Henry de Lancaster son of Walence gave a plot of land in Preston to the monks of Furness in exchange for another piece for the souls of William de Lancaster, Walence de Lancaster and Mabel his wife, Richard Fitton father of his own wife Margaret, &c.; Hart, Chart. (B.M.) 52 i, 1. The round seal has a bird with a wheel and two stars in the middle; see Lancs. 4. William de Lancaster (either I or II) is called the uncle of Walence; Cockermere Chart., ii, 366. For the Fittons see the account of Barwick.

23 He attested various charters. William de Scales son of Gilbert granted Sir John de Lea a selion in English Lea, lying between the lands of Roger and Herbert the Clerk, in exchange for a messuage in the same villa; Add. MS. 32106, nos. 133, 134. John son of Alan de Lea granted to his lord William de Lea certain land in French Lea, lying in Mercury, in Gildshomefield, in Overhammergate field, and certain meads in Stannagefield and Crauthornland 3 ibid. no. 44. Roger son of Mille of English Lea in 1284 gave William de Lea, his lord, an acre in English Lea, a certain meadow yearly to God and St. Mary; ibid. no. 47. Richard the Miller of Lea conveyed to his lord William de Lea, a certain piece of land in English Lea, lying in the Merchanthom between the Scalebanks and the new bridge; no. 308.

24 In 1311 Sir William de Lea was summoned to prove his title to the manor, which he did by showing the grants above cited; Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 380. In 1296 Margery widow of Alan de Ingol released to her lord William de Lea all right in lands which she and Alan had sold to him, which lands were in the fields called Beccestonfurlong and Eastgreaves in English Lea in Syke Meadow, in Wadebridgeholme, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt, Wadebridgeholme, Scalebankt; ibid. no. 32106, no. 388. In 1301 an agreement was made between William de Lea and Roger son of Roger, ibid. no. 184, and in 1354. William de Lea appears to have died in April 1402, leaving his son and heir Henry, a minor; Mini. Accts. 777, no. 341.

25 In 1311 Sir Henry de Lea granted to Thomas son of David de Siddergreaves and Margaret his wife 3 acres in the field called Williamscroft in the vill of Siddergreaves at a rent of 10s.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 436. In 1311 William son and heir of Gilbert de Siddergreaves granted his right in Brookfield (in Ashton) to Sir Henry de Lea, ibid. no. 485. Roger son of Roger son of Emma de Siddergreaves in 1313 gave all his land in Lea to Sir Henry de Lea, ibid. no. 477.

26 The insurgents were defeated on 4 Nov. 1315, and Henry de Lea for a week or more remained hiding in the moors and woods, being captured by William de Holland, and afterwards beheaded by order of the Earl of Lancaster; Coram Reg. 2, fol. 110. W."
From that time Lea has descended in the same way as Hoghton. It firmly seem to have found Lea a desirable residence, and were often known as Hoghton of Lea. The most prominent incident of their tenure was the tragedy of 1589, when a feud between the Langton and Hoghton families resulted in a night attack on Lea Hall and the death of Thomas Hoghton, the lord. The story is thus told: "

Thomasine widow of John Singleton of Staining in right of herself and her daughters claimed certain oxen feeding in an inclosed pasture adjoining Thomas Hoghton's manor-house called the Lea on 21 November 1589; these cattle had been removed from Staining by George Singleton the brother of John. William Anderton of Anderton Ford, akinsman of the widow, being a daughter of Roger Anderton, asked Thomas Langton of Walton-le-Dale to take the cattle away from the Lea, arguing that it might lawfully be done. Langton accordingly on 20 November warned a number of his tenants to be ready to accompany him with their weapons, and asked the help of Thomas Singleton of Broughton. About eleven o'clock at night Langton, Anderton, the Singletones and their admirers, about eighty in all, armed with swords, daggers, guns, and black powder on staying the oxen with swords, daggers, bows, arrows, and bills, assembled on Preston Marsh for the purpose of seizing the cattle, their watchword being 'The crow is white! They reached the Lea about an hour after midnight, dividing themselves into two companies, of which one passed through the outer court of the manor-house to reach the cattle inclosure. Thomas Hoghton had

had several hours' warning and had made preparations to resist. He and a company of friends and tenants, including William Falcon and his two sons, to the number of thirty, armed themselves with staves, a pike, a gun charged with half shot, two pistols, a bow and arrows, swords and daggers, and placed themselves near the inclosure to guard the cattle. Their cry was 'Black, black!' The two companies met and a great affray began between them within 60 yards of the said mansion house.' The first attack having been repulsed a fresh one was made in which Thomas Hoghton was killed and one man on the other side. After this the assailants appear to have withdrawn.

Complaint was made and an inquiry immediately ordered, which was held at the beginning of January, the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Shireburne stating that they had taken steps to quell the disturbance and arrest the offenders as soon as they heard of the matter. Thomas Langton, sore wounded, was arrested as he lay in bed at Broughton Tower; Thomasine Singleton and others were sent to Lancaster Castle.

Anne the widow of Thomas Hoghton thus slain had Lea Hall for her life; she afterwards married Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.

It is a remarkable fact that John Deh, married at Lea Hall, 1591 to 1616, has been preserved. No courts have been held for the manor for many years, but rolls extending from 1622 to 1774 are preserved at Walton-le-Dale.

Several minor families occur taking a surname SIDGREAVES was at one time De Lea, above-named, and it also

William son of Robert Backman in 1401 made a claim against Henry son of Emma de 'inglesie' respecting a tenement in English Lea, but did not prosecute it; Assize R. 419, m. 7. The claim was renewed or continued in 1541, the plaintiff's name being given as William son of Robert son of Robert de Lea; Assize R. 416, m. 2. A settlement by Thomas Johnstone Amston and Ellen his wife in 1379 was probably in reference to the same family; Final Conc. iii., 88.

James son of Richard Lea and cousin and heir of John Lea in 1433 granted lands, &c., to Baldwin son of Richard Hoghton; Add. MS. 31106, no. 7. The said James and John his son were of 'English Lea' in 1546, fil. fol. 189. John Lea made a feoffment of lands in English Lea in 1574 for the benefit of his son Alexander and Janett his wife, daughter of John Bayne; ibid. no. 786. In 1587 Thomas Hoghton purchased a messuage, &c., in Lea from Alexander (son and heir of John) Lea and Janett his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fee, 1611, m. 250.

Thomas son of Ucrted de Lea released to Baldwin de Lea his claim to service for a tenement in themselves in the tenement of the widow of Richard Hoghton; Add. MS. 31106, no. 42. William son of Henry son of Warine of Lancaster released the service of Robert Spendlow in Sidgreaves, December 27, 1624, to Baldwin son of John de Lea; ibid. no. 580. Robert Spendlow released to Baldwin de Lea the service of Robert for a tenement in Sidgreaves in the fee of English Lea and also of Robert White; ibid. no. 416, 420. Baldwin also obtained a 'land' in the manor of De Lea, which he held from the king, and was granted to him for 5s. to west from the road to the moor of Remiglire; ibid. no. 395.
to be held in free tenure by the service of 10l.
yearly, and this was confirmed when he became king in
1199. It had formed part of the honour of
Peverel forfeited about 1153. Arthur de Asheton
died in 1201, when his son Richard succeeded, but
in 1212 it was recorded merely that 'the heir of
Arthur de Asheton' held the plough-land by the
service named. The inheritance became divided.
by Arthur to the same Richard was given into
the safe keeping of Adam son of Sir William Banastre
in 1330; Dods. MSS. xlii, fol. 79.

The descent of the various portions cannot be traced clearly.
Arthur son of Warine de Lancaster and his wife Alice
released to Robert son of Arthur all that Arthur had
given his son, except a grant made by Robert to the said Adam;
Add. MS. 32106, no. 378. About the same
time Eva de Asheton, widow, released to
Robert de Ashton some land; ibid. no. 453. Susan widow of one Robert
de Lancaster released to her husband in
1257; De Banco R. 21. m. 27 d.

Mabot, the widowed daughter of Robert de Ashton, seems
to have held all the land in Ashton given in
free marriage when she espoused William
son of Walter Penwortham; Add. MS. 32106, no. 379. In
1282 seems to carry the descent a step further;
by it Maud daughter of Robert de Ashton released to her brother
William de Ashton a moiety and croft formerly be-
longing to her uncle Ralph de Ashton;
ibid. no. 511. The same Maud, as
widow of Sir Richard de Ashton, released to
William son of Robert de Ashton all
right to land which her father Robert had
given on her marriage; ibid. no. 489.

In or about 1308 William son of Robert de
Ashton gave to William de Lea, his lord,
an acre in Ashton and all his part of the
water of the Ribble; ibid. no. 894.

In 1301 Henry son of William de Lea gave
William son of Robert de Ashton all his
lands, &c., in Ashton, reserving homages and
services; Dods. MSS. extil, fol. 37.
Ten years later William son of Robert de
Ashton gave Sir Henry de Lea his
manor and all his lands in the
vill of Ashton, and the service of 10l.
rection by the service of 10l.

The warship of the
king of

Anchors—no doubt a later
William—was in 1291 given by Edmund
(Earl of Lancaster) to Thomas de Surridge;
Add. MS. 32106, no. 494.

Robert de Ashton seems to have
inherited the manor of Ashton, for it
descended to Richard son of Roger, who
in or about 1298 gave it to Henry son of
William de Lea in exchange for
land in Warton, Lancashire; Add. MS.
xii, fol. 346. The warship of the
king of

the warship of the
king of

The remanctes were to William
and Thomas, brothers of Henry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 379. The
said Richard the son of Walter gave the
honour of Ashton to Sir William de Lea in 1291, and the
agreement describes the estate transferred
by Richard de Ashton to Henry de Lea
as two parts and the third of a third part,
with a moiety and croft formerly belonging to his
father, William de Ashton, to be held in
dower by Adam de 'Hoyton'
and one moiety or share was obtained by Lea and the other by Haydock. 44 The Lea portion descended like that manor to the Haydocks, till 1625 it ceased to have any distinct hold. The Wet Haydock portion a younger son, ancestor of the Haydocks of Cottam, and the remainder to Alice and Aline, daughters and co-heirs of John de Haydock, and thus was divided between the families of Travers of Nately and Lawrence of Ribbleton. 45 The Travers manor was in 1625 sold to Henry Rigge. 46 The history of the Lawrence share is unknown. 47 Henry Rigge also Preston also seems to have had part of the manor. 48

In Ashtow, where the monks of Savigny resided before they settled in Furness, 49 became a seat of the Travers family till the 17th century. 51 Afterwards it passed to

(Preston) and Alice his wife; Dods. MS. xix. fol. 217. The widow of Roger de Ashton; De Banco R. 316, m. 466. 44 The Travers charters have been given in the pre. p. 221. The parts held by the different lords seem to have varied. In 1344 Richard de Ashton held a moiety of Ashton by the service of 51, while Lawrence Travers and William Lawrence (in right of their wives) held the other moiety by 51. 50.

Dole, MSS. xxi, fol. 396. In 1346, however, some readjustment had taken place, and while Sir Adam de Ashton held a moiety of the manor (by the service of 51), Richard de Ashton held the other moiety, viz. 31. 34; Edmund de Haydock, Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held a ploughland in socage by rents of 31: 2, viz.: 5; 2; 5, 5 respectively. Ser. v. 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 46-8. Thus the service was divided by a portion of 'plough-land' in socage by the other hold a 'moiety of the manor' by knight's service. At the same time Lea was stated to be held on the same service. Haydock Cottam seems to have been regarded as held of the lords of Ashton, so that Hay- 50 dock contributed 11. 36. for the Haydocks, and 16. 10. for the service of Ashton and Travers. In 1354 William Lawrence held a fourth part of the manor, Final Conc. ii. 141.

In 1356 Sir Adam de Ashton claimed his part of the manor, alleging that John of son Thomas of Travers of Tulketh, Alice de Lawrence and Thomas son of Geoffrey de Heckinsall has occupied parts of it; Assise R. 441, m. 4. 4.

The extent made in 1445-6 shows a distinct holding of 31. 2, 11. 2, 11. 36. 9, for 1365; Duchy of Lanc.'s Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20. Roger Travers of Nately held the two parts in 1365. 10. 4. 6. Kuerden MSS. iv, G 62.

In 1301 various agreements were made by the partners in the villa. Robert de Haydock released to William de Lea, Henry his son and Richard de Ashton all right to their homage and services; Add. M. 32106, m. 474. William de Lea conceded a moiety of the manor to Robert de Haydock, viz. that moiety which Richard son of Roger de Ashton had given to Henry son of William de Lea; ibid. no. 509. A partition of the manor house seems to have accompanied these agreements; the chamber to the east of the manor house, the whole of the hall to Robert de Haydock and the chamber to the west to William de Lea; ibid. no. 507. Robert de Hay- 51 dock was probably acting as trustee for his nieces.

In 1324 an agreement was made between Sir Richard de Hoghton, William Lawrence and Alice his wife on one side and Lawrence Travers and Aline his wife on the other; ibid. no. 755. Another agreement was made in 1331 between Sir Richard de Hoghton on the one side and Lawrence Travers and William Law-
COTTAM, assessed as 2 oungs of land, may be identified with a grant of the land by Fuleyke\(^{61}\) made by Arthur de Ashton to Richard son of Uctred; for this Richard afterwards gave it to Roger his son under the name Cottam,\(^{62}\) while Roger son of Richard son of Uctred of Singleton granted an oSing of land in Cottam to Richard son of Robert son of Uctred.\(^{63}\) This last grant seems to have been made in 1204.\(^{4}\)

In 1284 Henry son of Henry de Haydock recovered against his father a messuage and 1 oung of land in Cottam, 14 acres in Ashton and a messuage and 40 acres in Cockersand, 61 and 4.\(^{4}\) In 1292 Alice and Aline daughters of John (elder) son of Henry de Haydock claimed an oxgang for one quarter against Henry of Haydock and others. The plaintiffs were under age. The jury found that Henry the elder had no knowledge of the grant in dispute and put him in full seisin. Afterwards his father dissolved him, but he recovered the tenements by assise of novel disseisin (viz. the suit above referred to) and demised them to his father for a term of five years; the father, five years before his death, rendered them to Henry his son. There was therefore a verdict for Henry; Assise R. 408, m. 20 d.


An inquiry into the character of Richard de Cottam, clerk, who had been arrested for the death of William le Paunere, was made in 1293. He proved his innocence and was reported to be 'e honest and good conversation' Lanc. Ing. and Ext. iv, 280.

Fig. 9 — William son of Gilbert de Ashton claimed a tenement in Cottam against Ellen widow of Henry de Haydock; Assise R. 423, m. 26. Edmund de Haydock was named, but his parentage does not appear; he occurs as attesting deeds, 6c., from 1317 to 1323. He secured a licence as a partner in the manor of Ashton, as appears by the extent of 1346 (note 44 above). Robert son of Robert de Cottam granted a toft to Robert his son, who married Edith daughter of Gilbert de Ashton; and in 1317—18 Edith widow of Robert son of Robert the Corver released to Edmund de Haydock all right in certain land; Kuerden MSS. iv, C.25. In 1348 Edmund obtained a licence for his oratory in the manor of Cottam from the Archbishop of Richmond; ibid.

Richard de Haydock attested a charter in 1332; Add. MS. 32106, no. 461. Sir Richard de Hopton in 1388 acquired land in English Lea from John de Haydock of Cottam and Margaret his wife; Final Conc. MSS. 791. John de Haydock was a burgess at the guilds of 1397 and 1415; Preston Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Lanes.), iii, p. 320. Edmund son of Richard de Cottam also appeared in 1397 ibid. 3. John was living in 1459; Add. MS. 32106, no. 549.

266. It appears that in 1370 there was a sale or mortgage of Tulketh Hall by Stanley Werden of Tulketh Hall and Ashton Werden of Accrington, clerk, to John de Leyland, 35c. Lib. iii, 750, from R. 23 of Geo II at Preston.

50 Roger son of William son of Master William de Ashtone held 3 acres in Tulketh against John son of Ellis de Entwisle; De Banco R. 356, m. 9 d. 1174. Adam de Leyland gave the canons 8 acres in the vill of Tulketh, joining the Preston boundary, with all liberties, 6c., of the vill appurtenant; Cacharn. Chart. 1, 215.

51 Robert son of Bernard's gift to the hospital included an oxgang in Ashton; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 82.

52 The extent of 1346 merely says that divers tenants had lands there, paying 2½d.; Adam de Preston held 30 acres for a life at a rent of 40s.; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 1485.

53 1366 avise de Ingol and her husband Baldwin de Preston held certain lands during the minority of John son of William de Yealdal, and Gilbert de Ingol was sued by John de la Ansise R. 404, m. 4 d., 5, 16.

54 Alfred de Ingol gave Adam de Hopton his part of Speckled within the bounds of Ingol; Add. MS. 32106, no. 387. Henry Mason purchased a messuage from Thomas Hopton and Anne his wife in 1588; Pat. of Lanc. Fees of F. bds. 50, m. 64. Robert France of Fulwood in 1632 held land in Ingol as of the manor of Lea of Sir Gilbert Hopton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xix, no. 51.

55 Leyland of Morley held land in Ingol as part of the Broughton estate; ibid. xi, no. 20.

56 Farrer, Lanc. Pipe R. 334. The land seems to have been within Ingol, but one plot touched the old Kirkbygate (of Preston). The seal of the charter bore the legend 5 HIGHLY VENER. DE INGOL.

57 Duchy of Lanc. Anc. D. (P.R.O.), L. 1710, Great Couther, 4, fol. 61, n. 11.

58 Ibid. ii, fol. 388, no. 5. Leases of land in the township of Lancashire are recorded in 1560 and later; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxii, App. 347; xi, App. 325, 328.


60 A claim by Edward Tyldesley to land called Willock Acre was investigated in 1379; in the Charters by Maud widow of Thomas de Hatton, Geoffrey de Cottam to John his son, and John Cottam (1404) as a result of surveys. Geoffrey was created Duke of Lanc. Special Com. 279.

61 Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 205, m. 4. There is a reference to it in the time of Elizabeth I (Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc., ii, 254, 272), and in 1645—54 land in Ingol, Fulshaw Moor and Cottam Moss was granted out by the Crown; Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. xvii.

62 Two oungs of land in Ashton, viz. the land by Fuleyke, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol; Add. MS. 32106, no. 385. A rent of 6d. was to be paid.

63 Two oungs of land in Ashton, viz. Cottam and the land by Fuleyke, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol, as before, for which a pair of gloves was to be rendered; Kuerden MSS. iv, C. 25.

64 Dukk. MSS. calix, fol. 506. The rent was to be half a pound of cummin.

65 William de Vernon, 6c., ther sheriff, attested it; P.R.O. Lib. 72.

66 The same Roger son of Richard de Singleton enfeoffed Herbert the White, who married Ariva daughter of Acles le Lye; de Lea, of the fourth part of an oing of land in Cottam (being the eighth part of the vill of Cottam which Roger held in demesne), took seisin of that oxgang in the same place, at a rent of 3s. 6d.; Kuerden, loc. cit. A mill on the Savock and a fishery in the Ribble are named.

67 Alice widow of Alan de Singleton in 1246 sued Robert the Tailor for dower in half an oxgang of land in Cottam, while Robert claimed turbary against John de la Ansise and others; Assise R. 404, m. 14 d., 14 d. 1368.

68 The estate may have been acquired by purchase. Michael son of Herbert (perhaps the Herbert named above) released his lands in Cottam to Henry de Haydock; Geoffrey son of Richard de Cottam, Robert son of Robert the Corver and Alice daughter of John de the Duchy granted lands to the same Henry; while Adam son of Alan the Miller granted land to Henry son of Henry de Haydock. See Kuerden, loc. cit.

69 Ibid. the date may be about 1370. The land in Cottam to the larger Henry was to render 20 6d., for the land in Cottam and for d. for the light of St. Cuthbert of Clithon [sic], for that in Ashton 7d.

A HISTORY OF LANCASTRE

through many hands, and the hall is now part of a boys' industrial school, managed by the Brothers of Charity.\(^{52}\) Cockersand Abbey had land in Tulketh.\(^{53}\) The Hospitalers had some in Ashton.\(^{54}\)

Of INGOL there is little to be said. Land was given to the endowment of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital by Walter son of Gamel de Ingol about 1200.\(^{66}\) Richard de Lea gave to Edmund Earl of Lancaster in 1249 land in the clannish field, 6c.,\(^{67}\) and William son of William de Ingol gave the early land in Oldfield.\(^{68}\) In 1567 it was alleged that the queen was seized of the manor, to which appertained a pasture or moss ground in which all her inhabitants, tenants and farmers in Ingol, had common of pasture and turbary.\(^{69}\) was in Ashton and Ingol.\(^{70}\)
In 1422 Martin V granted a dispensation for the marriage of Gilbert Haydock with Elizabeth daughter of William Hoghton, thou. of Hoghton Hall, son of Henry, of the town of Burscough, near the Towneley MS. H. 8, no. 938. Gilbert was living in 1429, when he and his son, Richard, were holders of the manor of Haydock and were certain of the fees in the guild; Preston Guild Roll 12. Gilbert's widow (here called Elizabeth) took the mantle and ring on 10 Feb. 1466-7; H. 8, no. 939. Richard Haydock was dead in 1575, when Isabel Haydock, widow, was disinherited to answer to William Haydock for waste, etc., in lands in Cottam and Ingol assigned to her life by Richard Haydock, father of William; Pat. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 13 Edw. IV. William Haydock died in 1594, leaving a son and heir Gilbert, about fifteen years of age; his tenement in Cottam and Ingol was stated to be held of the king as dower in fee, as a knight's fee; Dugd. Hist. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) iii, 6. The heir's wardship was granted to Cathebath Clifton; Kuerden MS. f. 274, c. 7. In the latter part of the 11th century the family of Haydock of Haysenthorpe in Birkenhead was barred off from that seated at Cottam. 34 Dugd. of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 56. Eleanor was widow of Richard Haydock, and the heir was Gilbert son of William Haydock of Cottam. In 1529 William Clifton granted Gilbert Haydock of Cottam and his son Richard two-thirds of the tithes of Warton in Kirkham; Huntroyde D. C. 1. In 1542 Gilbert Haydock and his sons Henry, Cathurb, Richard and Edmund were in the Preston guild; also Ewan and Richard sons of William Haydock, which William was (according to the entry) of the family of Gilbert; Preston Guild Roll 18. In 1562 Ewan Haydock and his sons William, Ewan and George entered, as also John son of Ewan's uncle Henry; ibid. 267-7.

In 1549 Thomas Firth, Chet. Soc., 108. The descent is thus given: Gilbert—Richard—William—Gilbert—William—Ewan—Ewan (aged thirty); there were two other sons and five daughters.

In 1575 was ordained priest and sent on the English mission, dying at Mowbray in 1581. His second wife, George, educated at Douay and the English College, Rome, was ordained priest, and in 1582 returned to England. He was immediately betrayed to the government, and after two years' imprisonment was executed as a traitor at Tyburn, 12 February 1583-4. Richard Haydock, an elder brother of George, was ordained priest at Douay in 1577. In 1582 it was reported that he was with his brother in the Salle de la Cottam Hall or else at Mowbray. After ten years of missionary labour, during which he is said to have been imprisoned, he returned to Rome, and had the titular dignity of Dean of Dublin. He died at Rome in 1605.
A branch of the Haydocks settled on a small estate known as The Tagg in Cottam, the old dower house of the family, and there were born Thomas Haydock, a publisher, and George Leo Haydock, a priest noteworthy for his edition of the Bible; he died in 1849. 81 Mr. John Gillow, whose works have been quoted frequently in these pages, has a family named Cottam is found in this and neighbouring townships. 82 Cockersand Abbey 83 and the Knights Hospitallers 84 had land in this part of the township. The inquisitions show that in general the land was held by the Hoghton family. 85 Under the Common

wealth some holdings were sequestered for religious "delinquency," 86 and some "Papist's" registered estates in 1717. 87 Disputes as to the fishery in 1691-2 are of interest as showing the customs of the fishermen. 88 A pedigree of much interest concerns the estates of Richard Harrison of Warrington, who died in 1863, a descendant of John Harrison of Lea, who died in 1667. 89 In connexion with the Church of England St. Andrew's, Ashton, was built in 1836, and a parish was formed for it in the following year. A chapel of ease, St. Michael and All Angels, was built in 1884. The patronage is vested in trustees.

George Haydock in 1730 recites that with Richard de Cottam in 1306, Avice R. 420, m. s. 89. Margery widow of Henry de Cottam was plaintiff in 1348; De Banco R. 355, m. 202. In 1446 John Cottam claimed the manor against Gilbert Haydock, alleging that Geoffrey de Cottam had given it to his son Richard and his heirs by Margaret his wife, the pedigree being: Geoffrey as Richard as John as Robert as Edmund as John (plaintiff) 1 Pal. of Lanc. Plac R. 9, m. 106. John son of Richard de Cottam was claiming a messuage, &c., in Ashton in 1344; De Banco R. 347, m. 152. 88 Roger son of Richard de Cottam, "De Singleton" was the benefactor, granting a half acre in Briery Fur Lane in his demesne of Cottam held of the king by free villeinage named; Cockerill and Charrell, 1, 235. 84 Roger de Singleton was the grantor; Lanc. Chart. (Bodl. Lib.), A 1, no. 69.

This was the case in Lea for lands held by John Singleton (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p. r. viii, no. 32; viii, no. 9) 90 George Browne (ibid. xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42; xvii, no. 23) James Holme, who also held in Chipping (Townsey MSS. C. 8, 13 [Chet. Lib,] 507) William Holme (Lancs. Inq. p. r. [Rec. Soc.,] i, 273); and in Ashton by James Stopford of Ulles Walmsley cited (ibid. i, 260, 72. 91 George Builer of Singleton held a tenement in Lea of Sir Richard Hoghton for the sum of 5s., stated by the lord of the manor to have been agreed by the baron's court of the manor of Lea; he died in 1595, leaving a son William, about seven years old; ibid. iii, 317. Henry Catterall in 1670, in right of his late wife Elizabeth Labbury, held a messuage and lands in Lea and Cottam of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 9d. Thomas, his son and heir, was aged thirty-four; ibid. i, 212. William Critchlow died in 1673 holding a messuage and land in Lea of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and other lands, &c., in Whittingham and Preston. He left a widow named Grace and a son and heir William, about ten years of age; Townsey MSS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 252.

Henry Greggon died in 1673 holding land in English Lea and Whittingham of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and leaving a son Robert, who came of age in Dec. 1673; ibid.iii, 575. James Wharles died in 1662 also held a land in English Lea of Sir Gilbert. His son Alexander was thirty years old; ibid. 1297. Evan Browne held land in French Lea of Henry VIII; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p. r. viii, no. 34. John Fleetwood of Penworth held land in Ashton and Queen Elizabeth; ibid. xii, no. 261; xv, no. 34 (St. Mary Magdalene's lands).

In other cases—Clifford, Hexketh, &c., the tenure is not stated.

The following suits may be mentioned: Alice widow of William Pickard claimed land in English Lea in 1509-10 against John son of William de Charnock; De Banco R. 179, m. 164. In 1511 Alice wife of Charnock gave a messuage in Eastby Field and the forest in Henry son of William de Charnock of Lea; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. Thomas son of Robert the Mererid of Sleddrages v. Robert son of Robert Francys, as to tenements in French Lea and Ashton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. ii. Ashton abutted to Catterall and Longthwaite in Cottam, &c.; in Ashton; ibid. 3, m. vii. John John de Milne of Cottam v. Thomas son of Walter de Horwich in Ashton; ibid. 5, m. 26. Nicholas son of Adam de Singleton and Cecily his wife (daughter of Edmund de Horwich) in 1371 claimed dower in burgages, lands and house mill in Ashton and Preston against William de Singleton De Banco R. 443, m. 91. Roger Elston v. William Denby alias Cardmaker and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Singleton, in French Lea and Ashton; Final Cart. iii, 113.

Edward Blackburne in 1450-1 had lands in English Lea, French Lea and Preston, which seven years later he gave to the mayor and burgesses of Preston; ibid. 218, 213.

The following were rescuts: Margery Melling of Lea, widow; Elizabeth Wharles, widow, of Ashton; Cal. Com. for Comp. v. 185-7. Gabriel Short of Lea, suspected, was summoned before the committee and refusing to abjure his religion was two-thirds of his tenement sequestered; ibid. i, 666.

John Bisham of Ashton had had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy; after his death his daughter Elizabeth Bisham in 1654 prayed to be allowed to contract for it; Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 185. Richard Gregson and John Harrison, recusants, made similar petitions in respect of the two-thirds of their estates in Ashton; ibid. i, 128, 164. William Hollinhead of Ingol and John Hodgkinson of Cottam did likewise; ibid.iii, 257, 233.


An abstract of the pleadings is given in Fishwick, Preston, 87. It appears that from time immemorial "stakes and piles" were placed in the bed of the river for the fishermen to hang their nets upon, and it is customary before the commencement of the fishing season for the fishermen of Penwortham and [those of] Ashton and Lea to draw lots for priority, and having settled this the river was "fished right across" from bank to bank by the men from the two manors alternately from sunrise to sunset. The season begins about the 15th of June and closed about Michaelmas.

J. F. Earwaker, Lancs. Pedigree Cott., 186. Samuel Singleton, an inhabitant of Ashton, Rington, Whitlett, Brindley, Crayston, &c., there was personal estate of about £1000 in value. The evidence at the

136
PART OF LANCASTER

FULWOOD

Fulwode, 1199; Fulwud, 1228; Fulwode, 1291.

This township, formerly a woodland area and now to a great extent a residential suburb of Preston, lies to the north of Preston and Ribbleton. The Savock (or Savick) Brook crosses the centre, flowing west-south-west to the Ribble. The western end is called Cadley or Cadeley; Killinsough is in the north-east. The surface, slightly undulating according to the watercourses, rises on the whole from west to east, attaining over 200 ft. above sea level. The township has an area of 2,116 acres, and in 1901 contained a population of 5,258, including 1,101 in the barracks, 784 in the workhouse, and others in charitable institutions.

Garstang Road, the main road from Preston to the north, crosses its western end, but a more noteworthy one is that which runs east and west near the southern border; it is called Watling Street, and is supposed to be on the track of an old Roman road from Ribchester to the sea. The Preston and Longridge railway passes through the south-eastern corner of the township, where there is a station called Ribbleton. To the north of it is the hamlet called Fulwood Row. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the western end of the township. The electric tramways of Preston serve Fulwood.

The township contains the Preston Union Workhouse, built in 1865–8, and a large barracks, 1848, the depot of the 30th and 47th Regimental Districts, including the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the old 47th and 81st Foot. On Garstang Road, on an estate formerly known as Crow Trees, is the Harris Orphanage for about 140 children, opened in 1888. Houses for the Blind were opened in 1896. The Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Vincent’s Home for Boys, a Poor Law school founded in 1893 in memory of the late Bishop O'Reilly, are also in Fulwood.

A local board was formed in 1863. Since 1894 there has been an urban district council of twelve members, elected by three wards—Central, East, and West. For parliamentary elections Fulwood is included in Preston.

The open land is chiefly in pastureage; the soil is loam and clay, with subsoil various. Races used to be held on Fulwood Moor. They were discontinued about 1833. Fulwood was probably included in the MANOR forest of Lancaster on its formation, and was thus taken out of the township and parish of Preston. It occurs but seldom in the records before its disafforestation, but part was in

trials showed that the registers at Preston, Kirkham, Poulton and Lytham had been tampered with, as also the official transcripts at Chester;* had the court rolls of the manor of Lea near Preston not been preserved there is only too much reason to believe that the ingenuity of the forgers would have been rewarded before their forgeries could have been exposed. These court rolls were kept in private hands, and so were out of the reach of the forgers, even if they had known how important they really were.
MYERSCOURCH

Mincho, 1258; Miresco, 1265; Mirescowe, 1297.

It is pronounced locally Maso.

This township, lying between the parishes of Preston, Garstang and St. Michael-on-Wyre, has

an area of 2,707 acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 423. The surface slopes from east to west from about 120 ft. above sea level on the border of Barton to between 30 and 40 ft. at the other side. The Brook crosses the northern end on its way west to the Wyre; north of it are Myerscough House, Light Ash and Stanzaker; to the south is Myerscough Hall, between the Brook and another brook flowing west. The latter is a two-story 18th-century building with barred sash windows, hipped roof and deeply overhanging eaves, erected by William Clayton of Cadley in 1729, in the place of an older building of the same name. On the brook is the mill; near it is the Lodge, the former home of Sir Thomas Tyldesley. Badsberry is near the centre, and Midghalgh at the southern end of the township.

The great highway from Preston to Lancaster passes along the eastern boundary. There are several minor roads, including one passing westward near the hall, towards St. Michael's. The London and North Western Railway crosses the south-east corner, and the Preston and Kendal Canal winds northward through the centre.

The population is agricultural. The soil is heavy, with subsoil of clay. Wheat is grown, and much of the land is in pasture.

The township has a parish council.

Henry Borron Fielding, son of Henry Fielding of Myerscough House, was a botanist of some note. He lived at Bolton near Ulverston and then at Lancaster, dying in 1813.

MYERSCOURCH seems to have been part of one of the forests, possibly that of

Amounderness, and then to have been

9 The grant was of waste lately approved in Fulwood Forest; Pat. Edw. VI. pt. vii. 10 John Charnock of Leyland, decoy, by his will in 1571 gave Joan his wife all his lands and tenements in Fulwood lately purchased of Sir Anthony Bourne, deceased, and other lands there; they were held of the queen by knight's service; Dudley of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii. no. 14. 11 Parcels in Hyde Park, Cadley, Bredehead, Killianshaugh and Fulwood were by James I granted on lease to George Whitemore and others by Charles I to Edward Ditchfield and others in fees; Pat. 8 Jan. I, pt. xxvi; 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxix. This may have been the origin of the reputed manors of Cadley and Fulwood. A rent of £19 7s. 7d. was paid for Cadley and Fulwood in 1670 to the Crown by Hugh Wadsworth; Pat. 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, rot. 1. In a recovery of the manors of Little Cadley and Fulwood in 1705 the vouchers were Hugh and Robert Wadsworth of Hightown, Nicholas Sturcke and William Shawe were the tenants; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 481, m. 5. In a fine respecting the manors of Great Cadley and Fulwood in 1718 the defendants were Sir Thomas Abney, Nicholas Storke of Whittington and William Shawe, the plaintiff was John Dussett (?? Barrett); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 379, m. 102. This was probably the same estate. The successors of the former manor of Great Cadley, Little Cadley and Fulwood, with lands, &c., in Highton, Broughton and Fulwood, were in 1737 held by Thomas Barrett; Liber of Lanc. Plea R. 619, m. 10. An abstract of the title of Thomas Barrett may be seen in Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xlv. 123. It shows that the 'manors' of these of the Wadsworth family, but does not give the origin of their title, as the earliest deed cited is dated in 1658.

12 The name occurs as early as 1527; Lanc. Inq. Extents, i, 222. It may refer to the side of land (6 carucates) in Preston. In 1851 Oliver Wright and others (who had received from Queen Elizabeth I 756l) to Thomas Singleton part of their land in Cadley, Little Cadley and Hyde Park in Fulwood; also in Kilwanshaugh; and the water-mill; Piccope MSS. xiv. 68. 13 Dudley of Lanc. Spec. Com. 1851, 1041. 14 Dudley of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv. no. 1. 15 See the account of Crook in Whittle. Thomas Clayton died in 1691 holding the moiety of two messuages, &c., in Fulwood of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv. no. 1. The pedigree (compiled by Mr. R. Stewart-Brown) reads: Thomas, d. 1591—s. William, d. 1631—s. Thomas, d. 1665 —s. Robert —s. Thomas (x.), William (d. 1715), and John, Dean of Kilclare.

8 The Venerable Archdeacon of Lancashire. Thomas Clayton, who was fifteen years of age in 1624, when the pedigree was recorded (Dudgale, Vests. 81), became a barrister-at-law; Forre, Alumni Oxon. He died without issue, but had a brother William (d. 1715), a Liverpool merchant, who left several daughters as heirs. William's younger brother John was the father of the bishop, who was born at Dublin in 1695. Dr. John Clayton was incumbent of St. Michael's, Dublin, and Dean of Killala, 1708-25. His son Robert was educated at Westminster and Dublin; D.D. 1730. He was made Bishop of Killala and Achonry, but for several years, but was refused the Archibishopric of Tuam, being accused of Astrianism, and afterwards threatened with a prosecution for heresy. He published various works. Mr. F. Clayton of Morden has afforded the editors information about the family. See also H. Peat, Liverpool in the time of Queen Anne.

16 Thomas Lingard (died in 1651), Lawrence Sharrack (died in 1654), both of them recusants, and Lawrence Sudall; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv. 2749 l. 3156 l. 3909. Sudall's estate was put in the Act of 1652 to be sold for treason; Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 44.


18 51 Geo. III, cap. 55. 19 A district chapelry was formed in 1865; Lanc. Gaz. 15 Dec.


21 The Census Rep. 1901 gives 2,708 acres, including 30 of inland water. 22 District. No. 8.
The name does not occur in Domesday Book, and it is uncertain which of the neighbouring townships then contained it. Until 1570 it does not appear to have been styled a manor at any time. In 1579 the forest of Myrcourgh was worth 20l. a year to the Earl of Lancaster. The Earls of Derby were once keepers of the park, and the Tyldesleys of Wardle and then of Morleys were under-keepers. About 1620 the latter had licence to inclose 90 acres of the Outwood of Myrcourgh. James I stayed at their house, known as the Lodge, in 1617, and Charles II in 1651. Several grants were made by the Crown. A survey is extant made in the Commonwealth time, and a plan of the park in 1769. There are 17th-century Court Rolls at the Record Office, and an old plan has been preserved.

Leland, writing about 1536, thus refers to it: 'Ere I came to Garstang by a mile and a half I left Myrcourgh, a great park partly enclosed with a hedge, partly (all on the moor side) with a pale. On the right it is replenished with red deer. The Earl of Derby hath it in form of the king.' But few of the incidents occur in the records, apart from the Tyldesley family, who made it their chief residence, probably for religious reasons. They have been noticed in the accounts of Morleys in Astley and Wardle in Worcestershire. Edward Tyldesley, the first of Morleys, was in 1587 succeeded by his infant grandson and namesake, who died at Myrcourgh in 1621, when his son Thomas was about nine years of age. The heir, the typical Lancashire Cavalier, was about thirty years of age when the Civil War broke out; he at

**AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED**

The King stayed there from 12 to 14 Aug. at the hunting during several days; Ashton's Journal (Chet. Soc.), 32–4.

On 11 Aug. on his way to Worcester; Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.), 287. On 15 Aug. Richard Parker, a Pipe Roll in Myrcourgh was granted to Charles Earl of Devon; Pat. 2 Jan. 1, pt. vii.

About 1298 Richard Colby, part of Stanestare by Myrcourgh Park, a water-mill, a message and lands called Midghalgh, &c., were granted to Edward Bradley and Robert Lomas in 1623, Pat. 20, Oct. 11.

Several leases of the herbage in the park are known; e.g. Cal. S. P. Dom. 1618–9, p. 62.

In 1605 Myrcourgh Park was leased to William Heatley for thirty-one years, and he in 1815 transferred to William Fitchetton-Brookholles; D. at Cloughton.

Lancs. and Ches. Rec., 4, 43.

Ibid. i, 25.


Ibid. vi, 98. The deer were destroyed about 1779; Ashton's Journal, loc. cit.

Leonard Hele in 1601 held two messuages, &c., in Myrcourgh, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1601, no. 174.

The Richardson family appear at Over Wood and Nether Wood before 1570; Dacres Lanc., i, 42, 232. Thomas Richardson, son of William, held lands in Woodplumpton, &c., destined for the maintenance of the schoolmaster of Garstang; he had the reversion of a messuage, water corn-mill, &c., in Myrcourgh, where he died in 1637. His mother Janet was living. His son William was only a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 76.

Elizabeth widow of Thomas Richardson afterwards married Hugh Kightley and then Thomas Jepson; being a regrant two-thirds of her lands were conveyed in 1645, and a petition for the remainder of the same in 1646–7 seems to have failed. William Richardson was then living; Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 294.


Morleys is known to have been a Roman Catholic mission station. Myrcourgh was excluded and nearly 15 miles from the nearest parish church. Elizabeth Tyldesley (of Morleys) in 1628 compounded for her sequestration for recusancy by an annual payment of £15.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 214, no. 10. He was buried at Leigh. By his wife Anne, the daughter and heir of Thomas Lees of Fulwood, he had not only Morleys but a number of small estates scattered over the country, e.g. in Preston, Chipping and Lancaster. Myrcourgh is not named in any of the inquisitions, perhaps because it was held in right of a subordinate office. The heir was Edward Tyldesley son of Thomas son of Edward deceased, aged two years.

Two inquisitions were taken respecting the estates of Thomas Tyldesley, father of the heir; ibid. vi, 29, 30, 37. It appears that he died at Myrcourgh on 23 Feb. 1585–6. He was buried at Leigh. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, was Abbes of Grimesines in Flanders.

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 261–9. Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Thomas (the father) and Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Sir John Traett, were living at Myrcourgh. Edward's will is in Stanley Papers (Chet. Soc.), iii, 43.

There are numerous references to him in Civil War Tracts, Lancs. War and Stanley Papers (all Chet. Soc.) — a memoir in Dedic. Nat. Hist.

There is no question as to Sir Thomas's religion, but at the beginning of the struggle a leading Parliamentarian told Sir Gilbert Hoghton and Mr. Tyldesley 'he could like them well if they were not so familiar with Papists'; Civil War Tracts, 21. Another of the same side wished the Parliament to send this for Tyldesley, for he is a captain, one of the commission of arrays, and doth more harm than any man in Lancashire.' A more generous opponent wrote: 'In Amounderness among the Papists there were several companies of soldiers and hinter of Mr. Thomas Tyldesley of Myrcourgh as colonel, a man much esteemed in the county; most were willing to comply with him. All letters directed by him were Papists, except one; they included William Butler of Myrcourgh. There was not a man who...
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

once took sides with the king, 31 and was advanced to the rank of colonel, 32 and to knighthood in 1643. 33 He took part in the leading events of the Civil War, and on the death of Charles, 34 the capture of Lancaster, 35 and the storming of Bolton 36 ; he was defeated at Wigan 37 and Ormskirk, 38 and compelled to surrender Liverpool, 39 and Lichfield afterwards; 40 still later he joined in the Duke of Hamilton’s invasion of Lancashire, 31 and then in the Earl of Derby’s attempt to lead reinforcements to Charles II at Worcester. In this attempt he fell, being killed in the battle at Wigan Lane 23 August 1657; 41 he was buried in Leigh Church. His grandson Thomas, a strong Jacobite, died early in 1715, 42 and his son Edward joined the insurrection at the end of that year, but was acquitted on trial; 43 ‘his sword had a silver handle.’ 34 He seems to have been the last Tyldesley of Myerscough, and his son James, who served in the Young Pretender’s army in 1745, sold Morleys. 40 MYERSCOUGH LODGE was pulled down in 1888. It had long been used as a farm-house, and

in all the county more zealous and fervent for the cause of King James. Tyldesley was, not the Earl of Derby himself, for it was thought he forwarded the earl more than he would have been. He was a noble, generous-minded gentleman. His zeal for the king’s cause put him on so that having many well affected to him to follow him, besides many of the freeholders’ band whom he allure or commanded to march with him to Warrington, and when he had them there would not suffer any of them to return home, but compelled and forced them to march with him after the king, then returning from Chester, and so to Kinfield road and Edgehill battle, whence most of them never returned again; 44 War in Lancs. 15. The Earl of Derby addressed him affectionately as ‘ Thom ;’ 33 Stanley Papers, ii, p. cxxiii, &c.

31 Civil War Tracts, 13.
32 Ibid. 47 (Sept. 1642). He was afterwards domiciled, and a Freeman, as a member of the Earls of Derby; ibid. 303.
33 He gained it by commanding the cavalry in the battle of Edgehill, in which thirty-six arches of Burton Bridge in July; ibid. 99. He was accompanying the queen on her way from York to join the king in Preston.
34 Ibid. 46, 51. From the lodge at Allport * Tyldesley with a drake played fiercely against the town at that end called Deansgate, but did no execution worth memory ; 45 War in Lancs. 7.
35 Civil War Tracts, 85. On the subsequent capture of Preston 46 Master Tyldesley was much buffeted about Mr. Edmund Weden’s house, i.e. in plundering; 47 ibid. Lancs. 30. Then (May 1648) he accompanied the king in his unfortunate excursion to Whalley; 33.

On 23 Oct. the same year 48 was sequen- 33 It appears that his mother Elizabeth (Worthy) was in possession of a large part of the family estates, and that two-thirds were seqested for her recusancy. She survived her son, dying about 1632, so that Sir Thomas’s property was probably small. See the petitions, &c., in Cal. Com. Comp. Lords, 1648; Sir Thomas’s estates were declared forfeit for treason and ordered for sale by an Act passed in July 1641; Index of Royalists (Hist. Soc. 1.

36 Civil War Tracts, 157; May 1644. In the subsequent plundering 49 some of the soldiers of the Tydele country, who had been abroad from home much of a year, brought cloth from them (the Bolton people) to their wives and families which served them many years after; War in Lancs. 52. The same day the Parliament soldiers, taking prisoners to Lancaster Castle, stayed 50 at the Lodge in Myers- 37 Colonel Tyldesley’s house;” ibid. 49.
38 Civil War Tracts, 83; Apr. 1645.
39 Ibid. 206; Aug. 1644.
40 Ibid. 104; June 1645.
41 Ibid. 214; July 1646. This sur- render was by the king’s general orders to the commanders of castles, &c, still held for the Parliament (ibid.)
42 He had been taken prisoner in Sept. 1644 near Montgomery; ibid. 206; Nov. 1645. He was left by the main body to attack Lancaster Castle, but upon the duke’s defeat was retraced to Appleby, where he surren- dered upon the condition of being hanged; ibid. 373. 55. He is said to have gone to Ireland and afterwards joined the Earl of Derby in the Isle of Man.
43 Ibid. 398–9; War in Lancs. 73, 76. His monument was erected by Alexander Rigby, formerly his cornet, near the house where he fell, Stanley Papers, iii, p. cccxxix. His portrait is in Baines’s Lancs. (ed. 1856), iii, 610. It was his saying that he ‘ would follow his business with that spirit of the age, that he might not enjoy his pleasures ;’ Blundell, Cavalier’s Notes Bk. 121. Three of his daughters became nuns in the Augustinian convent at Paris.
44 His son Edward succeeding, began under age; Cal. Com. Comp. Lords, 1641, contains the place of birth and residence of Edward Myerscough Chaise, and was also made steward and forester of Myerscough and Wyresdale in that county, S. P. Dom. 1660–1, 245. He recorded a pedigree in 1664; Dugdale, Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 302. He was living in 1679, when being 51 reputed though not convicted

45 popish recusant ’ he had licence to travel to Rome, and his coat of arms was allowed by the Pope; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 111. He and his son Thomas were among the ‘popish recusants’ destined to exile in 1680; Coward’s New Bks. 166. He seems to have been anxious to avoid a formal conviction in 1682; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 145. He is supposed to have died soon afterwards.
46 Thomas Tyldesley was accused of participation in the so-called ‘Lancashire Plot’ of 1644; Jacobit. Trials (Chet. Soc.), 16, &c. He was buried at Garstang as ‘Thos. Tyldeley, esq. of Lodge,’ 26 Jan., 1714–5. His Diary, 1712–14, is printed, with notes, by Meares, John Gilloe and Anthony Hewitson in 1873. It contains a pedigree of the family.
47 R. Patten, Rebellion of 1715 (ed. 3). 116. Edmund Tyldesley of the Lodge in 1717 as a ‘ Papist ’ registered an estate described in 1646 of a moiety of the manor of Holcroft, valued at £720 a year; Estcourt and Payne, Evesham, 184, 384, 610.
48 Tyldesley Diary, 14.
49 Canon Raines’ Notes to Nicholas Ashton’s Journs. (Chet. Soc. xiv).
50 James’s Diary, 1712–14, is printed, with notes, by Meares, John Gilloe and Anthony Hewitson in 1873. It contains a pedigree of the family.
51 Edward Parkinson of Myerscough died in 1651 holding a message and land three of the king as of his manor of Enfield. His daughters Cecily and Isabel had died before him, leaving issue William Butler, aged sixteen, and Anne Shambell, ten, and William John of Derby, and in 1655 he married his daughter, Duchy of Lanc. Inq., xxvii, no. 57. He gave lands to this grandson (William Butler), who left a daughter Cecily, with remainder to William’s brother Edward; Royalist Comp. Papers, i, 253, 285. William Butler (note 20) was killed in the battle of Preston, returning within ten days. William son of Edward Butler of Myerscough was a burgess of Preston in 1682; Preston Guild Bks. i, 186; Myerscough Lodge, 182. Myerscough House, the estate of William Butler, was advertised for sale in 1700; Pal. Note-bk. iii, 285.
MYERSCOUGH LODGE: INSCRIBED STONE OVER STABLE DOOR

KIRKHAM CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PART OF LANCASTER

wealth, and in 1715-17 other estates seem to have been confiscated or threatened. William Butler was executed for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.

The Old House at Balsberry was in 1718 bequeathed by John Cross to endow a school at Bilborough. Mary Cross of Myerson in 1889 founded a charity for the poor. Midghalgh was early in the 18th century owned by a family named Lund, and was a Roman Catholic mission station. Anthony Lund, the heir of the family, was a Donay priest; he built the present chapel at Fernhalgh.

BLEASDALE

Blesdale, 1282.

Although now in the parish of Lancaster, owing to its inclusion in the forest, Blesdale has remained in the hundred of Amounderness, and was probably once within Garstang. It occupies a hilly country, divided into three main parts by the Rivers Calder and Brock, which rise near the Yorkshire border and flow south-west through it. The northern part lies on the slopes of Grizedale and Stake House Fells, the height on the border of Wyresdale ranging from 900 ft. to 1,520 ft. above sea level. The central portion, between the rivers, is occupied by Blesdale Moors on Oakenclough and Hazelhurst Fells; most of this is over 1,000 ft. level, 1,505 ft. being the highest point. Blesdale Tower lies on the north side of the Brock. The part of the township south of this stream is in the main lower, but on the eastern boundary the ground rises very steeply, the flat-topped Parlick at the south end of the ridge attaining 1,416 ft. above sea level, while Fairnsea Fell to the north attains 1,700 ft. on the boundary of Yorkshire.

In this part Admarsh Chapel is situated. The stream which bounds the township on the south is also called the Brock. There are 7,298 acres in the township, and the population in 1901 was 403.

There are few roads; one leads from the western boundary to Blesdale Tower, while another leads circuitously to Admarsh, Lower Fairnsea and Blindhurst.

Some prehistoric remains have been found. The township is governed by a parish council.

The North Lancashire Reformatory School was built by subscription in 1837 for the training of boys in farm work. The boys are now taught various trades and work in the mills.

In 1314 there was an iron mine. The land is now chiefly in pasture, the soil being a peaty moss, with clay subsoil. Butter and cheese are made. At Oakenclough are paper-mills and a fish hatchery. The water of the streams is impounded by the Fylde Water Board, affording the chief supply for the western part of the hundred.

Cuthbert Anthony Parkinson of Blindhurst, 1666-1728, was a Franciscan historian and missionary.

The district of BLEASDALE was included in the forest of Lancaster before the time of Henry II, and was therefore excepted from the charter of the forest of 1217. The boundary as defined in the perambulation of 1218 included the greater part of the present township, the Calder, instead of Grizedale Fells, being the northern boundary. The value to the earl in 1297 was only 24 marks a year.

Blesdale scarcely ever occurs in the records. The most important family of later times was that of Parkinson of Fairnsea, a pedigree being recorded in 1613.

41 The cases of Sir T. Tyldesley and Elizabeth Jepson have been mentioned.

42 John Parker, recusant, in 1625; desired to compound for two-thirds of his estate sequestered; Cal. Com. for Com., iv, 385. The assessment of Waterhouses was allowed to compound for his estate in Myerson, though it had been ordered for sale; ibid., 298. Andrew Thelwall, recusant, S. H. House had his estate sold in 1625; ibid., 144. These estates and that of Francis Westby were ordered to be sold under the third Act, 1625; Index of Recusants, 44.

43 The estates of John Parkinson and John Edsford, 'Papist,' seem to have been forfeited; Lanc. and Ches. Rec., iv, 174-5. The following 'Papists' registered estates in 1717: Anne Baine, James Brand, Robert Cardwell of Barton, William Catterall, Elizabeth Crookall of Bedgebury (Balsberry) within Myerson and Francis Malley; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit., 261.


45 End. Chirp. Rec. (Lanc.), 1903, p. 117.

46 Ibid., 117. The gross income is £8 16s. 8d., which is annually given to nine or ten persons in gifts of money. Miss Gaunt, who founded many other charities (see the Preston report), died in 1896.

47 Anthony Lund the younger registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717, Estcourt and Payne, op. cit., 151.


50 Including 10 acres of inland water.

51 Including 124 in the Reformatory School.


53 Lancs. and Ches. J. xvi, 18.

54 The measurements are based on a map of 1653 and 1715, and include 319 acres of arable land, 3,135 of permanent grass; woods and plantations occupy 319 acres.

55 Gillow, Bibl. Ditt. of Engl. Cath. v, 245. He joined the Franciscan at Douay and was sent to the English mission in 1695. He published his Collections Anglo-Missiuita in 1766.

56 Farrer, Lanc. Pipe R. 421. The bounds are thus given: From the source of Calder south to Ulvesty, thence to the summit of Parlick, down Mereclough to the Brock, down the Brock to Wensnap, thence up to Soghestol and to Scoesty, thence going down to the Calder and up this stream to its source. See also Cal. Pat., 1338-40, p. 427.

57 A commission to define the bounds of the forest of Blesdale was issued in the time of James I, Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 179.

58 Lancs. Inq. and Extant, i, 250. The vacuum of Blesdale, Hazelhead, Fairnsea and 'between the Brooks (Brock)' existed in 1333; ibid., 128. The pasture between Calder and Grizedale was sold by grant for £20 in 1784.

59 To the time of Henry VII the tenants of the Chase complained of distrains

Made by Sir John Booth, the king's receiver, on their cattle in the pastures in Blesdale; Dacres Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 112.

A mill site was granted in 1605 at Admarsh, Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. 1.

By the county survey in 1625, Blesdale was required to pay 141 11s. 4d. to each £100 contributed by the hundred, for the payment of the royal revenue.

60 Anthony Richardson, the queen's lessee, had a dispute with Ralph Parkinson in 1773 respecting Admarsh, Fairnsea and Fells, and the matter occurred later; Dacres Lanc., iii, 199; iv, 47, 375.

61 Visits (Chrs. Soc.), 134; the succession is given as Ralph — Ralph — Ralph — Robert (living 1611).

62 Robert Parkinson in 1602 and George in 1646 were burgesses of the Guild; Preston Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 57, 116. George Parkinson sold or mortgaged Fairnsea and Blindhurst, water-mill, &c., to Edward Hodgkinson in 1649; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Bdc., 146, m. 103. A dispute occurred in 1652 between the widows of George and Robert Parkinsons; Exch. Dis. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 34.

One moiety of Fairnsea and Blindhurst passed by marriage to the Clifton of Lytham and there by sale to William Garnett of Salford. The other moiety remained in the Parkinson family till the 18th century, when there was a further partition between William Sharp of Lancaster (as husband of the granddaughter
Hazelhurst and Oakenclough were other vakcaries. The message called Brooks was in 1720 sold by Richard Blackburne and Elizabeth his wife to Robert Lawson of Lancaster.

William Garnett of Lark Hill, Salford, a tenant of the manor of forest from the Crown and greatly improved the district, converting wild lands into meadow and pasture. He built Bleasdale Tower, and was high sheriff of the county in 1843. At his death in 1861 he was succeeded by his son William James, who continued the work of improvement, and, dying in 1873, was followed by his eldest son, Mr. William Garnett of Quernmore, who served as high sheriff in 1879.

More than half the area of the moorlands remains uncultivated. The pasture rights have been purchased from the ducy by the landowners.

The chapel at Admarsre existed in the time of Elizabeth, but is of unknown origin and invocation. In 1610 it was described as a chapel, without service, in the king's chase, and the stipend was said to be detained by Robert Parkinson, commissary of Richmond. In 1650 it had 'neither minister nor maintenance,' and the people were declared to be ignorant and careless, knowing nothing of the worship of God, but living in ignorance and superstition. Nothing seems to have been done at that time, but in 1689 Richard White of Chipping had the Bishop of Chester's licence to preach in Admashr Chapel, and in 1702 Christopher Parkinson of H.D.'s had gave £5 10s. a year for the wages of a minister. In 1717 there was 'service every first Sunday in the month and no other.' Afterwards an augmentation was obtained, and from 1749 there seems always to have been a curate in charge. The church was rebuilt in 1835, and called St. Eadmore's; it was restored and enlarged in 1897. The vicar of Lancaster is patron. The following have been curates and vicars:

1749 John Penny
1764 John Braithwaite
1767 Thomas Smith
1778 Joseph Stuart
1825 James Bleasdale
1828 Osborn Littledale
1833 William Fenton
1837 James Robinson
1846 Henry Short
1851 David Bell, M.D. (Glas.)
1855 William Shillett, B.A. (Univ. Coll., Oxr)
1864 Robert Charles Colquhoun Barclay, B.A. (T.C.D.)
1891 John Frederick Heighway Parker

The above-named Christopher Parkinson also bequeathed money to pay a schoolmaster £10 a year. The once-existing charities have failed; they amounted to less than £4 a year.

and heir of Henry Parkinson) and Richard Parkinson (brother of Henry), this Richard was grandson of Canon Parkinson of Manchester. See his Old Church Clock (ed. 1880), pp. xii, 1xv-xxvii.

John Clifton of Faunisage and Thomas his son were burgesses of the guild of 1663; Preston Guild R. 142. See the account of Clifton in Kirkham.

This also was held by Parkinos; Ducatus Lanc. iii, 275. So also was Stake House; ibid. ii, 42.

Ibid. iii, 294, 165.

In 1682 the voters appear to have been Faunisage (Faunisage), Blindshurst, Hazelhurst, Brooks, Calder and Oakenclough, with land called Scoring Moss; Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. iii.

In 1670 John Sturzaker paid £2 a year rent for Oakenclough, Peter Blackburn £2 11s. 4d. for Brooks, Richard Parkinson £2 11s. 6d. for Faunisage and John Fanshaw £2 for Calder; ibid. 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, no. 1.


15 Baines, Lanc. (ed. 1870), ii, 540.
16 Baines, Landed Gentry.
20 Stratford's Visitations List, 1691, at Chester.
21 Gastrell, Notitia, ii, 437-8; Parkinson gave a rent-charge of £4 a year for a preaching minister who should officiate monthly.
22 Ibid.
23 The name Admashr was perhaps thought to be connected with Edmer, the friend of St. Anselm and historian of his time.
24 Ch. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.
25 Richard Parkinson, named in a former note, 'who had twelve children, engaged the Rev. Mr. Smith to become a permanent resident in his house and teach his children and officiate in the chapel, giving him for his labours board and lodging and £12 a year'; Old Church Clock, p. xiv.
26 Afterwards rector of Stockton Forest, Yorks.
27 Afterwards vicar of Goole.
28 Afterwards vicar of Goornagh.
29 Mr. Parker has assisted in the compilation of this list.
30 End. Char. Rep. for Lancaster, 1903. Formerly the curate of the chapel was often the schoolmaster also.
31 Ibid. Richard Blackburn in 1743 gave £50 for the poor. The capital passed to John Lawson and A. R. Ford, and in 1826 the interest £2 10s. was still paid. Nothing is now known of it. Thomas Parkinson in 1728 left £10 to the poor; interest of £1 a year was paid by Henry Parkinson down to 1794, when his heirs were two daughters married to John Garner of Cockhall in Cockermouth and to William Taylor of Bowrick; a moiety of the interest was paid by William son of John Garner down to his death in 1817, when the entire legacy failed.

A total of £1 3s. 9d. was in 1826 received from Bradin's charity, of which an account is given under Chipping. It is now applied to the school there.
In addition to the township which affords a name to the whole, the parish of Kirkham contains thirteen others extending north from the Ribble to the Wyre, a distance of 8 miles, one on the further side of the latter river, and the two townships of Goosnargh and Whittingham, to the east, quite detached from the main part, Newsham again being a detached hamlet of Goosnargh. The area of Kirkham proper is 33,564 1/2 acres, and of Goosnargh chapelry 11,364, making a total of 45,228 1/2 acres, including 2,788 acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 15,665.

There are indications in addition to the name to show that Kirkham was the ecclesiastical head of the vicars seem to have been also usually deans of Amounderness. Otherwise there is little to notice in the history. The great lords, temporal and spiritual, were non-resident. The chief local family was that of Clifton in the south; the others appear to have been little more than yeomen, though some acquired greater importance in course of time. The parish is comparatively seldom mentioned in the records. The 'fifteenth,' which became fixed about the 15th century, shows the relative importance of the various townships at that time, and the county lay,

1 The total is composed thus: Kirkham proper, 11,138; Goosnargh, 4,327. Of the former of these, the townships of Kirkham and Wesham contain half.

2 Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harland), i9. The details are: Kirkham, 16s. 4d.; Beryning, £1 2s.; Clifton, £1 2s. 8d.; Eccleston, Little, 13s. 6d.; Freckleton, £1 10s. 6d.; Greenhalgh, £1 4s. 2d.; Medlar, £1 2s.; Newton, £1 10s.; Ribby, 16s.; Treales, 18s. 16d.; Warton, £1 4s.; Weston, £1 6s.; Westby, 12s. 6d.; Single-
ton, £1 4s.; Hambleton, 16s. 4d.—making a total of £15 2s. 6d. when the hundred paid £36 4s. 8d.

In addition to this Goosnargh paid £2 6s. 8d., Newsham 4s. 8d., and Whittingham £1 7s. 9d.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

established in 1624, gives a similar indication for the 17th century. Kirkham, like most of the Fylde country, was hostile to the Reformation, and between 1629 and 1633 the following squires and yeomen compounded for the two-thirds of their estates legally liable to sequestration: 1 John Barrow of Weeton, £4 a year; Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, £160; Gervase Clifton of the same, £5; George Crook of Kirkham, £2; Ralph Eccleston of Singleton, £4; John Gaunt, senior and junior, of the same, £4 and £5; George Grayson of Clifton, £2; Thomas Hesketh of Mains (described as of Poulton), £15; William Horskar of Clifton, £2; and Thomas Tarlton of Great Singleton, £4; Thomas Threlfall of Clifton, £2; Thomas Westby of Mowbreck (described as of Burs), £100; and Edward Worthington of Weeton, £4. It is not surprising, therefore, that on the outbreak of the Civil War the king's side found zealous supporters, the Fylde proving a valuable recruiting ground. There was little fighting, if any, in the parish, 5 for the men were drawn away to other places, where they proved themselves good pillagers, according to the parliamentary historian, though who was, however, candid enough to record a plundering expedition by the troops of his own side. 6

After the Restoration the district settled down to a quiet agricultural life again, the Revolution and the Jacobite insurrections producing little apparent effect in Kirkham 7; but one story of injustice has been told, that of Robert Blackburne of Thistleton. He was charged with having been implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate William III in 1695, and though he was found innocent, being apparently no evidence against him, he was kept a close prisoner in Newgate for fifty years. 8 Although for a century there have been cotton and other manufactures at the town of Kirkham, the parish as a whole has remained agricultural, as the following figures will show: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land</th>
<th>Permanently grassed</th>
<th>Woods and plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brying-well-Kellamergh</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton-wal-Salwick</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>2,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eccleston (Little) - with- Larbreck</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preckleton</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>1,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greencrook-w-Thistleton</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hambleton</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>1,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medlar-w-Wesham</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton-with-Scales</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribby-w-Wrea</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singleton</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treales, Roseacre and Wharles</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>1,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warton</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeton-with-Preene</td>
<td>21,868</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westby-with-Plumpton</td>
<td>7,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are for Kirkham proper.

The church of ST. MICHAEL 10

CHURCH stands at the north-east end of the town and consists of a chancel 35 ft. by 28 ft. with south aisle and north organ chamber, nave 86 ft. by 59 ft., and west tower and spire 12 ft. in square, all these measurements being internal. The building is entirely modern, the nave dating only from 1824, the tower and spire from 1874, and the chancel from 1853. The former church 11 was practically a rebuilding of the early 16th century, and consisted of a chancel, nave with north and south aisles under one roof, and west tower about 60 ft.

2 Gregson, op. cit. 23. The details of this are Kirkham, £7 7s. 11d.; Brying £1 17s. 7d.; Clifton £1 18s. 9d.; Eccleston £1 11s. 6d.; Preckleton £2 15s. 1d.; Greenhalgh £1 11s. 3d.; Medlar £1 17s. 7d.; Newton £1 11s. 1d.; Ribby £1 7s. 6d.; Treales £1 11s.; Warton £2 3s. 2d.; Westby £1 11s. 9d.; Singleton £1 7s. 11d. For each of these 100 contributed by the hundred Kirkham proper had to raise £2 5s. 7d. In addition Gosnargh paid £3 19s. 10d.; Warton £7 11s. 11d. and Whittingham £3 7s. 6d.

3 Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.) xxiv, 179, 6c.

4 In addition John Gaunt of Singleton paid £2 3s. as composition for arrears and Edward Hankinson of Clifton (apparently a conformist) paid £2 for his grandmother's arrears.

5 Occasional notices of the recusants and their 'Sunday shillings' occur in the town's books; Fishwick, Kirkham, 57, 102, 107.

6 In addition to the local squires the Earl of Derby had great estates in the parish. On the other side Major Edward Robinson of Euxton lived at Newton-with-Scales, and was an active officer; other parliamentary officers were William Paterson of Ribby, Richard Wilding of Kirkham, Richard Smith and George Carter of Hambleton; while members of the Presbyterian Classis of 1646 were Edward Dowsen of Wesham and Richard Wilkins of Kirkham.

7 In Aug. 1646 the royal troops mustered on Freeckleton Marsh, thence crossing the Ribble they levied conscriptions of corn, cattle, &c., from the people of the district; 'glad was the country so to be free of them, though most were glad at their coming. The leaders, Lord Molyneux and others, had their provisons from Mowbrough Hall. Sir John Meldrum moved his troops to Penwortham and Preston to attack them, but they were delayed, and so arrived too late.' For more expedition command was given that horsemen should take behind them musket men, who rode up swiftly to Proud Bridge in Freeckleton, where some remained. And coming up within musket shot of them killed one or two and the rest fled; but it being marshy ground and many pools and holes, nor very passable for strangers, there was not pursuit of them, so that all got over safely and marched up to the Meols; 'The news was great.' (Chet. Soc.), p. 56-8.

8 Ibid. 43.

9 Ibid. 18; 'they thought all the Fylde country were their enemies.' This was in 1643.

10 In 1648 'a thievish regiment' from Durham was quartered at Kirkham by Cromwell; ibid. 57.

11 No estates in Kirkham proper seem to have been conferred for treason in 1717, though some in Gosnargh were.

12 Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, i, 45-50. The imprisonment was by special Acts of Parliament, 10 & 11 Will. III, cap. 13, passed at the beginning of the reigns of Anne, George I and George II.

13 Statutes from Bk. of Agric. (1905).

14 The church seems to be the St. Michael's named in Godfrey the Sheriff's charter of 1093; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 370. The invocation also appears from the Clifton case in 1337; Fishwick, op. cit. 35.

15 The organ is now at the west end of the south aisle, and the original organ-chamber is used as a choir vestry. The clergy vestry occupies the east end of the south aisle.

16 A view of the old church forms the frontispiece of Fishwick's Hist. of Kirkham (Chet. Soc.), a description is given ibid. 41-5. An ordinance as to the forms in 1606-7 will be found ibid. 95.

17 The Clifton chapel (Fishwick, op. cit. 39) was perhaps at the end of the south aisle; it was about 1650 considered to be the most recently built part of the church. At that time a 'great flag stone which as it is thought had been an altar stone' was lying near the east wall, being used to make mortar upon.

144
The registers of baptisms and burials begin in 1540 and those of marriages in 1539, but the first volume, 1540 to 1628, is a copy made in the latter year.19

The earliest dated gravestone in the churchyard is of 1653. On the south side is a sundial on a fluted stone shaft, the name 'Noblett' alone being decipherable on the plate.

The church of Kirkham was no doubt one of the three in Amounderness mentioned in Domesday Book. Together with its priests it was in 1093 given by Geoffrey the sheriff of Count Roger of Poitou to Shrewsbury Abbey, but in the following year by Count Roger himself to St. Martin. It was about 1140 restored to Shrewsbury, but in 1196 obtained by Theobald Walter, he agreeing to pay the abbot 12 marks a year.21 The Crown usually presented to the benefice, and in 1370 the advowson was acquired by the king from Theobald Boteler.22 and was soon afterwards given to the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal, near Northwich.23 After the Suppression in 1538 it was given to Christ Church, Oxford, which continues to hold the rectory, presenting the vicars.

The vicarage seems to have been ordained when the church was given to Vale Royal 27; by a further ordination in 1357 the abbots and convent were allowed to present one of their own monastery to the benefice, they paying him 40 marks a year, and he being responsible for the maintenance of the parsonage house and the care of souls.20

As early as 1220 the church, or perhaps two-thirds of it, was valued at 80 marks 2a. In 1291 the rectory was taxed at £160 and the vicarage at £53 6s. 8d. and £13 1s. 4d. respectively.24 The Priory of Penwortham and Lancaster had shares of the

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

high with embattled parapet and angle pinnacles. The chancel was the width of the nave and south aisle and was under two roofs, and the nave was but by dormer windows. The east end of the north aisle was the private chapel of the Westbys, and before its demolition there were galleries at the east and west ends and on the north side. The vast east end of a sillless nave, which is in the Gothic style of the second decade of the last century, with tall single-light windows, is built on the old foundations. Its north-east corner is still known as the Westby chapel and retains the old square 18th-century pews, and there are galleries on the north, south and west sides. The chancel is in 14th-century style with a good five-light east window with reticulated tracery, and the tower is a rather florid example of modern 15th-century work built of Longridge stone, with a crocketed spire 150 ft. in height. The church was repaired and resited in 1877, and the interior underwent a partial restoration in 1909.

A few relics of the former building remain.Built on the inside of the west wall of the tower is a stone with the arms of Clifton, which was formerly in one of the tower buttresses, and a stone coffin and the plain octagonal bowl of a font, probably of 16th-century date, are preserved under the tower. There is a very good 18th-century brass chandelier suspended by an elaborate wrought-iron rod; and on the south wall of the nave is a monument of good Renaissance design to Thomas Clifton, a son of Sir Thomas Clifton of Lytham Hall, who died in 1688. In the floor of the chancel are stones in memory of two former vicars, Richard Clegg (d. 1720) and Charles Buck (d. 1771). There is a ring of eight bells cast by C. & G. Mears in 1846. The plate is all modern, and consists of a set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1845, presented by Charles and Elizabeth Birley in 1853.

18 Cuthbert Clifton in 1513 left £6 13s. 4d. towards building of the steeple.
19 Whitaker, writing about 1824, says: 'The church was repaired and made very handsome . . . there is not, however, a relic of anything sufficiently old or curious about the place to detain a topographer'; Buck, 416.
20 The old bells were sold. In 1571 the great bell had been taken down and a new one put up'; Fishwick, op. cit. 90. A second bell is named in 1623 (ibid. 95) and a clock was set up in 1612.
21 The plate in 1604 consisted of 'two or baskets' and a communion cup with cowl of silver'; Fishwick, op. cit. 94. The books in the church at that time included a 'prayer-book for the coronation' and two copies of Pope's Act and Monument.
22 In 1644 the church was broken into and 'the green covering for the communion table and all the other clothes in the [iron] chest stolen'; ibid. 102.
23 In Fishwick, op. cit. (89-115), may be seen extracts of the records of the thirty-odd men who governed the parish.
24 Forres, Lancs. Pipe R. 370. Various confirmations were given later.
25 Ibid. 290.
26 Ibid. 276-83. In spite of this restoration the church of Kirkham was included in a confirmation to the priory of Lancaster by John when Count of Mountain, 1148-91; ibid. 298. See also the account of the religious houses, P.C.H. Lancs. ii, 167. In 1345 Walter Clegg, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 1. Theobald Walter had already in 1104 had a suit with Adam the Dean of Kirkham and Richard the Clerk respecting the advowson; Curia Regis R. 2, m. 17d.
27 In 1347 the Abbots of Shrewsbury alleged that the Abbot of Vale Royal was withholding the rent of 12 marks due to him from Kirkham. The defendant pleaded a release from the plaintiff dated 30 May 1348, which was accordingly allowed; Coram Rege R. 368, m. 41. See also Fishwick, op. cit. 32.
28 The right of the heirs of Theobald Walter was acknowledged from time to time by the Crown, e.g. Lancs. Inq. and Extent (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120; Cal. Pat. 1327-37, p. 175.
29 In 1370-1 Theobald le Boteler, who was the great-grandson of Theobald Walter, claimed the advowson of Kirkham. The king, asserting that the kings had presented they had done so on account of the minority of the heirs at the time 1 Curia Regis R. 201, m. 191; 2 Coram Rege 27 Edw. I, on a fresh vacancy, claimed the advowson against Theobald le Boteler, and also against Edmund the king's brother, as 'ted of the honour; De Banco R. 21, m. 16 d., 93. Two years later Theobald acknowledged the king's right; Acta Reg. Com. i, 157. See also Cal. Close, 1279-1337, p. 450.
30 If the advowson of the church, with the chapel, was first granted on 5 Dec. 1280, and was confirmed in 1387; Chart. R. 74 (Edw. I), m. 11, no. 88; 8; (15 Edw. 1), m. 3, no. 8; Fishwick, op. cit. 211. A further confirmation of the abbey's possessions was granted in 1393, and in this it is stated that the king's request Honorius IV and Nicholas IV had appropriated the church to the monastery; Ormerod, Chron. ii, 168-70; Dugdale, Mon. v, 709-11. In the abbey chartulary the grant from Pope Clement IV is ascribed to the good will of Oxen Gandson; ibid. v, 706. The date given is 1386 in Fishwick, op. cit. 10.
31 The grant of the manors, rectory, &c. of Kirkham and the chapel of Goose-naghe was made in 1546; Pat. 38 Hen. VIII.
32 The vicarage is named in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1595.
33 Ibid. 290. See also loc. cit., i, 448., citing the registers of the archbishop's court. In 1378 the fruits of the church were sequestered because it was found the 40 marks were not being paid by the abbey; Reines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xii, 389.
34 Lancs. Inq. and Extent, i, 120.
36 Ibid. 927, 317.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The following have been incumbents:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instated</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. 1311</td>
<td>Adam the Dean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1321</td>
<td>Walter de Grey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 July 1213</td>
<td>Simon le Blund</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td>res. W. de Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1225</td>
<td>Richard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1236</td>
<td>William de York</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td>res. W. de York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan. 1246-7</td>
<td>Aymer de Valence</td>
<td></td>
<td>res. A. de Valence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1251</td>
<td>Artaud Sancto Romano</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. A. de San Romano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1258</td>
<td>Henry de Wingham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 309; the Penwortham share was estimated at £2 and that of Lancaster at £1 6s. 8d. The former priory received 23d. 4d. in 1379, while the latter £2 9s. 3d.*

*The tithes of corn, &c., were thus valued in the several townships: Clifton, £2 6s. 8d.; Newton, £2 9s. 3d.; Freckleton £3 3s. 4d.; Warton, £2 5s. 8d.; Brying, £2 7s. 8d.; Ribby, £2 14s. 4d.; Westby, £2 2s. 4d.; Weston, £1 7s. 4d.; Singleton, £1 14s. 4d.; Haughton, £2 6s. 1/2d.; Larkbeach £2 17s. 8d.; Thistleton, £2 9s. 6d.; Wesham, £1 17s. 4d.; Trench, £2 14s. 4d.; Kirkham, £2 6s. 1/2d.; Goosnargh, £1 3s. 4d.; Whittingham, £5 6s. 8d.; Newsham, £1 6s. 8d.*

*The difference between the old and new taxation was accounted for by the omission of the tithe of hay, &c., about 10 marks a year, small tithes, oblations, &c., pertaining to the altarage 20 marks and the glebe of the church to 20 marks; but the main deficiency was due to the destruction and war of the Scots, viz.: £2 9s. 3d.*

*Valer. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), v. 209; (misc-printed 1000). In 1540 the farm of the tithes of Kirkham produced £84, those of Goosegarth £90 9s. 9d. and the manor £10 1st. Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vii. 711.*

*Valer. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), v. 253; the manse was valued at 11s. tithes of wool and lambs £2 1s. of hay, small tithes and Easter roll £14 9s. 4d. The church dues paid by the vicar amounted to £14 6s. 4d.*

*Finw. h., op. cit. 36; Cornells. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chr.), 153-4. The family of Clifton and Wesham and Lytham have usually been leased of all or part.*

*Ibid. 154-5; Plumb. Misc. Acta. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chr.), 168-79; Castrell, Notitia Curii. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 414. There were four churchwardens chosen by the vicar and thirty men, viz. one yearly out of Thrals and Wescam, one out of Clifton-with-Sawick, one out of Wesham with Plumptons and the other out of the remaining townships.*

*Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1857) iv. 385.*


*Information of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxf.*

*He is called 'de Kirkham' and was probably rector of the church and Dean of Amounderness; Fawkes, op. cit. 36, 40, 49.*

*In 1535 the value of the rectory was estimated at £100 a year, and that of the vicarage at £2 1s. 8d.*

*The tithes were usually let at 3s. a year. In 629 he received £50 10s. 4d. from tithes and other dues as well as £50 augmentation from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.*

*About 1717 the income was given as only £60, arising from the small tithes, Easter dues, and surplice fees; there was an old house with a customary acre of glebe belonging to it.*

*The value of the small tithes advanced rapidly in the latter part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, being £60 in 1815. The vicar's income is now returned as £400.*

*The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have recently given the rectorial tithes of the present reduced ecclesiastical parish of Kirkham to the vicar.*

*He was concerned in the plea of 1594 regarding the advowson already mentioned. A charter of about the same date was attested by Adam the Dean, William de Kirkham and other ecclesiastics, while another was attested by Simon and William chaplains of Kirkham living while Richard was rector there; Cockermund Churcl. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 311. See also the account in Yorks. Arch. Journ. xxii. 59.*

*Chancellor of England 1605-7, Bishop of Worcester 1214, Archbishop of York 1235-55; Dict. Nat. Bibl. Kirkham was one of the benefices given him by King John, who had the right of presentation by reason of the minority of the heir of Theobald Walter; Dods. MSS. cited, fol. 68; Curia Regis R. 204, m. 20.*

*Pet. Lit. Pet. (Rec. Com.), 102; Simon Blund or Blundell was nephew of the Archbishop of Dublin. The king presented to two-thirds only of the rectory, which he held (as above) on account of the warship of the son and heir of Theobald Walter; Inq. and Exch. 1236*1, 1290. Henry de Loutheres was Archibishop of Dublin 1212-28; Dict. Nat. Bibl.*

*Richard rector of Kirkham occurs early in the time of Henry III; for instance, he attested a charter in conjunction with Adam de Yealand, 'then sheriff,' Le. 1228-31; Lytham D. at Durham, i. 128, v. 94, sc. Ebor. no. 40. See also Whalley Couch. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 549; Lane. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 449; Kuerden MSS. ii. fol. 197. It is thus evident that he resided at Kirkham, but he was only a 'clerk' and had several children, one of whom, Master William de Kirkham, also a clerk, seems to have been a man of standing in the district; Lytham D. 12, v. 24, 40, sc. Ebor. no. 26; Cockermund Churcl. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 217. Another son, Jordan, had land in Goosnargh and Greethall; ibid. i. 240.*

*It should be noticed that in one deed Richard is called 'conventor of Kirkham;' during the tenure of Simon le Blund he held the other third part of the rectory, and was jointly appointed to the advowson with Simon's death; Dods. MSS. lli. fol. 856, no. 27. Among the Lytham Priory charters at Durham is one attested by Simon Blund, rector of Kirkham, and Richard, rector of Kirkham; Misc. Chart. no. 477.*

*In 1224 he made an endowment of lands, &c., at Kirkham to Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, guardian of the heir; ibid. 175. Richard, king of the Germans, according to the later pleading confirmed the presentation of William de York; Curia Regis R. 204, m. 20.*

*William was a prominent public official, one of the competent in the Great Seal to 1242 and Bishop of Salisbury 1242-6; Dict. Nat. Bibl. He was provost of Beverley in 1246, when the rectory of Kirkham was said to be worth £250 a year; Aser. R. 474, m. 22.*

*Dict. Nat. Bibl. 1232-47, p. 406; he is here called son of the Count of the March, and elsewhere the king's brother, for Isabel, widow of King John, married Hugh Count of L. Marse.*

*He became Bishop of Winchester in 1250-1 and died 1260; Dict. Nat. Bibl. Aymery was named as rector in 1252; Cloas, 62, m. 10 4. In a charter of 1235-6 there occur among the witnesses Robert and Roger, chaplains of the church of Kirkham; 'lytham D. at Durham, i. 3, 39, 40, Ebor. no. 53.*

*In the long statement regarding the advowson in 1277 it is recited that King John (as above) presented Walter de Grey and Simon le Blund, and that the latter died rector in the time of Henry III; also that Henry III presented William de York (cause of vacuity not stated), Aymery de la Marche, Artaud de Sancto Romano (who died rector), Henry de Wingham and Henry de Gaunt; Dr. Bacso R. 21, m. 164, 95. These presentations had been made by reason of minorities, except the last, when the king presented by reason of regality, the rector having been elected to the benefice of London; Artaud de Sancto Romano was presented to Shalford in 1241; Cat. Pet. 1232-47, p. 268. He is often named in the Patent Rolls, &c., being an officer of the Wardrobe. He seems to have died about 1273; Excerpta et Rot. Fine. (Rec. Com), 157.*

*Cat. Pet. 1247-58, p. 674. Henry de Wingham or Wengham was also a public official: keeper of the Great Seal 1255-9, Bishop of London 1259-62; Dict. Nat. Bibl. He was also rector of Preston 1256-62.*
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

Instituted

Name

Patron

Cause of Vacancy

c. 1259

Mr. Henry de Gaunt

The King

res. H. de Wingham

22 Aug. 1277

John de Kirkby


res. H. de Gaunt

c. 1286

John de Coniburn


A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted 17 June 1630 | Name | Edward Fleetwood, M.A. | Patron | Christ Ch., Oxf. | Cause of Vacancy | res. J. Gerard
31 Mar. 1663 | John Fisher | Christ Ch., Oxf. | res. E. Fleetwood
20 June 1666 | Richard Clegg, M.A. | d. J. Fisher
10 June 1720 | William Dickson, B.A. | d. R. Clegg
7 July 1744 | Charles Buck, M.A. | d. W. Dickson
9 Aug. 1771 | Humphrey Shuttleworth, M.A. | d. C. Buck
18 Jan. 1813 | James Webber, D.D. | d. H. Shuttleworth
15 Dec. 1847 | George Lodowick Parsons, M.A. | d. J. Webber
24 Aug. 1852 | William Law Hussey, M.A. | d. G. L. Parsons
1862 | George Richard Brown, M.A. | res. W. L. Hussey
15 June 1875 | Henry Williams Mason, M.A. | d. G. R. Brown
20 Nov. 1902 | Welbury Theodore Mitton, M.A. | d. H. W. Mason

It will be observed that the early rectors, presented by the kings, were as usual busy public officials who discharged their duties by deputy, and that the donation to Vale Royal was probably of advantage to the parish, as giving it a permanent and properly paid vicar instead of a stipendiary curate. These vicars, however, do not seem to have been of more than local importance, and even since the Reformation, while the advowson has been held by Christ Church, Oxford, none of them calls for special mention. Before the Reformation the due services of the parish church, chantry and chapel at Lund, Singleton and Hawkleyton would require five priests.83 This was the staff

7 For pedigree see Dugdale's Visit. (Chet. Soc.), i11. Fleetwood composed for first-fruits 29 Oct. 1630. He had various quarrels with the parishioners and bishop. He seems to have been a Puritan, sometimes omitting to use the surplice, though he said the Litany regularly thrice a week. In 1634 the sum of 4s. 3d. was paid for the exercise and for the moderators and the preacher;
Fishwick, op. cit. 98. Exercise days are again mentioned in 1646 ibid. 102. He readily conformed to the Presbyterian discipline in 1646 (Baines, op. cit. 228) and signed the 'Hermogenous Consent' in 1648.
In 1646 he published, under the title of Strange Signs from Heaven, an account of the strange birth above mentioned. A parishioner, Mr. Hoghton's, 'great Papist and of great estate,' and the mother-in-law 'did usually scoff and mock the Roundheads, and in derision of Mr. Tryon's preachment, cut the cat's ears and called it by his name; his wife also, being pregnant, wished that rather than be a Roundhead, or be born, her child might have no head, which monstrousity was accordingly borne by her; Fishwick, op. cit. 78-9.
83. Fisher had been minister of Bishopm, and was regarded as a godly and orthodox divine, succeeding Fleetwood (whose daughter he married) at Kirkham in or before Feb. 1650-1, when the £50 out of Thomas Clifton's sequestered tithes was confirmed to him; Plund. Misc. Acc. 1, 1596. He removed to the Restoration and died in possession 18 Mar. 1666-7.
It is a token of his conformity that in 1662 he sent a letter to his constituents, at a cost of £2 15s. 4d. Fishwick, op. cit. 105. At the same time the king's arms and the Commandments were painted.
84. Educated University Coll, Oxf.; M.A. 1653; Foster, Alumni. He is chiefly known for his violent opposition to Cuthbert Harrison, the Nonconformist minister at Elwick; he had also disputes with his parishioners. There is a letter from him dated 1684, in which he complains that the Quakers, 'the most incorrigible sinners that I know,' had opened a burial-ground, and desires that the sheriff may be informed; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. 1, 1664. He was 'conformable' in 1659; ibid. 229. He founded a charity for the poor at Kirkham, and also established a school and a loan fund at Todmorden. There is a monument to him in the church.
85. Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; B.A. 1701; Foster, Alumni. The name is also spelt Dixon.
86. Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1716; Foster. On his death in the church he is described as 'most famous for piety and learning.' His son Charles, curate of Lund (d. 1806) and having another issue a son Henry Richard Buck, lieutenant 3rd Regt. who fell at Waterloo; Fishwick, op. cit. 131-2.
87. Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1760; Foster. He was also vicar of Preston 1782-1809; see the account of that church. He was buried in the chancel of Kirkham Church.
88. Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., becoming tutor and censor; M.A. 1776; D.D. 1830. He was vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxf., 1801, Prebendary of York 1812, Dean of Ripon 1828, and had other preferments at various times; Foster, Alumni. He vigorously exerted his rights, recording his satisfaction at making the vicar 'as he ought to be, the first person in the place.' He procured the rebuilding of the church (the cost being borne by a rate) and raised the vicar's income from £50 to over £1,000 a year. In the opinion of his parishioners he grossly neglected his duties, being non-resident and rendering no additional service for the increased income, and was petitioned Parliament the matter; Baines, Lanc. (ed. 1870), ii, 486.
89. Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., of which he was student; M.A. 1834.
Incumbent of Benefington 1835.
Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., of which he was student; M.A. 1837. He was hon. canon of Manchester 1856 and rector of Great Ringstead 1856-88.
Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1841. Incumbent of Maiden Bradley 1853-62.
Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., of which he was student; M.A. 1851. Incumbent of Wigginton 1858-75, hon. canon of Manchester 1887. He died 30 June 1902.
90. Educated at Pembroke Coll, Camb.; M.A. 1888. Formerly rector in Canada; vicar of Peel 1899-1902. Some details in the text and notes are due to him.
91. At an inquiry made in 1862 it was stated that in the church of Kirkham there used to be of right two priests celebrating daily and serving the parish, which church was sequestered by the Abbot of Vale Royal, one of them thirteen years before and the other a year ago; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 120.
92. Lists at Dioc. Reg., Chester.
93. The vicar, James Smith, appeared and subscribed. William Nickson seems to have stayed at home and Lawrence Kempe appeared but did not subscribe.
94. He may be the vicar who in 1873 (?) reported the presence of two seminary priests in his parish; Baines, Lanc. (ed. 1868), i, 180 (from Harl. MS. 360, fol. 38).
95. In 1876 for 'dressing the organs' as paid, and in 1843 for organ pipes, which had been pulled asunder by the soldiers,' 31. 44.; Fishwick, op. cit. 91, 102. The parish clerk in 1752 and 1756 was ordered to teach singing; ibid.
96. Curates are noticed in the registers in 1596, 1603, 1619, &c.; see also Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68, 72.
was not till the 17th century that chapels at Hambleton, Lund, Singleton and Warton are found to be regularly used for service. 80 A report made to the Bishop of Chester in 1669, probably by the vicar of Kirkham, gives a lively account of the conditions ecclesiastical:—

There are three sorts of conventicles, viz. Papists, Quakers, and Fanatick or Mixed Multitudes. Of the Papists there are two conventicles very visible at Warton, created by one Mr. Butter, the supposed priest, whither resort some hundreds. Another at Mowbreck where Mr. Hughson (alias Whalley) subjunctly with Mrs. Miss and, as the Westminster confesses as priest there. At Mr. Gervase Clifton's of Plumptson, as is said, is set apart a place or chapel for Romanists, but since Mr. Hughson's abode at Mowbreck it's not so much used. At Salwick Hall, it's said, the Romanists out of Preston have their meetings. In Great Singleton they be generally papists, but have not their conventicles so fixed, but have two or three supposed priests. There have usually been a conventicle of Quakers at one Brewer's house in or near Little Eccleston. Of the Fanatick party there was a conventicle at Lund chapel on Sunday in last Lent assizes by Mr. John Per; and either for that or the like offenses at Sunday last at Heaps chapel, it's said, he is to answer at the next assizes. There was another conventicle held by one Hartley, a Yorkshireman and a tailor, and he now a speaker. He usurped the pulpit at Kirkham in the absence of the minister. He hath also held many conventicles at Gnosall, the vacancy of which chapel gives the Nonconformists encouragement to meet there since the expiration of the last against such conventicles. The facts plead indulgence because of the indulgence of the papists and their experience that churchwardens' presentments are but laughed at. 81

Dr. William Grimbaldson in 1725 left £500 for the maintenance of daily morning and evening prayers in the parish church, and these have accordingly been maintained ever since, for the donor ordained that should the prayers be neglected the income of the fund was to be given to poor housekeepers of Treasels. 82 The visitation returns of the 18th century afford various interesting particulars. In 1706 a return of the church furniture was made; it included two decent surplices, two communion cups and several flags. In 1722 the vicar administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Day, Whitsunday, St. James'stide, Michelmas, Martinmas, Christmas and Shrovetide. The 1,177 families in 1755 were thus classified: Of the communion of the Church of England, 868; Popish families, 269; Protestant Dissenters, 40. There were church rate contests in 1849 and later, the Nonconformists refusing to pay. 83 At St. Mary's altar a chantry was founded by one of the Clifton family. 84 Its endowment consisted of burgages and lands in Kirkham, Warton, Freckleton, Newton and Bibborow, and in 1547 amounted to £L 135. 1d. clear per annum. 85 Thomas Primett was the incumbent in 1535. 86 and until the Suppression. He was sixty years old in 1548, and noted as 'decrepit' in the visitation of that year. He lived on until 164; his will has been printed by the Surtees Society. 87

Detailed official inquiries into the charities of the parish were made in 1824 and 1902–3; the report of the latter, issued in 1904, contains a reprint of the former. 88 The principal Kirkham charity is the grammar school, with an income of £1,260, and there are small educational endowments in many of the townships. There are also some special endowments for the parish church and the chapel at Lund. For the poor generally there exist funds producing £L 14. 8d. a year distributed in money, in coal, &c. 89

The township of Kirkham has a United Charities' Fund of £L 17 14s. a year, distributed in medical relief, in money and in kind 90; also other sums amounting

CHARITIES

In 1691 the 1st list (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 9) no chapel except Gnoarsh was mentioned. Hamilton may have been an occasional exception, as a cure there is named in 1611. The vicar and the schoolmaster are the only clergymen named in Bishop Stratton's visitations of 1782, and in the time of Bishop Diego Reg. The chapels named in the text were in use in the time of Bishop Grotius, who was present at the assizes of 1665 at Grays chapel.

80 Visitation papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

81 The benefactor is described as M.D., of St. Dunstan's in the West, London. He ordered that the prayers were to be at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in summer and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in winter; End. Char. Rep.

82 Nightingale, Lanc. Nomes, i. 98–

83 Laines, Chesh. Soc., 121-26. Earlier 'charities' are named in a preceeding note. This charity was named in 1527 as in the gift of William Clifton, the annual value being estimated as £L 3 6s. 8d. of the lord of Penwortham and 7s. 6d. to the lord of Kirkham were payable.

84 For a dispute as to the chantry lands in 1567 see Dacius Lanc. (Rec. Com.), li. 337.

85 Fulth, Ecc. (Rec. Com.), v. 263. William Clifton in 1557 left £L 6s. 8d. 'to the church of Kirkham towards remending of our Lady's work,' 147 d. cows 'to the stock of our Lady of Kirkham' to pray for him; he desired his executors to be 'good masters' to Sir Thomas Primett, whom he styled 'my chantry priest,' and to whom he left 6s. 8d., Wills (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 71–3. Thomas Clifton in 1551 left a cow towards our Lady's stock; Pcape, Willis (Chet. Soc.), iii. 76.

86 Richmond Wills, 171. He desired to be buried at Lytham, but left his surplice to Kirkham Church. The bequest of 30s. to the light of St. Nicholas in Lancaster Church shows how imperfectly Elizabeth's reformation had then been carried out in Lancashire.

87 The details here given are derived from this report. The Gnoarsh charter are given separately.

88 Henry Colborne, a native of the parish and afterwards a scrivener in London, by his will in 1655 left money to purchase lands from which to be applied to schools and to the poor. The share of the poor was soon afterwards fixed at £L 10. 13s. 4d., which was given to the townships in rotation, and used by the overseers in a variety of ways. The rent-charge was extinguished in 1858–9 by a transfer of consols to the official trustee.

Edward Robinson and others, apparently trustees, invested £10 in 1648 in land in Freckleton; 50s. a year of the rent was to be paid to the minister of Lund, and the rest given to the poor of the parish. In 1695 the land was confined to Clifton and four adjoining townships. The present income for the poor is £17 15s. 10d., and there are two charitable almshouses at Clifton, Freckleton, Newton-with-Scales, Clifton-with-Salwick, Treasels, Warton, Worton and Wress Green, and given in money or kind to the poor.

The Bread Charity represents a combination of benefactions, and goes back at least 1670; it seems to have been due to the suggestion of the vicar, Richard Clegg. The present income is £L 5 9s., of which the vicar gives £L 1 5s. 4d. and is spent on a distribution of penny loaves every Sunday after morning service at the parish church, and on various holidays. The number of applicants is very small.

Mary Jones, widow, in 1837 left £100 for an annual Christmas gift to poor children. The income is £L 2 10s. 2d., which is given to cows to widows in the townships of Kirkham and Wesham and in the western ecclesiastical parish. The vicar and churchwardens have charge of the distribution, but no difference is made on account of creed. 99 Richard Brown in 1641 gave a rent-charge of £L 1 on his land and Mrs. Clegg and Mrs. Style (before 1734) gave £L 109
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to £8 0s. 3d. 2 years given in money. 100 Bryningwith-Kellermersh has a special fund of £2 12s. 6d. a year. 101 Fowclint has £2 10s. 102 Ribby-with-Wrea £2 12s. 6d. 103 — all given in money; Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, £13 10s., which may be distributed in several ways 104; Warton, £3 15s. 8d. 105; Westby-with-Plumpton, 107s. 6d. 106 — both distributed in goods; Hambleton, £2 5s.; Greenhalgh-with-Thirleston, £6 6s. 107; and Little Eccleston-with-Larbroke, £1 10s. 108 — all in money doles. Two or three charities have been lost. 109

KIRKHAM

Chicheham, Dom. Bk.; Kirkeihem, 1196; Kirkham, c. 1200; Kirkham, 1260; Kirkham, 1271.

This township, which contains the church, is comparatively central for the main portion of the parish. It has an area of 857 acres, 1 and the population in 1901 numbered 3,693. The surface is generally level; the highest ground is in the central and at the west end of the township. The soil is a boulder clay, and it slopes away to the north and east, forming a slight valley, through which the boundary brook flows.

The principal road is that from Preston westwards; along it the town is built, as it descends from the Mill Hill on the east, rises, falls and rises again to the Willows at the west. A road branches south to Freckleton, from the old market square, and another north to the church. Further north is the railway line, leading to the railway station in Wesham. The market cross was demolished about a hundred years ago. 1

The town had in 1824 manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, and also of fine and coarse linen; and the cotton manufacture had been introduced. 1 This last has continued to expand, and affords employment to the majority of the people. The soil is boulder clay, sand and gravel, overlying red marls.

Elizabeth Brown in 1759 left £40 on trust for poor widows. The interest has been distributed in small money gifts. The capital, now amounting to £48 14s., has been paid over to the official trustee.

William Harrison’s gift of £140 for Bibles and other religious books, for poor people in Kirkham and Little Eccleston-with-Larbroke, is now applied to school prizes, &c.

Mary Bradikirk in 1816 gave £100 for feeding out poor children of Treales as apprentices; £400 for the master of Kirkham School, provided he had been bred at Westminister, Winchester or Eton, or in default for apprenticing, as before; £200 for classics, for Kirkham School; £200 for the paying of teachers in Kirkham Church, or in default for poor housekeepers born in Treales; £200 for books for poor children of this parish belonging to the Church of England. The money was invested in land, and, as there were few applications for apprenticing, a school was founded in Treales. The gift for daily prayers remains as directed; the rest of the income is now devoted to Kirkham Grammar School.

Ellen and John Bolton in 1676–7, James Porter and his brother in 1729 and others gave money for the poor which was invested in a house and land at Crosthwa in Woldplumpton. The rent, now £15, is administered under a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1890. The scheme, however, is generally disregarded, and the net income is divided on St. Thomas’s Day among poor persons belonging to the hamlet of Treales. Old ‘charity money’ of £15, supposed to be the gift of one Bridgett, is now represented by £20 in Kirkham Savings Bank. The income (£10) is given in doles of 1s. or 11s. 6d. to poor people of Wharles.

Mrs. Mary Southworth in 1870 bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the school and scholars of the Established Church of England at Wharton. The income (£10) is spent in small bursaries for those who attend most regularly.

106 Anne Moor of Westby in 1805 left the residue of her estate £40, for the purchase of a horse and the provision of coal, and the poor of Greenhalgh, and her sister of a similar sum; and the proceeds, for the use of the poor, are also distributed in kind, seems for many years to have been allowed to accumulate.

107 This was a rent-charge on Entwistle and other lands made by Sir Nicholas Shurbooke in 1706. The charge was in 1868 placed upon a farm in Hambleton, and since its sale has been paid to the purchasers of the different portions. It is collected by the vicar and churchwardens and distributed at Christmas among about ten poor families.

108 Mary Hancockin, a benefactress of Esprick School, also bequeathed £100 in 1805 for the benefit of the poor of that hamlet. In 1901-2 there were only two or three poor persons in Esprick, and the money was paid to them in monthly instalments.

One Lawrenson, of date unknown, left £50 to the poor of Greenhalgh. This sum was invested in the highways, but only £12 has been repaid; the 6l. 1s. 6d. given in 1876 for the poor of the township, and George Gillow in 1720 added 20l. 3s. 3d. from the same land. The 30s. continues to be paid to the overseers, who distribute it in doles of 4s. to 7l. among poor widows and others.

109 For Kirkham generally and Freckleton there was in 1824 a rent of 6s. due to a gift of Elizabeth Clitherall in 1675, and another rent of 27s. of unknown origin. This was given in money doles. The rent-charges have long ceased to be paid owing to disputes as to liability and to the lands charged.

Mrs. Nightingle (before 1786) gave £10 for the poor of Hambleton. The money was spent on paving a lane. Interest was paid until 1885, when the auditor disallowed it. It appears that the £10 would have been repaid to the vicar and churchwardens as trustees, if these wardens had not opposed it, fearing loss of interest.

1 Including 3 acres of inland water.

2 Baines, Dict. of Lancs. Soc., 266.

3 Fathers of the Faith.
The market has long been obsolete.4 The date of the fairs have been changed from time to time; there are now three cattle fairs—4–5 February, 28–9 April and 18–19 October. The court-house and police station is in Freckleton Street; the workhouse of the Fylde Union (1844) is at the west end of the town.

Kirkham and the district were visited by the plague in 1631.5 Halfpenny tokens were issued in 1670 and 1671 by Kirkham traders.6

In 1754 there was a 'chalybeate water called Humphrey's Spa' to the north of the town.7 The cucking-stool was used at Kirkham.8 A football match used to be played in the streets on Christmas Day in the afternoon.9 The printing press is said to have been in use in the town about 1790.10

The town hall or moot hall was destroyed by fire some eighty years ago [c. 1810]; it formerly stood in the market place. The ground floor was occupied by shop-keepers, and part of the upper story was used as a flax-dressing room, the remaining space being taken up by the large hall from which the town was governed. This room was approached from the outside by a flight of stone steps.11 The urban district council meets in Station Road.

Zachary Langton, third son of Cornelius Langton of Kirkham, born 1658, and educated at the local grammar school and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, acquired some reputation as a divine, publishing an essay Concerning the Rational Human Soul. He died in 1786. Thomas Parkinson, likewise born at Kirkham (1745) and educated there, became Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Leicester. He distinguished himself as a pneumatician, and was elected F.R.S. in 1786. He died in 1830. Philip, son of Humphrey Shuttleworth vicar of Kirkham, was born in the town in 1782. After education at Winchester he went to New College, Oxford, becoming warden in 1822. This dignity he held till he was made Bishop of Chichester in 1840. He wrote against the Tractarians. He died in 1842.12

In 1666 KIRKHAM, like the whole MANOR parish, was part of the gift of Earl Tostig; it was assessed as four plough-lands.13 This probably included Westham and other hamlets, Kirkham proper—then the later township—being no doubt then or soon afterwards a rectory manor, held by the clerks or others responsible for the church,14 and it always descended in the same way as the rectory, the history of which has already been recorded. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, leased the manor to the Cliflons of Lytham,15 but in 1871 the manor and part of the land were sold to Thomas Langton Birley.16 No courts are held.

Since the 1560's Kirkham the Abbot and convent of Vale Royal in 1596 constituted a free borough there. The burgesses were to have a gird, with gaol, pillory and cock-stool and other means of punishing malefactors, the assize of bread and ale, and other liberties of a borough; their bailiffs were to be presented to the abbey. Perquisites of the courts, stallage and other dues were reserved to the abbey.18

18 A bad copy of the original charter is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 209–10. A 17th-century translation is in the possession of W. Fairer. No confirmation by the Crown is known.

In 1530 the community of Kirkham rendered an ox to the abbey; Ormerod, Chas. (ed. Helby), ii, 167.

The burgages are constantly mentioned. In 1575 a burgage in Preston was exchanged for a burgage in Kirkham. MSS. iv, P.118. John de Slaidburn and Alice his wife had a burgage settled upon them in 1497 (ibid. K.17). In the same year John de Brakewicz granted a parcel of his burgage to Robert son of John the Smith, whose burgage he had bad from Adam de Newton. The parcel was a corner at the south end adjoining a burgage called the Killyard. The deed was attested by the bailiffs Robert de Myer- scough and John the Smith; Earwaker MS. Christopher Singleton in 1560 claimed a burgage and land called an 'ozone' (oxenag) against Lawrence Singleton and others; Ducatus Lanc. ii, 193, 213-216. See also ibid. 262, 277.

Several extracts from the bailiffs' records, 1680–1743, are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 20–5. Various payments are recorded for 'his freedom within the borough of Kirkham.' At the court leet of Oct. 1681 Thomas Birley, the burgess, and there were fifteen jurors; two bailiffs were appointed, a serjeant, constable, gallagers, six messengers, privy clerks, scriveners, and fish and fowl viewers. 'The seal of the borough is a dove with an olive branch in its mouth. The original seal is still in the Kirkham library, but is not in a perfect state of preservation'; ibid. 25.

Borough of Kirkham

The Abbot and prior of KIRKHAM, an advowson, and the dean and chapter of Christ Church, of the manor of Kirkham. The manor of Kirkham, with the town, the manor of Wesham and the town of Kirkham, was granted to the abbey by William the Conqueror in 1066. The town was a Wapentake of the county, and the Wapentake of the county was to consist of the town and the manor. The town was a Wapentake of the county, and the Wapentake of the county was to consist of the town and the manor. The town was a Wapentake of the county, and the Wapentake of the county was to consist of the town and the manor. The town was a Wapentake of the county, and the Wapentake of the county was to consist of the town and the manor.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

for a weekly market and a fair at Midsummers had been granted to the town by Edward I in 1287.10

In 1599 the mayor and burgesses of Preston, in virtue of their charters, which granted all the toll and stallage of the wapentake of Amounderness, complained that they had been defrauded of their dues by the bailiffs of Kirkham. The bailiffs in reply quoted their charters, and stated that the Abbot of Vale Royal had, in addition to the Midsummer fair, another fair at St. Luke's Feast (viz. 17–21 October), by prescription.30

Formerly the see-farmer convened annually a jury of thirteen inhabitants who constituted a court leet and met in June, when they nominated two bailiffs for the borough, a constable for the borough, town, and township, with tax-layers, viewers of fish, flesh and other provisions; scavengers, by-law men, alfeers, swine-ringers, pinders or pounders, squires of bread and beer, and leather searchers. The lord himself appointed a collector of tolls. The bailiffs and twelve or more burgesses constituted a corporation.31 A court of requests was granted in 1770, and was used to meet monthly for the recovery of small debts.32

The market day was Thursday and the fair was for five days at Midsummers, 23–27 June. The charter is known from the abbot's reply in 1292 to the writ 'de quo warranto,' and from the copy in an inscription of 1401; Plan. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 381; Cat. Pat., 1359–1401, p. 508. This inscription is printed in Fishwick, op. cit. In 1292 the abbot claimed various privileges for 'his men' at Kirkham on the ground of a charter given to Vale Royal in 1269–70. In 1498 the abbot proved his right to the market and fair; Pat. of Lanc. Pleas R. 86, m. 6.

The charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1560.33


Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), ii, 484.

Act of Geo. III. 10 Geo. III., cxxxviii, 1782.

A public lamp lighted with oil at the town's charge was ordered to be erected 'in the middle of the borough of Kirkham in the place where the market place' in 1623; Baines, op. cit. 487.

See a preceding note. In 1529–60 Richard Slade, keeper, claimed the custody of the son and heir of Ralph de Kirkham against Roger de Hettion; Curia Regis R. 166, m. 76.

The list of those who contributed to the subsidy in 1321 is printed in Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 71. No feeholders are mentioned as 'of Kirkham' in 1600.37

The mill seems to have been held in shares. In 1345 Adam son of Richard the Harper and Maud his wife claimed a fourth part of the mill of Kirkham against the Abbot of Vale Royal; De Banco R. 260, m. 218.

William Cottam (or Cotom) in 1442 claimed the third part of the mill against Robert son of William Cottam; Pat. of Lanc. Pleas R. 125, m. 11.

John de Cottam in 1393 acquired a lease from Thomas Southwood and Cecily his wife; Final Cottam, p. 38. Again, in 1417, John de Cottam, the son of Michael de Staining and Christiana his wife in 1356 granted a lease in Kirkham to Adam Skillincorne, and Edward Skillincorne in 1489–90 gave it to William Cottam; Kuerden, loc. cit. William's lands were in 1427–8 held by his children Robert, James, Joan, Amice and Margaret, while two years later John Cottam, vicar of Kirkham gave a half-lease to his father William with rotenors to Robert, James and William son of William, to Peter son of John Cottam, to Amice, Joan and Margaret, daughters of William. From another deed it appears that the vicar was a grandson of John Cottam, who was no doubt the John mentioned in 1372.

Alice widow of William Cottam in 1455–6 released her dower in Kirkham, Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 29; 1467, no. 42, to his children Robert, James, Joan, Amice and Margaret, daughters of William. From another deed it appears that the vicar was a grandson of John Cottam, who was no doubt the John mentioned in 1372.

12

The following appear in the inquisitions:

James Anderson of Exton in 1552 held his lands in Kirkham of 'New College' (Christ Church, Oxford), in socage by a rent of 15s. 2d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 14; xi, no. 11. He had purchased them in 1534 from Rainbrown Robinson and Elizabeth his wife; Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. P. bd. 11, m. 24

Evans Brown's burgages, &c., were in 1545 said to be held of the king, but if Brown's, in 1560, were held of the Dean and canons of Christ's College, Oxon, in socage, by a rent of 14s. 1d. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24; m. 11, no. 4.; Exch. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 30.

The Kirkhams lands of John Boteler of Warrcliffe were in 1502 stated to have been held (like Warrcliffe itself) of the Earl of Derby; ibid. iii, no. 45. The township was described in later inquisitions.

The Clifton estate in Kirkham was in 1532 held of the abbey of York Royal, in 1551 and later of the king as of the dissolved abbey, and in 1585 of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; ibid. iv, no. 12; i, no. 18 i siv, no. 21.

The town 'is not named in any of the inquisitions. William Clifton of Kisnappe also held of the abbey; ibid. n. 21.

George Hesketh of Poulton died in 1571 holding burgages, &c., of the lord of Kirkham by the rent of 2s. 6d.; ibid. xiii, no. 15. In 1623 the same were found to be held of Cuthbert Clifton; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 364.

The tenure of William Skillincorne's messuages, windmill and lands (1600) is not stated.

John Westby of Mowbray in 1581 held two messuages, &c., of the dean and chapter; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 6; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 257, 284, 34. James Bradley of Braeley held a burgage and windmill similarly in 1617; ibid. ii, 79.

In addition Sir Robert de Pleasington held land in 1587 and William Ambrose in 1621; Final Conc. iii, 29, 79; Kuerden fol. Mus. fol. 37.

Col. Com. for Comp., ii, 1598. He had left his house at the beginning of the wars for Banger in North Wales and had contributed voluntarily to the maintenance of the king's forces. He com-

pounded in 1646, but the fine was raised to £200 on information that he had joined Prince Rupert in Lancashire, after professing penitence and being made an officer of Parliament.

George Crooke's leasehold estate was squatted for his recusancy; ibid. i, 731.


Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 327; the first attempt to establish Methodism was a failure; the second, in 1841, resulted in the present chapel.

Preaching commenced in 1805 in a small room. There is a memorial to the
The Roman Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, at the Willow, represents the old mission at Mowbreck. This was transferred to Kirkham in 1809, when the chapel of Holy Cross, taken down in 1881, was opened. The present church, designed by Pugin, was consecrated in 1845. There are registers from 1775.

MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM
Middelarge, Middlelere, 1226; Middligharg, 1234; Westhusum, 1203; Westesham, 1262; Westosom, 1292; Wesum, 1324; Bredekirk, 1449; Molebreck, 1276.

Wesham, with Mowbreck on the east, occupies the southern part of the township, having Medlar as a long prolongation northwards, and Bradirk, which (though quite detached) is reckoned with Medlar, as a prolongation westward. The total area is 1,965 acres, of which the two portions of Medlar furnish 1,079 and Wesham 886. In 1901 there was a population of 1,846. The surface generally varies from 25 to 60 ft. above the ordnance datum, but there is some higher land on the west of Bradirk, 125 ft. being there attained.

The principal village is modern, clustering round the railway station on the border of Kirkham. Through it go roads northward to Greenhalgh and north-west through Bradirk to Westton and Blackpool. The railway from Preston to Blackpool and Fleetwood crosses the township close to the southern border, having the station already named, which is called Kirkham and Wesham. From it the Lytham line branches off.

There are two cotton factories. The soil is clayey; wheat, oats and potatoes are grown, but most of the land is used for pasture.

Rev. R. M. Griffiths, the minister from 1816 to 1831. A full account is given in Nightingale's Lancs. Nonagon, i. 92-101.

17 L. &c. 1851, p. 7 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.
18 Wesham was later reputed to contain two (or three) plough-lands and Medlar one (or half). The former was probably taken from Kirkham and the latter from Greenhalgh.
19 Lanc. Inq. and Exon. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47; it was held by Ellis de Hutton son of Roger in 1222.
20 Ibid. She was living and in possession in 1212.
21 Robert the Treasurer, Prior of the Hospitalers in England, confirmed to Gilbert (son of Roger) son of Reinfred "the whole vill of Medlar, i.e. one plough-land with all its appurtenances, &c., which we had by the gift of Cecily daughter of Roger, formerly wife of Benedict Gernet," Gilbert and his heirs were to pay 2d. a year to the knights on St. Oswald's Day, half a mark as obit, and the 8s. a year due to the king. Cockersand Churhl. (Chet. Soc.), i, 170.
22 Ellis de Hutton confirmed his sister's grant to the Hospitalers; ibid. 171.
23 Ibid.; the whole of the land in Medlar, the mill of Greenhalgh and the service of Adam de Corny and his heirs. The

The townships are governed by a parish council. There are a lecture hall and concert room.

None of the component parts of the manors—Medlar, Wesham, Mowbreck and Bradirk—is named in Domeday Book; in 1066 they were probably included in Kirkham and Greenhalgh. In Wesham they were in the hands of different lords.

Medlar was about 1180 held in the Viscounty of Roger de Hutton of Penwortham by a rent of 8s.; it was assessed as one plough-land.2 It gave it to his daughter, as an assurance of free marriage with Benedict Gernet;2 the afterwards, as it seems, married Ellis de Stivetom or Steeton. She gave Medlar to the Knights of St. John about 1207, and they granted to Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfrid,2 he in turn transferring it to the canons of Cockersand. In 1299 the Hospitalers confirmed the Cockersand right; a rent of 21s., instead of 11 d., was to be paid to them, and 21s. also on the death or removal of an abbot.2 The canons retained possession till the Suppression,2 and in 1545 Medlar was granted by the Crown to William Eccleston of Great Eccleston. In 1557 Thomas Eccleston sold it to Sir William Lowther, of 20s. from lands there,10 the greater part having apparently been acquired by the Westbys of Mowbreck,11 for in 1557 William Westby held messuages in Medlar and a close called the Cornfield of the king and queen in chief by the fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 8s.,12 i.e. the old thogmy rent. Land or rent in Medlar was re-granted to the Hospitalers by Queen Mary, as part of the Stidd estate,12 and seems afterwards to have been acquired by the Shireburns.13 Wesham was in 1189 confirmed to Roger son of Augustin de Hutton by John Count of Mortain; one part, assessed as 5 oxgangs of land, was held by a rent of 21s. yearly, due to the chief lord, Count John; the other part, also assessed as 4 oxganges, had been granted to Roger by Adam son of Adam Artwain,15

The king's tenant was John de Blundell, who had been in 1425 a witness for a lease of the manor from the 21s. rent.

The township is governed by a parish council. There are a lecture hall and concert room.

None of the component parts of the manors—Medlar, Wesham, Mowbreck and Bradirk—is named in Domeday Book; in 1066 they were probably included in Kirkham and Greenhalgh. In Wesham they were in the hands of different lords.

Medlar was about 1180 held in the Viscounty of Roger de Hutton of Penwortham by a rent of 8s.; it was assessed as one plough-land.2 It gave it to his daughter, as an assurance of free marriage with Benedict Gernet;2 the afterwards, as it seems, married Ellis de Stivetom or Steeton. She gave Medlar to the Knights of St. John about 1207, and they granted to Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfrid, he in turn transferring it to the canons of Cockersand. In 1299 the Hospitalers confirmed the Cockersand right; a rent of 21s., instead of 11 d., was to be paid to them, and 21s. also on the death or removal of an abbot.2 The canons retained possession till the Suppression,2 and in 1545 Medlar was granted by the Crown to William Eccleston of Great Eccleston. In 1557 William Westby held messuages in Medlar and a close called the Cornfield of the king and queen in chief by the fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 8s., i.e. the old thogmy rent. Land or rent in Medlar was re-granted to the Hospitalers by Queen Mary, as part of the Stidd estate, and seems afterwards to have been acquired by the Shireburns. Wesham was in 1189 confirmed to Roger son of Augustin de Hutton by John Count of Mortain; one part, assessed as 5 oxgangs of land, was held by a rent of 21s. yearly, due to the chief lord, Count John; the other part, also assessed as 4 oxganges, had been granted to Roger by Adam son of Adam Artwain.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Five years later the whole plough-land was confirmed to Roger de Heaton by Theobald Walter, the rent of 4.6 being apparently unaltered. 16 It was held by Roger's heir in 1212, 17 and in 1262 a later Roger de Heaton found to have held in chief of the king 8 oxgangs of land in Wesham, 2 in demesne and 6 in service, rendering 4.6 yearly. 18 The estate passed to the lord of Mowbreck, who in 1557 was holding lands, windmill, &c., in Wesham of the king, and queen by the rent of 4.6; 19 but the moe service, like that of Mowbreck itself, was vested in the Botelers of Ireland, 20 perhaps in virtue of the grant of Amounderness, and as an appurtenance of their lordship of Weeton was acquired by the 'Stanleys.' 21

The Earl of Derby remains the chief landowner to the present time. For a long time part of Wesham was held by the Greenhalgh family, 22 but was sold to the Masons in the time of Elizabeth. 23 One or two others of minor occurrence occur.

MOWBRECK was from an early time in the possession of the Botelers of Ireland. 24 Of them it was held, like Wesham, by the Heaton family, the immediate tenant in 1286 being Adam de Bradkirk, who rendered 4.6 yearly, 25 which continued to be the service due from the manor. The manor was settled on William de Heaton and Anilia his wife in 1328-30, the free tenants being Nicholas del Marsh, John de Bradkirk, Thomas de Greenhalgh and John son of Roger de Wesham. 26 About 150 years later the manor was held by one William Westby, 27 perhaps by descent from Nicholas del Marsh, and in 1479 he settled it upon his son John and Mabel daughter of Richard Boteler. They had issue two daughters, Alice, who married Lawrence Preston, and Alice—but John by a second marriage had

16 Farrer, op. cit. 459. The homage and service of Alexander de Weeton was included in the
17 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 48. Sibina widow of Roger de Heaton had dower from Weeton in 1203-4; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 181.
18 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 231. The value was 16d. a year.
19 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17.
20 In 1286 William de Horton (Heaton) was mesne tenant between Theobald le Botele and Adam de Bradirk: Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 265.
21 Two plough-lands in Wesham and Mowbreck were included in the Earl of Ormond's estate in 1346: Survey (Chet. Soc.), 54. 4. The two plough-lands may have been composed thus: Wesham, one; Mowbreck, two, Weeton, half.
22 Sir John Stanley held the Boteler estate in 1431: Find. Aids, iii, 96.
23 The Derby rental (at Lathom) for 1522 shows that 4.6 was paid to the king as the free rent of the vill of Wesham. The tenants at will paid 44s. 2d. a year and eight brews (each worth 12d.). The 4.6 paid to the Crown in 1557 by William Westby was no doubt the same rent, being immediately immediate.
24 In 1302 Thomas son of William de Greenhalgh claimed the third part of certain moor and turbarie in Wesham against John de Sotechill and Denise, his wife, William le Boteler of Warrington and others. Denise replied that she was held in dower of the inheritance of Christians, daughter of Roger de Heaton, and that plaintiff had common of pasture and turbarie. The father of the plaintiff married Alice daughter of Roger de Heaton (called Hophton) and Roger gave her in marriage 3 oxgangs of land out of the 8 he held in the vill; Assize R. 408, m. 45. From another pleading it appears that plaintiff was Roger de Bradkirk.
25 Thomas de Greenhalgh, John de Marays and John son of Roger de Bradkirk brought a claim against William de Heaton and others in 1334, but did not prosecute it; Coram Reg. R. 297, m. 122. James Greenhalgh died in 1546 holding messuages, &c., in Wesham of John Westby in socage, by a rent of 1sb. yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 23. The rent was the proportion of the 4.6 due for 3 oxgangs. George Greenhalgh grandson of James succeeded.
26 William Westby in 1547 complained that James Greenhalgh and others had made encroachments on the waste of Wesham lordship; Deane Lanc. i, 231.
27 Richard Mason in 1564 purchased a messuage, &c., in Wesham from George Greenhalgh and Agnes his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bille. 28, m. 266. Gregory Mason purchased a messuage—perhaps the same—from Hugh Mason, widow and Margaret his wife, at Wesham in 1571; ibid. B. 31, m. 25. Gregory died in 1581 holding his land, &c., of John Westby by the rent of 1sb. Cuthbert his son and heir was thirteen years old; his widow was Eliza Pleasington; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 52. Cuthbert secured his inheritance, or made a further purchase, by agreement with James Greenhalgh in 1584; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bille. 47, m. 104.
28 Peter Mason 'of Wesham' was a recusant in 1607; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1603-10, p. 283. Ralph son of Peter Mason 'of Lathom' in 1612 held in, in addition to his father's lands, a messuage and 40 acres of land, &c., in Wesham of Thomas Westby in socage by 1sb. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 237. His heirs were two daughters. The estate may have passed to the Fleetwood family.
29 The local surname was used. John son of Roger de Wesham was a free tenant in 1330; Final Conc. ii, 78. In 1350 Roger son of John de Wesham granted to Cicely daughter of Richard de Sotherton of Newton, whom he married, an oxgang of land in the place for life; Towneyl MSS. C. 65 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. III, no. 12.
30 William Aspinwall purchased a messuage, &c., in Wesham from the Earl of Derby and Lord Strange in 1591; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bille. 53, m. 209. Edward Aspinwall died at Tosteth Park in 1627 holding an estate in Rosebery and Wesham of the king as his duchy, by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xivii, no. 1. It seems to have descended to Edward Aspinwall of Hale in 1689; Pal. of Lanc. Feet F. bille. 240, m. 116.
31 Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in 1512, held land in Wesham, but the tenure was not known; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 16.
32 'The Robert Fleetwood of Wessum' was buried at Kirkham 19 March 1641-2; Reg. A 'Mr. Fleetwood' was buried 16 April 1655; m. 31. Mrs. Mary Fleetwood 22 Aug. 1667; ibid.
33 Richard Fleetwood of Rowall held Wesham Hall and the demesne lands in 1606: Pecque MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 275, quoting R. 5 of Geo. II at Preston.
34 In 1649 the land of the Boteler le Boteler in Mowbreck and Bradkirk rendered 4.6 yearly; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 176, 265.
35 Ibid. 265. In 1576 Denise widow of Roger de Heaton complained that William de Heaton, Adam de Bradkirk and John de Geonagh had broken her grange at Mowbreck; De Banco R. 15, m. 18.
36 A year later William de Heaton complained of waste by Denise in Wesham and Mowbreck; ibid. 31, m. 74.
37 Final Conc. ii, 78. This fine confirmed a charter dated at Mowbreck in 1326: Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 128, m. 25. In 1334 Thomas de Greenhalgh, John del Marsh and John son of Roger de Bradkirk were tenants; Coram Reg. R. 22, p. 232.
38 One William Westby and Ellen his wife had lands in Lancaster and Urswick in 1431: Final Conc. iii, 71. Ellen Westby, probably a widow, held Barn in

Boteler. Or a chief indentured aware.

Stanley. Argent on a bend aware three stage heads caboshed or.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

son William, who after various disputes obtained the manor from the Prestons. He died in May 1557 holding the manor of Mowbrack of the king and queen as of their duchy of Lancaster in socage by 41. rent, and leaving a son and heir John, twenty-seven years old. This son proved one of the most uncompromising adherents of the old religion in the county. At the beginning of the persecution in 1563 he was summoned before the queen's commissioners, and replied that he had "not resorted to the church Sundays and holydays," as the laws of the realm required, nor "received the communion in such sort as by the laws he (was) likewise appointed"; he had entertained William Allen (afterwards Cardinal), not as a disloyal subject but regarding him only as a relative. He remained constant, and is found on the recusant lists as having lived. In 1585 he sent a petition to the queen asking for some consideration; he was sixty years of age, he had lately paid £25 for the furnishing of a light horseman, and his goods had been seized for a fine of £80, though his "ancient rents" amounted to no more than £4z. a year. He therefore desired the queen to accept £10 or 20 marks as a composition.

He died in 1591 in possession of the family estates; the heir was his son John, eleven years old.

The younger John Westby died in 1605, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, then nineteen years of age. Thomas Westby, who recorded a pedigree in 1613 and paid £13 6s. 8d. in 1631 on declining knighthood, died at Burn in Thornton in September 1598, leaving his son John heir to a somewhat diminished estate. On the outbreak of the Civil War Westby and his brothers espoused the king's side, and his estates were sequestered and finally sold for his recusancy and delinquency by the Parliamentary authorities. The estate of his brother and successor Francis suffered a like fate, as did that of his half-brother George.

Francis Westby succeeded in 1661, and recorded a pedigree in 1664, being then forty-four years of age. Mowbrack descended to his son Thomas and grandson John, who in 1717 as a Papist registered his estates at Burn in Thornton, Mowbrack, Westby, &c.; the Lancashire portion being valued at £50 6s. 11d. per annum. He left four daughters as co-heirs, and they or their representatives, after the death of his brother Robert in 1762, obtained the Mowbrack estates.

Division and sales followed.

Thorton in 1445-6; Duchy of Lancaster. Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20. The William named in the text was probably a later member of the family; for him see the pleading of 1557-8 printed in Fishwick's Kirkeham (Chet. Soc.), 172-4. It appears that John Westby died about 1591, and that his son William was then under age.

Writs of diem cl. cert. after the death of William Westby, probably the grand- father, were issued on 11 Mar. 1545-6 and 1 Apr. 1571 Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), n. 754, 787.

The surname Westby is derived from a place of that name in Giburn, held of the Percy; Adam de Westby occurs in 1528; Yorks. Ing. (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), l. 74.

The agreement was made in 1531; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. i. 102. William Westby was plaintiff, and Lawrence Preston and Beattice his wife were deforciants.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.s. x, no. 17. In addition to lands in Lancashire he held lands in Medlar, Wesham, Kirkham, Newton-with-Scales, Burn in Thornton, Heston and Urswick. Elizabeth his wife survived him.

William Westby's will is printed in Richmond Willis [Surtees Soc.], 90. He desired to be buried in his own and under his form in Kirkham Church. He left the manor of Mowbrack to his son John, his wife having been provided for by the assessment of Burn Hall tenant.

Gibson, Lydehill Hall, 207, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. 23, vii, 2. A pedigree was recorded in 1567; Vis. Chet. Soc.

In 1596 he was liable to the fine of £360 a year; Gibson, op. cit. 255. In 1597 his name was among the resorls of one of the missionary priests, a nephew of his, ibid. 222, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. civ, 76. It is related that Thomas was so pleased to stand for a whole winter's day almost in a pit of water up to the ears, and often forced to duck under the water lest he should be copied of the persecutors; 3

Allen, True, Sincere and Mosted Defence of Eng. Caths. 173-4 (quoted in Month, cit. 516). 4

This was a special tax on recusants. 5

Gibson, op. cit. 235, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxvii, 51. The petitioner had a wife and four children, of whom the eldest was under six years. He had elder daughters by a former marriage.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. x, no. 5. In addition to lands in Lancashire he also had the manors of Holmes, Difffield and Westby in Yorkshire, with lands there in Gargrave, Thorpe, Settle, Giburn and York. The tenures of Mowbrack, &c., were recorded as before. His will (recited in the inquisition) names his younger son William, daughter Ellen and Mary and cousin William Haydock of Cottom.

To his widow was a residuary in 1593 Gibson, op. cit. 261.

Lanc. Ing. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 33-6. The tenures of the manors of Mowbrack, &c., are recorded as before.

Hib. (Chet. Soc.), 90. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, were safely taken to Donay in 1613, but the attendant was captured at Dover on his return; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1639-40, p. 5.

Min. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. xvili, no. 42. The tenures of Mowbrack and Wesham were recorded as before. John Westby was aged twenty-nine.

It is said that six of the brothers fought for the king; Min. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), l. 228. In the 1664 pedigree it is recorded that one brother, Thomas, was killed at Preston on that side. This was a "puishful deed," Dr. Westby, 1 killed in 1664, 257, 64; Way Treas (Chet. Soc.), 75.

Cal. Com. for Comp. Iv., 1645; Index of Com. for Comp. iv. (Engl. Hist. Recs.), 64. Many other brothers and other persons were purchased by Thomas Wharton and James Lowd. Though most or all was recovered, the family were impoverished.

4 Cal. Com. for Comp. Iv., 1714.

5 Ibid. iv. 415. George Westby of Rawcliffe was ancestor of the later Westcotes of Mowbrack, and White Hall in Rawcliffe became the principal seat of the family.

6 Dudals, Hib. (Chet. Soc.), 311. Many of the Westby family in the text and following notes are from the pedigree in Foster's Lanc. Pedig.

7 He was one of those charged in the 'Lancashire Plot' of 1644; Jacobitc Trials (Chet. Soc.), 16, 30, 43. He died in 1699. Three of his sisters in 1681 sent 40£ to the receiver of recusants' estates, 'which is' (they state) 'according to what we always paid since this charge was laid upon us'; Hib. MSS. Com. Rep. iv. App. iv.

In 1688 John Westby and his son and heir-apparent of Thomas Westby of Mowbrack was convicted of recusancy by a special commission of Christopher Parker of Bradfield; Pecope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 201, quoting 2nd-3rd Roll of Geo. I at Preston.


John Westby was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died in 1772, and was followed by Robert. In 1781 a Private Act was obtained (4 Geo. II, cap. 25) by which the manor of Burn and lands in Thornton and Carleton were to be sold for the discharge of debts, &c. Several family deeds are received in it.

9 Foster, ut sup. The co-heiresses were Catherine wife of Alexander Oxbaldston (of Sunderland), Mary wife of Rev. Thomas Alkerston, Anne wife of Rev. John Benison and Bridget wife of William Shuttleworth, whose only child and heir (Margaret) married Thomas Westby of Rawcliffe in 1744.

In 1774 Robert Westby, having no male issue, settled his estates with remainders to the right heirs of Thomas Westby of Mowbrack. In 1779, on the death of Rev. William of Preston, Robert's eldest son, a special Act of 8 Geo. III, cap. 11, was passed, allowing the marriage of the son of John, Robert, with a daughter of another branch of the Oxbaldston family, and with that title and the vendor's consent, to the manor and lands of Westby.

10 A deed of 1756 states that Catherine mother of Alexander Oxbaldston was a daughter and co-heiress of John Westby; Robert, the
but part returned by marriage to 'Thomas Westby of Rawcliffe, a distant cousin. 48 His estate descended to two of his sons, 49 and then by will to the son of a nephew, 50 George Westby, who was in 1842 followed by his son Joselyn Tate Fazakerley Westby. 51 It was in 1893 purchased from the mortgagees by the Earl of Derby, the present owner. 52

BRADKIRK, 53 though recently accounted as part of Medlar, seems always to have belonged to the lords of Wesham. 54 It gave a surname to a family of long connexion in the district. Adam de Bradkirk died in September 1349 holding in conjunction with Ismania the wife of the manor of Bradkirk of Edmund de Heaton by sealy and the service of 41. yearly. John his son and heir was only two years of age. 55

Later the estate was held on lease of the Earl of Derby 56 by the Parkers, 57 and in 1653 was purchased by Christopher Parker. 58 It did not continue much longer in his family, being sold in 1723. After passing through several changes it was again sold in 1797 to Joseph Hornby of Ribby, 60 and has since descended with his estates.

James Hornby of Medlar, as a recessant, had part of his estate sequestered under the Commonwealth, 61 and John Swarbrick of Wesham, as a 'Papist,' registered his estate in 1716. 62

Christ Church, Wesham, was built in 1894 as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Kirkham. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

During the times of persecution mass was said at

brother, is named; ibid. 370, from Roll 32 of Geo. II. An indenture of 1769 respecting lands, etc., in Wesham and Medlar was enrolled in the Common Pleas Hl. to Geo. III. (R. 15;) see also ibid. Mich. 15 Geo. III., m. 3 for the marriage of Geo. Westby.

48 The descent is thus given: John Westby (d. 1638) — Geo. (Rawcliffe) — Geo. Westby, 1725 — Joselyn Tate (his brother George, as below.

49 John, who died in 1815, and Thomas, who died in 1829, both unmarried.

50 George Westby, son of Geo. above-named.

51 The pedigree in Barke's Commonwealth, i, p. 500, after stating that George Westby had held office in Honduras, recorded that the family "is one of those ancient Catholic houses still numerous in Lancashire which through good and bad have preserved their faith."

The tradition seems to have been ended by George Westby's act, for 'his widow, a recent convert, went to reside with her young family in London. Here she resided, and the children were not educated in the faith of their forefathers;' Gibson, op. cit. 205.

52 Mr. Westby married in 1865 Matilda Harrett, daughter and co-heir of H. Harrett, of Ham Court, near Flitwick, a young widow of H. Harrett, near Chorley, and then assumed the name of Fazakerley in addition to his own.

53 The pageant was probably that of Fazakerley E. Hals, who adds that a century ago the Mow- break estate was held by four lords, all Westby descendants. On a division authorized by a Private Act in 1857 the hall and 331 acres became the property of J. T. Westby. The former estates of the family are now held chiefly by Lord Derby and the representatives of the late John L. Birley of Kirkham.

54 The name was commonly spelt Bradirk.

55 The land of Bradkirk had before 1289 been granted by Hervey Walter and Thobold his son to Roger son of Augus- tine de Heaton; Farrer, op. cit. 423. In 1249 the land of Bradkirk and Mowbreak had paid 4d. yearly to Thobold le Boteler; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 172, 265. This rent was in later times paid by Mowbreak alone.

56 Adam de Bradkirk about 1230 gave lands in Rawcliffe in marriage with his daughter Amsblie (Whalley Couther (Chet. Soc.), ii, 459. He in 1235 purchased an estate in Sandiwell, Lancs., in the widow of Richard de Rimington for which he was to render 6d. a year; Final Conc. i, 73. He (or his son Adam) had also land in the parish of St. Helens, and Extents, i, 152. Adam de Bradkirk was living in 1262, Roger in 1286 and another Adam in 1303; ibid. 231, 264, 277. Adam de Bradkirk and Adam his son attested a charter c. 1260-70 (Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 85, no. 24. Adam son of Adam de Bradkirk about 1250 confirmed land near to the mounse to Roger his tenant in law; Whalley Couther, ii, 464. John son of Adam de Bradkirk made a grant in 1285 (Poulton, MSS. iii, fol. 86, no. 9). Another John was a free tenant of Wesham in 1328-30; Final Conc. ii, 76.

57 John Bradkirk and Alice his wife had a separate from Lytham Priory. They had the son John, who was succeeded before 1344 by his brother Edmund and he by another brother Adam; see the account of Lytham.

A little light is thrown on the descent by a bequest of 1344, in which Adam (son of John de Bradkirk) was described as granting his land, made by Roger son of Augustine de Heaton, to the clerk of Richard. This last-named Adam was great-grandfather (fancastor) of the then the heir had a dispute with his superior lord as to the tenure, he alleging that he held his service of 41. only, while Edmund son of William de Heaton alleged that he held the fourth part of a knight's fee; De Banco R. 345, m. 209, p. 565, m. 209. Adam de Bradkirk (with Olive his wife) occurs in 1390 and 1398; Final Conc. iii, 35; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 790.

58 In 1401 John de Bradkirk granted to Robert son of John the Smith of Kirk- ham part of his bargate in that town; Pigage MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiii, 317. There are other Bradkirk deeds in the same volume. John de Bradkirk was living in 1420; Final Conc. iii, 86.

William Bradkirk was described as of Greenhalgh in 1477 P. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 17 Edw. IV. In 1492-1 Philip son of William Bradkirk was ordered to hold with Sir Thomas Wolton a convention as the manor of Bradkirk with his seignories and land from there, etc. ibid. Ric. III. and Hen. VII. In 1504 it was leased a writ of d cum c. extr. after the death of Roger Bradkirk; Add. MS. 7238, fol. 147.

59 It does not appear when the estate was acquired by the Earl of Derby. It is not named in the rental of 1523, but was owned by Edward, the third earl, in 1570; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 415.

60 John Parker of Bradkirk held by lease of the Earl of Derby in 1625. He was a recessant, and his estate was sequestered by the Parliament and put in the act of sale, 1652, but as he was dead his inheritance was surrendered to his son (son of William) petitioned for discharge in 1652; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 2445; Index of Royalties (Index Soc.), 43. It was probably sold to Nathaniel Radlomand Laund in Yorkshire whose estate was sequestered for delinquency and received the proceeds.

61 His son was christened in 1650 described as "of Bradcirk'; Cal. Com. for Comp. Soc. cit. He was son of John by a wife named Susan, daughter of Anthony Parker, and had come in age of 1469, and, his father being dead, claimed relief.

62 A pedigree was recorded by Christopher Parker of Bradkirk in 1664. It shows: William Parker, d.c. 1613 — John, d. 1649 — (by second wife) Christopher — Anthony, aged seven; Dugdale, Visits (Chet. Soc.), 427.

63 This, like Myraph, Swarbrick and other names, appears to be a form of the ancient name Blaith-marck. The former part of the forfeited estates of the seventh cart sold by the Parliament; Cal. Com. for Comp. Soc. 1664, was agreed to with Charles Earl of Derby to receive from him an absolute conveyance on paying three years' value to him; Piccope MSS. iii, 126. From other deeds in the same volume (114-3) it appears that Christopher Parker made his will in 1663, and that the estate descended by 1730 to a son of the same name, who made a settlement of Bradkirk in that year. His sister and heir Catherine wife of Thomas Stanley of Cross Hall, in Lathom in or about 1732 sold to Townley Rigby of Middleton in Gooanerg, and his, though a Quaker, claimed a seat in Kirkham Church in 1768 in right of Brad- kirk.

64 The details are recorded in Fishwick, Kirkham (Chet. Soc.), 178-80. It appears that the real purchaser in 1723 was John Richardson of Preston, and Bradkirk descended to 1767 to Edward Howes, whose issue died out. John Parker, d. 1764, appears on the buildings. He left it to his sister Margaret and her husband James Kearsey, the vendor in 1790.

KIRKHAM

RIBBY-WITH-WREA

Rigbi, Dom. Bk.; Riggebi, 1226; Rygeby, 1246; Ruggeby, 1249.
Wrra, 1226; Wrra, 1329.

This township has an area of 1,387 acres.1 Wrea or Wrea Green is situated near the centre of the northern border, with Ribby to the east of it. The surface is higher and more undulating than in most of the neighbouring townships, rising to over 100 ft. above the ordnance datum in the centre and again in the north-east. There is most land at the west end.

The population numbered 475 in 1901.

The chief road is that going west from Kirkham to Lytham; it passes through both hamlets. From Wray Green cross roads go south to Warton and north to Westby and Blackpool.

The soil is clayey, and wheat, beans and oats are grown, but three-fourths of the land is pasture.

One of the Ribble guides used to be stationed at Wrea.

62 As in other cases practically nothing is known of the 17th-century history. The existence of the mission in 1669 is proved by the visit of the Bishop of Chester already given in the account of Kirkham Church. For convicted recusants c. 1670 see Min. (Cath. Rec. Soc., Lancashire, 1893); H. A. M. (1896), 68, 123.

Robert Westby (d. 1762) is described in an anniversary book now at Kirkham as the founder of the church at Wmowbreck, and a priest is known to have resided there in 1727. In 1774 there was also a private school. Ten years later Bishop Gibson confirmed fifty-five persons at Mowbreck, and the number of communicants was said to be about 180. See Liverpool Catech. Annual (Willows); Gillow, Hist. of N. England, 1854, 330, 335.

In 1769 was printed at Manchester 'The Recantation of William Grant, late a clergyman of the Church of Rome and for three years past an infidel priest at Mowbreck near Kirkham; with some of the causes which brought on his conversion to the Church of England.' The recantation itself was read in Kirkham parish church before the vicar, &c.; Preston Guard. L. of N. Lancs., no. 320.

Liverpool Catech. Annual, 1790, 320, including 7 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

5 P.C.L. Lanes, 1, 884. From the later records it would appear that there were three plough-lands in Ribby, one in Wrea, two in B.ForeignKey and one in Kella-mørgh, or seven in all.

In the 12th century the Ws. of St. John's Priory in R. 290. This will account for the 261. 8d. paid to the Prior of Lancaster, as recorded in the account of Kirkham Church.

1 Ibid. 12. It contributed in conjunction with Preston, &c.

2 The king's demesne of Ribby (three plough-lands) was in 1235 granted to Master John le Blued, king's clerk, for life (Cal. Par. 1232-47, p. 93). In 1236 Ribby paid half a mark tallage and 9d. to the king in the following: Lanc. Tax, Inq. Reg. and Extent (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135, 139.

In the compotus of the demesne in 1246-8 Ribby appears with £8 8s. 1d. 170. In 1248-9 in a tallage Ribby paid 1 mark; ibid. 176. The 'manor' of Ribby is recorded in 1256-8, ibid. 221. For other notices see ibid. 230, 287. The accounts of the halmotes of Ribby and Wrea in 1245 are printed in Lanc. C. R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 94-5.

4 For a time Wrea was held by the lord of Clifton (q.v.), in exchange for Saltwick, but was exchanged back in 1200.

Lanc. Inq. and Extent, i, 51. Adam de Verde and Gerard his brother in 1200-1 gave the king 2 marks for confirmation of their tenements; Rot. de Oblatis (Rec. Com.), 174. Wrea paid 6d. in 1226 and 9s. 2d.; Lanc. Inq. and Extent, i, 139, 135. In 1246-8 one plough-land and John Engross was in Wrea contributed 9d. 6d. to the demesne rents, and the demesne in Wrea in 1248-9 paid tallage 10d.; ibid. 170, 176. In 1268-70 the three plough-gages paid 30s. in all, and a new rent of 21d. was accounted for; ibid. 231-2. Ribby and Wrea each contributed a marks tallage in 1261; ibid. 228.

In 1297 the vill of Ribby and the free tenants of Wrea paid in 10l 12s. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster; ibid. 289.

The above-named Gerard de Wrea, also Richard de Wrea and William his son were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey; Charter, (Chert. Soc.), i, 228-9.

In 1314 John son of Jordan de Wrea claimed a messuage, 1 oxgang of land, &c., in Wrea against Adam son of John the Seneschal, John De Banco R. 27, 28. Adam and John son of Jordan de Wrea were in 1329 defendants to a claim for a messuage and 1 oxgang of land put forward by the representatives of three sisters, of whom Agnes wife of Robert de Boot had a son Richard; Margery was wife of John son of William son of Simon de Medlar, and Margaret was the other; Assize R. 457, m. 3. De Banco R. 178, m. 2. For the Boot family see De Banco R. 309, m. 3. 316, m. 459; 328, m. 324.

AMOUNDNESS HUNDRED

Mowbreck,63 which remained the seat of the mission till 1809, when it was removed to the chapel opened at Kirkham. As an offshoot of this St. Joseph's, Wesham Cross, was opened in 1886.64

Mowbreck, which remained the seat of the mission till 1809, when it was removed to the chapel opened at Kirkham. As an offshoot of this St. Joseph's, Wesham Cross, was opened in 1886.64

There is a parish hospital. An infectious diseases hospital was opened in 1902.

The manors of Earl Totting's

MANORS

Protestant see in 1366 was RIBBY, assessed as six plough-lands, 3 so that it included the later townships or hamlets of Ribby, Wrea, Bening and Kellamergh. It was afterwards held in demesne by Count Roger of Poitou, who in 1094 granted tithes from it to St. Martin of Sées.6 Ribby proper continued to be parcel of the demesne of the honour of Lancaster, and is named in the Pipe Roll of 1168-9, and in later accounts as contributing to various sites.6 WREA, however, which was separately assessed as one plough-land, was in demesne, and was in 1212 held by Richard and Gerard by a rent of 6l.7 They were probably ancestors of the families afterwards using the local name, of whom, however, few particulars can be given.6 Ribby, in its old form of Ribby, has also given a surname to families6 who came into notice in a number of places in Lancashire.10 In the time of Henry VIII and later there were disputes as to the right of pasture,11 and as to the bounds of the manors.6 Ribby and Wrea were usually farmed with Singleton.12 An extent of Ribby which was made in

William del Bank ususally succeeded in two messuages, &c., in Wrea and Newton against Adam del Bank and others in 1349. It appears in the Pipe Roll of 1168-9, in the 12th century, and in other records as contributing to various sites.6 WREA, however, which was separately assessed as one plough-land, was in demesne, and was in 1212 held by Richard and Gerard by a rent of 6l.7 They were probably ancestors of the families afterwards using the local name, of whom, however, few particulars can be given.6 Ribby, in its old form of Ribby, has also given a surname to families6 who came into notice in a number of places in Lancashire.10 In the time of Henry VIII and later there were disputes as to the right of pasture,11 and as to the bounds of the manors.6 Ribby and Wrea were usually farmed with Singleton.12 An extent of Ribby which was made in
...Held fee Middleton lands ibid, Surv. In fine John total Ribby the Soon lieu About 1585 John Wrea Hugh Lieut.-Col. End. the grange carry the ploughing, the wit son of R...of 19 William Add. Adarr son of 30% %d. From notes...of the ploughing...of the plague...of the plag
BRYNING-WITH-KELLAMERGH

Birstabrinning, 1200; Birstabrunning, 1239; Burstad Brining, 1442; Brunnig, 1252; Brining, 1257.

Kelfgrimsheerg, 1200; Kelgrimisarhe, 1239; Kilmisalfarg, 1240; Kelgrimsarhe, 1254; Kelgrimsarh, Kelgremysarsh, 1251; Gelgrunymsharsh, 1292; Kelkogremarh, 1405; Kellamargher, 1444.

The township has an area of 1,061 acres, and in 1901 the population numbered 129. The hamlets from which its name are situated in the centre of it, Brining at the north end and Kellamargher at the south end of a strip of land rising above the general level, though attaining only 64 ft. above the ordnance datum. About the same height is attained again on the eastern border.

A road from north to south passes through the two hamlets, from each of which other roads go off towards Lytham.

1 Including 1 piece of inland water; Census Rep. (1901), 59.
2 Chast. R. (Rec. Com.), 90. The daughters are named as Maud (wife of Richard of Stockport), Margaret, Anne, and Amy (wife of William of Kirkham, son of Amurid). Robert de Stockport had in 1200-1 paid 10 marks for (two parcels of) the plantation of three plough-lands in Bryning and Kellamargher; Farret, Lanc. Pipe R. 132.

According to 1212 and 1236 the heirs of Richard of Formby held a portion of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 144. Roger Gernet, Thomas de Beatham and Robert de Stockport were the heirs in 1242; ibid. 153. The share of Thomas de Beatham in 1249 was 93 oxgangs of land, each worth 5s. 11d. per year, and a part of the windmill, 31. 6d. per annum; ibid. 171. It is noted that twelve plough-lands there went to a knight's fee.

Quenuida widow of Roger Gernet in 1245 also held 93 oxgangs of land, worth in all 43£; ibid. 190. Her share was divided between Beatham and Stockport, so that Ralph de Beatham in 1245 held 116 oxgangs of land by knight's service and a rent of 17s. 4d. Each oxgang was then worth 5sz. 6d. The three-fourths of the windmill was worthless, the mill being waste; ibid. 194, 201. The Beatham share was called the seventh part of a knight's fee at 15s. 6d.; ibid. 231.

Afterwards a division of the whole of Richard son of Roger's estate seems to have been made, and in 1297 the 'hale of Beatham' held all Bryning and Kellamargher of the Earl of Lancaster, paying 2s. 6d. (for castle ward) and, having in 1302 the fourth part of a knight's fee there; ibid. 350, 298, 316. 3 In spite of the statements quoted in the note 3 above, the return of 1236 shows that the Beatham family had not obtained the whole manor. Thus in Brining Ralph de Beatham held three-fourths of the ville de land and oxgangs by the service of 15s. and the fourth part of a knight's fee; while John de Baskervill held the other part and 4 oxgangs by the service of 3s. 4d. for castel ward, and the tenth part of a knight's fee. In Kellamargher, described as a hamlet of Bryning, Ralph de Beatham held 5 oxgangs of land, John de Baskervill 12, and Thurstan de Northleigh in right of his wife Margaret 8, each paying 12d. per oxgang for castle ward at 4s. 1d. by knight's service; Dods. MSS. cxxxii, fol. 40.

16 Sir Ralph de Beatham held two (not three) plough-lands in Bryning and Kellamargher by the fourth part of a knight's fee and a payment of 2s. 6d. (for castle ward) in the survey of 1290 (Chet. Soc.), 46. At the same time John Davenport held a plough-land (in) in Bryning and Kellamargher and lands in Wippingham and Formby; ibid. 12.

Just a century later Thomas Beatham held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Bryning and Kellamargher, the relief being 21s. 6d. of Lanc.'s Knights' Fees, ed. 1, no. 20.

In 1473 the Beatham manor of Cowburn in Warton had been made to include Bryning and others; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 102; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. IV, no. 87.

As in other cases (see Bootie) this Beatham manor was afterwards held by the Earls of Derby; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. The tenure is not recorded, the Derby rental (at Lathom) shows that only 111. 6d. was received from tenants.

Another piece of Leightoun in Loundale in 1478 held lands, &c., in Warton, Kellamargher, Bryning and Wres of the king by feualty and the yearly rent of 21s. 6d. of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 11.

George Middleton in 1600 held the 'manor' of Kellamargher, with messuages, lands, &c., in Kellamargher, Bryning and Hollorforth, but the tenure is not recorded; ibid. xvii, no. 51. In 1640, however, the manor and estate were stated to be held of the king as of his ducy in socage by 1st rent; ibid. xxiv, no. 64.

The Middleton manors in 1654 and 1666-9 included that of Bryning; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 156, m. 153; 176, m. 154 (Sir T. Clifton, plaintiff); 1815, p. 1.

For the Baskervill see a preceding note. The family seems to be that stated at Old Withington township of Ormscoke, Chas. (ed. Helbig), iii, 717. John de Baskervill was defendant in 1275 and 1278 to claims for dower and the suit brought by Helen widow de Baskervill of Stockport in respect (vera altera) of 4 oxgangs of land in Bryning and Kellamargher; De Banco R. 111, m. 94; 112, m. 14; 113, m. 30.

Margaret his wife, widow of William son of William de Baskervill, claimed dower in four messuages, &c., in Bryning and Kellamargher against Thomas de Baskervill vicar of Prestbury, and others; ibid. 448, m. 354.

Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Com.), iii, 114, &c. In 1583 George Middleton of Leighton complained that whereas his father Gervase and his ancestors had as lords of the manor of Bryning held court baron there at which the freetholders had appeared and done their suit, one John Bradley, a freeman, had secretly practised with Mrs. Middleton, plaintiff's mother-in-law, to get into his hands all the court rolls of the manor, intending to withdraw his suit. Further orders having been given to sever each man's tenement by stakes, &c., Bradley had pulled up the partitions and stakes and had likewise destroyed the common pinfold; Duchy of Lanc. Pecul. cxxx, M 13.

In reply Bradley asserted that his father James had been lord of the fourth part of the manor of Bryning held court baron and that he was not lord of the whole manor. He also asserted that Kellamargher was inalienable for the use of Stockport or Baskerville manor still remembered; see also Bradley inquisition below. Middleton in reply denied the assertions; ibid. cxxxi, M 1.

George Middleton died seized of the manor of Kellamargher and Bryning about 1578, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who soon afterwards made complaint of James Crook and John Mercer as having wrongfully entered certain lands and refused to surrender the deeds; ibid. cxxvii, M 6. Though the following references are given, but may not all refer to the Beatham manor:

In 1713 Edward Rigby held the manor of Bryning-with-Kellamargher, with various lands, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 497, m. 5.

In 1760 Robert Heakst, Anne his wife, Henry Sharples and Ann his wife held the manor or lordship of Bryning-with-Kellamargher, courts leet, courts uxorid. and messuages, and lands in the township and ten cattle-
A portion of KELLAMERGH, afterwards described as a moiety of the manor, came in 1246 into the possession of the family of Ulines Walton, and was together with their principal manor purchased by Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1347. It descended with the duchy till 1551, when it was sold to Anthony Browne. This also has disappeared from the records.

Bryning is found as a surname, and Kellamergh also as a surname of a local family of this name; among them were benefactors of Lytham Priory.

Another family of long continuance was that of Sharples. John Bradley of Brawling was a freeholder in 1600. James Bradley, his successor, was reputedly fined for recusancy; his eldest son Edward was killed at Marston Moor, fighting on the king's side, and a younger son, Richard, born in 1605, became a Jesuit priest. Labouring in Lancashire in dangerous times he was arrested by the Parliamentary soldiers and imprisoned at Manchester, dying there before his trial on 30 January 1665-6. Part of the estate was sequestered for "delinquency only" under the Commonwealth. A pedigree was recorded in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gates on Freckleton March</th>
<th>Feet of F. bdle. 1634, m. 98.</th>
<th>In 1505 George Cowban, Robert Lesh and their wives had the manor or reputed manor; ibid. August Asseis, 45 Geo. III (fn).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From what has been stated, it must have been part of the Stockport share.</td>
<td>1545 de Walteone, as shown later, Warrin de Walteone, Yealand, and Creelton in Yealand. In the later 15th century, and also at a later period, but as above noted Thurland de Northleigh held 4 oxgangs of land in Kellamergh in 1549. This was half the manor.</td>
<td>1582 ibid. 1245; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. i, no. 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1403 Adam Hugeson of Kellamergh died holding a messuage and an oxgang of land and meadow (12 acres in all) of the king (as of his duchy) of the manor of Ulens Walton by knight's service and a rent of 4d. The son and heir, was six years of age; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1508. Thomas seems to have died soon afterwards, for in 1403 the wardship and marriage of Roger son and heir of Adam Hugeson were granted to John Fleetwood; Dep. Keeper's Rep. 31, App. 572.</td>
<td>1549 Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 702.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1538 there was a settlement or partition of the manors of Ulens Walton and Kellamergh, &amp;c.; half was to belong to Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, and the other half to Robert de Stockport, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 20, m. 4. Four years later the Earl of Derby obtained one moiety of them from Sir Thomas Gerard and Elizabeth his wife, who gave warranty against Anthony Browne; ibid. bdle. 24, m. 78. He also obtained the remainder of Farington's moiety; Pal. of Lanc. Piers 276, m. 76. This part of the manor descended to Ferdinando, the fifth earl; ibid. It may have been repurchased by the Faringtons, for in 1675 George Farington held the manors of Ulens Walton and Kellamergh; ibid. Feet of F. bdle. 514, m. 102.</td>
<td>1605 John the son and Maud the widow of Henry de Sharples were defendants in 1592 to claims to land made by the grandchildren and heirs of William son of Henry de Kellamergh—visits. Ellen wife of Roger son of Avice de Preston, Margaret wife of Richard de Tulketh, Eve wife of Adam son of Marig and Cecily wife of Robert de Ribbleton; Assize R. 405, m. 70d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1510 John of William de Kellamergh and Adam de Sharples seized a number of cattle grazing on their common of Corocoller. The owner of the cattle, William son of Henry de Kellamergh, was arrested and asserted that they were feeding on Hestholm Carr in Lytham; De Banco R. 348, m. 1.</td>
<td>Roger Kellamergh in 1444 complained that John Sharples and others had been breaking his close; Pal. of Lanc. Pies R. 6, m. 43.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Sharples died in 1527 holding a messuage, &amp;c., in Kellamergh of the king as of his lordship of Penwortham by a rent of 3d. William Sharples, John's younger son, was heir at the age of fifteen, 1527; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. pp. vii, no. 43.</td>
<td>One James Bradley in 1560 claimed a windmill, &amp;c., in Kellamergh and Bryning as son and heir of John, son and heir of James, son and heir of William (son of Thomas) Bradley, and Margaret his wife, on whom the tenement had been settled in the time of Henry VI; Pal. of Lanc. Pies 112.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1578 there was a settlement or partition</td>
<td>1546 Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 232. John Bradley son of James was, as already shown, engaged in suits respecting lands in the manor of Bryning from 1583 onwards; Ducatus Lanc. iii, 115, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1647 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Lytham of the gift of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 79, 90.</td>
<td>James Bradley died at Brawling in 1567 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Lytham of the gift of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 79, 90.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Bradley died at Brawling in 1647 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Lytham of the gift of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 79, 90.</td>
<td>James Bradley died at Brawling in 1647 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Lytham of the gift of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 79, 90.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| James Bradley died at Brawling in 1647 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Lytham of the gift of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), l, 79, 90. | James Bradley died at Brawling in 1647 holding messages, lands and windmills there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a wid!
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

1662. The inquisitions yield the names of a few of the old landholders: among them was Edward Mercer, who died in 1637, and whose mother's land in 1652 stood sequestered for 'popery.' John Mercer as a 'Papist' registered his freehold estate in Kellamerg in 1717. A family named Leyland occurs in the 18th century.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK


This is a composite township, Clifton lying to the south-west and Salwick to the north-east, the respective acreages being 2,101 and 1,388, or 3,489 acres in all. Lund, with its chapel, is about midway between the two hamlets, but in the Clifton portion. This portion has on the south the manry land by the Ribble, and on the north some mont land. From the marsh the surface rises at first somewhat steeply, the village of Clifton being on the slope; in general the surface continues to rise gradually from that point to near the northern boundary, but with many undulations, over 100 ft. above sea level being attained. In the northern corner the surface falls away somewhat; it is in this part that Pepper Hill is situate. The population was 413 in 1901.

The principal roads are three crossing westward through Lund, Clifton and the Marsh respectively. The line of another westward road, called the Danci'-Pad, is traceable to the north of Lund; it is supposed to be of Roman origin. A cross road goes north through Clifton and Salwick to Pepper Hill, where it meets another going north-west from Preston. There is also a westerly cross-road near. The Preston and Lancaster Canal winds west and north-east through Salwick. The railway from Preston to Blackpool runs westward to the south of the canal, and has a station named Salwick.

There was formerly a cross at Lund village. The land is clayey; wheat, beans and oats are grown, but most of the land is in pasture. The township has a parish council.

Robert son of John Gradwell was born at Clifton in 1777. Educated at Douay he was imprisoned there on the outbreak of the French Revolution. Afterwards he was rector of the English college at Rome, and in 1828 was consecrated (as Bishop of Lydda) to assist Bishop Bramston as vicar-apostolic of the London district. He died in 1831. At Clifton also was born George Hilary Brown (1786); he was appointed vicar-apostolic of the Lancashire district in 1840, and ten years later, on the restoration of the hierarchy, became Bishop of Liverpool. He died in 1856.

In 1566 CLIFTON, assessed as two plough-lands, and SALWICK, as one, were part of the Amounderness fee of Earl Tostig. They were sometimes regarded as separate manors, probably their original status, but, as they were adjacent and held in demesne by one lord, Salwick gradually fell into the position of a dependency of Clifton. After the Conquest they were held of the king in thegnage, and in 1212 formed part of an estate of ten plough-lands so held, a rent of 40s. being paid.

The owner in the year named was Walter son of Osbert, who seems to have been in possession by 1170. Walter was followed in 1177 by his son William de Clifton, who died in 1258 holding ten plough-lands in chief of the king—viz. eight in demesne and two in service—by a rent of 40s. and by finding a suitor at the courts of the county and the wapentake. His son Henry was of full age and married.

From a title suit of 1585 it appears that there were then 19 oxgangs of land in Clifton proper; Fishwick, Kirkham (Chet. Soc.), i, 211, 212.

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 46.

He attainted a charter which may be dated between 1600 and 1610. Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 409-11. Theobold Walter about 1194 took the land of Salwick from him, giving Wrea instead; but soon after the accession of King John he recovered Salwick, paying 10 marks and a paltry; R. de Oblati (Rec. Com.), 115; Farrer, op. cit. 150. He contributed to a scutage in 1205-6 (ibid. 405).

Walter son of Osbert and his son William were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey, Chetham. (Chet. Soc.), i, 211, 212.

Memp. R. (L. T.R.), 2. Walter son of Osbert's name was copied into the roll of 1226, as if he were still living; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 139.

William de Clifton was collector of an aid in 1215; ibid. 142. In 1236 he agreed with John de Lea and Henry his son respecting common of pasture within Clifton Marsh; Dod. MSS. 11, fol. 160.

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 212-13. The two plough-lands of Fishwick, Fishwick (one), Westby (two), Fieldleuphame (two), and Barton (two). These give only nine plough-lands, but in 1236 Westby and Fieldleuphame together were called five plough-lands; the assessment of Barton in 1066 was four, not two. Though Salwick became subordinate, it occurs occasionally as the leading member.

As the above roll shows, the former patronage of the see was in the hands of the in Barton, as appears from the inquest of 1232; ibid. 46. The lands were in the escheator's hands from 1237, and being then delivered to the Henry, the son and heir. In that time £2 13s. 4d. was received; ibid. 232. It appears that Henry was a younger son, for in 1259 William de Clifton gave...

1872. L.D. 1901.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Of Henry practically nothing is known. He was an ancestor of three successive Williams, the first of whom in 1318 obtained a charter of free warren in his manors of Clifton and Westby. He died in 1323. His grandson, another Sir William, showed himself a lawless and violent man in a dispute in 1337 with the Abbot of Vale Royal. On arbitration he was ordered to acknowledge his guilt, and to make submission to the abbey’s will, to pay 20 marks and compensate for loss. Those who had assisted him were to bring a large candle, which was to be carried round the church of

Kirkham on Palm Sunday and offered to St. Michael. He appears in life in 1349, obtaining from the Archbishop of York licence for his oratories at Clifton, Westby and Lund.

Sir William was about 1370 succeeded by his son Sir Robert, who died in 1401 holding the manors of Clifton, Salwick and Moorhouses, also the manor of Westby and various lands of the king in socage by them. The son of Sir Robert was Thomas. Son of Sir Nicholas de Clifton, then twelve years of age. The manors descended regularly to Cuthbert Clifton, who died 14 Aug 1512, leaving

60 marks of silver to Robert de Hampton and Margery his wife for a legacy, 10 marks to his wife and 20 to her heir. He resided in the manor of Thurnham. At his death his heir was his only son, Richard Devis. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Margery, a co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury. Before 1278 he had married Alice, the daughter of Richard Devis. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Margery, a co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury. Before 1278 he had married Alice, the daughter of Richard Devis. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Margery, a co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury. Before 1278 he had married Alice, the daughter of Richard Devis. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Margery, a co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury. Before 1278 he had married Alice, the daughter of Richard Devis. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Margery, a co-heir of Sir William de Samlesbury. Before 1278 he had married Alice, the daughter of Richard Devis.
AMOUNDERS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

an only daughter Elizabeth, the heir male being his brother William.25 A division ensued, Clifton going to the daughter and Westby to the brother,26 and thus the Cliftons became extinct 1580, 12), $47, a Mary Warton, his mortuary, Feb. Kuerden 1514 named Thomas Piccope, and 2. Clifton, was iv, brother, William. one lands, Birch, 'straight died descent to his his estate, the whole estate became reunited.27 It will thus be convenient to give in this place the descent of the manor of Westby. William Clifton died in 1537,28 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1551, leaving a son and heir Cuthbert, twelve years of age.29 Cuthbert was a recusant in 1577, his income being stated at 100 marks a year.30 He died in 1580, leaving a son Thomas, eighteen years of age, but at his death only five years later was followed by his father.31 Sir William Molyneux32 had a daughter and heir Anne,33 whose grandson Cuthbert Halsall had a daughter and co-heir Anne. She married Thomas Clifton of Westby, and the whole estate became reunited.34

It is noted that the friars of Preston paid 1s. to the lord of Westby for certain lands in 1341, and in 1382, to the queen's peper (or 1s.), and that the lord of Barton paid 8d. for that lordship.35 Two inquisitions were made. That in 1512 (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv. no. 12) gives the pedigree as already recorded and recites several deeds. By one of them (without date) the seigniors of Sir William de Clifton gave to William de Clifton the son the manors of Clifton, Westby, with messages, windmill, lands, rents in various places and homages of Sir Nicholas Boteler for a tenement in Whittle, of John de Barton for Barton, and of Richard de Shireburne for Inskip. By another (without date) the same Richard gave to his son Nicholas messages and lands in Gosanagh and English Lex (including one in Sidgreave). Cuthbert Clifton gave certain lands to Lawrence Henerson to celebrate in Kirkham Church for him and his wife, &c, for ten years, when the lands were to go to his brother William. All his messages, &c, in Kirkham, Newton, Seals, Great and Little Plumpton, Warton, Westby, Swick, Greenhalgh, Esprick, Ashley and Barker in Gosanagh were to go to his said brother, together with certain lands in Swick, Clifton and Westby. The manors of Westby and lands there stated were to be held of the king as of his duchy by the yearly rent of 40l. Swick is called a 'manor' at the beginning of the inquisition.

The second inquisition, in 1514 (ibid. iv. no. 48), states the fine of 1360, and recites the descent of the manor. It states of several messages, &c, in Clifton, Westby, Swick, and other places which descended to Cuthbert as his heir (via Thomas, son of Robert, and known as the said Richard), and should descend to his daughter Elizabeth, who was nine years old at her father's death. Elizabeth married the king's ward, but William Clifton had possession of some or all of the estates, and in 1546 Richard Hesketh, the king's attorney for the county palatine, appeared before the barons of the Exchequer for instructions; ibid. iii. no. 1.

In May 1515 it was agreed between Richard Hesketh and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Cuthbert Clifton, on the first part, and William Clifton brother of Cuthbert, on the other, that the manor of Westby, demesne lands, d, &c, in Mach in and Little Plumpton, Wres, Elsick, Poolhouses in Warton, Greenhalgh, &c, and the chantry at Kirkham intestate was to be held by Richard and thereafter, to be taken for half the inheritance. The other half consisted of the manor of Clifton, with various lands, the tithe barn there, a brewery in the Ribble, lands, &c, in Swall and other places, chief rents and services of the free chapel of the manor of Sir Richard Molyneux in Preston, the chief rent of Barton was to be paid to the chantry of Lund Chapel, and other lands. Richard and Elizabeth were allowed six months in which to make choice of one of the meeties; Kuerden MSS. iv. 21.

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1555. m. 6 d.

Sir William Molyneux of Selton died in 1548 holding the manor of Clifton, &c, in right of his wife Elizabeth, who was mother of Thomas Molyneux the heir. Elizabeth died nine months before her husband's death, in Jan. 1547, and Thomas was of full age. The manor and other lands were held of the king as of his duchy by the yearly rent of 40d. 1375; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv. no. 6. It appears from the pedigrees that there were several children of the marriage, but that the eldest daughter was entered in the tent and married Henry Halsall of Halsall, by whom she had a son Richard; Patent of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 94. 104. Settlements of the manor appear to have been made by Henry Halsall and Anne his wife in 1557 and 1571; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bd. 17, m. 15; 157; m. 76. Richard was succeeded by his illegitimate son Sir Cuthbert Halsall, who had two daughters, Anne and Bridget; see V.C.H. Lancs. iii, 155; Patent of 1673 (Chet. Soc.), 59. The manor of Clifton, held by the rent of 20l. 4d., is named in the possessions of Henry Halsall in 1574; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv. no. 6.

Sir Cuthbert Halsall as lord of the manor claimed services in 1600; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), iii, 120.

An agreement as to the manors of Clifton and Westby was made in 1612 between Sir Cuthbert Halsall and Cuthbert Clifton, Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1547. The manors were granted to the Earl of Derby and other trustees; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bd. 80, no. 24, 25.

It was filled by the will of Amounder in Minds (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 70. 3. He desired to be buried in Kirkham Church, where his ancestors were buried. Thomas, his son and heir, was under age; William, and younger son, was to be kept to the school until twenty-one; the daughter Ellen is named. Isabel his wife was to have the manor-place of Westby and the demesne thereto belonging. A certain pastoral called the Pecil is mentioned. Isabel married John Holcar and in 1538 was listed in a survey; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1646, m. 4 d.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix. no. 13; x. no. 47; xii. no. 12. Thomas died in 1549; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1555. m. 6 d. &c, in Westby, Great and Little Plumpton, &c. The manor of Westby and its appurtenances were held of the king as of his duchy by the yearly rent of 40l. This was only a fourth of the old service of 40l. Clifton rendered 20l. 4d. There is nothing to show his wife's consent, but the chief rent of Barton (8l.) may account for most of it.

The accounts of Thomas Clifton's executors are printed in Piccope, Wills (Chet. Soc.), iii, 73-80. He left 200l. to the grammar school. To the vicar of Kirkham 100l. was paid as a mortuary. The other 80l. was paid, but the chief rent of Barton (8l.) may account for most of it.

P. D. Dom. Eliz. cxxviii, 451. The William Clifton stated to have no doubt his uncle, the younger son named in the will of 1537 above quoted.

Gibson, Lydiard Hall, 215, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. civ. 451. The William Clifton who was stated to have no doubt his uncle, the younger son named in the will of 1537 above quoted.

Thomas Clifton as a recusant was in 1584 required to provide a light horseman, armed, for the queen's service in Ireland; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. 417, App. iv, 593.

Licence of entry to Cuthbert son and heir of Thomas Clifton was given in 1608; Kuerden, loc. cit.

Metcalfe, Bk. of Knight, 171. Sir Cuthbert Clifton obtained a general pardon on the accusation of Charles I; Kuerden, loc. cit.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 43. The tenure of Westby is recorded in the roll of the Duchy of Lancashire, and held of the king as of his duchy by his knight's service. A settlement made in 1611 is recited, the remainder being to Thomas Clifton. This William Clifton was a younger son Cuthbert. Jane Stanley,
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the heralds' visitations in 1567, 1615 and 1665.

The Cliftons adhered to Roman Catholicism, and in the Civil War to the king's side. Thomas Clifton had his estates sequestered, but he was reconciled by reason of his marriage and at length they were sold by order of the Parliament.

His eldest son, Colonel Cuthbert Clifton, was taken prisoner at Liverpool in 1644, and died at Manchester, and three other brothers are stated to have lost their lives in the king's service. Thomas died in 1657, and his second son Thomas succeeded.

He was made a baronet in 1661 as a recognition of his family's loyalty, and he was accused of treason after the Revolution. He died in 1694, and his son having died before him the baronetcy expired, while the manors descended to his nephew Thomas Clifton of Fairanes, who registered his estates in 1717, as a Royalist who fought on the side of the king, as he was recorded as worth £1,548 17s. 2d. He died in 1720, and the manors of Clifton and Westby descended regularly to his great-great-grandson, another Thomas Clifton, who became a Protestant in 1831, and was sheriff in 1835. He died in 1835, and his son John Talbot Clifton, who represented North Lancashire 1844-47, was sheriff in 1853, died in 1882, having returned to the Roman Catholic religion. He was succeeded by his grandson Mr. John Talbot Clifton.

wifow, formerly wife of Thomas Clifton (father of Cuthbert), and Dorothy, Cuthbert's widow, were living at Westby.

The younger son, Cuthbert, entered the Society of Jesus in 1530 and laboured in the Lancashire mission from 1642 till his death in 1665. Very learned, he reconciled the seventh Earl of Derby to the Roman Church while on his way to execution at Bolton, 1651; Foley, R. N. S., 1651; 39, 40; 47. Ibid. 88.

Sir Cuthbert was present at the meeting (or pilgrimage) at Holywell in 1650. It was then stated that he had two priests at his house, at which place were kept Fr. Arrowmith's clothes and the knife that cut him up; Foley, op. cit. 18, 534, citing S. P. Dom. Chas. I, cli. 13. Two of his daughters were nuns.

It may have been this Cuthbert to whom in 1665 licence to travel abroad was given, Rome being the place forbidden; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1655-6, p. 291.

Thomas Clifton was one of the 'recusants convicted' who petitioned the king on the outbreak of the war to be allowed to provide themselves with weapons; Civil War Tracts, Chas. II., 39.

He entertained the Earl of Derby at Lytham Hall in 1644; War in Lancs. (Chas. II.), 10, 16.


Major John Wildman, esq., contracted for the purchase of furs from the Clifton, WalsWR, Westby, Lytham and Little Marton.

Other members of the family also suffered. The estate of Dorothy widow of Sir Cuthbert was sequestered in 1647 for her recusancy; ibid. 45. The son of John Clifton, a lunatic, was suspended for a time; ibid. 46.

Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 30, under an Act of 1652, for the use of the navy.

He married in 1641 Margaret daughter and heir of George Ireland of Southworth, and he was settled by the Parliament in 1643; Royalist Comp. Papers, ii, 60. Colonel Clifton—who must have been very young for such a post—was made governor of Liverpool after the capture of that town by Prince Rupert, and was taken prisoner at its recapture 1 Nov., 1644. He and the rest of his officers were strangled and there kept. Some of them died within a little time after, as Colonel Cuthbert Clifton, a Royalist and Captain Richard Butler of Rawcliffe with others; War in Lancs., 60; Civil War Tracts, 208. For an anecdote of him see War in Lancs., 51.

Gough, Bibl. Dict. of Eng. Cath., i, 216-17. Their names are given as Francis (killed at Newbury 1643), John and Lawrence. Another brother, Ger- vase, who was in London with the king's forces, was taking of Shelford Manor, when he was captured; that as to his recusancy, as he was young before the first wars he could not be there. As he was taken to the house of all and the family being ever Papists, they (the investigators) believed he could never make it out that he had been a Roman Catholic, nor was he then so far as they knew; Royalist Comp. Papers, ii, 56, 45.

The details in the latter part of the descent are given in the minutes from Foster's Lancs. Ped. 'Mr. Thomas Clifton of Lytham' was buried at Lytham 17 Dec., 1657; 356.

G.E.C. Complete Baronetage, i, 170.

Sir Thomas and Lady Bridget his wife were indicted for recusancy in 1678-9; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 199.

Sir Thomas, then a very infirm man, was arrested on suspicion in 1689, and kept in Mr. Patten's house in Preston, where he inveighed against his treatment with the government. Again he was captured at Wrea Green 17 July 1694 and lodged at Kirkham, being taken next day to his own house at Lytham, then by Wigan to Chester Castle. Afterwards he was kept in the Tower of London till the trial at Manchester; Jacobin Trials (Ches.), Soc., 98, 46.

His brothers William and James were also arrested in 1689; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 314. Lunt, the informer and chief witness, at the trial pointed to Sir Rowland Stanier as Sir Thomas Clifton and vice versa; ibid. 371.

The manors of Lytham, Westby-with-Plumpton, Clifton-with-Salwick and Little Marton were held by Sir Thomas Clifton in 1693. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 455, m. 11. Feet of F. 228, m. 127.


An agent of the government writing from Preston in 1716 says: 'The family of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, esq., a Roman Catholic of very considerable estate, seems to have been very deeply engaged in the late rebellion. George Clifton, his brother, actually got up a petition on account of that rebellion and I have the copies of several depositions taken against the eldest son of the said Thomas Clifton and one Mr. Mayfield his steward . . . that are very plain and direct!'

Again, 'The eldest son of the said Thomas Clifton has abodeid ever since the action at Preston, and would also to be fled to France . . . There are also some depositions against the said Thomas Clifton himself, and I have been assured by a Papist from the sides of England in his neighbourhood, a very zealous man for the government, that . . . there was but poor encouragement and very little success in the numbers of witnesses produced that would fix the matter plainly upon him'; Payne, Eng. Cath. Soc., 37.

'The descent is thus given in Foster, op. cit.: Thomas, d. 1720—Thomas, d. 1734—Thomas, d. 1745—John, d. 1641—Thomas, 1738-51.' It was the second Thomas Clifton who married Mary daughter and co-heir of Richard (fifth) Lord Molyneux. The same Thomas, as son and heir of Thomas Clifton and nephew and devisee of James Clifton of Preston, in 1717 transferred to William Clifton (son of Cuthbert, eldest son of said James) and John Winder land on the Froshes of the River Pottomais in the province of Virginia, lately in the possession of James Clifton and of Thomas his second son; Pecop MSS. Chet. Lib. iii, 232, from rolls 2, 64, 75. In 1734 the will of Thomas Clifton, 1734, see ibid. 236, quoting 24th 5th rol of Geo. II. It mentions Mary his wife daughter of Richard Lord Molyneux and his three daughters. Eleanor, one of the daughters, was a note at the Bar Convent, York, 1727-35, Mss. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 160. The third Thomas in the descent married Anne daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston in 1723. The marriage covenant, from which it appears he owned Fairnanes and Todderstrafs, is abstracted by Pecop (ibid. 258) from R. 26 of Geo. II. He had made a settlement of his estate at Clifton with Salwick, Westby, and Sonning-dec, in 1750; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 570, m. 7. The last Thomas similarly occurs in 1789; Droitwich, Dec. 15, R. 110.

Some particulars are related in Giffow's Haydock Papers, 237.

Burke, Landed Gentry (1906), 325.

His brother Charles Frederick took his wife's surname of Abney-Hastings, and was thus related to the great Barons de Lisle-De Montigon. He died in 1895, his son being the Earl of Loudoun, as heir of his mother; G.E.C. Complete Peerage, i, 66.

Son of Thomas Henry Clifton, who died in 1880.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

born in 1868, the present lord of the manor. The principal residence of the family has been at Lytham since early in the 17th century. Mr. Clifton's positions include the whole of the townships of Clifton-with-Salwick, Westby-with-Plumptons, and Lytham (ancient); Great Marton, part of Great Marton and much of Warton. Manor courts have long ceased to be held, but juries of the farmers in the several townships assemble yearly to make arrangements for the clearing of the watercourses, and officials named constables, byelaw-men, &c., are nominated as a matter of form.44

The Cliftons being the only landowners in the township, there is little to record besides. Richard Clitheroe of Clifton paid £10 on declination knightly

Edwin Kirkham died in 1688 and left a little estate to Clifton. The Church of Clifton is quite a large building, and as the nave is not much altered it is probably the earliest part, and was built before 1650.444

44 Information of Mr. James S. Fair.
44 Col. Com. for Comp. v, 3202. Threlfall was dead, but had succeeded by another of the same name. The claim of Thomas Cottam in 1654 was allowed by the Court of Chancery, and it appears that Margaret wife of Thomas Threlfall is the Margaret Threlfall of Poulton who has been convicted of recusancy.
44 Of Salwick—James Hardman and Anne widow of John Charnock; ibid. 92, 140.
44 The New Hall and the Old Hall in Salwick are named in 1593; Ducane Law. Rec., coll. iii, 156.
44 Quoted in a former note. See Raine's notes in Notitia Dent. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 424.
44 The chantry chapel and its lands, including three messuages in Kirkham and the 4 acres and a windmill in Clifton, certainly came into the hands of the Crown, for James I sold them in 1606 to William Brown and others (Pat. 3 Jan., pt. vii), who no doubt sold to the lord of Clifton.
44 In 1645 an allowance of £40 out of Thomas Clifton's sequestered tithes was voted for the maintenance of a minister, 'when the said chapel of Lynd shall be re-edified'; Plund. Miss. Acc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 9. The grant became effective in 1648: ibid. 63.
44 Comment. Ch. Soc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 155. The allowance was increased to £50; Plund. Miss. Accis. i, 94, 145.
44 Harrison was 'a good scholar and a mathematical preacher; fixed in a dark corner, where he was wonderfully followed and very useful'; Calamy, Noncan. Mem. (ed. Palmer), ii, 97. For his family see Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes, ii, 155.
44 Raine's, ut sup. quoting Cartwright's Diary (Cameran Soc.), in which the bishop states he disclaimed the claim for want of evidence. The claim must have originated somewhat earlier, for in 1680 Alice Chetham left £5 towards an endowment; in 1682 John Dickson left money, half the interest on which was 'to be paid to such minister as should be legally authorised to teach and preach in the chapel of Lund, according to the Church of England', or in default of the latter, Thomas Smith of Lynd left £30 for 'a lawful minister', while in 1690 Alice Hancock left £5 for the use of the chapel; End. Char. Rep. (Kirkham), viii, 18.
44 The chapel was first repaired at the charge of the parish in 1688; Fishwick, Kirkham (Chet. Soc.), 56.
44 Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 229. 'Ryley' is not named in Stratford's taxation list, 1693, so that he did not stay long.
44 Notitia Dent. loc. cit.
44 The royal brief for a collection on behalf of the rebuilding, dated 1812, is printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, ii, 200.
44 Order in Council, Aug. 1840.
44 Raine's notes, Notitia Dent. The benefice was declared a vicarage in 1866; Lond. Gaz. 25 May.
44 This list is from the church papers, Chester Dioc. Reg.
44 Hewitt, Our Country Churches, 303.
44 See the account of Kirkham Church.
44 Foley, Rec. S. j. vii, 140-4. In 1716 it was reported that Lowick [sic] Hall, the reputed inheritor of Thomas Clifton esq. of Lytham, about four miles from Preston, belongs to some papish priests or is appropriated to some other supertitious use'; Payne, Engl. Cath. Rec. 89.
44 John Clifton (d. 1833) suppressed Salwick Chapel, and made an unsuccessful claim for the plate and vestments; Gillow, Haydock Papers, 237, 207.
44 The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1,472 acres, including 7 of inland water; there are also 15 acres of tidal water and 40 of foreshore.

The following have had charge:—

1717 Edward Manwaring
1726 Thomas Cockip
1749 Benjamin Wright
1774 Cuthbert Harrison
1790 Joshua Southward
1799 Charles Buck, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1808 Thomas Stephenson
1820 Richard Moore, M.A. (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1886 Charles Fullerton Smith, M.A. (Christ Ch., Oxf.)

Ward's House, near Salwick Hall, was formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Clifton family, of whom several became Jesuits, and mass was said in the chapel there in the 17th and 18th centuries,74 until the chapel at Lea was built in 1801.75

NEWTON-WITH-SCALES

Neunte, Dom. BK.; Neeton, 1.24.

This township occupies a long strip of ground running north from the Ribble, with an area of 1,522 acres.1 The village of Newton is near the
In 1666 NEWTON was a member of the council of Collegiate London.8  

In 1666 NEWTON was a member of the council of Collegiate London.8

In 1666 NEWTON was a member of the council of Collegiate London.8

In 1666 NEWTON was a member of the council of Collegiate London.8
CLIFTON WITH SALWICK: LUND CHURCH, ROMAN ALTAR USED AS FONT
of the manor of Newton-with-Scales were Joseph Hornby, Richard Birley and Bertie Markland. The names of some of the former landowners may be recovered from the inquisitions. The Hospitallers had land in Newton from an early time.

John Newton of Scales and Thomas Davie of Newton-with-Scales paid £10 each in 1631, having declined knighthood.

A school, known as the Blue Coat School, was founded in 1707.

of the manor of Newton-with-Scales were Joseph Hornby, Richard Birley and Bertie Markland. The names of some of the former landowners may be recovered from the inquisitions. The Hospitallers had land in Newton from an early time.

John Newton of Scales and Thomas Davie of Newton-with-Scales paid £10 each in 1631, having declined knighthood.

A school, known as the Blue Coat School, was founded in 1707.

lands in Newton from 1419; Towneley MS., DD, no. 1791, 1882, 1884.

The manor of Newton-with-Scales is comprised of six messuages, &c., in the Scales and Newton, held of William Skillicoorne by a rent of £1 1s. 1d. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 24, no. 4.

The estate went to James Brown, a cousin.

Another George Browne in 1572 purchased a message, &c., from Ellen Taborroxt, widow; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bdle. 34, m. 32.

In pleading of a 1580 Scales is called a 'manor.' James Browne, then claiming, stated that his grandfather James Browne of 'Houghton' held it, and had settled it on his son William, with remainder to younger sons Henry and Alexander. William had two sons, Evan (who had one son Richard, &c.m.) and George (&c.m.), and the younger James claimed as son and heir of Henry. It appeared that on George Browne's death his brother Evan's daughters had shared; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. 232 Elia. Eliz. B 119.

James Browne died in 1586 holding land of William Skillicoorne by 1s. rent, and two closes of the queen as of her dower, also the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 42.

John Browne in 1595 purchased a message in Newton-with-Scales from William Skillicoorne and Joan his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 57, m. 42.

Henry Browne of Scales was a freeholder in 1600; Misc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., i, 223.

James Browne of Newton in 1621 held his message and land there of the king by his hat Freehold service as of the fee of Penwortham, and by 5d. rent. His son John, aged thirty, was the next heir; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 166.

In the case of the Cliftons of Clifton their tenement in Scales (once called a 'manor') appears to have been regarded as part of the manor of Clifton, Scales being on the border, but in Newton they held land of the Earl of Derby in socage or by the great service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 123, 48. Henry Halsey, however, in 1575, was found to have held land in 'Newton in le Scales,' as part of Clifton, of the queen; ibid. xiii, no. 36.

In 1546 the Priory of St. John claimed warranty from William de Frees respecting 13 oxgangs of land; ibid. xi, 6; Richard, son of Jordan de Newton, was the prior's sureties; Assize R. 404, m. 4.

The place is mentioned among the Hosp.

KIRKHAM

Thos. Holme de Birkirk in 1349 held 14 oxgangs of land in Newton of the duke as of the fee of Penwortham by knight's service, &c., and as warder; another George Browne held the half of the knight's service and a rent of 7s. 4d.; and the fourth part of an oxgang of William de Frees by knight's service and 30s. 13d. in socage. This was held by a family assuming the surname of Freckleton. In 1424 Richard de Freckleton, Dom. Bk.; Frechetum, 1212; Frecleton, 1244; Freclikton, 1244.

Formerly this township was bounded by two brooks flowing south to the Ribble, which forms the boundary on that side, and the Naze was a projecting point in the south-east corner. A large tract of land reclaimed from the sea has been added to the township to the east of the Naze. The highest ground is in the centre and north, attaining about 85 ft. above the ordnance datum. The large but somewhat straggling village of Freckleton lies near the centre, having a mill by the brook to the east. The area of the township measures 2,417 acres, and the population in 1901 was 170.

The principal roads are one going west through the village from Preston to Lytham and another going from the village to Kirkham on the north. Other roads lead south to the Ribble.

Sailcloth and sacking used to be manufactured in the village; rope and twine are now made there, and there is a cotton manufactory. Sites of two ancient crosses are known. There is a parish church.

Before the Conquest Freckleton, MANORS assessed as four plough-lands, formed part of Earl Tosti's Preston lordship, and afterwards became a member of the barony of Penwortham, being head of a knight's fee of eight plough-lands. This was held by a family assuming the surname of Freckleton. In 1424 Richard de Freckleton,
Freckleton, who was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey and Lytham Priory, held in demesne a plough-land in Freckleton, while another plough-land was held by Alan de Singleton and Swain de Freckleton, and the remaining half-plough-land by Gilbert de Mooh, Roger de Nutshaw and William de Pool. Amid so many subdivisions the succession is not clear. In 1297 Adam de Freckleton was the principal holder, succeeded before 1324 by Ralph de Freckleton, who was living in 1346. In that year Queen Isabella had a knight's fee in Freckleton, &c., of the inheritance of Alice Countess of Lincoln, and by Ralph de Freckleton her tenant rendered 10s. for castle ward yearly. Afterwards an heiress,

had a son Richard (perhaps the Richard of 1361) ibid. 119. Roger attended several of Quenilda de Warton's grants to Lytham Priory D. at Darum. To an ancestor of this Richard, the son of Roger de Freckleton, the son of Robert de Freckleton, afterwards Robert de Freckleton and Robert son of the freeholder of Freckleton; ib. 12, 226, 446, Ebor. no. 45.

A third Richard (son of Wadere) de Freckleton held lands in Freckleton about 1200-20; Cowenden Churld, i, 200. In 1212 Richard son of Roger de Freckleton held one plough-land in Tborp in Lytham Swain d. at Lang, Lanc. Inq. and Extent, iv, 557 (*).

7 In 1341 to Richard son of Roger de Freckleton was granted 120 acres of land in Freckleton, and in 1361 to Richard son of Roger de Freckleton, attested before Richard son of Roger de Freckleton; D. at Darum, 226, 446, Ebor. no. 42. In a later one Robert is entitled in D. at Darum, no. 57, ibid.

At an inquisition made about 1345 it was recorded that Richard de Freckleton held a knight's fee, but his ancestors had enfeoffed many persons of portions of it, so that his own residue was not worth £1 5s 1 pil. in Inq. patam. Hen. III, de manis insertis, no. 31. By one of these grants Richard son of Roger de Roger obtained a release to himself of 5 oxgangs of land in Freckleton to which Maud daughter of Robert de home claim; Final Conc. 1, 50. Richard was living in 1258; Lanc. Inq. and Extent, i, 212.

8 As Richard son of Roger de Freckleton he gave the canons various lands, including Lyelocroft and 4 sections at the Moor next the Hospitalers' lands; Cockersand Churld, i, 197-8.

9 As Richard son of Roger, lord of Freckleton, with the assent of Alice his wife, Richard granted in 1341 to John de Mose that he had given him in the same collection name lands on Scortonelfawbyes, Ulverbotha Furthong, the Outlane Wra in Freckleton Field, the Housesteads, Cartsalfawbyies, Tustham Furthong, the field called Strick, and an acre on Longrodes in Freckleton Field, extending from the road called Plashot to the moor. In two of the charters (no. 11, 220) he describes himself as 'brother of the house of St. Cuthbert of Lytham, though he does not seem to have been a monk there In another (no. 13) his mother Sara is named.

Richard's widow was Hawise daughter of Hugh de Mitton, who resided her dower right in certain land to the monks; ibid. no. 21. Robert son of Hawise de Freckleton was granted 120 acres of land in Freckleton, but he was no doubt her son; ibid. no. 22, 23. In another charter Hawise is described as formerly lady of the vill; no. 23.

10 Lanc. Inq. and Extent, i, 152. The Swain who is named probably the son of

11 In 1297 Adam de Freckleton was the principal holder, succeeded before 1324 by Ralph de Freckleton, who was living in 1346. In that year Queen Isabella had a knight's fee in Freckleton, &c., of the inheritance of Alice Countess of Lincoln, and by Ralph de Freckleton her tenant rendered 10s. for castle ward yearly. Afterwards an heiress,
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
KIRKHAM

Joan, daughter of a later Ralph, carried the manor to William Huddleston about 1427, and he held the manor in 1446. The Huddleston estate, not described as a manor, was sold to the Earl of Derby in 1496.  

Alan de Singleton's estate descended to Banastre of Bretherton and so to the heirs of Balderston. Their right in part was granted to the Earls of Derby, who thus became the principal holders in the 16th century. 

Richard de Bretherton of Rawcliffe obtained a portion of the vil in 1259 from Richard de Freckleton, and this descended in his family till 1541, by which time part of the inheritance was divided among the daughters of John Butler. The shares were further subdivided by sales, but the

John de Cottam in 1595 obtained a mill and an oxgang of land in Freckleton against Nicholas and Ellen de Cawood.

The lands of Sir John Boteler in 1404 were sold to be held of Ralph de Freckleton by knight's service and 2d. 1d. rent; Stonewall MS. DD, no. 1460. Those of John Butler, who died in 1488, were in 1502 found to have been held of the Earls of Derby by service for 4d. a year, and a part of the estate was in 1572 divided among representatives of the four daughters, and the manor of Freckleton became part of the share of Thomas Stanish of Duxbury and James Anderton of Clayton; ibid. 231, m. 8.

To J. 1559 the lands of Thomas Standish in Freckleton were said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii. no. 95.

In the year named Nicholas Butler claimed as brother and heir male; Pal. Ind. p.m. i. no. 1294, and others to J. 1559, the heirs of Richard de Freckleton were recovering a whole oxgang in Freckleton. The remainder of the Butler estate is reported to be held by the heirs of the heir of Sir Richard de Freckleton in socage by 4d. rent; ibid. 114, no. 14.

Some particulars of the Shirley estate may be added. This was of varied origin. Adam son of Adam de Freckleton gave land to Robert de Shirley in 1324-5; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 85. In 1447 Robert Shirley was stated to have held in demesne two messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 100 acres of pasture in Freckleton, of the king in chief for 15s. 1d. a year; ibid. 50, 31. Later, however, the tenure was recorded otherwise; thus Robert Shirley (1492) held his land in Freckleton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii. no. 92.

A similar statement was made in later inquisitions: ibid. 1561.

James Anderton and Dorothy his wife made sales in 1573 (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 35, 2d. 98); Thomas de Oke in 1580, and his wife in 1580; ibid. bdle. 43, m. 34.

In 1651 Richard Butler, who on the death of his wife was described as "of Freckleton"; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chest.), i. 222.
Sharps family seem to have acquired part, and in 1618 a ‘manor’ of Freckleton was held by them. Further nothing is known of it.

The other fragments of the manor in 1242 disappear from view very quickly. The surname of Freckleton is not recorded again until the 16th and 17th centuries Clifton of Westby, Hesketh of Poulton, Cowburn, and Browne and others held lands in Freckleton.

George and James Sharples purchased a messuage and land from John Browne; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 15, m. 191. John Sharples was among the purchasers in 1573, and John Sharples the elder, John Sharples the younger and James Sharples in 1580, as above. John Sharples also acquired three messuages, &c., from James Anderston and Henry Marden in 1580; ibid. bdle. 42, m. 156. John Sharples was the only freeholder recorded in the township in 1600; Misc. Lanc. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., i, 232.

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 90, no. 48. The defendants were John Sharples the elder, Arthur Sharples, Alice his wife and John Sharples the younger as John Weardon and John Warton are named together, but in the later fine (1622) Warton only is named.

Bdl. 140, m. 209. Granted by Kuerden (MSS. iii, F 3) to Adam son of Osbert released to Richard de Freckleton (a. 1250) all right in an oagand of land. Richard son of Osbert de Freckleton gave a message to Robert son of Thomas. Margery daughter of John de Freckleton released her right in the same oagang of land to Stephen son of William de Carr. Maud daughter of Geoffrey de Pool gave to John son of Adam de Freckleton all her father’s land in the Pool field; William son of Nicholas, the reeve of Freckleton, was one of the witnesses.

Richard de Freckleton in 1525 gave a rent on Threepethe to John son of Thomas de Plunkton, Ralph and Robert de Freckleton being among the witnesses; Townley MSS. C 8, 5, Edw. II, no. 5.

Among the charters of Lytham Priory some other early families appear. Richard Waldeve was a benefactor, the charters naming Thufinom Forling, Stubbile, Elvive Forling, Wesselbut, all in the fields of Freckleton; Rathdith and the Housesteads; D. at Durham, 32, 246, 346. Ebor. no. 34. Wife widows to William son of Roger de Rac; no. 24. Richard del Moore gave lands and a messuage to Michael de Lytham; Michael gave to the prior; no. 44, 20. Adam son of Richard son of Margery de Freckleton occurs in 1346; no. 25, 26. See also Final Conc. ii, 131, 372.

Richard son of James de Freckleton in 1352 demised land to Nicholas son of William Bueso; Kuerden fol. MS. 171. Elisabeth widow of Robert son of Adam son of Nicholas de Freckleton was plaintiff in 1365; D. at Banco R. 421, m. 203 d.

James Freckleton died in 1386 holding a messuage, &c., in the township, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xix, no. 49. Gregory his son and heir, then and thereafter held the messuage frequently among the jurors in the time of James I.

Ralph Freckleton died in 1387 holding two messuages in the township, all tenements of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 6d., and the other of Thomas Holcroft as of the priory of Lytham by a rent of 12d., with the heir to have a messuage for twenty-six years of age; ibid. xiv, no. 35.

Henry Freckleton died in 1626 holding the king of the and of Cuthbert Clifton, the latter by his grant. Ralph (Richard brother of Henry), aged twenty-four; Townley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Libr.), 426. Ralph died in 1632, leaving a son Henry as heir; three years old; ibid. 428.

Cuthbert Clifton in 1580 was said to hold of the heirs of Richard formerly lord of Freckleton by a rent of 44s., but his son Thomas five years later was said to hold partly of the queen by knight’s service and partly of Thomas Holcroft by a rent of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 76, 21.

George Hesketh in 1571 held of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 4d.; ibid. xii, 115. His son William Hesketh in 1622 was said to hold of Thomas Holcroft by s.d. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), iii, 195.

Two messages, &c., in Freckleton were in 1552 obtained by William Cowburn, clerk (probably as trustee), from Christopher Cowburn; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 109. Christopher’s wife Joan occurs in 1543; ibid. bdle. 15, m. 15. In 1571, in a messuage then the town house of James and Dorothy Anderston in 1751; ibid. bdle. 35, m. 98. John Cowburn in 1578 obtained a message, &c., from William Cowburn; ibid. bdle. 40, m. 192.

John Cowburn in 1578 holding a message, &c., of the queen as of the late abbey of Dillicross by a rent of 8d. His heirs were his sisters, Janet wife of Richard Butler and Ellen wife of Henry Freckleton, aged thirty-eight and thirty in 1588; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 50.

Some disputes in the Colburn or Cowburn family are referred to in Ducast Lane. (Rec. Com.), iii, 214, 215, 466.

Lawrence Cowburn died in 1604 holding a message, &c., of the Earl of Derby by 4d. rent, leaving a son and heir, ten years old; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 32, 44.

Henry Cowburn died in 1605 holding a messuage, &c., partly of the king’s service and partly of the Earl of Derby by the fortieth part of a knight’s fee and 2d. rent; his heir was a daughter Judith, a year old; ibid. 45.

Lawrence Cowburn died in 1625 at Freckleton holding a message, &c., partly of the king in socage, as of his manor of East Greenwich, by 12d. rent, and partly of the king as of his Duchy by the two-hundredth part of a knight’s fee. William his son and heir was eighteen years old; ibid. iii, 317-19.

William son of Robert Brown of Freckleton was in 1533-14 under an indenture registered a messuage and land against Adam son of Alan de Pool, who had been enfeoffed by Agnes daughter of Jordan de Freckleton (Assize Soc. Lancs. & Ches. ii, 644, 37).

William Browne died at Freckleton in 1617 holding a message and land there of the king as of his dukedom by the hundredth part of a knight’s fee. His son Richard having died shortly before him, the heir was his grandson William Browne (son of Richard), aged sixteen; Lancs. Inq. p.m. xxi, no. 179. Richard Browne died in 1619, leaving as heirs two nieces—Janet, aged twenty-five, wife of William Cowburn and widow of Thomas Hall, being daughter of Elizabeth sister of Richard Browne; and Ellen Derham, aged thirteen, daughter of Janet, another sister; Townley MS. C 8, (Chet. Libr.), 79-80.

Thomas Boteler of Warrington (1222) held lands, but the tenure was unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 171.

Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton, who died in 1573, held his land in Freckleton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 2d.; ibid. xii, 217. His heir was James John Bradley of Burying (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 328), and at his death in 1618 it passed to his son and heir, John; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 80.

James Hall died in 1609 holding a messuage and land of the king by a rent of 6d. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-six years old; ibid. i, 124.

Peter Mason of Lathom in 1570 purchased a message, &c., in Freckleton from Richard Chisellon and Christopher Anderton, they giving warranty against Thomas Dicomson of Eccleston and the Master of the Savoy; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 32, m. 90. This land had belonged to Rechdown Chantry; Lancs. Soc. and Chesh. ii, 252. The purchaser died in 1612, and then his land, &c., in Freckleton was stated to be held of the Earl of Derby in socage, but on his son’s death later in the same year this was corrected, the lands being held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 215, 217.

Nicholas Badger died in 1612 holding a tenurement of the king as of his duchy of 3d. rent. The tenure was held of full age; ibid. i, 217. Thomas Badger died in May 1637, when the tenure was recorded as of the Earl of Derby in socage, but on his death the land passed to Nicholas, aged thirty; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 83.

Thomas Hawkins died in 1638, leaving a daughter and heir Ellen, aged nine; the tenure of his message, &c., was not stated; ibid. iv, 32. In another copy he is called John Hawkins; the tenure was ‘of the king’; Townley MS. C 8, 13, p. 516.

Thomas Taylor died at Freckleton in 1640 holding land held of Lord Strange in socage, and leaving a brother Nicholas, aged sixty-eight, as heir; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 15.

Adam de Singleton gave ‘lands’ in the field called Ewidsimont upon Ribblebank, with appurtenant easements in the will of Robert Charnes (Staffs. Hist. Coll., 339). See the Freckleton inquisitions above.

170
of Rawcliffe. At least three covered cupas.

Bottles of Rawcliffe. AAre a cheveren be- between three covered cupas.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

in 1874, and the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The building contains an old oak pulpit removed from Kirkham. The Primitive Methodists had a chapel in 1814; their present one was built in 1885. In 1887 the Primitive Methodists have one dating from 1861. The Congregationalists formerly held services there, but do not seem to have established themselves. The Society of Friends had a meeting place from 1668. They still have two ancient burial-grounds, and a meeting house, first built in 1730. No meetings are now held, but the room was in 1903 let to the Plymouth Brethren.

Roman Catholics have the small school-chapel of the Holy Family, served from Kirkham.

WARTON

Warton, Dom. Bk., Warton, 14.22.

This township lies along the Ribble, and much of the surface in the south-west is less than 5 ft. above sea level. In the east and north-east is higher land and on it the village is situated. Warton Bank and Warton Brow overlook the river, and formerly there was a ford from this side to Henketh, a guide being stationed there to conduct travellers across. The area is inclosed by a belt of salt marsh. In 1901 there was a population of 445.

The principal road is that going west from Preston to Lytham, which divides into two branches after passing through Warton village, these joining again later. Cross roads go south to the Ribble and north to Wrea Green. The soil is clay, and the land is almost entirely in pasture. The township has a parish council.

Before the Conquest WARTON, then assessed as four plough-lands, was one of the members of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship. After the creation of the barony of Penwortham it is found incorporated therewith, passing from Buscel to Lacy and the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster. By the Bussels it appears to have been granted to a younger member of the family to be held by the third part of a knight's fee, for about 1190 it had come into the possession of Quednilla daughter of Hugh son of Aecar Buscel, who was married to Roger le Boteler, and had a number of children—Richard, Stephen, Thomas, Adam, Roger and Siegrith. The family were benefactors of the religious houses at Lytham and Cockerstand.


Baines, loc. cit.

Lewis's Topog. Dict. 1831-44, as signs them a chapel.

Information of Mr. R. Muschamp. In 1869 Lawrence Couleburne's house at Freckleton was a certified Quaker meeting-place; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep., App. 1, 5, 350.

Quaker Char. Rep. 1901, p. 29. The 1730 room was pulled down in 1870. The meetings ceased before 1800; Baines, loc. cit.

The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1,453 acres, including 3 of inland water; there are also 472 acres of tidal water and 697 acres of foreshore.

P.C.H. Lancs. 1. 288A. The later assessment was three plough-lands only; possibly one plough-land omitted and one added to Ribby. Sometimes Warton was stated (as will be seen) to have three plough-lands and a third; but this may be an error, due to the "third part of a knight's fee" being taken to refer to a fee of ten plough-lands instead of nine.

Bibd. 335, n. 1. The lords of Penwortham retained part in their own hands for some time, for about 1154 Richard Bussel confirmed grants to Evesham Abbey of one-third of the demesne tithes of Freckleton and Warton; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 333. This explains the £1 received from the tithes of Kirkham by the Prior of Penwortham in 1303.

Lytham Charters at Durham, 1. 24, 42, 45. Ebor. no. 40; a confirmation of the grant of an eogan of land which Quenilda's husband Roger had given to the priory. Roger's grant (no. 47), made with the consent of his wife Quenilda and their daughter, was attested by Stephen, her son, Martin his brother, and others. The easements included rights in tumbars, fisheries, and fitches. Quenilda, lady of Warton, with the consent of her heirs, gave to Lytham the hommage of Henry son of Edward; ibid. no. 11.

A son of Aecar (perhaps Hugh) attested an agreement on behalf of Warine Bussel of Penwortham c. 1145; Farrer, op. cit. 321. Roger le Boteler attested charters of the time of Henry II, one at least as early as 1176; ibid. 375, 409. He paid half a mark in 1177 for some default; ibid. 38. In 1184-7 he appears to have claimed Cloughston; ibid. 56. His wife is sometimes called absolutely the lady or Lady of Warton, at other times the Boteler or de Warton. She rendered account in 1200-1 for part of the coutage due from the fee of Penwortham; ibid. 135. She owned 5 acres in the Pipe Rolls of 1202-4 (ibid. 170, 175), but seems to have died before Oct. 1207, when Richard her son was defendant to the claim by Hugh de Morton and his wife; Curia Reg. R. 45, m. 3. As Quenilda daughter of Hugh she, with the consent of Richard her son and heirs, granted 5 acres in Warton, with the land between Baunbecks and the ditch, and between the road called Highgate and Goshears, to the canons of Cockerstands; Charrol. (Chet. Soc.), 1, 196. She and her husband had formerly given the canons 3 acres; ibid. 1, 196.

A William le Boteler, their contemporaries, was, with Aline his wife, a benefactor of Lytham; Charters, at sup. no. 5. The seal shows a standing boar holding a cup in his right hand. A similar seal was used by some of the Botelers of Warton.

Richard, Stephen, Thomas and Adam, sons of Quenilda, witnessed her Lytham grant above quoted (no. 45); Roger and Siegrith are known from other deeds; Thomas does not occur again.

Stephen le Boteler (or de Warton) gave to Lytham Priory half an acre in 1207, a gift of land and woodland at Stubbegate, and a herd in the marsh between Blakefield and Stubbegate.

Lytham Charters, 1, 2, 26, 42, 45. Ebor. no. 4. About 1240 he gave land in Wallifurlong and elsewhere; ibid. no. 42. As Stephen son of Roger he gave to the same, with the consent of Ivetta his wife, the house in Warton in which he lived, with land by the shore between Outbeck (or Howbeck) and Crowpool; ibid. no. 31. It appears that this was *at the Bank* from a further charter by Stephen made about 1247; no. 36.

Quenilda daughter of Stephen le Boteler released her right to certain lands held by Lytham Priory; ibid. 5, 23, 24, 42, Ebor. no. 5. Adam son of the priest of Lytham granted to the priory in Lytham lands purchased from Roger le Boteler; ibid. 1, 2, 26, 42, Ebor. no. 8. This benefactor may be the Adam son of Roger the chaplain of Lytham of another denial in Dods. MSS. cit; fol. 143. Mabel widow of Adam son of Roger de Warton, who gave land to Henry son of William the Carpenter of Kirkham, may have been his daughter; Lytham Charters, no. 6. In 1246 Alice, as daughter and heir of Adam de Warton, recovered 4 acres in Warton; A 29. Helen, widow of William le Boteler in 1351 claimed dower against Maud daughter of Richard de Newton of Charnock; ibid. 21. John son of Adam de Warton, a knight, held 4 acres of Richard Couegers and Alice his wife (14 ogangas); Curia Reg. R. 145, m. 43. 44. John son of Alan de Warton, a knight, held 2 acres in Lytham, giving land (with house) on the Bank, between the toft which he had belonged to Stephen Boteler and these three acres; ibid. 45. Alice widow of John son of Roger de Warton, claiming her claim in or about 1254, ibid. 46. John had a grant from Roger Collan and Alice his wife; ibid. no. 14.

171
Quenilda's husband becoming a monk of the former, and the descents can be traced for some time, but the manor of Warton appears to have been alienated about 1220-40 to some of the Woodplumpton family, and thus in 1242 it was recorded that Thomas de Beetham held the third part of a knight's fee in Warton of the Earl of Lincoln's fee (of Penwortham).

In the Lytham estate, known as the manor of COWBURN or Cowburgh, descended regularly in the family till the time of Edward IV. An estate first acquired by Adam de Yealand about 1250 and held after him by Conyers and Singleton of Broughton came in time to be regarded as a moiety of the manor of Warton. Thomas de Beetham on acquiring Warton gave a general confirmation to the monks of Lytham of the lands they held. He died in 1248 or 1249, and it was found that he held three plough-lands of the Earl of Lincoln by the third part of a knight's fee, receiving only 42. 4d. a year and certain white gloves, others having been enfeoffed freely. Sir Ralph his son and heir died about five years afterwards; his daughter Joan was only seven years old, and appears to have died a little later for at inquisitions made in 1255 and 1257 it was found that Ralph's brother Robert was her heir.

Sir Robert de Beetham confirmed the Lytham charters, and agreed with the monks as to the bounds of Byning and Warton on the Lytham side; he also gave land in the Bankhouses to Stanlaw Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Thomas before 1302, and rendering a pair of white gloves yearly, also by the service of the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee and paying 34s. 4d. a year and 14d. for castle ward. There were also the following services in land: 4 oxgangs of land valued at 20s. a year, 6 oxgangs of land each of 10 acres (worth 40s.), and the fourth part of a knight's fee. There was also a 1d. yearly; Inq. p.m. 11, no. 67. Gilbert seems to have had a fourth part of the manor, though doing only the eighteenth part of the knight's fee. Thomas de Singleton and Elizabeth his wife in 1245-6 gave the manor of Warton, &c., Nicholas his son and heir and Margaret his wife; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 381. In the 16th century the Singletones of Broughton were stated to hold their manors in the king of his duky by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 70; v, no. 45, &c.

The charter is named in the old catalogue of Lytham charters at Durham, but is now missing.

* Lanes. Inv. and Extents, i. 171. Ralph died 8 Mar. 1255-6.

12. Ibid. i, 195; the value is given as 21. 4d. Joan's marriage was worth 230. 13. Ibid. 203. 14. Ibid. Robert was of full age.

15. Duchy catalogue as above.

16. *Philly Cooke. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 43. The mention in a Domesday (worth 30s.) is the soul of Robert's deceased wife Mass.

17. Lanes. Inv. and Extents, i, 316; Thomas de Beetham held the third part of a knight's fee in Warton of the Earl of Lincoln.

In the same year John son of Richard de Warton claimed a messuage, an oxgang of land, &c., and a mill in Warton against Thomas de Beetham and another oxgang against Gervase Avelein and Emma his wife; De Banco R. 144, m. 333 d.

Thomas was in possession as early as 1290, when Godith and Avice daughters of Adam le Boteler claimed against him a oxgang in Warton and two-thirds of the manor of Cowburgh as their inheritance. Their father was brother and heir of Richard Boteler, and the claim was required because Thomas de Beetham was under age; *I. R. 1388, m. 135 d.; 407 m. 1. The claim was renewed in 1317 when Thomas, still a minor, alleged that his father Robert had died in seisin; *I. R. 408, m. 4. This is the last mention of the claim. Godith, wife of John Ward occurs in 1310; De Banco R. 132, m. 193 d. 'The heir of Beetham' in 1297 was liable for castle ward; when Thomas, still a minor, was about 16 years old and Robert his brother was still under age, 21. 6d. for Kelifarngham and Bryning; Lanes. Inv. and Extents, i, 390.
and Thomas by his son Ralph in or before 1317, in which year William de Tours and Emma his wife called for the service of a knight's fee, and in 1341 in Warton claimed by John de Astenhwaite and Margaret his wife as dower, Margaret being widow of Thomas de Beetham. In 1346 it was recorded that Queen Isabella, in right of the fee of Penwortham, held three plough-lands and a third for the third part of a knight's fee in Warton which Sir Ralph de Beetham and Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton held of her in moieties, rendering 31. 4d. yearly for castle ward. In 1361 Robert de Beetham and his tenants held the third part of a fee of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Thomas Beetham de Beetham held a moiety of the manor in 1431 by the sixth part of a knight's fee, Nicholas Singleton of Broughton holding similarly the other moiety; while in 1445-6 Thomas Beetham and Thomas Singleton held three and one-third plough-lands for the third part of a fee, paying relief equally. Thomas Beetham was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund, who conveyed his manor of Cowburn, which extended into Briyning, Kellaramlegh, Heage, Wraynall, and other manors, to trustees, with remainders to his brothers Roger, William and Richard, and then to his cousin John. He died in 1472 and his brother William succeeded, but Richard was in possession in 1483.

From this time the Beetham Manor disappears from the records and its lands were said to be held of the Crown in right of the duchy, though Gervase Middleton still retained some land in 1548. The Singletonos sold their moiety of the manor to James Gerard in 1598, and John Gerard of Haighton had an estate there in 1655, but the manor with much of the land seems to have been acquired by the Sharples family, and in 1652 sold to James Ashton. It is not mentioned again.

The land was from an early time divided among a number of freeholders, as appears from the inquisition of 1449 above cited. Warton 54 and Collon 55 occur among the early surnames; and thequisitions

Sir Thomas de Beetham was in 1311 found to hold lands, &c., in Warton, Bretherton and Newsham by the service of a knight's fee, paying 31. 4d. for the free service of one knight and 31. 4d. for the court; De Leg. Ing. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 22.

In 1321 Roger de Beetham held land in Warton, in the extent of 132 acres, which tends to show that Ralph son and heir of Robert de Coeyers held of Alice de Lacy the manor of Warton of de Beetham the service of a knight's fee for the third part of a knight's fee and 23 acres of land in Warton. The tenants produced a charter of Thomas de Beetham's grant to de Coeyers in Kellermere, also 156 acres of land in Warton, to William de Tours and Emma for Emma's life.

In 1354 Thomas de Beetham held lands in the extent of 1346, which tends to show that Ralph son and heir of Robert de Coeyers held of Alice de Lacy the manor of Warton of de Beetham the service of a knight's fee for the third part of a knight's fee and 23 acres of land in Warton. The tenants produced a charter of Thomas de Beetham's grant to de Coeyers in Kellermere, also 156 acres of land in Warton, to William de Tours and Emma for Emma's life.

The Duchy of Lancaster, in the extent of 1354, which tends to show that Ralph son and heir of Robert de Coeyers held of Alice de Lacy the manor of Warton of de Beetham the service of a knight's fee for the third part of a knight's fee and 23 acres of land in Warton. The tenants produced a charter of Thomas de Beetham's grant to de Coeyers in Kellermere, also 156 acres of land in Warton, to William de Tours and Emma for Emma's life.

32 Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 44. The surcharge of Geo. Coeyers to the manor of Coeyers by the marriage. Thomas de Singleton in 1311 complained that Ralph de Beetham had seized his cattle at Stainacre, roughly a place outside Ralph's fee. Ralph replied that William de Coeyers had formerly held ten messuages and 12 acres of land of his grandfather Robert de Beetham by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 24s. and that William's heirs were his daughters Agnes and Joan; De Banco R. 387, m. 448 o.

In the said of 1346-55 Richard Banastre is joined with Beetham and Singleton as tenant-in-chief in Warton, 56, 88.

33 By a charter some years earlier Agnes widow of Richard Banastre gave to Richard her son land at Warton, with Ribbleton and 2 acres of land, W. C., 47. 34 Inq. post m. 35 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 122. The yearly value was 311, 4d.

Sir Beetham and Christiana his wife owed the service of a knight's fee and Sir John in 1420; Final Conc. iii, 67, 86. In 1401 Margery de Prees held a messuage in Warton, in the service of a knight's service and a rent of 23s. 4d.; Lancs. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 76. The

same was held of the heir of Sir Edward Beetham in 1479; ibid, ii, 106.

34 Kent. Abdy, iii, 95. Thomas was the son and heir of Sir John; Final Conc. iii, 275, 562. He was in possession in 1529; Lancs. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 23.

35 Duchy of Lancaster, Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, m. 29; Shawksfield of Warton occurs in 1450; Final Conc. iii, 117.

36 Lancs. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 103; Chanc. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. IV, no. 87. It appears that Sir William left a daughter Agnes, who married Robert de Heath.

37 Duchy of Lancaster, Misc. Bks. cxxiv.

38 Messuages, &c., in Warton, Kellar- megh, Blyth and Wires were held of the king by a rent of 21; Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. 1567, no. 11. George Middleton sold his estate in Cowburn and Warton to William Skillicorne in 1567; Pat. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdle. 29, m. 74. There was a settlement of it by William Skillicorne and Nicholas his son and heir in 1590; ibid, bdle. 52, m. 34.

39 The tenure of William's estate in Warton in 1600 was not known.

40 William Skillicorne was in 1534 held land in Warton of the king by 1d. rent; Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. x, no. 25.

41 William Clifton of Kidshine died in 1517, holding lands in Warton of the Earl of Derby by fealty only; Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. vi, no. 21. This may be an indication that the seal succeeded to the Beetham estate here for a short time. It appears, however, that an estate in Warton, Freckleton, &c., was sold by John Coupull to Sir Thomas Stanley in the time of Henry VI; Kuerden MSS., iii, C 32.

42 Pat. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdle. 60, m. 55. The deforciants were Thomas Singleton, Cecil his wife and Edward his son and heir. The estate included messuages, tenements, land and messuages of the manor and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.

43 Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. xviii, no. 20. The deforciants held lands, &c., for a fee of meadows and pasture held of the manor, and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.

44 Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. xxviii, no. 20. The deforciants held lands, &c., for a fee of meadows and pasture held of the manor, and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.

45 Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. xxviii, no. 20. The deforciants held lands, &c., for a fee of meadows and pasture held of the manor, and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.

46 Duchy of Lancaster, Ing. p.m. xxviii, no. 20. The deforciants held lands, &c., for a fee of meadows and pasture held of the manor, and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.
of the 16th and 17th centuries show a number of landowners, but few of them seem to have been resident. The Singleton at one time had a house at Warton, and a John Singleton died in 1592 holding a messuage there and land in Whittingham. James Browne of Lower Birches, William Dixon, William Dobson, Richard Naylor, John Smalley, and John Thistleton had small estates in Warton. Robert Thistleton the son of John had his estate sequestered for his popery in the Commonwealth time; he died in 1653. Two 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.

The Lytham Priory lands were after the Dissolution held by the Cliftons. The abbots of Cockersand and Whalley and the Knights Hospitallers also had lands in Warton.

In connexion with the Church of England the former St. Paul's was built in 1722, and consecrated in 1725, being replaced by the present building in 1835-6. A separate parish was assigned to it in 1846. The vicars are presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS


This township is divided into five hamlets. Westby is the central one. The two Plumptons, anciently known as Fieldplumpton for distinction from Woodplumpton, occupy the northern part, Great Plumpton lying to the north of Little Plumpton. Ballam (Higher and Lower) and Brown Moss Side in the south-west are considered parts of Westby. The present area is 532 acres; of this area, 41 acres are in Ballam, 664; Brown Moss Side, 1; 2,468; Great Plumpton, 665; and in all, 3,597 acres. The population in 1901 was 532. There is some comparatively high land in the north, Great Plumpton being 100 ft. above sea level; but the surface falls away to the south-west, and the greater part of Ballam and Moss Side is below the 25 ft. line.

Two roads cross the township from Kirkham to Lytham and Blackpool, and there are cross-roads limiting the different hamlets, one of them going north to Weston. The railway from Preston to Blackpool crosses the northern end of the township, and that from Preston to Lytham runs along near the south-western border, having two stations called Wrea Green and Moss Side.

The soil is clayey; about a third of the land is arable, the rest being pasture. There was formerly a stone cross in Westby.

Two presidents of Ushaw College were born at Westby, Eliza Browne Gillow, 1811-28, and Charles Newsham, 1837-65.

The township is governed by a parish council.
AMOUNTINESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

In 1066 WESTBY and PLUMP-MANORS TON, each assessed as two plough-lands, formed part of Earl Tosti's Preston lordship.6 Later they are found to be held of the king in thegnage as part of the estate of the lords of Clifton. In 1372 Robert de Clifton and his men were charged with having seized one William Garlick at Little Singleton, carried him off to Westby and there imprisoned him for a fortnight, carrying off also his corn and other goods. In defence it was pleaded that Garlick was a villein as of Clifton's manor of Westby and had therefore no cause. Except for about a century—from 1512 onward—the demesne was usually regarded as one, viz. Westby-with-Field Plumpton, have descended like Clifton, in the account of which will be found also the story of the exceptional period referred to. During that time Westby was the residence of the Clifton family.

In the 14th century Great Plumpton appears to have been held by a junior branch of the Clifton family, using Plumpton as 2 surname.8 A "manor" of Field Plumpton was held by Thomas Lathom in 1370.10 The Singleton family had a part of Plumpton,11 and one or two other estates occur in the inquisitions.12

Cockerand Abbey had a little land in Plumpton.13 James Sanderson and a number of others registered their estates as 'Papists' in 1717.14 The Cliftontons maintained a priest at Westby throughout the days of persecution. If he was not at all times resident in the hall, owing to the surveillance of the persecutors, he was not far distant; and perhaps sometimes there was more than one priest attending to the wants of the clergy. About 1700 James Barrow, a Jesuit, had charge. In 1716, after the defeat of the Jacobites at Preston, he was convicted of recusancy and declared an outlaw. He escaped capture.16 The Jesuits remained in charge till 1791, and were succeeded by Benedictines and then by the secular clergy. A chapel was built at the west end of the hall in 1741, but closed by Thomas Clifton, who had become a Protestant, in 1845. The

Nicholas del Marsh in 1327 complained that John son of Walter de Clifton and William his son had carried off certain goods of his at Great Plumpston and had assaulted him.20 Then in 1345 Joan widow of John son of Walter de Plumpton claimed dower in a messuage and 30 acres of land in Great Plumpston against William son of John de Plumpton; ibid. R. 342, m. 316 d. 1359. It appears from this record that the whole estate, consisting of six messuages, 40 acres and 8 acres of land, and 60 acres of pasture, which was in 1359 settled upon Robert Griffin and Joan his widow by the grant of her heirs to the wantons to Thomas Tittele, to the issue of Joan, and to Sir William de Clifton; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), iii, 150.

It may be added that Denis son of Nicholas del Marsh was plaintiff and William de Clifton defendant in a dispute as to land, &c., in Westby in 1322; De Banco R. 244, m. 128.4. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 7. It is recorded that Thomas de Clifton was being held the seisin of the Robert de Clifton, who held of him the manor of Field Plumpton in socage, rendering yearly 6d. 10s. 6d., to the Manor House, and to the manor of Penwortham by the said service. This last clause seems to be erroneous, but it is possible that the Robert de Clifton here named as tenant was the Robert Griffin of the last note. Gilbert de Singleton of Broughton has been named above. In 1325 he held a fourth part of the will of Great Plumpton, which Nicholas del Marsh held for him by the service of a rose at Singleton; Inq. p.m. v, 19 Edw. I, no. 67.

In the 16th century the Singleton family of Staining held land in Plumpton, but the tenure is not stated.

Thomas de Clifton of Derby in 1521 held lands in Plumpton, but the tenure is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 58. This may have been the ancient estate of Thomas de Lathom in Field Plumpton. In the Derby rental of the time (preserved at Lathom) appears '£4 12s. 6d. rent for the farm of the manor and 50 acres of land with the appurtenances in Plumpston demised to John Skillance. The name appears again in 1653 among the tenants of the estate of the Dean of Chichester, Ratcliffe Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 237.

George Allen of Poulton died in 1579 holding messuages, &c., in Plumpston of Cuthbert Clifton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chrs.), i, 198.

The tenure of the lands of Shirburne and Stockburne is not stated.

Anthony Billington died in 1631 holding a messuage, &c., in Plumpston of Robert Banister; John his son and heir for an unhailed time of years; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 701.

Walter son of Obst俞 gave the canons the house which had been Alan Taylor's, who held it of John de Hoskyns, and of the house of Platerfurlong, with common in the will of Plumpston; Cockerand Charrul. (Ches. Soc.), i, 211. William son of Walter confirmed the gift. Richard son of Richard Rusel seems to have been the tenant in 1628, ibid. 212. The rental is printed ibid. i, 526.

Excourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Non-farmers, 90, 96, 97. The other names were William Lathom, William Hodgson, George Burton, and another, the name of which I have not been able to determine (under the will of Gregory Crook), George Cowburn of Little Plumpton, and William Lathom (at Tarbock).

Gillow, Hadcock Papers, ii, 11. In the days of persecution mess was said at two farm-houses in this district, one at Moss-side, the other at Little Plumpton, where William Hodgson used to live, one room, containing theological books, being always kept locked'; Excourt and Payne, op. cit. 211.

Gillow, op. cit. 233-4. The government's officer gives a lively account of his search for the place and his opinion of the land which he had been assured there was good quantity of plate this 'I gathered,' he says, 'from one of the dragons who were of these congregations about four years since, but now a true Protestant, and was privy to all those secret places.' He did not find the place and he chanced to meet a man who had the knack of rescuing the books, &c., which he took.

Fr. Barrow had £ 12 from the college (i.e. his order) and £6 10s. 6d. He later dedicated his book in 1753 for the more liberal stipend of £60 10s. Foley, Rec. Soc. Lanc., iv, 321-2.

175
congregation was then joined to Kirkham until in 1860 the present church of St. Anne was opened.  

WEETON-WITH-PREESE

Wideton, Dom. Bk.; Whiteton, 1205; Wytheoton, 1243; Wythinton, 1286; Wheeton, 1582.

Mitshepes, Dom. Bk.; Mithep, 1212; Methop, 1286.

Pres, Dom. Bk.; Prees, Preec, Peres, 1278; Prees, 1328.

Suartebrec, 1249; Swartebreke, 1286.

The area of this township is 2,972½ acres, and its population in 1901 was 374. It is curious to note that Prees, which has recognition in the official name, has no separate measurement, while Mythop or Mythor, the western corner, has its area recorded as 67½ acres, though it is not recognized in the township name; it is divided from Weeton by moss land. Weeton proper occupies the southern half of the township, the northern half containing Preese on the west and Swarbrick on the east. Each of the four places named occupies a piece of rising ground, one piece being divided by depressions from the others; at Weeton 112 ft. above the ordnance datum is attained, at Swarbrick and Preese 100 ft. and at Mythop 50 ft.

From Kirkham goes west and north through Weeton and Swarbrick to Singleton; from Weeton a cross road goes west through Mythop to Blackpool and another east to Greenhalgh. The old Danes' Pad is traced in Mythop, running north-west. The railway from Preston to Fleetwood and Blackpool also runs north-west through the township, and a branch line to Blackpool crosses the south-west corner.

The Fylde Waterworks have large reservoirs at Weeton.

Charles Earl of Derby procured a charter for a weekly market at Weeton in 1675, and a fair for cattle and small wares used to be held on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

The township has a parish council.

The soil is sandy, with subsoil of clay; wheat, oats, beans and barley are grown, but more than half the land is devoted to pasture.

A 'Dirty plantation', associated with Weeton.  

There is an ancient burial cairn.

William Barrow, 6 known better as Waring or Harcourt, was born in 1610, and educated at St. Omers. In 1632 he joined the Society of Jesus, and was sent on the London mission in 1644, labouring in the London district till the outbreak of the Oates Plot. He was arrested in May 1679, and executed the following month with several other victims.

In 1366 Weeton, Preese and Mythop, MANORS assessed as three, two and one ploughland, respectively, formed part of the Amounderness lordship of Earl Tostig.  

Afterwards the lordship was divided, Weeton becoming head of the fee of the Butler of Ireland in Amounderness, and Preese and Mythop being added to the fee of Penwortham.

WEETON contributed 215 ½d. to the tallage in 1205–6, the hear of Theobald Walter being a minor in ward to the king.  

In 1242 the heir held the third part of a knight's fee in demesne and the sixth part in service. Of the Boteler's lands made in 1249 11 and 1286 it appears that at Weeton was a well-built manor-house; half the land, 

The manor continued in the Boteler family till about 1400;  

it was then acquired by Sir John Stanley of Lathom, 14 who obtained a charter for free warren there;  

and it has continued in his family to the present time,  

the Earl of Derby being lord of the manor. The rental of 1347 12 shows that Weeton was then the head of a lordship...
comprising also Trelas, Wesham, Out Rawcliffe, Little Marton, Greenhalgh, Plumpton and other lands. A court had been held during the year 1286 in the Manor of Trelas for the lordship of Wesham and Trelas, 10s. for the fishery at Marton Mere and 4s. for the township of Wesham. 16

PREESE was held, together with a portion of Newton-with-Scales, by a local family, having been given by Warine Bussell to Gillemichele son of Edward, who had married his daughter, as the fourth part of a knight’s fee. 17 It descended in the Preese family, 18 to Edmund of Wesham, who was known, or until about 1360. In 1401, after the death of Margaret of Prees, it was found that she had held the manor of the king as of the honour of Penwortham by knight’s service and 1d. rent, and that the heir was her nephew, Edmund Skillichorne. 19 It descended, to Nicholas Skillichorne, who heads the pedigree recorded in 1567, 20 and then above did, referring apparently to the same set, succeeded by a ‘manor’. The same inquisition rectifies a settlement by Edmund Skillichorne and Margaret his wife.

The writ of diem el. in the case of Edmund Skillichorne was issued 12 Mar. 1400–1 5 Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxviii, App. 2. The inquisition states that he held burgages, &c., in Lancaster in conjunction with Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Rigomaiden. William Skillichorne, his son and heir, was fifteen years old; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 75.

William, born at Wedacre in Garstang on 28 Aug. 1398 (ibid. i, 91. He held the manor of Prees by the fourth part of a knight’s fee in 1414; Fed. Aids, ii, 95. The writ of diem el. in the case of John Skillichorne was given 6 July 1417; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxviii, App. 37. His son was the John Skillichorne who died in 1478 holding the manor of Prees and lands, &c., in Newton of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 6d., also lands, &c., in Warton, Preston and Newton on 1491, he was forty-eight years old; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 102. John Skillichorne, his son, Richard and James sons of William Skillichorne, were holders of prees to the Preston Guild of 1499; Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 12.

William, who married Agnes Lawrence of Scotforth (Pal. of Lancs. Pat. 160, m. 20), died before 20 Feb. 1496–7, when the writ diem el. extr. was issued; Towneley MSS. C.C., no. 78. The inquisition states that he held the manor of Prees and a messuage in Newton of the king’s honour of Penwortham by knight’s service in 1507. In the inquisitions post mortem of Lancashire, 1534, ‘Lancs. Tenures’ (in possession of W. Farrer), 8.

William was succeeded by son John, whose descendants died in 1576 leaving four daughters, the eldest being only ten years old, by his widow Isabella daughter of Ralph Langston of Newton; Duche of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 31, where the descent is given thus: Adam — Edmund — William — John — Richard. The heir male was Nicholas Skillichorne, then thirty years of age. John Skillichorne was of Prees in 1521, when he had a dispute with his fellow burgess Richard on the common of pasture on Carr Marsh on the border of Staining; Ducat Lanc. (Rec. Comm.), ii, 51.

His wife at that time was Margaret daughter of James Anderton of Warden in Leyland; Ducat of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 51. Afterwards (in 1528) he married to Prees woman whose name is not, in a document soon afterwards, Lancs. Inq. p.m. i, 75.

A story at variance with the above was recorded in 1355, it being said that William claimed the manor of Prees were through William de Southworth, vicar of Poulton, settled on Adam Skillichorne and Alice then his wife and that Alice claimed to have married her as did to Philip Duke of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 3. The fee

10 The free tenants of Wesham paid 3s. 4d., 3d. 3s. 6d. The tenants of Wesham paid 5s. 9d., 6s. 8d. of Thomas Boteler of Out Rawcliffe paid 4d. as the price of a pair of gloves for that estate. The tenants at will in Wesham paid 1s. 16s. 8d.; the value of the works and boon books was 9s. 9d. The profit of the court amounted to 6s., but the steward’s expenses absorbed 2s. 4d. of that sum.

13 Lancs. Inq. Extents, i, 89. The heir in 1212 had three of the original four plough-lands, and was a minor in ward of the Archbishop of Stafford and Woman.

15 Robert son of Gillemichele (ibid. i, 90) gave an oxgang in Prees, viz. the sixteenth part of the whole vine, having his manors and tenements of Cockersand in free alms; Chetl. (Chet. Soc.), i, 200. He as Robert de Whittington added three parts of a field called Wray lying between Preese and Arkcough; ibid. i, 201.

16 Gillemichele had a son Goshipwite, who gave his land in Brookyn to Cockersand; ibid. iii, 1008. Goshipwite Prat in 1312 held land in the adjacent Dalton; Lancs. Inq. Extents, i, 50. William son of Robert de Prees (ibid. i, 212) held a messuage and plough-land and 6s. 8d. of land in Burton and Dalton in 1313; Final Conc. i, 54, Cockersand Charter, ii, 1560. He may be the William de Prees of 1291, Final Conc. 74.

17 The heir of the above-named Robert was probably the William de Prees acting as juror in 1242, when he held the fourth part of a knight’s fee in Prees and Newton of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln (Penwortham); Lancs. Inq. Extents, i. 513. He survived until 1253 (ibid. I, 212) and Robert de Prees in 1286 (ibid. i, 265), another William acting as juror in 1242 and holding the fourth part of Trelas in 1282; ibid. i, 289, 316.

18 There were three Roberts contemporaneous; for in 1278 Maud widow of Robert son of Austin de Prees claimed a message, toft and oxgang of land against Robert son of William de Prees, who called Robert son of Robert son of Austin to warrant him, which younger Robert appeared accordingly; De Banco R. 27, m. 38, 30, m. 13. He had then to give six marks to his wife; ibid. ii, 34. Maud claimed dower in Prees against Robert son of William de Singleton in respect of a messuage, toft and a oxgang of land claimed by Robert son of William de Prees; ibid. 27, m. 60. Robert de Prees was defendant in another plea of dower in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 30.

19 William de Prees, as stated already, was tenant in 1297 and 1302. He was, no doubt, the William who was distrainted to do homage to Edward II in 1322 for two plough-lands in Prees held by the fourth part of a knight’s fee; Lancs. Inq. Extents, i, 89. But it seems that Robert de Prees was to do homage for

20 The freemen of Wesham paid 1s. 4d., 3s. 1s. 6d. The freemen of Wesham paid 4s. 1d., John Boteler of Out Rawcliffe paid 4d. as the price of a pair of gloves for that estate. The tenants at will in Wesham paid 1s. 16s. 8d.; the value of the works and boon books was 9s. 9d. The profit of the court amounted to 6s., but the steward’s expenses absorbed 2s. 4d. of that sum.

21 Lancs. Inq. Extents, i, 89. The heir in 1212 had three of the original four plough-lands, and was a minor in ward of the Archbishop of Stafford and Woman.

23 The free tenants of Wesham paid 3s. 4d., 3d. 3s. 6d. The tenants of Wesham paid 5s. 9d., 6s. 8d. of Thomas Boteler of Out Rawcliffe paid 4d. as the price of a pair of gloves for that estate. The tenants at will in Wesham paid 1s. 16s. 8d.; the value of the works and boon books was 9s. 9d. The profit of the court amounted to 6s., but the steward’s expenses absorbed 2s. 4d. of that sum.

25 Lancs. Inq. Extents, i, 89. The heir in 1212 had three of the original four plough-lands, and was a minor in ward of the Archbishop of Stafford and Woman.
to his grandson Nicholas, who held it in 1609. Soon afterwards the manor was sold, and in 1634 was held by John Wolverton.

In 1736 John Parkes purchased a moiety of it from Thomas Horrocks and Rachel his wife. The hall now belongs to Mr. Thomas Horrocks Miller of Singleton.

**SWARBRIKE** in Preese seems always to have been a member of Weeton. It gave a surname to a family or families of long standing in the district.

**MYTHOP**, though part of the fee of Penwortham, was held as the tenth part of a knight's fee by the lords of Weeton, and has descended with it. A family surnamed Mythop occurs, but does not seem to have borne long continuance.

Sir Gilbert Gerard was in 1593 stated to have held land in Preese of the inheritance of Richard Balderston.

Some of the Earl of Derby's lands were sold by the Commonwealth authorities in 1653. Three 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.

For the Church of England St. Michael and All Angels' was erected at Weeton in 1843. A parish was assigned to it in 1846, and the vicar of Kirkham has the patronage.

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1827, but has long since disappeared.

were burgesses at the guild of 1524; Preese Hall R. 19. Nicholas was dead in 1550, when the manor was in the king's hands by reason of the minority of William, his son and heir; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxvii. 554.

In 1592 an informer told the government that 'Mr. Skillicorne of Preese hath for many years a renown schoolmaster, who for sundry years was one William Fletcher, then a recusant, now the schoolmaster at Wigan.' Gibbon, Lydiard Hall 228, quoting S. Dom. Eliz. exxv. 79. William Skillicorne died in 1601 holding the manor of Preese, and was succeeded by his son Nicholas; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii. no. 32. For a pedigree see Fishwick, Kirkham, 150.

A freestone of the manors of Preese and Newton was made by Nicholas Skillicorne in 1606; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 79, no. 83. The manor of Preese alone appears in a similar fine in 1609, when the defunctors were Nicholas Skillicorne, William his son and heir-apparent and Elizabeth his wife, John Skillicorne and Priscilla his wife; ibid. bde. 76, no. 31. No Skillicornes appear in the Preston guild roll of 1622 or later. Nicholas and John Skillicorne were convicted recusants in 1620; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1619-23, p. 150.

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 126, no. 42. From the draft of an Act of 1624 it appears that John Skillicorne had conveyed the manor to Robert, Edward and Christopher Wolletstone; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. iii. 30.


In 1836 it belonged to Hugh Horneby of Liverpool, and was afterwards sold to Thomas Miller, father of the present owner; Baines, Lanci. (ed. 1830), iv. 4003 (ed. 1870), ii. 493.

The 0 acres of land there were in 1826 held by free farmers of Theobald le Boteler; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i. 265. This is probably the land in Preese held by the heir of Theobald Walder in 1424; ibid. 153.

In 1612, of the four plough-lands granted by Wrinke Bunnel to Gilmichelm, only three were held by his heirs; the other, in Mythop, was held by the heir of Theobald Walder; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i. 299. It was worth £4 marks yearly in 1244 and 644; in 1286; ibid. 173, 264. The tenure was in 1302 recorded as the tenth part of a knight's fee in Mythop, held of the Earl of Lincoln; ibid. 318. This is repeated in later extents, &c.; see Add. 129, 3rd. 354.

In 1544 the tenants of Mythop paid £3 4s. 3d. a year, including 31. 3d. as the value of the works and services; Derby Rental (at Lathom). In 1593 John le Boteler was granted by Robert de Prees and Adam son of Thomas de Mythop what had been asserted of one pound from his pound at Weeton; Danco K. 278, m. 157.

Adam son of Richard de Mythop in 1344 confirmed to his son Richard lands at the Bankhouses in Warton; Lytham D. D. at Durham, 13, 234, 4, 42; Ebor. 20. The witnesses included Henry, Geoffrey and Robert, sons of Richard de Mythop. Nicholas son of Robert de Mythop had land in Elswick in 1402-5; Townley MS. C. 8, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Hen. IV. 100, 51.

There was another place of the same name in the township of Moss Bank, Mossley.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi. no. 2.


Dr. F. G. Lane, 1. 388.

See the account of Weeton. The sheriff rendered account of 160. tallage of Treales in 1605-6; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 202. In 1549 the three plough-lands in Treales were worth £1 1s. 6d. in all issues, and the land of Wharles and Roseacre £2; Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 173-5.

In 1386 there were 29 oxgangs of land in the hands of free farmers, each oxgang worth 1s. 1d. a year; ibid. 295.

In 1384 three were in Royston 215 acres of land, and in Wharles 144 acres, each worth 10d. yearly, in the hands of free farmers; ibid. 125.

It appears that in 1283 Randle de Gostonarugh, Alice his wife and William son of Alexander the Clerk of Elswick held 67 acres in Royston, but Theobald le Boteler purchased them; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 160.

The Derby rental of 1522 (at Lathom) shows that £6 was received from tenants at will in Treales a windmill paid 30s., and turbary 26s. 8d. The rent of the tenants at will in Wharles
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

considered to be manors. The township is scarcely ever named in the records, but in 1228–9 a mandate was issued to the sheriff respecting Lewe de Treales, who had found ancient coins while ploughing. 6

Thomas Firth (Styth) of Wharles in 1631 was fined £10, having refused knighthood. 7 Sir Edward Osbaldeston in 1637 had a small rent from Treales. Some 'Papists' of Treales and Roseacre registered estates in 1717. 8

Christ Church, Treals, for the worship of the Church of England, was built in 1855. The vicar of Kirkham is patron.

The township had a licensed meeting-place in Roseacre in 1689, 9 but it does not seem to have been permanent.

GREENHALGH-WITH-THISTLETON

Grenholof, Dom. Bk.; Greenholow, 1212; Grenole, 1242; Grenholow, 1244; Grenole, 1249; Grenholo, 1331.

Thistleton, 1212; Thistleton, 1242.

February, 1212.

Greenhalgh or Greenhalgh, in which are Esprick and Cornoe, occupies the northern part of this composite township, Thistleton being the northern part. The two portions measure 1,187 and 710 acres respectively, or 1,897 in all; the population in 1901 was 408. The surface is flat, sloping gradually from south to north and from west to east, the extremes being 100 ft. above sea level at the south-west border and 25 ft. in the north-east corner. There is moor land in the south.

A road goes north-north-west through the whole length of the township, passing through Corner Row and Esprick. From it another road goes west to the hamlet of Greenhalgh, turning south to reach Weeton; while yet another in the north turns off to the east and north to reach Thistleton, from which it turns towards Elswick.

The soil is clay; potatoes are grown, but most of the land is permanent grass.

For this township there is a parish council.

In 1666 three plough-lands in GREEN-

MANORS HALGH formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship. 10 Afterwards there seems to have been a division; so that one of the plough-lands, Medlar, was granted out in tithnage, while the others, Greenhalgh proper and Thistleton, were given to the ancestors of the Boteler family, and held as members of the Weeton lordship, the superior manor descending in the same way. 11

By Hervey, the grandfather of Theobald, Walter, Thistleton and Greenhalgh were held by the son of Walter, daughter Alice to Orm son of Magnus, and thus descended to Roger de Hutton, lord of the adjacent Medlar. 12 Roger and his son granted the whole or greater part out in various ways. 13 Chiefly by purchase the Butlers of Rawcliffe appear to have acquired the greater part, 14 and were regarded as lords of the

being 100 ft. above sea level at the south-west border and 25 ft. in the north-east corner. There is moor land in the south.

A road goes north-north-west through the whole length of the township, passing through Corner Row and Esprick. From it another road goes west to the hamlet of Greenhalgh, turning south to reach Weeton; while yet another in the north turns off to the east and north to reach Thistleton, from which it turns towards Elswick.

The soil is clay; potatoes are grown, but most of the land is permanent grass.

For this township there is a parish council.

In 1666 three plough-lands in GREEN-

MANORS HALGH formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship. 10 Afterwards there seems to have been a division; so that one of the plough-lands, Medlar, was granted out in tithnage, while the others, Greenhalgh proper and Thistleton, were given to the ancestors of the Boteler family, and held as members of the Weeton lordship, the superior manor descending in the same way. 11

By Hervey, the grandfather of Theobald, Walter, Thistleton and Greenhalgh were held by the son of Walter, daughter Alice to Orm son of Magnus, and thus descended to Roger de Hutton, lord of the adjacent Medlar. 12 Roger and his son granted the whole or greater part out in various ways. 13 Chiefly by purchase the Butlers of Rawcliffe appear to have acquired the greater part, 14 and were regarded as lords of the

of Gilbert Wilksington; 11r. 4d. for a cottage newly built, and 2 acres, lately of Henry Fleetwood deceased, the whole of Robert Wilksington; and 12d. for certain lands in Greenhalgh Field held by Rowland Cornby. These rents were from Greenhalgh in the Pytle; from Greenhalgh in the Holme came 10s. for a tenement lately Henry Fleetwood's. Another Greenhalgh gave a name to Greenhalgh Castle near Gart- 12

Lancs. and Extents, i, 57.

Part was included in the gift of Medlar to his daughter by Roger, and thus came into the possession of the Hospitallers and of Cocksand Abbey— viz., the mill of Greenhalgh and the serv- ice of the dam in Cornoe; Lancs. and Extents, i, 47; Cocksand Chartul., (Chet. Soc.), i, 168–71.

Ellis son of Roger de Hutton made grants in Greenhalgh and Thistleton to Cockersand, as will be seen below. To Adam de Cornece he gave part of his demesne in Greenhalgh, and this was confirmed by his son Robert; Dods. MSS. lii, fol. 91. The same Ellis granted an olog of land to Jordan son of Richard the Clerk of Kirkham, and another to Walter son of Alisi de Rost (the land of Adam de Cornece, the mill, Whalaker, and the croft of Raus being excepted) ibid. fol. 84b. 87.

In 1244 the immediate tenants were: In Thistleton—John de Thornham; in Greenhalgh—Roger de Nutshagh, Adam de Briskirk, William de Kirkham, Robert son of Thomas, and Richard son of William; Lancs. and Extents, i, 153–7.

Geoffrey de Pleasington, with the consent of Alice his wife (probably the heir), leased to Richard le Boteler in right in Greenhalgh, Whitsacre and Cornoe; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 98. Richard le Boteler gave his son Edmund all his land in Greenhalgh, Whitsacre, Esprick, and Cornoe Row; ibid. fol. 976. The same Edmund le Boteler acquired for 8 marks an olog and a half of land from William son of Robert de Greenhalgh, who in 1274 at Little Hoole released all his land in Greenhalgh to Edmund; ibid. fol. 92, 86d. (no. 44). Edmund also acquired first an acre of land and then the whole inheritance in Whitsacre of William son of Adam de Whitsacre; ibid. fol. 85, no. 25. 17. From Geoffrey de Pleasington he obtained a release of all the land held by Geoffrey de Pleasington and his wife, 1592. Nicholas le Boteler in 1291 released to an uncle Henry the land in Greenhalgh formerly held by the uncle Edmund just mentioned, and gave his sister Alice all his land in Greenhalgh, with the services of Adam de Briskirk, William de Esrick, and others; ibid. fol. 93, 97. William de Elswik, son of Alexander the Clerk, granted to Henry le Boteler, son of Sir Richard, the homage and service of his brothers Alan and Thomas, apparently in Thistleton; ibid. fol. 85.

Alan, daughter of Nicholas le Boteler was no doubt the wife of Adam de Walton, to whom in 1302 Henry le Boteler gave all his land in Greenhalgh; ibid. fol. 85.

Mabel widow of Nicholas le Boteler in 1300 claimed dower in six messuages, 6 ologs of land, &c., in Greenhalgh, against Adam de Walton and Alice his wife. The free tenants named were Adam de Briskirk, William, Adam and John de Esrick; De Banco R. 135, nos. 157, 164.

Ranulf de Singleton and Mabel his wife in 1304 claimed her dower in certain land in Greenhalgh held by Adam de Walton and Alice his wife, and William son and heir of Nicholas le Boteler, a minor, was called to warrant; De Banco R. 157, nos. 157, 164.
manor. In 1488 John Butler held his lands of the Earl of Derby by knight's service, but in 1504 and later the mesne lordship was ignored, and the lands in Greenhalgh and Thistleton were said to be held of the Crown in socage by his knighthood.

Greenhalgh gave a surname to some local families, of which one retained possession of its lands till the 17th century. The Bradrick family held a fourth part of Greenhalgh.

THISTLETON, apart from the tenement of the Butlers, was largely held by the Cowdrays and Aughtons of North Meols and their heirs, their manor of Thistleton consisting principally of the 2 oxgangs of land which passed in the 13th to the crown of Cockersand by Ellyson son of Roger de Hutton. A number of the tenants of Thistleton, which name in former times seems to have been used of the township as a whole, appear in the pleadings andquisitions some of them, seated in neighbouring townships, held of the Crown, the Earl of Derby

7 See a later note: also the account of Rutewiffe.
8 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii. no. 45; the lands were said to be in Thistleton.
9 Ibid. iii. no. 109 ; vili. no. 8 xxvi. no. 361; Greenhalgh alone, or Greenhalgh with Thistleton.
10 William Butler of Hackinshall in 1586 held land in Thistleton of the queen as of her duchy in socage; ibid. xiv. no. 47.
11 Walter de Greenhalgh was tenant of Ellis de Greenhalgh, 1272, Chart. l. 166. Robert son of William de Greenhalgh (c. 1260) was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey, having given the manor to John de Newton; ibid. He may have been the Robert de Kirkham (son of William) to whom Richard le Boteler gave lands in Greenhalgh and Dods. MSS. iii. fol. 85, no. 24.
12 A William son of Robert [7de Greenhalgh] had in 1219 obtained a rent of 8d. due from land in the township of Wrinch in Thistleton; Final Conc. i. 47.

Other clerks of Kirkham had lands in the township and were possibly ancestors of the Greenhalgh families. Thus Robert son of Rainkell de Treacles about 1230 gave 2 parts of his land within Greenhalgh to Ralph son of Richard the Clerk, co-seer of Kirkham; Dods. MSS. iii. fol. 85, no. 27. Somewhat later, Master William de Kirkham, clerk, son of Richard the Clerk of Kirkham, gave all his land in the vill of Greenhalgh to his brother Ralph, with remainder to his wife, his sister Joan and John de Hackinshall; ibid. fol. 925. In 1363 Sir Richard le Boteler agreed with Geoffrey de Pissington and Alice his wife that they should hold the manor and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Ralph de Kirkham; there were 2 oxgangs of land in 1363; ibid. fol. 861, no. 41.
13 To Thomas son of Ralph de Greenhalgh — no doubt the same person — John son of Adam de Bradrick in 1281 granted a small piece of land to enable Thomas to enlarge his dwelling; ibid. no. 45.
14 William son of Robert de Greenhalgh had been named above (1275). Geoffrey son of Mased formerly the wife of Roger de Nutshaw released to his brother Henry the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Thistleton, and Henry de Nutshaw in 1316—17 gave lands there to Robert son of William de Greenhalgh at a rent of 2d. ; Kewstoke MSS., iv. 7.
15 William son of Thomas Greenhalgh was in 1342 re-enfeoffed of lands in Greenhalgh, Esprick, Corne, Wesham, Whalston and the Holme; Dods. MSS. iii. fol. 86. no. 38.
16 Thomas Clifton in 1547 claimed a messuage in the township against Richard Greenhalgh and James Thornton; Ducana Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i. 223.
17 James Greenhalgh died in 1559 holding various messuages, &c., in Greenhalgh, Corne Row, Esprick and Whitter (Whitacre) of the queen as of the late priory of St. John of Jerumham by a rent of 22. His heir was his grandson George (son of Richard) Greenhalgh, about twenty years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii. no. 23. Not long afterwards, in 1566, George Greenhalgh sold the manor of Greenhalgh alias Greenhow, with water-mill, windmill, &c., in Cornwoe, Rawcliffe and Whitter, to Henry Butler; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 28, m. 203. Soon afterwards Henry Butler also purchased two messuages in Greenhalgh and a messuage from the Earl of Derby; ibid. m. 49. James Greenhalgh, son of George, in 1577 agreed any right in Greenhalgh to the same Henry Butler; Dods. MSS. iii. fol. 978.

The manor of Greenhalgh is named among the estates of Robert the bishop of Lichfield in 1371; Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. bdle. 53, m. 79. In 1505 Henry Butler complained that John Eccleston of Greenhalgh had obtained the manor, mentioning that the parcel of land he held was held of plaintiff, the lord of the manor, and intended to claim a title to the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. 37 Eliz. cl. b. 6. James Greenhalgh of Greenhalgh was presented as a rector in 1603; Visit. in Chester Dioc. Reg.

After the confiscation of the Butlers' estates in 1716 the manor of Greenhalgh appears to have been acquired again by a member of the local family, for in 1774 and again in 1816 the holder was a James Greenhalgh; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 620, m. 1 (f.); Leng Assis, Lanc. 1775, 56 Geo. iii.

The Bradrick holding has occurred in preceding notes. Adam de Bradrick and Ismamia his wife in 1346 held a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land (or 2nd) in Greenhalgh of Sir Nicholas le Boteler by knight's service and a rent of 151; Inq. p.m. ii. 15 (Rec.). There also in 1418 Adam de Bradford was held to hold land, &c., in Thistleton of the queen as of the late abbey of Cockersand by 2 rent (ibid. xviii. no. 43) but in 1506 William le Boteler held a messuage and 12d. rent — i.e. he had a moiety; Lancs. Inq. p.m. i. 23, 27. The 'manor' of Thistleton was named among the estates of Hugh Hesketh of North Meols and Alice his wife in 1611; Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. bdle. 79, no. 71.

In the lease of John de Thornhill in 1424 may have been derived from the Jordan of Thornhill who married Genuilda daughter and co-heir of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton; the afterwards married Roger Gernet, but had no children. John Gernet died in 1429 holding nothing of Thistleton, a place of T. de Boteler, but holding 2 oxgangs in Thistleton of John de Thornhill, which land he had by purchase. His brother Benedict was his heir (Lancs. Inq. and Exon. iv. 177. When, shortly afterwards, the escheators were directed to give seisin to Benedict, the land was said to be held of Richard son and heir of John de Thornhill; Close R. 64, m. 14.

In 1529 inquiry was made as to the tenement of Master William de Kirkham in Thistleton; he was dead and the
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

LITTLE ECCLESTON-WITH-LARBRICK

The component parts of the township are divided by Thistleton Brook flowing north-east to join the Wyre, which river is here the northern boundary of

citement was his nephew Walter de Goosah. He had held a message, 4 ac-
gangs of land and 33 acres. In 1293 Thomas Travers and Cecily his wife held the message and a 20th part; William son of Robert held 4/20s and Alice de Newton held 4/20s, in dower of William de Newton and three others held 10 acres of land, the remaining 20 be-
ongling to the Abbot of Cockerams. Travers called Roger son of Alexander de Piktungton to warrant him, while William called Nicholas son and heir of William son of Nicholas de Boteley, a minor; Anishe R. 405, m. 37, 8. The suit against William son of Robert de Thistle-
ton and Alice (now called Dulcia) was continued in 1301, when William son of Nicholas de Lanes was held to warrant; Anishe R. 1301, m. 10. Some of this may have been acquired by the Newton family, who had half an organ of land in 1308, 309. John Newton of Preston in 1596 sold a mes-
sage, 4 ac. in Thistle in to James Ander-
ton of Exton, and he transferred it to Edmund Raw; Knaedden MS. ii. fol.
139, 1396; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdle. 59, m. 66.

1 Henry Holme of Uprawcliffe did hold land in Thistleton about 1468; Rial. Geo. iii. 133. George Kirby of Upraw-
cliff was in 1563 found to have held his lands in Thistle in to the Earl of Derby by 6d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 8. Richard Parker of Salesboroy in 1678 held his land of James Lord Strossage; Toweytele MS. C. 13 (Chet. Libh.), p. 697.

James Anderston of Exton in 1553 held the Earl of Derby by 6d. rent, as did his son Hugh in 1566; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 12, no. 141; 21, no. 31.
The tenure in some cases—Hesketh, Westhills, Anderston, Busby, and Shireburn— is not recorded; Gilbert Latus in 1568 held of the lord of Thistle in to socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 41; 13, no. 61, 62.

Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife sold lands in Thistle in to John Bold in 1558; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 20, m. 109.

Henry Exander Banyon were granted a message, windmill, etc., in 1609; Pal. 6 Jas. i, pt. xxii. 3

Richard How died in 1692 holding a message, 4 ac. of the land of Thistle-
ton by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and leaving a son William, aged fifteen, as heir; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 841, no. 21. William died in 1601, his heir being his brother John, aged seven, and John died in 1607, the heir being a sister, Jane, wife of Chris-
topher Parkinson, twenty-eight years of age; Recs. Lanc. Soc. Lancs. & Chets., i, 15, 16.

William Hudson in 1605 holding a message, 4 ac. of Henry Butler as his manor of Greenhalgh by 4d. rent. His heir was his son William, aged twenty-eight; ibid. 106. On William's death in 1603 he was succeeded by his son Christopher, aged twenty-nine; Toweytele MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Libh.), p. 506.

Henry Thompson made a purchase from Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife in 1586; Pal. of Lanc. Feets of F. bdle. 48, m. 224. Henry Thompson the elder died in 1620, holding land of the Earl of Derby by 3d. rent. His son and heir John was thirty-two years old; Recs. Lanc. Inq. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 172. John Thompson died in 1565, leaving a son William, two years old; Toweytele MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Libh.), p. 506.


In 1293 Roger son of Augustine de Heston held the land of Coroce by grant of William de Lancaster; Farrer, op. cit. 127. In the 16th it was found that William de Coucy held 20s. of land in Greenhalgh, William Basgate being the occupant; Recs. Lanc. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (and nos. 61, 62).

Robert and Rowland Corew were charterers in 1593; Ducatus Lanc. iii. 282, 298, 322. Robert Core in 1604 held land in Coroce and Greenhalgh of Henry Butch of Greenhalgh by 1d. rent. Rowland, his son and heir, was fifty years old; Recs. Lanc. Inq. (Rec. Soc.), i, 107. Rowland died in 1605, leaving a son Henry, aged twenty-nine; ibid. 124. The spelling seems to have become Cornwall at times.

William Clifton of Kiddis in 1517 held lands in Espick in the Earl of Derby by 1d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 21. Catherton Clifton of Clifton in 1517 held of John Butler of Rawcifil; ibid. iv, no. 12.

John White of Eccleston in 1557 held a message in Espick of William Kirkby as his son; ibid. vi, no. 55.

William Travers of Nettby in 1558 also held of William Kirkby by a red rose; ibid. vi, no. 68.

Espl. de Quo Hacr. (Rec. Com.), 337.

The rentals, with tenants' names, 1451 to 1537, are printed in Ducatus Chriftal., i., 106.

93 Plan of Quo Hacr. (Rec. Com.), 337.

The rentals, with tenants' names, 1451 to 1537, are printed in Ducatus Chriftal., i., 106.

93 Plan of Quo Hacr. (Rec. Com.), 337.

The rentals, with tenants' names, 1451 to 1537, are printed in Ducatus Chriftal., i., 106.

Col. Cam., i, 287, 1573.

The father, also Francis, had made his will in 1658.

Nightingle, Lanc. Nonwrf., i, 103.

The ministers of Kirkham and Elswick maintain the services.


The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1428 acres, including 8 of inland water; there are also 9 acres of tidal water and 31 of foreshore.

C. L. Gile, Nat. Hist. of Lancs. bd. i, 54.
In 1605 the two Ecclestons, assessed for land, were held by Earl Tostig. Afterwards five plough-lands, which were later still members of the lordship of Nether Wyresdale. These five plough-lands, of which two were in Great Eccleston in the adjacent parish of St. Michael's, had been granted in marriage by William de Lancaster, and in 1212 were held by Richard de Norreys, son of William Blundell and Margaret de Eccleston, Walter son of Swain and Geoffrey. The tenure was later described as knight's service. From the subsequent history it is clear that Molyneux and Blundell held LARBRECK equally, though the former was principal. It was rated as a plough-land and a half, and the Blundell part, having been granted to Norreys (of Sutton), descended regularly till the 16th century, when the tenants were Molyneux and Daniell of Daresbury. The manor was purchased in 1565 by John Blundell, who in 1601 held the manor of the queen by suit at the court of Gobertzhawe and an estate of 12d. yearly. Richard Burgh, his son and heir, then aged thirty-nine, died at Larbreck in 1639 holding the manor as before and leaving his brother William as heir. Richard had made a settlement in 1637, with remainders to Alice his wife, William his brother and Dorcas his sister for life, and then to his nephews Peter and John Woodhouse, sons of his sister Sarah, still living in 1640, when William Burgh was found to be a lunatic. William Blundell, another son of Sarah, succeeded, and on his death in 1661 was followed by his daughter Alice, who married Edward Shuttleworth. They had two daughters—Dorothy, who married Dr. Charles Leigh of Singleton Grange, and Fleetwood, who married Richard Longworth of St. Michael's. Eventually the moiety of the former was acquired by Richard Harrison of Bankfield in Singleton in 1747; while the other moiety by various sales passed to the Pedders of Preston, and was purchased from —Pedder of Lancaster in 1858 by Richard Molyneux, son of William Blundell, the present owner. No manor is now recognized. But little is known of the minor tenants of Larbreck, though at one time there was a family so surnamed.  

2 F.C.H. Lancs, i. 388a.  
3 Ibid. 377, n. 13.  
4 Libr. Lancs. and Ches., i. 244; Dods. MSS. cxxxvi, fol. 396 (Ingeham de Grynke).  
5 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 2.  
6 Ibid. 154; Adam de Eccleston, William de Molyneux, Hugh de Mitton, Richard de Catterall and Henry de Longford held the same lands and Catterall by the same and part of his lands in 1242. The last three having Catterall, Adam and William must have had the Ecclestons and Larbreck, unless some names have been omitted.  
7 Both were equally recognized as tenants in 1213, but Molyneux alone in 1242 (if the record is perfect). In 1360 the lordship of Wyresdale included a plough-land and a half in Larbreck held by Richard de Norreys, and William de Norreys, by knight's service. In 1367 the tenement of William son of William de Norreys, and son of John de Norreys, of the manor of Larbreck in 1358, having received it from his father on his marriage, paying 1d. rent and performing suit at the court of Wyresdale, held at Gobertzhawe every three weeks; 2d. was payable for castle ward; ibid. 33 Ed. III (and nos.), no. 99. The clear value was given as 7 marks then, and as 5 marks in 1762, when William son of the above-named William was heir but under age; ibid. 36 Ed. III, pt. i, no. 120. In other records (of 1364 and 1366) the tenement of William son of William son of Richard de Molyneux was called a moiety of the manor; it was held by knight's service. The manor of Wyresdale, and John de Ashton was in charge; Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 120, m. 5; 4. Memo. R. (K.R.), 143, m. 20. William's son Richard died in 1397 holding the manor of Larbreck in Amounderness among his other estates; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Cheth. Soc.), i, 71.  
8 The words that "the moiety of the manor" only means the Larbreck moiety of the whole township.  
9 Richard Burgh to have been usually regarded as a manor. It is not recognized in the Blundell inquisitions.  
10 In 1318 Alan son of Henry de Norreys was granted by John de Norreys (of Speke) a messuage, 6 oxgangs of land, a rent, and 3 marks in socage; 264, M. 9, 11.  
11 In 1358 Adam son of Henry de Norreys, holding the manor of Norreys, 5 oxgangs of land, 8 messuages and 16 carucates of land, 2 plows, 2 oxen, 1 as above, 20d. rent, 2d. for castle ward and 3d. suit, was held by John le Nowe, son of John de Newe, and his wife Alice, daughter of John Blundell, in socage by suit at the court of Gobertzhawe. The former tenant was found to have been regularly as a manor. It is not recognized in the Blundell inquisitions.  
12 In 1318 Alan son of Henry de Norreys was granted by John the Norreys (of Speke) a messuage, 6 oxgangs of land, &c., in Larbreck, which William Blundell had given to Alan son of John de Norreys, with the reserve to John de Norreys; Patrick, son of the grantee, had died without issue. John de Norreys alleged that he had granted him 2 oxgangs of land, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the other 4; De Banco R. 223, m. 226. The 6 oxgangs show that the tenement was a messuage and 5 acres of land. Notice of the suit will be found in the account of Formby. The same plaintiff in 1292 claimed land in Larbreck against Richard son of William de Molyneux and John son of Alan de Norreys; ibid. 279, m. 390. Two years later he did not appear to prosecute his claim to twelve messages, &c., held by John son of Alan &c. ibid. 207, m. 11. It may have been a device by the latter, for the Norreys of Speke do not again appear in connection with Larbreck.  
13 William Danyers (Daniel) and Clementey his wife (in her right) complained of waste of her lands in Larbreck by William and John Blundell of Ince in 1357—8; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 3. (Mich.), m. 4. (Lent). In 1455—6 it was recorded that William Daniel held the manor of Larbreck of William Blundell in socage by a rent of 6d. H.L. 2608, fol. 4466.  
14 The manor is named in a 2 Molyneux feuhtment in 1558; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 20, m. 80. The object was to provide a jointure for Bridget daughter of John Caryll, who was to marry William son of John and heir-apparent of Sir Richard Molyneux; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 35.  
15 In 1455—6 it was recorded that William Daniel held the manor of Larbreck of William Blundell in socage by a rent of 6d. H.L. 2608, fol. 4466.  
16 The manor is named in a 2 Molyneux feuhtment in 1558; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 20, m. 80. The object was to provide a jointure for Bridget daughter of John Caryll, who was to marry William son of John and heir-apparent of Sir Richard Molyneux; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 35.  
17 Richard Molyneux, son of William Blundell, the present owner.  
18 Information of Mr. Whiteside.  
19 Richard, son of Roger de Larbreck the message of Girard, with half an oxgang of land in the lord's hands, half of Thornwellciwy, this lay beside the Wyre, and its two salt-plots were excluded from the grant. The witnesses included Robert, son of Garstang, and William Blundell, son of William Blundell, the son of Richard Molyneux, and his wife Dorothy, of the manor of Daresbury. In 1565 Richard son of Richard de Larbreck complained that Adam son of Ralph de Norreys had been granted by William de Norreys, lord of Norreys, a messuage and 6 oxgangs of land, 8 messuages and 16 carucates of land, 2 plows, 2 oxen, 1 as above, 20d. rent, and 3 marks in socage by suit at the court of Gobertzhawe, but defendant pleaded that Cornholme was partly in Little Eccleston, and it was there that the seizure had been made; De Banco R. 445, m. 446d., 442 d.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

Some other owners appear in the inquisitions. 33 Cockersand Abbey had land there, adjoining Singleton Pool, 34 which was afterwards owned by the France family. 35

The descent of LITTLE ECCLESTON is obscure. The manor is said to have been purchased by Richard Burgh of Little Barwick, ord. 25—30 (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), l. 201.

Robert Burgh in 1573—5 sold some of his lands to George Duddell, his wife Anne and son Henry being concerned also; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 35, m. 149, f. 132. Duddell (in right of Thomas Dallini) had in 1578 a dispute with the attorney-general as to lands in Barwick for Rufford Chapel; Deavus Lanc. iii, 62. He died in 1586 holding lands in Barwick and other places, tenure unstated, and leaving a son William, aged twenty-four. 36 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 22, no. 43.

Thomas Stanley of Great Eccleston (1641) purchased a water-mill at Barwick; 37 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 243, no. 10.

Cockeram and Chorlton. (Chet. Soc.), i. 185. The gift was made by Richard de Molyneux and included one of his men, viz. Alan son of Roger de Barwick. 38

Deavus Lanc. iii, 171. John France was tenant in 1597. For details of the ploughing and pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 194.

Adam son of Patrick in 1546 obtained an oxgang of land in Little Eccleston from Beatrice widow of Ralph de Eccleston; Assize R. 404, m. 14. In 1584 inquiry was made whether or not Robert Burgh had held 3½ oxgangs of land in Little Eccleston, the right of Simon son of William de Burton to 3 oxgangs being acknowledged by John son of Christopher de Lingard and the heir of Petronilla, Mabel and Quenilda, John and his sister being the heirs of Robert; 496, m. 165. Ralph de Eccleston was husband of William son of Simon de Sodde and Quenilda of Roger at Creek. John son of John de Lingard claimed a half of the tenement in 1591 held by Richard the Cross; De Barco R. 252, m. 99, f. 253, m. 352 i, 288, m. 100.

Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. ii (2nd nos.), no. 63. See the account of Bickerstaffe. From a pleading of 1642 it would appear that Little Eccleston had been granted out of feu to the Bickerstaffes. Adam son of Ellis de Eccleton claimed three mesuages and 3½ oxgangs of land in Little Eccleston against Ralph son of Adam de Bickerstaff, alleging that Ralph had no entry except through William de Lancaster, who had disseised plaintiff. Ralph pleaded that there were other tenants (including his brother Richard, 3 oxgangs), but afterwards agreed with the plaintiff, giving him a scot sparrow-hawk for a quitclaim; Assize R. 408, m. 15. 46

Henry de Barwick was in possession of a moiety of Little Eccleston (viz. 6 oxgangs of land, &c.) in 1331, when Adam de Bickerstaff granted the reversion to his own son Ralph and Joan his wife; Final Conc. ii, 80.

Adam son of Ralph de Bickerstaff complained of waste at Little Eccleston in 1560, Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 7d.

Nicholas Atherton in 1574 held 6 oxgangs of land, &c., in Little Eccleston, including part of John Duke of Bedford as his manor of Wyresdale, in socage, by suit at the duke's court of Gobethwaite from three weeks to three weeks; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1477.

Thomas Atherton in 1574 held his lands in Little Eccleston and from Boteler of Rawcliffe in socage by 24d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 68. His daughter Margaret Searclibbriack held them in 1651, and her son John held them in 1671.

Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), 496; J. Porters, Fyld., 161. In a recovery of land, &c., at Little Eccleston, with a free sherry in the Wyre in 1779, John France was vouches; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 649, m. 4d.

Robert Parck (Peeock) of Eccleton and Agnes his wife held a 2 oxgangs of land in Great and Little Eccleston in 1369, when a division was arranged by which 1 oxgang in Great Eccleton was assigned to the husband and the rest to his wife; Final Conc. ii, 175.

The estate of the France family extended into Little Eccleton; ibid. iii, 4.

William Ambrose purchased two messuages in Little Eccleton and Larwick from Henry Farington in 1562, but appears to have sold them to Thomas Eccleston four years later; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 24, m. 250 f, 28, m. 165. The tenure of Thomas Eccleton's land in the township (1592) was not recorded.

William Thomson purchased a messuage, &c., from the Earl of Derby in 1644 ibid. 26, m. 156. He died in 1657 holding the same 'in Little Eccleton in the township of Larwick.' His heir was his son William, aged eight; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 50. At a later inquiry it was found that the tenement was held by Henry Butler in socage; ibid., no. 61.

John Wilkinson the younger died in 1638 holding a messuage, &c., in Little Eccleston of William Butler as of his manor of Rawcliffe; the estate had been purchased from John Lockby and Thomas Hall. He also held the half-free in the Wall of the king. His heir was his nephew John (son of William) Wilkinson, aged forty; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, PP. 1311-12.


Estcourt and Parce, Engl. Cath. Nocturna, 152. They were Henry Kirkham the elder and Henry the younger, both of Larwick; William Gillow, who was younger son of George Gillow, was buried in Little Eccleton and in Little Eccleton and Henry Barton.

The Census Rep. 1901 gives 2,750 acres, including 17 of inland water; there are also 16 acres of tidal water and 110 of foreshore.

This and much other local information has been obtained from Gauge, J. W., Fair and Rea, agents to Mr. T. H. Miller.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

this road a branch goes north past Mains to cross the Wyre by Shard Bridge. From Little Singleton another road turns off to the east towards St. Michael's, while from Great Singleton other roads go east and west to the adjoining townships.

The village is said to have been the residence of Mag Shelton, a famous witch. 1 The cows of her neighbours were constantly milked by her, the pitcher in which she conveyed the milk away, when stolen, walking before plough-lands, and shaped like a goat. 2 A neighbour, suspecting, once struck the "goose," and the pitcher was broken, the milk flowing out. 3

There is a sheephair on 21 September. The soil is clayey, with marl subsoil; oats, potatoes and turnips are grown. Sixty years ago almost all the land was under the plough, but about three-fourths of the land is now pasture, for the dairy farms.

The township is governed by a parish council. There is a fire-engine station, with a volunteer brigade.

The Gillow family, formerly seated in this and adjacent townships, produced several noteworthy men. 4 Henry Ludington, at one time chief secretary to the Government of Malta, was born here in 1812. He died in 1835. 5 John Biliborrow, D.D., born at Singleton Lodge in 1836, was Bishop of Salford from 1892 till his death in 1903.

Before the Conquest Singleton was included in the great lordship held by Earl Tosti in Amounderness; it was then assessed as six plough-lands. Afterwards it was retained as demesne by the lords of the honour of Lancaster, 6 except that half a plough-land was given to the hereditary bailiff of the wapentake by way of fee, and two plough-lands more were granted to Cockerwood Abbey.

Singleton is named in the Pipe Roll of 1168–9 as contributing to an aid, 7 and in similar ways later. 8 The demesne rendered 28½ to the county of the township in 1226, but this had been greatly increased by 1258, 9 and the value of the villa to the Earl of Lancaster was in 1297 estimated at £21. Accounts of the halmotes in 1325 have been printed. 10 A brief extent made a few years later states that there were then twenty-one messuages and 26 oxgangs of land in the hands of bondmen; the total value to the lord was £24. 11 A more elaborate extent of the year 1346 has been preserved. There were then 28 oxgangs of land, held by bondmen or natives, each containing 12 acres and rendering 12½d. yearly. The payment was made up of 5½ rent and 9½d. in lieu of various services, including the carriage of the lord's victuals at any time of the year by three suitable beasts. An additional service was the carrying of victuals whenever the lord travelled from Ribble Bridge to Lancaster Castle and back. Merchets for sons and daughters and letherwitt for sons were due. At death the lord took all the bondman's goods, reserving the best beast for himself, paying debts, and returning to the widow and children two-thirds of the remainder. In 1346 there were 52 villeins and 30 cottagers, 12 tenants at will. There was an ancient custom that an unmarried woman living by herself in the township should pay the lord 3d. yearly in the name of adowson. 13

About 1510–15 disputes arose between the king's tenants of Singleton and those of the Abbot of Whalley's manor of Staining as to boundaries, and particularly as to the carr. It was decided that the carr belonged to the king alone, but the tenants of Todderstuke and Hardhorn had right of common. 14

Great Singleton, remained in the hands of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and eventually of the Crown, until 1623, when this manor, with Ribby and Wrea, was sold to Edward Badby and William Weldon. 15 Within a few years it seems to have been purchased by William Fanshawe, auditor of the duchy, 16 descending to Simon Fanshawe, who in 1748 sold it to William Shawe of Preston. 17 His son, William Cunliffe Shawe, who succeeded in 1771, sold it to Joseph Hornby of Ribby about 1800.

7 F.C.H. Lancs., i. 288a.
8 The tithe is given to St. Martin of Stites in 1094 by Count Roger of Poitou; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 290.
9 Ibid. 12.
10 In 1176–7, 9 marks of aid; in 1300–1, 18s. increment of farm (for half a year); in 1305–6, 475. 8d. of tallage; ibid. 35, 130, 202. In 1181–2 Richard de Moineve paid 20d. for leave to agree with the men of Singleton as to a certain new assize; ibid. 46–7.
11 Singleton contributed 2s. 10d. to a tallage in 1226 and 6d. in 1248—9; CA in 1261; Lancs. Ind. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 155, 176, 228.
12 In 1229 the sheriff was ordered to reinstate Richard son of Ralph de Singleton, who had held a oxgangs of land by a rent of 20s. 12 Cal. Close, 1227–31, p. 502.
13 Ibid. 80s.
14 Lancs. Ind. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 139. The Abbots of Cockerwood also paid 20d. for the two plough-lands of Newbigging. In 1246–7 the farm of Singleton amounted to £3 2s. 6d. and the pleas and perquisites to £1 2s. 6d.; ibid. 169.
15 For two years and a half (1256–8) there were 14 pleods and 3 pleods and 5½ oxgangs. The pleods amounted in all to £1 11s. 1d.; ibid. 211. The issues for the three years and a half following, 1258–62, amounted to £15 9s. 6d. without the pleas and perquisites; ibid. 250.
16 Ibid. 250.
18 Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), ii, 692.
19 Add. MS. 31013, fol. 149b. There was another custom that the township should provide four cows for the lord's stock, each man contributing his share. The names of the bondmen are recorded; their holdings varied from half an oxgang to 6 oxgangs of land.
20 The six plough-lands of 1066 seem to have been divided thus: ½ demesne, 3 Cockerland, and ½ servently. Sometimes, however, the abbots was said to have five plough-lands and the bailiff of the wapentake one.
21 John of Guant in 1171 (i) granted Sir Thomas Beaumont for his life the villa of Singleton with all rents, &c., to be held by the rent of a rose; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bls. xill. 131.
22 A rental of the king's lands in Great Singleton in 1018 is preserved in Townley's MS. OO. The Abbots of Vale Royal paid 3d. for his tithe barn there.
24 Pat. 20 Jan. 1, pt. iii.
25 In Burke's Landed Gentry, in the pedigree of Fanshawe of Lonsdale, Esses, William Fanshawe (1828–1864), auditor of the Duke of Lancaster, is styled "of Great Singleton," and the later descent is thus given:—John, d. 1869—s. Thomas Edward, d. 1726—s. Simon, d. 1777.
26 Christopher Singest was plaintiff and William Fanshawe defendant in a fine in 1699 regarding the manor of Great Singleton, lands there, view of frankpledge, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 241, m. 55. Thomas Edward Fanshawe was vouch in recoveries in the manor in 1722 and 1716; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 496, m. 23, 502, m. 3. Simon Fanshawe in 1747; ibid. 564, m. 9.
27 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 338. Church court returns, and view of frankpledge are named in the fine.
28 From the pedigree in Fishwick's Preston (141) it appears that William Shawe d. 1722, and sold Preston, M.P. for Preston in 1754, died in 1821. This son was vouch in recovery of the manor of Great Singleton in 1771; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 614, m. 6.
In 1854 it was purchased from the trustees of Hugh Hornby by Thomas Miller, one of the great cotton manufacturers of Preston, who resided at Singleton and did much for the material improvement of the district. Dying on 24 June 1865, he was followed by his son, Mr. Thomas Horrocks Miller, the present lord of the manor, who resides at Singleton Park, having built the mansion there. He also owns the Avenham estate.

LITTLE SINGLETON, as half a plough-land, was, as above stated, granted in serjeanty. The holders adopted the local surname, but their principal manor was Broughton in Preston, with which Little Singleton descended to the heirs and representatives of the Broughton family. On the partition in 1565 it was assigned to Earl of Derby. In 1602 it was sold by Alice Countess of Derby and the heirs of Ferrand to William Hezekial of Little Poulton, who was probably already the occupier. The manor-house, known as MAINS, thenceforward became the chief residence of this branch of the

Hezekiah George Hezekiah, who has already occurred in the account of Aughton as half-brother of Gabriel son of Bartholomew Hezekiah, had a considerable estate in the town of Kirkham and the neighbourhood, and in 1566 was described as of Rossall. He died in 1651, and was succeeded by his son William, aged thirty. This William died at Mains in 1622, but as nothing is said in the inquisition as to his holding land in Little Singleton, the purchaser in 1620 may have been his son William, aged sixty at his father's death. William died in 1623 holding the manor of Little Singleton, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. Pedigrees were recorded in 1613 and 1664.

The family were distinguished by their fidelity to Roman Catholicism even in the days of Elizabeth. In the Civil War it was a matter of course that they took the king's side, and that of the sons was killed in a skirmish at Brinton in 1651, and the family estates were by the Parliament sequestered for recusancy as early as 1643. A later William Hezekiah registered

28 Baines, Lanc. (ed. 1870), ii, 405.  Mr. Cumiliffe Shawe presented to the curacy in 1797, and Mr. Hornby was lord of the manor in 1809, rebuilding the church.

Mr. Miller greatly improved the estate by draining the currie and in other ways.

29 Information of Messrs. J. W. Fair and Res.

30 Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 52, 151. See the accounts of Broughton and Balderston.

31 William son of Alan de Singleton had a mill and fishery at Singleton in 1245; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 92. Thomas de Singleton proved his title in 1293; Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 128.

Balderston (Singleton) widow of Thomas Banastre held the manor of Little Singleton in 1303; Final Conc. i, 201. William Hezekiah died in 1555 holding the Earl of Lancaster the hamlet of Little Singleton by servagey of the bailiff of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 159. In 1566 Thomas son of Adam Banastre held a plough-land in Little Singleton by the same servagey, paying 2s. 6d. a year; Survew, 50.

Richard Balderston held the manor of Little Singleton by serjeanty in 1547 Lanc. Inq. and Extents, v, 63.

In or about 1560 a petition was addressed to the Bishop of Exeter as Chancellor by John Pilkington and Robert Armitson, lords of Singleton, in right of their wives; Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 28, no. 324.

Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton put in a claim to the manor of Little Singleton in 1544 against John and Nicholas sons of Thomas de Banastre; De Banco R. 318, m. 20. The claim failed; nevertheless the Singletones of Broughton Tower and Chiggle Hall appear to have retained certain land in Little Singleton; Final Conc. iii, 164 (1638). This is not mentioned in the inquisitions, but is said to have been the estate called the Lodge, once the residence of William Cumiliffe Shawe; Baines, loc. cit.

32 Robert Hezekiah and John Talbot were in 1566 appointed to arbitrate between William Hezekiah and Joan widow of Richard Balderston; Quarter MSS. 197.

33 Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 216, m. 10. Little Singleton occurs, as part of the Balderston estates, in the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Warrington and his successors, Thomas Earl of Derby and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston. In that of the Earl of Derby in 1521 'the moity of the manor' is stated to have been held of the king as of his duchy by servageny, viz., being bullion of the king of his waipentes of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; Dudley of Lanc. Inq. p.m., no. 46. The tenure of 'the manor of Singleton alias Ludendorne' was recorded also in similar terms after the death of Ferdinando, fifth earl; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 426.

34 Brochelies of Cloughton D. A. confirmatory fine shows that the manors of Little Singleton and Elswick, with lands there and in Maxa, Great Eccleston, Newton-with-Scales, &c., were purchased by a large number of persons; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 65, no. 69. The deforclants were Thomas Lord Ellermere, Chancellor of England; Alice, his wife; Grey Bridges Lord Chandos, Anne his wife, Sir Thomas Leigh and Thomas Spencer. Alice (Spencer) was the widow of Ferdinando Earl of Derby, and was one of his daughters and co-heirs.

The twenty plaintiffs (or purchasers) include Richard Burgh, William Hezekiah, and Guthbert Sharpley. On the other hand it should be noticed that a manor of Singleton—probably title only—occurs among the Earl of Derby's estates in 1611; ibid. bdle. 118, no. 1.

William Hezekiah held the manor of Little Singleton in 1572, and Thomas Brockholes, lately called Thomas Brockholes, in 1573; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 495, m. 51, 544, m. 12.

Hezekiah of Mains. Ar gent on a bend sable three garbs or, a curve of the second.

35 Bartholomew Hezekiah was described as 'of Rufford'; Anct. D. (P.K.O.), A 1476. He seems to be the founder of the family of the later Rufford.


40 John Hezekiah, who was a brother-in-law of Cardinal Allen, was in 1577 a recusant, 'in lands 200 and in goods poor'; Gibbon, Lydiate Hall, 415 from S. P. Dom. Eliz. chxvii, 451. In 1584 he had, as a recusant, to provide a light horseman for the queen's service; ibid. 231, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. chxxxv, 3. He was fined the £260 a year in 1586; ibid. 238, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxv, 25. His arrest was desired in 1593; ibid. 261.

41 Thomas Hezekiah, son of the Thomas who died in 1655; Fitz. of 1664 (Chet. Soc.), 126; War in Lanc. (Chet. Soc.), 74.

42 Blanket Camp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 218—22. Thomas Hezekiah, who died in Oct. 1653, had two-thirds of his estates sequestered for recusancy in 1643. William as son and heir succeeded to the remaining third, but had not been convicted of recusancy, nor had he been tried with an offence against the State, though his father had sided 'the King of Scots' in 1651; and his brother had died in arms against the Parliament. He was probably William's seven daughters, of whom the eldest was twelve years old.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717. His son Thomas, inheriting the manor of Claughton in Garstang, took the name of Brockholes; and ultimately Mains, like Claughton, was devised to a relative by marriage, and has thus descended to its present owner, Mr. W. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

Mains Hall stands in a pleasant situation close to the bank of the River Wyre, and was originally a house of very considerable interest, being built on three sides of a quadrangle which was open to the south. To some extent this disposition still obtains, though the west wing has disappeared and the building has been so much altered and pulled about from time to time that it has lost nearly all its architectural interest, and having been for a long time used as a farm-house has suffered much in other ways.

The north side facing the river preserves something of its 17th-century appearance, having a large middle gable and a smaller one to the east; but all the windows are modern, and additions have been made from time to time. All the external walls of the main building are covered with rough-cast and whitewashed and the roofs are covered with modern grey slates. The south side, or garden front, was rebuilt in the 18th century, and is a rather uninteresting two-story elevation with sash windows, central doorway and a projecting gable at the east end. The doorway, however, is a good piece of 18th-century work with flat canopy supported by carved brackets. The hall has been 'altered and re-altered, modernized and re-modernized,' alterations carried out in 1846 having almost gutted the interior.

The west wing, which contained the kitchen and offices, was pulled down in the first quarter of the 19th century, and is said to have contained a 'hall part' having a huge open chimney and wainscoted with 'fluted oak of the reign of Henry VIII.' The west end of the main building has been rebuilt three stories in height in a very plain manner, detracting in a very large measure from the otherwise rather picturesque appearance of the south front, a picturesqueueness produced mainly by the long line of 17th-

century red brick buildings on the east side and the inclosing brick wall to the garden. The wall is about 10 ft. 6 in. high, with triangular buttresses on the outside, and steps down at each end to the front, where it forms a dwarf wall with wood Railings, the entrance being flanked by tall brick gate-piers surmounted by balls. The garden is about 50 yds. long by 50 yds. in width, extending some feet beyond the house on either side, and is inclosed for its greater length on the east by the outbuildings already men-

28a. Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonyours, 131. The annual value was £198 13s. 4d., but allowance was made for annuities. William Hesketh was son of the Thomas (aged five) of 1664. He married Mary daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton and heir of her brother; their numerous children all died without issue, three of the daughters being nuns. Some other members of the family are named ibid. 96, 115.
30a. Thornber, writing about 1837, says it was taken down 'some years ago'; Hist. of Blackpool, 301. He describes it as 'the most venerable part of the mansion. Various hiding places were discovered during the demolition.'
Hough Hornby died in 1638 holding a messuage in Singleton Grange and leaving a son and heir John, aged forty. William Leigh, clerk, who was rector of Standish, died at Preston in 1639 holding a capital message called Grange House in Singleton Grange, with various cottages and land in the township. Theophilus, his son and heir, was forty years of age. His grandson Charles Leigh, M.D., said to have been born at Singleton in 1664, was author of the *Natural History of Lancashire* published in 1700; he practiced as physician in Manchester, where he was living in 1709. A pedigree of the family was recorded in 1664, Richard Burgh of Larkbeek had land at the Grange in 1669. Cuthbert Harrison, minister of Singleton during the Commonwealth and founder of the Nonconformist chapel at Elswick, had an estate at Bankfield, which has continued in his family. The present owner is Mr. Charles Edward Dyson Harrison Atkinson.

Several *Papists* registered estates in 1717.

The earliest record of St. Mary's *CHURCH* at Singleton occurs in 1357, when Henry Duke of Lancaster granted the custody of it to John de East Westiton, hermit. It remained in use till the Reformation, but in 1547 a stipend of 40s. a year was paid to a priest to celebrate in the chapel. It appears that there was a curate as late as 1578, but he was conspicuous for neglect of his duties and bad morals. Afterwards the building ceased to be used, and was with the appurtenances by the Crown in 1618 to Sir James Auchtelonry. During the Commonwealth period a new chapel was built, and the people requested a minister and endowment. It seems

The Grange was after the Suppression sold to William Ecleetont of Great Ecleeton, and seems to have been alienated subsequently in small parcels.


1506 King John in 1226 gave two ploughlands (with their appurtenances) of his demesne in Newbigging by Singleton, from which 16s. was received; but the carts of Cockersand were to pay 20s. yearly; Cockersand Charul, i, 40. The grant was twice confirmed by Henry III; ibid. 433. Originalia R. 40 Hen. III, m. 11. From an entry in the Pipe Roll of 1215-16 it seems that the carts had already been running on a rent at a rate of 4s. a year; Farrer, op. cit. 252.

The name Singleton Grange was used in 1397, at which time the abbot paid the 20s. yearly; Lancs. Ind. and Extents, i, 289.

In 1346 the abbot's tenement in Newbigging was called five plough-lands. He paid 20s. yearly; Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 52. For rentals, see Chorul, iii, 1264-5.

1468 Pat. of Lanc. Deacq. R., 2 (Rec. Com.), 35 Hen. VIII, pt. ii. The grant included Medlar also. The amount paid was £2 4s. 4d.

William Ecleeton and his son became involved in various disputes as to the fishery and the march; Dacuna Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 180; ii, 244; iii, 170.

1577 Ecleeton died in 1577, holding ten messuages, &c., in Great Singleton, commonly called Singleton Grange. The tenure was not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. Extents, xvi, no. 51.

1611 Ibid. xxi, no. 91. His tenement was held of the king as of his manor of East Grange.

1621 Ibid. no. 74. The tenement is not stated.

A settlement had been made in 1623.

1834 Dict. Nat. Diog.; Lanc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches., i, 68; Fishwick, Kirkham, 189-8. A portrait is prefixed to his *Natural History*. He had no issue, and the estate seems to have been divided and sold.


1836 Dugdale, *Visits* (Chet. Soc.), 183; Leigh of Singleton Grange.

1837 Fishwick, op. cit. 189, with pedigree. The estate is said to be the same as that of Hugh Hornby above; Baines, Lancs. Hist. (ed. 1870), ii, 495. There are family monuments in the church.

1838 Eustace and Payne, op. cit. 125, 133, 147, 149. The names were Ellen Bickstaffer, James Buller, Elizabeth widow of William Buller, Richard son of Edward Buller, and Thomas Knott. The Bullers were of some standing there; Dacuna Lanc., iii, 183, ed. George Buller of Singleton in 1622 had land in Les Lanc. Inq. Extents, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 137.


1840 In 1442 a licence was granted to erect a chapel in the church at Singleton for one year; in 1452 a similar licence for three years was granted, and an indulgence of forty days for the chapel was afterward added; Raines, Lanc. Chorul. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 216. The chapel was probably maintained by subscription of the inhabitants, as the 40s. yearly paid was a sufficient indication that the Dukes of Lancaster, as lords of the manor, had made a small allowance.

1841 Ibid. A lease, apparently of the chapel property, made to Sir Richard Hoghton (36 Feb. 1546-7), contained a provision that he should pay 49s. to the priest, who at that time was Richard Godson, thirty-eight years of age. This name does not appear among those of the Kirkham clergy in 1458. The chapel had 18s. 8d. posseque, and possessed two small beech trees within the lease, and a small bell, which were taken by the king; ibid. 267, 275, 277. The above-name’s lease was renewed in 1541; Fishwick, op. cit. 46.

1845 Raines, op. cit. 266, note: ‘he hath lately kept an ale-house and a naughty woman in it.’ His name is not given.

1846 Pat. 16 Jas. I, pt. xii; the chapel was ‘ruinous.’ The chapel house and chapel yard were included, as also the stipend due to the chaplain and a windmill with suit of the demesne tenants, which seems to have been the endowment. The grantees, aged twenty-five, one of the king’s servants, was in 1604 to marry Dorothy, widow of Sir John North, aged thirty-six. Foster, Marriage Licences.

The old chapel was still existing in 1650, having been held on lease by Ralph Ecleeton, a recusant, and purchased by the Holt of Loundon; Cal. Com. for Com., iv, 249.

1852 Comm. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 155. The chapel was ‘nearly erected’ in 1650, but it is not stated who built it. There was then no minister, but Cuthbert Harrison officiated. The lease of the chapel was sold to Thomas Clifton’s sequestered estates; Plund. Mans. Accot. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94, 139.
doubtful whether it was this building or some part of the old chapel which after the Restoration came into the hands of the Roman Catholics and was used for service at opportunity. 29, 30 But in 1749 the manor of the church, which owned the building, gave it to the Bishop of Chester to be used as a chapel of ease to Kirkham, 31 and, having provided a small endowment, the right of presentation was conceded to him. 32 This right has descended with the manor to Mr. T. H. Miller. In 1809 the chapel was pulled down and a new one was built; this lasted for fifty years, and was replaced by the present St. Anne's Church in 1861. 33

The following have been incumbents:—

1749 Edward Threlfall
1754 John Threlfall, B.A. (Wadham Coll., Oxf.)
1797 Thomas Banks
1842 William Birley, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Oxf.)
1843 Leonard Charles Wood, B.A. (Jesus Coll., Camb.)

In 1689 there was a Quakers' meeting-house in Great Singleton. 34 It is not known what was said about the Heskeths, who had a domestic chapel at Mains, 35 it might be inferred that all through the penal times the missionary priests were able to minister in the Singleton district, and direct evidence is available that even in the most bitter periods they carried on their work. Thus Thomas Robinson, born at Singleton, was baptized in 1651 by a secular priest named Holden, and on entering the English College at Rome in 1673 he stated that 'his parents had suffered both public and private spoliation of their property in the Civil War on account of their faith.' 36 Later than this, as above stated, an old chapel was used till about 1750. On being disposed of a new one was built about 1768, 37 but the lease expiring was given up when St. John's at Poulton was opened in 1813. 38 It was again used from 1832 to 1860, by which time, through Mr. Miller's influence, very few Roman Catholics remained in the township. 39

HAMBLETON

Hambleton, Dom. Bk.; Hamelton, 1176; Hamilton (vii cent.).

This northermost portion of the parish is cut off from the main body by the River Wyre, the boundary on the south-west side. It has an area of 1,553 1/2 acres, 40 and in 1901 the population numbered 321. The village is situated near the centre, on the slope of a piece of rising ground. The surface in general is undulating, varying from about 15 ft. to 50 ft. above sea level.

Entry is made from the south by the Sh bard Bridge over the Wyre, opened in 1864. 41 The scenery by the river is very beautiful. For this point the road goes north to the village, and divides into several branches going in all directions; one to the north-west leads to a ferry over the Wyre.

Dr. Charles Leigh of Singleton, writing about 1700, states that the River Wyre 'affords us a pearl fishing, which are frequently found in large mussels, called by the inhabitants Hambleton Hookins, from their manner of taking them, which is done by plucking from their skeers or beds with hooks.' 42 The soil of the parish is sandy, with subsoil of clay; wheat, oats and beans are grown, but almost the whole of the land is pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 HAMBLETON was assessed MANORS as two plough-lands, and was held by Earl Tostig. 43 Later it was called three plough-lands, and was included in the demesne of the honour of Lancaster. 44 In 1176-7 it contributed 30l. to an aid. 45 The farm of the vill had been increased by 24.5 a year in 1200, 46 but this addition seems to have been temporary. For this point the 'road of Hambleton' held the three plough-lands there by a service of 24. yearly. 47 It appears that a William de Pilkington had once held the land, but in 1213 the king gave it to his serjeant, William de Colmore, for his maintenance. 48 In 1229 Henry III granted the same in fee to Geoffrey the Arbalaster, who was to pay 16l. to the king and 24l. to the old tenant, 49

42 Thornber (Blackpool, 106) gives a different date for the inclosure. He states that the chapel of 1650 was turned into an inn, and that the old chapel remained in the hands of 'the Romünstins' till 1749, when, on the suspension of the rebellion in that year, the Protestants of the village celebrated the fifth of November with greater zeal than usual, raising contributions of peats at every door and among the rest at the priest's. The refusal of his housekeeper so enraged the people that one Richard Seckington at their head they ejected the priest both from his house and church.' This traditional account mos be a little mixed up in the details.

47 The chapel and chapel-yard were consecrated in 1754.

48 Deeds of 1749 and 1756 printed in Fishwick's Kirkham, p. 237. The soil is sand and peat. The soil was then known as St. Anne's. William Shaw gave £300 for endowment and £100 was added by Queen Anne's Bounty. The curate of Singleton was to assist at the parish church on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and other Sundays on which sacraments were usually administered.

In the deed of 1749 the chapel was said to be 'then used as a popish chapel.'

Fishwick, loc. cit. See also Hewitson, Our Country Gazettes, ii, 213-14, 278-86. In the chancel is an old oak chair, said to have been Milton's.

Church P. at Chester Dods. Reg. Anciently William Threlfall, who resided; Consistory papers at Chester.

William 'may be an error for John,' for Thornber states that only two ministers, Mr. Threlfall and the Rev. Thomas Banks, had occupied it till 1837. John Threlfall was master of Kirkham Grammar School from 1744 till his death in 1801; Fishwick, op. cit. 148.

Hith. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 290. 60 Succeeded?</p>
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
KIRKHAM

after whose death the whole 40s. would be due to the king; the land was to be quit of tallage thenceforth.

18 The manor of Hackinall became the chief residence of the lords of Hambleton; and in course of time their lordship in Hambleton was ignored.

The above-named Geoffrey in 1244-5 granted all Hambleton to his nephew Robert de Shireburne, the rent of 40s. being payable to the widow of Robert de Shireburne, gave 2 oxgangs of land in Hambleton to his son John, with remainder to William, Robert’s eldest son,14 John, who was a clerk, also had an oxgang from his brother William,15

and eventually succeeded to the whole.14 John’s son Robert acquired by marriage part of the manor of Aighton near Ribchester, and his descendants were long seated there as the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.17 Hambleton descended in the same way18 until 1867,19 when the land was sold in parcels, and no manor seems to have been recognized afterwards.

In 1548 an agreement was made by Sir Richard Shireburne as lord of Hambleton with Nicholas Butler as lord of the manor of Rawcliffe concerning the bounds of their manors.20

At one time a family named Hambleton had part of the land;22 the Butlers of Rawcliffe23 and Singletons of Little Singleton24 and their successors

for the profit of the souls of King John his father and others, confirmed the grant to William de Colmorce for the period of his life; Cal. Pat. 1225-34, p. 112.

15 Richard in 1293, 1 appears to have held in 1293-4 and 1294-5; Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 377 ; Dods. MSS. cxxii, fol. 406.

Though Richard was the brother and heir of John de Hackinall, the latter had a son Roger, to whom his father, when on his death-bed, gave a message and two-thirds of 2 oxgangs of land in Hambleton.

The manor of Hambleton was in 1321-2 granted to Robert de Shireburne, with remainders to his sons William and Robert, by Richard de Hackinall; Kueten

MSS. ii, fol. 260. The charters referred to below show that this was a final release. The Hackinall lordship does not seem to have been recognised after 1234.

14 Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 112.

The manor was held by Geoffrey Arbalaster in 1246 it was agreed that she should have 6s. yearly from the tenement of Robert de Shireburne, with remainder to William; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 96.

Kuerden MSS. loc. cit.; Robert de Shireburne was named Maud.

16 In 1262 an agreement as to the 3 oxgangs of land was made between William son of Robert de Shireburne and John; the latter’s right was acknowledged, and it was agreed that William should stay there and do the service to the chief lords; Final Conc. i, 136.

17 This seems the necessary inference from the description of the manor. John de Shireburne was living in 1297; ibid. 289.


19 See the account of Aighton.

20 Robert son of John de Shireburne in 1292 complained that John de Shireburne (apparently his father), Adam Prok of Singletons and Richard Hackinall had dispossessed him of 3 oxgangs of land, &c. John had demised them to Adam for ten years, and then had given them to Robert, who entered at the end of the ten years. Mesitime John had extended Adam’s term to thirty-three years, to Robert’s loss. Adam, however, resigned his right; it seems he had reserved the crops of that year’s harvest; Rains MSS. 408, m. 6.

21 The prior of St. Mary’s, Lancaster, claimed a message and 2 oxgangs of land against ‘John son of Robert de Shireburne’ but failed, as it should have been Robert de Shireburne. ibid. m. 35.

22 John de Shireburne was in 1294 summoned to answer Adam Pocking respect to property in Hambleton, etc. by Robert, son of Robert the Cook of Hambleton; ibid. fol. 91. Richard de Shireburne and Robert confirmed the same to his brother Geoffrey; ibid. fol. 84. In 1294 Richard de Boteiler gave two oxgangs of land to the above John son of Robert the Cook of Hambleton; ibid. fol. 91. Richard son of William the Cook gave land to Thomas son of Richard de Stainall in 1315-16; ibid. The same Richard also gave land to John Lawrence and Elizabeth his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1029.

23 Robert de Boteiler of Norton in 1312 held a messuage and land in Hambleton of Richard de Hackinall in socage; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 116. There are charters in Rains MSS. xxxviii, 377-9.

24 Nicholas le Boteiler of Rawcliffe had land in Hambleton in 1311; De Banco R. 287, m. 307 d. In 1405 the family’s lands here were stated to be held of the king as duke in socage; Towneley MS. D 1142, fol. 91. A more definite is stated in the later inquisitions, down to William Butler in 1869.

25 The site of land in Hambleton being held by Sir Thomas Banastre in 1379, and by the heirs, &c., of Balfour later—e.g. Dudley, the Earl of Derby, and Radcliffe of Winscombe, as appears by the inquisitions, &c. See Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 15; Land in Hambleton, part of the Balfour
also had estates there, the former having ferry rights over the Wyre. A few other occurrences in the inquisitions and pleadings.2

Cockersand Abbey3 and Lancaster Priory4 had lands in Hambleton.

Some estates were registered by ‘Papists’ in 1719.5

The chapel of St. Mary probably existed from an early date, and may have been the oratory at Hambleton for which Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst obtained a licence in 1456.6 It was in 1567 licensed for the administration of the sacraments and for burials.7 In 1717 it was ‘duly served by a curate who preaches and reads prayers every Sunday, sacrament days excepted.’ The ancient endowment was £5 a year, paid by the lord of the manor out of the profits of a windmill;8 but this was increased by other gifts.9 In 1650 the Committee of Plundered Ministers had allowed £40 a year out of sequestrations;10 the church was rebuilt in 1749; there is a sundial with the inscription T.X.T.11 A separate parish was formed in 1670.12 The vicar of Kiptown appointed in 1602 by Sir Thomas Thompson; ibid. b.i. 147, 155; 16; 17. George Allerton’s endowment was in 1599 to be held by Sir Richard Shireburne in socage; Dugdale, L.N.C. p.m. xlv, no. 80.

Robert Finch of Mawdesley (1610) had land, but the tenure was not stated; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 156.

Simon son of Henry de Gonsannearse, the body of his wife Alice, half an acre in Sandfield field, having land of Robert de Shireburne on the south side; Cocksand Chartul. (Chet. Soc.), i, 141.

For rental see ibid. iii, 1526-9; and for grants of the Cocksand lands see Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xii; 42 Eliz. pt. xvi.

John son of Geoffrey Arbalaster gave to the priory a oaken and land, one of which had been held by Richard Collinge and another by Richard son of Siward, but reserved a part of the appurtenances, viz. in field called Thornhowe near the Wyre fishery; Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 378. This was confirmed by his son Geoffrey de Hackinsall; ibid. iii, 577. This may, perhaps, have been this land which was held by Thomas Fleetwood of the queen in 1576; Dugdale, L.N.C. inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.

Lancashire as of Goosnargh.18

One of the tenants of Thomas Hesketh’s lands was not known in 1535; Dugdale, Lancs. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 16. Sir Richard Shireburne seems to have purchased them in 1530. Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. b. de. 29, m. 15.

The factories of Thomas Boteler of Warrington (1528) and Alexander Goosnargh (1524) were held as parts of an estate in Stainall in socage; Dugdale, Lancs. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 15, 55.

George Allerton in 1554 purchased a messuage, &c., from Nicholas Sumner, Alice his wife, Thomas Wilkinson, Ellen his wife, Ann Gotterson and Elizabeth his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. b. de. 29, m. 81. Other parts of the same estate were sold to Richard Shireburne and John Thompson; ibid. b. de. 144, 154, 159, 160, 161; Eliz. i., 32. George Allerton’s tenement was in 1599 to be held by Sir Richard Shireburne in socage; Dugdale, L.N.C. p.m. xlv, no. 80.

Robert Finch of Mawdesley (1610) had land, but the tenure was not stated; Lancs Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 156.

Simon son of Henry de Gonsannearse, the body of his wife Alice, half an acre in Sandfield field, having land of Robert de Shireburne on the south side; Cocksand Chartul. (Chet. Soc.), i, 141.

For rental see ibid. iii, 1526-9; and for grants of the Cocksand lands see Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xii; 42 Eliz. pt. xvi.

John son of Geoffrey Arbalaster gave to the priory a oaken and land, one of which had been held by Richard Collinge and another by Richard son of Siward, but reserved a part of the appurtenances, viz. in field called Thornhowe near the Wyre fishery; Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 378. This was confirmed by his son Geoffrey de Hackinsall; ibid. iii, 577. This may, perhaps, have been this land which was held by Thomas Fleetwood of the queen in 1576; Dugdale, Lancs. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.


Mary Holland of Wigan in 1575 bequeathed to Mrs. Winifred Eccleston of St. Helens a messuage in Hambleton which she had had from her aunt Anne Hedkite; Pecoose MSS. (Chet. Soc.), iii, 488, from R. 11 of Geo. I at Preston.

Raines MSS. (Chet. Soc.), xxii, 179.

In 1567 the inhabitants petitioned that their chapel ‘commonly called Our Lady Chapel’ might be ‘consecrated’ for divine service and administration of sacraments by fit chaplains aseres, approved by the vicar of Kiptown, and for the burial of the bodies of their dead; Reg. of Chester, i, fol. 4057. The Bishop of Chester gave ‘licence’ accordingly, ordering that the chapel warden should take his permission once every three years to the parish church, where it was to be read and prayed for in the Gospel, on Whit Monday; ibid, ii, fol. 231. Thus an old chapel was not ‘consecrated’ for use. It seems likely that the vicar of Kiptown had objected, but as the place was 7 miles from the parish church its use was convenient for baptism and burial.

In 1601 an agreement as to the chapel was made by Richard Shireburne on one part and John and Thomas Carter on the other; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

Gabriel Tyldesley was curate in 1611-22; Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg. i, 343. In 1705 the curate certifyed that the only revenue was £5 a year and that there was ‘preaching there one afternoon in three Sundays’; ibid. iv, 422. This shows that there was a curate in 1705; there does not seem to have been one in 1696.23

This is mentioned in the time of James I; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 268. The amount is accurate to a pre-Reformation endowment.

About 1717 there was £8 10s. rent of land and £1 10s. interest of £5 10s. Gatrell, loc. cit. The rent-charge of £5 appears to be paid still.

Commoners. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 176. The £5 paid by the lord of the manor is named.

The minister in 1612-3 was Robert (Noble) Cunningham, and in 1654 Roger Sherburn; Floud, Misc. Accts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 259, 264, 142. The latter had an increased allowance of £20.

Fishwick, Kirkham, 59-62.

By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

From the Diocesan Registry, Chester.

William Bushell of Gosnargh wrote to the Bishop of Chester, 18 Sept. 1706: ‘The bearer Richard Crombleholme has been educated as a Presbyterian and intends to have been a dissenting minister.’

Son of Robert Whitehead, clerk, one of the masters of Kirkham School; Admissions to St. John’s Coll., ii, 201.


Hewittson, op. cit. 508.
The soil is of every variety, with subsoil of clay. The land is chiefly in grass, being occupied as follows in Goosnargh and Whittingham jointly: Arable, 50 acres; permanent grass, 10,794; and woods and plantations, 1974. The population is now employed solely in agriculture; formerly there were silk and cotton manufactures. Goosnargh is noted for cheese and butter; also for a kind of small, sweet cake. The Thirlmere pipe line conveys the Manchester water supply through the eastern parts of Goosnargh and Whittingham.

There is a market cross at Inglewhite Green. Here two fairs for cattle and sheep are held—on the Tuesday before Ascension Day and on 5 October. A sheep fair is held on 25 April. A workhouse formerly stood there.

There are remains of several ancient crosses, and at Inglewhite was a pit known as 'cuckstool pit.' Lists of the principal inhabitants at different times in the 17th century have been printed.

Among the burials recorded in the registers for August 1644 are those of a 'soldier found slain' on the 1st and another soldier on the 16th. They may have belonged to the royal troops driven out of Amounderness on 18 August.

The worthies of the chapelry include the Ven. William Marsden and George Beesley, who suffered death during the Elizabethan persecution in 1586 and 1591; Alexander Rigby, a noteworthy Parliamentary, baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1650; William Bushell, founder of the hospital at Goosnargh, who was high sheriff in 1733, and died in 1739; Peter Armstrong Whittle, born at Inglewhite in 1789, a miscellaneous writer who published several topographical works, and died in Liverpool in 1864; William Threlfall of Hollowforth, a Wesleyan missionary, killed in Namaqualand in 1825; Edward Kirk, journalist and antiquary, 1832 to 1885.

In 1666 Goosnargh, Threlfall and MANORS Newham, each assessed as one ploughland, were held by Earl Tostig as members of his lordship of Preston. Afterwards Goosnargh and Threlfall—or part of them, viz. a plough-land and a half—were granted out in thegnage, being held by the earl in 1307, and by his son in 1314.

Bernard son of Allis was lord of GOOSNARGH about 1160, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who about 1190 gave land to the Hospitalers. He

1 The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 8,129 acres, including 2,36 of inland water.
2 Of these 955 belonged to Goosnargh, and 208 to Goosnargh. The population of the chapelry was 4,327.
3 This seems to have been called the 'burgh.' There is no trace of any borough. Cfr. Euston Burgh.
4 Dr. Leigh about 1700 says of it: This springs out of a black beas, which by calculation I found to contain sulphur. The water has a very sulphureous smell as strong as that near Harrogate in Yorkshire; but contains little or no salt.' Nut. Hist. of Lancs. bk. ii, p. 40.
5 Natura Centr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 421.
7 The older government was by a vasty known as the 'Twenty-four Men' of Goosnargh and Whittingham. There are extracts from their books, which commence about 1636, in Col. H. Fishwick's Goosnargh, 51–83. See also Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xiv, 61–84.
8 Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
9 Fishwick, op. cit. 8; Smith, Longridge, 150.
10 Fishwick, op. cit. 8.
11 Ibid. 199.
13 For these three see the accounts of Threlfall and Middleton below.
14 For an account of this benefactor and his family see Fishwick, op. cit. 120–8, where a pedigree is given. He was grandson of Dr. Seth Bushell, vicar of Preston 1665–82, and of Lancaster 1682–4.
15 Diet. Nat. Bioi. The 'historical' parts of his books are untrustworthy.
16 Smith, op. cit. 141.
17 P.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a.
18 This is an inference from the dates recorded of his son.
19 See the account of Howarth in Barnacre. Robert's wife Hawise and his son Bernard are named. The brethren of St. John Baptist of Howarth granted to their 'sister' Hawise, wife of Robert son of Bernard de Casterl, land in Howarth, also Threlfall, with appurtenances, and 1 oxgang of land in Hutton, Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 89b.
20 In 1194–5 Robert son of Bernard, who had joined in the rebellion of Count John, made peace with the king, paying 15 marks; Farret, Lancs. Pipe R. 90. There is another reference to Robert, ibid. 145.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

died in 1206,1 and his heir held the moiety of land in 1212 by the service above stated.2 The heirs were three daughters—Isis, who married Richard son of Swain (de Catterall)3; Beatrice wife of Hugh de Mitton;4 and Avice, who married (1) Oliver son of Nigel de Longford5 and (2) Michael de Astarot.6

In 1242 accordingly the manor was held by his heirs,7 Richard de Catterall,8 Hugh de Mitton and Henry de Longford.9 Two oxgangs of land, i.e. a sixth part of the manor, were held by Ralph de Clifton, who died in 125810 or by his predecessor; this in time led to a nominal readjustment, the representatives of the three co-heirs being said to hold five-sixths of the manor. There were other changes. The Mitton third was surrendered to the Earl of Lancaster and then granted to the Hoghtons of Hoghton,11

Margery wife of Ralph de Mitton in 1219 held a widowed inheritance of his son Dulunif, widow of Ralph de Goughn, Alice daughter of John de Barton, and many others; De Banco R. 90, m. 98 d. 4, 91, m. 248 d.

Nigel de Longford in 1248-51 paid relief (155. 44.) on succeeding to 4 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh, being the estate of Avice wife of Robert and grandmother of Nigel; Lancs. Inq. and Extents. 4, 186.

In 1258 William de Clifton was confirmed to have held 2 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh of the heirs of Robert son of Bernard de Mitton (idem. Inq. and Extents. 4, 1, 213). This rent is a sixth of 18s. 6d.; the tenure may imply that the grant had been made by Robert son of Bernard de Mitton and his widow. John de Clifton, 1239, held certain lands of Richard de Hoghton by l. yearly; they included 8 acres of waste. ibid. ii, 159.

In 1234—5 a message and 18 acres in Goosnargh were part of lands in dispute between Israel widow of Clifton and William son of de Clifton and William de Clifton; Assize R. 236, m. 8.

As Walter Sir Ralph de la Threlfall, for 100 marks, resigned to Edmund Earl of Lancaster his whole tenement in Goosnargh and Threlfall, a rent of 21d. per annum being due to the Hospitalers for the Threlfall portion; Great Charter, i, fol. 73, m. 54-5.

As will be seen (note 7), this part of the manor was by the earl granted to Adam de Hoghton, who had already begun to acquire an estate there. Adam made a grant of land in Goosnargh to Richard son of Richard Russell of Plumptoun, at a rent of 104d., with 6d. for pannage; Bernard son of John de Hightop, another lord; Towneley MS. QO, no. 1145.

In 1276 Ralph de Mitton claimed a message, two-thirds of a mill, and 4 oxgangs of land against Adam de Hoghton; De Banco R. 13, m. 22 d. Two years later Adam was claiming a message, mill, and 4 oxgangs of land against William son of Alan de Carleton, referring to an agreement made with the said Alan; ibid. 24, m. 75; 49, m. 24 d. It seems likely that the former suit refers to the acquisition of the Longf- ford share by Adam de Hoghton, for he with his wife Adam, Richard, and John were alleged about that time to have disseised Ralph de Mitton of a message, mill water, &c., and the third part of 14 oxgangs of land which they were wont to common; Assize R. 1215, m. 11 d. About ten years later Henry de Clifton claimed pasture in land in Goosnargh against Adam de Hoghton; Assize R. 1265, m. 21. Adam son of Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1292 released to Earl Edmund all his right in a pasture called the Heyfield in Threlfall, bounded by a dyke from the threelfield; Duchy of Lus. Great Charter, i, fol. 64, m. 23.
and the Clifton part was divided between Clifton and Boteler of Rawcliffe. Thus in 1346 five-sixths were held equally by Richard de Catterall, Sir Adam de Hoghton and Nicholas de Longford, and the other sixth equally by William de Clifton and Richard de Boteler. A century later the tenants were Richard Catterall, Richard Hoghton and Nicholas Longford; Richard Clifton and Nicholas Boteler. 

Early in the 16th century the Catterall portion became further divided, and one fraction continued to be claimed by the family of Townley of Barnside for some time. The Hoghtons, perhaps holding the

A release of all interest in Wrightington, Goosnargh, Threlfall and Howarth made by Sir Richard Boteler of the Manor of Hoghton while Sir Robert de Lathom was sheriff would complete the transfer of the Middleton estate to the Hoghtons. The held the Longford part also seems clear from a fine of 1306 by which Richard son of Adam de Hoghton made a settlement of two-thirds of the manor of Goosnargh and various lands there; Final Conc. 1, 207. But from a charter in Add. MS. 31206 (no. 705) it may be inferred that the two-thirds refers to the part in possession, Agnes widow of Adam the father (brother) of Richard having the other third, as below.

Henry son of Adam de Blackburn was non-suited in 1292 on claiming a tene- ment in Goosnargh against Adam de Hoghton. In 1302 John son of Alexander de Hyde made a successful claim to 30s. rent withheld on his behalf and may have been heir of Adam de Hoghton; the defence was a technical one—that Agnes de Hoghton and Ralph de Catterall held the third part, but were not named; Assize R. 418, m. 13.4. From other pleadings it appears that Agnes was the widow of Master Richard de Goosnargh; Assize R. 419, m. 13, 1402, m. 10d.

21 William son of Walter de Clifton about 1230 granted to William son of Walter de Carleton, in marriage with his sister Elizabeth, 1 oxgang of land in Goosnargh and all his estate in Whittle; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 90, no. 73. This moiety of the Clifton part of Goosnargh seems to have descended to the Botelers, who made other acquisitions. About 1263 Ranulf de Goosnargh gave Richard de Boteler 15 acres in Trelfall; ibid. fol. 89, no. 64. Peter de Catterall also gave land there; Kuerden MSS. ii. 9. 9.

22 In 1338 John de Goosnargh and Threlfall to his son Henry; ibid. Henry son of Sir Richard de Boteler gave land in Goosnargh; ibid. Richard son of Richard Boteler part of his land between Longley and the Mickle brook of Rotonaw; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 89, no. 66. He also gave part of his land in Threlfall to Roger son of Godth of Hupronchelm; ibid. no. 69. William son of Alexander de Goosnargh granted to William son of Nicholas de Boteler in 1316 an oxgang of land in Goosnargh which he had had from Henry, who had it from Richard de Boteler; ibid. no. 74. Richard son of Thomas de Goosnargh de Threlfall made a similar release about the same time; Kuerden MSS. iv, G 9.

23 To Nicholas son and heir of William de Boteler, in the widow's will of John de Myerscough released land in Threlfall in Clitheroe in 1321-2 ibid. Sir Nicholas Boteler in 1338 to Sir William de Hoghton, clerk, land by Fulbothgrem; ibid.

24 Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 56-8. The plough-land and a half in Goosnargh were held of the Manor of Goosnargh. Also Adam de Hoghton held by the charter of Edeunedum late of Earl.

That the Longford third was occupied by Adam de Hoghton may be inferred from the Sheriff's compotus of 1346 in which those who paid the 12s. rent were Sir Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas Boteler, William de Catterall, Ralph de Boteler, Duke of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 111. Later inquisitions attribute third parts of a knight's fee to Barton and Leyland.

In 1348 Walter Wenne and Margaret his wife claimed a messuage, &c., against Richard de Catterall, Alan his son and William de Sigleton; Assize R. 419, m. 32. Alan son of Richard de Catterall sought a messuage, &c., against Richard son of Margaret de Catterall in 1356; Dods. MSS. ii, fol. 13. Richard son of William Gest in 1357 claimed three messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Goosnargh against John son of John de Catterall, who was a minor; Proc. R. and C. temp. Edw. II to Paulin de Catterall and Alice his wife. Their daughter was said to be the son's mother; De Banco R. 427, m. 319.

25 John son of John de Catterall made a feoffment of his lands in 1356; Townley MSS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.); C 124. His estate was by his cousin William son of Richard the Parker given to John son of Richard of Richard's Townley in 1350—1; ibid. P 45.

Adam de Catterall in 1392-3 gave a part of his land called the Oskenhead for life to Thomas de Oakenhead; Add. MS. 31204, fol. 115. He died in 1397 holding a third part of the manor of the king in socage; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 166. Richard Catterall in 1440 made a feoffment of Fishermearp and Crosshewe; Townley MSS. MD, no. 755.

Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1376 complained of the depasturing of his grass at Broadhead; De Banco R. 463, m. 21. In 1422 Sir Richard Hoghton held five messuages, 5½ acres of pasture, in Goosnargh and Threlfall of the heirs of Nicholas de Hyde in socage by a rent of 1½d., his manor of Goosnargh had been given to his son Sir William de Hoghton; ibid. Richard son of William Grey of Kickerlawe, Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. The charter making the grant of the third part of the manor to William and Alice (1388-9) is in Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 85.

26 From an extent of 1445-61 Duchy of Lancs. Knights' Fees, bdle. 3, no. 20. The proportions were unchanged, Catter- all, Hoghton and Longford holding five-sixths, Clifton and Boteler the other sixth.

27 Ralph Catterall in 1515 was stated to hold his land in Goosnargh of the king by the third part of the fifth part of a knight's fee, but his son John in 1517 was said to hold in socage; Duchy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 64. There are numerous references to the Catterall holding in Threlfall, Lichhurst, Broadhead, White Lea, &c., in the Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.). That the Clifton part was held by knight's service, the proportion of a fee being differently stated in 1498 it was called the third of five-sixths of a knight's fee; in 1514 the fourth, and in 1550 the third of a fourth

part; Duchy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66; iv, nos. 61, 62, no. 2. This part was not represented in the inquisitions, the tenure being called socage; e.g., ibid. in, no. 12.

28 Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe died in 1404 holding his land in Goosnargh of Richard Catterall by services unknown; Townley MS. DD, no. 1460. A later John was in 1488 said to hold of Ralph Catterall by td. rent, but later still the tenure was stated to be by knight's service; ibid. iii, no. 45, 102, &c. The main distribution of the Manor of Boteler's estate was agreed in 1574 by Henry Butler, Anne his wife, Thomas Stanish and James Anderton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 142, m. 4. The part of the Balderton estate through Radcliffe of Wimmarleigh, but after his death the tenure was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24, and see Latus family below.

29 Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton made a feoffment of Bulsmere, with courts baron of Goosnargh, in 1570; Townley MSS. DD, no. 758. Thomas, who died in 1579, left seven daughters co-heirs: Anne Townley of Stoughton, Katherine (wife of Thomas) Strickland—these three appear to have divided the Goosnargh part of the estate—Margaret Atherton (and Edwards), Marizim Grimshaw, Dorothy Shirleyburne (and Bradly), and Jane (unmarried); Fishwick, Goosnargh, 150. The Stricklands sold their share to Kingthorpe, Hoghton, Wilson, Kirk, and Barton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 49, m. 31; 53, m. 190; 58, m. 100, 46, sold to Gilbert Boteler and White Lea below. Thomas Shirleyburne seems to have released his rights to James Pickering (of Little Mitton) in 1598; R. Esster 41 Eliz. m. 9), yet Dorothy Whipp (daughter of Thomas Catterall and formerly wife of Richard Shirleyburne) in 1616 held a messuage of land cut from the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 229. Thomas Shirleyburne of Heysham in 1612 had an estate of Gilbert Hoghton; Townley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1639. Goosnargh is named in a settlement by Henry Townley and Anne his wife in 1590; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 52, m. 316.

30 Late Townley of Barnside was divided in 1623 holding a third of the manor of Goosnargh and a third part of various messuages, water-mill, &c., including Lichhurst and Broadhead, all of Sir Richard Shirleyburne as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem in socage by a 12s. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 411. A similar return was made in 1650 after the death of Richard Townley; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 122. The third part was held by the charter of a third of the manor occurs later, in 1673, in a feoffment of the estate of Richard Townley and Anne Townley, widow, held 10s. socage of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 191, m. 67.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Longford share, appear to have acquired part of the Catterall's, and the manor was spoken of as theirs absolutely. About 1630 the manor was purchased from Sir Richard Hoghton out of the marriage portion of Charlotte wife of James Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby. It was acquired by Hugh Cooper, lord of the manor of Carnforth, and about 1680 was held by John Warren of Poynton on Chesh., who married the daughter and heir; and so descended to his great-grandson Sir George Warren, and from him to Lord de Tabley, who about 1860 sold the right of toll at Inglewhite fair to Mr. R. Baillie of Fulwood. That was supposed to be the only remaining manorial right.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a considerable estate in Threlfall, possibly the half plough-land noticed above as wanting, and, as the Catteralls were their tenants, the predominance of this family was assured. They appear to have been the only manorial family resident within Goosnargh proper. Their estate was known as the manor of BULSNAPE, and on the partition became the residence of Thomas Procter in right of his wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Catterall (1579). After several changes of ownership, Bulsnap Hall was in 1650 acquired by James Fishwick, and it continued in his family till 1777, when it was again sold. Bulsnap Hall is situated about 1½ miles to the east of Inglewhite, and is a three-story building, now used as a farm-house. It was originally E-shaped in plan, with wide end gables and a narrow middle one over the porch, which is the full height of the house. The left-hand wing, however, has disappeared and the building is very modernized, nearly all the windows being new and the walls covered with stucco. An oak staircase with carved balastrade still remains, and other evidences of the original building are visible in the interior. Remains of a castellated tower can be seen up to about 1560, but have now disappeared.

WHITE LEA, another part of the Catteralls' estate in Threlfall, was sold, as a third part of the manor, by Gervase Strickland and Katherine his wife to James

1544 before about wanting, John 1102. late Catterall Comp. 1570 686-7 canton Fishwick 66. Pal. ibid, jury shortly was Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 162.

Thomas Hoghton had in 1570 purchased the estate of William Catterall and Joan his wife in Goosnargh, Whitlingham, Cumberghaugh and Dilworth; ibid. bdle. 32, m. 67, 105. In other deeds the vendor is described as of New Hall (in Ruthwell) in Craven f. Dods. MSS. 774, fol. 70; Add. MS. 2106, no. 780.

In the following year Thomas Hoghton purchased various lands from Thomas Singleton of Chingle Hall and Isabel his wife; they were situated in Goosnargh, Whitlingham, Fishwick, Lea, Melwood, and Catterall; ibid. no. 774, m. 199 (fol. 277). Sir Richard Hoghton and Sir Gilbert were joint tenants of this property (among other manors) in 1616; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 89, m. 41.

The inquisitions show the transfer to have been made between 1626 and 1638.

Catt. for Comp. i. 1103. William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife were in possession in 1642; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 141, m. 31.

Watson, Earl of Warrens, H. 151.

Fishwick, Goosnargh, 172. Mr. Justice Warren was John Warren, one of the Council of tho. French Merchants, Judge of Chester, &c., who died in 1706. For pedigree see Ormerod, Chet. (ed. Healey), iii, 686-74, 666. The Warrens had land in Goosnargh as early as 1667; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 179, m. 24. See also P.C.H. Lancs. vi, 257.

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 56, m. 6. Sir George Warren and Jane his wife occurred in 1765; ibid. 594, m. 6. Thomas Jameson, a recusant, of Lea, and Elizabeth Harriet his wife were in possession in 1804; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 43 Galen, b. 3.

Fishwick, op. cit. 8.

Some or all of it appears to have been given by Robert son of Bernard; Kuerden MSS. 6, fol. 82 (here the name reads Wymelfell, perhaps for Threlfeell). Both Goosnargh and Threlfall are mentioned among the Hospitalers' lands in 1293; Plac. of Que Warr. (Rec. Com.). 375.

Richard de Catterall in 1244 and Adam de Catterall in 1259 held lands of the Hospitaliers; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 160; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 46. Ralph Catterall in 1415 and his son John in 1517 held of the same by a rent of 8l. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 62. In 1547 the whole estate was recorded to have been held of the Hospitaliers ibid. xvi, no. 4.

Lawrence Catterall, clerk, who died in 1540, had held a number of lands in Goosnargh, in Melling and Catterall; ibid. no. 774, fol. 277. Sir Richard Hoghton and Sir Gilbert were joint tenants of this property (among other manors) in 1616; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 89, m. 41.

The inquisitions show the transfer to have been made between 1626 and 1638.

Col. Com. for Comp. i, 1103. William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife were in possession in 1642; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 141, m. 31.

Watson, Earl of Warrens, H. 151.

Fishwick, Goosnargh, 172. Mr. Justice Warren was John Warren, one of the Council of the French Merchants, Judge of Chester, &c., who died in 1706. For pedigree see Ormerod, Chet. (ed. Healey), iii, 686-74, 666. The Warrens had land in Goosnargh as early as 1667; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 179, m. 24. See also P.C.H. Lancs. vi, 257.

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 56, m. 6. Sir George Warren and Jane his wife occurred in 1765; ibid. 594, m. 6. Thomas Jameson, a recusant, of Lea, and Elizabeth Harriet his wife were in possession in 1804; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 43 Galen, b. 3.

Fishwick, op. cit. 8.

Some or all of it appears to have been given by Robert son of Bernard; Kuerden MSS. 6, fol. 82 (here the name reads Wymelfell, perhaps for Threlfeell). Both Goosnargh and Threlfall are mentioned among the Hospitalers' lands in 1293; Plac. of Que Warr. (Rec. Com.). 375.

Richard de Catterall in 1244 and Adam de Catterall in 1259 held lands of the Hospitaliers; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 160; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 46. Ralph Catterall in 1415 and his son John in 1517 held of the same by a rent of 8l. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 62. In 1547 the whole estate was recorded to have been held of the Hospitaliers ibid. xvi, no. 4.

Lawrence Catterall, clerk, who died in 1540, had held a number of lands in Goosnargh, in Melling and Catterall; ibid. no. 774, fol. 277. Sir Richard Hoghton and Sir Gilbert were joint tenants of this property (among other manors) in 1616; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 89, m. 41.

The inquisitions show the transfer to have been made between 1626 and 1638.

Col. Com. for Comp. i, 1103. William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife were in possession in 1642; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 141, m. 31.

Watson, Earl of Warrens, H. 151.

Fishwick, Goosnargh, 172. Mr. Justice Warren was John Warren, one of the Council of the French Merchants, Judge of Chester, &c., who died in 1706. For pedigree see Ormerod, Chet. (ed. Healey), iii, 686-74, 666. The Warrens had land in Goosnargh as early as 1667; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 179, m. 24. See also P.C.H. Lancs. vi, 257.

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 56, m. 6. Sir George Warren and Jane his wife occurred in 1765; ibid. 594, m. 6. Thomas Jameson, a recusant, of Lea, and Elizabeth Harriet his wife were in possession in 1804; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 43 Galen, b. 3.
Goosnargh: Bulsape Hall

Goosnargh: Ashes, Old Doorway
Kirkham in 1591.60 John Kighley died in 1616 holding it by the third part of a knight's fee and leaving an infant son Hugh as heir.61 This family, who were Roman Catholics,62 remained in possession till 1726; from Charles Gibson, who then purchased, the estate descended to his great-grandson Charles Gibson, who died in 1832.63 The estate was then sold to William Blackledge, who was succeeded by his son John.

The THRELFALs was held by a family bearing the local name, Threlfall, who held lands of the Bartons of Barton, who in turn appear to have held this portion of their estate of Ralph Catterall by rendering a pound of cunning yearly.64 There is little known of the early history of the Threlfalls.65 Edmund Threlfall of the Ashes died in 1617, leaving a son John, aged twelve.66 He was a Roman Catholic, and had suffered the sequestration of two-thirds of his estate for religion.67 The son John died young, and it was another son, Cuthbert Threlfall, whose estate at the Ashes had been sequestered in the Commonwealth and forfeited in 1653. Cuthbert's son Edmund was a Jacobite, and was killed by a party of soldiers sent to arrest him in 1690.68 He was succeeded by his brother Cuthbert,69 who as a 'Papist' registered his estate in 1717.70 A brother John was in possession soon afterwards, and later in the century the Ashes was sold, and has since changed hands several times.71 Ashes stands in a secluded situation some distance from the highway on rising ground north-east of Inglewhite; but apart from the doorway, which has a curious winged figure in a triangular frame carved over the stone head,72 is of little interest, being almost wholly modernized. Traces of a motte are still to be seen, and in one of the walls, which is from 4 ft. to 6 ft. thick, are cavities formerly known as 'hiding places.'73 The house is of two stories and faces south-west.

The HILL was in 1600 the residence of a family named Beesley.74 Francis Beesley was fined for recusancy between 1591 and 1607.75 His brother George, ordained at Rheims in 1597, was sent on the English mission in the following year, that of the Armada. He was captured after about two years, and though tortured to make him reveal the names of his hosts he would tell nothing, and was at last executed, in accordance with the order of 1591.76 From the Beesleys the estate went to the Blackburnes, a branch of the Stockenbridge family, who were in possession in 1754.77 WHITE HILL was the seat of a branch of the Hesketh, also a Roman Catholic family.78 In consequence of their

---

60 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 132. Gervase was the son of Thomas Strickland. The previous year the same vendors had given a messuage, &c., to Robert Kighley; ibid. bdle. 52, m. 17.
61 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 31-5. John seems to have been half-brother of John, who sold Robert Kighley; Fishwick, op. cit. 150, where there is some account of the family. It is stated that 'the local tradition is that the last Kighley of White Lea, having joined the rebellion of 1715, was obliged to quit the country to save his neck.'
62 A small chapel attached to the house was pulled down about 1810; ibid. 159.
63 ibid.; the descent is thus given: Charles of batching, d. 1610 — k. Charles, d. 1823 — a. Charles (of Quernmore), d. 1832. This son John holding see the account of Kidstanage.
64 Richard son of Thomas de Threlfall has been mentioned in 1316. Somewhat earlier (1311) a John de Threlfall was husband of Alice daughter and co-heir of Richard son of William de Greenhillis; De Banco R. 187, m. 105. Among witnesses to a charter a John de Threlfall occurs in 1327 and another in 1392. In 1443 Robert Barton was claiming money due from John Threlfall of Goomnag; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 4, m. 2. In the time of Edward IV John son of Edward (1 Edmund) Threlfall recovered a tenement at Preston. John son of John Threlfall; ibid. 55, m. 12. Eleanor widow of John son of John Threlfall recovered dower in Goomnag and Ribchester in 1428 against John son of Edmund Threlfall; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 3 Hen. VII.
65 Edmund Threlfall in 1658 purchased an acre in Threlfall and Goomnag from Robert Midgehall; ibid. Feet of F. bdle. 30, m. 47. It was not the same Edmund who in 1726 claimed (by descent) that land beside the Chewen in Goomnag; Dutum Lanc. (Rec. Com.), ii, 402.
66 ibid.; i, 91; his land in Threlfall, &c., was held of Richard Shuttleworth and Barton Fleetwood his wife by the rent of a glove — see the Barton inquest in note 94. His wife, Eleanor Hesketh (surviving Edmund) was proved by the inquest. In 1607; Col. S. P. Dom. 1603-10, p. 383.
67 John Threlfall died in 1623 holding his property in Threlfall and Shuttleworth of Barton, and leaving as heir his brother William, aged seventeen; Townesley MS. c. 71 (Cheth. Lib.), 1182. William Threlfall, using the aliases of Parkison or Houghton, entered the English College at Rome in 1623, being twenty years of age. He is identified as the son of Edmund by his mother's name, Hesketh. He stated that 'he was born in the parish of Goomnag near Preston, where his father was reared.' He was aged seventy of age when he afterwards at Barton [ Barton ] in the same county. He made his early studies at a famous school, and his humanities at St. Omer's College. His friends on his father's side were chiefly of the lower class, but those on his mother's were of good family. He had two brothers and two sisters, and many relations, nearly all of whom were Catholics as he himself always was.' He died of consumption in 1628; Polery, Rec. S. J. vii, 313.
68 Col. Comp. for Comp. iv, 3004. Nothing is said about recusancy but for that his mother Juliana's part of the estate stood sequestrated; ibid. The estate was ordered for sale; Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 44.
69 If any part of the story of the 'Lancashire Plot' is to be believed Edmund Threlfall took an active part; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, 190, p. 293. He was buried 24 Aug. 1690; ibid. 315. He was frequently mentioned in the Tyldeley Diurn. 22, 1697. He was Jacobeit also.
70 Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurs. 144. He was then 40 of Blackledge.
71 Fishwick, op. cit. 167; Ashes became part of the possessions of the Earls of Surrey, and in 1730 it was conveyed to the Rev. James Radcliffe of Kirkham and Whitechapel and subsequently to its present [1871] owner, William Shawe of Preston, esq. In the same place are given some particulars of another Threlfall family, of Barton. Another one occurs at Clifton. The doordoor is illustrated ibid. 164.
72 Preston Guard, 22 Feb. 1700, was ordered to seize two messuages, &c., of Sir Richard Houghton. His heir was his son George, who married Frances, spinster, of Estcourt (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 138.
73 In a deed of 1723 is mention of James Blackburne, the son and heir of James; his mother Bridget was living; Picoe MSS. (Cheth. Lib.), iii, 220, from R. 8 of Geo. I at Preston. Another deed gives the pedigree thus: Robert Blackburne — John — John — James (1733) ibid. 224. The last-named James [a priest] died at Liverpool about 1745 without issue; his co-heirs were two aunts, Grace Blackburne and her sister Elizabeth, wife of George Sodgwick; ibid. 286, from R. 8 of Geo. II at Preston. Thomas Starkie of Preston seems from this to have purchased the estate in 1757. See Gillow, op. cit. iii, 283.
74 It may be noted that Adam son of Adam de Blackburn gave land in Goomnag to his son Henry (Add. MS. 24704, no. 1170), and that Robert and Robin son of Henry de Blackburn, occur in 1570; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxii, App. 343.
75 Fishwick, op. cit. 167; Ashes became part of the possessions of the Earls of Surrey, and in 1730 it was conveyed to the Rev. James Hesketh in 1591. Adam de Blackburn gave land in Goomnag to his son Henry (Add. MS. 24704, no. 1170), and that Robert and Robin son of Henry de Blackburn, occur in 1570; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxii, App. 343.
taking part in the Civil War on the king's side, their estate was sequestered, and on their afterwards joining in the rebellion of 1715 it was forfeited, and has since had many owners. Some other estates in Threllsfall have points of interest in their history. Higher Lickhurst was acquired by the trustees of the Goosnargh Hospital in 1819.

The Ven. William Marsden is said to have been born at a farm called the Mountain, on the east side of Beacon Fell, about 1563. He was ordained priest at Rheims in 1586 and sent on the English mission, but the ship he sailed in was driven ashore on the Isle of Wight. Marsden was captured, and, rejecting the equivocation suggested by a lenient judge, was condemned and suffered death as a traitor 25 April 1586.

In the Church tithing the **Kirkhouse** was about 1600 held by a branch of the Helme family, of whom other branches appear in Goosnargh and Chippenham. It was purchased by Sir Nicholas Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1694.

**MIDDLESBROUGH** at one time gave surname to a local family. Afterwards it occurs in connexion with the Coore, Greenhills and Singleton families, the story being made clear by pleadings of 1447 and later, in which Alan Singleton claimed three messuages, 6 acres of land and 1 a. f. rent in Goosnargh against John Catterall, late of Flasby in Craven. It appeared that Richard son of Grimbald de Coore in the time of Edward I gave the property to Geoffrey son of Grimbald de Coore (by fine in 1325), and it descended to Adam son and heir of Geoffrey to Adam's daughter Christiana (wife of William de Greenhills in 1393), who had two children—William, who died 1669, and his son, also named William, sold to Sir N. Shireburne, who arranged with the mortgagees.

In 1582 Richard son of Patrick de Middlesbrough was summoned for a tenement in Goosnargh held by Hugh son of Patrick; Assize R. 408, m. 30. F. Middlesbrough, Greenhills and Coore all appear in the subsidy roll of 1538; **Exc. Lay Subs.** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 59. 

19 Middlesbrough, Greenhills (Coore) secured four messages, an outgoing of land, &c., in Goosnargh and Middlesbrough in 1323 from Richard son of Grimbald de Coore. The remainders were to Geoffrey's children—Adam, John, Christians and Hilda—and then to his brother Richard; **Final Conv.** ii, 521.

Sir Adam de Hoghton wasavitand to 1537 against John son of Geoffrey de Coore (Covere) in respect of certain pasture; **Duchy of Lanc.** Assize R. 5, m. 8. A message, half an outgoing of land, &c., were in 1539 recovered by Jane wife of William de Caton—who being daughter of Richard son of William de Coore—against Robert de Middlesbrough; ibid. 7, m. 1d.

The Middlesbrough family probably took its surname from a place in Medlar. William de Greenhills in 1315 obtained a message and land in Goosnargh from Richard son of Thomas and took the same himself by a.o., rejected by his majesty, so far as his obedience impressed not his duties to God and the Church, but refusing to promise to deal with any of his majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of his cause of his bestiality was allowed at Rome in 1886; ibid. 779.

163 George Helme was a freeholder in 1600; **Min.** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233. For the estate see Fishwick, op. cit. 184-5.

In the Commonwealth time one Robert Helme had two-thirds of his estate; his brother這裡未完，但1615年Edward Rigby claimed it as part of his grandfather's estate, the said Helme having become tenant in 1641; **Royalist Comp. Papers** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 779.

170 Notices of several members of the family are included in **Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.**, ii, 644. Liverpool Cath. Annual, 1888; **Poll, Acts of Martyrs**, 66-82. Marsden acknowledged Elizabeth to be lawful queen, and to have himself holden land by her majesty, so far as his obedience impressed not his duties to God and the Church, but refusing to promise to deal with any of his majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of his cause of his bestiality was allowed at Rome in 1886; ibid. 779.

163 George Helme was a freeholder in 1600; **Min.** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233. For the estate see Fishwick, op. cit. 184-5.

In the Commonwealth time one Robert Helme had two-thirds of his estate; his brother here未完，但1615年Edward Rigby claimed it as part of his grandfather's estate, the said Helme having become tenant in 1641; **Royalist Comp. Papers** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 779.

170 Notices of several members of the family are included in **Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.**, ii, 644. Liverpool Cath. Annual, 1888; **Poll, Acts of Martyrs**, 66-82. Marsden acknowledged Elizabeth to be lawful queen, and to have himself holden land by her majesty, so far as his obedience impressed not his duties to God and the Church, but refusing to promise to deal with any of his majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of his cause of his bestiality was allowed at Rome in 1886; ibid. 779.

163 George Helme was a freeholder in 1600; **Min.** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233. For the estate see Fishwick, op. cit. 184-5.

In the Commonwealth time one Robert Helme had two-thirds of his estate; his brother here未完，但1615年Edward Rigby claimed it as part of his grandfather's estate, the said Helme having become tenant in 1641; **Royalist Comp. Papers** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 779.

170 Notices of several members of the family are included in **Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.**, ii, 644. Liverpool Cath. Annual, 1888; **Poll, Acts of Martyrs**, 66-82. Marsden acknowledged Elizabeth to be lawful queen, and to have himself holden land by her majesty, so far as his obedience impressed not his duties to God and the Church, but refusing to promise to deal with any of his majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of his cause of his bestiality was allowed at Rome in 1886; ibid. 779.

163 George Helme was a freeholder in 1600; **Min.** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233. For the estate see Fishwick, op. cit. 184-5.

In the Commonwealth time one Robert Helme had two-thirds of his estate; his brother here未完，但1615年Edward Rigby claimed it as part of his grandfather's estate, the said Helme having become tenant in 1641; **Royalist Comp. Papers** (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 779.

170 Notices of several members of the family are included in **Gillow, Bibl. Dict. Engl. Cath.**, ii, 644. Liverpool Cath. Annual, 1888; **Poll, Acts of Martyrs**, 66-82. Marsden acknowledged Elizabeth to be lawful queen, and to have himself holden land by her majesty, so far as his obedience impressed not his duties to God and the Church, but refusing to promise to deal with any of his majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of his cause of his bestiality was allowed at Rome in 1886; ibid. 779.
without issue, and Alice, mother of the plaintiff. The defendant repeated that one Alan de Catterell had had possession and had given it to defendant and his son John.

The Singletones having established their claim, granted it to endow a chantry. On the suppression of these foundations it was acquired by Robert Helme, whose sons defended their right as against Thomas Tyldesley, the representative of the founders. It was secured not long afterwards by Alexander and Robert Rigby of Wigani, not as the Middleton family of Hall, Topping House, with dovecote, lands, &c., of the king as of his manor of Chlerton; also Eyves Hall, of the Earl of Derby (formerly the Hospitals' land), by d. rent; and a messuage, &c., in Asperton of Sir Richard Hoghton by 57. rent. His son and heir Alexander was twenty-six years of age.

The younger Alexander was a bencher of Gray's Inn. He resided at Ribby, being perhaps desirous of the style of Rigby of Ribby. He was returned for the Short Parliament in 1640 and for the Long Parliament as a member for Whitehaven, but one of his distinguishing acts was as a zealous Puritan. On the outbreak of the Civil War he showed himself equally active on the Parliamentary side, first as a civilian, sequestor, &c., and then as a soldier with a colonel's commission. His son Alexander was lieutenant-colonel under him, and raised a company within Goosnargh. He took Thoraland Castle, after a siege of seven weeks, in October 1663, but lost his reputation next year by the fruitless leaguer of Lathom House and the defeat at Bolton. He then seems to have retired from war and devoted his attention to Parliament and to the queesting of 'Papists' and delinquents' estates.' His son Alexander, however, continued his military career. The father was appointed one of the judges of Charles I, but died at sea, anno 1649, when he was a member of the Exchequer, but did not enjoy his dignity long, dying 18 August 1650. In religion he was in the predestination, hostile to Presbyterianism as well as to Episcopacy. His son Alexander seems to have been a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646.

This son succeeded to Middleton, and was member of Parliament for Lancaster in 1658. He and his brother Edward fell under suspicion at the beginning of the reign of James II, and were ordered into custody in 1685. Alexander Rigby died in 1694,

and from him the estate descended to the Knowles family, but there is nothing in the history to call for remark to this part of the township may have belonged the family of families using Goosnargh as a surname. They occur in the pleadings, but the nature of...
their estate is unknown, except in the case of Alexander Goosnagh of Stalmine, who died in 1524, holding lands in the township of Richard Hoghton in socage; the heir was a grandson Alexander Wering.68 Eaves or Eves Hall has been mentioned among the mentioned property of Rigsby; some particulars have been preserved of Eves Green.69

BRADCROFT, which may stand for the obscure third part of the manor once belonging to Longford, was owned by the Barlows of the adjacent township of Barton;67 William long held KIDSNAPE of the Hoghton family by a rent of 6I. 8s. William Clifton,67 described as of ‘Kidsnape,’ died in 1517 holding lands in the tithing of Richard Hoghton and John Beesley by services unknown. He left three daughters and a son.68

Rigsby manor passed to a widow twenty-nine years of age, wife of Ralph Venables in 1528; Joan, twenty-six, who married John Beconsaw; and Anne, twenty, who married Bartholomew Hesketh.69

In 1502 he had a suit with William son of Robert de Thistleton; Assise R. 418, m. 10, as a warrant of 1512-14 in a suit between Roger de Warden and William son of Grimbridge de Coore and Alice his wife; De Banc. MSS. xxi, 213, m. 283 d. John son of Walter de Goosnagh claimed land against Roger de Warden in 1524 idb. 2515, m. 154. - Hugh son of Ralph Venables died in 1514-15 gave his land in Whittingham to his sons Richard and Thomas; Towneley MS. DD, no. 12.

Robert Goosnagh in 1501 gave his land in the Snape and Westfield to the brothers Edmund and Henry Elwick; Burton MSS. lb, 153-4.

66 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 55. In 1582 one William Waring was party to a dispute over lands in Whittingham and Goosnagh; he took those in the former township and John Taylor those in the latter; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 139. John Taylor, Anne his wife, James his son and Ellen his wife occur in 1593; ibid. bdle. 54, m. 139.

67 John Catterall of Selby, the elder, attainted in 1461, had the manor of Eaves Green, with messuages and land in Goosnagh and his successor Dilworth. Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 55. The tenures were not recorded. The manor with the rest of the estate was in 1472 granted to John Pilkington (Cal. Pat. 1467-77, pp. 307, 415), who died in possession in 1478, leaving a son and heir Edward, twelve: years old; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. IV, no. 77. In 1625 the tenant was Richard Harrison; Fishwick, op. cit. 68.

In 1653 Alexander Rigby made inquiry as to the ‘masor’ of Eaves Green. He believed it was the land he owned, ‘only a little common ... before the inclosure, and divided, and the meadows however, another little common ‘earc the burgh’ called by the same name; Hist. MSS. Corp. B. 316, App. iv, 53.

68 Gilbert Barton in 1516 held Kidnaxe of the heirs of Sir Alexander Hoghton by 6I. 8s. rent, otherwise of rent; and in 1524 William and Elizabeth his wife (in her right). In addition Gilbert held an oxgang of land there of Ralph Carter, which may have been for his services. This was perhaps the Sandylegouther of anotherquisition; other messuages, of tenure not recorded, and lands, &c., yielding a rent of 4I. 9s. 4d. and a pair of gloves, held of the king by the third part of the fifth part of a knight’s fee and 3I. 6d. a year. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 75 v, no. 6. Bradcroft is mentioned in the second inquisition, but the tenure is not suggested there. In 1572 Richard Hoghton was said to have held it of the queen by the third part of a knight’s fee and 1d. rent; ibid. xii, no. 9. At the same time a place called Spinster House in Goosnagh, which had been given to John Barton, younger son of Richard, was stated to be held of Thomas Hoghton by 3d. rent.

Thomas Barton and Anne his wife in 1533 sold various messuages, &c., to James Gregson; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 55, m. 157. In 1603 Thomas Barton of Barton (nephew of Thomas Barton of Kidnaxe) was stated to have held his lands in Kidnaxe of Sir Richard Hoghton by 6I. 8s. rent and Thomas Procter by sd. or a pair of gloves. He also held some land, newly inclosed, of the king by knight’s service; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 7-11.

John son of William Adam de Barton and Alice his wife sold land in Goosnagh to Richard son of Nicholas of Hiles in 1522; Final Conc. i72d. In the following year the same land was sold to John Paton of the township; ibid. 56. The same estate appears again in 1581; ibid. iii, 10.

In 1529 a Jordan of Kidnaxe claimed lands in Goosnagh against William son of Robert de Aydayre, but was non-suit; Assise R. 408, m. 46.

69 It was no doubt an earlier William Clifton to whom, in conjunction with Joan his wife, Thomas Barton and Agnes his wife in 1444 granted all his land in Kidnaxe, with 2I. a year from Gisburne, at a rent of 10 marks; Add. MS. 32104, no. 706.

In 1473 Ralph Whitehead granted Kidnaxe to Edward third and Joan, daughters of Thomas Barton; Kuerden MSS. iv, G 9. See also the account of Upper Rawcliffe.

100 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 21.

In a previous inquisition (iv, no. 12) William Cliffton’s lands ‘in Goosnagh’ were valued at 1d. a year to which he was duchy by the sixth part of a knight’s fee. A minor Clifton family occurs in the 1580s at Tom; Lancs. and Ches. Antq. Notes, iv, 15.

101 John son of Adam de Barton in 1513-16 gave land in Beesley to Richard son of Nicholas de Hiles; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 93 and see note 98.

For a full account see Fishwick, op. cit. 79-81.

In Longley titheing Higher and Lower BARKER are noteworthy. About 1450 Barker in Goosnagh was a portion of the estates of Richard Clifton of
Clifton. Of Higher Barter there is little to be said; Lower was about 1670–80 the residence of the lord of the manor of Goosnargh, John Warren of Poynton, who in 1674 procured the royal charter for holding two fairs annually at Ingleswhite in this tithing. INGLEWHITE was the estate of a family named Sidgreaves, of whom Christopher was recorded as a freeholder in 1600, and James recorded his estate as a 'Papit' in 1717. He died in 1759 and was succeeded by his son James, the great-grandson, with issue in 1853 the estate was sold. In 1869 it became the property of William Shawe of Preston, and is now held by the Knowles trustees.

BLACKHALL or Blackhall was long the seat of a family named Midgehall. George Midgehall died in 1557, leaving a son Robert, aged thirty-three, heir to an estate comprising Brabanfield in Goosnargh, held of Richard Hoghton by 15d. rent, two messuages held of the Crown as of the dissolved monastery of Cockersand by 2½d. rent, 3½ acres of land and a rent of rent in a catapult, and two messuages in Threlfall held of the heirs of Richard de Woodacre. Robert's son George died in 1612, leaving a son Robert as heir, and he in turn left one George, who died in 1626 under age and without issue, the estate then reverting to his uncle Edward Midgehall. This Edward was in trouble in the Civil War time, for he took the king's side and his estates were sequestered and ultimately sold by the Parliament for his 'delinquency.' The family about that time became Protestant, and the estate continued in the male line till 1807, when it was sold to James Sidgreaves of Ingleswhite and in 1847 purchased by William Shawe of Preston.

LATUS House had more anciently the name of Clifton House. The family of Latus or Lat's held it in the time of Elizabeth and later, but by 1650 it had passed to the Rigby family. About a century later it was in the hands of Parkinson, a wide-spreading family found in several parts of the township. It afterwards went to Talbot and was sold to Philip Park of Preston. St. Anne's Well is on this estate. A Longley charter dated 1494 mentions Benetfield, the highway to the church of Goosnargh, Tinklerfield and Stonyford.

Of Appleby there is little record except of the estate of Fairhurst held by the Riggys of Middleton, already mentioned.

Little need be said of other estates and landowners occurring in the records. Cockersand Abbey and

\[ \text{AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED} \]

KIRKHAM

108 From a deed quoted in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv. no. 48.
109 Fishwick, op. cit. 171. Barker was said to be in Threlfall in 1616; ibid. 172. He was the 'Mr. Justice Warren' spoken of ibid. 172. The stocks were placed near this house. It was sold to John Lancaster of Goosnargh about 1660.
110 Pat. 26 Chas. II (23 Sept.).
111 Their house was called the Lodge. For the family see Fishwick, Goosnargh, 173-5, where 14th-century deeds are referred to, and the later pedigree is given thus: Christopher (1538) — James (will 1625) — James (1671) — Christopher, d. 1702 — James, d. 1759 — James, d. 1780 — James, d. 1808 — James, d. 1818 — James, d. 1855. See also Mr. Fishwick, op. cit., 112. See also MSS. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), c. 213.
113 Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.
114 See note 111.
115 A family of this surname occurs in 1410 and Dods MSS. calli f. 161.
116 Fishwick, op. cit. 168, &c., with pedigree.
117 Thomas son of Thomas Goosnargh was in 1418 enfranchised by his trustees of lands in Goosnargh, Barton and Chipping, with remainder to William son of Robert Midgehall (Midgehalg) and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas son of Thomas; Dods. MSS. lxv. f. 161.
118 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xx. no. 22. By the injunction of 1566 it appears that Robert Midgehall in 1557 made provision for his son George on his marriage with Ellen Parkinson. Robert was living in 1600; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 216-17. The capital messuage at the head stated to be held of Sir Richard Hoghton by 20d. rent, and land improved from the waste of the king by the two-thousandth part of a knight's fee.
119 Ibid. iii. 407.
120 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxiv. no. 49. The capital messuage was held as in 1612, but the other land was held partly by the king by knight's service and partly (in Threlfall) of Richard Shirleyburne in soc. (1512).
121 Index of Royalties (Index Soc.), 41;
122 C. Com. for Comp. iv. 3201;
123 Royalties Com. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv. 358-9. Part of this estate was sequestered for the recusancy of Edward's mother Margaret, who died in 1649; part also for the recusancy of Alice Midgehall, also died. Alice appears to have been the widow of Edward's elder brother Robert. For a dispute as to the estate in 1669 see Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 45.
124 Fishwick, ibid. 171.
125 It is also called Longley Hall; ibid. 171.
126 Gilbert Latus held Clifton House in 1556 by bequest of his father-in-law William Westby of Mowbrack; Nicholson, Dcp. 2, 91. He in 1568 holding a capital messuage, 60 acres of land, &c., of Gilbert Gerard by a rent of 6d. with other lands in Warton, Threlfall, &c. His son and heir was twenty-four years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii. no. 11. The tenancy shows that it had been part of the Balderston estate, and this again had probably descended from the Barnastres and Singletones. Portions of this estate were found from the inclosures to have been held by Edmund Dudley (1509), Thomas Earl of Derby (1531), Thomas Radcliffe of Wrinmarleigh and his successors. The tenancy is sometimes described as of Osbaldeston, at other times of the king as duke; ibid. v, no. 31 viii., no. 26. v. no. 7. Part of it may have been augmented by the Heperfield sold by William Ward of Ottley and Alice his wife to Sir James Harrisington in 1408; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii. no. 21.
127 William Latus died in 1609 holding a messuage, &c., of Sir Richard Hoghton by 161l. rent, and leaving as heir a son Margaret; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii. 137.
128 William Latus was one of the recusants whose sequestrations were in 1607 granted to Sir Richard Coningsby; Cal. S. P. Dom. 1669-70, p. 91.
129 The late Mr. John Rigby of Ingleswhite, in whose family the property is now, has preserved the old family account books.
130 Fishwick, op. cit. 177.
131 Richard Parkinson was a tenant under Catterall in 1530-45 for land in Threlfall; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. xxvi. p. 1. Coningsby was made a 'disolution of estate' by Richard Crawley and Thomas Parkinson of Catterall in 1540, his marriage being to Nicholas Turner; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 30 Hen. VIII.
132 William Parkinson (of Bilsborrow) held Hutchenhey in 1542, but the tenancy was not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii. no. 21. His son Edward was in 1617 said to hold the same of Sir Richard Hoghton by 15d. rent for life; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii. 215. Roger Parkinson of another family of land held in 1625 of the Earl of Derby as male of the Knights Hospitallers; he left as co-heirs three young daughters — Alice, Janet and Margaret; ibid. iv. 297-9.
133 Many references to the families will be found in the Doomsday Lanc.
134 Duchy of Lanc. Anet. D. (P.R.O.), L. 1199; a grant from John son and heir of John Westfield to Christopher Leeming of Lancaster, of a messuage, &c., in Longley.
135 Cockersand Abbey estate has been recorded; for rentals 1451-1537 see Chetw. iii. 1270-1. One grant to the abbey was made by Adam son of Ralph, which concerned Fayles, the bounds naming (among other points) Salebrook and Helmer housesteads; ibid. iv. 338. In 1266 Richard son of Robert sought common of pasture in Goosnargh against Robert de Faleghs; Avice R. 404, no. 5. The abbey in a suit between Lancaster Priory and Cockersand Abbey about a grange in 'Trefiel' is in B.M. Add. Charter 1583.
136 In 1372 John de Elwick made a feuFEFT of lands in Goosnargh and Whittingham; Kuerden MSS. v. 117, no. 10.
Conishead Priory had some land in the township.\(^{120}\) John Singleton of Chingle Hall died in 1530 holding of Richard Hopton by a rent of 6s. 8d.\(^{121}\) William Wilson in 1619 held lands of Sir Richard Hopton by a rent of 5s.; they had been purchased from Thomas Basset, whose heirs had no doubt formed part of the Catterall estate.\(^{122}\) Joshua Gallard in 1638 held his lands of the king by the two-hundreth part of a knight's fee.\(^{123}\) William Barnes's messuage and lands were held of James Lord Strange as his manor of Woodplumpton,\(^{124}\) with which manor it continued to descend till the 17th century or later.\(^{125}\) There seem to have been several subdivisions of the land, and the principal holders took the surname of Newsham. Little is known of them.\(^{126}\) Adam de Newsham in 1561 purchased six messuages, land, &c., in Newsham from Roger de Parington and Amery his wife,\(^{127}\) who had no doubt formed part of the Newsham estate. He died in 1677, died in 1515, but the tenure of his estate was not known; his heir was his grandson John, then aged fourteen.\(^{128}\) A pedigree was recorded in 1557.\(^{129}\) In 1585 George Newsham held the Newsham Hall estate of John Warren by 171. rent.\(^{130}\) Robert Newsham of Newsham was a freethinker in 1600.\(^{131}\) Soon afterwards the family disappeared from view, and Newsham Hall was before 1660 acquired by the Wilsoms of Tunley in Wrightington; by them it was sold to John Bourne of Stalmine Hall in 1782 and has since descended with his estates.\(^{132}\) William Singleton of Bank Hall

\(^{120}\) Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5, 94.

\(^{121}\) In d. by Cal. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 3.

\(^{122}\) This continued to descend with Chingle Hall.\(^{123}\) In d. by Cal. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 232. John Wilson, the son and heir, was fifty years of age.

\(^{124}\) Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 47. The heir was his son Edward, aged nine.

\(^{125}\) William Barnes was son and heir of John Barnes, who died in 1617 holding messuages and land in Goonaghr; Ad. Ms. 32108, no. 4436. William died in 1640; Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m., no. 76. of the son and heir, was fifteen years of age.

\(^{126}\) Lambert Stodagh in 1511 held of the 'lords of Goonaghr' in socage; ibid. iv, no. 1. Ralph Clitheroe in 1516 held of Thomas Whittingham; ibid. i, no. 36. George Kirkby of Upper Rawlin, 1516; will of Thomas Hopton by 2d. 6d. rent; ibid. xi, no. 8. William Walton of Preston in 1559 held of Thomas Hopton by fealty and suit of court that the heir was supposed to have been (for life) to Isabel widow of Thomas Walton, elder brother of William; ibid. xi, no. 5.

\(^{127}\) William Pleasington of Dimples in 1621 held of the king in socage; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 240. This estate appears to have been in the family as early as 1387, appearing again about 1490; Final Conc. iii, 29; Pal. of Lanc. Pla. R. 63, m. 14.

\(^{128}\) These include Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, 1594; Sir John Southworth, 1595; Thomas Oshibaldston (as heir of John Bradley), 1611; Alexander Standish of Duxbury, 1633 (perhaps Catterall, perhaps purchased from Bridget Stanley; Kuerden M.S. ii, 6d. 271); Sir John Radcliffe of Orsett, 1673; and John Crosse of Liverpool, 1640.

\(^{129}\) Some have been mentioned alread

\(^{130}\) Thomas Barnes's lands were sequestered for delinquency only, and were placed in the act for sale. He was dead in 1564; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 41; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 3210. The same was the case of Henry Butler; Index, 42; Cal. v, 3216.

\(^{131}\) Janet Cottam (who died in 1652) had two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 139. Robert Cottam in 1558 purchased messuages, &c., in Goonaghr from Nicholas and John Ambrose, the heir being to James Cottam and John and Thomas his brothers; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bld. 18, m. 32.

\(^{132}\) The land of George Glave was in 1645 sequestered for recusancy; he died in Scotland in 1648, and his son John, 'never a recusant', petitioned for his release, and took the oath of adjudication in 1652; Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.). i, iii, 76.

\(^{133}\) The lands of Peter Stanley of Aughton were forfeited and sold; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 1937.

\(^{134}\) William Topping's land was sequestered for recusancy, as was that of Francis Turner (dead in 1654); ibid. 3175; v, 3253. A brief note on James Acton of Goonagh (will of 1612); in Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes, iii, 57.

\(^{135}\) Besides the estate of James Siddal, however, there were also of John Ambrose, Edmund and Edward Burton, Cathubert Cardwell, Michael Grayston, William Gray, John of Dowhew, Thomas Parker and Jane Stratucker; Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 99, 100, 103, 141-5.

\(^{136}\) Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 36. Quenilda, widow of Roger Gernet, held 2 oxgangs of land in Newsham of the Earl of Lincoln in 1253 by knight's service; ibid. 190. A similar estate and tenure were recorded in 1240 after the death of Thomas de Beetham, and in 1244, in the hands of that of Ralph de Beetham; ibid. 171, 194, 203.

\(^{137}\) Ellen widow of Robert de Stockport in 1275 claimed dower in a messuage, 100 acres of land, &c., against Adam de Acton (or Aughton); De Banco R. 10, m. 71; William de Ashton of John and Richard and son of Adam were concerned in several suits in 1593; Assize R. 408, m. 12d., 176. Richard de Ashton claimed common of pasture in Newsham against Earl Edmund, but was non-suited; ibid. m. 10d. An Adam son of Richard de Ashton of Newsham made a claim against Adam Pigot of Newsham and Hawise his wife, but did not prosecute it; in Assize R. 141, m. 12.

\(^{138}\) Lands in Newsham and Hollinsworth are named in a fine of the manor of Newsham in 1624; Pigot, Deeds, Feet of F., bld. 169, m. 76. Newsham does not appear to have been considered a separate manor.

\(^{139}\) Richard de Newsham in 1494 complained that he had been dispossessed of his common of pasture in 13 acres of moor in Newsham by Richard de Stockport, William son of Adam de Redeford, and others; but the jury decided that the land was in Woodplumpton; Assize R. 407, m. 5.

\(^{140}\) In the following year Adam de Newsham and William son of his surety were summoned in one of the Acton cases above referred to; Assize R. 408, m. 174.

\(^{141}\) Adam de Newsham occurs in 1332; Exch. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.). i, 245. In 1358 Richard son of Adam de Newsham claimed lands against Richard and Henry, sons of William de Newsham, and against Godfri de Erlesage; De Banco R. 118, m. 27d., 130, m. 218. In the latter case he alleged that a messuage and 17 acres in Newsham and Woodplumpton had been given by Richard de Newsham to Henry the Harper, with remainder to plaintiff's father, Adam son of (the said) Richard de Newsham. The descent is established by a further plea two years later; ibid. R. 325, m. 56.

\(^{142}\) Final Conc. ii, 167.

\(^{143}\) Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m., iv, no. 75. It appears that John had two sons, George and Uctred; the former married an Alice, and had the son John who inherited, and who was the ward of Henry Preston of Preston. George was dead in 1524.

\(^{144}\) Visit. of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 51. The descent was thus given: William Newsham, John and George, John and George, John and Robert.

\(^{145}\) Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 88; Robert, the son and heir of George, was thirty-two years old.


\(^{147}\) For details see Fishwick, op. cit. 194-5.

---

**NEWSHAM,** Amsaare a feste argent three cristsen gules.
held land in Newsham of John Warren in 1573.147 The Fishwicks occur.148
HOLLOWFORTH with its mill was the estate bought by Robert de Holland in 1402149 and held in 1323–4 by William de Holland of Euxton of the heirs of Stockport by a rent of \( \frac{1}{2} \).150 Like Euxton it descended to Molyneux of Sefton,151 and was in 1558 sold by Sir Richard Molyneux to George Newsham.152 Land in Hollowforth was held by the Middleton's in 1600–40.153 The estate of Lawrence Parkinson of Hollowforth was registered at Chet.+ and sold under the Commonwealth.154 There is still a mill at Hollowforth.

Alexander Rigby, James Sidgreaves and Thomas Helme each paid £10 in 1631, having refused knighthood.155

John Reynolds of Newsham as a 'Papist' registered a leasehold estate in this part of the township in 1717. Robert Shepherd of Barnacre did the same.156

In the grant of Kirmah to Vale CHURCH Royal Abbey in 1281 its 'chapel' were included,157 so that it is probable that ST. MARY'S, Goosnagh, already existed. It was frequently called a 'church,' and its district a 'parish,' before the Reformation.158 Direct proof of its existence begins in 1330, when its 'chaplain' was required to send an ox of the value of 10s. to the Abbot of Vale Royal (as rector) every year.159 Complaint was made of an assault upon Sir Adam Banastre at Goosnagh Church in 1336,160 and that the chapel was in constant use is shown by the names of the ministering priests which have been reserved.161 John son of Adam de Whittingham granted certain lands in 1379–80 to Henry Moten, the rent being a pound of wax, due to the church of B. Mary of Goosnagh.162 There was in it a second altar, that of St. John the Baptist, the priest at which in 1528–9 received an endowment—perhaps temporary—from William Barnes of Tewkesbury.163 More substantial endowment was secured to the chaplain celebrating in the 'church or chapel' of B. Mary the Virgin of Goosnagh by Alan Singleton, the statutes of the chantry being ordained by Roger Singleton in 1508.164 This chantry was in existence at the confiscation of such endowments in 1547–8. It had a revenue of £5 a year.165

What happened during the next fifty or sixty years is uncertain. A curate was probably maintained there, but the stipend was only £3 18s. from the tithes of Christ Church, Oxford,166 increased no doubt by occasional offerings. The curate of 1611 was presented to the bishop for having given notice of the rush bearing 'on the Sabbath day,' leading to piping in the church and churchyard,167 while eleven years later the curate had not preached himself and had procured only two sermons in the year; he kept ale to sell (as there was no licence of the town), and it is no longer preserved.168 The Presbyterian discipline was accepted without resistance in 1649, and the minister in 1649 signed the 'Harmonious Consent.' There was in 1650 no allowance to the minister, except £50 to the Committee of Plundered Ministers.169 This would, of course, cease at the Restoration, but Christ Church afterwards increased the allowance from the tithes to £19 18s.170 About 1720 a grant was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty,171 and the incumbent's income has gradually increased until it is now £200.172 A separate parish was assigned in 1846.173

The church stands on the north side of the village of Goosnagh, and consists of chancel 25 ft. 6 in.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

by 20 ft. with north vestry, nave 70 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 6 in., north aisle 74 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., south aisle 66 ft. by 13 ft., south porch and west tower 10 ft. 8 in. square, all these measurements being internal. The building is constructed throughout of rubble masonry with gritstone dressings, and no part, with the possible exception of one of the windows of the north aisle, is older than the 15th century. To this period belong the north arcade and aisle, tower, and perhaps the chancel; but this is said to have been rebuilt in 1555. However this may be, the whole of the building is of late date, and though the architectural detail is uninteresting, the general appearance of the interior is good. The south arcade and aisle appear to have been rebuilt at a subsequent period, perhaps at the end of the 16th or in the early years of the 17th century, the windows being all square-headed with plain, rounded lights, and without labels. The chancel roof is externally lower than that of the nave, which is continued over the aisles with overhanging eaves, and has two modern gabled dor- mer windows on the south side and three on the north.

The roof probably dates from the time of the building of the south aisle, when it was raised some feet, the line of the former 15th-century roof showing in the east face of the tower within the nave. In the 18th century the church is described as filled with square pews probably of 17th-century date, and had a gallery at the west end, and in 1800 another gallery was erected at the east end in front of the chancel for the use of the inmates of Goonargh Hospital. Repairs had been carried out in 1788, when probably a ceiling was erected; but the building remained more or less unrestored till 1828–9, when it was very substantially repaired, the roof opened out, renovated, and wholly relaid, the stone-work of many of the chamfered jambs, head and collars, but without hood mould. The other window is of the same type as those in the south aisle, square-headed and of two rounded lights. The priest's door is 5 ft. 4 in. wide with segmental arch and chamfered jambs and head. The walls of the chancel, as in the rest of the church, are plastered, and the roof is a modern boarded one of flat pitch in three bays with moulded principals and purlins, and divided from the open timber roof of the nave by a timbered plaster gable facing west with shaped moulded piece below the tie-beam carried down the walls on to small wood pillars on stone brackets in the form of a chancel arch. There is a good 18th-century brass chandelier, but the rest of the fittings of the chancel are all modern, and there is no screen.

128 When this gallery was erected wind- 
129 On one of the roof timbers was 
130 The expense of repairing this church, 

PLAN OF GOONARGH CHURCH

windows renewed, new wood dormers inserted, the floor lowered 12 in., the rough-cast which had formerly covered the exterior removed, and the two end galleries taken down. The whole of the seating was likewise renewed, the old square pews, which had filled both aisles, nave, and part of the chancel, being done away with. There was a further restoration of the roof in 1895, when it was again relaid, the cast gable and wall north of it rebuilt in dressed stone, and the vestry enlarged.

The chancel has an original five-light pointed east window with plain pointed lights and transom at the line of springing and inner moulded arch dyeing into the wall at the same level; two windows and a priest's door on the south side, and a single squareheaded window of two cinquefoiled lights on the north side to the west of the vestry door. The easternmost window on the south has a segmental head and is of three lights, the middle with cinquefoiled and the outer ones with trefoiled heads, with

£195 12s. 6d. Fishwick, op. cit. 21.

202
Goosnargh Church from the South-west

Goosnargh Church: The Nave, looking East
The north arcade of the nave is of six pointed arches of two chamfered orders carried on octagonal piers and responds with plain moulded capitals and bases, the height to the top of the capitals being 6 ft. 2 in. 

The south aisle, which is the full length of the nave and continued beyond it some feet at the east end, was was rebuilt by Captain D. H. Rigby, Esq. in 1721. It is 12 ft. 3 in. at the west end. It has two square-headed windows of two cymas of lights on the north side and a similar one on the south side, and a built-up north doorway.

The east end of the aisle was formerly the chantry founded by the Singletons, and has a window on the north side of two plain pointed lights. The chantry, which is now known as the Middleton Chapel, is inclosed by a screen and has a recess with segmental moulded arch in the north wall 3 ft. high by 6 ft. in width. The east window is square-headed of three rounded lights similar to those in the south aisle.

The south aisle of the nave consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers and responds with moulded capitals and chamfered bases, 6 ft. in height to the top of the capitals. At the east end the arcade begins at a distance of 9 ft. 8 in. from the tower wall, the south aisle not extending the length of the nave at this end, and the piers are thus not directly opposite those on the north side. The windows of the aisle are all square-headed and of two lights, except that at the east end, which has three. The nave roof retains its four original roughly wrought principals, and is boarded between the spars; but is otherwise, together with its continuation over the aisles, almost entirely modern. The porch, which is quite plain, measures internally 8 ft. by 10 ft. and has a slated roof and inner pointed arch with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head, and a wood seat on each side. The outer arch is also pointed, with plain chamfered jambs and head, and the gable above has been rebuilt.

The west tower is 60 ft. in height with embattled parapet and projecting vice in the south-east corner. Externally the stages are unmarked, the north and south sides being quite plain between the plinth and the belfry windows. On the west side there are diagonal angle buttresses of six stages reaching to the middle of the belfry windows, and at the north-east angle a square buttress of three stages. On the second stage of each of the west buttresses is a plain or obliterated shield, and on the west face of the tower, about 12 ft. above the ground, a circular figure 18 in. in diameter commonly known as the 'spinning wheel'. The west door is round-headed with hood mould and chamfered jambs, and above is a pointed window of three lights with perpendicular tracery and label. The belfry windows are also of three lights and similar in detail, with slate louvres, and there is a clock on the south and west sides towards the village. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders placed off to one at a height of 8 ft. 6 in. from the floor.

The screen enclosing the Middleton Chapel has turned balusters in the upper part and a door on the west side. The top rail is carved and bears on the south side the date 1622 and the initials of Alexander Rigby, while on the west side are the initials of his grandson Thomas Rigby and the date 1721. Within the 'chapel' are an oblong pew 10 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. of the same period as the screen which forms part of it and an elaborately carved ridged tombstone of late 15th-century date, 6 ft. 2 in. long and diminishing in width from 3 ft. to 2 ft., with two parallel floriated crosses terminating in heraldic shields. The stone lies on the floor opposite the recess, but does not belong to it. The initials a.r. have been cut upon it at a later time.

The lower part of the tower arch is filled in by an oak screen 7 ft. high with turned balusters along the top, and a door in the middle on which are carved the initials r.c., i.t., i.r., j.w., and the date 1675, and in the vesture is a loose panel with the date 1708 and the initials i.t., r.w., i.p., w.w. The old pulpit had the initials of Rev. Wm. Bushell and the date 1707, but this has given place to a modern one of wrought iron.

The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, is a square block of stone 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter and 1 ft. 5 in. high with a square bowl standing on a modern pedestal, and may be of 15th-century date. The organ was formerly in the west gallery, but the present instrument, which was built in 1906, is at the east end of the south aisle. There is a brass to the Rev. Wm. Bushell in the north aisle, and a stone slab to Thomas Whittingham, who died in 1667.

There is a ring of six bells, with inscriptions as follows: 

Trebic, 'God preserve the Church and Queen Ann 1713'; (2) 'Prosperity to the Church of England a.r. 1742'; (3) 'Abr. Rudhall cast us all 1713'; (4) 'Christopher Swainson A.M., minister of the church, 1742'; (5) 'Presented by Rev. News- ham esq. Mears and Stationbank 1883'; tenor, 'I to the Church the living call and to the grave do summon all, 1753'.

The silver plate consists of a chalice of 1746 and a paten 'Presented to Goosnargh Church by David Osborne Gordon, vicar of the parish, who died Aug. 19, 1892'. There are also a plated chalice and flagon and a plated breadholder inscribed 'Presented to the Parish Church of Goos- nagh by Townley Rigby Knowles esq. in memory of the late William Shawe esq. 1872'.

179 In 1635 the Records of the Sworn Men mention 'the Middleton Chapel containing all the uppermost arch from the easternd wall of that aisle into the middle of the uppermost piers.' The pew in the chancel was rebuilt by Captain D. H. Rigby, Esq. in 1721. The precise position of every other pew and the name of the owner liable for its repair is not known.

180 A window formerly in this length of wall, between the vice of the tower and the west wall of the aisle, is now built up.

181 The tradition is that an old lady, by the proceeds of her industry at flax spinning, defrayed the expenses of building the tower to the height thus indicated.

182 All the monumental inscriptions, in the floor and elsewhere, were retained in the restoration of 1868-9, and are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 131-133. Two belong to the 17th and six to the 18th century, the rest are modern.

183 In 1657 it was ordered that the ringers should on Sunday ring one bell at 7 a.m., two at 9, and three at 9; also one bell at 12 noon, two at 1 p.m. and three at 2; ibid. 76. In 1863 the clerk was ordered to look after the clock and to ring the bell at 8 o'clock (daily); Fish- wick, op. cit. 77.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The registers begin in 1639, but are imperfect up to 1675.

In the churchyard to the south of the tower is a circular stone shafted sundial on two circular steps, the plate of which is dated July 1746 and bears the name of the Rev. C. Swainson. Further east is the socketed base of a churchyard cross. The oldest date gravestone is 1658.

The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The following have been curates and vicars:

oc. 1350  Thomas Curtaya 1639
oc. 1342  Thomas [de Rawcliffe] 1683
oc. 1368  Richard de Sunderland 1686
oc. 1508-35  Christopher Parkinson 1687
oc. 1544-57  Ralph Parker 1688
oc. 1581  Lawrence Garter 1691
oc. 1602  Lawrence Kemp 1698
oc. 1818  John Helme 1755
oc. 1605  William Duxbury 1756
oc. 1614  Edmund Shaw 1761
oc. 1646  Thomas Cranage 1766
oc. 1648  William Ingham 1769
Richard Harrison, B.A. 1770 (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
c. 1675  James Butterworth, M.A. 1771 (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1692  William Bushell, B.A. 1772
1735  William Whitehead, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1740  Christopher Swainson, B.A. 1773 (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
1740  Christopher Hull, B.D. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1749  Charles Buck, M.A. 1778 (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

168 Ormerod, loc. cit. Biographical notices of the later curates will be found in Fishwick, op. cit.
169 In 1642 Roger son of William de Whittingham endowed Thomas, parish chaplain of Goosegarth, of all his lands; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1800. This is probably the Thomas de Rawcliffe, chaplain, to whom in 1641 a son of Henry son of Henry de Whittingham granted all his lands; ibid. no. 1782.
170 Ibid. no. 1787. John de Furnes, chaplain, occurs in similar feoffments, 1560-70, and was probably in charge of Goosegarth. Later were William de Bisham (1383), Thomas de Mawdesley (1396-9), and Robert Brownall (1413). They are not formally styled 'chaplains of Goosegarth.'
171 He is named in the deed of Roger Singleton in 1508, and in the Valor Eccl. loc. cit.
172 Raines, Cheshire, 242. He was forty-two years of age in 1548, and had a pension of £2 from the chantry in 1553. He appeared at the bishop's visitation in 1554—at least his name is in the list—but not in 1562. He seems to have left to act as Thomas Leyland's private chaplain, being undoubtedly the Ralph Parkinson, son of the story in Foxe's Acta et Monumenta (ed. Cattley), viii, 153-4. He was called his 'servant and executor' in Leyland's will, and has been identified with a Robert Pickewe, Will (Chet. Soc.), i, 161. He was buried at Leigh in 1584; Reg.
174 He attended the visitation of 1548 and 1554.
175 He appeared, but did not subscribe, at the visitation of 1562. He was ordained acolyte in 1555, but there is no record that he proceeded further; Chet. Ordination Bk. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 85.
176 In the Chester Consistory Court Records is preserved a letter certifying that Mr. Arthur Houghton of Broughton and Goosegarth had received 'the holy communion at Easter last in the church of Goosegarth according to the laws of this our English Church.' The letter was addressed to the vicar of Preston by his 'assured friend and fellow servant in Christ's affairs ever to command, Sir John Helme, the under curate of Goosegarth.'
177 John Helme, clerk, purchased 3 acres in Whittingham in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Rec. of P. inst. 45, m. 170.
178 In 1605 it was presented that he stood excommunicate for anything the churchwardens knew, and that he was 'nothing diligent in attending the church'; Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg. He was 'no preacher'; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 9.
179 He signed the Protestantation as curate of Goosegarth; and was buried in the chancel 29 May 1645.
180 He moved to Brindley in 1647; ibid. 46. The Goosegarth members of the classis of 1645 were T. Cranage, Alexander Rigby and Edmund Turner; Raines, Lancs. (ed. 1688), i, 248.
181 'A diligent minister' in 1650; he became incumbent of Ribchester in 1656.
182 Afterwards vicar of Poulton.
183 He was 'conformable' in 1689; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 229. He appeared at the visitation of 1691, showing letter of orders 'as in 1677 dec. He had been appointed schoolmaster in 1686.
184 Also rector of Heysham; his son was the founder of the hospital. The Goosegarth Church papers in Chester Diocesan Registry begin at this time.
185 In 1743 there were prayers and sermon every Sunday in the year and prayers on all holy days; Visit. returns. In 1755 the families were classified thus: Protestant 59; Papists 96, and Protestant Dissenters 2.
186 Rector of Heysham.
187 A letter of his touching his burial fees is printed in Gillow's Heysham Papers, 75.
188 Fishwick, op. cit. 39; there is a view of the present building, ibid. 46.
189 Commoner, Ct. Surv. 155. Roger Shireburne was the minister at that time, 1650-52; Pond. Misc. Acta. i, 235, 244. An allowance of £40 had been voted as early as 1646; ibid. 171.
180 Threlfall was merged in Goosegarth in 1658, on the formation of an independent parochial there; ibid. 1, 265, 272.
182 For details see Fishwick, op. cit. 41-7.
183 Mansch. Dioc. Dir.
184 Sentence of consecration was given 9 July 1818.
185 Fishwick, op. cit. 47.
dent parish; the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The following have been curates and vicars:—

1716 William Birket
1728 John Penny
1764 James Farres
1774 Benjamin Wright
1796 Thomas Stephenson
1808 Thomas Saul, M.A.
1813 Philip Gerard Slatter, M.A. (Christ Ch., Ox.)
1835 James Radcliffe, M.A. (Christ Ch., Ox.)
1836 Thomas Benn
1873 Edmund Dawson Banister, B.A. (Magdalen Hall, Ox.)
1892 James Thomas Kerby, M.A. (Dur.)
1900 Joseph Rhodes, B.A. (Dur.)
1909 Edwin Augustine Marshall Godson, M.A. (Ox.)

A free grammar school, under the will of Henry Colborne, was established in Goosnargh about 1673.104 At Whitechapel a school was founded in 1705 by William Lancaster, a linen-weaver.105 The Congregationalists built a chapel in Ingletown in 1826. It has some endowments.106

As will have been gathered from the foregoing account, and is borne out by the residence of their adherents to the Roman Catholicism long after the Reformation. In 1632 the following compound by small annual rents for the two-thirds of their estates which should have been sequestered for their recusancy: In Goosnargh—George Beasley, £3; Gabriel Heketh, £4; Roger Heketh, £6 13 4.; and Thomas Whittingham, £3 6 8.; In Whittingham—William Charley, £2; and Ellen Nelson, £3.107 Bishop Gastrell recorded 145 known 'Papists' in 1717, and in 1767 there were 316 above sixteen years of age, with two resident priests, in Goosnargh and 200 more in Whitechapel.108 Nothing is known of the secret ministrations of the 17th century, except that in 1643 the Ven. Thomas Whitaker was captured at Edward Midgehall's house in Longley.109 One of the English Franciscans established a 'residence' of the Holy Cross at White Hill in 1687, obtaining a plot of land from Cuthbert Hesketh.110 About a century afterwards the present St. Francis' Chapel was built at the Hill,111 and this branch of the Order served the mission till 1813.112 The work was transferred to the English Benedictines about 1833, and they retain it still.113 The congregation has dwindled away.

To Newsham is supposed to have belonged Roger Wrennall, executed at Lancaster in 1616 for assisting Fr. Thewlis in an attempt to escape from the castle.114 About 1715 there appear to have been two secular priests resident in this part of the township—one at Crow Hall115 and the other at Hough,116 and they ministered as opportunity afforded in the neighbouring district. Mass was occasionally said at the former house till about 1800; at the latter Newhouse Chapel, St. Lawrence's, was built about 1740. This was replaced in 1806 by St. Mary's, Newhouse,117 which in turn has been succeeded by the present church in 1907.

The principal charity118 is the CHARTIES Hospital founded by William Bushell's will, 1735. He devised almost all his estate to trustees for maintaining 'decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen or persons of the better rank of both or either sex, inhabitants of the towns or townsships of Preston, Euxton, Goosnargh, Whittingham, Fulwood and Elston . . . being

103 By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.
104 He was also master of the school. In 1743 there was service three Sundays in the month.
105 The church papers in the Chester Dioc. Registry begin with this curate.
106 Correspondence in a dispute between this incumbent and the parishioners is printed by T. C. Smith, Longridge, 222-8. He did not reside, and had another curacy in Vyrnwy. He was reappointed, and Whitechapel had then an income of about £100 a year; it was uncoascoerated, but services were regularly held twice each Sunday, except four times a year, when the curate assisted at the sacrament at Goosnargh Church.
107 End. Char. Rep. Kirkham, 38; Bishop Gastrell gives a somewhat different account; Nossitt, loc. cit. Richard Cookson, a native of the place, and school-master for forty years, published Gosnarg Church Past and Present, &c., he died in 1888; T. C. Smith, op. cit. 244.
109 B. Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconf., i, 161—5. Preaching began in 1815 or before. The chapel site was obtained by a little trick described loc. cit.
111 Matthew Latus (for William Latus deceased), £2. The Thomas Whittingham named in the will was no doubt the 'Mr. T. W. living in Threthall in 1625; Fishwick, op. cit. 67.
113 Palliser, Missionary Priests, no. 186; Whitaker 'was apprehended by a gang of priest-catchers, armed with clubs and swords; who, it seems, had gathered by law with their prisoner immediately and ceased not to beat and abuse him (threatening also to murder him on the spot) till they had extorted a confession from him that he was a priest.'
114 Thaddeus, Franciscans in England, 1850-7. A few years after the Revolution the station was described as consisting of 'a chapel and a little dwelling place at one end. Cuthbert Heketh gave £200 (yielding £57 a year) for the missioner, who was bound "to say two masses per week for the said Cuthbert and his wife, to serve the poor Catholics of the parishes of Goosnargh and Chipming," and if permitted make his abode and live at the chapel of White Hill. The chapel being uncovered by the mob, the walls are ordered to be taken down, and all the materials either sold or laid up safe.'
116 The last appointment to the Hill was Fr. Anselm, Millward, 1800-3. Afterwards the Franciscan at Lee House seems to have served the Hill alias, until 1815. The English Province of the Order was dying out, ending about 1840.
118 Wrennall was a weaver, in prison for religion; Challoner, Missionary Priests, no. 176. The cause of his beatification was introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, Acta Martyrum, 382.
119 Gillow, Haydock Papers, 67-8. In 1768 he was appointed chaplain to a mob of 1000 reported to the government that Crow Hall was devoted to 'superstitious uses'; the estate went in William Shepherd's name, and the lease was supposed to be in his name in trust for the priests; ibid. citing P.R.O. Forfeited Estates, P. 1126, ibid. 69; Gillow, Bibl. Dits. of Engl. Cath. i, 411. Vicar Peploe denounced this mission also, but apparently without success. John Swarbrick, a priest in charge, died in 1771, bequeathing his effects to the building of a chapel at Midgehall. It was, however, built at Newhouse in Newham, Edmund Fishwick of that place being a benefactor. The mob at the turbulent Preston election of 1768 marched out to destroy the chapel, but were wearied to retreat by a friendly Protestant.
120 Haydock Papers, 73.
121 An account of the charities was made in June 1904, and the account in the text and notes is taken from the report published in 1904. This report includes a reprint of the earlier one, made in 1834.
Protestants, in a house or hospital to be provided in Goosnargh, where he then resided, at or near the dwelling-house of his late father. 323 William Bushell died in the same year, and the trust became effective ten years later when his daughter Elizabeth died. In 1834 there were thirteen persons in the hospital; each had a separate room, but they dined together, and one of them read prayers to the rest; they were supplied with clothing, and each received 10s. a quarter for pocket money. The income, which was afterwards increased in 1869 by the founder, members of the Church of England and required to attend the services in the church at Goosnargh, wherein the trustees had built a special gallery for them. The income at that time was £85 and the expenditure considerably less. The Hospital is an 18th-century building of stone, in a simple and dignified classical style.

Owing to the growth of Preston, in which much of the property lay and lies, the income greatly increased during the 19th century, being enforced by a scheme enacted by the Charity Commissioners in 1895. 234 The house has been considerably enlarged, and the number of inmates is fixed at twenty-four; they are to have the qualifications fixed by the founder, with a slight relaxation in favour of the lower class of people. 324 Married couples may be received. The immediate charge of them is entrusted to a salaried manager and matron, assisted by servants and a trained nurse. *The life of the inmates resembles that of residents en pension at an hotel: they do not even assist in tending the flower garden and they are not permitted to follow any occupation. They have books from Mudie's as well as a permanent library, and are well supplied with newspapers. The charge is 25s. a week, being set aside at the cost of the charity.* There is power to appoint out-pensioners. The income is about £3,500, and the ordinary expenditure something less.

In addition to educational endowments, 325 a pension fund for the poor of the chancelry was founded in 1878 by Richard Cookson, 326 and £5 12s. is paid in money. 327 For Goosnargh with Newham £77 7s. 8d. is available for the apprenticing of children by the gift of £100; £5 12s. is given in money and kind from the foundation of Parkinson and others. 328 In Whittingham £1 3s. 8d. is given yearly in money donors. Several gifts to Goosnargh have been lost. 329

William Waring of Goosnargh in 1728 left £100 for the poor of the place that year. The capital was spent on a workhouse at Inglewhite Green, and in 1854 the poor rates were charged with £10 10s. for the charity, distributed partly in doles of linen and woollen cloth and partly in money. The capital was increased by £2,500, and the income raised to £171 10s. 6d. It is now distributed, along with Colborne's charity, in money doles. *No share of the income has ever been given to Newham, probably because there have been no poor there within memory.*

John Lancaster in 1866 left the residue of his estate (£45) for the benefit of the poor of Goosnargh and Newham who might be debared from other charities through their attachment to popery. The income is £1 11s. yearly. From 1895 onwards no one in the township had poor relief, so that the income has become almost nominal. 326 Thomas Houghton in 1613-14 gave money and land (in the Green Nook) for the benefit of the poor. The gross rent is £1 10s.

Jeremiah Waring in 1731 left £40 for the poor. This gift is now represented by £207 consols, yielding £5 3s. 8d. a year. The above sums, to which are added the Whittingham shares of Lund's and William Waring's charities, are distributed chiefly in money doles, but partly in food, by the trustees of Houghton's charity and the vicar of Goosnargh.

Jane Adamson in 1733 added £40 to a gift of £20 made by her brother Thomas Adamson for the poor. James Sappers left in 1864 paid £1 14s. 6d. as interest, as heir of his grandfather, who had been the trustee; but his estate was not legally charged with it. The amount was paid till his death about 1840.

Miss Eccles, it was believed, left £40 for the poor. This was spent on the Rectory house, and in 1824 there was a sum of £1 16s. paid out of the rates and distributed with other charity money. The workhouse was sold in 1858-9, and nothing was recovered for this charity.
WHITTINGHAM: CHINGLE HALL, BRIDGE OVER MOAT
WHITTINGHAM

Wittingham, Dom. Bk.; Whittingham, 1199; Wittingham, Witnginghein, 1202; Hywtingham, 1246; Wytingham, 1257; Quyntyngham, 1292. Cumbrel, 1302; Cumberlalgh, 1301. Ashelegh, 1346.

This township has an area of 3,192 acres.1 The western half or Lower End is Whittingham proper; the eastern half or Higher End2 is being formed of part of the manors of Cumberhalgh or Cumberagh in the south and Ashley in the north.3 Chingle Hall is three-quarters of a mile south of Goosnargh Chapel. Duxedean lies at the west end of the township.4 The general slope of the ground is down from east to west and north to south, but the surface is intersected by many depressions, down which flow some brooks; the chief is Hundle Brook, flowing west south-west and for about two miles forming the southern boundary. Savock Brook is the boundary on the south-east. The ordinary population in 1901 was 805, but there were also 3,585 patients in the lunatic asylum as patients or attendants.

The principal road, from Preston and Broughton to Longridge, goes east through the centre; one cross road goes north to Goosnargh and another south to the above-named asylum. This is the chief institution in the township; it was built in 1869 by the county authorities and has a single line railway connecting it with Grimshaw station on the Preston and Longridge line. A large part of the township belongs to it.

The soil is clayey, and the land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

The local legend of the Dun Cow Rib Farm is that there was once on the moors an old dun cow of great size, which had no owner but gave milk freely to all comers. An old witch once took a riddle instead of a pail, and the cow, mortified at being unable to fill it, died. The people much regretted its loss and preserved its ribs for a memorial. One of them is chained over the door of the farm-house named, which stands in Halfpenny Lane, near Longridge. It is a good type of the small stone-built 17th-century yeoman's dwelling, of two stories, with low windowless walls and stone slated roof overhanging at the eaves, and with a gable at each end. The front faces south with the door at its east end, and the east wall is blank except for an oriel window corbelled out on the first floor, the entrance to which, however, is blocked up on the inside. Over the door are the initials of Adam Hoghton and the date 1616, together with the Hoghton arms on a shield. Over the shield fastened to the wall with iron bands is the bone referred to, which is about 2 ft. long. The door is the original nail-studded one and retains its original heavy oak bar. The interior was modernised in the middle of the 19th century and the plan altered. The original original partition, but its position has been changed; partitions have been introduced and the ceiling raised. The house was also known as Moor House.5

Forming part of Earl Tottig's Preston Manor fee in 1066, when it was assessed as two plough-lands,6 WHITTINGHAM was afterwards a member of the barony of Penwortham and held with other lands by knight's service by the lords of Freckleton.7 These, retaining one moiety in demesne, gave the other plough-land to subordinate tenants to hold by the eightieth part of a knight's fee. In 1242 the tenancies were: Alan de Singleton, Wemyne de Whittingham and Robert de Dutton,8 each, it would seem, holding equally. Soon afterwards, by steps unknown, this portion was held equally by the heirs of Singleton9 and by the Hoghton family 10.

Grace Shakeshaft in 1740 left £60 (reduced to £40) for the poor. This with other sums, amounting in all to £140, had been in the hands of Thomas Clifton till about 1823, when he died in very embarrassed circumstances. Letitia Cornew (née Moore) died in 1833, and among other bequests, which may have been part of the last-named £178. Nothing further is known of these sums.

1 The 1901 Census Rep. gives 3,193 acres, including 2 of inland water.
2 This seems to have been known as Alley tithing in 1677. The name may be the Heyley of the Hospitallers.
3 Notitia Ctrn. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 421.
4 Henry Waring, in right of the Earl of Derby, claimed a waste called Duxedawn, 8c., in 1587; Duxedawn, Rec. Com., iii. 207.
5 Gillyow, Haydock Papers, 64-6. The estate came into the possession of Antho- nyan Lord, priest at Fernynghall in Broughton, and in 1808 he settled it upon St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw. The bone is not a cow's rib; Fishwick, Goosnagh, 192; Harland and Wilkinson, Lancs. Legends, 16-19. For Moor House see nos. 16 and 95 below.
6 F.C.H. Lancs, i. 2864.
7 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 72.
8 Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 36. In 1324 again Whittingham and other parts of the Freckleton lordship, the immediate tenants not being recorded; Dods. MSS. cxi, fol. 392.
9 Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii. 176. From note 2 below it will be seen that Alan was the common ancestor of the various Singleton families.
10 Of the divisions may be due to an agreement in 1202 by which Roger de Freckleton confirmed 6 oxgangs of land in Whittingham and Etwick to William de Winwick and Maud his wife in exchange for other lands there and elsewhere; Feet of F. Yorks. 4 John, no. 45.
11 Maud, called 'de Thornton' or 'daughter of Robert', gave land in Whitting- ham to Cockerand Abbey, 3 acres with her body, and 6 acres in (possibly Osbert) for the soul of her lord William de Winwick; Chartul. (Chet. Soc.), i. 231-2. The Abbot of Cockerend in 1246 made an agreement with Adam Banester (Thornton, daughter of Maud) 90 to land in Whittingham; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 103.
12 William father of Adam Banester was in 1312 found to have died seised of lands in Whittingham held of Adam lord of Freckleton by paying 2s. when a squittance of 60s. was demanded (i.e. by the twentieth part of a knight's fee); Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii. 139. Adam Banester, then a minor, seems to have had but a small revenue; ibid. 133.
13 As in other cases, the Banaster inheritance was divided among the Banasters at the time of the family’s division, the later fines andquisitions showing portions to have been held by Thomas Earl of Derby, 1521 (successing Harrington); Alexander Asboldeston, 1544; William Radcliffe of Winsamriah, 1560, and others; ibid. 130.
14 Hoghton succeeded Dutton before 1390. Robert de Dutton gave his brother Hugh a parcel of land of Wood of Whittingham; Towelery MS. DD no. 10. Richard de Dutton granted land to Alexander son of Randle de Goosnagh, the bounds of it being down to Ashley Clough, by the clough to the high way, thence to the carr, and round to the standing-point; Add. MSS. 31206, no. 324. Adam son of Sir Richard de Hoghton about 1364 (Gilbert de Clifton being sheriff) released to the same Alexander all his claim in that oxgang of land which Robert de Dutton had granted to Randle father of Alexander; ibid. no. 320.
15 A sixth part of the manor of Whitting- ham was in 1306 included in the estate of Richard son of [Sir] Adam de Hoghton; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 207. This seems to show that at that time the 'manor' was the moiety granted out, and that each of the three holders shared equally. Nevertheless in 1323 Richard de Hog hton was said to hold the manor of Whittingham by the eighth part of a knight's fee of the honour of Penwortham; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii. 150. This seems to show that the Hoghtons held to hold a moiety of the manor of Whitting- ham by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, paying 7d. for castle ward and 6d. to

207
the Whittinghams may have failed in the legitimate line, or may have been compelled to sell part of their holding, as to the remainder of it becoming tenants of Hoghton. The sene lordship of the last-named family was sometimes neglected and sometimes regarded as the sole manor.

A wood retained in demesne appears to have been acquired by one of the numerous offshoots of the Singleton family. John de Singleton died in or before 1358 holding a moiety of the manor of the duke in chief, and leaving a son and heir Robert, only four years of age. This moiety became subdivided, for in the 16th century it is found that the Singleton's of Chingle Hall, offshoots of those of the Tower in Broughton, held the king as of his duchy the twentieth part of a knight's fee in lands in Whittingham; the Leylords of Morleys, as heirs of the Singleton's of Withigill, the same, their estate having apparently been called the manor of FERNMANHOLDS; and the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst, whose estate was known as the manor of COMFORT HALL, the fortieth part, having acquired the share of the Clithores of Bailey. In all these shares form the eighth part of a knight's fee, corresponding with one plough-land of the ancient assessment.

The lordship of the manor was thus early divided into small fractions, held in many cases by non-residents, and it is impossible to say what has become of all the parts. The original Singleton Manor on a partition of estates between the heirs in 1564, was assigned to the Earl of Derby, and about 1610 was acquired by the Hekses of Rufford, being held by them for a long time as the manor of NETHER WHITTINGHAM. The Hoghton Manor was sold or mortgaged in 1631. Fines and suit of

Penwortham; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i. 146. Lands in Whittingham were in 1479 enumerated among the possessions of Henry Hoghton held by knight service. Comberhalgh was said to be any 'manor'; Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m. no. 43, 48. Later, in the inquisition after the death of Alexander Hoghton, his lands in Whittingham and Comberhalgh were said to be held of the king, but the tenure was unknown; DUCHY OF LANCASTER, p.m. iii. no. 66. Later still Sir Richard Hoghton, who died in 1569, was found to have held his 'manors' of Whittingham and Comberhalgh of the king as of his duchy by the right of a part of a knight's fee; ibid. xxiii. no. 35. This is the same as the Bannastre tenure of 1325.

11 Compare the tenures of William and Thomas Whittingham in 1437 and 1450.

12 Richard de Freckleton gave land in Comberhalgh to Richard Drury; Towneley MS. D 11, no. 1149. Richard son of William Drury claimed 48 acres in Whittingham against Master Robert de Singleton in 1325; De Banco R. 110, m. 73; 111, m. 39d. William son of Robert de Singleton was plaintiff in 1317-18, and in 1319 in De Banco R. 230, m. 376d.; 232, m. 27; 231, m. 109d.

13 Later it was decided that Richard de Hoghton was lord of one-sixth of Comberhalgh—a distinct hamlet in Whittingham—and Randle de Singleton of the remainder, various minor tenants being defeated, viz. Maud widow of Thomas de Kendal, Adam de Blawick, Thomas son of Hugh de Goomaragh, and Hugh son of Randle de Goomarth; Assize R. 425, m. 4d. Add. MS. 3210, no. 340. As a result Richard Drury released all his claim in the sixth part of Comberhalgh to Richard de Hoghton; ibid. no. 180, 319 (fol. 274, dsc). In 1332 Richard Drury made claims against William son of Alexander son of Adam de Blawick and against Sir Richard de Hoghton and Randle de Singleton; Assize R. 1411, m. 6.

14 Randle's lordship appears to have been derived, in part at least, from a grant by Joan widow of Thomas Bannastre to her brother-in-law Thomas son of all her part of Comberhalgh and all her lands in Whittingham at the rent of a pair of gloves; Dods MSS. cxxix, fol. 746. In 1373 Robert Whittingham, a tenant in Comberhalgh, sold to John de Singleton a fourth part of all the wood and waste between Brunden and the Crombrook in Comberhalgh for the rent of a pair of spurs; Add. MS. 3120, no. 671. Ten years later there is a dispute between William de Singleton and John de Whittingham and Alice widow of John de Singleton on one side and Sir Richard de Hoghton and Randle de Singleton on the other as to the enjoyment of a part of the waste between Brunden and Ashley; Towneley MS. D. D. ii. 1354. See note on Whittingham below.

In 1426 Adam de Singleton claimed part of an oxgang of land as part of his inheritance from Thomas his father; Add. 4072, m. 77. The Shireburne abstract book preserved at Leasam Hall throws light on the Singleton's of Whittingham. It appears that Adam de Singleton (whose wife was named Alice) had two sons named William, and the younger of them gave lands in Whittingham to Robert and Alan, sons of his brother William. Robert had a son John, who by his wife Alice (a widow in 1315) had a son Adam, whose son Robert had Chingle Hall from his father in 1354. This Robert with Alice his wife had a grant from Sir T. Bannastre in 1372. See notes 24, 59. The elder brother of this Robert granted lands in Comberhalgh to his son Henry. Gilbert (of Broughton) and Robert were evidently of different lineages.

15 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i. 69. It was probably the daughter of this John de Singleton (Margaret) who married Robert son and heir of Nicholas de Childebere of Bailey in 1403; Shireburne Abstract Book.

16 Something has been said of this family in preceding townships (e.g. in the account of Middleton in Goosnagh), but a clear descent is wanting.

Henry son of Thomas de Singleton in 1561 leased to Robert son of Adam de Singleton his manor of Fermanholthes with mills and lands in Whittingham; Shireburne Abstract. Henry de Singleton had in 1594, in which year his son William is named as having been indicted for bringing and killing of the king's justices; Cal. Pat. 1591-6, p. 388. William Singleton of Withigill—obviously the William Singleton of Fermanholthes—was married in 1408 that he had been outlawed unjustly; Add. MS. 3210, no. 1583, 1560. From the pedigree given below it would appear that this estate goes to another Singleton family, previously of Chingle Hall.

Sir William Leyland of Morleys married Anne daughter and heir of Alan Singleton of Withigill; Visit. of 1553 (Chet. Soc.), 88. Sir William died in 1563, when Randle Singleton was tenant in Whittingham and Ashley of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. no. 36. Similar grants were made in later inquisitions, as in that of his son Thomas in 1564 (ibid. xi. no. 20) and the affair Edward Tyseldye of Morleys in 1621; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. 261.

Richard Whittingham in 1543 compiled a list of the Morleys, Withigills and others who had entered 'a great waste ground containing 100 acres and more, with divers cottages built therein,' which had belonged to plaintiff and his ancestors. Thomas Leyland regaled that a certain John Singleton his ancestor had inherited the 'manor of Fermawrelyes,' which included the said waste, and he gave the following pedigree: John Singleton—Robert—Alan—Richard. Plaintiff denied the existence of such a manor; Duchy of Lanc. Deputys, 1588, xxi, 4, W. 4.

Part at least of the Tyldesley estate (already held by Edward Tyseldye of Myeurchas to Thomas Patton of Preston and Thornley, from Thomas de Tyldesley), descended to the Earl of Derby; information of Mr. Windridge Hale.

Sir Richard Shireburne was found to have held it in 1544, as also Richard his son in 1628; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi. no. 3; XVIII, no. 4.

The manors of Comforth Hall and Withigill are named among the Shireburne estates in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 41, m. 199.

17 Pal. of Lanc. Feet R. 216, m. 10.

18 In a fine of that year respecting this and other manors Robert and Richard Hesketh were plaintiffs and Thomas Lord Ellesmere was defendant. His wife, Sir Thomas Leigh and Thomas Spencer were defencers; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 74, no. 5.

19 It occurs in a fothing by Robert Hesketh of Rufford in 1656; ibid. bdle. 217, m. 52. Again in a recovery in 1675 of another suit; Pal. of Lanc. Feet R. 165, m. 4.

20 In a fine of that year respecting the manor of Whittingham only Miles Berry and Samuel Knott were plaintiffs and Sir Gilbert Hesketh was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 120, no. 17. It
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

court were claimed for the superior manor of Penwortham as late as 1544. 21

The chief resident family was that of Whittingham, but in the 16th century that of Singleton of Chingle Hall became important for a time. There were many

Whittingham de Whittingham occurs as early as 1210, 22 and is no doubt the Wharne who had possession of a share of the manor in 1242 and 1246. 23

In 1253-2 he made an agreement with Alan de Singleton and his partners of the will of Whittingham for a division of the wood into two parts, of which Wharne to

have the northern part and Alan and the others the southern. 24

Warne was apparently succeeded by his son Adam, 25 who was living in 1257, 26 and he by his son John. John's younger son Geoffrey became an idiot, 27

and on his death in 1298 his eldest daughter would be his sisters Alice (wife of John de Singleton) second marriage, and another Margery daughter of his third sister

Christina. 28

John de Whittingham, 29 who was living in 1309, 30 was succeeded by a son William, 31 who made numerous grants of lands to his children, 32 and was about 1347 33 succeeded by his son Adam, 34 followed
does not occur again among the family

manors, but land in 1311, 8 Adam was sold by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1772 to William Shawe; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 697, 73.


Farres, Lanc. Pipe R. 115, 6c. Warne was a benefactor of Cockersend Abbey, giving the canons so are in Kindehghal; Chertal (Chet Soc.), i, 232.

He was plaintiff in the latter year; Assize R. 408, m. 51. It is possible that he had been diseised of common by Robert de Freckleton and others.

At the same time Maud widow of one Thomas de Whittingham claimed a message against Alexander the Clerk, Maud had before

Maud said she had recovered the land c. 1288-9 against Alice de Singleton and had possessed for seventeen years. She recovered possession.

It should be noticed that Warne had a son Richard, occurring 1246; Richard had a wife Hawise and a son Warne; Cockermouth R. 416, 27.

In 1311 William de Ravenshaw obtained part of Alice's inheritance from her and her husband, and Adam le Ferre, another portion; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 13, 13.

Richard de Hoghton in 1324-5 recovered 40 acres from lands in Whittingham, Houghton and Broughton against Alice widow of John de Whittingham and Adam and Thomas his sons; Assize R. 416, 27.

Alice widow of John de Singleton in 1314-15 gave lands to Adam son of Alan son of Robert de Whittingham in 1284. She was living in 1292, when an agreement was arrived at between her, her son Adam and Sir Richard de Hoghton as to the wood of Haylegh Shaw in Whittingham; they surrendered it to him for a release of the above-named rent of 40s.

Add. MS. 3106, no. 319 also no. 315.

John son of Adam de Whittingham in 1306 claimed 6 acres in the township against Richard son of Will-

William de Whittingham had been in disputes with neighbours concerning a mill dam and diversions of the course of Ebury brook in 1284 and 1324; Assize R. 1268, m. 30a 1399, m. 15.

As John de Whittingham he made grants of land to Adam son of Robert de Fea (the land by the mill pool), to Henry son of Richard, and to Adam son of Richard; De Bults in 1276.

About the same time there was another of the name, son of Richard de Whittingham, who made various grants; ibid. no. 1896 (in the field of Ashley), 1896, 1916-17. Also William son of Amy de Whittingham, defendant in 1293, a claim by John son of Richard de Hother-
sale; De Banco R. 178, m. 254 d.

Inq. p.m. of Geoffrey, above cited.

He attested a deed in 1314-15, so that he had probably succeeded his father by that time; DD. no. 1784. In 1315 he was called to warrant from Robert de Amery de Comberghal; De Banco R. 212, m. 207. The following year he received land in Will croft from Adam son of Alan de Whittingham, and his

William son of John de Whittingham began to his heir, John de Whittingham (afterwards

William de Whittingham and Alice his wife obtained certain land in the Kees; ibid. no. 1890. The same William and Alice obtained a grant from Robert de Grenefield in 1323-5, and were re-confirmed by Robert son of John de Singleton in 1327 ibid. no. 1794-5, 1795.

Several grants are preserved to Roger, William and Cecily; DD. no. 1899, 1903, c.d. In 1344 William de Whittingham had an agreement whereby the lands formerly belonging to William son of William should go to Adam, who had granted land to his sister Cecily for life and other land to Henry the son of William (son of William); ibid. no. 1826.

Roger had a son Robert who in 1368 was married to Maud daughter of John de Clare and had lands in Whittingham settled with remainder to William son of Adam de Whittingham, 11, 1776.

William son of John de Whittingham and Alice his wife were in 1344 and 1347 defendants to a claim for 12 acres put forward by John de Whittingham of Comberghal; Assize R. 1435, m. 454, 31d.

Adam son of William John de Whittingham was plaintiff at 1314-15, his father being defendant, with regard to certain messages in Whittingham and elsewhere; ibid. 1776. It appears that the father had married a daughter of Adam de Lever of Lever.

In 1327 his father William gave him land in Whittingham on his marrying Alice; DD. no. 1787. At the same
by a son William, and a grandson Adam, described as 'lord of Whittingham.' This was probably the Adam Whittingham who accompanied Henry V to France and died at the siege of Harlebeke in 1415. The next in possession was a William Whittingham, probably son or brother of the above, who died in 1457. Holding in trust of Whittingham of Sir Richard Hotton by knight's service and a payment of 7½d. yearly; also holding messuages and land in Ashley of the same Sir Richard by knight's service and 7d. John his son and heir was five years of age.

John Whittingham was about 1500 succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Joan daughter of John Singleton of Wittigill, and had a son Roger, who came to a violent end about 1521. Thomas died in 1560 holding various messuages and land in Whittingham of the king as of his duchy by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 7d.; his son Roger had left a son Richard, who was the heir, being then ten years old. Richard died in or before 1552 holding similarly and leaving a son Thomas, ten years old.

In or before 1566 time Adam made a grant of land in Ashley, and made a plough to his brother Roger; DD. no. 1781.

Adam de Whittingham in 1532 gave land to Vale Royal Abbey for a tithe borne; ibid. no. 1862.

In 1568 Adam son of William de Whittingham gave certain lands in Ashley to his son William, with remainder to John and Thomas, other sons of the grantor, and then to Robert son of Roger de Whittingham; ibid. no. 1836.

Adam must have died soon afterwards, for in 1569 William de Whittingham and Maud his wife made a settlement of the manor of Whittingham, the remainder in default falling to John and Thomas, brothers of William, to Robert de Whittingham and to Cecily and Alice daughters of William; ibid. no. 1828-9. Maud was a widow in 1584-5 no. 1821.

In 1587 John de Whittingham probably the brother of William, received certain land from the trustee; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1060.

Adam de Whittingham, Adam his son and William son of Thomas de Singleton in 1583 agreed to sell to Richard de Hoghton the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of Robert de Singleton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 319.

Adam de Whittingham attested charters in 1590-1; DD. no. 1877, 1880. In 1594-5 Maud the widow of William de Whittingham and William de Singleton the elder made a feoffment of the manor of Whittingham, and then Maud and Adam de Whittingham contracted that Adam should discharge Edmund Skilligorne; no. 1850, 1872.

In 1598-9 Adam de Whittingham and Alice his wife received the manor of Whittingham from the trustees; no. 1820.

Adam de Whittingham, lord of the same, granted to Thomas Browne, Robert de Bisham and John Browning turbary and pasture in respect of a tenement formerly William de Cottam's; DD. no. 1869. From another deed (no. 1813) it appears that Thomas Browne, chaplain, was son of Maud Ward, daughter and heir of William Cottam.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

Civil War period, recording pediages at the visitations in 1613* and 1664. He died in 1668, and was, it appears, succeeded by his grandson Thomas. This Thomas descended in the male line to Edward Whittingham, who sold it in 1779, and died soon afterwards without issue. It was purchased by Edward Pedder of Preston, and descended in his family till about 1866, when it was again sold. It now belongs to the asylum.

CHINGLE HALL first appears by name in 1354, when it was held by Robert son of Adam de Singleton, a descendant of the Alan de Singleton who held part of the manor in 1242. It was about 1500 settled, apparently by a family arrangement, upon John Singleton, a younger son of William Singleton of Broughton Tower. He died about 1550, and his son William in 1541. Chingle Hall being then recorded as held of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. John the son and heir was twenty-nine years old, but he died only three years later, leaving a son Thomas, aged one year, and Thomas dying shortly afterwards, a younger son John became heir. John Singleton held the manor of Chingle Hall, with windmill, &c., till his death in 1571, and then his son William having just died, the heir was a daughter

Eleanor, four years old. She became an idiot, and died in 1585, when her heirs were Anthony Wall of Preston, Thomas Preston, Katherine wife of Thomas Eccleston, and Thomas Eccleston, the son of Christopher Harris. After some disputation the hall became the property of Anthony Wall, in whose family it remained till 1764. It was then purchased by a family named Singleton, and about 1860 was sold to Richard Newsham of Preston. Soon afterwards the hall was acquired by the trustees of Gooanargh Hospital, the present owners.

The hall stands on rising ground a little less than half a mile to the north of the Blundell brook. It is now a two-story farm-house very much modernized and retaining little of its ancient appearance. The front faces south with a projecting gallery towards the east end, and a new wing has been built at the back. The walls appear to be of brick on a stone base, but are now covered with stucco, and all the windows are modern, but the door front is the original 17th-century one of oak with Y knocker and ornamental hinges. The chief interest of the house lies in the well-preserved remains of the most on the south side, crossed by a 'bridge' or passageway with cobble paving and low brick walls.

John Browning, Warton and Preston, and John Singleton should have the manor of Chingle Hall and messages and lands in Whittingham, Heighton, Goosesheld and several other townships; ibid. 383; Final Conc. iii, 140.

John Singleton and William his son and heir-apparent occur in receipts and bonds in 1525, 1527 and 1528; Kuerden fol. MS. 381; Add. MS. 33106, no. 796. In 1535 Elizabeth widow of John Singleton and her trustees agreed with William as to her dower; Kuerden fol. MS. 381.

William Singleton married Anne Heston some time before 1534, when the 100 marks he received with her was fully discharged; ibid. 382.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 9.

Ibid. vii. no. 15; his brothers Richard and Henry are named, also his wife Alice and his sisters Anne, Elizabeth, Katherine, and Jane.

There was a divorce between Alice Duckett and John Singleton pronounced in his presence by the judge at Lincoln in 1533; yet she seems to be the Alice named in the inquisition, and claimed dower in 1569 (being then wife of Lancet Marten) as widow of John Singleton the elder; Court of Wards and Liveries, box 86, no. 1, 2.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 23.

The wardship and marriage of John Singleton were in 1545 granted by the king to Sir John Perrett; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxii, 219 d. Anthony Laton, apparently the actual guardian of John Singleton, was of Chingle Hall in 1549; Kuerden fol. MS. 247. John was shortly posthumous.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii, no. 163 an agreement of 1571 is recorded, by which William the son and heir was to marry Mary daughter of George Astley. John Singleton married Isabella, afterwards wife of Richard Livesey, &c. He was living in 1551; ibid. xiv, 269.

Ibid. xiv, no. 74. dated 1571 her age was then given as fifteen.

Ibid. 67. Her father's sisters' names were recorded as follows: Ann to William Wall of Preston. a. Anthony

to Richard Preston. a. Thomas.


Christopher Harris. was seen on the pedigree in Fishwick, op. cit. 192.

Many references will be found in the Ducal Lanc. (ii, 237, &c.), and abstracts of some of the pleadings are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 191. Christopher Harris and Joan his wife in 1568 claimed a moiety of certain lands bequeathed by Alice Singleton, mother of John, but her brother John, to whom Joan had transferred in 1564, refused to pay; Duchy of Lanc. Pled. Eliz. xiii, ii, 20.

Nicholas Bolton in 1580, on behalf of himself and the co-heirs, complained that one Roger Burton and Elizabeth his wife had wrongfully obtained possession of part of the estate; ibid. calv. ii, 88.

William Farington of Worden in 1595 complained that the ' elder' of the heirs of Chingle Hall had sold him certain land, was trying to evade the performance of his bargain by holding himself and chang- ing the title to the land; ibid. 184.


The following refer to the estate: Ps. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 49, m. 267; 50, m. 194, 51, m. 57, 52, m. 199, 59, m. 57, 181.

Anthony Wall of Preston died in 1601 holding lands in Whittingham, of which disposition was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6. His son William died in 1656 holding the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; ibid. 216 to 260. Towneley MS. 28, 13 (Chet. Libr.), 1001. A pedigree of Wall of 'Chingle Hall' was recorded in 1664; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii, 229, 231. See further in the account of Preston.

Thomas Eccleston of Great Eccleston, another of the heirs, in 1591 held lands in Whittingham, for which disposition was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 38.

Fishwick, op. cit. 192.

End. Chr. Rep. for Kirkham, 1231; the hall and 41 acres of land.

211
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The family of Singleton of Brockholes and Bank Hall in Broughton was represented in Whittingham, holding of the Prior of St. John by a rent of 12d.27

ASHLEY 28 and COMBERHALGH 29 gave surnames to landholders there. Families named Wawne, 30 Fishwick, 31 Taylor, 32 Walton, 33 and Braboner 34 were connected with these parts of the township. Comberhalgh now belongs to the trustees of Lady Marling. The house has long since disappeared. 35

Among the early families of note were those of Bradkirk, 36 who seem to have been followed by Parker of Whittingham House; Elswick, 37 perhaps succeeded by Southworth of Samlesbury; Goonornagh, 38 and Preston. 39 Later that of Waring...

---

27 This is the tenure of Robert Singleton of Brockholes in 1525, and of his successor William; Duly of Lanc. Inq. 1526, p. xiv, n. 1. William Singleton of Bank Hall, however, was in 1574 said to hold of the queen by knight's service, or else of the Earl of Derby by a rent of gauntlets, payable at Preston fair; ibid. xii, n. 50, 24, xvi, n. 50. Compare the grant by Joan Bannister in note 12 above.

28 John de Whittingham gave a moiety of Lower Ashley to Robert son of William de Ashley, and William son of John made a gift in 1526. 3rd Add. MS. 33012, fo. 198v. This may have been the Richard son of Gilbert de Ashley who released lands to William in 1573. 3rd Add. MS. n.n. 1, x. 1. William son of Gilbert de Ashley also had land in Ashley from John de Whittingham (DD, n. 1897), but in 1516 released his right in them to Robert son of Richard de Ashley and his wife; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 24. Among the witnesses were two named Robert de Ashley. The gift was confirmed or augmented by William de Whittingham; 3rd Add. MS. 33106-d, no. 326.

29 Margery daughter of William son of Richard de Ashley of Whittingham claimed land in Elston in 1346; De Banco R. 348, m. 744v.

30 William son of John de Whittingham gave 9 acres to Richard son of Amery de Comberhalgh and Alice his wife; DD, no. 1588. Alice daughter of Adam de Elves in 1331 fought two-thirds of a tene-ment in Whittingham against Henry son of Thomas de Comberhalgh (under age), and was in 1333 supported by Joan widow of Thomas; De Banco R. 287, m. 582; 200, m. 2764v. The land called the Elves in 1373 was a much earlier charter; DD, no. 1376.

31 Alice daughter of Roger de Comber- halgh was non-suited in 1360 in a claim against Sir Adam de Hopton and Gilbert de Hyde; Duly of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 8.

32 A possession called ‘a moiety of the manor of Comberhalgh’ was in 1364 in the possession of Richard de Pleasington (of Dimples) and Sibyl his wife; Dods. MSS. calls it ‘a moiety of the manor of Beech-wood’. The pedigree states that the lands came from Margaret daughter and co-heir of Richard de Singleton, formerly wife of Thomas de Knott; ibid. fol. 146v. Duly of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 5. William Pleasington in 1621 held messuages, &c., in Comberhalgh, of the king in socage; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), li, 240.

33 Henry Proden (who had a son John) had land in Greenhurst in Comberhalgh in 1512; in 1521 he was Roger; in 1583 Richard Crook purchased land in Whittingham, Ashley and Comberhalgh from Edward Proden and Robert his son; Pals. L. & F. Feet of F. ibid. 240; Sir Richard Shireburne made a purchase from John Pruden in Ashley in 1583; ibid. bdl. 54, m. 273v.

34 Dadds of this family are in the Court of Wards and Librari 1334, 1373, 1409, 1420, &c., and there are some in the Anet. D. (P.R.O.), A 931, &c. They had lands in Ashley and Comberhalgh. The descent cannot be clearly established. We have Richard—William—John between 1300 and 1350; Thomas in 1372 granting lands to Adam de Chesme (Add. MS. 32106, no. 321). John the elder and Alice his wife in 1409; John (son of Thomas) in 1425; Robert in 1452; and John in 1574.

35 Edmund Wawne (son of Nicholas and Ellen) died in or before 1592 holding two messuages in Ashley of Thomas Whittingham by knight’s service for 6s. 8d. rent. His heir was a brother Thomas, thirteen years of age; Duly of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, n. 32v.

36 Adam de Fishwick obtained land in 1383, perhaps part of his inheritance; Final Conc. iii, 17. William Fishwick in 1414 gave land in Over Ashley to John Moton, tailor; Add. MS. 33207, no. 1125. James (son of John) Fishwick, who died in 1476, held a messuage in Comberhalgh, in Savock Hey, of the queen as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by 3s. 4d. rent; he also held messuages, &c., in Whittingham of the queen as of her dower by the thousandth part of a knight’s fee; Duly of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, n. 52. His heir was a son John, ten years of age.

37 Col. Fishwick supplies the following notes: In 1358 Richard son of Thomas de Greenhall granted to Adam son of Richard de Fishwick all his lands in Comberhalgh and Whittingham, and in 1408 Roger Waring granted his lands there to William son of Adam de Fishwick. In 1519 John son of William de Fishwick and Ellen his wife, daughter of R. Hol- croft, made a feoffment of lands in the place of Brockholes; D. In 1607 and in 1618 John Fishwick and Jane his wife occur (Pleas R.).

38 Roger Taylor died in 1536 holding messuages, &c., in Comberhalgh of Thomas Whittingham by the hundredth part of a knight’s fee and 7s. 4d. rent. Robert his son and heir was three years old; Duly of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, n. 43. A later inquisition corrects this by stating that the land was held of Richard Shireburne; ibid. xxxi, 345.

39 William Walton died in 1559 holding lands in Comberhalgh, &c., of Thomas Whittingham by a 1s. 4d. rent; ibid. xi, no. 27. His son Richard died in 1594 holding the same estate; ibid. xvi, no. 42, xiv, no. 48.

40 Trowblener’s House was in the south-west corner of Comberhalgh. Some 16th-century deeds of this family are in Add. MS. 32106, no. 588-94. There are some copies of them in Duly of Lanc. Inq. p.m. i, 15v., from which it appears they held of the Fishwickes; one of them was rector of Ashton-under-Lyne; ibid. 197.

41 John de Bradkirk held land in 1350; De Banco R. 284, m. 304. Adam de Bradkirk died in 1349 holding two messuages and 40 acres of Sir Adam de Hopton by distinguish service and 8d. rent; ibid. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 18.

42 This is possibly the estate held by a family named Parker from early in the 17th century. Its founder was Henry son of William Parker of Bradkirk. Whitting- ham House descended to Martha Parker, who died in 1856, leaving issue by her husband James German of Preston. There is a pedigree in Fishwick to Nicholas Parker.

43 Adam de Elswick died in 1355 holding lands, &c., of Adam Bannister, a minor, by a rent of 3s. 4d. and paying 3s. 4d. in fines yearly for the occasional use of a messuage, 19 acres of arable land and an acre of meadow, in all worth 14s. 4d.

44 William son and heir of Edmund Whittingham and Edmund his son and heir made in 1369 a grant of messuages and lands, including one tenanted by Richard Duke studio; ibid. 155. Edmund Whittingham made a feoffment of his lands in Whittingham and Goonornagh in 1506-7; ibid. John son and heir of Edmund Elswick occurs in 1531; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1048. John Curtese, who had married Margaret daughter and heir of John Elswick, claimed various lands in Goonornagh and Whittingham in 1533-4; Ducatu Lanc. lii, 135. Their deeds are in- cluded among those of Southworth by Kuerten, and Sir John Southworth in 1555 had land in the township, but the tenements of those recorded; see also Ducatu Lanc. lii, 314.

45 Adam son of Sir Adam de Hopton about 1390 released to Alexander son of Randle de Goonornagh all right in an oxgang of land in Whittingham; Dods. MSS. xix, fol. 154. This Alexander and Alice the widow of Randle appear in pleading in 1392, the latter claiming land against Robert de Singleton, who showed that he had entry through William de Singleton and his wife through her husband; Assize R. 408, m. 49, 13 v, 3.

46 It appears that Randle de Goonornagh had two other sons, Henry and Hugh. Hugh’s sons Richard and Thomas gave lands in Whittingham to William de Whittingham, whose gift was confirmed in 1354-5; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1890. In 1350 Alexander son of Henry claimed messuages and lands against his co-heir, son and heir of Thomas; De Banco R. 285, m. 794v.

47 In 1311 William son of John brother of Henry de Tannen claimed a messuage in Whittingham against John son of Robert son of Adam
occurs.46 George Waring died in 1557 holding two messages in Over Whittingham of Thomas Whittingham by a rent of 5l. 3s. 4d., and owning land in Nether Whittingham also.47 The family can be traced down to the 18th century; the site of their house, Got Field, is part of the Asylum estate.48 Thomas Salisbury died in 1630 holding Lower House in Whittingham of Thomas Singleton;49 Christopher his brother and successor died in 1641.50 A number of other owners occur in the inquisitions.51

Cockerend Abbey 52 the Knights Hospitallers, and the Franciscans 53 of Preston had land in the township.

Lytham

Lidun, Dom. Bk.; Lithun, Lithum, c. 1190; Lethum, 1347.

The township occupies a level tract of land at the mouth of the Ribble; Lytham proper is at the eastern end, and is bounded on the south by the Ribble; while St. Anne's, formerly called Heyhouses, occupies the north-west portion and looks out over the Irish Sea to the west. The area between

de Preston, but the defendant showed a release from William himself; Assize R. 1604, m. 19.

Henry of Preston died in 1559 holding land of Richard Whittingham by 12d. rent; Duchy Lanc. Inq. p.m., iv, no. 19, II, no. 10. Margaret wife of Henry Wilkinson was occupier of Preston House in 1563–6; Duchy Lanc. ii, 273, 333.

George Preston in 1611 held in Preston the messuage in the town, and the lands and messuage of Lanes. Edw. Lane, the knight, was deceased, and the heir, and of the lands of Sir John Gown in Preston, by the writing of John Cokerend, 1461; Inq. p.m., vi, 24. Ralph Citheron of Bailey, 1556, by 6d. rent; ibid., ii, no. 226. Ralph. Rape. Rigby, 1620; Duchy Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), iii, 457. Thomas Beesley of Goosnargh, 1617; Towneley MS. C, 8, p. 72. These held of the Crown or the duchy: Leonard Houghton (in right of his wife Anne), 1353, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Anne, his wife, was a daughter of Richard Waring. The lords of the manor, by the writing of Sir John Gown, gave the right of common to the warf and meadow, and the rights of common to the warf in 1353.

John Waring of Whittingham was a deacon in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1405, m. 8.

John Gown, 1443, held of the duchy and lands a message and 30 acres in Whittingham of Sir Richard Hoghton by 10s. rent, and 6 acres of Thomas Waring by 12d. rent; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1490. John Catterall of Eaves Green and Selby, attainted of high treason in 1464, had lands, &c., in Whittingham which were bestowed on Sir John Pilkington; Chan. Inq. p.m. i Edw. IV, no. 331; 19 Edw. IV, no. 77.

Henry Waring of Whittingham was a debtor in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 1405, m. 8.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 18. John his son and heir was twenty-five years of age. He died in 1591 holding a capital message called the Moor House, &c., and his son George, aged five years, held the messuage; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxvii, 31.

A William Waring appears in 1579–80 Pal. of Lanc. Fees of E. bks. 41, no. 151, 150; 44, no. 119. His son John died in 1594 holding messages, &c., of the Earl of Derby, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 40s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 10. The heir, his brother Richard, then seventeen years old, died in 1601 holding the same estate, with the addition of 7 acres approved from the waste and held of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; ibid. xvii, no. 12. The heir was his son William, three years old.

Fishwick, op. cit. 189.

The same; he ibid., 11 (Chet. Lib.), 1078. He also held Westnessa in Ashley of Thomas Tydesley of Withington (as assignee of Henry Singleton, deceased), and his heirs were his daughters Janet wife of Richard Pope, Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Woodward, Anne wife of Thomas Corwell and the wife of Richard Singleton, their ages lying between thirty and twenty-four years.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1611, no. 77. The heir was a son Richard, aged seven.

The following held the Whittingham family: Evan Browne of Ribbleton, 1420; Edw. and John Browne, 1422. Duchy Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Ralph Citheron of Bailey, 1556, by 6d. rent; ibid., ii, no. 262. Ralph. Rape. Rigby, 1621; Duchy Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), iii, 457. Thomas Beesley of Goosnargh, 1617; Towneley MS. C, 8, p. 72. These held of the Crown or the duchy: Leonard Houghton (in right of his wife Anne), 1353, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; the heir was a daughter Bridget, aged six; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m., xlvi, no. 89. Edward Robinson, 1608, by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 114. John Robinson of Whittle, 1626, by the hundredth part; Towneley MS. C, 13, p. 1013. Stopford of Ulnes Walton, by the hundredth part; Lanc. Inq. p.m., 1692, ii, 73. Thomas Holden, 1679, by knight's service; ibid. ii, 57–8. Robert Hesketh of Rufford, 1620, lands in Nether Whittingham in socage; ibid. iii, 316.

John Kighley of White Les in Goosnargh, 1616, held of Sir Richard Hoghton; ibid. ii, 33. Henry Gregson, 1621, held of the same; he ibid. ix, 34. John Robinson of Whittle, 1626, by the hundredth part; Towneley MS. C, 13, p. 457. Adam Rigby, clerk, 1637, held of the same; he ibid. iii, 316, with 100 acres, a messuage, and Cowley wood, by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 30. William Critchlowe, 1637, held of Richard Shireborne as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem; his heir, William, aged two years.


Mowbray, op. cit. 197.


Fishwick, op. cit. 1916. Over one of the doors was the following inscription: 1611 B.N. E.T. etc. etc. There was also a wooden cross, which was removed to Hill chapel in Goosnargh.

Cross Slack was in the same neighborhood.

The Census Rep. of 1901 gives the following areas for Lytham and St. Anne's respectively: Land, 2,453, 3,344; land under trees and rough, 300; waste, 775; 4,613. St. Anne's includes part of Marton.

Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harland), 213.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

About 130 years ago Lytham came into notice as a sea-bathing place for summer visitors; in 1825 it was stated that 'if the company is less fashionable than at Blackpool it is generally more numerous and usually very respectable.' The development of the place was restricted by the covenants of the old feudal life-leases inserted in grants of building land, and the town has long ceased to be in the same rank with Blackpool. It is of pleasant appearance and attracts a large number of visitors in the season, while its mild climate makes it a favourite resort in winter also. There are wide sands, an open promenade with a stretch of grass called the Green along the sea front, and a pier built in 1864–5 and rebuilt in 1891. From this pier steamers go to Southport and Blackpool. A windmill near it is still working.

A branch of the Preston and Wyre railway was made to Lytham as early as 1846, and was continued along the shore to Blackpool in 1863 with stations at Ansdell and St. Anne's. An electric tramway starting at Lytham also goes through St. Anne's to South Shore; it is owned by a private company. A pool on the eastern boundary under the control of the lord of the manor was formerly useful when the state of the Ribble prevented any but the smallest vessels going up to Preston. A graveling dock there led to the establishment of shipbuilding works. The hamlet of Saltcotes adjoining is said to have taken its name from a salt refinery formerly worked there.

The market-house was built in 1848. A cottage hospital was opened in 1871, and the institute, containing a library, &c., in the following year. At the same time Mr. Clifton gave the Lowther Gardens at the west end of the town. There are public baths on the central beach.

St. Anne's-on-the-Sea sprang into existence in 1875. It extends over the boundary into Marton. Here, as at Lytham proper, are a sea promenade, a pier, an institute and a public hall.

For Lytham a local board was formed in 1847, and Heyhouses acquired a local board in 1878. But in 1894 the parish was divided into townships, Lytham and St. Anne's, each with an urban district council.

The Lytham council consists of twelve members elected by four wards—North-east, North-west, South-east and South-west; it owns the gas works, while water is supplied to the whole district by the Fylde Water Board. The St. Anne's council also consists of twelve members elected by four wards—North, East, South and West; it owns electric lighting works, but gas is also supplied by a private company.

In 1876 there were 181 Protestant inhabitants and seventy papist recusants; no Dissenter. In 1755 the number of Protestant families was returned as eighty, of Papist forty-four.

The population of Lytham numbered 7,185 in 1901, and that of St. Anne's, 6,938, but thirty-one of the latter belonged to Marton; thus the population of the old parish was 13,123.

The descent of the manor of LITHAM MANOR may be given in very few words. In 1804, 1866, parish was divided between the grantor and John Count of Mortain (his lord) as far as the east side of Estholme tranche, and thence to the water coming from Birchholmes between the said carr and Brenyling carr; then following the water south to the middle point between Estholme and Cotehele, returning westward and going round the moss southward to the Pool beyond Swartesalt, and the sand by the sea; thence by the thread of the Ribble and the sea back to the starting-point. Islands, sands and all rights were given as fully as possible.

These bounds seem to have been preserved down to the present, with little if any variation.

Another charter, perhaps earlier, gives the bounds in reverse order; Lytham at the Pool at Durham, 1, 8, 4, 8, Ebor. From this it is clear that the 'islands' were in the inner marsh.

Count John showed his edd and will not only by confirming the es, but also by remitting the es to St. Ed. due from Wyke, and after he became king he ratified these acts; ibid. 130, 137 3 Launce, Eds. and Ebor. From this it is clear that the 'islands' were in the inner marsh. Count John showed his edd and will not only by confirming the es, but also by remitting the es to St. Ed. due from Wyke, and after he became king he ratified these acts; ibid. 130, 137 3 Launce, Eds. and Ebor. From this it is clear that the 'islands' were in the inner marsh.
established a cell or priory. After the Dissolution Lytham was sold by the Crown in 1554 to Sir Thomas Holcroft, and in 1606 it was acquired by Cuthbert Clifton of Westby. It became the chief residence of its new lords, whose descent has been traced in the account of Clifton in Kirkham. The lord of the manor, who is practically the sole landowner, is Mr. John Talbot Clifton, who resides at Lytham Hall.

The hall stands in a park of over 600 acres on the north-west of the town half a mile immediately to the north of the parish church. It is a fine classic building of two stories and an attic, begun in 1751 from the designs of Carr of York but not completed till 1764. The principal front faces east and has a pediment supported by Ionic columns the height of the upper floors.

The Priors of Lytham (or of Durham) had various disputes with their neighbours as to boundaries and common rights, and in 1292 were summoned to

**Lytham Hall**

From deeds preserved at Durham it seems that Evesham Abbey had had a grange at Lytham; Lytham D. 12, 3, 4, 32. Ebor. fol. 35. See the account of the religious houses in P.C.H. Lanci. ii, 107–10.

But Mary, pt. ii, the church and hall formerly belonging to Durham. The Prior of Durham had in 1539 granted a lease of the manor to Thomas Danette for eighty years at a rent of £2 15s. 6d., and this seems to have been confirmed by the Crown in 1549, with a reduction of the rent due; D. at Lytham. Danette was to pay 31. 4d. to the king for wreck, waifs and strays, and 40s. to the Earl of Derby as steward’s fee.

Sir Thomas Holcroft died in July 1558 holding the manor of Lytham of the Crown by knight’s service. His son Thomas was a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 5, no. 13.

In 1586 Thomas Holcroft had a dispute with William Clifton as to waste called William’s Hall (Deb. Commons, iii, 173, 177)

Cuthbert Clifton (afterwards made a knight) came of age in 1603, and purchased Lytham in 1604 from Sir Richard Molyneux and Frances his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bds. 70, no. 60; P.H.S. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 30. How the vendors obtained the manor has not been ascertained. In the year of purchase

In 1321 the Priors of Durham and Lytham, Alan a monk at Lytham and Robert de Willam chaplain there had to answer Robert de Holland and Margery his wife as to land alleged to be in Westby, the defence being that it was in Lytham; Assize R. 407, m. 2. Next year a similar dispute between the Prior of Durham and William de Clifton resulted in a division; Assize R. 408, m. 25. There was a further dispute in 1370; De Banco R. 360, m. 25. Pasture land in Holme-carr was in 1347 declared to be in Lytham, not in Kelmsorgh as claimed by Adam and John de Sharples; Assize R. 1436, m. 15.

In July 1351 the Prior of Durham proved his right to 100 acres of moor and marsh against Robert de Beatham, Eleanor his wife, Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton, Gilbert his son and Isabel his wife, Richard son of Richard Bonastre and others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 4. The prior was in 1356 defendant to a claim put forward by William Boteler of Warrington and Sir John Boteler; ibid. 5, m. 12.

In 1530 the Botelers asserted their boundary claims in a violent manner, throwing down an ancient boundary cross, another cross and the image of St. Cuthbert, and threatening the priory itself, being held in check only by two monks who brought the sacrament out, for the
show by what right they claimed wreck of the sea at Lytham.\footnote{10} Later they are found paying the Earl of Lancaster 3r. 4d. a year for this right.\footnote{11} In 1498 a number of other claims were called in question, including free warren.\footnote{12} Esthorne Carr was at one time held by the Bradkirk family.\footnote{13} There are but few traces of other freeholders.\footnote{14}

Several accounts of the furniture and stock of the priory have been preserved.\footnote{15} The house itself seems to have been desolated by the monks before the Dissolution; they returned to Durham.\footnote{16} In addition to the manor the monks possessed several yeomen and others registered estates as \textquoteleft Papists\textquoteright in 1712.\footnote{17}

The church of \textit{ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH} stands at the west end of the town and is a modern building in red brick erected in 1834 on the site of an older edifice built in 1770, which in its turn had replaced one of still earlier date. This earlier church was built of cobbles and was very low, with a \textquoteleft steeple,\textquoteright a porch, and a \textquoteleft pulpit against the south wall.\textquoteright A description of the building as it was in 1764 has been preserved in a brief of that date,\footnote{18} in which it is stated that the principal structure standing upon the sea-coast and so much decayed in every part that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for the worship of God without manifest danger to their lives, the walls being so bulged out, in some places near three feet from the perpendicular, that the parishioners have laid out considerable sums of money from time to time in repairing and endeavouring to support the said church, yet the same is by length of time become so ruinous and decayed that it cannot any longer be kept up, but the same with the steeple must be taken down and rebuilt.\footnote{19} The building was accordingly taken down\footnote{20} and a new church erected, which in plan was a simple rectangle under a gabled roof with a \textquoteleft whitened\textquoteright west tower containing one bell.\footnote{21} The interior of the building, which is described as being \textquoteleft extremely simple, light, and elegant\textquoteright \footnote{22} and \textquoteleft preserved in the nearest possible order,\textquoteright was \textquoteleft fitted up with thick narrow oak frames ornamented with elbows or scrolls and having two rows in the middle and one at each side.\textquoteright\footnote{23} The walls were above a yard in thickness, the main door having a small porch, and to the east and west sides of the chancel remains of thick walls, as if they might have been the ruins of some former and larger edifice.\footnote{24} The parish maintained the west end, which was \textquoteleft about half of it,\textquoteright and Thomas Clifton the east end.\footnote{25} This second church was pulled down in 1834, being found too small to meet the requirements of the growing number of visitors in the season, and the first stone of the present building was laid in March and the church opened in the same year. It consists of chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, clerestorey three north and south windows, and the tower. The chancel arch was originally small, was extended in 1872, and the north aisle was widened in 1882, being increased to double its width and covered with a separate gabled roof. The style is Gothic with embattled walls to nave and tower, the roofs being covered with stone slates, and though architecturally of little merit is perhaps superior to much Gothic work of the period, the brickwork showing nothing of the hardness of line so common in stone churches of the early part of the last century. A new vestry on the north side of the old one was erected in 1909 in memory of Bishop

honour of which they desired. They were ordered not to interfere in the Howes, but might use their common in Kilrigmoose as before; \textit{Duasy Plead}. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), i. 206–10. A renewal of the dispute has caused some further information as to the priory lands to be found in the records. The church of Lytham stood at the end of the church; the Kilrigmooses churchyard had been (so it was said) \textquoteleft worn into the sea.\textquoteright One Currus is mentioned; another was in the moss. The name was given because many beasts had been drowned therein. The decision was in the prior's favour; ibid. ii. 9–10.

\begin{footnotes}
\item[10] \textit{Pac. de Quo Warr.} (Rec. Com.), iii. 386. The king recovered this right, and in 1395 transferred it to his brother Edmund; \textit{Cal. Chars.} 1357–1399, p. 461.
\item[12] \textit{Pal. of Lanc. Wills Proton 20 Aug. 13 Hen. VII.} the claims were of frankpledge, with walls and styes, asise of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, dem is from common services and amencements, postage, &c. also free warren in the demense lands in Lytham.
\item[13] The Prior of Durham in 1337 granted all his waste of Esthorne Carr in Lytham to John de Bradkirk and Alice his wife, with remainder to John their son for his life. A sum of 4d. was to be paid for each acre newly appropriated; corn growing on the land was to be ground at the Lytham mill, and suit of court was to be held once in three years in Lytham and Esthorne; Lytham D. at Durham, 4 and 5, 2, 4, 8, Ebor. From pleadings of 1334 it appeared that John de Bradkirk had had a charter for Esthorne Carr from the Prior of Durham, and by his wife Alice there had three sons, John, Edmund and Adam; the last, as heir of his brothers, surrendered to the prior; \textit{Ass. R. 1315}, no. 39. In the \textit{status domus} for 1345 a sum of \pounds 7 11s. 8d. was put down for this ples; 5 marks were laid in the Abbey of Bradford on Avon.
\item[14] In 1426 the Durham Priory demised for life 24 acres in the marish of Edriche to John Johnso have of Lytham and Robert son of Roger the Priest for 8s. rent; 2 4, 4, Ebor. no. 7.
\item[15] Richard Cardwell in 1572 claimed a tenantaim in Lytham by descent against Richard Saltshouse, whose title was derived from Thomas Holcroft; \textit{Dacutus Lanc.}, iii, 4.
\item[16] Robert Clark died in 1599 holding, besides other property, a messuage, &c., in Norceross in Lytham, but the tenure was not recorded; \textit{Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii}, no. 40. Small grants were held by Thomas Jollif and Thomas Bamber of Lytton; \textit{in cases} those also in tenure were his. John Walsh of Latham in 1624 held 5 acres in Lytham of the king by the three-hundreth part of a knight's fee; \textit{Towcester M. C. S. 8, 13} (Chet. Lib.), 1131.
\item[17] The profits of the portion of the estate of William Harris of Lytham sequestered for recusancy were in 1607 granted by the Earl of Derby to the brother of the late John Walsh of Latham; \textit{Cal. S. P. Dom.} 1603–10, p. 378. James Beeley, a recusant, had two-thirds of his estate sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities before 1653; \textit{Cal. Com. for Comp. iv.}, 3174.
\item[18] In 1531 corn in the granary and grass from the demense and the tithe amounted to 18 qr., in seed to 9 qr.; [other corn] 2 qr., in seed 1 qr. 2 bushels; barley 24 qr. 1 beans and peas 18 qr., which were considered enough for seed and for the food of the house; oats 200 qr., also sufficient.
\item[19] The stock of oxen for the ploughs was 12, with 2 bullocks, 1 young cow; 36 sheep and ewes, 78 Lambs, 36 pigs, &c, 14, with 2 boars.
\item[20] Money in hand and due was considered enough for the creditors.
\item[21] In later years much more detailed statements were compiled; see those printed in \textit{Hist. of Lytham} (Chet. Soc.), 73–83, from the Durham records.
\item[22] The site of the priory with the lands attached was valued at \pounds 8 5s in 1535; the rents, &c, in Lytham amounted to \pounds 22 11s. in Eshelm in \pounds 7 7s. Medholme \pounds 7 2s. 8d., Pillhouses and Bankhouses \pounds 12 1s., other lands \pounds 42 or in \textit{Lib. Lytham. 1535}.
\item[23] Estcourt and Payne, \textit{Engl. Cath. Mon.}, 384. The names of the heads of the manor were William Snape, James and John Harrison, Robert Bennett, Henry Fletcher, Ellen Smith and Roger Charnley.\footnote{26} Quoted from \textit{Fitchick Hist. of Lytham}, 37.
\item[24] As far as is known neither plan nor sketch has been preserved; ibid. 38.
\item[25] There is an illustration from a water-colour drawing, ibid. 37.
\item[26] Capt. Latham, \textit{Dentistry History of Lytham and Whittle}, op. cit. 43.
\item[27] Thorburn, \textit{Hist. of Blackpool}, 541.
\item[28] Ibid.
\item[29] Terrier of 1796, quoted by \textit{Fishick}, op. cit. 45.
\end{footnotes}
Pym of Bombay (d. 1908), who was assistant curate at Lytham.\(^9\) The church was reseated in oak in 1888. There are several Clifton monuments, including four 18th-century ones from the old church. There is a ring of eight bells, six cast in 1857 by C. & G. Mears, and a treble and tenor in 1874 by Mears & Stainbank.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1844, no longer used; two chalices, a bread-holder and a flagon presented by Thomas Clifton in 1845; a paten of 1846, a paten of 1871–2; a small silver almsdish of 1874–5; and a large repoussé almsdish of unburnished silver presented in 1895 by the Rev. Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates. In a case in the vestry are preserved the bowls of two pewter chalices and a pewter flagon, together with the loose foot of one of the chalices, which is inscribed 'The gift of William Hornby to Lytham Church, 1816.' The flagon is 'The gift of William Hornby, Esq., of Kirkham, to Lytham Church.'

The registers begin in 1679. The first volume, which contains the baptisms and burials from 1679 to 1761 and the marriages from 1679 to 1754, has been printed.\(^{10}\)

On the south side of the church is an undated stone pedastal sundial, the plate bearing the motto 'Dum Spencer fugio,' and with the name of Waller, maker. The oldest gravestone is dated 1671.\(^{11}\)

The earliest record of the church ADVOWSON of Lytham is that contained in Reginald of Durham's book of the miracles of St. Cuthbert.\(^{12}\) The grandfather of Richard son of Roger, he tells us, pulled down the ancient wattled church, and built a new one of stone, on an adjacent site, in honour of St. Cuthbert, 'wherein the grace of God on account of the merits of B. Cuthbert wrought many miracles, to be admired by all men.' A servant of Richard son of Roger named Uvieth,\(^{13}\) having committed a secret sin, was smitten in the face by St. Cuthbert and was like to die. Being carried to the church, the faith of his friends was rewarded by a vision of the saint, who healed the man he had punished. Another servant, a youth, walking in the cemetery, saw a young sparrow fly from its nest on the church roof and rest on the remains of the altar of the old church still visible.\(^{14}\)

The youth captured it, not thinking he was breaking 'the peace of the saint,' and was surprised to find that he could not leave the cemetery until he had released his prey. Richard son of Roger himself, being, as it was thought, at the point of death, was carried to the church of St. Cuthbert, 'whom he had always loved,' to die there, and was cured as soon as he entered the building; afterwards he went to Durham to watch at the shrine\(^{15}\) and return thanks for his cure. His son also, being at the point of death, was restored to health after a night's watching in the church. For testimony of this restoration the father took his son to Durham and offered a gold ring, which was to be fixed on the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at the same time telling the story of all these wonders.\(^{16}\)

Apart from Reginald's stories the existence of the church before 1190 is proved by the priory charter.\(^{17}\) The church was probably at one time dependent upon Kirkham, but the founder obtained a formal release from the Abbot of Shrewsbury,\(^{18}\) and the chapter of Lancaster decided that Lytham was a parish church and not a chapel.\(^{19}\) The church was given absolutely to the monks, and the Prior of Lytham, the nominee or removable deputy of the Prior of Durham, took the position of rector, assisted by one or two other monks and a secular chaplain or more.\(^{20}\) In 1291 the value of the church was £4, but after the raid of the Scots in 1322\(^{21}\) was reduced to £2.

---

\(^{9}\) The Rev. Walter Rutherford Pym was appointed assistant curate at Lytham in 1830 and served till 1882.

\(^{10}\) Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc., Publ. xxiii (1882)

\(^{11}\) Transcribed by Henry Briley. The register of 1728 has a note to this effect: 'The church yard fence is very ordinary, being composed of earth which is almost impossible to be repaired without loss to the churchyard. There are stones enough left from the rebuilding of the church which would repair the worst of it, but that the parishioners are against it. I mean the Papists and some who are set on by them.'

\(^{12}\) De administris B. Cuthberti virtutibus (Surtex Soc. i), 280–4.

\(^{13}\) A Roger son of Violet occurs in 1184, (Lancs. Rec. R. 56.)

\(^{14}\) This story was written after the foundation of the priory, for the old altar was 'outside the circuit of the new monastic buildings.' In all, nothing is said of the gift of the church to Durham.

\(^{15}\) 'Cum lumine persigil oravit.'

\(^{16}\) These miracles should be compared with a slightly varied story (ibid., 138–48) said to have happened at 'Liustune,' a place 'in Coupledam' according to the breeder, 'in the county of Cheshire, on the very edge of the sea-shore,' according to the text. The place had a little church, founded in honour of St. Cuthbert, which, though but a mean country chapel was a 'byzantine church.'

A boy who climbed to the roof, damaging the crazy walls in doing so, in order to destroy a crow's nest, found his hand clenched so that the nails pierced through. A great man of the district, whose face was horribly distorted by some illness, was appealing for the saint's help was cured, and in thanksgiving pulled down the old church, wherein four new churches were built of stone, and bountifully endowed it. The only son of another great man of the district was carried to the church almost dead and made whole. A wayfarer going into the church to pray first thrust his spear into the ground of the cemetery, and a thief seizing it could neither move it nor release his hand from it until the owner came. The priest's steward saw a little sparrow fly down from the church roof and caught it, though it took refuge by the church door; and he wandered about the cemetery all the afternoon unable to get out. These and other stories were told to Reginald by the priest of the place and his neighbours who made a pilgrimage to Durham in 1165.

\(^{17}\) Roger de St. Edmund, Archdeacon of Richmond (c.1200), confirmed to God and St. Cuthbert the grant of the church of Lytham made by Richard son of Roger with good memory; Lytham D. at Durham, 25, a, 4a, Ebor. no. 8. Morgan, another archdeacon, also confirmed it 'for the maintenance of their monks dwelling at Lytham.' no. 9.

\(^{18}\) This grant may not have been needed for any supposed dependence on Kirkham; it appears to be the release of one of the Shrewsbury monks, Robert de Stafford, for whom Richard son of Roger was servant, and whose uncle, came him peace of the monastery he proposed to erect at Lytham; ibid. no. 11.

\(^{19}\) Ibid. no. 28.

\(^{20}\) The Archdeacons of Richmond appear to have made several inquiries as to the position of the removable Prior of Lytham. In 1147 it was formally declared that the priory might, as had been accustomed, by themselves or by secular chaplains hear the confessions of the parishioners, absolve them, and minister the sacraments to them, &c., as deputies of the Prior of Durham it would seem; Ebor. no. 449. Also, the Prior of Lytham were instituted by the archdeacons or their deputies just as rectors of the church would have been; ibid. no. 39.

\(^{21}\) About 1265 the priory had a staff of 1: the following attesting a charter: s. the prior; s. his socie; and Simon the prior; ibid. 3, a, 2a, 4a, Ebor. no. 44.

\(^{22}\) Pope Nich. Tex. (Rec. Com.), 309, 310. The Prior of Lytham and the Prior of Durham were valued at £1 3s. 2d.

A testimony by Hugh, canter of York and archdeacon, names the payment of an ancient due of fo, calling it from the Prior of Durham (denarius crimini), and says that a further
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

(p. 218)

payment of 1d. to the synod or to the fabric of the mother church of York had been fixed in the time of Thomas the elder (1070-1100), formerly archbishop. The chirograph was remitted by Archbishop Thurlstan; Lytham D. at Durham, 1039, 42, Ebor. no. 68. 65. Iep. Norvum (Rec. Com.), 37. The reduction was accounted for by 20s. alteration of the house lost by the destruction wrought by the Scots. 66. Valor Eccl. et sup. 67. Lytham D. at Durham; printed in Hist. of Lytham (Chet. Soc.), 26. 68. Thomas Dannett by the lease of 1559 was bound to provide an able and honest priest to celebrate divine service; Pecock MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii. 38. 69. Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 9. 70. Visits. P at Chester Dioc. Reg. 71. Commons, Ca. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 156. An allowance of £60, increased to £100, was decreed in 1666 by the lay rector’s sequestered tithes; Plumb, Misc. Accs. i, 40, 45. 72. Notitia Cen. (Chet. Soc.), 446-7. There were two churchwardens. 73. A Jovis. It is stated that the Countess Dowager Gower gave £150 in 1765 and Queen Anne’s Bounty £200; this was invested in the purchase of Burgh-by-Sands and Lytham churchyard. About £1,300 was given between 1801 and 1844.

Visits. Lists at Chester, Thomas Primett, priest, of Kirkham, in 1664, bequeathed his velvet cap, 40s., to George Lorimer; Richard Willis (Surtees Soc.), 172. 74. From his presentment of recusants in the Rec. Com. Ch., papers, Chester. 75. Visit. papers, Chester. 76. Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 68, 124. 77. Visit. Lists. 78. Ibid. i, 124; he was at Bishopham in 1622; ibid. 69. The will of Robert Brodbelt of Bishopham, clerk, 1674, is printed in Fulwick’s Bishopham (Chet. Soc.), 43. He may have been a Royalist, as he does not appear during the Commonwealth period. 79. Plumb, Misc. Accs. i, 40, 145. He had been curate and schoolmaster of Kirkham; Misc. (Rec. Soc.), i, 68, 124. 80. In the Visitations List of 1694 he is stated to have been ordained in 1663; he may have been at Lytham the whole time. He was the ‘minister’ in 1678 when a collection of £5 3s. 4d. was made for the rebuilding of St. Paul’s Cathedral, Sir Thomas Clifton and Mr. James Thriftfall headed the list with 5s. each; N. and Q. (Ser. 5), 5, 164. He was ‘confomerable’ in 1689; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 259. He bequested £2 2s. for the school; the date being given as 1702. 81. In 1707 the minister did not wear the surplice; Visit. returns. 82. Nomination by the University of Cambridge. The vacancy was caused by the death of the preceding incumbent; Chester Soc. Reg. In 1724 the sacra- ment was administered three a year. 83. Nominated by Alexander Osbaldeston of Preston, who also nominated the next incumbent, Alexander Boswell. 84. Buried at Lytham, 1758; Hist. of Lytham (Chet. Soc.), 61. 85. In 1745 the holy sacrament was administered five times a year; Visit. returns. 86. Nominated by Abigail Clayton of Lark Hill, Blackburn, as widow and executrix of Thomas Clayton, executor of Alexander Osbaldeston. 87. Nominated by John Clayton of Little Harwood. 88. He was nominated by Thomas Clifton. He died in 1674; there is a memorial tablet in the church, subscribed by parishioners. 89. Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1831. 90. Porter, op. cit. 446. 91. A district was assigned to it in 1827; Lanc. D. 26 Oct. 92. Porter, op. cit. 445. 93. At Kirkham’s original small chapel, holding about thirty worshipers, was opened about 1820. 94. Nightingale, Lanc. Noncon. i, 1046. 95. In this is a memorial brass for W. J. Porritt, who is regarded as the founder of St. Anne’s.
AMOUNDERS HUNDRED

POULTON-LE-FYLDE

Worship according to the Roman rites was probably maintained at Lytham Hall during the 17th and 18th centuries, there being a domestic chapel. The list of convicted recusants about 1670 is headed by Sir Thomas Clifton, and contains many names still known in the district. The number of Papists returned to the Bishop of Chester in 1767 was 384; the priest was 'John Mansel adae Talbot, Jesuit,' and 'Thomas Clifton esq.' followed him. In 1800 an old tithe-barn on the edge of the park was used as a chapel. After the squire became a Protestant the present St. Peter's was built in the town in 1839. At St. Anne's the church of Our Lady Star of the Sea was built in 1890. St. Joseph's, Ansdell, was founded in 1908.

The free school at Lytham was founded in 1726 or a little later. A second school, or branch, seems to have been opened at Heyhouses in 1775.

Official inquiries were made as to CHARITIES the charities in 1824 and 1899, and from the reports issued in 1900 it appears that, apart from the educational endowments, amounting to £731 10s. 0d. in 1900, there are only two charities in operation. Elizabeth Layland in 1714 left £60 for the poor or the education of children; this now produces £10 10s. a year, of which £2 2s. 6d. is given to the cottage hospital and the rest is distributed to the poor in kind. Harriet Jane Quartly in 1878 left £19 19s. 11d. to the vicar of Lytham for a Christmas gift to the poor; the income is £3 1s. 4d., but the capital has been increased by accumulations.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE

POULTON-CARLETON

This parish, from which Bishopham has been detached, has an area of 16,691½ acres, including 1,523½ acres of tidal water, and its population in 1901 numbered 27,987. The country is in general level, with gentle undulations. The town of Poulton was formerly a place of importance in the district, being called the 'metropolis of the Fylde' in 1837, but the formation of Fleetwood at the mouth of the Wyre, and, still more, the growth of Blackpool, have left it far behind. In former times the estuary of the Wyre was 'proverbial for the safety of its navigation,' and Poulton was the port on it.

The history of the parish has been that of a quiet agricultural community. There are slight traces of Roman occupation. Before the Reformation a large portion of the land was held by religious houses, represented by the bailiffs at their granges, and the resident gentry were little more than yeomen, cultivating their estates and apparently living in peace with each other. The destruction of the monasteries made little practical change, though it introduced an important resident family—that of Fleetwood of Rossall—but the religious revolution found a number of vicars of great and small. One or two here, as in other parishes of the Fylde, suffered death for their work as missionary priests, and the most powerful opponent of the Elizabethan establishment of religion was a native of the parish—Cardinal Allen. The Civil War and the Revolution do not seem to have disturbed this parish in any noteworthy manner. One of the minor gentry, Thomas Singleton of Staining, lost his life in 1643 in the cause of Charles I. The school at Rossall, though of recent origin, provides a distinctive feature.

To the tax called the county lay of 1624, the various townships contributed as follows when the hundred paid £100: Poulton, £1 10s. 6d.; Carleton, £1 10s. ½d.; Thornton, £1 0s. 5½d.; Hardhorn-with-Newton, £1 2s. 4½d.; and Marton, £2 0s. 3½d.; in all, £10 17s. 7½d.* The older fifteenth shows much the same relative values.

With the exception of Fleetwood the district remains almost entirely agricultural. The land is now occupied very largely as pasture, as may be seen by the following table:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land</th>
<th>Permanent grass and plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poulton</td>
<td>66½ ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton</td>
<td>419 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton</td>
<td>470 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleetwood</td>
<td>475 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardhorn-with-Newton</td>
<td>578 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marton</td>
<td>1,261½ ac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3,000 ac. 9,193 ac. 79½ ac.

As usual there are practically no records of the 17th century. A list of priests in charge from about 1615, compiled by Mr. Gillow, is printed in Hist. of Lytham (Chet. Soc.), 47-54.

At present there is no lumber-room.


Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xvii, 218. There was a priest at the hall in 1712; Telford Diary, 37. The Jesuits had charge of the mission, and in 1701 Ralph Hornby odd alias Gower was in charge with a salary of £10. In 1750 there were 400 general confessions and 230 'customers,' while in 1793 there were 350 Easter communicants and 75 persons were confirmed; Foley, Rev. S. J., v, 320-5. About 1794 a Benedictine succeeded the Jesuits, but remained only a short time; Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), still, 166. The secular clergy have been in charge since 1803.

There is a description in Whittlesea, Lytham, 101, 11.

Liverpool Arch. Cath. There is a cemetery with a mortuary chapel at Saltcoates.

End. Chr. Rep. for Lytham, 1900. The original endowments, though small, were invested in land near Blackpool which has become valuable.

The income is derived from a piece of meadow in Flookbyton, called Hanning's land.

An old charity founded by Thomas Cookson, for books for poor children, is supposed to have been merged in the school fund.

In Blackpool, 281.

Baines, Lancs. Div. 1825, ii, 463.

Traces of a Roman road leading north through Marton and Poulton to the Wyre mouth have been noticed. A hoard of Roman coins was found near Fleetwood in 1840.

Gregson, Fragmenta (ed. Harland), 37.

Ibid. 191; the payments were: Poulton, £1 9s. 6d.; Carleton, £1 7s. 14½d.; Thornton, £1 3s. 6d.; Hardhorn-withNewton, £1 3s. 6d.; and Marton, £1 3s. 6d. This gives a total sum of £6 1s. 2d. when the hundred paid £6 5s. 8d.

Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

219
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

A village called Singleton Thorp, near Rossall Grange, is said to have been destroyed in 1555 by an irruption of the sea.6

One Robert Hey, a wise man, a witch or charmer,' was presented by the vicar in 1611 for the Bishop of Chester's censure for telling fortunes and the like. He was known as 'the wise man of the Fylde,' but appeared to disclaim the title, and as the vicar did not press his accusation and the churchwardens averred that he was 'an honest man, a good churchman' and a communicant, he was merely ordered to appear in Poulton Church on Sunday during service and declare his sorrow for giving offence, renouncing publicly the title of 'the man of the Fylde.'7

The protection of 1641-2 was signed by Peter White the minister and ninety-seven inhabitants.8

In 1643 a large Spanish ship laden with arms for the Low Countries appeared in the Wyre, having been driven out of its course, and created great excitement by firing guns as signals. The Parliamentarians first seized it, but the Earl of Derby having heard visited the place, took possession, and ordered the ship to be burnt, allowing the crew to go free. A Parliamentary major who also went to see the vessel was not able to save it; his force being small, he had to avoid the earl.9

Several ancient customs lingered in the Fylde till recent times, such as the bonfires on All Hallows' Eve, known locally as 'Teanley night.' A gala day marked the close of mar-getting. Onion seed had to be sown on St. Gregory's Day. A small stone through which a hole had been bored was tied to the stable key to protect the horses from witchcraft. 'Ignaging' was a dance held by the village lads at Easter.10

John Hull, M.D., a botanist of some note, was born at Poulton in 1761. He practised as a physician at Manchester and died in 1843.11 George Long, a classical scholar, was born at Poulton in 1800; he became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, edited the Penny Cyclopaedia, 1833-46, and afterwards established the Bibliotheca Classica. He died in 1879.12

The church of ST. CHAD stands on

POULTON
AND
BISPAM.

CHURCH

an elevated site in the centre of the town of Poulton at the north end of the market-place, and consists of an apsidal chancel 20 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., nave 93 ft. 6 in. by 36 ft. and west tower 12 ft. square, all these measurements being internal. The site is an ancient one, but all trace of the original church has vanished, the oldest part of the present building being the tower, which is said to have been erected in the reign of Charles I. The nave dates from 1752-3 and the apse from 1868.

The old structure, which was pulled down in 1751, is described as being built of red sandstone with double-gabled roof supported down the middle by four octagonal pillars and semicircular arches and lit by round-headed windows. It appears to have been originally, like Bispham, a narrow, aisleless building with small chancel, enlarged at a later date by the addition on the north side of an aisle which perhaps

6 Thornber, op. cit. 54, referring to Dodworth. The story is very doubtful, but the coast-line has suffered much from erosion.

7 Chester Dioc. Reg.

8 The names are printed by Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 31-3. Another list of the inhabitants, from an assessment of 1660, will be found ibid., 203-4.

9 War in Lanc. (Chet. Soc.), 257-73. This may be the origin of the 'tradition' of a vessel of the Spanish Armada having been in danger off Rossall, T. Thornton, op. cit. 60.

10 Details of these and other local customs are given by Thornber, op. cit. 82-105; and Trans. Hist. Soc. iv., 102-18. The Teanley fires were lighted on a sain in Harthorn.

11 Dict. Nat. Bibl.; see notes on Carleton township.


13 A description of the church is given by Thornber (Blackpool, 284), who, after recording the wanton destruction of a monument to the Slangtons of Stainsacre, adds: 'Two other relics which belonged to this house of God long before the Reformation are still existing [1842] in the possession of the Roman Catholics, viz. a rude brass crucifix, the property of the Reverend Mr. Pratt, late priest of the Breck Chapel, and a chalice, which, having fallen into the hands of James Hesketh Brockholes, esq., of Main's Hall, was presented by him to the Popish chapel at Clifton.' There does not seem any evidence that either of these had belonged to Poulton Church.

Its appearance about 1870 is described by A. Heaton, Our Country Churches, 391.
AMOUNDERNES HUNDRED

POULTON LE-FYLD

The nave has galleries on the north, south and west sides supported by small stone classic columns and approached by a staircase in the north-west corner. The north and south galleries, which stop about 20 ft. from the east end of the nave, retain their original square pews, but the west gallery, along with the nave, has been reredacted with modern benches and all the fittings are of modern date. Over the vault in the south-east corner were originally the Fleetwood pews, but the whole of the east end of the 18th-century structure is now thrown into the quire, the organ being placed on the north side. The baptistry, however, which occupies the south-west corner, is formed by a carved oak 17th-century screen of good design, originally part of the pew belonging to Sir Peter Hesketh, the Hesketh garb being carved on two of the posts and the double-headed eagle and a griffin introduced into the decorative treatment. The low door, however, bears the crest of the Rigbys of Layton, together with the initials A.R. and the date 1636, and belongs to a pew of that family's. In the baptistry are the two dated stones already mentioned, and there is also an oak cupboard with the date 1730 and the names of the churchwardens. On the south wall at the east end are preserved four sides of an octagonal oak Jacobean pulpit discovered in 1877 encased in a later pulpit supposed to have been erected in 1735. The sides are richly carved and divided into three panels of unequal size, the middle ones with the common semicircular arched ornament of the time, while along the top is carved CRIE ALOYD SPARE NOT LIFT UP THY VOICE LIKE . . . There are some brasses belonging to the older church, one to Ann wife of Richard Harrison, vicar (d. 1697), and others to Geoffrey Hornty (d. 1732) and Dorothy his daughter (d. 1740). A number of hatchments of the Fleetwood and Hesketh families are hung on the wall above the galleries, and there are monuments to Fleetwood Hesketh (d. 1769), Francis Hesketh (d. 1809), Bold Fleetwood Hesketh (d. 1819), and Edward Thomas Hesketh (d. 1820).

There is a ring of six bells cast in 1741 by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester. The sixth was recast in 1865 and has the names of the vicar and wardens of that date. The whole were re-hung in 1908.

The old plate 13 consists of a large paten of 1698-9 inscribed 'Poulton 1699'; a small visiting chalice 6 in. high and cover paten, the chalice inscribed 'Given for the use of the poor sick Communicants in the Parish of Poulton in the County of Lancaster' and the cover '1735', both by R. Richardson of Chester; and a flagon with the makers' mark B and W. There are also two modern chalices, two patens, and a flagon presented by the Rev. T. Clark in 1866.

The registers begin in 1591. The three earliest volumes, extending to 1677, have been printed.

14 These two stones are now fixed in the wall of the baptistry at the south-west corner of the nave. The latter was discovered in 1836 on the removal of the pulpit. Thornber (op. cit. 286) conjectured that it constituted the erection of the tower.
15 In 1882 some workmen discovered, in removing the lead gutter over this vault, that a portion of a similar inscription was cut on the stone cornice in raised 5-inch letters; Fishwick, op. cit. 45.
16 The panels were placed in their present position on the south wall in Nov. 1878.
17 The inscriptions on all the mural monuments in the church are given in full in Fishwick, op. cit. 50-8.
18 The inscriptions are (1) 'Prosperity to all our benefactors, a. s. 1741'; (2) 'To Sr. and Mrs. Smith, of the Stack' and (3) 'Prosperity to this parish, a. s. 1741'; (4) 'When you use rings we'll sweetly sing, a. s. 1741'; (5) 'Able Rudhall cast us all at Gloucester, 1741'; (6) Originally had names of churchwardens.
19 A return of church goods sent to the Bishop of Chester in 1745 records a paten, flagon and chalice.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The churchyard, which is almost entirely inclosed by surrounding buildings, is intersected by flagged paths and has an entrance at each of its four corners, that at the south-west leading from the market-place. It was at one time a 'filthy place almost surrounded by a ditch.' On the south side is an octagonal stone sundial shaft without place on two older circular steps.

The church of Poulton, with one plough-land and all appurtenances, was given by Roger of Poitou to the Abbey of Sées in 1094. In spite of a confirmation, Theobald Walter was able, a century later, to lay claim to the advowson, but in 1196 released his right to Poulton and Bispham on being allowed the advowson of Preston. The Prior of Lancaster, as representing Sées, appears to have retained a moiety of the rectory and given the other moiety to a clerk who would be responsible for the maintenance of divine worship. In 1247, however, it was agreed that on the next avoidance of the latter moiety the whole should be appropriated to Lancaster Priory, a vicarage being ordained. The vicar was to receive 20 marks a year, being responsible for all ordinary duties, and was to be duly instituted by the archdeacon to the cure of souls. Afterwards the vicar was paid out of the small tithes and oblations, but had a house provided for him. In 1291, when the rectory was valued at 70 marks a year, the vicarage was estimated at 10 marks. The destruction wrought by the Scots in 1322 seems to have been unusually great in this parish, for the value of the rectory was reduced by 70 per cent. in consequence of it, while that of the vicarage fell to 40l. As in other cases, the rectory was, as part of Lancaster Priory endowment, in 1432 transferred to Syon Abbey, and was in 1535 valued at 10l, the vicarage being then worth 7l 16s. 7d. clear.

During the wars with France the advowson had several times been in the king's hands, owing to seizures of the temporalities of foreign houses, and on the suppression of Syon it was again taken by the Crown. It was in 1554 purchased by Thomas Fleetwood of Rossall, and has descended to Mr. C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh of North Meols.

The rectory became divided among several improvident owners. In 1650 the vicar had a house with 2 acres of land, the small tithes and tithe salt throughout the parish, which then included Bispham, but in some parts these duties were limited by prescription; the whole was worth about 5l 3s. a year. About 1717 Poulton, without Bispham, was certified as worth only 2s 18d. a year, but some additional endowments were given. A terrier of 1755 has been preserved; it shows a total revenue of 717 2s. 6d. At present the vicar's income is reported to be 2l 6s.

18 Some of these have been condemned to demolition (1699).
19 Thornber, Blackpool, p. 285. This probably refers to the 18th century. It was surrounded by a ditch in 1571, on the borders of which were several fine sycamore trees, subsequently cut down. The houses probably date from the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century.
20 Farrer, Lanc. Pipe R. 290, 284. In a pleading in 1293 it was stated that the church was built by Roger of Poitou, who endowed it with a third part of the land, which was all that he held directly in the place; Lesi. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 485.
21 Farrer, op. cit. 398 b by John, when Count of Mortain, 1189-93.
23 Henricus, Archbishop of Richmond (14th cent.) specially referred to the moiety of the church of Poulton and the moiety of the church of Bispham, which (among others) they had to their own uses according to a confirmation by Pope Celestine (III, 1193-1; Lanc. Chet. (Chet. Soc.), i, 117.
24 Ibid. 122. The Archbishop of Richmond agreed on condition that the monks released their claim to the advowson of Bolton-le-Sands and a pension of 6 marks from that church.
25 The right of Lancaster Priory was the subject of inquiry in 1351, and found to be established; Fishwick, op. cit. 205.
26 Lesi. Ch. i, 141. Bispham is called a chapel only.
27 Ibid. ii, 245. It was in 1275 ordained that the vicar, besides a suitable house, should have the whole almage of the church of Poulton and chapel of Bispham, except living mortuary and the tithes of wool, &c., in Great Layton and Thornton, which belonged to the Prior and monks of Lancaster.
28 Pope Nick. Tax. 107, 327. The Prior of Norton had a 'portion'—£2, reduced to 10l. The Abbess of Stanlaw also had a portion—£1 2l. 8s. 4d. reduced to £1 1l. 4s. 4d. besides paying 10 marks to the Prior of Lancaster. This last was in respect of Staining. Compositions between the priory of Lancaster and the abbeys of Cockersand and Whalley as to tithes are indicated in Lanc. Ch. i, 50, 70, 237; see also Whalley Cohcer (Chet. Soc.), ii, 392.
29 Ins. Nominum (Rec. Com.), 37. The various townships were able to pay thus: Hardhorn and Layton, £6 1l. 1s. each; Morton and Bispham, £2 3l. 4d. each; Thornton, £1 3l. 4d.; Carleton, £1 10s. 4d. and Poulton, £1 3l. 4d. The £2 3l. 4d. was estimated at £1 6s. 8d., and the loss through lands waste by the destruction of the Scots at £1 1l. 9d.
30 Simpson, Hist. and Antiq. of Lanc. 247.
31 Parli. R. (Rec. Com.), i, 425. In the minister's accounts, after the Dissolution, only £30 6s. 8d. is recorded as coming from Amounderness; Dugdale, Mon. Mon., 944.
32 Parli. R. i, 365. The house and garden were worth only 1l. 8s.; the tithes of calves, 7l. 7s. 8d.; 245, 14l. and hemp, 20l. small tithes, offerings, &c., as in the Easter rolls, £1 18s. in all £1 3l. 7s. For syndalas 21s. 8d. was paid, and for provisions 4l. 3d.
33 Pat. 2 Mary; lands in Layton, &c., were purchased at the same time. On 12 July 1557 Thomas Fleetwood of Hekein granted the next presentation to John Fleetwood of Penwortham, John Wrightington of Stanlaw, Richard Wrightington his son and heir-apparent, and Alexander Wrightington of Einfeld. Church Papers in Chester Dioc. Reg.

The advowson was bequeathed to a younger son William, who in 1596 sold it, together with the manor of Layton, &c., to his brother, Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall, who died in 1622 holding the advowson; Lanc. Ins. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chetr.), vii, 316.
35 The rectorial tithes, &c., were leased to Thomas Bradley and others in 1577; Pat. 10 Eliz. pt. ii. In 1605 the rectory was sold to Lawrence Baskerville; Pat. 3 Jas. i, pt. ii. See also Pat. 6 Jas. i, pt. iii, xv.
36 In 1605 Baron Rigby had the tithes of Poulton, Morton and part of Bispham with Norbreck; Sir Thomas Tylebyle and those of Hardhorn-with-Newton, Carleton, Thornton and the remainder of Bispham with Norbreck; and the rectory of Layton; Commonw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chetr.), 150.
37 Castrell, Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 456; the glebe land and churchyard produced £2 9l. 13s. 4d. prescriptive payments for tithes hay, hemp and flax, £5 13l. 4d.; tithes hay in kind, £3 18s. Easter dues, as let, £9 7s. 6d. geese, hemp and flax, in kind, as let, £1 13s. 4d.; tithes pigs, £1 11s. 3d. surplus fowls, &c., &c. He states that Richard Fleetwood of Rossall had in 1687 given £10 a year to the church and Mr. Baines in 1717 land worth £4 10s.
38 There were five churchwardens chosen thus: 'Every Easter the old churchwardens write down every three persons living in the town to the clerk, and every year one is chosen out of which the minister chooses one. The clerk is chosen by the hear of Staining Hall, now John Mayfield, gent., 2 Papist 1722;' ibid. 486.
39 Grants were later secured from Queen Anne's Bounty.
40 Voss. Arch. Lanc. xii, 425.
41 Mach. Disc. Dir. There are a vicarage-house and 56 acres of glebe.

222
The following have been rectors and vicars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instituted</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Presented by</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. 1160</td>
<td>Gamel 43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1200</td>
<td>Richard 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1246-7</td>
<td>Alexander de Stanford 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vicars**

| oc. 1294   | Roger 46                  |              |                  |
| oc. 1325   | John 46                   |              |                  |
| oc. 1332   | William de Sellerdale 47  |              |                  |
| 1 Apr. 1338| William de Stalmine 43    | The king    |                  |
| 2 July 1339| William de Preston 45     | exch. W. deStalmine |                  |
| 7 Oct. 1349| John de Fishwick 40       |              |                  |
| oc. 1356   | William de Clayton 40     |              |                  |
| oc. 1365   | Ralph de Penwortham 40    |              |                  |
| 6 Sept. 1383| William de Southworth 53  | The king    |                  |
| 23 Aug. 1403| William Tyndour 54        |              |                  |
| 21 May 1422| John Lytham 46            |              |                  |
| 7 June 1437| William Cronshaw 46       | Syon Abbey  |                  |
| 25 June 1442| Richard Brown 57          |              |                  |
| 18 June 1460| John Oxcliffe 58          |              |                  |
| oc. 1500   | William Brichton 50       |              |                  |
| oc. 1520   | Hugh Sneyd, B.D. 51      |              |                  |
| oc. 1548-52| Robert Clarke 52          |              |                  |
| 20 Dec. 1552| Randle Woodward 54       | The king    |                  |
| oc. 1557   | Richard Cropper 54        |              |                  |

He attested a Bishop charter by Robert Abbot of Shrewsbury, who died in 1167; Shireburne D. atLangam.

He was rector of a miller; Lanc. Ch. i. 122. See also ii, 431. He claimed certain lands in Poulton in 1246; Asia R. 404, m. 12. d. He may have retained his rectory till 1275, when the ordination of a vicarage was finally settled. He is not called a "vicar".

Robert son of Alexander de Stanford obtained a toll adjoining the cemetery by grant of Adam son of Robert de Poulton; Lanc. Ch. ii. 387.

This vicar in 1532 came to an agreement with the Prior of Lytham as to the tithe of fish taken on the Worthing north or south of the Milne Pool of Lyton. The prior was to have the tithe, but he was to pay 2a. a year; Lytham D. at Durham, 39, 49, Ebor. no. 32.

A William de Preston was Archdeacon of Stafford in 1339; Le Neve, Facs, 4, 574.

The church of Poulton with its chapel of Bispham became void in the time of petition between 8 Sept. 1349 and 11 Jan. 1349-50; Engl. Hist. Rev. v. 526.

159. William de Clayton was "vicar" in 1553; ibid. 383. He was styled the name in 1439, having been concerned, in conjunction with Ralph de Penwortham, chaplain—no doubt his successor as vicar—in a grant to John de Thornton, who died in 1536; Lanc. Inq. P. (Chet. Soc.); i. 24.

This vicar occurs in 1365 and 1369; Kuerden Mss. iii, A 1 11, fol. 260.

This Pal. in 1382 3 pt. 395. He was trustee in a Skellicorne settlement referred to in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi. no. 3.

This vicar was graduated in 1518; Kuerden Mss. iii, A 1 11, fol. 260.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was trustee in a Skellicorne settlement referred to in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii. no. 3.

This vicar in 1401-5 pt. 261. 265.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was trustee in a Skellicorne settlement referred to in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii. no. 3.

This vicar, who had lately granted them the priory of Lancaster. This presentation is referred to by Bishop Gattrell, as if from the original register of Archdeacon Bowet; Nottia Gesta, ii, 428. As John 'Latham' he was still vicar in 1450-6; Renteis and Surv. R. 378.

Rich'ed is named as vicar in a deed of Sept. 1423; Add. MS. 32206, fol. 309. This must be a mistake in dating; see Richard Brown later.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

This Pal. in 1382-3 pt. 395. He was named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.
The list of clergy contains nothing of note except the long incumbency of Peter White, nearly seventy years except for a very brief interval. Before the Reformation there was no endowed chantry, and those at Staining and Carleton, of which there is early mention, were probably not permanent. The Visitation List of 1548 shows four clergy in addition to the vicar; one of them would serve Bispham. In 1554 there were the vicar and an assistant at Poulton and another at Bispham, but in 1562 the vicar and the cure were the only clergy recorded. This probably continued to be the regular staff till recent times, the building of Marton Chapel, about 1750, leading the way to further changes.

The following table of the members of the church -business shows the listing of the clergy of the church:}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Presented by</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Nov. 1565</td>
<td>William Wrightson</td>
<td>John Fleetwood</td>
<td>d. R. Cropper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1573</td>
<td>Richard Greenhill</td>
<td>Bridget and William</td>
<td>d. W. Wrightington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Fleetwood)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jan. 1582-3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Jan. 1644-5</td>
<td>Robert Freckleton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct. 1650</td>
<td>Peter White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct. 1653</td>
<td>Thomas Rigby, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Aug. 1662</td>
<td>George Shaw</td>
<td>Bishop of Chester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Oct. 1674</td>
<td>Richard Harrison, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Aug. 1714</td>
<td>Timothy Hall, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 July 1726</td>
<td>Robert Loxham, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Nov. 1770</td>
<td>Thomas Turner, B.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Dec. 1810</td>
<td>Nathaniel Hinde, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July 1828</td>
<td>Charles Hesketh, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Jun. 1864</td>
<td>Thomas Clark, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1869</td>
<td>William Richardson, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 June 1889</td>
<td>Thomas Hill Guest, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Apr. 1907</td>
<td>John Young, M.A.</td>
<td>C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh</td>
<td>T. H. Guest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64 This and later institutions are from the church papers in the Diocesan Registry at Chester. Many of the particulars concerning these incumbents have been derived from Fishwick, op. cit. 71-83, where biographies will be found.

65 John Fleetwood was presented by virtue of a grant from Thomas Fleetwood; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 267, William Wrightington by his will 1575 made his brother John executor; ibid. His family had land in Shervington, &c.

66 The patrons were Bridgeet Fleetwood of the Vache, widow, and William Fleetwood her son.

67 Act etk. at Chester, 1579—1676, fol. 96. This vicar's name appears constantly inmediate and undated. In 1589 he was a 'preacher, but not resident in 1590; S.P. Dom. Est. xxi. no. 47. He was then a resident at Great Bispham. In 1604 he was reported that he did not wear the surplice nor use the sign of the cross in baptism. There was only one communion in the year, and the church of the church had fallen down; Visit. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. In 1610 the report of him was: 'a preacher but never preacher'; Miss. MSS. Com. Rep. rev. xiv., App. iv. 8.

68 His institution and later notices are recorded in the Institution Books, P.R.O., and printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, i, 95, &c. Freckleton was son-in-law of Peter White and had charge of Bispham. He was in Chester when the city was taken by the Parliamentary forces (Feb. 1643-4), and had his goods sequestrated for his 'disloyalty.' He was pro tempore placed in charge of Backford and received an augmentation from the Committee of Vindicated Ministers; Com. Miss. Reg. 218. Minor. Actus. 4, 104-11. It is reasonable to sup- pose that he was appointed to Poulton as a reward to the city, not to commemorate him.

69 In 1650 the vicar was 'Mr. Peter White, formerly an able and painsful minister, but now very aged and infirm. The cure was supplied by Mr. John Breedy, who had no allowance; the parishioners desired he might have allowance and encouragement' ; Com. Miss. Ch. Swr. 131.

70 Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1638, Fellow 1639; Mayor, Admissions, 1, 5; Baker, Hist. of St. John's (ed. Mayor), 4, 295. He was a son of Alexander Rigby of Burgh and Layton, s. Cavalier. Thomas Rigby, who occurs at Broughton-in-Furness in 1605-1, was vicar before Nov. 1653, when a son of his was baptised at Poulton. In 1660 it was agreed that an additional sum of £30 should be paid to a 'godly and painiful minister,' at Poulton, approved by the college, and the vicarage committee, and it was next ordered that it be paid to Thomas Rigby, s. Plund. Mini. Actus. 4, 16. Soon after the Restoration he went to Ireland and acquired benefices and prebends there. For pedigree see Dugdale, Vis. (Chet. Soc.), 344.

71 An entry in the registers states that 'Mr. George George was presented vicar and took quiet possession according to a legal form the 16th day of December, 1661.' The presentation and institution by the bishop in 1662 show there was some defect in his title to Poulton.

72 Educated at Bispham; Camb; B.A. 1668; Fother, of cit. He was of Cockermoor, son of Robert Shaw, clerk; and after two years at Queen's Coll., Ox., was admitted to St. John's Coll., Camb., in July 1668; Mayor, Admissions, 1, 137. He married a daughter of Sir Paul Fleetwood, and sister of the then patron.

73 Educated at Bispham, Ox.; B.A. 1668; Fother, of cit. He was 'conformable' in 1693; Hist. Miss. Com. Reg. xiv. App. iv., 230. He enlarged the vicarage-house. For pedigree see Miss. Gen. et Histo. iv., 118.

74 Educated at Bispham; Ox.; B.A. 1670; Fother, of cit. He purchased the holy sacrament seven times in the year at least; Visit. Ret. 1725.

75 Educated at Trinity Coll., Ox.; M.A. 1715; Foster, op. cit. He was resident at Poulton 1747-6. In 1747 he obtained another benefice, being presented to Poulton a second time. The actual nominaries were Richard Wilbraham Boodle of Lathom, Thomas Hunt and Robert Moss; with the consent of Frances Hesketh, widow. Thomas Turner, described as formerly curate of Bradford, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., which he entered in 1743; R. F. Scott, Admissions, iii, 109, 515.

76 This vicar purchased the living, then worth £275 per annum, for the sum of £500. The original, Blackboy, 268. His funeral is said to have been the last conducted at night by torch-light; on such occasions each householder illuminated his house. See ibid. 294.

77 Educated at St. Mary Hall, Ox. He was vicar of Shifnal 1818-31, and rector of Kingswinford 1814.

78 Educated at Trin. Coll.; Ox.; M.A. 1830. He was also incumbent of Bispham. In 1835 he became rector of North Meols (q.v.).


80 Educated at Queens' Coll.; Camb.; M.A. 1839. Incumbent of Christ Church, Preston, 1834-64.

81 M.A. by Archbishop of Canterbury, 1819. He was rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, 1822-60.

82 Educated at Christ's Coll.; Camb.; M.A. 1845. Rector of St. Mark's, Hulme, 1871-89.

83 Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1904.

84 A Thornton chantry is mentioned in the 13th century; Lancs. Rec. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), iii, 301.

85 These details are from the Visit. Lists in Chester Dioc. Reg.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

POULTON-LE-FYLD

A catalogue of the library at the parish church in 1720 is preserved at Chester.26

Schools were founded by James Baines in 1717 at Poulton, Thornton and Marton. That at Carleton originated from a bequest by Elizabeth Wilson in 1680.27

Official inquiries into the parish CHARITIES were made in 1824 and 1898. The report of the latter inquiry, published in 1899, contained a copy of the former report, and from it the following account is taken.

For the whole parish there is available the endowment given by the above-named James Baines in 1717, the earliest charity known to have been established in Poulton. He gave £800 to trustees, for the ‘maintenance, use, and best advantage’ of the poor not receiving help from the rates and for the apprenticing of poor children. Half the interest was to be given for both objects to the township of Poulton and half equally for apprenticing only among the other four townships. The distribution was to be made at Christmas. A farm was bought at Little Carleton, now known as Carleton House Farm. The net income is about £11.2s., which is divided into eight parts, Poulton receiving four and the other townships one each. Very few apprentices are now bound, and in Poulton the £50 given in doles ‘appears to be wasted’ as to the greater part. Thus the capital is accumulating, but the charity is not so useful as it might be. The poor of this parish have an interest in the Foston Dispensary at Blackpool.

For the township of Poulton Nicholas Nickson of Comley, by will of 1720, left £100 to the vicar and the poor. Land called Durham’s Croft was purchased for £1520, the additional £20 coming from the rates. The rent was divided thus: one-sixth to the rates, the remainder equally between the vicar and the poor. The poor’s portion was given in small doles in 1824. The vicar of Poulton is in possession of the land, and gives £1 1s. 8d. a year to the overseers as the portion due to the poor rate and to the poor. Doles of 3s. are given to twenty-eight poor persons.

Ellen Whitehead of Poulton (1727) left money or land for the poor of the parish of Hardhorn-with-Newton. In 1824 there were three cottages and a weaving shed (built in 1871) on the land. The rents were distributed in doles, but irregularly. The gross income is now £12 11s. 8d., of which about £6 is distributed to the poor in gifts of 5s. or 5s. 6d. each.

For Marton there are several charities, over £3 being distributed in food and clothing. Edward Whiteside, a sailor, of Little Marton, in 1721 left his plot of land for cloth for the poor; it consists of 5 acres in Poulton called the Long Marsh, and is let for £10. About £18 is available for a distribution of cloth made in November to thirty or more persons. William Whiteside in 1743 gave £100 for clothing. This is represented by rent-charges on Marton Green and Webster’s farms.28 John Hodgson in 1761 left land to be sold for endowing a dole of meal for Great Marton; it seems to have produced £100, and is represented by rent-charges of £2 10s. each on Top’ o’ the Town and Whitlam farms. The two charities are combined in working; the doles of meal have ceased, and the income of £6 6s. 8d. is used for doles of calico to a large number of persons in Great Marton. Edward Jolly in 1784 gave £50 for a weekly dole of bread to be distributed at the chapel on Sunday mornings to such poor persons as might have attended service. Should the chapel become a dissenting meeting-house the destination of the gift was to be changed. The income is £1 1s. 7d., and nine penny rolls are given each Sunday after service.

The Thornton charities are recent. Elizabeth Goulding of Fleetwood left the residue of her estate for the benefit of poor widows living at Fleetwood; the capital is represented by £151 1s. 1d. consols, and there is an annual income of £4 3s. 4d. distributed according to the founder’s wish. Elizabeth Bond of the same town in 1880 left securities, now bringing in about £5 10s. 2 year, for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed by the vicar of Fleetwood at his discretion.

POULTON

Poltun, Dom. Bk.; Pultune, 1160; Pulton, 1196 to 26 cent. The local pronunciation is Pole-ton.

This triangular township lies between two brooks which join together at its northern end and then flow into the Wyre, which is about half a mile to the north. The parish church stands near the centre of the area in the part called Great Poulton. Little Poulton is a hamlet to the east, while Comley lies in the south-west corner. In general the surface is even with a slope to the north, but the three portions named are on slight elevations. Angleholm lies on the north-west boundary. The area is 914 acres,3 and there was a population of 2,223 in 1901.

A road leads north through the township, passing the church to west and to east and descending the Breck to Skippool, as that part of the united streams flowing to the Wyre is called. The portion of this road to the south-west of the church has been formed into a little square or market-place, at the entrance of which are the market cross, fish stones, whipping post and stocks.4 From the ends of the market-place roads branch off north-west to Fleetwood and Bispham and south-west to Blackpool. Pococoe described Poulton in 1754 as ‘a little neat town built of brick, subsisting by trade and tillage.’5

The Preston and Wyre railway goes through the centre of the township, with a station in the Breck, just to the north of the church, opened in 1856. The line then divides, part going north to Fleetwood and a branch turning west to Blackpool. The old station (1840), still existing, was lower down the Breck, the line to Fleetwood being straighter than at

---

26 Dio. Reg. There is a brief account of this in Fihwich's Poulton, 197.


28 The rent-charge became divided in third. Two of these are still existent; but the other, paid in 1824 by William son of William Booney and grandson of Robert Hick, has been lost, as the purchaser of the land from which it was due refused to pay on the ground that it was not named in the conveyance to him in 1870.

29 Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx, 188-9. The stocks were renewed in 1874. There are remains of a churchyard cross, and another cross formerly stood in the Breck.

present; the alteration was made to avoid the very sharp curve at which the Blackpool line turned off.

The site of Skippool was formerly of local importance. There was a market on Monday and customary fairs are still held in February, April and November. A court of requests for the recovery of small debts was established in 1770.

The soil is clayey, overlying still clay.

Poulton is governed by an urban district council of twelve members. The town has been lighted by gas since 1851; the works were purchased by the council in 1903.

There is a cemetery in the Breck, laid out in 1883.

A halfpenny token was issued in 1667 by James Smith, a Quaker, who had suffered imprisonment for refusing to take an oath. A shilling token was issued about 1812.

Before the Conquest Poulton, as Manor, seems to have been held by Eari Tostig and afterwards became part of the lands of Count Roger of Poitou, as stated in the will of the monks of the church of the Abbey of St. Martin of Besé. Thus it became part of the endowment of St. Mary's Priory at Lancaster and afterwards of the Bridgiteine Abbey of Sion in Middlesex. Beyond the charters of endowment and a few later acquisitions there is but little record of the place, and no manor seems to have been acknowledged in later times, except in 1634, when Alexander Rigby of Middleton and others held it. Thornber, writing in 1837, says: 'The principal part of Poulton ... passed into the hands of the Rigbys of Layton Hall, in whose name the greatest number of its houses are leased for the remaining term of 999 years.'

The Priory of Lancaster complained in 1530 that he had been wronged by possession at Poulton by Sir Adam Banastre, Richard the Demand and others, and that his men had been assaulted, &c. A fine of a mark was imposed. The dispute seems to have arisen over a right of way and the collection of tithes, an agreement being made at the same time by which the prior and his men were allowed to have a sufficient way for their crops through Sir Adam's lands in Thornton, Staynall and Singleton. One road was to go from Thornton and Poulton by Skippool Little Stenigton to the ford of Aldwath over the Wyre; the other road was to go through Poulton and Thornton, crossing the Wyre by the ford of Bulkes.

'Two families at least used the local surname, but

1 In 1722-3 it was a member of the port of Chester, and its bounds extended from Ribble hall to the Wyre estuary. Timber from America and flax and tallow from Russia were landed there, and the town did a considerable business in flax, which came from Ireland also; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 33-4.

A rate for the repair of Skippool bridge was levied in 1702. (Ibid., 200.

2 Thornber, Blackpool, 350.


5 The manor is stated to have been held of the monks of the church of the Abbey of St. Martin of Besé, which shows that it was still in the manor of Besé, at the death of Osbert son of Robert of Poitou in 1295. In 1353 Nicholas son of John Baldwin, living in Poulton, released to his niece Alice, his sister's daughter, the plough-land given to the church when the previous grant of land had had from his brother William (Ibid., 422).

6 Inquiry was made in 1522 as to whether or not it fell to the king's use and the grant was confirmed to the prior to acquire certain lands in Poulton (Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 304; Cal. Pat. 1292-1301, p. 32).

A grant by Walter son of William de Moor in the time of Henry III is in the Record Office (Anct. D., B 149.)

7 The lordship of the Prior of Lancaster was fully recognized in 1293, when he complained of disuse by John son of James de Poulton, John son of Adam de Poulton and others. The two Johns alleged that their ancestors had been companions with Peter of Poitou, and had given freely, for the benefit of the church, a rent of 6d. per oxgang of land. The verdict was for the prior, who claimed an advantage in right of knighthood; Lanc. Ch. ii, 480-6. There seems to have been a very determined resistance to the prior's claim, judging by the number of those who joined in throwing down the ditches, &c; & Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 277.

8 The deforciants in a fine respecting the manor of Poulton, the tithes of Poulton and Marton and various places, in Goosnargh, &c; to Alexander Rigby, Lucy his wife, Joseph and George Rigby, Robert Mawdsley and Dorothy his wife; Pol. of Lanc. Feet of F., bds. 123, 110, 11; Hist. of Blackpool, ii, 649, 471.

9 They occur in the Lancaster Charitable quoted in preceding notes.

10 Adam de Poulton, John son of James and his son, John son of Baldwin and Robert his brother, and John de Kirkby successively received a claim by Alexander rector of Poulton in 1246; Lanc. Ante 20. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 84. At the same time Sibyl, daughter of Bartholomew, claimed a toft, &c; in right of her sister Agnes daughter of Adam; but Adam son of Robert de Poulton said that another son, Richard, had left a daughter Alice, who should have been joined in the complaint (Ibid., 86).

11 In 1709 John Courtes assumed a messuage and an oxgang of land in Poulton against Henry de Poulton; De Banco R. 151, m. 360. Alice widow of John son of Roger de Poulton in 1708 claimed dower in a toft and an oxgang of land against Alice daughter of Roger son of John de Poulton (Ibid., 174, m. 235.

12 Adam de Wynd in 1318 claimed a messuage and oxgang of land in Kirk Poulton held by Beatrice widow of John of James de Poulton (Ibid., 375, m. 214d. Thomas son of John of James de Poulton occurs in 1306; ibid., 345, m. 3d. 3.)

13 In 1312 the lands of Robert de Poulton, deceased, who held of the priory of Lancaster, were committed to John son of Robert de Forinton, together with the marriage of Nicholas, next of kin and heir, a minor; Fine R. 156 (27 Edw. III), m. 19. The possessions of the priory were in the king's hands by reason of the war with France. The inquisition states that Robert had held a messuage, 2 acres of meadow, 5 acres of meadow and 15 acres of pasture.
Lytham Church from the South-east

Poulton-le-Fylde: Stocks and Cross
there is practically no record of them. The inquisitions show that a number of the neighbouring landowners had possessions in the township, and among them were Thomas Poulton, who held land in Little Poulton with Rousell and in Poulton with the advowson. The Heskets of Mains recorded pedigrees as of 'Poulton', but the resident owners seem to have been of no higher than yeoman rank. The Bamber family was prominent in the district.

From about 1535 to 1570 there was a dispute about the mill-house and various lands between John Lancelyn and Margaret and William Butler on the other.

Cockersand Abbey had some land in Poulton and the Knights Hospitaller also.

The Prior of Lancaster by knight's service, rendering 21. 13s. 4d. yearly. The head of the family in Riberon was fifteen years old; Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4.

Nicholas Poulton and Agnes his wife in 1408 made a grant of land within their manor of Poulton which afterwards (1461) came into the hands of John son of Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe; Deod. Missi. lii, fol. 101v.

Some minor cases may be recorded. In 1374 John son of Adam de Wyate of Kirk Poulton did not prosecute a claim against Roger son of John son of James de Poulton Parva and William de Burgh. It was carried into Chancery; 35 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 5.

The same John was plaintiff respecting an oangel of land in Kirt Poulton in 1357; his father Adam was son of Richard de Burgh and Alice daughter of Walter de Moor. The defendant, Nicholas son of John son of Robert de Burgh held in his grandfather's right, 5 Ducy of Lanc. Assize r. 4, m. 5 d.; 6, m. 3 d.

The above-named William de Bartsall sold part of his messuage in and near Kirk Poulton in 1535; Final Conc. ii, 76. In 1533 he claimed from Henry the Sumpter and Agnes his wife the performance of an annuity of 40s. a year, 40s., to Little Poulton; De Bancro. 206, m. 237.

The Prior of Lancaster as rector of Poulton claimed a message and 2 oangles of land in 1349 against Gilbert de Howath and Joan his wife, the matter of dispute being whether the estate was free alms or a lay fee; De Bancro. 231, m. 124 d. It seems to have been the property of Joan, and in 1334 was settled on Alan son of Gilbert de Howath and his wife Alice de Howath, with remainders to Alan's sister Christiana and Maud; Final Conc. ii, 94.

Alice widow of Robert del Marsh in 1349 held in Little Poulton in Lancaster in three messuages and 3 oangles of land in Poulton; Assize r. 408, m. 34 d. In Little Poulton in 1352 Nicholas del Marsh obtained half an oangel of land from William de Meols and Alice his wife; Final Conc. ii, 75. The grant, dated 1352, is among the deeds of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

The custody of lands in Little Poulton was in 1565-6 claimed by the Prior of Lancaster (Chet. Soc., MSS. de Worsley and William de Bradkirk, during the minority of Adam brother and heir of John son of Adam de Bradkirk. De Bancro. 413, m. 8 d.; 420, m. 257 d. Adam de Bradkirk had held 3 oangles of land in Lancaster Priory by a rent of 1坏. 6s. 8d. per annum, 23 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10.

Pleaingston and Shaffar occur among the landowners in 1582 and 1595; Final Conc. iii, 290. The former estate is said to have been sold to Richard Boteler in 1469; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), loc. cit. 144, m. 13 d.

Sir James Harrington of Wolance in 1497 held lands in Great and Little Poulton, but the tenure was not known; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 159; iii, 117. In 1518 the lands in Poulton were said to be held by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; ibid. v, no. 2. The Poulton lands seem to have been applied to the endowment of a chantry at Bisworth, where they were given by Queen Mary to the Savoy Hospital; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xv. They were perhaps purchased by James Massey of Layton; Thorner, Blackpool, 291. James Massey in 1562 purchased lands in Great Poulton from William de Poulton from the Butler family; 29 Edw. III, Final Conc. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 24, m. 82, 117. John son and heir of James held two messuages, &c., in 1585; Pal. of Lanc. Final Conc. ii, no. 194.

Sir Robert de Shirleyborne and Alice his wife received land in Poulton from the Prior of Lancaster in 1374; Antq. D. (P.R.O.), B 2645. Richard Shirley of Stonyhurst was in 1444 found to have held a message and land in Poulton of 29s. 4d. in socage; Lanc. Rec. Inq. p.m. no. 10, 31. His successor in 1513, Sir Richard, was said to hold of the heir of Sir James Harrington in 1514 of 2 messuages, &c., in socage; ibid. no. 46. This record was also of one of his successors, but Richard Shirleyborne in 1628 stated he had held of the king as of his abbey of Syon lately dissolved; ibid. xvii, no. 41.

Thomas Cattell in 1579 held his land of Sir Richard Shirleyborne in socage; ibid. xiv, no. 4.


In some other cases the tenure was not recorded. This happened with Skillicorne and his heirs, and the case was noted against William Hodgkinson in 1567; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 64.

Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. i; 2 Mary. Thomas Fleetwood died in 1576 holding lands in Poulton as part of the Rossall estate by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 5.

George Allen in 1579 held his land in Poulton of William Fleetwood in socage; ibid. xiv, no. 80.

Thomas Harrington of Wolance in 1580 was known as Little Poulton Hall. An account of the family has been given under Singleton. From the Brockholes of Cloughton D. it appears that Bartholomeus Hesketh, the father of George and Gabriel, was the Bartholomew Hesketh creature of the foundation of Rufford chantry, and that he purchased lands in Great and Little Poulton, Hooke and Bretherton in 1583-4 from Thomas Harrington of Winterburn Kenton. Robert Hesketh died in 1571 holding messuages and lands in Poulton of the queen as of the family of Hesketh of Stonyhurst at Syon by a rent of 5s. 1d. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xlii, no. 151. Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), iii, 363.

Thomas Bocher and Agnes his wife had an estate in 1556, the remainder was to Richard Layton, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 140.

Henry Butler died in 1599 holding a messuage &c., in Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 140.

John Bancroft died in 1540, held a messuage, &c., in the township of Norcross, and another in Carleton, but the tenure was not recorded.

Henry his son and heir was nineteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 64.

Thomas Atkinson, who died in 1640, held a messuage, &c., of the king as of his duchy. His heir was a daughter Alice, only five years old; ibid. xx, no. 44. She died in 1642, the heir being her uncle Christopher Atkinson, aged thirty-four.

Fishwick, Poulton, 177.

Thomas of Great Poulton in 1615 held a message there of the king by the tenure of socage, messuages, &c., also lands in Thornton and Norcross by unknown tenures. His heir was his son John, aged fifteen; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 223.

There are many references to the matter in the Ducuna Lanc. (Rec. Comm.), ii, 156. The Fishwick and Poulton property was disputed, and he was known as Butler alias Parr. Allan Ward alias Taylor. He appears to have succeeded, and as William Butler of Kirk Poulton in 1656 holding land in Poulton of the queen as of her duchy in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 47.

Robert son of Richard de Burgh (or Burrow) gave half an oangel of land which he purchased from Richard son of Waldeve, for the souls of himself and the use of his wife, in payment of the third of their goods, which should go to Cockersand Abbey at their decease; Cockersand Chartulary (Cockersand Abbey), no. 139. Robert son of Richard de Burgh had a lease of a mill-house in Little Poulton released his right; ibid. i, 190. For rentals 1541 to 1537 see ibid. iii, 47.

In the Lancaster Chartulary (Lanc. Ch. ii, 413) it is granted by Richard son of Walter (de) Poulton to Robert son of Richard de Bradkirk in 1349, which was paid by his heir as one half an oangel of land. John son of Waldeve also gave him half an oangel (ii, 443) while Robert son of Richard de Waldeve gave Lancaster Priory an oangel of land; ibid. ii, 415.

This appears from the Harrington inquisitions of William son of the mother among the hospital's possessions in 1592.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

James Taylor of Poulton was a freeholder in 1660. There appear to have been no sequestrations under the Commonwealth, but Thomas Bamber as a 'Papist' registered his estate in 1717. The parish church has been described above. The Wesleyan Methodists built a chapel in 1819. This was replaced by the present building in 1861. The Congregationalists began preaching as early as 1778, but their chapel was not built till 1889. Its fortunes have fluctuated, but the building was restored in 1886.

The Society of Friends had a meeting-house at Poulton in 1825, but did not retain it.

After the Reformation a considerable portion of the people in Poulton as elsewhere in the Fylde clung to Roman Catholicism openly or secretly. As the persecution slackened in the time of James I they appear to have thought concealment less needful, and in 1662 it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that various persons in the parish did and were no longer to be restrained, and the religion was now established and open. Richard Strutt, in his account of Poulton, says that 'the Custom remains the same, and even to this day, the people of Poulton are as Romanists as the rest of the Fylde.' Further, Thomas Singleton of Staning, Thomas Westby of Burn and others had 'christened their children with papish priests and not at their parish church.' Mass was said, it is probable, at Burn and Mains and other houses in the district, but the first public church, that of St John the Evangelist, Breck, was not built till 1813; it represents the old mission at Singleton.

CARLETON

Carleton, Dum. Bl.; Carleton, 1241; Karlton, 1258; Carleton, 1294.

This township has an area of 2,014 acres, and in 1901 there were 683 inhabitants. It had three ancient divisions: Great Carleton in the centre, Little Carleton to the south and Norcross in the north; as in the case of Poulton the hamlet in each case stands on ground rising a little above the general low level. The hamlet of Great Carleton has more recently been taken to include Norcross, and its area is 1,224 acres; while Little Carleton, which has three detached portions, one of them within Bispham, has 877½ acres.

The parish church is that going north from Blackpool to Fleetwood. It passes through each of the three hamlets; from Great Carleton a branch goes east to Poulton, and to the north a road from Bispham to Poulton crosses it at Four Lane Ends. The Poulton to Blackpool branch of the Wyre railway crosses the southern part of Carleton, going south-west; there is a station named Bispham.

There was formerly a cuck-stool in Great Carleton. The soil is a strong loam, and dairy farming is the chief industry.

The township has a parish council...

In 1666 CARLETON was assessed MANORS as four plough-lands and formed part of the Preston fee of Earl Tostig. About a century afterwards it is found to be a member of the Wyresdale lordship of the Lancaster family, of whom it was held by the heirs of Richard son of Roger, the lord of Woodplumpton. In 1726 it was held in two moieties, called Little and Great Carleton, by Roger Gernet and Robert de Stockport respectively, but, as will be seen below, the subsequent history cannot be traced clearly.

A considerable portion was granted in alms to different religious houses. Four oxgangs of land were granted to Lytham Priory by its founder. The same amount was given to Cockerans Abbey, and...
augmented by 1 or 2 oxgangs. 10

To the Hospital of St. John Baptist outside the North Gate, Chester, and the Hospital of St. Peter and St. John in the city by a tenement and a small piece of land were granted by Stanlaw Abbey.

GREAT CARLETON was held by William son of Swain about 1200. 11 He was succeeded by his brother Walter, 12 whose son William became a knight. 13 In 1246 this William de Carleton called upon Robert de Stockport as mesne tenant to acquit him of the services demanded by William de Lancaster, including suit to the three weeks court at Great Lever a year later, when Agnes de Lancaster revived the claim, and then Robert agreed to acquit him accordingly. 14

Sir Walter's house) for eleven on the Smithy flat; ibid. 180.

The half oxgang in Norcroes was in 1322 held by Richard Boteler of Merton by a rent of 15d.; ibid. 157.

The rentals 1351 to 1357 see Chartul. iii, 1365-7.

The Coppacklands were in 1560 granted by the Crown to Giles Parker, &c., to the use of the manor of East Greenwich in socage; Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. iv.

Richard son of Roger gave an oxgang of land in tims; Coppacks Chartul. 141, 147. He married Alice his wife; daughter of Richard son of Roger, gave an oxgang of land in Little Carleton, with wood and croft, and with the toft of a second oxgang lying towards a messuage formerly the Prior of Lytham's, and they gave also a piece of land in Hayholme in Little Carleton, which was entitled to 92 oxgangs of land; ibid., i, 141-2, 316.

In 1295 Henry de Whittington gave 5 acres and 6 acres of her land, lying together on Langfield in Hayholme, adjoining the other Coppack lands and shutting towards Bispham Church; ibid., i, 145-6.

Henry de Carleton son of Henry de Whittington also gave an acre, extending from Milnesmore west to the road from Great Lever to Little Carleton, and other gifts, from which it appears that his part (Little Carleton) was nominally two plough-lands, for the sixteenth part of Elizabeth his wife of the oxgang of land given by Richard son of Roger, and a sixteenth part of the waste; ibid., 147-8. Afterwards, as will be seen, it was considered to be a plough-land and a half. A number of place-names occur in the charters. The Abbots of Coppack made claims against various persons in Little Carleton in 1297; De Banco R. 151, m. 159 d.

Roger the prior and the brethren of the hospital gave Henry de Whittington the said oxgang and a half, with the sons of Maud de Carleton, lately the tenant, at a rent of 12d. payable at Chester fair. Should any dispute occur Henry and his heirs were to maintain the title by warrant of the charter which the hospital had to the manor of Hayholme and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard son of Roger; Dods. MSS. calii, fol. 73. Henry de Whittington and Richard de Meath were among the witnesses, so that the date was about 1300.

Henry de Whittington gave 3 acres on the west side of Little Carleton, while Henry son of Henry de Carleton gave a meadow called Ellecarr in Little Carleton. The bounds of this meadow began at the ditch of Cecily de Layton, where it went down to Staining ditch, and extended east to Blacklache and west to Stockenbridge; ibid., i, 1241.

See the Coppack grants above quoted for the pedigree. From them it appears that this part was assessed as one oxgang of land. William de Swain in 1394-5 paid 100s. for the royal pardon after the rebellion of John Count of Lancaster. Lan. Pip. R. 90.

Walter son of Swain in 1302-3 owed 1 mark for licence to withdraw a plea; ibid., 170. In 1312 he held land in Eccleston; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 13.

William de Carleton appears to have succeeded before 1296, when he obtained the wardship of his brother Michael's heir; Excerpta et Rot. Misc. (Rec. Com.), i, 136. He was collector of a subsidy in 1335 and a juror in 1324; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 147. 1360 he reseized on the text he was living in 1356. He is frequently styled 'knight,' e.g. Whalley Chartul. 1284, i, 444. See also 1394, 25 Henry IV.

Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 120.

He is mentioned in 1356; ibid., i, 128. He was at a jury in 1357; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 210.

He was in that year called to witness by John de Shirleburne; De Banco R. 41, m. 271. His possessions seem to have extended over a wide area, for about 1280 as Walter son of Sir William de Carleton he gave his son William the homage and service of Sir Richard le Boteler for lands in Insklp and Eccleston, Adam Launswale in Norbrock, Richard son of Sir Richard le Boteler and John de Thornton in Merton and Lohonis, Roger de Warton in Warton, Hugh de Formby in Formby, Adam le Norrey in Eccleston, and John son of William de Adam in Ravennoles; Dods. MSS. calii, fol. 83.

Margery widow of William de Carleton claimed dower in land in Carleton in 1358 against Walter son of John de Shirleburne and the Abbot of Coppacks; De Banco R. 123, m. 103. She appears in 1357 to have given John de Shirleburne and Eva his wife and Randle le Gentyl, for they claimed the fees of Richard son of Sir Richard de Meath (of Merton) as a tenant by his service; De Banco R. 218, m. 176. An oxgang of land in Carleton was in 1340 included in a settlement by Robert de Washington the elder and Agnes his wife; Final Conc. ii, 131. Agnes was the widow and heiress of Robert de Kerland; ibid., note 40. See also Deo. Kep. Reg. xxxii, App. 362.

Robert Washington in 1450 held a moiety of the manor of Carleton of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster in socage by t. d. rent; Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, 176. Thus he is known as that formerly received by Quenilda Gernet, but her estate appears to have been Little Carleton. Sir James Law- son, in his History of Robert, held similarly; ibid., i, 132.

Thomas Rigmielden of Wedacre in 1530 held his lands in Carleton and Sowerby of the king by the tenth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65.

On the estates of John Butler of Rawcliffe in 1534 said to be held by the king in socage; ibid., vi, no. 4. His daughter Eleanor inherited, but in 1555 her lands were found to have been held by knight's service; ibid., ii, 19.

Richard Skillcorne died in 1534 holding eight messages, &c., in Carleton of the king by his body by t. d. rent. His heirs were: four daughters—Joan, who married Thomas Chaddock; Elizabeth; Anne, married Henry Marsh; and Ellen, Evan Hughton or Houghton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 25.

Evan Hughton and Joan his wife, in conjunction with Joan, Elizabeth and Anne, daughters and co-heirs of Richard Skillcorne, granted a land in Carleton in 1550 to Henry Halsall of Prestcot and Isabel his wife; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 2622.

Carleton is named in the Clifton lands held by Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife in 1533; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 155, m. 8 d.

Ibid. 162, m. 20, where the descent of the heirs of Lawes is set forth.

Lawes Livesey of Sutton in Fylde was son of George Livesey, &c.; Dugdale, Vis. (Chez. Soc.), 189.

In 1561 (1565) Elizabeth, as widow of George Livesey, made a feu-lentment of the Skillcorne lands, after her death they were to descend to her son Lawrence; Townson MS. III, no. 1540. A fourth part of the estate was in 1549 held by Thomas in socage in Lancashire; ibid. In 1568 it appears that George Livesey and Eva his wife and Randle le Gentyl, for they claimed the feoffees of Richard son of Sir Richard de Meath (of Merton) as a tenant by his service; De Banco R. 218, m. 176.

Shirleburne Abstr. Blk. at Leagram. Douglas Hull and eight others appear to have purchased a number of messuages, &c., in Great Carleton in 1603; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 31, m. 160.

Shirleburne Abstr. Blk. at Leagram. Douglas Hull and eight others appear to have purchased a number of messuages, &c., in Great Carleton in 1603; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 73, m. 62.
in 1614 was held by Richard Haughton and Margaret his wife. Later it is likewise called the 'manor of Great Carleton', and was sold to Edward Moore of Bank Hall, and probably sold by his heir to the Shirburnes, for their 'manor' was the only one known in later times. In 1572 Sir Richard Shirburne had purchased the fourth part of an estate—no 'manor' is named—in Great Carleton, &c., from Lancelot Bold and Grace his wife. The whole descended to Edward Joseph West, of West Lanes, in 1656 sold his interest to a number of small proprietors.

NORCROSS in Great Carleton was at an early time held by a Norcross family, but by 1281 had come into the hands of John de Shirburne and Eva his wife, being probably her inheritance. It descended with the other Shirburne estates, but no doubt became merged in the manor of Great Carleton. The manor courts were held at Norcross.

**LITTLE CARLETON** was held by Henry de Whittington, who was a son of William son of Swain, about 1250. He was succeeded by a son Henry surnamed de Carleton. The descent cannot be traced clearly. In 1347 among the tenants of William de Cony's lordship of Wyresdale was Henry de Carleton holding a plough-land and a half in that town by knight's service. Thomas Carleton, who died in 1599, held similarly of the king, Margaret Countess of Richmond and John, the Countess's son, Wyresdale. His son George Carleton, then twenty-two years of age, died in 1573 holding of the king and Thomas Ridgmaid, and leaving as heir a son William, aged eleven. William's son Lawrence, who died in 1558, was the last of the male line. He held a capital messuage in Little Carleton called the Hall of Carleton, and various messuages, &c., in both parts of the township, of the duchy by knight's service. His heir was a sister to one moicle Alice replied, saying she lived by gift of the Abbot of Cockersand, and of John de Shirburne, and of the other moicle Agnes she said she held as heir of her mother. No mention of the marriage of John and Margaret of Wyresdale is made by the jurors that said John and Margery were lords of a moiety of the vill, and had been dispossessed of their land as to the portion held of the Abbot of Cockersand, &c. Edw. 7, 1, 1624.

**Thomas Carleton** of Little Carleton in 1476 granted to foethan a tenement in Little Carleton, another in Hayholme in Great Carleton, and a meadow called Carkles in Norcross, Add. MS. 31206, no. 791. In 1492 an agreement was made that George son and heir-apparent of Thomas Carleton, should marry Elizabeth daughter of Robert Clifton deceased, &c., by no. 800. A deed of about the same time (1491?) represents Edw. 2 and the duchy of Margaret, widow of John Carleton holding of the duchy of Margaret of Wyresdale by virtue of her marriage with Edward de Cony, and the marriage of her son and heir George; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 1797.

**Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 49.**

**Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.**

Henry de Carleton at that time held his land in Little Carleton, &c., by his wife, and his heir George had and held in his own manor, another oxgang (without a house) occupied by Richard de Kendal, a third (with house) formerly held by Robert the man of Gervase, and other lands, with easements appurtenant to Little Carleton; Dods. MSS. exilii, fol. 82a. Walter de Carleton was a tenant in Great Carleton. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

**To one moicle Alice replied, saying she lived by gift of the Abbot of Cockersand, and of John de Shirburne, and of the other moicle Agnes she said she held as heir of her mother. No mention of the marriage of John and Margaret of Wyresdale is made by the jurors that said John and Margery were lords of a moiety of the vill, and had been dispossessed of their land as to the portion held of the Abbot of Cockersand, &c. Edw. 7, 1, 1624.**

**Thomas Carleton** of Little Carleton in 1476 granted to foethan a tenement in Little Carleton, another in Hayholme in Great Carleton, and a meadow called Carkles in Norcross, Add. MS. 31206, no. 791. In 1492 an agreement was made that George son and heir-apparent of Thomas Carleton, should marry Elizabeth daughter of Robert Clifton deceased, &c., by no. 800. A deed of about the same time (1491?) represents Edw. 2 and the duchy of Margaret, widow of John Carleton holding of the duchy of Margaret of Wyresdale by virtue of her marriage with Edward de Cony, and the marriage of her son and heir George; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 1797. **Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 49.**

**Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.**

Henry de Carleton at that time held his land in Little Carleton, &c., by his wife, and his heir George had and held in his own manor, another oxgang (without a house) occupied by Richard de Kendal, a third (with house) formerly held by Robert the man of Gervase, and other lands, with easements appurtenant to Little Carleton; Dods. MSS. exilii, fol. 82a. Walter de Carleton was a tenant in Great Carleton. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.
Margery, thirty years of age, then wife of Thomas Almond. She sold in 1561 to James Massey, who recorded a pedigree as 'of Carleton' in 1567; but the manor was claimed by the Singletons of Staining, in which family it descended for some time, and is then lost to sight. The hall went to decay.

Of the minor owners but few occur in the records. The chief family seems to have been that of Bamber of the Moor. The tenure of James Bamber's land in Poulton in 1617 was a curious one—viz. of the heirs and assigns of William Ouldlafe by 144 rent. William, his son and heir, was eight years old. Richard Bamber, perhaps brother of James, paid £10 in 1631, having declined knighthood.

The family adhered to Roman Catholicism, and one of the sons, John, was captain of a company in the king's service in the Civil War. Another son, Edward, educated abroad and ordained priest, was sent on the English mission; after being imprisoned more than once he was captured in Lancashire, and after three years' imprisonment executed as a traitor at Lancaster 7 August 1646. The family removed to Aughton, near Ormskirk, but retained their estate in Carleton till 1736.

An oratory was allowed to Henry de Whittington in Little Carleton about 1240, but it does not seem to have continued.

THORNTON
Toronto, Dom. Bk.; Torrenton, 1226; Thorin- ton, 1258; Thornton, 1297.

Steinol, 1176; Stanhol, 1200; Stainhol, 1226; Staynall, 1346.


This township forms a peninsula between the Irish Sea and the Wyre estuary. At the northern end is the modern town of Fleetwood, built on an interest in accordance with the settlement by Richard Bamber the grandfather in 1656; Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i, 120-4.

Another Roger Bamber of the Moor was in 1690 a guardian of Edward Bamber, aged about ten, his kinman, whom he was bringing up in the Protestant religion, and for whose estate being sequestered for recusancy and delinquency, ibid. 124. Edward was probably a younger son of John, but in Cal. Com. for Comp. 16, 1644, he is called son of Richard.

Chaloner, Missionaries, p. 184; Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath. i, 120-2. The cause of his beheading was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1868; Polio, Acts of Martyrs, 319. The story is incorrectly given by Chaloner, if this be the Edward Bamber alias Leonard Hensall who was arrested at Plymouth in 1626 on a ship bound to Newhaven. He had studied at St. Ormers and had been ordained priest; Cal. P. Dom. 1615-5, p. 487. He confirmed and was ordained; ibid. 1627-8, p. 84. A little later an Edward Bamber was in Lancashire; Min. (Cath. i, 115.

John Bamber as a Piptist registered his estate in 1747; Encourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurers, 112. His son Thomas left his estates to his nephew Thomas, son of Robert Brownhill of Liverpool, who became a bankrupt; Gillow, op. cit. 1, 123; Pecope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 372, from R. 18 of Geo. II at Preston, 60.

Lanc. Ch. ii, 428-30. Henry might maintain a priest at his own expense, but no injury to the tithes or other rights of the parish church was to be caused. As a guarantee he gave a rent-charge of £4. On his water-mill in Carleton to the Prior and monks of Lancaster. Henry his son made a further agreement with the monks; ibid. 433.

Robert the Chipiau occurs in 1322; Engl. Lay Subs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i, 64.

Two places of the same original name, now distinguished as Stansh and Staynall, were at one time on the west and east sides of the Wyre. It is not always possible to determine which of the two is intended in the mediæval references.

Massey of Carleton. Quarterly gules and argent, in the second quarter a mullet fitchée.
A HISTORY OF LANCASTRIE

ancient rabbit warren and now formed into a separate township, which includes Rossall on the western side with its famous public school, founded in 1844. The history of this school has been narrated elsewhere in the present work.14 In the remaining part of Thornton the original village occupies the southeastern part on slightly elevated ground overlooking the Wyre. On the north-west slope of the same ground is Stanah. Trunnah, the Holmes and Pool Foot are in the centre of the township and have Burn Hall to the north and to the west a little seaside resort called Cleveleys. This last name has in common usage superseded the ancient Rhesham or Ritherholme. Burnt Naze or Bourne Naze lies on the Wyre on the border of Fleetwood. The surface is low-lying and flat, the ancient hamlets named occupying the more elevated portions.

In more recent times there have been three divisions: Thornton, in the centre, with 2,112 acres; Stanah, in which is Thornton Hall, 1,427 acres, and Fleetwood, 2,648 1/4 acres; in all 6,387 1/4 acres, including tidal water.2 The population in 1901 was 3,108 in Thornton proper and 12,082 in Fleetwood, or 15,190.3

The principal road is that from Blackpool to Fleetwood, going north through the eastern side of the township. It is joined by another road between the same places going along the sea coast. From it other roads branch out; one goes west to Cleveleys, another east to Thornton Church and then south to Poulton. The Preston and Wyre railway goes north to Fleetwood, at which is the terminus; there is a small station called Cleveleys—a misleading designation—at the north of Trunnah. On the western road between Blackpool and Fleetwood an electric tramway runs. A 'submerged forest' has totems near Rossall and along the coast to Blackpool.

A special commission was in 1637 directed to inquire into the possibility of gaining land from the sea at Thornton Holmes or Poulton.4

Thornton Marsh was inclosed in 1860.5 One result of the making of the railway to Fleetwood has been that about 400 acres of marsh land at the mouth of the Wyre west of the line have been reclaimed.6 From various allusions to saltcoats it seems that salt-making is an ancient industry of the place. A salt-weller' of Thornton was buried at Poulton in 1676. There are modern salt and alkali works at Burn Hall, and in 1887 Fleetwood became an independent township in 1894.4 The remaining portion, the existing township of Thornton, is governed by an urban district council of twelve members elected by four wards.

Two newspapers are issued at Fleetwood, the Chronicle and the Express; each appears twice a week.

In 1666 there were three manors in this MANORS township, all members of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship, viz. Thornton, assessed as six plough-lands, Burn and Rossall, as two each—ten in all.7 They retained their individuality later, but Thornton became still further subdivided.

In 1212 it was found that THORNTON proper, as five plough-lands, was held in thengage by William son of Robert de Winwick, who rendered 20s. a year.8 The other plough-land, lying in STANAH, was held by Adam son of Hagemund, later by Adam son of Hagemund, who rendered 5s. yearly.9 Robert de Winwick had granted one of his plough-lands to Uctred son of Huck,10 the ancestor of the Singleton family, who by marriage acquired a further share of Thornton and probably a moiety of the drengeland in Stanah. Thus in 1324 Adam son of William Banastre held a moiety of Thornton, paying 8s. and a moiety of Stanah, paying 42s. 6d.; while the other moieties were held by Lawrence son of Robert de Thornton and John son of John de Stanyonf respectively, paying corresponding rents, viz. 8s. and 42s. 6d.11 The assessment of the whole appears to have been reduced by one-half, and thus in 1346 Thomas Banastre held one plough-land and John son of Lawrence de Thornton another in Thornton and Stanah, formerly Robert de Winwick's, while the third plough-land in Stanah was held as to one moiety by John de Stanyonf and as to the other by a number of tenants.12

In 1378 Thomas Banastre and John de Thornton held the estate in Stanah and in 1445-51 Richard Boldenstar and the heir of John son of Lawrence Thornton held a plough-land each as before, but Stanah is omitted in the record.13

1 V.C.H. Lancs. ii, 614-5. A coat of arms was granted in 1892.5
2 The Census Reg. 1901 gives 1 Thornton, 2,996 acres, including 19 of inland water; Fleetwood, 3,410 and 46. To these must be added 73 acres of tidal water and 657 of foreshore in Thornton and 234 and 2,778 respectively in Fleetwood.
3 Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. no. 1167.
4 Porter, Epyrs, 271. The Act was passed in 1790. The final award seems to have been in 1806; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86.
5 In 1790 the king leased to John Wilkinson the marshes called Thornton Marsh, Holme Marsh, Stanah Marsh, Trunnah Marsh and Hatfield Moss for thirty-one years; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxvii, 178.
6 Porter, op. cit. 227. Lond. Gns. 27 Nov. 1877.
7 V.C.H. Lancs. i, 285a. Thornton proper seems to have contained four plough-lands and Stanah two, afterwards reduced (as stated in the text) to two and one. Burn also was considered one plough-land at a later time.
8 Lancs. Ing. and Extinct (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46. The 20s. rent is named again in 1226 and 1297; ibid. 139, 286.
9 Ibid. 51. The second plough-land in Stanah was included in William de Winwick's Thornton estate. It appears to be the 'Stanhall' which is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls, 466, as contributing to aids and similar taxes; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 35, 130 (where the tenants are called Uctred and Girly); Lancs. Ing. and Extinct, i, 135, 176.
10 From the later history it seems that this plough-land was half in Thornton and half in Stanah. This may account for an error in 1226, when Robert de Winwick's estate was called five plough-lands in Thornton and half a plough-land in Stanah.
11 Doél MSS. exxii, fol. 40b. The Stanah rent seems to be made up in each case of a thengage rent of 2s. for the moiety of a carpate pertaining to the Winwick estate and 21s. 6d. for the moiety pertaining to the drengeland. Thus Thornton (with half Stanah) paid 20s. in 1226, and the other half of Stanah 5s. as before. The tenants did suit to county and wapentake.
12 Survey of 1346 (Chit. Soc.), 56. The minor tenants in Stanah clearly represent the Singleton or Banastre portion; the Thorntons do not seem to have retained any part of it.
13 Doél MSS. exxii, fol. 81a.
14 Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, ed. 3, no. 20.
Of the two moieties of Thornton proper one, as indicated, descended with the Singleton estates to Bancroft 18 and Balderston,19 and on the partition in 1564, was allotted to Gilbert Gerard,20 who died possessed of it in 1593, the tenure not being recorded. It appears to have been purchased by the Fleetwood of Rossall, whose 'manor' of Thornton was the only one recognized in later times.21 The other moiety was held by a family using the local surname, descendants, like the Singleton, of Robert de Winwick, the earliest immediate lord of the undivided manor of whom there is record. His son John, a burgess, held it in 1312, and two palfreys in 1201 for 30 acres of land in Thornton, of which Theobald Walter had dissected him, and for relief of his land.22 He died before 1215, when Alan de Singleton gave the king 20 marks that he might have Alice his daughter and co-heir.23 The other daughter Margaret or Margery married Michael de Carleton, who had to pay 10 marks for pardon in marrying without licence one who was in the king's gift.24 Margery de Winwick died or before 1258 holding two plough-lands in Thornton of the king in chief by the yearly service of 20s., owing suit to county and wapentake. Her son and heir Richard de Thornton was of full age.25 The other two plough-lands had become part of the Singleton's estate.26

Of the Thornton family there is little to record.27 The Lawrence above-named left two sons, John, who died in 1596, and William.28 Another William seems to have succeeded; he died in 1429, when the heir of the other was found to be the son of Roger Travers by Alice daughter of John Thornton. The daughters of William Thornton shared the estate in spite of that finding.29 The story is obscure. In 1601 James Worthington purchased a sixth part of the manor from Hugh Adlington and Sibyl his wife.30 A minor family of the name appears in later times holding land in the Holmes.31

18 William Baasstre in 1323 held a moiety of Thornton (except the half of 5 acres of land) by a rent of 8s. and suit of court. It was worth £10 13s. 4d. a year in 1396.32 Thornton and the Holmes by Thornton were among the lands of Sir Thomas Baasstre of Bretherotto in 1379; Lanc. Inq. 1395. See also 4 & 5 Hy. 5.; 1 Edw. 3.; 11 & 12 Hen. 6.; 15 & 16 Hen. 6., c. 125.; 7 Edw. 4.; 9 Edw. 4.; 19 Edw. 4.; 15 & 16 Hen. 6.; 16 Hen. 6.; 1 & 2 Hen. 7.; 37 Edw. 4.; 7 Edw. 5.; 21 Hen. 8. See Baasstre, Dugdale. 19 Richard Balderston in 1456 held a moiety of the manor of Thornton and the Holmes, of the king as of his duchy, in fee simple by a rent of 8s. iii. ii. 63. The Stuax portion was probably omitted because the tenants paid their small rents direct to the king, the tenant in common of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winclaynore, and Alexander Osborne of Adlington and the Earl of Derby.33 In right of his wife Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Balderston's estate, in the inquisition of 1564, was of 50s. and 12s. 4d. in value. In the later inquisitions the manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; Final Conc. iii. 164. As in other cases, the 16th-century inquisitions show that the Balde....
This family probably descended from one of the numerous tenants recorded in Stanah in 1346.58 The principal of them, John de Staynolf, who took his name from the place, has no further record,59 but his estate was taken over by the chief of the Heydock family, and the property held from them by the Howick family, who about 1292–1305 had messuages in land in Thornton and Great Crlston; Anon. R. 408, m. 62 d.; 41, 43, 57, 60.

58 Survey of 1346, p. 56; they were 'in the land of John de Staynolf, paying 4s. 6d.; Roger de Nothercross and Thomas son of Robert de Staynolf, each an oxen and paying 74l.; William Law- rence, Thomas Travers and John Botel, each the fourth part of an oxen and paying 16l., 16d. and nil (?) Adam the Knight, 5 acres, 4d.; Richard Doggeress, 5 acres, 6d. There was one plough-land in all, rendering £4. d. d. rent. The rents, as here stated, amount to more than the stated, 5s. 8d. rent, and if there has probably been some omission.

Another version, preserved by Doods- worth, describes John Botel as holding a third part of the manor by a rent of 20d. From the rents it may be conjectured that Lawrence, Travers and Botel held the third part of this moiety of Stanah (under Banaste), and that Nocross and the others (with Botel in part) held the drengesdale moieties.

59 John de Staynoble died about 1264–5 holding a plough-land in Stanah of the king, and holding a messuage in demesne and half in service. His son Roger was full of age. 

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 234.

Roger de Staynolf gave a message and landed in Thornton to William de Marton, who married his daughter Margery. Their son Richard had a daughter and heir Margery, who in 1346 claimed them against Thomas del Merc; De Banco R. 149, m. 243 i 356, m. 181 d.

Margaret mother of Richard de Staynolf of Preston and wife of William Hudson in 1396 held in her own right certain lands in Little Stenayl (?Stanah), Holms and Marton, and Richard was assessed in 1408; 


In 1500 Robert Staynoll made a settle- ment of lands in Thornton, Stanah and Holms, with remainder to William his son and heir Brockholes of Cloughton D.

60 Henry Banaste purchased in 1515 from Gilbert Charnock and Emma his wife, it being Emma's property; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 11, m. 231. Richard Banaste in or before 1486 held messuages, &c., in Thornton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 24, no. 35. His son William held in 1555 the Earl of Derby by 2s. rent; ibid. x, no. 37. The estate descended to Henry Banaste in 1671, ibid. no. 15. In 1674 the rent was given as 6d. only; 


Cotton, Tit. Vit., ii, 144 (1534); Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 269. No particulars are given. Robert Lawrence in 1524 held his lands of the heirs of W. of Lancast. by 4s. a year; 

Lancs. Inq. p.m. v, no. 57. Henry Browne held land in Thornton in 1684; ibid. xviii, no. 23. Here as elsewhere Lawrence and Travers were the chief of the Heydock family, who about 1292–1305 had messuages and land in Thornton and other of the shares. These include Finch of Worthington, 61 Albin, 62 Bricklei and Hodgson. 63 Some others are recorded.

64 BURN was among the possessions of Roger de Heaton. Sir John de Holme had held it from him by the Heaton Walter, but recovered it in 1199–1200, after John became king. 65 It descended in the Heaton family till the 14th century, when it passed on partition to Westminster of
Mowbrey. This family retained it for over 300 years, frequently residing there, and then it passed by the will of Thomas to his co-heirs, Anne daughter and co-heir of John Westby. Afterward it was sold to Fleetwood and later to Horrock of Preston.

ROSSALL after the Conquest does not seem to have been accounted a manor. It became a pasture ground from which the lords of the honour derived a profit of about £5 2s. 3d. In 1216 King John at the request of the Earl of Chester bestowed it on the abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire, and twelve years later confirmed the gift. The monks obtained surrenders of rights from most of all the previous landowners there, and received also a number of gifts in other parts of Thornton and in Bispham. In 1291 the goods of the abbey in Rossall were taxed at £61 10s. 2d. a year, but after the Scottish invasion of 1322 at £16 13s. 4d. only. In 1498 the abbey was summoned to prove his right to wreck of the sea at Rossall. After the Dissolution the Rossall estate remained in the Crown for some years, but in 1553 sold to Thomas Fleetwood, who was to hold it by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. A year later he obtained a further grant of monastic lands in Marton, Bispham and Littledale, with his daughter, Annis, and Robert, as husband, in fee, vicarage. He died in 1576 holding Rossall Grange, with wide lands in the parishes of Bispham and elsewhere; his heir was his son Edmund, aged twenty-eight.

Edmund Fleetwood, who recorded a pedigree in 1613, died in 1622 holding Rossall Grange, with Ritherham and other lands in Thornton, and the manors of Northop and Little Rigmaiden, together with the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and various other estates. His son Paul, afterwards knight, was forty-six years old. Sir Paul died about 1657, involved in debt. His eldest son Edward had died about 1646 without male issue, and a younger son Richard succeeded; he recorded a pedigree in 1664, being then

In 1445-6 Ellen Westby held one plough-land in Burn in Thornton in socage, paying 10s. rent, as before; Duchy of Lancaster Rec. Com. i. 35, no. 20.

See the account of Mowbrick in Kirkham. William Westby in 1557 held three messuages, &c., in Burn in Thornton. He was the tenant as of the duchy of Lancaster in socage by 10s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17. Thomas Westby died in Burn in 1568 holding six messuages, a windmill, &c., there; ibid. v. viii, no. 42.

They were sometimes described as 'of Burn.' There is a short notice of the hall, which had a domestic chapel in their time; Thornber, Blackpool, 312. Burn Hall, originally of the 18th century but altered at a later date, is now divided into two tenements occupied by farmers. Over the porch is the date 1786 with the initials of Bold Fleetwood Hesketh. One of the staircases has the 18th-century ceiling and a mantelpiece with the Hesketh arms. In Whittle's Richard Hesketh (1823), i. 444, it is said: "At Burn Hall are the remains of a domestic chapel with an oak wainscot richly carved with small statues, shields and foliage, and bearing on a projecting portal the appropriate inscription "Ea iegi abjectus case in domo Del mei, magis quam habitare in tabernaculo pectorum.""

Thornber, loc. cit. Mr. Benson retained his property in an attempt to cultivate it on the plan laid down by Virgil in his Georgics. An Act of 1731 permitted the sale of the manor of Burn and land there, but it does not seem to have been acted upon; 4 Geo. II, cap. 29. 2 Geo. III, cap. 169.

This sum is recorded in the Pipe Roll of 5 Hen. III, 4d. In 1212 Rossall with its stock was in the king's hands, the king having mortgaged; Lanc. Inq. of Exoni, i, 52.

Rent. Lit. Claun. (Rec. Com.), i, 284. The king gave the Rossall these two parts during the king's pleasure. Henry III confirmed the king's inquiry as to value in 1211; ibid. 474.

The boundary between the hey of Rossall and the hey of Burn was defined in 1223; ibid. 518.

The king reserved possession in 1228; Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), ii, 160. Two years later he ordered the sheriff not to interfere with the abbot's sheep and other animals in the pasture of Rosall, and on 14 July 1228 he granted Rossall in alms for ever; Cal. Inq. of Nbr. and Chan., p. 125, 126, 127; Cal. Patent, no. 53, p. 78. This grant was perhaps revoked, but on 28 July 1247 a definitive charter was passed, granting Rossall in free alms; ibid. 135; Declaratwns Cart. (Wm. Soc. Sec.), 341.

Thomas de Rigmorden, Adam son of Agnes de Middleton and Adam son of Alan de Middleton in 1250 claimed the manor of Rossall from the abbot, who alleged the charter of King Henry; De Banco R. 85, m. 40 d.

In 1292 the abbey's right was called in question by the king, and the jury found that Rosall had been held in bail of the abbey for seven years, and was worth £20 2s. a year, which was also its value for the first twenty-four years of Henry III, but in the following six years it was worth 40 marks yearly, and the abbot was liable for the assizes—£70 in all; Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), i, 374-5.

Dielacres Chan. 346. Thobald Walter, as heir of the lord of Amounderness in the time of Richard I, about 1230 released to the abbey all his title in Rosall. William de Tenham in 1238 gave a similar release in return for 200 marks; he had claimed three plough-lands there; Final Conc. i, 35. Of the three plough-lands one may have formerly belonged to Burn. William de Clifton released his right for 9 marks. For Clifton see also Cluse 44, 17 Hen. III, iii, 9 d., 10 d. Roger de Heaston about 1235 released his claim between Saltholmopool and Stoddlepool according to the boundary between the Grange and Burn fixed in the time of Thobald Walter.

Roger son of Alan de Singleton gave land in Stanah, excepting right in the fen. Thobald Walter made several other grants and exchanges in the same part of the township; Cluse 44, 17 Hen. III, iii, 9 d., 10 d. Thobald the Gold and the Gale Red are place-names.

William son of Alan de Stynoyle (Stanah) gave a 'land' at Featholes upon Trumnah, &c.; ibid. 138-9. Roger son of John de Stanah, William de Thornton and Richard de Thornton gave shares of the Crook in Stanah; ibid. 649-51. Some 'natives' also were given; ibid. 352-6.


About 1540 the farm of the Grange amounted to £15 6s. 8d.; Jardine, Man. Av., v, 670.

Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. 1. The grant included lands in Little Bolton, Bitlpham, Norberek, Ritherham and Thornton.

Pat. 2 Mary.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2. John Fleetwood of Fenwortham was his brother. Rossall Grange with its appurtenances was held, according to the patent, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. In addition to this and the lands in Leyton and Thwaite, he had scattered estates in other parts of the county, including the Peel in Hulton, Lostock Hall in Walton-le-Dale, the manors of Eccleston and Hulton.

Thomas Fleetwood was also lord of the Vache in Buckinghamshire, treasurer of the Mint, sometime knight of the shire and Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. He was buried in Chaffont St. Giles Church, where there is a monument.

There is an account of the family in Fishwick's Poulton, 1567-9. The late J.P. Earwaker made collections for a history of them. The place from which their surnames is taken does not seem to be known.

Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 89. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1606 (P.R.O. Chet. 75).and seems to have lived at Rossall.


Fleetwood of Rossall, younger brother of Paul, compound in 1653 on refusing knighthood; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 221.

Fishwick, op. cit. 161-2. The family estates were much reduced.
forty-five years of age. He had three sons, but Rossall went to a nephew Richard, son of his brother Francis. This younger Richard had a son Edward Fleetwood, whose daughter Margaret in 1733 married Roger Henketh of North Meols, and carried the estates into that family. Their greatest descendant was Thomas Fleetwood, bart. (1801-66), was the founder of the town of Fleetwood. He sold Rossall Hall to the founders of the public school there.

Also connected with Rossall, as lessees from Dieulares Abbey, was the family of Allen, which had a considerable scattered estate in the district. In 1534 the Abbot of Dieulares granted the grange of Rossall to John Allen and George his son for their lives; the abbot afterwards in 1538-9 gave a seventy years' lease of the rest of the abbey lands, including Ritherham, a manor in Norbreck, Great and many other places, part at least of his Thornton lands was held of the Earl of Derby in socage. John, his son and heir, was fourteen years of age, and Elizabeth, the widow, sister of John Westby of Mowbrack, took charge of the estates. She was a zealous Roman Catholic, and in 1582 was indicted for not going to church. This was the beginning of more serious trouble, for at the end of the following year (1583), Sir Edmund Trafford becoming sheriff, it was determined to arrest her, partly perhaps out of hostility to her brother-in-law, Dr. William Allen, partly, too, it is supposed, at the instigation of Edmund Fleetwood, who had had disputes with her. On trial the widow was outlawed and her property confiscated, she then retiring to Rheims, where she could enjoy freedom of conscience. John Allen died in 1593 without issue, holding mesuages and lands in Thornton and other places as before; his heir was his sister Mary, who in 1612 was the wife of Thomas Worthington of Blainscough in the parish of Standish.

The story of a family otherwise obscure, and one of the greatest men the county has produced, is the above-named William Allen, brother of George. He was born about 1532, and educated at Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriell and principal of St. Mary's Hall; he was a canon of York in 1558. A zealous and resolute adherent of Roman Catholicism. In 1584 Allen published what is considered one of the most valuable of his books—the True, Sincere and Modest Defence of English Catholics, in reply to Lord Burghley's apology for the executions of

---

63 Ibid., p. 114, aged eleven in 1646. He gave £10 a year each to the churches of Poulton and Bispham, of which he inherited. See Gatrell, Notitia Chetn. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 398, 466. He died at Rossall in 1709 and his son Edward in 1730.
64 Settlements of the Rossall Grange estate, including the manors of Thornton, Lytton, Bispham and Marton, with lands, mills, malting houses, advowsons, &c., were made by Richard Fleetwood and Margaret his wife in 1695 and by Edward Fleetwood in 1733. See Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdls. 235, m. 75, 312, m. 46.
65 There were recoveries of the manors of Rossall Grange, &c., in 1738 (Edward Fleetwood and Roger Hesketh, vouchers) and 1759 (Fleetwood Hesketh vouchers). Pal. of Lanc. (ed. 109, p. 354, m. 101, 591, m. 9.
66 See the account of North Meols.
67 He took the surname of Fleetwood in 1812 by royal licence, and was created baronet in 1828. He represented Preston in Parliament from 1834 to 1847. There is a notice of him in Dict. Nat. Bgs.
68 This and other particulars of the family are drawn from an old list of the deeds of Worthington of Blainscough in the possession of W. Farret.
missionary priests, Seminarists and Jesuits. He went to Rome in 1585, and lived there till his death. About 1576 he began to take part in the political and consequent time, which were unceasingly mixed up with the religious struggle, and became an advocate of the plans of Philip II, which resulted in the Armada of 1588. 16 In 1587, in anticipation of this expedition, he was made cardinal by the title of St. Silvester and St. Martin in Manibus. He spent the rest of his life in the ordinary duties of a cardinal, 17 and dying 16 October 1594 was buried in Trinity Church in the English College at Rome, 18 which he had assisted to found in 1576-8. 19 While his political schemes failed, the college at Doncaster to some extent fulfilled the objects of its founder, defeating Elizabeth's anticipation that Roman Catholicism in England would die out quietly—of starvation—by supplying a long succession of missionary priests to labour in England at the peril of their lives. After more peaceful times came round at home the French Revolution drove the college from its old seat, but it is still represented by St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, and St. Edmund's, Ware.

There are several places of worship in Thornton proper. In connexion with the Church of England Congregational church was opened in 1877. There is a separate parish assigned to it in 1862. The patronage is vested in trustees. 20 There is a mission church at Burnt Naze and another at Cleveleys.

The Wesleyans built a chapel as early as 1812. 21 There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel, and at Thornton Marsh a meeting-place of the Society of Friends. There is a Congregational mission room at Cleveleys.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, near Burn, was opened in 1899.

As already stated, the modern town of FLEETWOOD owes its origin to also its name to the enterprise of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, who judged that the mouth of the Wyre would form an excellent site for a port. He procured the construction of a railway line from Preston in 1835-40, 22 the building of the town proceeding at the same time. 23 He obtained an Act of Parliament in 1842 vesting the government of the place in a board of commissioners. 24 The town was very popular for many years as a seaside resort, and when it declined somewhat in this respect the place improved considerably. Queen Victoria and the royal family, travelling from Scotland to London, landed at Fleetwood 20 September 1847. There is a considerable fishing industry, it being the port for a large fleet of steam trawlers which operate from the Portuguese coast to Archangel. A dock was opened by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in 1877. In 1875 the manorial rights, with lands, buildings, &c., were purchased by a limited liability company for £20,000. The railway company built a grain elevator in 1884, and made provision for the fish trade by an ice factory and cold storage; it also maintains steamboat services to Belfast and (in the summer) to the Isle of Man. The government has a barracks and rifle range.

The town is now governed by an urban district council of eighteen members, 25 which meets in the town hall close to the railway station. 26 The council possesses the market rights, and a market was built in 1892. Friday is the market day. The other public buildings include the library, the institute and cottage hospital. Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and gas by a private company.

There are a number of places of worship. In connexion with the Church of England St. Peter's was built in 1841, and a separate parish was assigned to it. The patronage is vested in the devises of the late Mrs. Meynell-Ingman. There is a mission church of St. Margaret, built in 1893. The cemetery is outside the town.

A Wesleyan church was opened in 1847, 26 and the present one was built on the old site in 1899. The Primitive Methodists also have a church. The Congregationalist church was built in 1848. 27 The Plymouth Brethren, the Society of Friends and the Salvationists also conduct services.

Mass has been said since 1841; 28 the present church of St. Mary was opened in 1867.

The town is very popular for many years as a seaside resort, and when it declined somewhat in this respect the place improved considerably. Queen Victoria and the royal family, travelling from Scotland to London, landed at Fleetwood 20 September 1847. There is a considerable fishing industry, it being the port for a large fleet of steam trawlers which operate from the Portuguese coast to Archangel.

A dock was opened by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in 1877. In 1875 the manorial rights, with lands, buildings, &c., were purchased by a limited liability company for £20,000. The railway company built a grain elevator in 1884, and made provision for the fish trade by an ice factory and cold storage; it also maintains steamboat services to Belfast and (in the summer) to the Isle of Man. The government has a barracks and rifle range.

The town is now governed by an urban district council of eighteen members, which meets in the town hall close to the railway station. The council possesses the market rights, and a market was built in 1892. Friday is the market day. The other public buildings include the library, the institute and cottage hospital. Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and gas by a private company.

There are a number of places of worship. In connexion with the Church of England St. Peter's was built in 1841, and a separate parish was assigned to it. The patronage is vested in the devises of the late Mrs. Meynell-Ingman. There is a mission church of St. Margaret, built in 1893. The cemetery is outside the town.

A Wesleyan church was opened in 1847, and the present one was built on the old site in 1899. The Primitive Methodists also have a church. The Congregationalist church was built in 1848. The Plymouth Brethren, the Society of Friends and the Salvationists also conduct services.

Mass has been said since 1841; the present church of St. Mary was opened in 1867.

**POULTON-LE-FYLED**

POULTON-LE-FYLED was a seaport town, and there was a separate parish assigned to it in 1862. The patronage is vested in trustees. There is a mission church at Burnt Naze and another at Cleveleys.

The Wesleyans built a chapel as early as 1812. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel, and at Thornton Marsh a meeting-place of the Society of Friends. There is a Congregational mission room at Cleveleys.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, near Burn, was opened in 1899.

As already stated, the modern town of FLEETWOOD owes its origin to also its name to the enterprise of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, who judged that the mouth of the Wyre would form an excellent site for a port. He procured the construction of a railway line from Preston in 1835-40, the building of the town proceeding at the same time. He obtained an Act of Parliament in 1842 vesting the government of the place in a board of commissioners.

The town was very popular for many years as a seaside resort, and when it declined somewhat in this respect the place improved considerably. Queen Victoria and the royal family, travelling from Scotland to London, landed at Fleetwood 20 September 1847. There is a considerable fishing industry, it being the port for a large fleet of steam trawlers which operate from the Portuguese coast to Archangel.

A dock was opened by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in 1877. In 1875 the manorial rights, with lands, buildings, &c., were purchased by a limited liability company for £20,000. The railway company built a grain elevator in 1884, and made provision for the fish trade by an ice factory and cold storage; it also maintains steamboat services to Belfast and (in the summer) to the Isle of Man. The government has a barracks and rifle range. There is a ferry from Fleetwood to Knott End across the Wyre. A coat of arms is used.

The town is now governed by an urban district council of eighteen members, which meets in the town hall close to the railway station. The council possesses the market rights, and a market was built in 1892. Friday is the market day. The other public buildings include the library, the institute and cottage hospital. Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and gas by a private company.

There are a number of places of worship. In connexion with the Church of England St. Peter's was built in 1841, and a separate parish was assigned to it. The patronage is vested in the devises of the late Mrs. Meynell-Ingman. There is a mission church of St. Margaret, built in 1893. The cemetery is outside the town.

A Wesleyan church was opened in 1847, and the present one was built on the old site in 1899. The Primitive Methodists also have a church. The Congregationalist church was built in 1848. The Plymouth Brethren, the Society of Friends and the Salvationists also conduct services.

Mass has been said since 1841; the present church of St. Mary was opened in 1867.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON


This township is bounded on the south and east by the brook running from Marton Mere to join the Wyre. The surface is in general low and level, but there are elevated portions rising to 50 ft. above sea level in the centre, south, and east. On the central one stands the hamlet of Hardhorn; to the south-west is Newton and to the south Staining; while near the south-eastern boundary is Toddersaffe Hall. The area is 2,651 acres and the population in 1901 numbered 597.

A road leads north-west through Staining and Newton and then north to Poulton, with branches west to Blackpool and north and east to Hardhorn and Singleton. The Preston and Wyre railway runs near the eastern boundary, with a station at Toddersaffe called Singleton.

Agriculture is the only industry, chiefly as dairy farms. The soil is variable, with subsoil clay.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Richard Davie or Davies of Newton raised a company for the Parliament's service in the Civil War, but was killed with most of his men at the capture of Bolton in 1644.*

The Manor of STAINING, assessed as six plough-lands, was part of Earl Tostig's lordship of Preston. Afterwards it was held by the Constable of Chester, for about 1134 William Fitz Nigel, lord of Halton, granted three plough-lands in Staining to his newly-founded priory of Runcorn, while his son William recovered them when he transferred the house to Norton, but granted two-thirds of the demesne tithes to the canons.4 His successor, John de Lacy, 1211–40, gave the whole in free alms to Stanlaw Abbey.5 Later the monks were said to hold it by the service of half a knight's fee and a castle-ward rent of 32d. The grange of Staining seems to have been the abbey's manor-house for all their estates in the Wyre.

In 1348 the monks obtained a charter for a market on Thursdays at their vill of Hardhorn and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Denis (8–10 October) in the following year by another charter the weekly market was assigned to Monday.8 The manor seems to have been in possession of the monks till the confiscation of the Whalley estates after the rebellion of the north in 1537, and was sold by the Crown to Thomas Holt,7 who sold to George Singleton,9 the family had probably been tenants under the abbey for some time, and they continued in possession until the beginning of the 18th century.

George Singleton, the purchaser of Staining, died in 1551 holding the manor with messuages, lands, &c., of the king by the third part of a knight's fee.8 His successor was his son William, of full age, with letters of 1556 holding the 'manor or grange' of Staining as before and leaving a numerous family, the heir being a son Thomas, seven years old.10 Thomas died in 1563, still a minor, and a younger brother, John, succeeded.10 He died in 1589 holding the manors

---

1 The Census Reg. 1901 gives 2,653 acres, including 13 of inland water. 9 War in Lanc. (Chet. Soc.), 42, 50. 7 P.C.H. Lanc., i, 488. 4 Ormerod, Chs. (ed. Hobley), i, 691; Dugdale, Mon. Angl., vi, 314. 2 Whalley Couch. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 449. 3 The benefice was in the whole manor of Staining. William the Monk and Thomas de Beaumont his heir had given to John Constable of Chester, probably the great-great-grandfather of Lady Lacy, the whole vill of Staining for 15 marks paid and 30l. rent in 1186. 420. This grant was attested by Henry the prior (of Norton), and throws some light on the intermediate history of the place. In 1208 Philip brother of Geoffrey de Valines of Poulton had some estate in it; Rot. de Oblatis et Fin. (Rec. Com.), 425.

Cecily de Layton allowed the monks a moiety of the marsh between Marton Mere and Little Carton, and William and Richard le Boteler also made concessions to the marsh, which divided Staining from Layton. Theebald Walter, butler of Ireland, allowed them to draw water from Marton Mere for their mill, but they were not to take any fish; ibid. 441–4; Cal. Pat. 1225–32, p. 71. The other charters in the Couch refer to agree- ments between the Duchesses of Sées and Lancaster as rectors of Poulton; see also Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), i, 790 l. 10, 157.

The Abbey of Whalley in 1669 claimed common of pasture in Staining and Weeton against John Skillecoc; 3 Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 36, m. 14. There were later disputes; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 10; ii, 19, 31.

6 The Abbey of Whalley paid 42s. a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297, and in 1302 held by half a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), cxi, 280, 276. The service for Staining with Hardhorn and Newton was that of half a knight's fee and 5l. for castle ward in 1224; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 40. Similarly in 1346 he held five plough-lands in Hardhorn or Newton for Staining or half a knight's fee, and paid 5l. for castle ward; Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 54. The five (not six) plough-lands appear again in 1445–6; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 4, no. 20.

The tenant about 1540 is not named, but 62l. was paid for Staining Grange itself. The principal tenants at that time were Lawrence Rigson, house and windmills paying £1; Constance Singleton, widow, house and 30 acres arable, 33l; Lawrence Archet, similar tenement, 100l. 4d., and Thomas Wilkinson, a messuage and 20 acres, £1 Whalley Couch. lv, 1242–3.

7 Chart. R. 143 (22 Edw. III), m. 9, no. 9; Chart. R. 115 (Edw. III), m. 8, no. 7. Nothing further seems to be known of them, but the Monday market of Poulton may have been derived from the second charter.

8 Pat. 15 Hen. VIII, pt. iv.

9 This is stated in the pedigree of 1664.

10 Constance Singleton among the testators, in a will of 1474 there are named John Singleton of Whalby and Margaret his wife, George Singleton of Staining and Richard his son; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 13 Edw. IV.

11 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 14, no. 17. He had granted certain messages, &c., to George Browne and his heirs and others to trustees for the use of Alice wife of Thomas Singleton. He had also land in Woodplumpton. A few deeds of the family are preserved in Dods. MSS. chl., fol. 72.

12 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 50; the estate included two windmills. The inquisition names his mother Margaret, his grandmother Eleanor, late wife of George Weston, his sons Richard, John and George. His great-grandfather Award Singleton in 1501 had settled a burgage in Preston and a close in Woodplumpton called 'Mycketheigh' on Eleanor wife of Lawrence Singleton son of Award. The descent thus appears: Award – Lawrence – George – William. Daughters Helen and Margaret are named in the next inquisition. It appears that Lawrence Singleton died in about 1578; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 69.

An annuity was granted by the Crown (as guardian) to Alice widow of William Singleton, together with the custody and marriage of Thomas the heir, in 1557; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bk. xliv, 146 d. 9165; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 43. Margaret widow of George Singleton had married William Ambrose and was still living; Eleanor Weston had died. John, the son and heir, was aged thirteen. Alice the widow of William Singleton is named as if living at Staining, but her...
of Staining and Carleton. He left two daughters; but the manors went to a brother George, who died in 1598, and was followed by his son Thomas, aged six. The religious history of the manor is not known. There is no doubt a Protestant, for he was a justice of the peace, but his son Thomas was a Roman Catholic 18; he raised a troop for Charles I at the outbreak of the Civil War 19, and was killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643. His children were very young, as appears by the pedigree recorded in 1664 20; four of them succeeded—John, Thomas, George and Anne. The last-named died in 1719, and Staining went to John Mayfield, son of her sister Mary. The history then becomes obscure. The manor in 1810 was purchased by Edward Birley, by whose daughter it passed to her husband, William Henry Hornby of Blackburn. 22 He was succeeded by his son William Henry Hornby, bart.

Thorner states that the hall had its 'boggart,' the wandering ghost of a Scotchman murdered near a tree which has since recorded the deed by perfuming the ground near it with the odour of thyme. TODDERSTAFFE 23 was another estate of importance in former times, 24 but of Hardhorn and Newton, which give name to the township, practically nothing will, dated 1558, is said to have been proved at Richmond in this year; Fishwick, op. cit. 18.

A grant by the father to James Massey of Layton and Richard Houghton of Kirkham, comprising a windmill at Hardhorn and land in the township, was subject of dispute soon after Thomas Singleton's death; Ducatus Lanc. li. 236. In addition to the manors the estate comprised sixty messages, three windmills, &c., in Staining, Hardhorn, Newton, Pimpton, Todderstafle and Little Carleton and Poulton; also a free fishery in Martin Mere. In 1583 he let the tenant, &c., on his wife Thomsenice for life, with remainder to his brother George, making provision also for his daughters Alice and Elizabeth, who at their father's death were aged ten and five years respectively. The will was proved before, by the third part of a knight's fee. John Singleton's will (1589) is printed in Will. introd. 1591.

In 1592 Thomsinice was wife of Thomas Dutton, and in possession of part of the estate; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 56, m. 29.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 26. George Singleton had married Margaret Houghton, who survived him. A family dispute led to the death of Thomas Houghton of Lesh in 1590; see the account of Lesh in Preston.

The estates were in 1604 in the hands of Henry Birkbered the younger and Alice his wife 1 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 65, no. 41. Alice was one of the daughters of John Singleton 1 Ormerod, Chir. lii. 368.

Fishwick, op. cit. 188 (pedigree). He had a dispute about tithe in 1616 ; Chib A. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 18.

Thomas Singleton in 1620 complained with the Commissary to the two thirds of his estate to be sequestrated for his recusancy by an annual fine of £20. Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xxiv, 379.


Pedigree of 1664. The estate does not appear to have been sequestrated by the Parliament.

12 E. sale, Plts. (Chet. Soc.), 274; John the eldest son of Captain Thomas was twenty-nine years old in 1664. He married Jane Fleetwood and died in 1668, after which his widow remarried to John Cole (Fishwick), from whom Thomas Singleton, brother and heir of John, received the manors of Staining and Singleton in 1681; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 187, m. 29.

A settlement of the manors was made by George Singleton, Christopher Anderton, Alexander Butler, Dorothy (Singleton's wife and Anne Singleton in 1686 (ibid. bdle. 216, m. 18); yet Thomas Cole and Jane his wife were defraudants in a fine of 1689; ibid. bdle. 224, m. 150.

As a 'Papist' she registered her estate in Little Carleton and Newton in 1722; the settlement was 275 £. 10s. 4d. a year; Ercourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjur. iii, 131. She also had a house at Ingham.

In 1723 Christopher Gradwell, trustee, conveyed to new trustees the capital message of Staining, late the inheritance of George Singleton; Piccipe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 212, from R. (2) of Geo. I at Preston.

The story is given in Fishwick, op. cit. 187-8; Mary Singleton, widow of John Mayfield, was buried at Poulton, 1694; her son John died without issue, the estate going to a nephew, William Blackburn of Great Eccleston, whose son James, died in 1784, left as heir a sister and Anne wife of John Fielding. Their son George was married an actress, left the neighbourhood.

John Mayfield, 'Papist,' was here in 1723; Gastrell, Notitia Civits. ii, 438. A deed of 1734 recites that Thomas Singleton, late of Singleton, spinner, had by her will of 1719 directed lands in Carleton, Staining and elsewhere to be sold. John Mayfield and Mary his wife had been Staining Hall, with remainder to Mary, and then to John eldest son of William Blackburn in 1751, &c., Piccipe MSS. iii, 248, from R. 5 (1) of Geo. II. See ibid. 336, from R. 9 of Geo. II.

By fine in 1781 John Hankinson obtained from John Fielding, Anne his wife, John Wilson and Mary his wife various messages, lands, &c., in Staining, Hardhorn with Newton, Poulton and Carleton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 405, m. 166.

Fishwick, op. cit. William Henry Hornby, 1784—88, married Margaret Susannah, daughter and heir of Edward Birley of Kirkham, and had issue: Burke, Landed Gentry.

Hist. of Blackburn (written 1873), 38. He also mentions a tradition that John, when Count of Mortain, sometimes visited the place.

Todderstafle, 132. It became part of the singleton estate of Mr. T. H. Miller.

Todderstafle was at one time tenanted by the Allens of Rosall, for in 1454 it was given by George Singleton of Mithop to Elizabeth widow of George Allen; Worthen in Rainford. Afterwards it reverted to the Singletonos and was part of the Staining estate given to Dorothy wife of Alexander Butler; she married Robert Worsockw, Gillow in Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc.), iv, 173. See also N. and Q. (Ser. 10), 4, 468, 517. In Unwick Church there is a monument to Dorothy daughter of Alexander and Dorothy Butler of Todderstafle, dated 1627; North Lanc. Mag. ii, 160. By the will of Richard Worsockw of Preston in 1746 land in Great Singleton and the capital message of Todderstafle were ordered for sale; Piccipe MSS. iii, 350, from R. 20 of Geo. II at Preston.


The Census Rep. of 1901 gives the portion outside Blackpool as follows: 3,501 acres, including 10 of inland water.

To these should be added 7,659 in Blackburn, 3 in St. Anne's, making a total population for the old township of 9,793.

MARTON

Merton, Dom. Bk.; Merton, 1175; Meretun, 1212; Merton, 1297.

The hamlets of Great Marton and Little Marton stand on slight elevations, to west and east respectively, near the northern boundary of the township. Marton Mere lies on the boundary itself. The two-thirds of the area to the south of the hamlets named is a level and comparatively dry district, largely sand-covered and moss land extending west to the sea; but in the extreme south-east corner is the ancient homestead called Pecl on ground about 40 ft. above sea level. Revoe adjoints Blackpool. The township contains 4,707 acres, 3 of which Great Marton has 1,973 and Little Marton 2,734. In 1901 the population was 1,603 for the reduced township.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

There are various roads through the township connecting Lytham and Blackpool, with cross roads, the branch railway line joining the direct route between Kirkham and Blackpool crosss Marton from east to west, but there is no station.

Marton Merc was formerly very extensive and liable in time of floods to spread further over the country around. An agreement as to clearing the watercourse leading from it was made in 1751.4 During the worst of draining large quantities of the trunk of oak and yew trees were found imbedded in the soil, all of which in a slanting position towards the sea and some of them bore evidence of having at some far-distant time been cut down.8

The soil is peaty, sand and clay; wheat and potatoes are grown, but much of the land is in pasture.

Theodore Fleetwood in 1700 procured a charter allowing three fairs to be held at Marton Merc, viz. 23–4 April, 22–3 June and 27–8 September each year.8

In 1804 Great Marton was added to Blackpool and part of Little Marton to St Anne's-on-the-Sea9; the remainder, the existing township of Marton, is governed by a parish council.

---

10 Ibid.
11 Pat. 12 Will III, pt. iv, fol. 533, no. 7.
12 Both changes were effected by Local Govt. Order 13815.
14 Boteler, Descrip. de Giniaville rendered account of 7% of the farm of Marton, escheat of the honour of Peveril; Feret, Lancs. Pipe. R. 31. Similar receipts occur until 1388–9, when the sheriff accounted for 6% of the farm of Marton and 4½ of Clifton received before the Court of Mortmain had them from the king; ibid. 72.
15 In 1216–21 the Earl of Ferrius was in possession; Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 169. Great Marton rendered 5½ a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297 and Little Marton 10d. ibid., 289.
16 Part of one time had been held by Bussel of Penwortham; see Penwortham Priory (Chet. Soc.), 3.
17 Boteler, Descrip. de Giniaville, ii, 443. He confirmed the right to draw water from the Great Merc which had been allowed the monks by Theobald the Boteler, but reserved the right to build a mill himself.
18 Matthew de Marton attested the grant of half an oxgang of land in the will made by William son of Richard to Adam his brother; Lytham D. at Darum, 2 a, 2 c, 8 v, 4 b., Ebor. no. 30.
19 Adam de Marton held three ploughlands in 1212 by knight's service; Lancs. Inq. p.m. i, 37. In 1236 he held the fourth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Marton 'of ancient feoffment'; ibid., i, 144. Thus ten ploughlands there made a knight's fee.
20 William paid 5 marks as relief in May 1242, on succeeding; Fine R. 26 Hen. III, m. 92, close R. 53, pt. i, m. 2. In the same year he was found to hold the sixth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee of the king in chief; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 153.
21 This was a moiety of his father's tenement.
22 As William son of Adam de Marton

Before the Conquest MARTON, as

MANORS

sessed as six plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Preston fee. Some time afterwards, probably early in the 12th century, it formed part of the honour of Peveril, forfeited in 1153. The Pipe Rolls record the receipts from Marton till the honours of Lancaster and Peveril were in 1189 given to John Count of Mortain. Before this time probably it had been divided, one moiety being held in chief by a family bearing the local surname and the other by Harvey Walter, lord of the adjacent Weeton.

GREAT MARTON was about 1200 held by Adam son of Matthew de Marton, a benefactor of Stanlaw Abbey.10 Adam died in 1242 and was succeeded by his son William,11 a benefactor of Cockersand and Lancaster,12 as well as of Stanlaw.13 From the later descent of the manor it appears that William de Marton and Richard his son and heir held the manor in 1290 to William Boteler of Warrington and his brother Richard le Boteler of Rawcliffe,14 and in these families—the latter having a branch, Boteler of Marton—

Before 1200

William Boteler

William brother of Hugh de Marton; ibid., 91, 93. In the latter the grantor's mother, Alice his mother, was attested by Sir William le Boteler and Sir Richard his brother. Amery son of Simon de Thornton gave land in Great Marton to Richard son of Sir Richard le Boteler; ibid. Henry de Haydock gave half an oxgang of land in Norcross to Richard son of Sir Richard le Boteler and Ellen his wife, Henry's daughter. The grantor had it in free marriage with Alice his wife; ibid., 583. To the same Richard, described as 'my nephew' (nepos), Walter de Carleton son of Sir William granted land in Great Marton which he had received from his brother William; ibid., 107. This charter is attested by Sir William le Boteler, Henry his son, William his brother, William de Singham, Alice his wife, Thomas Hallstead, Faethwa and Crooklands are other places in Marton named in these charters.

William Boteler of Warrington granted an oxgang of land in Marton, at 6d. rent, to Thomas son of William de Bridgeman; Add. MS. 52104, fol. 1004. Richard le Boteler (about 1277) granted to Richard his son all his lands in Marton received from William de Marton and Richard his son; Raines MSS. xxviii, 89.

Isabel widow of Henry le Boteler in 1294 complained that she had been seized at Marton and imprisoned and that her corn there had been reaped; but William le Boteler of Warrington stated in reply that she had sold him the growing corn for 6 marks; Lancs. R. 103, m. 73, 66 d. 105, m. 60.

Isabel le Boteler, widow, in 1304 directed her tenant John de Stuyanay to pay 7s. to Father Humphrey, monk of Whalley; Whalley Ch. ii, 452.

Richard Boteler of Marton died in 1315. Thomas Boteler held a capital marriage, lands and the fourth part of a manor in Marton. Mere of Nicholas son and heir of William le Boteler of Rawcliffe by knight's service; other Richard held the manor in 1322 to William le Boteler of Warrington by knight's service; and a wifemill of the heirs of Richard Russell by an arrow rent. Herbert his son in 1348; 26 years old; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii, 240.
descended until the middle of the 16th century, when it was acquired by Thomas Fleetwood. It was given to a younger son of John Boteler by his brother Edmund. From that time it descended in the same way as Rosall until 1841, when Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood sold it to Thomas Clifton.

The estate of the Botelers of Marton descended by marriage to the Crofts of Dalton and Leghs of Lyme. There were a few minor holders of land in Marton whose names occur in charters and pleadings, as also in the later investigations.

Thomas Fleetwood in 1566 purchased the Great Marton estate of Richard and Henry Butler (of Rawcliffe); Pal. of Lanc. MSS. xxi. 107, m. 61. It was sold by Sir Thomas Butler of Wington together with Layton to Browne; Thorley, Blackpool, 329. In 1550 the estate was sold by John Browne to Thomas Fleetwood; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 144, m. 276. See also Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, n. 1 held by Thomas Fleetwood by knight's service in 1576.

Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 279, m. 7 d. 29.

In 1367 a third was sold in fines, recoveries, &c., among the Fleetwood manors.

In 1383 an agreement was made for the marriage of Agnes daughter of John Boteler of Marton with Nicholas Boteler and heir of John Croft; Raines MSS. xxi. 57. She had in 1388 married to Edward son of Sir Thomas de Lathom the younger, lands in Layton being settled on them in that year, 1387, 28, 27, 28; in 1424, John de Kirkland, Thomas son of John Boteler of Marton and John son of Nicholas Boteler; ibid. 109. See Lanc. Inq. p.m. i, 245, and the account of D. in Lancs. Extracts. Nicholas Croft was in possession in 1427; Dep. Keeper, Rep. xxxii, App. 14.

The manor of Little Marton was held by Sir Richard son of Henry de Lathom, with the consent of Margery his wife, gave half a sesta in Marton fields, lying between land of William de de Lathom and Armery son of Simon de Thornton in Kettleholme and a messuage, 170, 171, 172; in 1576, in the same place; his heir was his brother William, aged nineteen; ibid. xvi, n. 6.

William Moore in 1632 held a messuage, &c., of Sir Paul Fleetwood; Hugh his son and heir was two years old; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 861.

The heir of Theobald Walter held three plough-lands in 1212; Lanc. Inq. and Exon. i, 37. Theobald Boteler in 1604 held three plough-lands in Marton with Lymholme, worth £2 to £2 1s. yearly; ibid. 172, 173, 174. Again in 1285 it was found that Theobald Boteler had had 24 ors. of land in Marton, each worth 10s. in the hands of free farmers, with land in Lymholme worth 26½d. s. 1d.; ibid. 285.

Edmund Boteler held in 1302; ibid. 316. John son of Edmund in 1324; Dods. MSS. xi, fol. 40. The Earl of Ormonde in 1456 held three plough-lands in Little Marton, and paid 20s. rent (or a sord goshow) for the fishery called Marton mere; Survey of 1546, p. 54.

In 1532 Eleanor Countess of Ormonde leased to John Boteler the hamlet of Little Marton for ten years at £1 rent of 10 marks, with right of turbary there; Dods. MSS. xxi, fol. 425 d, li, fol. 86.

In 1454–56 Sir Thomas Stanley held the three plough-lands of Marton, as the latter 20s. a year or a sord goshow; Duchi of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20, fol. 8.

Thomas Whiteford held a sestula in Lathom. For the fishery in Marton mere 10s. was paid to the king as formerly.

AMONDERNESS HUNDRED

POULTON-LE-FYLDE
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the adjoining manor of Lytham. It has since descended with the Clifton estates. The PEEL in Little Marton was held by the Cliftons from the Earls of Derby long before they acquired the manor; thus in 1532 William Clifton paid £2 of old rent and £2 of increment.

In addition to the religious houses at Cockersand, Whalley and Lancaster, Lytham Priory had pastures rights in Marton. William Russell of Marton had a priest taken in his house in 1604, and a number of other residents were presented to the Bishop of Chester as "suspected of relieving seminary priests and Jesuits." Nicholas Sanderson of Great Marton and John his son registered small estates in 1717 as "Papists."

BISPHAM

This small parish, distinctly separated from Poulton in the 17th century, has become distinguished by the growth of Blackpool into a leading place among seaside pleasure resorts. The area is 3,983 acres, of which the registration in 1901 numbered 40,074, of whom all but a thousand were within the borough of Blackpool.

The Pool or the Blackpool in Layton often occurs in 17th-century documents; it was a peaty-coloured pool of water, discharging by a little stream which ran into the sea south of Fleetwood, a mansion of the Tyldesleys of Myerscough erected about 1660, and still standing in 1750. About 1730 the place began to be a local sea-bathing resort in the summer time, but William Hutton's description of his visit to it in 1788 made it known through a much larger volume (p. 199) states that the first habitation fitted up for visitors was a long thatched building owned by Ethbert Whitelands, c. 1560. Having married a Welsh woman who proved to be "the only cook in the place," he ventured to cater for the public and prospered for half a century. Everything had then to be brought from Poulton, there being no market or shop at Blackpool. In 1754 Pococke noted: "At Blackpool, near the sea, are accommodations for people who come to bathe." These were built through England (Camd. Soc.), ii, 6.

part of the country. At that time about fifty houses were scattered along a mile of the sea bank from Fox Hall northward, and the visitors numbered about 400 in this fifty or sixty yards of beach. The accommodation was largely from Preston by roads unfit for vehicles.

A "commodious public room," furnished with books, magazines and papers, was erected about 1800. A free school was built in 1817 and a chapel of ease to Bisham in 1821. About 1825 there were three coaches to Preston daily and a daily postal delivery. An outbreak of cholera in 1832 raised the reputation of Blackpool, which was quite free from the plague. The Preston and Wyre railway brought passengers to Poulton in 1840, and six years later a branch line was formed to Blackpool itself; a second and more direct line through Lytham was opened in 1861, and a third, through Marton, in 1903 for the summer traffic.

These facilities have brought a continuously increasing number of visitors, and improvements in the town itself have kept pace with the requirements of the times. In 1847 water was supplied by the Fylde Waterworks Company—since 1898 taken over by a public board—and in 1853 gas was introduced by the local board. The electric light is now used in the principal streets. An electric tramway was opened in 1885. The Parade or Promenade along the sea front, one of the original features of the place, was extended and improved in 1870, when a formal opening took place. More recently it has been further extended and greatly increased in width, and now has a length of over 3 miles. The North Pier was opened in 1863, the Central Pier in 1868 and Victoria Pier, South Shore, in 1893.16 The tower, which was formed in 1891 and rises about 400 ft. from the sea, and the great wheel, about 200 ft. in diameter, 1896, are other popular attractions. Raikes Hall, first built about 1760,16 and the residence of the Hornby's from 1834 to 1860, was for that time the principal mansion. It was afterwards used in various ways, the grounds becoming pleasure gardens. Claremont Park was formed in 1862. There are theatres and opera houses, winter gardens and other places of amusement; also markets, hospitals, technical school and free libraries. The cemetery, north-east of the town, was opened in 1873.

South Shore, formerly a separate village to the south of Blackpool,15 has shared in the growth of the latter, and now forms one town with it.

The Territorial force is represented by part of a battery of the 2nd West Lancashire Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery. Blackpool gives a name to one of the parliamentary divisions of the county.

The agricultural land remaining in the parish is thus occupied:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land</th>
<th>Permanent grass</th>
<th>Woods and plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>204.9 ac.</td>
<td>145.6 ac.</td>
<td>61.2 ac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 There were three editions: London, 1847 (ed. Gregson); Preston, 1874 (ed. Fishwick), Lanc. Lib. It was a small pamphlet of some fifty pages. He says: When I intended to visit it, with my family, I neither knew which of any particulars respecting its appearance or accommodations, and desired to make its merits better known. He states that there was "a tree not more in the whole neighbourhood."

7 These particulars are from Hutton. He frequently visited the adjacent farmers for intelligence and found the people extremely civil and very communicative. He was not impressed by the 'Lancashire Witches.'

8 Thoraber, op. cit. 216.

9 Hutton considered the roads good, "safe and easy for the traveller," but they lacked staffs. They thought that there was a well for the use of post-chalices were able to overcharge. Thorner, on the other hand, referring to a little earlier time, says: The highway to Preston was unpaved—in winter and in a rainy summer it was next to impassable; in fact, about sixty years ago [from 1800] the whole north of Lancashire was the only mode of conveyance for grain or passengers from this quarter, and Derby and Sheffield thought it good business to market and church building; but, those who were the first to form the ideas of post-chalices were able to overcharge. Thorner, on the other hand, referring to a little earlier time, says: The highway to Preston was unpaved—in winter and in a rainy summer it was next to impassable; in fact, about sixty years ago they were considered that the passengers were to be charged for the poor. Some illustrative anecdotes are given, ibid. 74, 77-9. Smuggling was carried on ibid. 204-6.

10 Baines, Dir. ii. 528; in winter the port came every other day. Mr. Coke, an American loyalist who was driven from his home during the revolutionary wars to labour for a livelihood at Blackpool, was the originator of this post, which commenced by travelling to Kirkham three times each week during the season... Mr. Coke was for many years the Beau Nash of Blackpool he died in 1820 and was buried at Bisham; Thomson, op. cit. 239.

11 Baines, Dir. i. 324: a description of the place about 1830 is given in Whittle's Marine, with a view.

12 Steamer sail in the season not only for short pleasure trips but for the Isle of Man, Barrow and other places.

13 Tradition relates how a Mr. Butcher of Blackpool suddenly sprung into consequence from comparative poverty and commenced the building of Raikes Hall to the astonishment of his neighbours, who, ignorant whence the necessary funds were obtained, conceived with some probability that his constant visits to the sea shore had been rewarded by the discovery of the wealth of three sisters lost in a vessel which was wrecked about the time upon the coast... His son, Mr. Butcher, a wealthy man, if conscious that he had no title to the wealth he inherited, shunned the light of day and was tormented with the horrible fancy that an industrious cordwainer had taken up his abode and sequestered at his daily task within his body, which (in his depraved imagination) he supposed to be of glass'—Thomson, op. cit. 259.

14 The first house was built there in 1819. Ibid. The first house was built there in 1819. Thomson, op. cit. 344.

15 Statistics from Ed. of Agric. (1905).

16 Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harlaxton), 23.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The early history of the church of CHURCH ALL HALLOWS is obscure. It appears to have been a parish church reduced to the condition of a chapel after its grant to Lancaster Priory. A chapelry it remained until the 17th century, being so described in the Church Survey of 1630. Both before and afterwards Bispham is found more or less clearly recognized as an independent parish. The church stands at the north end of the village, 'out of a pious sense of the great blindness of the parishioners,' having rebuilt the church, offered in 1658 to provide a free school and to settle £40 a year 'towards the maintenance of such godly and painful preacher of the Gospel as shall be from time to time settled there.' The church appears to have been but irregularly served, either then or after the Restoration, when it again became a chapel under Poulton, being so described at the bishop's visitation in 1677. Ten years later, however, it was called the parish church of St. Michael and the Act of Parliament seems to have been obtained.

But the patron of Poulton concurred in, or more probably obtained the separation which gave him an additional piece of patronage, is shown by the gifts of Richard Fleetwood, which in 1717 constituted the greater part of the endowment. The certified income at that time was only £6 a year. The present income is said to be £200 a year. Mr. C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh is the patron.

The church is at the north end of the village, and is a stone building erected in 1883 on the foundations of an older structure. It consists of chancel, with organ chamber on the north and vestry on the south side, wide aisleless nave, south porch and west tower. The building is of a rather plain Gothic style with rough stone facings and blue slated roof, and the tower, which is 61 ft. high, has angle pinnacles. No authentic record has been preserved of the old church, but that a structure of some importance stood here in the 12th century is evident from the Norman arris of the south aisle, which still remains in the south porch. The church as rebuilt by Richard Higgimson is said to have consisted of a chancel, nave, south porch and a low but strong west tower and to have been constructed of red sandstone from Furness. It had a double gabled roof supported at the junction of the gables by a row of black oak crooks, or piers, down the centre, and the east window was of three narrow lights. The pews were of black oak, and there was a gallery at the west end. This building, however, was unroofed and gutted in 1773, practically only the tower and the Norman arch being left untouched, and a new wide aisleless nave erected. The chancel seems at the same time to have been either curtailed or pulled down altogether. The 18th-century church finally gave place in 1883 to the present building. No sufficient evidence exists to enable us to trace the development of the old plan, but the position of the tower, which is considerably to the south of the centre line of the nave, suggests that the mediaeval building was a narrow aisleless church, occupying approximately the south half of the present nave, its south wall being in the same position. The position of the Norman arch further suggests that the mediaeval church was largely a rebuilding of the 12th-century one, a tower being added on the west end, and in later times the structure being enlarged northward by a widening of the nave. During the demolition of 1883 the head of a three-light window, apparently belonging to the 17th-century building, was found in one of the walls, and it is now built into the north wall of the porch. The Norman arch appears to have stood untouched till 1883, when it was pulled down, the stones numbered, and rebuilt again, with a new one, being almost the same as in its original position. It had been long covered with whitewash, and when this was removed it was discovered that the stones forming the middle order had been carved upon them the signs of the Zodiac. The crab, the bull, the virgin could be easily recognized, the scales and the scorpion were less distinct, and the rest were almost defaced. The arch consists of three orders, the inner one being quite plain and the outer carved with the chevron ornament. The two outer orders spring from circular shafts with cushion capitals, and the centre, unfortunately, in the rebuilding the whole of the stonework was rechiselled and the Zodiacal carving was entirely recut.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.

For example, in 1656 the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham was sold to George Allen of Roswell; Fishwick, Poulton (Chet. Soc.), 1156. In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. Lanc. Ch. i, 117, 124. It was the former in 1593; Final Conc. i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; Lanc. Ch. ii, 436.
Bispham Church: Norman Doorway (Re-erected)
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

BISPHAM

An ancient stump of roughly hewn stone, which for many years lay in the churchyard, has been built into the north wall of the tower in the nave. The panels of the north wall are four 18th-century brasses to members of the Veale family of Whinney Heys, and a chest in the vestry has the initials of the four churchwardens, together with the figure 12, probably for 1712.83

There is one bell cast from two older ones by Mears & Stainbank in 1883.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1608, inscribed 'The gift of Ann, daughter to John Bamber, to the church of All Hallows in Bispham. Delivered by John Corrit 1704'; a silver-gilt chalice of Sheffield make, 1908, and a plated paten and flagon.

The register of baptisms begins in 1599, but after 1603 nearly thirty years are missing, after which the entries continue till 1632, and are then wanting till 1661. They are also missing between October 1670 and June 1672. There is no register of marriages till 1632, and between 1645 and 1697 only one marriage is recorded. The burials begin in 1632, but are missing between 1651 and 1678.84 The first five volumes (1599-1754) have been printed.85

The churchyard has been twice enlarged, on the north-west in 1888 and on the south-west in 1902. On the south side is a sundial on a stone shaft, which is probably a portion of the old churchyard cross. It stands on two steps, the lower one of which is circular and the second octagonal on plan. The plate bears the date 1704, together with the motto 'Die dies Traditur,' and the name of John Hull and that of the maker, Jo* Helethwaite. John Hull was probably the donor of the dial, the initials I.H. being carved on the north side of the stone shaft. On the west side, nearer the bottom, are the initials R.B. roughly cut in an upright position.86

83 The inscription reads; RB | TB | IB | AG | CW. 12. The chest appears the property of the 18th-century rectory.
84 Fishwick, op. cit., 376-79.
86 See the account of Poulton Church.
87 In the Commonwealth period an income of £50 a year was given to the minister of Bispham out of the sequestered estates of Royalists. Sumpter being there in 1645; Plondi. Minis. Acta. 13.
88 He signed the Agreement of the People as pastor, but had gone before 1650.
90 In the visitation list of 1674 he is called Robert Wayne alias Ward, curate; and in 1676 he showed letters of orders—desan 1688 and priest 1674—but no licence. He died in 1689.
91 No curate occurs in the lists of 1689 and 1691, so that Riley's tenure was very brief.
92 From this time the nominations of the curates have been preserved in the diocesan registry at Chester, Richard Fleetwood and his successors being patrons.
93 He was resident and held no other benefice, according to replies to queries of inquiry 1702-13. He died in 1738.
94 Pedigree in Fishwick, op. cit. 55. This incumbent, who was acting (perhaps as curate) in 1722 and as 'minister' in 1725, is commemorated by a brass plate in Bispham Church and a tombstone in Poulton Church. He died in 1753.
95 He had been curate of Mashull.
96 He served Lytham also at one time; Micl. (Ree. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 134. He died in 1674, being described as 'ambitious.' In 1674 he was minister of Poulton, recorded down to 1674 may have been acting for him.
97 Nominated by his father, Thomas Elston of Blackpool. For an anecdote of him see Nightingale, Lancs. Nonesuch, 4.
98 Also vicar of Poulton; afterwards rector of North Meols.
99 The same licence of non-residence in 1847. Became rector of Bramsall.
100 He had been a missionary in India, and in 1857 became vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, &c.
101 Afterwards vicar of St. Thomas', St. Helens.
102 Formerly a missionary in India; rector of Harpurby 1884.
103 Vicar of Holy Trinity, Southport, 1876-1909.
104 Vicar of Ribchester 1885.
105 Fishwick, op. cit. 67.
106 End. Chur. Rep. for Bispham. The founder charged £60 for maintenance on land, &c., which had belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, so that the endowment failed at the Restoration. His widow Elizabeths (who married John Ambrose) gave £500 for the school, so that all might not be lost, and land was purchased in Lytham. This became very valuable owing to the growth of Blackpool, and the £500 is represented by nearly £150,000 in consols, yielding £250 a year.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

probably obtained another building, the existence of which was remembered in 1837. 28 The Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, 29 now have churches within the township of Bispham.

Apart from educational and religious benefactions the only charities 30 endowed are the Foxton Dispensary and the Victoria Hospital, both of recent foundation in Blackpool. The former is due to bequeath of £6,000 in 1783 by Mrs. Catherine Daunteney Foxton of Aigerton Hall; the dispensary at Clifton Street, Blackpool, is for the benefit of the poor of the borough and of the parish of Poulton. The endowment fund of the hospital amounted to £5,422 in 1898.

BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK

Biscopham, Dom. Bk.; Bypham, 1326.

Norbreck, 1195.

This large township stretches along the coast for about 3 miles, and has an area of 1,624 acres, 1 including 1,116 1/2 acres in Bispham and 504 1/2 in Norbreck. The church lies close to the eastern boundary, about the centre of the township, with the village of Bispham a little to the south of it. A small detached part of Bispham lay at the south end of Layton; it was called Bispham Hawes, and was added to Layton in 1883. 2 Of the three hamlets, Little Bispham is inland to the north of the church, with Norbreck to the west of it on the coast; Great Bispham occupies the southern part of the township. Angersholme is a farm in Norbreck. The population of the present township was 985 in 1901.

The coast-line is protected by hillocks about 50 ft. high, the inland portion being much lower. The principal road is that from Blackpool to Cleveleys, passing inland through the village and by the church. There is a road from the village to the shore, also one from Little Bispham to Norbreck. Formerly the principal road seems to have gone north along the coast, but it was undermined or washed away from the sea. 3 At present the electric tramway from Blackpool to Fleetwood passes along near the shore.

The soil is variable, with subsoil of clay. The people are mostly employed in agriculture, but there was formerly some hand-loom weaving.

Most of the dwellers in Great and Little Bispham seem to have signed the Protestant of 1641. 4 By the churchyard there was a spring known as the Holy Well, now filled up. 5 A cross stood at Leys near Knowl, but has long disappeared. 6 The township is governed by an urban district council of nine members.

Earl Tostig in 1066 held Bispham MANORS and Layton as parts of his lordship of Warrington and Norpreke Amounderness. The former manor was assessed at eight plough-lands. 7 Afterwards it was divided; one moiety was given to the abbey of Shrewsbury and the other to the lord of Warrington.

The former moiety, LITTLE BISPHAM and NORBRECK, was given to the monks by Roger of Poitou, 8 between 1120 and 1133. 9 Henry 1st granted Stephen Count of Mortain to allow them to hold the moiety of Bispham free and quit of all customs, pleas and suits of the hundred, 10 and a few years later David, King of Scots, confirmed the moiety, to be held as freely as in the time of any of his predecessors. 11 About 1270 the Abbot and convent of Shrewsbury granted their vill of Norbreck and Little Bispham to the Abbots and convent of Dieulacres, who already held the adjacent Rosall, in fee farm at a rent of 8 marks. 12 It thus became merged in the Rosall estate, and after the Dissolution was with it granted in 1553 to Thomas Fleetwood, 13 and descended in the same way.

A manor of Chornton named in the inquisition after his death as part of the Rosall estate does not occur again. 14 The other moiety, GREAT BISPHAM, was a member of the lordship of Layton and descended with it. It was purchased in 1539 by John Browne and sold by him in 1550 to Thomas Fleetwood, 15 who, as just stated, soon afterwards purchased the rest of Bispham as appurtenant to Rosall.

Of the local families there is little on record. By a grant which may be dated about 1160 Robert

28 Thornber, Blackpool, 322. Some account of the congregation, which seems to have died out about the end of the 18th century, will be found in Nightingale, Lancs. Noncon., i. 116. The chapel is noted by Guttrell, Notitia, ii, 298. About 1730 the "teacher" was Thomas Cooper. There were 126 families in the parish in 1755, viz. 182 Protestants, 3 Presbyterians, and 2 Papists; Return to the Bishop of Chester.

29 The chapel, called Bethel, was built in 1834, after some years' preaching. See Nightingale, op. cit., 1, 121-2. There is a small endowment, 3 End. Char. Rep. 1899, p. 7.

30 An official inquiry was made in 1898. The report, including a reprint of that of 1824, was published in 1899.

The Census, 1901 gives only 1,146 acres, including 5 of inland water. There are also 473 acres of forestage. The modern area differs from the ancient one by the inclusion of about 20 acres from Little Carlton in 1877 (Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 6590) and the loss of Bispham Hawes to Layton, about 300 acres.


3 The houses round this are sometimes called Church Town.

4 William Burton (in his Description of Blackpool) in 1788 records something of this and tells the story of the Penny Stone, then standing half a mile out to sea; "According to a tradition which was allowed by the whole country, a public-house some ages back stood by that stone upon land as firm and high as that on which we were; and that iron hooks had been fixed to the stone to which travellers hung their horses while they drank their pints and salved whence the stone acquired and still bears the name of Penny Stone."

5 The list of names may be seen in Fishwick, Bispham (Chet. Soc.), 20-1. A township assessment dated 1857 is printed ibid. 125-6.

6 Ibid. 36.

7 Ibid. 128.

8 P.C.H. Lancs, i, 1884.

9 Wray, Lancs. ii, 315.


11 Ibid. 273.

12 Dugdale, Mon. v, 639. Certain tithe in Layton are mentioned. Accordingly in 1291 the rent of £6 6s. 6d. from Norbreck and Bispham was recorded among the possessions of the abbey; Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 309. After the Dissolution £7 6s. 6d. was received from Bispham, Norbreck and Thelwall; Dugdale, op. cit., iii, 528.

13 Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. ii, xii. Little Bispham and Norbreck were regarded as separate manors in 1522: Lancs. Inq. 4th, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 315.

14 Dugdale from Lanc. Inq. p.m., xii, no. 2.

15 William de Boter of Warrington and Siips his wife in 1326 purchased two-thirds of an oxgang of land in Great Bispham; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 64.

16 See the account of Layton.
Abbot of Shrewsbury restored to William son of the daughter of Aschett, to the right heir, one ploughland in Bisham which the said Aschett had held in the time of Henry I at a rent of 4s.17 As this deed has been preserved among the Shireburne muniments, the 5 oxgangs of land purchased by Walter de Shireburne from Roger son of Roger Noel and Maud his wife in 1340 were probably part of the ploughland. The rent of 2s. 6d. subsequently paid agrees with this supposition.18

Bisham gave a surname to residents. In the time of Henry III Richard de Bisham granted 2 oxgangs of land held of the Abbot of Shrewsbury to a nephew Adam, son of his brother Thomas, at a rent of 2d. in addition to the 2d. which was payable to the abbot.19 In 1411-12 it was found that a former Abbot of Diculacres had purchased 2 messuages and 10 acres in Bisham from Amery de Bisham without obtaining the royal licence.20

Norbreck 21 also provided a surname for residents, but nothing definite is known of them. The Abbot of Shrewsbury and William de Bisham had some disputes in 1394 respecting the succession to 6 oxgangs of land in Norbreck.22 In 1421 Richard de Dutton acquired 3 oxgangs of land in ‘Barchieb’—supposed to be Norbreck—from Richard de Freckleton.23 To the Abbot of Diculacres were granted several parcels of land, and he was in 1532 found to have acquired a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Norbreck from John de Leckhampton.24 John Allen in 1490 claimed land, rent, &c., in Norbreck from Henry Pleasington,25 and later the Allens were found to hold land there of the Fleetwoods of Rossall.26 The same is true of other owners in that part of the township,27 but in consequence of the alienations made by William Fleetwood of Layton lands in Great Bisham were usually said to be held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster.28

In 1523 a complaint was made by William Boteler of the invasion of his turbery at Bisham by a number of the neighbouring landowners and tenants. These disputed the boundaries, stating that there were large moors and turberies in the villa of Thornton, Carleton, Norbreck and Little Bisham, in which the plaintiff had no right, and when his men would have dug turves there Robert de Shireburne and the others prevented them.29

Angersmoss, where the monks of Diculacres had and gave rights,30 is identified with the present ANGERSHOLME in Norbreck.31

In addition to Diculacres, the priory of Lancaster had land in simms in Norbreck32 and Great Bisham.33

**LAYTON WITH WARRECK**


This township includes Blackpool with its suburb of South Shore; it has an area of 2,559 acres, but was in 1894 extended so as to include the hamlet of Great Marton,1 the area of the new township of

---

17 Shireborne D. at Leasam Hall.
18 Final Conc. ii, 9. In 1512 Joan widow of Thomas de Singleton claimed the performance of an agreement as to 26 oxgangs of land in Little Bisham against Roger Noel and Maud his wife, Maud being niece of Adam de Newton; De Banco R. 195, m. 87. See the note on Angotmsow below.
19 Richard Shireborne of Stonbyhurst died in 1513 holding lands in Little Bisham, Layton and Bispham, and Bispham, no. 21, 6d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. Thomas Shireborne held similarly in 1535 (ibid. vii, no. 33), but later the manor was recorded. For 2d. rent see note 10 below.
20 Lytham D. at Durham, 4, 2 6. 6d., Elmsley D. at Layton, 1532, de Newton, 1532; Bisham, no. 2, 6d. rent; Layton and Bisham gave all his land in Bisham and Norbreck to Shrewsbury Abbey (? Chartul. (copy) in possession of W. Farrer, 70.
22 Theobald son of Walter had 3 oxgangs of land in Norbreck and about 1390 released them to the Abbot of Shrewsbury; Chartul. 144.
23 They occur among the witnesses to local charters; Diculacres Chartul. (William Salt Soc.), 147, &c. Robert son of Thomas de Norbreck released to Shrewsbury Abbey 2 oxgangs of land, in Norbreck formerly held by his grandfather Ellis; Chartul. 147.
24 Coram Rege R. 2, m. 13. 1443-1444.
25 Richard le Boteler about 1360 granted the monks several lands which he had purchased from John, son of Alexander de Norbreck in Houghbeke, the Holme and Foldworthings at 1d. rent; Diculacres Chartul. 347.
26 Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III (1400), no. 120. The surname Leckhampton is of early occurrence in the Fylde district; e.g. Diculacres Chartul. 148-9.
27 Final Conc. iii, 144; Thomas Allen was called to warrant.
28 George Allen in 1580 held his land, &c., in Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood (Rossall) in socage, but that in Great Bisham of William Fleetwood (Layton); Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 80. Similarly in 1523; Lancis. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), 1, 176.
29 George Newsham of Newsham in 1585 held six messuages, &c., in Bisham and Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood in socage, and a rent of 4s. 4d. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 88.
30 In 1608 Thomas Tompson held part of a messuage, &c., in Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood as of his manor of Norbreck by 18d. rent. Robert his son and heir was six years old; Lancis. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), 1, 176.
31 William Bamber died in 1605 holding a messuage and land of the king by the thonanath part of a knight's fee. His heirs were two daughters, Anna (aged twenty-one) and Margaret (eighteen); ibid. 1, 176. Richard Bamber in 1619 held his messuage, &c., by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; John his son and heir was thirty-five years of age; 1 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1620, no. 85.
32 John S. Dobson died in 1621 holding a messuage and land in Great Bisham by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, also in Warreck by a like service; he had certain rights in Layton claimed by John Marton Moss. His heir was a son Richard, aged forty; Lancis. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 435.
33 William le Boteler granted an oxgang of land formerly held by Adam son of James; ibid. 436.
34 Lanc. Inq. R. 17, m. 4, 1383.
35 By a further Order (1630a) made in 1896 the township or civil parish of Blackpool was extended to include the foreshore, and a detached portion of Bisham known as Bisham Hawes was added to Layton township in 1883. 1 Lanc. Cons. Ed. Order 4724a.
Blackpool—the name of Layton having been superseded—being 3,601 acres. The population of Blackpool was 47,348 in 1901. The surface, though level, rises somewhat towards the east, and on the higher land the cross beds of the old limestone are traced on the summit of Blackpool. Little Layton is about a mile to the north of it with Warbreck to the west. Whalley Heys is on the extreme eastern border. Layton Hawes was at the south end of the township; horse races used to be held there yearly.

Roads spread out in all directions from the centre of the Blackpool shore line. There are three approaches to the town by the railway: the old line, a branch from the Preston and Fleetwood railway turning off at Poulton with a terminus at Talbot Road, near the North Pier; a second line, coming from the south through Lytham, with a station at South Shore and a terminus near the Tower; and a more direct line from Kirkham, having the same terminus, but a separate station at South Shore. Electric tramways run north to Fleetwood and south to St. Anne's and Lytham.

In 1837 the market house and market field were still known, though the chartered market and fair had been abolished, and the cross roads of the town appeared. The cuckstool was still pointed out, and 'riding the stag' had been a custom. The 'Layton mester,' one John Bailey, was remembered.

In 1596 a ship from Ireland laden with victuals for the king was driven ashore at Layton; the goods were seized by the people and the king's men were ill-treated.

In 1666 Layton was in the hands of Earl Tostig as part of his Preston lordship. It was in later times a part of the Warrington fee, and in 1636 it was recorded that the heirs of Sir Emery le Boteler held three knights' fees in Warrington and Layton 'of ancient feoffment.' Layton being one fee. Thus their tenure went back to the time of Henry I. Layton was composed of Great and Little Layton, Warbreck, the Pool, and Threefield, and Great Bispham was the other member of the fee. These, or most of them, are spoken of as separate 'manors.' Great Marton was later added, though the tenure differed. In 1597 William le Boteler held Layton with its members (Great Marton not being included) of the Earl of Lancaster by knight's service, rendering 10s. yearly. This payment was for castle ward. The manors continued to descend in the same way as Warrington 11 until 1559-43, when Sir Thomas Butler sold his Layton lordship, with Great Marton included, to John Browne, citizen and mercer of London, who sold it in 1636 to the purchaser of Rossall. It was given to his younger son William, who, however, afterwards transferred it in 1656 to his brother Edmund. It descended like Rossall till 1841, when Sir Peter Hesketh

footnotes:

2 Census Rep. 1901. This area includes 7 acres of inland water, but not the 75 acres of tidal water (sea) and the foreshore.

3 Eyres. Blackpool, 158.

4 Ibid. 270.

5 Ibid. 376; perhaps by 'cuckstool' the pond was meant.

6 Cal. Pat. 1292-1292, p. 216.

7 P.C.C. Lancs. 1, 884.

8 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 145.

9 Thomas Layton, held in demesne. The fee appears to have been one of 10 plough-lands, made up thus—Layton 6, Great Bispham 4.10

10 Survey of 1366 (Chet. Soc.), 58; at that time 16d. 6d. was paid for castle ward and 6d. for salt fees. See also Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 40, 1951 iii, 8, 122 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 113; ii, 73, 82; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xi, App. 376; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 13. The Layton estate appears from these to have been regarded as a provision for the widows or younger children of the lords of Warrington. In 1299 Isabel widow of Henry le Boteler claimed a messuage and a oxoage of land in Great Layton as dower: De Banco R. 130, m. 219 d.

John de Haydock and Joan his wife put forward a claim to the manors in 135?; Duchy of Lanc. AmiR R. 6, m. 44.

12 Duchy of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 12 (1533), m. 31; the manors of Pool, Warbreck, Great Marton, Bispham and Little Layton, &c., are named. The remaining manors, &c., were probably a separate estate appearing to have followed in 1543; see Beaumont, quoting Bold D., in Lords of Warrington (Chet. Soc.), ii, 454. Apart from their being named separately there is nothing to show that Pool and Warbreck were independent manors.

13 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 14, m. 47. John Browne and Christabel his wife were defendants, and the estate included the manors of Great Layton, Great Marton, Pool, Warbreck, Bispham, Little Layton, with messuages, lands, windmills, water-mills, dovecotes, rents, 100 acres of alder, &c., in the places named and also in Norcross, Trunnah, Holmes, Stalmine, Staynall, Hamilton and Rowall. £1,500 is the price named. Queen Mary in 1554 gave a confirmation of his estate to Thomas Fleetwood, the reason being that Sir Thomas Butler had been indebted to Henry VIII and had pledged and sold his manors in consideration of his debt. Pal. of Lanc. 1 Mary, p. 26, is printed in Porter, Elysia, 506-7.

14 Thomas Fleetwood died in 1576 holding the manors of Great Layton, &c., of the queen as of her duchy by one knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.


16 William Fleetwood in 1574 made a feoffment of his manors of Great Layton, Marton, Great Bispham, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 36, m. 181.

17 A commission as to this manor was issued in 1588 3 Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 343.

18 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 59, m. 156. The adventurers were William Fleetwood and Jane his wife, and the sale included the manors of Great Layton, Great Bispham and Little Layton, messuage, windmill, water-mill and open lands and moor, &c., in Layton and the neighbourhood; also the advowson of Poulton vicarage.

A large number of messages, with lands, &c., and rights of common, in the same hamlets and townships, were at the same time sold to John Halton and John Hodgson; ibid. m. 120. John Halton of Darley's died in 1606 holding lands in Great Layton, the Pool, Warbreck, &c., under the king's chief by knight's service; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56. A small part of the same appears to have been acquired by John Hodgson, who died in 1630 holding a messuage in Great Layton and another in Little Layton, with common of pasture on the Hay, &c. The tenure is not recorded. The heir was a grandson Richard (son of Henry son of John), who was sixteen years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1623, xliii, 54. The manor probably a younger son of John, held a messuage in a place called the Pool in Great Layton (i.e. at Blackpool), and died in i634. Pal. of Lanc. 1 Mary, p. 26, is printed in Porter, Elysia, 506-7.

19 Edmund Fleetwood died in 1622 holding the manors of Great Layton and Marton of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 343. The manors of Layton and Marton were in the hands of his son Sir Paul Fleetwood in 1635-44; Pal. of Lanc. 1 Mary, p. 26, is printed in Porter, Elysia, 506-7. Later references may be added: 1695—the manors of Great and Little Layton, Warbreck, Great Bispham and Great Marton, &c., purchased by Emery le Boteler, and Margaret his wife; ibid. 215, m. 75. 1733—Layton with Warbreck, Great Marton, &c., by Edward Fleetwood;
Fleetwood sold to Thomas Clifton of Lytham,23 and the late Lady Drummond was lady of the manor.
Edward Fleetwood of Rosall in 1712 claimed the right to keep a court leet and court baron for the manor or pretended manor of Layton, but met with some opposition.31
1 In 1835 the sole manorial lord of the parish was Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, who held a court leet and baron for Layton-with-Warbreck and Great Bismph in October at Blackpool, when the usual officers were appointed.32 The courts have long ceased to be held.

Layton Hawes, about which the Botelers had disputes with the Priors of Lytham,33 was included under an Act passed in 1769.34

Henry III granted a charter to William le Boteler in 1257 for a weekly market at Layton on Wednesday and an annual fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Andrew (29 November—1 December).35 Free warren in the demesne lands was added by Edward I in 1285.36 These rights were called in question in 1292 and 1498,37 but approved.

ibid. 512, m. 46; 1759—Layton with Warbreck &c. by Fleetwood Hesketh; ibid. 1 Pal. of Lanc. Pils R. 591, m. 9.

Fishwick, op. cit. 18.

The title of 1645 opponents were freeholders of Bismpham.

Ibid. 5.

5 From these disputes it appears that the Hawes claim within Layton, extended into Lytham.

Queenilda daughter of Richard son of Roger gave the monks of Lytham her share of her husband Hawes of Lytham; D. at Durham, 2 a, 2, a, 2, a, 2, a, Ebor. no. 67. The boundary must have been uncertain, for William le Boteler about 1320 confirmed the two-thirds of the pasture within the Hawes of Lytham which Maud de Stockport had given with her body and Queenilda daughter of Richard son of Roger had further given ibid. no. 66. The bounds were finally settled in 1723; ibid. Misc. no. 544.

The part of half a plough-land in the Hawes between Layton and Lytham, within the fee of William le Boteler, was before granted to William de Alde by Thomas de Beetham and Amiria his wife, and the gift was in 1271 confirmed by William; Cuckered Charnul. (Chet. Soc.), ii.

The Prior of Lytham complained in 1318 that Sibyl widow of William Boteler of Warrington had seized an anchor at Kelgrimmull (at Greenhaw pot), but she asserted that it was taken within Great Layton; De Banco R. 115, m. 287.

In 1309 (?) the prior complained that John Bispham had trespassed, but the defendant said he had used the Hawes, containing 1,000 acres of land within the manor of Layton belonging to Sir Thomas Boteler and adjacent to Lytham; Pal. of Lanc. Sessional Papers, bdle. 4.

For a more violent dispute in 1512-1 see Fishwick, op. cit. (Chet. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. 206; ii. 19.


Cal. Chart. R. 1267—57, p. 476; the name is wrongly given as Robert.

Plac. of Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 316. Wreck of the sea was also claimed, as having been an appurtenance of the lordship from the time of William the Conqueror.

Pal. of Lanc. Wills Proton. 13 Hen. VII.

Ibid. 14, 56, and 54. The Hall is not specially named, the estate being described as three messuages, &c., in Great and Little Layton, the Land of Warbreck, together with the tithes and fisheries at Marton and Layton.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xavii, no. 5. In 1651 Jane Rigby, daughter of Alexander of Bispham, formed the demesne of Layton; Cal. Com. for Comp. iii, 1560. A pedigree was recorded in 1664, the family being described as 'of Layton'; Dudgale, Piets. (Chet. Soc.), 244.

In 1673 Alexander Rigby of Layton held messuages, &c., in Great and Little Layton, Marton, Warbreck and Pool, also, though no 'manor' is named, views of frankpledge in Great and Little Layton and Pool (i.e. Blackpool); Pal. of Lanc. Feot. of F. bdle. 392, p. 23. An account of this branch of the Rigby family has been given within Dufton; see Fishwick, op. cit. 94. The gift was confirmed by the prior, there is a pedigree. The estates were sold under a Private Act 1 Geo. i, cap. 45.

Ibid. 105. The manor was held by Lady Drummond, widow of T. H. Clifton of Lytham.

Richard Boteler in 1723 held land, &c. in Little Layton occupied by Roger le Waley and Agnes his wife. The tenures are not recorded; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii. 143. Earlier still, in 1303, Richard Boteler, together with Adam de Walton and Alice his wife, called upon the custode of William son and heir of Nicholas Boteler (of Rawcliffe) to warrant to them, inter alia, the third part of three messuages and 3 oxgangs of land in Little Layton claimed as dower by Mabel widow of Nicholas; De Banco R. 137, m. 141. In 1315 Nicholas del Marsh and Ellen his wife claimed dower in six messuages and 3 oxgangs of land in Little Layton against Agnes widow of Nicholas Boteler, who called upon Richard son of Richard Boteler to warrant her 3 riders within; ibid. 212, m. 231.

Two other pieces may be cited. In 1308 Maud widow of Ralph de Bickerstall claimed dower in 100 acres of land against Alice widow of Goffrey de Curdele and her daughters Agnes and Maria; in 1321 she claimed similarly against Thomas Curwen, who held three messuages, &c. in Great and Little Layton, and an oxgang of land; ibid. 237, m. 166; 424, m. 14, 1560.

Cecily widow of Richard le Boteler was in 1396 the wife of Thomas de Molynes, and thence her daughter, Maud, claimed against the above-named Roger le Waley and Agnes his wife; ibid. 306, m. 268 d.

Pal. of Lanc. Feot. of F. bdle. 37, m. 168. The property is described as messuages, windmill, &c., in Little Layton and Great Bismpham. Massey probably acquired further lands; he died before 1600, when his son John had to defend his title against claims put forward by the Fleetwoods, who were desirous of limiting the extent of the sales made by William Fleetwood; Fishwick, op. cit. 10—11, quoting Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. 42 Eliz. F. 14.

James Massey of Layton recorded a pedigree in 1653; Piets. (Chet. Soc.), 79. He died in 1618 holding the capital of a manor in Little Layton, the king of his duchy by the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and other lands, &c., there; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv. 117—19. His heirs were his daughters Ellen wife of Edward Veale, aged thirty-six, and Alice widow of Thomas Bamber, aged thirty-four. The former had four sons, of whom the eldest, John, was about twelve years old.

For an account of them see Fishwick, op. cit. 81—93, with a pedigree. The succession appears to be thus: Edward Veale, d. 1650—s. John, d. 1669—s. John, d. 1699—s. Richard, d. 1709—s. Dorothy, d. 1748. Another sister, Sarah, married Edward son of Richard Fleetwood of Rosall. Their daughter Margaret married Roger Hesketh, of Bispham.

A letter of Edward Veale's, lamenting 'the miserable distress of this poor village, and the growing distress of the featful infection' of 1631, is printed in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv. 47. About the same time he arrested a man for taking hawks, called John Massey, of Edmund Fleetwood, who proved unwilling to prosecute, ibid. He was a member of the Presbyterian Chantry established in
A pedigree was recorded in 1664. Mr. Thornber says: "The traditions of the neighbourhood introduce to us John Veale, esq., of Layton, who maintains this character [of the plain old English gentleman] during the eventful periods of 1715 and 1745, when he acted as a magistrate in the county. His lady, Mrs. Dorothy Veale, with thrifty care, superintended the labours of her household and encouraged by the presence of herself and family the innocent mirth and hilarity of her dependants. From what I can gather of the pursuits of the Rigbys of Layton the family group, partaking of the boisterous mirth and sports too generally practised by the Cavalier party of the unfortunate Charles and his son, formed a striking contrast to the domestic arrangements of Whinney Heys; the one family employing the long winter's night in useful occupations, the other, according to stories still [1837] repeated, in gambling, cards, dice and the drunken bowl. The estate passed by marriage to the Fleetwoods of Rossall. A few other estates occur, but no connected history can be given of them. Warbeck occurs as a surname. Lancaster Priory and Cockersand Abbey had land in the township.

BOROUGH

Robert was then thirty-seven years old; Lanes. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 116. This is probably the Robert Bamber of Warbeck who died in 1624 holding lands by the same tenure, and leaving a son William, aged three; ibid., iii, 463. Richard Bamber died in 1609 holding messuages and land in Great Layton by the king's service; his son and heir John was forty-seven years old; ibid., i, 154. Some further particulars will be found in Fishwick's Bisham, 146-149. Jleur

Little was son, the manor, and his heir, the fourteenth son, and thirty-sixth councillor.

BLACKPOOL. 418. an erect spire in the form of a flower and a lion rampant gules.

BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL. A busy seaport of six miles and a tongue volant proper, on a chief argent a thunderbolt between a fleur-de-lis and a lion rampant gules.

...
carried out many works for the health and convenience of the people and the beautifying of the town. It owns the gas and electric lighting and power works, also the tramways. A new town hall was built in 1895—1900. A market, built in 1844, was acquired by the local board in 1853 and enlarged in 1874; the free library was built on the site in 1895, a new market being opened in Lytham Road. A new free library building has recently been given by Mr. Carnegie; a technical school was erected in 1905—6. There are also a court-house, police stations and fire brigade station. A bench of magistrates for the borough was constituted in 1898. A coat of arms was granted in 1899.

There was in the 13th century a chantry chapel in Layton, but it disappeared, and the existing places of worship in Layton are all modern and due to the rise of Blackpool. In connexion with the Church of England St. John's was erected in 1821 and rebuilt in 1878 on the old site; a separate parish was assigned to it in 1860. The patronage is vested in trustees. The incumbent from 1829 to 1846 was the Rev. William Thornber, B.A., whose history of the town written in 1837 has been quoted frequently in the present work. Holy Trinity, South Shore, built in 1836 and rebuilt in 1895, has a parish assigned in 1871. Lady Drummond's trustees present the vicars. Christ Church, Blackpool, built in 1866, became parochial in 1871. St. Paul's, North Shore, was built in 1898—9. These two churches are in the gift of bodies of trustees. There is a mission church, St. Peter's, 1878, connected with Holy Trinity; also another, All Saints', connected with St. John's; and school-chapels at South Shore and Marion Moss.

The Wesleyan Methodists opened a chapel in Bank Hey Street in 1835; this was replaced in 1861—2 by the present Adelaide Street church. They have now two others in Blackpool and two in South Shore. The United Methodist Free Church opened their first chapel in 1864 and have since added two others in Blackpool and South Shore. The Primitive Methodists, after meeting for some time in a room, built a church in 1875. The New Connexion, now joined to the United Methodists, also has a church.

The Baptists held services in a room from 1838 till Union Chapel was opened in 1861; it was rebuilt in 1904. They have now a second chapel in Blackpool and another in South Shore.

About 1820 the Congregationalists began preaching in Blackpool, and in spite of much opposition were able to open Bethesda Chapel, near Fox Hall, in 1825. A larger building in Victoria Street was built in 1849, and for a time Bethesda ceased to be used, except occasionally by the Methodists; but services there were resumed in 1875. Another chapel was opened at South Shore in 1885, and more recently (1901) another in Claremont Park. A Unitarian chapel was opened in 1875, and the present church succeeded it in 1883. The Plymouth Brethren, Swedenborgians (New Church) and Salvation Army are also represented at Blackpool.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary was built in 1857 and has been enlarged. It is served by Jesuits. St. Cuthbert's, South Shore, built in 1880, was succeeded by the present church ten years later. St. Kentigern's, Blackpool, was begun in 1907. These are served by secular priests. There is a convent and boarding school, the Holy Child Jesus, at Little Layton.

The Jews have a synagogue, and there is a Spiritualists' Hall.

PART OF LANCASTER

STALMINE WITH STAYNALL

Stalmine, Dom. Bk.; Stalmin, 1205; Staleymynne, 1278.

Stainole, 1277; Staynol, 1292; Staynolfe, 1331.

This composite township, with Stalmine to the north and east and Staynall to the south-west, has a total area of 2,583¼ acres, the two hamlets having 1,771 and 813¼ respectively, and the population in 1901 was 537. The River Wyre forms the western boundary, and upon it, at the south of Staynall, is the hamlet of Wardleys, where before the rise of

49 The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1850.
50 Lanc. Ch., ii, 486.
51 Porter, op. cit. 336, 337.
53 A memoir by Mr. C. W. Sutton is prefixed to his tale called Forest Spirits, published in 1886. He was the son of Giles Thorber of Poulton, born about 1805, and educated at Braemore Coll., Oxford B. A. 1818. His History of Blackpool was first printed at Poulton in 1837, and reissued later; it is of great value, both on account of the author's local knowledge and as recording conditions that have long passed away. He wrote other antiquarian essays. He died at Stafford 8 Sept. 1885.
54 Porter, op. cit. 363; Land. Gen. 22 Dec. 1877.
55 An iron church was erected in 1861; Porter, op. cit. 341. For district, Land. Gen. 28 Mar. 1871; Porter, op. cit. 336.
56 Ibid. 345. They had previously used Bethesda Chapel.
57 Ibid. 346. The congregation originated in a division in the Congregational chapel; Nightingale, Lanc. Noncon. i, 245.
58 Ibid. i, 237—54; Porter, op. cit. 333, 338.
59 Nightingale, op. cit. i, 162.
60 Porter, op. cit. 359.
62 The Crown Roy. of 1901 gives 2,303 acres, including 1 acre of inland water. There are also 8 acres of tidal water and 374 of foreshore.
63 In 1825 the Bollie produce used at Kirkham was 'brought up the Wyre and landed at Wardleys,' where the Kirkham manufacturers had 'large and commodious warehouses' for storage. Wardleys was part of the port of Poulton; Baines, Lanc. Dir. i, 656.

Fleetwood there was a small port, with warehouses, from which the Kirkham spinners a century ago drew their supplies.

The surface is comparatively level, but there is a ridge of higher land by the bank of the river, on which Staynall is placed; and inland, Stalmine, with its church, stands on another piece of higher ground. The greatest elevation is about 75 ft. above sea level. The principal road is that from Shard Bridge to Freesall, passing through Stalmine.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The soil is various, with subsoil of clay. Oats and potatoes are grown. There are 6,464 acres of arable land, 1,4723 in permanent grass and 11 of woods and plantations.

The township has a parish council.

The chancelry contributed as follows to the county lay of 1624, which was based on the older fifteenth: Stalmine with Staynall, £1 18s.; Freesall with Hackinalls, £2 3s. 8d., or a total of £4 11s. 8d. towards each £100 required from Amounderness.7

Earl Tostig held STALMINE in MANORS 1066 as part of his Preston fee; it was then assessed as four ploughlands, but in 1212 as three. Later it was held in the tenure of the king or the lord of the honour of Lancaster by a rent of 10s. The first recorded possessor is Robert de Stalmine, who with Peter his son granted one plough-land called Corcola at a rent of 8s. to the monks of Furness about 1165.8 He also granted other parts of his land to younger children.9 The Peter just named was lord in 1205. He had a son William,9 to whom a brother Robert succeeded in 1255–6.10 Three years later Robert was followed by his son Adam,11 and he by a son John,12 lord of the manor in the time of Edward I. He was in 1292 summoned to prove his title, but replied by saying that he held part only.13 Adam de Stalmine and other members of the family were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey and Furness Abbeys and Lancaster Priory.14 Instead of Stalmine the surname Beaumont was used.15

John de Stalmine transferred the manor to William de Oxcliffe,16 whose son Nicholas16 held

---

8 Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harland), 21.
9 V.C.H. Lanc., i, 328d.
10 Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 47.
12 He gave 6 oxgangs of land to Siward son of Hock in marriage with his daughter Eva, jointly, it would appear, in Staynall, 2 oxgangs each to his sons Henry and Alan; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 47. From the Cockersand and Lancaster charters it appears that Alan had a son Geoffrey and a daughter Maud, who married William the Marshal and had a daughter Godilich wife of Randle son of Michael the Clerk. John the son of Randle de Stalmine was contemporary with John son of Adam de Stalmine.
13 Mabel widow of Geoffrey de Stalmine in 1255 released her daughter in half an oxgang of land to the Abbey of Furness; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 68. John de Stalmine (probably the son of Randle) in 1256 released to Adam de Stalmine his hereditary right in 3 oxgangs and 50 acres of land; ibid. 120.
14 Parcer, Lanc. Pipe R. 205; he paid 1 mark to the seigneur. From the charter above referred to it appears that Peter's wife was named Adelise. The name of Peter de Stalmine, paying 10s. for three plough-lands held in the same in Stalmine, occurs in the Pipe Roll, 1228, but he may have been dead at that time; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 129.
15 In a grant to Furness Robert is called son of Peter de Stalmine, so that William must also have been a son; D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, App. 165. William was lord of Stalmine in 1250; Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 362. William de Stalmine and Robert his brother attested a Cockersand grant; Charter, (Chet. Soc.), i, 106.
16 Henry and John sons of William de Stalmine occur as benefactors to Furness; D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, loc. cit. As they survived their father yet did not inherit they must have been illegitimate.
17 Excerpta & Rot. Fin. (Rec. Coll.), i, 306; Robert was to pay 10s. as relief.
18 Orig. R. 25 Hch. III, m. 2; Adam son of Robert owed 10s. for relief. He was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey; Chartul., i, 86, 87c. He gave a toft and an acre in Furness to Lancaster Priory in 1256; Lanc. Ch. ii, 375. He occurs as juror from 1242 to 1255.
19 Adam's wife Helen survived him and married William de Chamber, and was at one time described as lady of Stalmine; Cockersand Chartul., i, 89–90. She claimed dower in 1278 against William son of William de Hammerdele and against John de Tiderton and Clarice his wife; De Banco R. 24, m. 70.
20 John son and heir of Adam de Stalmine did fealty for his lands in 1259 on succeeding, and had to pay 20s. as relief; Excerpta & Rot. Fin. ii, 312. He gave an acre on Harcarre Furlong to Cockersand, and as 'lord of Stalmine' confirmed another gift; Cockersand Chartul. i, 109, 112.
21 John de Stalmine was summoned to warrant two of the tenants of the manor in 1282; De Banco R. 73, m. 74d.; 78, m. 4d.
22 In 1307 the 10s. rent was paid to the Earl of Lancaster by the vill of Stalmine with Staynall; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 289.
23 Plac. de Quo H비. (Rec. Coll.), 379–80. He stated that Ellen de Stalmine held 8 acres as dower, the Abbot of Furness one plough-land, the Abbot of Cockersand another, Simon the Clerk an oxgang of land and Adam de Stalmine another.
24 For the gifts to Cockersand in Stalmine see Chartul., i, 86–111, and in Staynall, i, 34–5; to Furness—D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, App. 165–4; Beck, Annals Furn., ixxvi; to Lancaster Priory—Lanc. Ch., ii, 361–75 for Stalmine and 355–61 for Staynall. Among the place-names occurring in these charters are Arghoole and its pool, Hatestone and Har- carriage, Yarwood and Wathamoor, Sealing-stead, Fayljd, Lawrence's Cross, Fernberry, Kellwellbrooke, Lamyport, the Greenway and Oxstalme in Stalmine; Cumbolow, Allegate, Aby, Ribgay, Willgate, Smerpet, Hycham Oxygnd and Uttingdale.
25 John son of William Beaumont, who was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey (Chartul. i, 95), seems to be the above-named John son of William de Stalmine. John son of William de Beaumont gave land to Furness between 1274 and 1283; D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, App. 165. In a grant against the Goosarn family William Beaumont's son John of Adam de Stalmine was plaintiff in 1314 and 1318, and William Beaumont (perhaps a different person) in 1354; De Banco R. 298, m. 57d.; 311, m. 833; Assize R. 1425, m. 4; Dudley of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. v. Shortly afterwards John Beaumont claimed the manor; D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, App. 335.
26 The Abbot of Furness had in 1317–14 to complain of a small encroachment on his land in Stalmine by William de Oxcliffe, Nicholas son of Nicholas (William) de Oxcliffe, and William son of William de Stalmine; Assize R. 434, m. 2. In defence it was stated that the former William had entered by grant of John de Stalmine, formerly lord of the town, but the verdict was for the abbot. William seems to have been a son of John de Oxcliffe in 1314.
27 William de Oxcliffe in 1311 gave all his lands in Stalmine and Staynall, together with the service (fs.) due from Furness Abbot for the grange, to his son Nicholas; D. Keeper's Rep. xxxvi, App. 164.
it in 1324, and appears to have been succeeded by a brother William, who alienated it to Thomas de Goosnargh. This last held the land in the third of the will in 1346, and Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe held the other third. Of the Goosnargh family next to nothing is known. The manor descended to Alexander Goosnargh, who died in 1524 at Mansergh holding the manor by a rent of 5s. His son Thomas having died before him, his heir was his grandson Alexander Waring (son of a daughter of Margaret), aged eight. It appears that there was another daughter, Maud, afterward wife of Robert Parker, who sold the manor to the Butlers of Rawcliffe, and the whole descended with Rawcliffe till the forfeiture in 1715. This estate seems to have been sold in parcels 44; the Bournes of Hackinall became the principal proprietors, but the manor has disappeared.

William seems to have died about 1516, in which year Nicholas de Oceliffe claimed marriage and 9 acres of land against John son of William de Nolbecke; De Banco R. 116, m. 363. In the year following Alice widow of William de Oceliffe claimed dower in a messuage and 24 acres in Stalmine against Nicholas son of William de Oceliffe; ibid. 220, m. 271. 4. Nicholas was plaintiff in 1518 (ibid. 221, m. 49), in which year he came to an agreement with the monks of Furness as to certain appurtenances; Dep. Keeper's Rep. No. 4, p. 19. From this it appears that Nicholas had a salt-pan on the waste and the monks had a water-mill.

John Shaffer and Emma his wife (in her right) held land in Hackinna and Stalmine in 1395; Final Conc. iii, 45. Henry Poole had held messuages and land in Stalmine in 1343; Brocksbee of Claugh-too-D. Robert de Shireburne gave land in Stalmine to Cockersand Abbey; Chartul. i, 160.

John Travers in 1358 released to Robert de Shireburne his claim to tenements which his brother Lawrence had granted to Walter de Shireburne; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 336. Richard de Hornby and his wife Alice (widow of Thomas Travers) claimed dower in Stalmine against Robert de Shireburne; De Banco R. 296, m. 86 d.

Thomas of Lawrence Travers in 1358 claimed two messuages and 20 acres there against William son of Sir Robert de Shireburne; De Banco R. 354, m. 326. Agnes widow of Richard Shireburne was tenant in 1446; Lanc. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 32.

Richard Shireburne in 1543 held his lands in Stalmine of Alexander Goosnagh in 1542; Dods. Ing. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), no. 46. A similar statement is made in later inquisitions, but the property seems to have been sold about 1600.

Lawrence de Hornby and his wife Alice (widow of Thomas Travers) released dower in Stalmine against Robert de Shireburne; De Banco R. 296, m. 86 d.

Other references include:

- The Abbot of Furness in 1355-6 complained of trepasas on his turbary at Stalmine and Wigton, with Nicholas Butler; Dods. Ing. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 102.
- There is a record of a deed by the abbot to the monks of Furness Abbey in 1359; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 23, m. 15; 26, m. 160. The estate was eventually sold to the Prior of Furness Abbey.
- In 1549, the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor, claimed a third of the rents due from Sir William Bancroft in his tenement of Shireburne.
- The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor, claimed a third of the rents due from Sir William Bancroft in his tenement of Shireburne.
- There were other owners also.

Little can be said of the monastic estates. That of Furness, Stalmine Grange, came in part at least to a family named Smith, who held it for some time. That of Cockersand seems to have been dispersed in parcels, while that of Lancaster Priory may have been

The old distinctions of Great and Little Stalmine have disappeared.

To 1326 'Stalmine' was used of Stenash in Thornton and 'Little Stalmine' of Stalmine. But later (like Pickering) is used in 1470.

Steward son of Huuck and Eva his wife (daughter of Robert de Stalmine), the latter described as the Lady Eva, granted land to Robert de Cockersand Abbey; Chartul. i, 114, 118. Their sons Henry and Richard were also benefactors; ibid. These took their surname from Stalmine, as did Henry son of Robert de Stalmine, who seems to have had several children. Robert and Roger, sons of Henry de Stalmine, were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey; ibid. 119-21; Kuerden MSS. iv, S 20. Richard son of Richard son of Henry de Stalmine, who had a brother Peter, gave a messuage and land to Lancaster Priory; Lanc. Ch. ii, 355, 359. The said Peter gave land to Cockersand; Chartul. i, 121.

Adam son of Eva de Elswick in 1288 claimed half an oxgang in Stalmine by Stalmine against Richard son of Adam de Stalmine and Maud his daughter; De Banco R. 75, m. 61 d.

Asie R. 1435, m. 44. Gilbert de Hamblonton was a benefactor of Lancaster Priory, giving a toft in Stalmine. Richard Gilbertson of Peter de Hackinnaill had held it; Lanc. Ch. ii, 361. Alice widow of William de Hamblonton was tenant in 1288 for 500 oxganges of land in Stalmine; De Banco R. 59, m. 2; Asie R. 408, m. 97.

William the Baker son of Hugh de Hamblonton was tenant in Stalmine to Furness Abbey; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxvi, App. 163. William son of William de Hamblonton gave half an oxgang of land (held of Adam lord of Stalmine) to William son of William the Clerk of Hamblonton; ibid. 164.

The Hackinnaill family just named probably held lands in the township, for their heir John de Hackinnaill was in 1470, held messages and a winemill in Stalmine, partly in the king in socage and partly of Richard Stalmine by 24 2/5 rent; Lanc. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 105-8. See also the later inquisitions of Booth and Butler of Hackinnaill.

Robert de Grove and Winmearllge and Avice his wife were benefactors of Cockersand, giving land in Stalmine in 1262; Chartul. i, 110; Final Conc. i, 135. A messuage and land in the same part of the township, and gave to his daughter Clarice, who married John de Thornton, and was a widow in 1292: Anthony mentioned. His son Richard de Thornton appears ten years later; Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 240.
treated similarly. The Knights Hospitalers had landed in England in 1294.

John Clifton of Stalmine compounded for his recusancy in 1635 by an annual payment of £2.4

Christopher and Thomas Butler, who were sons of Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, and James Danson, as 'Papists,' registered estates in 1717.45

The chapel of Stalmine is first named in the Church rental in 1200, when it was a dependency of Lancaster.46 When a cemetery was consecrated in 1250 the lords of the 'parish' were Geoffrey the Debambler of Hackthorne and William de Stalmine—renounced all title to the advowson.47

It seems probable that the townships of Stalmine and Pressall had been either an entirely independent parish reduced to a chapelry or else included in the parish of Poulton, and that in the latter case the monks of Lancaster, on receiving Poulton Church, had made a separate chapelry at Stalmine, attaching it to their own church at Lancaster.48 The names of some of the earlier chaplains are on record,49 and in 1450 the vicar of Lancaster was made responsible for the main portion of the chaplain's tithe when the Reformation is doubtful, but as the small tithes—valued at £1 a year in 1650—appear to have been devoted to the chaplain's stipend, it is most probable that service was kept up with some regularity.50 During the Commonwealth period £2 a year was given to the minister from Royalist sequestrations.51 Later some private benefactions raised the entitled income to £2 1s. 4d. before 1717,52 and the vicarage is now returned as worth £120 a year.53 The vicar of Lancaster is patron.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1806 and called St. James'.54 The registers begin in 1593, but were not regularly kept before 1700. In the churchyard is a sundial dated 1690. The following have been curates in charge and vicars 55—:

1593-1610 John Pickle
1624-1628 Richard Leigh
1650-1651 Henry Jenny, M.A.56
1660 Henry Smalblaster
1669 Christopher Hall57 (C.D.C.)
1681 John Wells, B.A.58
1700 George Yates
1714 John Anyon59
1725 Robert Loxham, M.A.60 (Trin. Coll., Oxfr.)
1725 Thomas Holme61
1737 Thomas Knowles, M.A.62
1773 John Spicer
1778 Thomas Smith63
1782 James Fenton, M.A.64 (St. Peter's Coll., Camb.)
1787 Thomas, B.A.65
1799 Joseph Rowley, B.A.66 (Queen's Coll., Oxfr.)
1864 Joseph Kirby Turney, M.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
1894 Henry Barnett, M.A. (T.C.D.)

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PART OF LANCASTER

Lands of Cockerand were granted to Robert Danson in 1570 for twenty-one years; Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. i, see also Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. vii and 2 Jan. i, pt. viii.

Thomas Danson in 1628 held messages, &c., in Stalmine and Stonall of the king, partly as of the manor of East Greenwick and partly as of the honour of Tutbury. His son and heir James was eleven years old; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 364.

Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 375. From the change of tenure recorded it is probable that this was the Bradsby's land.


Bastour and Payne, Engl. Canons, 169, 173-4. Christopher Butler made a point of his lease of Stalmine Hall being in right of Agnes (Goss), his Protestant wife.

Lanc. Ch. i, 117.

Ibid. ii, 562.

From the saving of the right of the church of Poulton in 1370 it may be inferred that Stalmine, though separated by the Wyre, had been part of that parish; while the similar saving of the right of Lancaster Church shows that it had already been included in the parish to which it has continued to belong.

The chapel of Stalmine is specially named as one of those held pleni jure by the monks of Lancaster about 1290; ibid. i, 146-7.

Robert iii ibid. ii, 360. John (Cockerand Chorv), i, 103 was a benefactor of the canons. Geoffrey the chaplain of Stalmine in 1570-1577; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxviii, 379.

Ibid. Ch. ii, 578.

At an inquiry in 1527 it was recorded that there was a free chapel at Stalmine, of which John Lawfield had been incumbent for seven years at the will of the vicar of Lancaster. It was worth £6 a year 1

Lanc. MSS. mun. reg. (new ser.), 6, 127. John (Cockerand Chorv), i, 103 was a benefactor of the canons. Geoffrey the chaplain of Stalmine in 1570-1577; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxviii, 379.

Ibid. Ch. ii, 578.

At an inquiry in 1527 it was recorded that there was a free chapel at Stalmine, of which John Lawfield had been incumbent for seven years at the will of the vicar of Lancaster. It was worth £6 a year.

The list of church goods seized by the Crown in 1552 is imperfect; Chet. Misc. (new ser.), iv, 10.

This is shown by some entries in the list of registers being as old as 1583 and by the number of curates.


Gastrell, Notitia Connr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 443-4. Of the income £1 was derived from tithe of hay and geese in Stalmine, 13 from surplus fees and £5 4s. 6d. from Easter dues; while £3 15s. 4d. was a rent-charge given by Richard Fleetwood of Rossall in 1689; and condition that he and his heirs should have the nomination of the curate—a condition never observed—and £1 1s. 9d. was the interest on a gift of £34 (part lost) from Mr. Tite. In addition £1 a year was given from Robert Carter's school charity. The clerk's income was derived from fees of 2d. from each house, 1s. 6d. at a marriage, 6d. at a burial, and 6d. at a churching. Each of the townships had a chapel-warden.


The ancient chapel is said to have been St. Oswald's, 'the day on which the village wakes is celebrated in the first Sunday of August.' It is still [1836] called Twetas Day, by corruption of St. Oswald; Baines, Lancs. (ed. i), iv, 550.


Some details are due to Col. Fishwick's article above cited.

Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xv, App. iv, 8; he was no preacher.' Edward Rawstorne, clerk, is named in the visitation of 1611, but is not described as curate.


Fland. Miss. Accts. i, 14, 2391; Commonw. Ch. Surv., 127. He was afterwards minister of St. Michael's for a short time.

Appeared at the visitations of 1674 and 1677.

Vint. List, 1691.

From this time the licences to the curacy are recorded in the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. They state that John Anyon was educated in the Presbyterian way, and later went over to the church and was accepted as curate to Mr. Harrison, late vicar of Poulton. After Mr. Harrison's death Mr. Hall (now vicar) continued Mr. Anyon as his curate at Stalmine.'

Lovam became vicar of Poulton 1726-70. Bishop Gatrell (Notitia Connr. i, 445) names Alexander Bapot, A.B. as curate in July 1725; he must have been a temporary assistant.

Also rector of Cloughton 1711-41.

Thomas Knowles in 1760 made a list of the old 'customs' belonging to the parochial chapel; they included an estate in Pressall, consisting of a house, barn and 17 acres of land, a rent-charge of £6 13s. on Clarkson's tenement in Pressall and 9 acres of land in Thornton. He was rector of Cloughton 1714-73.

Also curate of Admamhr.

Son of James Danson of Lancaster; rector of Doddington-with-Althorp 1787.

Also vicar of Bolton-le-Sands.

He held the incumbency till his death in 1804. He was not resident, being chaplain of Lancaster Castle; Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), iv, 689.

Rector of Quernmore 1804-4.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

William Poole, M.A. (Dur.)
1901
Daniel Schofield

1901

In 1669 a Presbyterian meeting was licensed at Thomas Dickenson's house at Stalmine, and about 1755 a BIshop was succeeded that the Presbyterian meeting house is very near the chapel.72 Nothing seems to be known of it now.

Apart from the school endowments CHARITIES for Preesall and small gifts for religion there is no charitable foundation 73 in the chapelcy except 10s. a year from Robert Carter's benefaction, 1710. This sum is divided among about eight poor persons who are by custom selected from residents in the Pilling Lane portion of Preesall. Thomas Bell of the Ridge in Pilling had in 1723 left 6s. a year for the poor of Preesall, but this had been lost by 1826.

PREEASALL WITH HACKINSELL.

Pressoueude, Dom. Bk.; Pressoue, 1168; Presoure, 1176; Presho, 1199; Preshou, 1246; Pressoue, Pressoueh, Presthowe, 1292.

Haccomeho, Hackunesho, 1199; Hackunesho, 1200; Hakinishal, 1244; Hakonesho, 1246. Hackisnall is a common modern spelling.

The township is bounded by the River Wyre on the west, the Lune estuary on the north and a small brook on the south. In the north-west angle is the hamlet of Knott End, with a ferry across the Wyre to Fleetwood; to the south, on a stretch of higher land, is Hackisnall; while Preesall lies a mile to the east, on the side of another tract of higher land, and Pilling Lane occupies its north-east corner. The surface to the north and east is flat and lies very low, much of it below the 25 ft. level, but the highest land in the township is about 100 ft. above the sea. There is a wide expanse of sands to the north. The area in all measures 5,372 acres, and there was a population of 1,423 in 1901.

72 Previously clear of Wyresdale.

73 Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiii, App. iv, 230. Dickenson was one of the trustees for Carter's school.

74 Native Cart. ii, 444.

75 As manor was held in 1091. The report, published the following year, includes a reprint of the former official report of 1826.

76 Formerly called the Lower End of Pilling.

77 The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 5,323 acres, including 3 of tidal water. There are also 105 acres of tidal water and 5,428 of foreshore.

78 The acres of the three hamlets separately are—Preesall, 2,038; Hackinsall, 511; and Pilling Lane District, 814.

79 Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).


82 Ibid. 21: it contributed to the aid in 1168–9 together with Preston, &c. Again in 1276–7 it is found paying 2 mark to an aid; ibid. 35. 83 Ibid. 431.

84 Geoffrey in 1202–7 professed 15 marks to the king for confirmation (ibid. 152), and received a charter ac- cordingly; Lanc. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 45.

85 Ibid., to be held with the free service of free seafarers. Robert de Hackin- sall had given 10 marks for the con- firmation in 1199–1200; Farrant, op. cit. 116, 124.

86 Geoffrey acknowledged the 4 ox- gangs of land in Hackinsall and Preesall to be the right of Peter (son of Robert and grandson of Hugh), who was to hold of Geoffrey and his heirs by free seafarers of performing suit to county and wages for Geoffrey's land and of summoning pleas of Geoffrey's court in the will. Exception was made of 13 acres of land, and the message formerly Peter's, a fishery adjoining and an acre of meadow lying east of the path through the ealdan called Holm; these were to be Geoffrey's. Peter was released from the payment of 5s. a year for four cows which Geoffrey had farmed to him, and he was at liberty to make two new fisheries on the sea side of Geoffrey's, Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 9. From the date of the fine (1199) it appears that Robert died and Peter succeeded in that year.

87 Robert de Hackinsall gave the third part of his land in Hackinsall and Preesall to Cockersand Abbey, his heir ascentsing; Cockersand Charter. (Chet. Soc.), i, 54. Nothing further is known of Peter son of Robert, but Alan son of Peter de Hackinsall gave the same half of land on Northcoats, Hackinsall and the Cotefall, also his share in the waste within bounds beginning at the Stocken- head, where they were said to have been going directly south to the cross on the Tongue; ibid. i, 73–5.

88 Roger de Hackinsall, a defendant in 1255, may have been Alan's successor. Ainal or Alina) de Preesall had left a son William and a daughter Sabina, who, as her brother's heir, claimed a messuage and land in Preesall from Roger i Assise R. 408, m. 47 d., 63. Roger de Hackinsall was plaintiff and Thomas son of Thomas de Hambleton defendant in respect of their inheritance from 1301 to 1315; Assise R. 419, m. 4; 424, m. 7.

89 In 1364 Murd widow of Thomas de Carleton claimed land in Hackinsall against Margaret wife of William son of John son of John of son of Alan de Hackinsall and Isolda her sister; De Bacoe R. 417, m. 314.

90 Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 44. Geoffrey gave to Cockersand Abbey lands in Prees- all, viz. all that between Colerossa and Fuerrebeck ; also 2 oxgangs which Michael the reeve had held, 2 acres in the field called Kirkgate, other parcels, also a fishery on the Wyre to the north of Hackinsall; Cockersand Char. i, 67–9.

91 Geoffrey was a benefactor to St. Mary's, Lancashire, giving land for the repair of the church, including the site of a gospage which he gave when Ranulf Earl of
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PART OF LANCASTER

His son John, known as Arbalaster and of Hackinissall, in 1246 agreed with Eva, his father's widow, as to dower. At the same time he claimed wreck of the sea at Hackinissall, but without good ground. John died in 1284 and left three plough-lands in Hackinissall and Pressal as before, also three plough-lands in Hambledon; Geoffrey his son and heir was of full age in 1284, and was himself followed about 1299 by a brother Richard. John the son of Richard de Hackinissall had a son William, who was in 1335 to marry Alice daughter of John of Braddock. William had a daughter Isamanis, whose daughter Joan married James Pickering, and in 1402 James and Joan had a dispute with the Abbot of Cockersand respecting 900 acres of land in Pressal held by the abbot, a dispute renewed in 1437 by the plaintiff's son James Pickering.

It was probably this James who died in 1479 in possession of the manor, but leaving four daughters as co-heirs—Margaret wife of Richard Boteler, Isabel wife of John Leyburne, Mabel wife of Thomas Acclamy and Joan wife of Nicholas Acclamy. Each of them held one-third of the manor, but the descent is by no means clear, and the subdivisions are given differently at different times.

The Boteler share may be that held by the Butlers of Hackinissall. William Butler died in 1586 holding a fourth part of the manor of Hackinissall, with messuages and lands in Hackinissall, Pressal, Poulton, Thistleton, Staynal and Ellwick. The heir was his grandson William, aged twenty-three, who died in 1613 holding a moiety of the manor of the king in socage, and leaving a son Henry to succeed him.

Henry's daughter Elizabeth married the estate to William Fyfe of Wedacre. Their daughter Catherine became heir, and marrying John Ellerton, this part of the manor has descended to Mr. Henry Chandos Ellerton of Parrox Hall. He is said to hold a third part of the manor.

Chester was at Jerusalem (1219) Lanc. 

In 1227 a confirmation of Pressal and Hackinissall was granted to Geoffrey de Rifford (Ballatarius in margin) Col. Chet., part 1, fol. 289. John son of Sir Geoffrey de Hackinissall was also a benefactor to Cockersand, and the charter included part of land in Pressal to be buried in the abbey; Cockersand Charrt. 69-71. His charters included part of Licol (Lickow) field, within Hackinissall, and 1,265 shillings of land in the warf, the deep moss and Sandiford in Pressal are named.

Final Conc. 4, 96a, Eva, as the widow, was in the king's gift, but William de Lancaster had her marriage; Assize R. 405a, m. 22. That Geoffrey died about 1246 seems to be implied in a claim by William de Hambleton to prove his liberty against Geoffrey de Hackinissall, ending in his acknowledging that he was the knight's villain; ibid. m. 4.

Ibid. m. 22; it appeared that Geoffrey had had three casks of wine cast up by the sea which the king had granted to him as part of the lordship.

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, 1, 289; Hackinissall and Pressal were worth £45 13s. 4d. in 1284, and the seckaster's hands for six weeks, during which time £3 16s. 8d. was received by him; ibid. 231. The rent of two crofts and a messuage due to the king was payable in 1297 to the Earl of Lancaster; ibid. 289.

Geoffrey son and heir of John de Hackinissall gave land in Pressal to Lancaster Priory, including the meadow in the field called Fimingswell Syke; also 2 acres in Petit Middleirgh in his demesne of Hackinissall; Lanc. Ca. ii, 175. The same Geoffrey made a number of gifts to Cockersand Abbey, confirming also his father's charter; Charrt. i, 73-81. One clause gave permission for one of the monks to cross the sands in summer from Pressal to Cockers. He also allowed a fishery in the Wyre between that of Alan de Lanes and that of the canonicals, for their sustenance. Certain disputes having arisen between him and the canons as to their rights to the fishery, a friendly agreement was made in 1271, by which he allowed them to make a dyke from that at the Blacklackle almost straight across to the Wyre, and in 1266-7 Geoffrey the Arbalaster son of John released to Edmund his lord son of King Henry, Richard son of Lyde de Simonside and William son of his brother, with all their seque; and chattels; Great Cou hud, fol. 62, ro. 14.

In that year there was a dispute as to 20 acres held by John son of Geoffrey de Hackinissall, 9 by Amery widow, and 2 by Geoffrey de Cockersand by the Prior of Lancaster. It was alleged that one Adam de Dishefold had held them, and the claim was made for widow of Simon son of Henry de Hambleton; Assize R. 1268, m. 11 d.


Assize R. 420, m. 106. Richard de Hackinissall held the manor, together with Pressal and Hambleton, in 1324, by the service of two crofts and 112s. 6d. Dods. MSS. xxiv, fol. 406. The 40s. was for Hambleton.

Maud de Pressal in 1331 claimed a messuage and land in Pressal against Richard de Hackinissall, John his son and William de Lancaster. It appears that Richard was dead and John was then tenant. A verdict was recorded against William in 1344, m. 31.

A settlement was made by which the minor of Hackinissall and 4 oegons of land in Pressal were given to John son of Richard de Hackinissall, with remainder to William (son of John) and Alice and their issue. There were a sheep walk, &c., held by Jordan de Celer, 20 acres held by William de Hackinissall and Ellen his wife, 12 acres held by Master Edmund de Lacy and Margaret daughter of Richard de Hackinissall and Isabel daughter of Master Edmund; also an oegon of land held by Thomas de Gossmarch for life; Final Conc. ii, 95. A bond was agreed upon to 5 plough-lands in Pressal being made at the same time, these being given to John de Hackinissall and Christiana his wife, with remainder to William their son and Alice his wife, daughter of John de Bradirk; ibid. 98.

In 1666 John de Hackinissall held a plough-land and a half, the Abbot of Cockersand a plough-land and Joho Lawrence half a plough-land by the service of two thirds of 1s. per year; Surv. of 1566 (Chet. Soc.), 54.

William son of John de Hackinissall and Alice his wife in 1537 granted the manor of Blacklackle to William Blatchlacle, with exceptions, to John son of Robert de Dalton for life; Final Conc. ii, 151.

The descent is given in Dep. Keeper's Register in 1426, and the name of Isamanis's husband is not recorded.

Ibid. Lincs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 107-8. The manor was held of the king as of his duchy in socage by the annual service of two crofts and 21s. 8d., and a third of them had a wife and daughter. The number of the daughters were forty, thirty-six, thirty-four and thirty-three years respectively.

The Richard husband of Margaret was son of John Boteler of Rawcliffe, as appears by an arbitration deed of 1478 among the Daltons of Thornham manumitions.

The paternity of William Butler, who acquired part of Hackinissall, seems to have been doubtful. He had three alises—Warwick, Part and Taylor. Richard Butler had two sons, George and Thomas, and a daughter Margaret, who married John Lancelot; William Butler alleged in 1535 that he was the son of Thomas Butler, Pal. of Lanc. Pcia R. 168, m. 6; 171, m. 14.

James Butler of Pressal in 1555 granted the marriage of his son George to Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 346.

William Butler appears as plaintiff in 1549 respecting the fourth part of Hackinissall Hall and lands, &c., Henry Barton and Barbara his wife being defendants. Butler held in common with Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, William Morduane, Anne his wife and—Briewy, Barbara claimed by grant of John Booth, as recorded later; Ducy of Linc. Pcia. Edw. VI., xxvi, 28.

Ducy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 25, fourth terminer in Hackinissall was said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee and the rest of the estate in socage. Lancs. and Yorks. Soc. (Trans. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 240-1; all was held in the king in socage. Henry Butler was twenty-five years of age in 1581, charged for refusing knighthood; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 322.

Dugdale, Visits. 215. The marriage took place in 1347; for marriage contract see Foster, Lancs. Ped. 1, abstract of title in possession of W. Farrer. William
PARROX HALL is a low two-story H-shaped house with rough-cast and whitewashed walls and grey slated roofs, very much modernized, but still preserving some of its ancient features. The building itself offers no architectural evidence of a date earlier than the first half of the 17th century, but there have been so many alterations at different times that it is quite possible the structure may incorporate parts of an earlier building, though whether of date prior to the 16th century it is impossible to say. Any earlier building which may have stood on the same site was probably pulled down wholly or piecemeal at the time the present house was erected or came into being.

The principal front, which is about 75 ft. in length, is now north, but this is probably a later modification of the original design, the entrance having been most likely on the south side, now the garden front. The east or garden side of the main range is 50 ft. long, but the west wing is very much shorter with only a slight projection north and south. The original plan appears to have been changed, perhaps more than once, and how far the modern work reproduces old features is now impossible to say. An arched entrance at the south end of the east wing, if it represents in any way an older feature, suggests the entrance gateway to a courtyard on the south side of the house. 28 The hall occupies the west end of the main wing and is 32 ft. 6 in. long by 16 ft. in width, with a stone fireplace at the east end. The entrance is in the middle of the north side by a door which appears to be an 18th-century insertion, and the staircase, which occupies a gabled bay in the angle formed by the main and west wings, leads from the north-west corner. The hall and screens may have originally occupied the whole of the middle wing, the eastern end of which is now occupied by the dining-room, but this is uncertain. A modern pointed doorway at the north-east corner, now disused but opening into a passage north of the dining-room between the hall and east wing, if it reproduces an original entrance, suggests the north doorway of the screens, but there is no other evidence that this was so. The hall, however, may always have been its present size with a passage-way behind the fireplace as at Speke. The walls are whitewashed their full height with 17th-century ogee mouldings in the case of the north and east walls. The case has square newels and turned balusters. The floor is flagged diagonally, and the ceiling, which is 8 ft. 8 in. high, is of plain plaster crossed by two covered beams running its greater length. With the exception of four mullioned windows in the north front, a large one of six lights in the west wing and the others in the east wing, all the windows are modern sashes or casements, and externally the building has little or no architectural interest. The interior contains some good oak furniture, but more has been taken away, and in one of the bedrooms is a good oak mantel. There appears to have been a restoration in the 18th century, most of the internal oak panelled doors being apparently of that date, but except for the hall the interior has been almost wholly modernized.

It is not clear what became of the Leyburne share, but that of Thomas and Mabel Acclamy or Aglaby descended to their daughter Agnes, 29 whose son Thomas Booth succeeded in 1514, and was followed by his son John Booth, D.D., Archdeacon of Hereford, 30 after whose death 31 there was much contention as to the inheritance, which had been augmented to a moiety of the manor. 32 William Mordaunt and Agnes his wife, who acquired it, were succeeded by William Twynehoe and Etheldreda his wife. 33 They sold to Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall in 1596, 26 and it descended to his son Paul in 1622. The other Acclamy share seems to have been divided between two daughters, of whom one, Mabel, carried an eighth part of the manor to her husband, Reginald Preston, who in 1519 was succeeded by


28 The walls here, however, are of brick and plaster of no particular thickness and are apparently modern.

29 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 15, no. 60. It appears that her first husband was Roger Booth of Old Durham; she afterwards married Richard Skeleton. The fourth part of the manor, with messuages and land in Hassicklin and Preesall, was held of the king by the rent of the fourth part of two cossows or 2. 8d. Thomas Booth her son was twenty-four years old.

30 Ibid. viii, no. 56. The estate is described as 'the moors' of Hassicklin and Preesall; it held in 1515 been settled on Alice wife of Thomas Booth and widow of John Lawrence. The service due to the king as duke was two cossows or 2. 8d. Thomas Booth died 13 Mar. 1557-8. His brother John was thirty-three years younger.

31 John Booth was Archdeacon of Hereford 1543-45: 42a Neve, Pass. i, 481. In 1545 he obtained the king's licence to sequeze from John Ashton, John Jackson, Charles Booth and Douce Booth their estate in a fourth of the demesne lands of Hassicklin, and also to acquire both melodies of another fourth part; 23a D. D. Rep. Hen. VIII, xi, 197 (1). He died in August 1548, leaving a moiety of the manor of Hassicklin, with messuages, &c., there and in Preesall, Stalmine and Stainmill, all held of the king as duke by knight's service and a rent of 2. 8d. His next heir was a niece, Anne Booth, daughter of his brother Charles, aged thirteen; but he had in 1549 demised the moiety of the manor to Francis Booth (son and heir of Roger) and his wife Barbara Booth, the last-named being a cousin, at a rent of 2. 7. 3. 6d; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 18; xix, no. 42. The latter inquisition, taken in 1549, gives Agnes (daughter of Charles) as the name of the heiress. Anne and Agnes were frequently confused.

32 It would appear that the Booths had acquired the Leyburne share of the manor, and that they were responsible for the whole service due to the king.

33 Geoffrey Starke and Barbara his wife, formerly wife of Francis Booth, in 1550 complained that William Worby detained in his moiety of the manor of Hassicklin, Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Edw. VI, xxvii, S. 16. They also claimed arrears of rents from services, profits from saltpeter houses, services, &c., against William Mordean. 34 Anne his wife and others (ibid. xxvii, 59), and a little later had a further dispute with William Mordaunt and Anne his wife; ibid. xlv. xxviii, M 3.

34 From the pleadings it appears that the Starkeys held the Booth moiety for the term of a hundred years from 1539 under the grant of Archdeacon Booth, also the Butler fourth part under grant of William Butler for thirty years from 1538. Sir Marsmede Tustill held one-half of the remaining part and Thomas Bewley the other half; these portions had also been leased to Geoffrey Starkie, so that he held the whole manor of Hassicklin and Preesall.

35 William Mordaunt and Anne his wife in 1573 made a settlement of the moiety of the manor of Hassicklin and Preesall, with messuages, dovecotes, lands, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 35, m. 2. They made another further settlement in 1579, the estate being described as the manor of Preesall and a moiety of the manor of Hassicklin, the remainder being divided between Edward Booth, his wife and the heirs of Etheldreda; ibid. bdle. 49, m. 28.

36 Ibid. bdle. 59, m. 171. Edmund Fleetwood died of the manor of Hassicklin and Preesall, with lands, &c., of the king as of his dukedom by a rent of 2. 1. 14; Lanc. Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., iii, 315-16.
PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL: PARROX HALL: NORTH FRONT

PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL: PARROX HALL: THE HALL
their son Thomas. This portion was sold to Tunstall, then to Starkie. The other eighth part seems to have been held about 1555–68 by Thomas Bewley. In 1555 an agreement was made as to the partition of the manor between Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Thomas Bewley, William Butler and William Mondaut and Anne (Agnes) his wife. The fourth part of the manor held by Robert Dalton, Thomas Tunstall in 1578 resulted from the purchase of the Tunstall and Bewley shares; the tenure was not known. This part was purchased by the above-named Paul Fleetwood in 1618. The three-fourths of the manor was in 1729 sold by Edward Fleetwood of Rousall to the executors of Edmund Hornby of Poulton, and to Robert Loxham, vicar of Poulton, in moieties, and in 1797 the former moiety was sold to James Bourne by Geoffrey Hornby the younger. In 1833 the manor was held by Daniel Elletson, James Bourne and Robert Loxham. The second of these seems to have become the chief owner, and Hackinsall Hall descended to his brother Peter, who died in 1846, and was succeeded by his son Sir James Bourne, bart. Dying in 1882, he was followed by his son Sir James Dyson Bourne, who survived his father only a year, and the inheritance then passed to his sister Harriet Anne Dyson, who married Mr. James William Seaburne May of Liverpool. He took in 1897 the additional surname of Bourne, and Mrs. May continues to own the estate, which is said to include two-thirds of the manor.

Hackinsall Hall, now used as a farm-house, is a large irregular two-story building of 17th-century date with mullioned and transomed windows, but it retains few or none of its original architectural features, having undergone a very thorough restoration about the year 1873. The walls are entirely of rough-cast, the roofs covered with blue slates, and the mullioned windows throughout are modern. The restoration, however, reproduces more or less the original characteristics of the building, though little of the actual structure but the masonry of the walls remains. Built into a low gable on the south side is a stone inscribed:

F
A
God's prov.
Dence
1656

the initials being those of Richard and Anne Fleetwood, and the date probably that of the erection of the house.

The famous boggar of Hackinsall Hall had the appearance of a huge house, which was very industrious if treated with kindness; thus we hear that every night it was indulged with a fire, before which it was frequently seen reclining, and when deprived of this indulgence by neglect it expressed its anger by fearful outcries.

The Cockermund Abbey estate, chiefly in the LOWER END of Pilling, was in 1346 considered a third part of the vill. After the Dissolution it seems to have been granted out in parcels. Roger Dalton
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

had some of it, which was sold in 1587 to Robert Bindloss of Borwick, and he died in 1592 holding the Lower End of Pilling, but the tenure is not recorded.

At the bylaw or burley court of Robert Bindloss in 1590 various persons were fined for non-attendance, including John Smith of Stalmine Grange. It was ordered that the watercourses must be 'scoured and drawn' before St. Helen's Day, 'being the third day of May.' Fines were ordered for foldbreak (breaking the lord's pinfold), rescues, bloodwold and huckle shows (affray), going on unlawful games, keeping unlawful fences and neglect to ring swine. Turf was not to be taken without the owner's leave; scolding women were to be punished by fine; and 'inmates or biersys' were not to be entertained by anyone in the lordship.

John Lawrence was a partner in the will in 1346, and his estate may be that subsequently held by Beconsall and Clifton of Westby.

Though it is Preesall which is named in Domeday Book, the manor in later times seems to have been known as Hackinsall; yet in the 16th century and later a manor of Preesall is separately mentioned, usually in connexion with Hackinsall. A family of Bradshaw of Preesall occurs.

It would appear that Hereward Abbot of Cockersand (1216-35) undertook, in return for the gifts to his abbey, to find a fit monk to celebrate in the chapel of Hackinsall for the souls of King John, Geoffrey and Eva and others, but the chapel is not mentioned again.

There are now two places of worship in the township. St. Oswald's was built in 1898 in connexion with the Church of England, and is a chapel of ease to Stalmine. Bethel Congregational Chapel was built in 1835 and enlarged in 1888. Services were first begun about 1830, owing to the efforts of the minister of Elswick, who described this district as 'destitute of the Gospel,' but 'ready to attend it if preached.'

Two schools were founded in Preesall about 1700.

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNACRE
OUT RAWCLIFFE
GREAT ECCLESTON

The church from which the parish takes its name lies in the township of Upper Rawcliffe, on the south bank of the Wyre, which river divides the area into two unequal parts. The district is for the most part flat and lies low, except in the extreme south, where a height of about 120 ft. above sea level is attained. The acreage amounts to 18,888, and the population in 1901 was 3,691.

The history of the parish has been extremely placid, and there is even yet no railway line within its boundary. The population is employed almost entirely in agriculture, and the land is now occupied as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land</th>
<th>Permanent grass</th>
<th>Woods and plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,495</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inskip with Sowerby</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodplumpton</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>4,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4a Dalton probably purchased from Adams. An estate of forty messuages, 500 acres of salt marsh, &c., was in 1586 granted to feoffees by Anne Dalton, widow, Barnaby Kitchin, Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 48. In the following year the feoffees, in conjunction with Roger Dalton, sold the greater part to Robert Bindloss; ibid. bde. 49, m. 21.
4b Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 7.
4c Preston Guard 29 June 1678.
4d See a former note. Edmund Lawrence of Lancaster had land in Preesall in 1358; Duchy of Lanc. Assiz R. 7, m. 80.
4e Cuthbert Clifton in right of William Beconsall of Wray claimed in 1574 a messuage, &c., in Stalmine, with common of pasture on the waste ground of Preesall called Pressall Park and Park Moss, and other wastes of Hackinsall and Preesall. Beconsall also had messuages and lands in Pressall and others, known as Wheathoole Carr, in Hackinsall. He conveyed all to Cuthbert Clifton, whose right to common was denied by Robert Dalton, partly in virtue of a lease of Cockersand Abbey lands and partly in virtue of his lordship of part of the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Pleas. Eliz. c. 6. Cuthbert Clifton died in 1580 holding lands, &c., in Hackinsall and Preesall of the heirs of Thomas Booth in socage by suit at the court of his manors; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 76. In 1585 the Clifton lands were stated to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the service of two crosbreeves; ibid. xiv. no. 21; Ct. of Wards Inq. p.m. xxi, 238.
4f In 1587 Roger Dalton claimed turbary in Pressall Moss and a messuage called Quastonhole (or Wheathoole) against Robert Carter, whose right was derived from William Beconsall; Ducatus Lanc. iii, 94, 126. Thomas Carter died in 1632 holding land in Hackinshall of the king as duke in socage; George his son and heir was fifteen years of age; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 317.
4g The manor of Preesall is named separately in a deed of 1542 by Henry Philipott and Robert Swayne; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 18 Chas. I, m. 5.
4h Daughter of Sabina de Preesall in 1519 claimed a messuage and land in Preesall from William son of Robert de Leyland; De Banco R. 230, m. 92. See note 10 above.
4i Christians widow of William Wilcockson claimed dower in a messuage in Preesall in 1345 against John son of John de Poulton; ibid. 332, m. 32.4 d. Maud daughter of William Wilcockson of Preesall claimed lands there in 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assiz R. 6, m. 1. Henry Blundell and Alice his wife in 1373 claimed (in Alice's right) a messuage and land in the same place against Maud daughter of William Wilcockson; De Banco R. 443, m. 306.
4j Thomas Dobson of Preesall made a purchase there in 1555 from Richard Page and Amabilis his wife; Final Conc. ii, 148.
4k Dagdale, Vis. 55. They occur also at Scale in Skerton.
4l Korten MSS. ii, fol. 216.
4m Nightingale, Lanc. Necrologi, 166-77.
4n Richard Fleetwood's, 1683-95, and Robert Carter's, 1710; End. Char.
4o Statistics from Ed. of Agric. (1905).
Preesall with Hackinsall: Hackinsall Hall

St. Michael's on Wyre Church from the North-east
The plague of 1349-50 visited the parish, taking off many of the people. Sir Richard Kighley of Inskip was one of those who fought at Agincourt, being killed in the battle. The Reformation was long resisted by a number of the people here as elsewhere in the Fylde. In the Civil War the principal squires—Butler and Kirkby—lost sons in the cause of Charles I; but men were raised also for the Parliament, and around Elswick there was sufficient Puritanism to stir the people to the building of a place of worship. The Jacobite rising of 1715 brought disaster to the Butlers of Rawcliffe, but in 1745 the parish seems to have been untouched by the invasion.

To the ancient tax called the fifteenth St. Michael's contributed £6 4l. when the hundred paid £26 4l. 8d., and to £100 leivable on the same district for the county lay of 1624 this parish would contribute £10 12l. 2d.

The church of

CHURCH ST. MICHAEL
stands close to the left bank of the River Wyre, which bounds the churchyard on the north side, the west end facing on to the road immediately south of the bridge. It consists of a chancel 32 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 8 in. with north vestry, nave 45 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 8 in., south aisle 15 ft. 10 in. wide extending the full length of nave and chancel, short north aisle 8 ft. 3 in. wide, and north chapel 24 ft. 8 in. by 12 ft. 9 in., south porch and west tower 13 ft. square, all these measurements being internal.

The building is substantially of 15th and early 16th-century date, but there may be portions of an older structure in the north wall of the chancel and at the west end of the south aisle adjoining the tower, the masonry of which may date from the 13th century. The evidence of the building, however, is not sufficient to make it possible to trace the development of the plan or to arrive at any conclusion as to the extent and appearance of the earlier structure, except that its length must have been about the same as that of the present building. On the north chancel wall the older masonry, which is of red sandstone, includes a buttress 2 ft. 6 in. wide with a 10 in. projection, and at the west end of the south side the fragment of old walling, which is 3 ft. 6 in. wide and stands 63 in. in front of the later wall, has been pierced by a pointed window 2 ft. 9 in. high and 12 in. wide, now built up. The present plan is that of the 15th-century building, but there is said to have been a restoration or partial rebuilding in 1549, when the tower is said to have been erected and new bells purchased. The tower seems to have been rebuilt or refaced in 1611 by Henry Butler, whose arms and initials together with the date are carved on the north-west merlon of the parapet facing west. The north chapel, originally

and the chantry of St. Katharine, was repaired in 1793, and in 1854 the church was restored and some restorations carried out, the old square pews being taken away and the whitewash removed from the arches and columns of the nave.

18 Engl. Hist. Rev. v. 329; score of men and women was the Archesden of Richmond's estimate. The jury appear to have allowed 328 out of the 501 claimed for probate.
20 This appears in the township histories, but the only residents who in 1610-1 were registered for the two-thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for recusancy were Thomas Kirkby of Rawcliffe (by an annual payment of £5), Leonard Clarkson of Woodplumpton (£5), and Robert White of Great Eccleston (£5 3s. 4d.), Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xi, 328-36.
A list of recusants in 1610 is printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 99-111; they give the names of the principal residents.
21 The invocation appears in Domesday 'Micelaescherche.' It had then one ploughland. The distinguishing phrase 'upon Wyre' is found in 1216.
22 Fishwick, op. cit. 62. The statement seems to be based only on the fact that in 1549 Thomas Singleton by his will left 40s. 4d. towards the church and building of the steeple of Seync Mychaells. The later notes to Glynde's Churches of Lanc. 24 give the date of rebuilding as 1525.
23 Some work was apparently done in 1603 and 1813, these dates being on spout heads on the south side of the building.
The chancel and nave are under one continuous blue-slatted roof and the south aisle has a separate gabled slated roof finishing behind an embattled parapet. The walls are generally constructed of rubble masonry with sandstone dressings, the whole of the parapet of the south aisle, together with its eastern gable, being of dressed stone.

The east wall of the chancel, however, is built of red sandstone blocks and may be a 17th-century reconstruction. The east window is of three trefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery and moulded jambs and mullions with a very slight reveal and without hood mould. On the south side the chancel is open to the aisle by two wide arches, but there is a 5 ft. 6 in. length of straight wall at the east end in which is a piscina with cinquefoiled head and chamfered jambs, now only 19 in. from the floor and without bowl, and on the east wall to the north of the window is a plain stone bracket. The north wall sets back 6 in. at a distance of 7 ft. 3 in.

The two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers, 1 ft. 8 in. diam., with moulded capitals and bases and from responds at ends. The two easternmost arches to the chancel are wider than those to the nave, the piers are thicker and the detail of the capitals different, but they appear to have been built at the same time. The north arcade consists of four pointed arches on octagonal piers similar to those on the south side, the capitals only slightly differing in detail. The piers are 5 ft. 6 in. in height to the top of the capitals, the height of the arches above being 10 ft. 2 in. to the crown. There is a 4 ft. length of blank wall at the west end of the nave on the north side and the whole of the interior walling is plastered. The windows of the south aisle are all square-headed, of three lights with external hood mould,10 and are probably of 16th-century date. There are two windows and a priest’s door to the chancel aisle and a single window and doorway to the nave. The east window of the aisle has a four-centred head with three pointed lights and hollow-chamfered mullions and the west window is modern.

The porch, which is dated 1611, stands 12 ft. from the west end of the aisle, and is built of wrought stone with a blue-slated overhanging roof and segmental outer arch. It is very plain in character and small in size, measuring only 8 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 11 in. wide, and has a seat on each side.

The north aisle proper is confined to the two western bays of the nave, beyond which, to the east, it is merged into the chancel aisle and the nave, beyond which, to the east, it is merged into the chantry chapel. Its west end, which now forms the baptistery, is lighted by a modern three-light segmental-headed tracery window, and has a pointed north door opposite the second bay. The wall west of the doorway is occupied by a modern Gothic memorial to members of the Swainson family, and the floor of the baptistery is raised two steps above that of the nave. The aisle roof is a continuation of that of the nave, with low overhanging eaves.

The Butler chapel, or St. Katharine’s chantry, is now seated with modern pews and open to the nave, but at the west end is separated from the aisle by an ornate early 19th-century Gothic screen, said to have been made at Lancaster and bearing the arms of the France and Wilson families.11 The floor is boarded and raised two steps above that of the nave, and the chapel is covered with a separate low-pitched gabled roof with flat plaster ceiling, the latter probably introduced in 1797. At this time, too, a fireplace was

10 The westernmost one is slightly different in detail.
11 Fishwick, op. cit. 57.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE

built in the north-east corner, and is still in position though bricked up. There are two segmental-headed windows on the north side, each of three cinquefoiled lights and trefoiled tracery, and at the east end a taller three-light window of similar type with perpendicular tracery. On the exterior, which is almost entirely covered with ivy and has a modern straight parapet and two square buttresses and a diagonal one at the north-east corner, is a shield with the arms of Butler. The chapel contains no monuments, but on a framed board at its west end is an escutcheon with the arms of Roe of Rawcliffe, with helmet, crest, mantling and motto. The tower is faced with large wrought sandstone blocks and is very irregular in shape, the west and south walls being at an obtuse angle. It has a projecting vice in the south-east corner and diagonal buttresses of five stages finishing below the belfry stage, which is slightly set back with a plain spay. The belfry windows are of two flat trefoiled lights without hood mould, and have slate louvres, and the tower finishes with an embattled moulded parapet, angle pinnacles and leaded roof, the height to the top of the parapet being 146 ft. 6 in. The door has a four-centred head of two hollow-chamfered orders and hood mould, and above is a three-light segmental-headed transomed window of poor detail, with plain chamfered jambs and mullions and rounded heads to the lights. There is a clock on the east and west sides, but the north and south sides are plain except for the belfry windows and a square opening immediately below. The date 1611 on the parapet is probably that of the whole of the external walling, if not of the entire rebuilding of the tower. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders placed high above the roof principals, obtuse and awkward in shape. All the fittings, including the font and pulpit, are modern, but there are fragments of ancient glass in the north chancel window and westernmost window of the chapel, the former heraldic and the latter a circular piece with a picture of sheep-shearing, one of a former series representing the months or seasons.

There is a ring of three bells, the first dated 1654, with a long inscription in Gothic letters difficult to decipher. The second bell is dated 1663 and inscribed 'God save the King,' and with various initials, and the third is by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, 1742.

The plate consists of two silver chalices of 1792, with the arms of Wilson impaling France, two silver-plated patens and a plated flagon.

The register of baptisms begins in 1659 and those of marriages and burials in 1662. From 1659 to 1707 the registers have been printed.

The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1667.

In the churchyard is a sundial, the plate dated 1796 and bearing the names of the Rev. Hugh Hornyb, vicar, and of five churchwardens. The oldest dated gravestone is 1667.

At the Conquest the church was no doubt in the gift of Earl Tostig as lord of Amounderness. No change seems to have been made afterwards, so that Theobald Walter, when lord of the wapentake, 1190 to 1200, had this advowson also, for he gave the church of St. Michael with all its appurtenances to the Abbot and monks of Wyresdale and its 4½ acres of land to appoint a vicar with a portion sufficient for his maintenance.

The monks accordingly appointed one H. to the charge, allowing him the land to the east of the church with the fishery there and half a mark yearly. They also undertook to provide a clerk to assist him.

The monastery was transferred to Ireland, and the gift of the church appears to have lapsed, for when in 1203-4 it was alleged that Garstang was a chapel pertaining of St. Michael's, the patron was the king.

From that time the advowson remained with the honour of Lancaster until 1409, when Henry IV gave it to the newly-founded college of St. Mary Magdalen at Battlefield near Shrewsbury. A vicar was appointed in 1411, on the death of the last rector. When the college was suppressed with other chantries in 1546-8, the rectory and advowson were taken by the Crown, and after minor grants the rectory was in 1611 sold to Francis Morrice and Francis Phillips of London, but the advowson was reserved. This, however, with the rectory soon

19 The lower part of all these windows to a height of 18 in. has been filled in with brick, so as to form a window seat inside.

20 It bears the figure of the crab and is lettered 'Jubius.'

21 In 1694 it was ordered that during the winter the septon should ring the great bell at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.; Fishwick, op. cit. 65. In 1754 the churchwardens reported their two bells out of order, 'the great bell being lately burst'; Visi. Ret.

22 On 21 April 1671 Thomas Knowles and Anna his wife bestowed on the church a piece of silver plate inscribed 'Ex dono Thomasi Knowles et Annae ejus uxoris de Sowerby,' to remain for ever as a proper right of the parish to be employed about the holy sacrament of the body and blood of Christ. This appears to have been lost.


24 Farrer’s Yorkshire Arch. i. 376, from the confirmatory grant by William de Chimellis, Archdeacon of Richmond, between 1154 and 1156.

25 Ibid. 157-8. If H. did not himself act as chaplain he was to provide a sufficient deputy. The monks reserved the right to construct a mill on the land to the east of the church.

26 See the account of Garstang Church.

27 Thomas Earl of Lancaster had the advowson in 1536, and received the king's licence to alienate it; Cal. Pat. 1537-17, p. 572.


29 Diggle, Misc. vii. 842. The college was to keep the chancel in repair. An imperfect translation of the ordinance of the vicarage in 1411 may be seen in the Evesham, P. 58, p. 9.

30 Some of the lands, particularly in Tarnacre, were granted to John Pickering and John Bernard in 1599; Pat. 3 Edward VI. pt. xi. The rectory was leased to Robert Worsley for eighty years in 1675; ibid. 18 Eliz., pt. vi. Other church lands in Tarnacre were granted in 1589; ibid. 32 Eliz., pt. vii. Further details from the Worsley deeds are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 46-53.

An agreement as to the rectory between William Doddington and Henry Kirby was enrolled in 1546 in the Common Pleas; Mich. 6 and 7 Eliz.

32 This is stated in an abstract of title of William Johnson's trustees in the possession of W. Farrer; the date is 28 July 1611. In the following October the grantee sold to Thomas Gatsere and Richard Taylor, who in 1615 sold to John Cook of Harnett Park, Northants. The purchaser had already secured the interest of Worsley and others to whom grants had been made. In 1626 Cook sold to William Johnson. For this see also Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 326, m. 3. The Patent Rolls give grants apparently at variance, vide. in 1610 to John Eldred and others in fee (Pat. 8 Jos. I, p. 41), and in 1613 to Robert Earl of Salisbury for four years, &c. See the Patent Rolls.

Various references are given in Each. Disp. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 10, 12, &c.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

afterwards became the property of William Johnson. After various sales the advowson came into the possession of the Rev. Hugh Hornby, vicar from 1789 to 1847, and it has descended to his grandson the present patron, Mr. Hugh Phipps Hornby.

In 1316-26 the rectory, then in the king's gift, was valued at 50 marks yearly, but not long afterwards, in 1346, it was to be worth 70 marks. The value continued to increase, and in 1541 was recorded as £66 13s. 4d., but this after the raid of the Scots in 1322 was reduced to little more than a third, viz. £23 6s. 8d. This valuation was cons-

The following have been rectors and vicars:—

| Rectors | \begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{Instituted} \\ \textbf{Name} \\ \textbf{Patron} \\ \textbf{Cause of Vacancy} \\ \textbf{c. 1176} \\ \textbf{1204} \\ \textbf{1216} \\ \textbf{1224} \\ \textbf{Oct. 1227} \\ \textbf{Nov. 1227} \\ \textbf{5 Mar. 1237-8} \\ \textbf{1246} \\ \textbf{1264-5} \\ \textbf{1285-95} \\ \textbf{1294} \\ \textbf{1312} \\ \\\end{tabular} \end{tabular} |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 3rd              | Mr. Matthew the Physician        | Wyresdale Abbey | prom. — of Savory |
| 12th             | Mr. Macy                        | King John       |                  |
| 12th             | William of Savoy                 | Henry III       |                  |
| 15th             | Mr. William de Avignon            |                  |                  |
| 15th             | Mr. Henry de Bishopton           |                  |                  |
| 16th             | Mr. Peter de Aqua Blanca         |                  |                  |
| 18th             | James de Monasteris              |                  |                  |
| 19th             | Richard of Woodplumpton          |                  |                  |
| 20th             | Walter de Langton                |                  |                  |
| 21st             | Thomas son of Alan               |                  |                  |
| 21st             | Simon de Balderston              |                  |                  |

34 How he acquired the advowson does not appear—perhaps in virtue of the Worsley lease—but he presented in 1628, when the king also presented by way of confirmation.

35 Jw. adv. named (contract mentions William Johnson), Jellia, wife, Alexander and Richard his sons. Alexander about 1830 married Ann Turner, and in 1654 was described as c. Roushton Grange in Yorkshire; his son William was married to Mary daughter of a. heir of Thomas Coomber, D.D. The will of Alexander Johnson was dated 1660 and that of his son Richard 1680; the latter left a son and heir Alexander, who married in 1681 Mary giving Allen Roberttingham of York; they had a son Allen, who in 1706 was to marry Eliza Lawon of Wakefield.

36 The earlier owners had the advowson in 1703; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 478, m. 5 d. Some further particulars of the family are given in Hist. soc. op. cit., 45, where it is stated that Allen Johnson sold the advowson to the Rev. Richard Crombleholme, whose son Edward sold it to Thomas Whitehead; his great-grandson, of the same name, rector of Ecclesden, sold it to the Rev. Christopher Swainson; his grandson sold to Joseph Hornby, who gave to his brother the Rev. Hugh Hornby.

37 See the account of Ribby-with-Wrea and the pedigree in Burke's Landed Gentry.


39 Assize R. 401, m. 32; it was in the king's gift.

40 It was worth 100 marks, and in the Est. of 1291, 36s. 8d., in 1327, 50s. Lanc. Ills. and Extents, i. 398.


42 Inf. Nonnunum (Rec. Com.), 37. The decline was attributed in part to the allowance of high tithes and other altarage (5s. 6d. 4d. and £2 for glebe, but chiefly to the invasion of the Scots and other misfortunes amounting to £26 13s. 4d. The separate townships contributed thus: Upper Rawlliffs £3; Out Rawlliffs £4; Eccleston, Elswick and Inskip-with-Sowerby, £15 14s. 2d. each, and Woodplumpton £5 6s. 8d. Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 1340.

43 Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), iii. 195.

44 Ibid., v, 263. The mansion-house and glebe was worth £11 14s. 5d., small tithes £7 14s. 2d., Easter roll £17 2s. The vicar paid ecclesiastical dues amounting to £7 6d.

45 Commonw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 146-8. The vicar had a house, 10 acres of glebe (in Thornacre) and the small tithes, out of which he annually paid the curate of Woodplumpton £6 2s. 3d. The tithes was much reduced by prescriptions. In 1551 an augmentation of £50 a year was ordered out of the enfranchised estates of Sir Thomas Tychasye and others. Plund. Minn. Acta. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 110, 114, 460.

46 Gentil. Nettex Coev. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 448. The glebe, 44 acres, was worth £10, Easter dues and small tithes £2 10s. surplus fees £6, legacy from Ralph Longworth £5. There were five churchwardens, being one for each township, except Woodplumpton.

47 Ibid., 446.

48 Manch. Doc. Dir. For the Terle- wayne land see a later note.

49 Farrer, op. cit. 337. A much later charter relating to Elles and Sowerby was attested by H. chaplain of the church of St. Michael and Thomas, deacon of the same place; Dods. MSS., iii, fol. 506. This H. is no doubt the 'Henry the Chaplain' named in Cockersand Churl. (Rec. Com.), i. 245.

50 Farrer, op. cit. 194; the king's physician. He proffered 10 marks in order that the trial of his claim that Garstang was a chapelry of St. Michael's might come on without delay. It occurs several times in the Patent Rolls, &c., until 1309.

51 Lanc. Ills. and Extents, i. 119. He may be the same as Master Matthew.

52 The rectory about 1220 seems to have been much sought for. The Patent Rolls show that in 1224 Randle, clerk of the son of the Earl de Ferrers, had letters of presentation to R. Cal. Pat. 1216-25, p. 473. In 1225 William de Thornorc, clerk, was presented by the king; ibid. 1225-32, p. 8. Yet about the same time a son of the Count of 'Savesta' held it, as is shown by the cause of vacancy in 1235; Lanc. Ills. and Extents, i. 119. It appears that this was William son of Thomas Count of Savesta, and Bishop of Valence from 1226 till 1241, when he was succeeded by his brother Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1242-70; Gallia Christiana, xxxi, 314.

53 The rector having been promoted to a bishopric the king presented two clerks one after the other; Cal. Pat. 1235-32, pp. 147, 169. William de Avignon was presented to Bromsgrove in the same year; ibid.

54 There are many references to this rector in the Patent Rolls of the time. According to Le Neve he refused the deanship of Salisbury.

55 Cal. Pat. 1232-47, p. 211; he is described as clerk to the bishop-elect of Valence. He had a grant of the archdeaconry of Salop in 1239; Le Neve, Fasti, i, 482.

56 Assize R. 404, m. 22.

57 Cal. Pat. 1235-65, p. 408.

58 Cal. Papal Letters, i, 508, &c., 4 dispensations to hold other benefices. See Manchester. This 'busy' clerk's discharge of his duties is shown by the following.


60 de Bancro R. 193, m. 404; rector of St. Michael's on Wyrebank.
AMOUNDENERSE HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL
ON-WYRE

Instituted

Name

Patron

Cauce of Vacancy

oc. 1322-60.

William de Balderton

—

—

oc. 1367-88.

William de Hornby

—

—

1 Mar. 1390.

Thomas de Herwdic

—

—

Vicars

oc. 1428.

Richard Raby

Battlefield Coll.

d. R. Raby

5 June 1444.

Thomas Wainwright

Battlefield Coll.

—

10 April 1451-2.

Peter

Battlefield Coll.

—

18 June 1463.

William Houghton

—

—

oc. 1504-8.

Robert Richardson

Battlefield Coll.

—

oc. 1509-50.

John Pressell

Battlefield Coll.

—

23 Sept. 1537.

Robert Hill

Christopher Gradell


—

d. J. Pressell

16 July 1549.

Thomas Cross

G. Kirby, &c.

—

—

27 June 1577.

Adam Woldenden

D. C. Gradell

—

—

31 Dec. 1628.

Nicholas Bray

The Queen

—

—

8 May 1629.

—

(The King)

—

—

oc. 1651-2.

Henny Jenny, M.A.

—

—


Nathaniel Baxter, M.A.

—

—

5 Mar. 1663-4.

John Greenwood

—

—


Thomas Robinson, B.A.

—

—

29 Feb. 1715-16.

Richard Crombleholme

William Johnson

—

—

oc. 1723.

—

Thomas Clitherall

—

—

1730.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

Being above the age of eighty, and having been vicar for fifty years and more, he in 1628 resigned the vicarage, desiring the bishop to institute Nicholas Bray; Chr. Papers at Chester Dioce. Reg. For fuller accounts of the vicars see Fishwick, op. cit. 112-13.

The double presentation (a resignation inter alia) would have been to a doubt to Johnson's right. See Chester Act Bks. 1579-1619, fol. 916, 1146; Inst. Bk. P.R.O. as printed in Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, i, 55, 56.

Bray is said to have been a zealous Independent; Fishwick, op. cit. 115. St. Michael's was not recognized in the Presbyterian Classis of 1646, and its minister did not sign the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648.

An anecdote of his hostility to Charles I is given in Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches. ii, 40.

Chitt. Soc. iii, 160-1, 164.

ibid. ii, 288. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M. A. 1600; and was ordained at Manchester in 1609, having obtained the vicarage through the influence of Isaac Ambrose, vicar of Gormeston, Moch. Classis (Chet. Soc.), 1623; Newcomen's Autobiog. and Diary. Like Ambrose he was ejected in 1662, and afterwards laboured as a Nonconformist minister at Beswick Hall, Derbyshire, and afterwards at Sheffield. He died in 1677; Calamy, Newcom. Mem. (ed. Palmer), ii, 49-101.

49 In 1660 Baxter secured the king's patronage for his vicarage, the patronage apparently being still doubtful; Pat. 12 Chas. II, pl. 1, no. 82; Dep. Keeper's Roli.

47 Nothing seems to be known of this vicar. He was buried in the chancel of the church on 6 Dec. 1689.

48 Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; Visilt List at Chester. He was 'conformable' to the government in 1669; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiii, App. iv, 239.

The church papers at Chester Dioce. Reg. record the institutions from this time. As already stated, this vicar acquired the parish, in which he was succeeded by his son Edward. The name is also spell Crombleholme.
This list of clergy does not call for any comment, though one or two of the early rectors were men of eminence. The service of the parish church, chantries and chapelleries before the Reformation would require a staff of at least five priests. The list of 1548 does not seem to have been preserved, but in 1554, and again in 1562, three names are entered in the Bishop of Chester's visitation list.89 Afterwards there were apparently only the vicar at the parish church and the curate at Woodplumpton.90 Copp chapel was added in 1723. A religious census was made in 1755, when the vicar and curichwardens recorded the 367 families in the parish (apart from Woodplumpton) thus: Church of England, 207; Protestant Dissenters or Presbyterians, 26; Quakers, 3; Papists, 41.91 There were two endowed chantries. One was founded by John Boteler of Out Rawcliffe (d. 1534) at the church of St. Katharine in the north aisle of the church.92 The priest was to celebrate for the souls of the founder and others and to teach a grammar school. The clear revenue at the confiscation in 1547–8 was £5 10s. 8d., derived from lands in Great and Little Eccleston, Esprick and Staynall Mill.93 The other chantry, of the B.V. Mary, was founded by William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe, and had an endowment of £4 13s. 10d.94 A gift of land in Great Sowerby, made by Thomas Urswick in 1423 for the support of a chaplain in the parish church,95 may have become merged in the general endowment.

The old grammar school was destroyed with the chantry, and the next schools were not founded till the beginning of the 18th century.

Official inquiries as to the endowed charities of the parish were made in 1824, and 1898, and the report of the latter96 contains also a reprint of the former report. It appears that the gross income is £303 a year, but £104 is devoted to the schools and £67 to ecclesiastical purposes. It is singular that there are no funds for apprenticing children. For the whole parish there is an ancient bread charity of £4 yearly, distributed after morning service at the parish church on the second Sunday of the month in 'cobs' of bread.

For the poor of Great Eccleston there are sums of £3 17s. 6d. from the benefactions of William Gualter,97 Jonathan Dobson98 and William Fyld,99

Richard Crombleholme had been curate of Hambleton 1706–17 (q.v.). For his epitaph and will see Fishwick, op. cit. 73, 130.

88 In 1730 there was 'communion four times a year at least'; Visit. Ret. In 1742 the report is 'Lord's Supper six times in the year'; ibid.

89 Educated at Worcester and Merton College, Ox.; M.A. 1724; Foster, Alumni Oxf. He was schoolmaster of Preston, curate of St. George's in that town, and vicar of Warton.

90 Educated at the same college, Ox.; M.A. 1767; Foster, Alumni Oxf. For an account of him see Hewittson, Our Country Churches, 145.


92 Younger brother of the patron, from whom he obtained the advowson. Hugh Horsby was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1790. He was incumbent of Whiteworth near Rochdale 1804–29.

93 He was the only son of the preceding vicar, and was educated at Christ Church, Ox.; M.A. 1816. He was appointed Hon. Canon of Manchester in 1850 and Archdeacon of Lancaster in 1870. He died 26 Dec. 1899.

94 Archdeacon of Lancaster 1809. He is a younger son of the late Archdeacon Horsby; educated at Balliol Coll., Ox.; M.A. 1872. He has afforded information to the editors on several points.

95 The record of church goods in 1555 is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 63.

96 There is a note in the Register of one of the three, Christopher Thompson, in noted as extra; see Charter Ordin. Bl. (Rec. Soc.), 106, and the account of Winwick.

97 This was the case in 1622; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68–9.

98 Visit. Ret.

99 The altar existed before the chantry and St. Katharine's aisle is named in the will of Alice Boteler, widow, 1504; she left 20d. for the light burning there; Fishwick, op. cit. 55.

100 Raines, Chantryes (Chet. Soc.), 217. Neither of the chantries is mentioned in the Valor Eccl. of 1535. William Harrison was the priest of the Boteler chapel in 1548 and fifty-four years old. There is a fuller account by Fishwick loc. cit., it being shown that this chantry was founded about 1428.

101 In 1548 the king allowed Thomas Cross a pension of £4 13s. 10d. In respect of the late chantry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 890.

102 Raines, op. cit. 200. Thomas Cross (afterwards vicar) was incumbent and forty years of age. It was part of his duty to 'assist the curate of the parish. From the full account in Fishwick (op. cit. 58–62) it appears that this chantry was founded before 1505, and that William Richardson, Edmund Clarkson (there in 1536) and Thomas Cross had been the chantry priests. William Kirkby, the reputed founder, died about that time.

103 Add. MS. 32106, fol. 309, no. 384, Lord Derby's rental of 1542 (quoted below) shows that 14s. was paid yearly.

104 As an inquiry made in 1651 it was stated that lands in Clithesgton called Mickie and Little Trefle was (Trelways) of the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. had been given by Dame Ellen Urswick (see Upper Rawcliffe) to St. Michael's Church. The tradition that she had intended to give them to Garnstong, but someone had remarked that it would be meritorious to give to the other church, 'because St. Michael must weigh her soul,' and so she changed her mind; Duchi of Lanc. Special Com. 33.

105 The land was secured for the church (see Duces Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 183), and now yields £46 a year. It was formerly the custom to have a dinner for vicar and wardens on 5 November, on which day a sermon 'against.popery' was preached; the rest was applied to the church rate. The dinner and wine are things of the past, and the net receipts are given to the church expenses account; End. Char. Rep. In 1796 it was ordered that the balance, after paying for the dinner and a quart of ale for each participant, should accumulate for the purchase of an organ; Porter, Bk. 481.

106 Issued in 1899.

107 By his will, dated 1748, he left two messuages and a close called the Town Field in Great Eccleston to support two poor widows of the township. The sale produced £28, which is now held by the trustees of School, and the interest on £1 20s. 6d. is distributed by the clerk of the parish council in money doles to poor widows, the number not being limited.

108 Jonathan Dobson the elder about 1760 left £20 for the poor. This sum also is held in part by the Copp School trustees, but part was lost through the failure of Pedder's Bank, Preston, and 18s. is paid as interest. It is distributed in the same way as Guiler's charity.

109 By his will in 1719 he left a rent-charge of 40s. a year on land called the
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE

distributed in money doles, 1 and £1 from Ellen Longworth for bread for the poor attending Copp Church. 2
Elizabeth Hoole or Hull gave about 2 acres of meadow in Elswick to the Roman Catholic chapel in Great Eccleston, charging it with the payment of £2 a year to the poor of Elswick. 3
This sum is still paid by the parish council in money gifts at Christmas.

Thomas Knowles of Sowerby in 1686 gave his estate at Loudscapes in Goosnagh for the benefit of the poor of Great and Little Sowerby, Inskip, Tarnacre and Goosnagh, in equal shares. The gross rental is £90. Three-fourths of the net income, about £24, is divided equally between Inskip with (Great) Sowerby and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre (which includes Little Sowerby). The money is given by the trustees in doles averaging about 14s. in December. 4
For Inskip with Sowerby there is a further money dole of £16 18s. due to the gift of John Jolly in 1750, and for Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre other doles of £2 10s. from Ralph Longworth 5 and £2 from John Hudson. 6 In Out Rawcliffe £1 1s. a year used to be given, but had ceased by 1824. 7

The township of Woodplumpton has £23 18s. 4d. a year from the benefactions of Thomas Houghton 8 and George Nicholson, 9 applicable in kind, or in medical relief, money gifts or education. It has also £3 1s. a year, given in memory, from the bequest of Richard Edward Waterworth in 1850. 10

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNACRE

Rodecliff, Dom. Bk.; Rothdeilff, 1301; Uprouthe-clyve, 1288. Up Rawcliffe was the form commonly used till about 1700, when Upper Rawcliffe, which appeared in the 16th century, displaced it.

Stone Lands, for ‘the poorest sort of householders’ in the township. The charge is still paid, and the money is distributed with Dalbous’s. 11

The list of recipients is settled by the parish council.

She left £50 in 1796 for the purpose named and in equal portions, and £1 a year is paid as interest. This provides ten twopenny ‘cobs,’ which are given after morning service at Copp Church on the last Sunday of the month to poor people who have attended the service.

The rent-charge now exceeds the annual value of the land.

The other fourth part goes to the poor of Goosnagh.

He left his residue of his estate for the benefit of poor housekeepers in the township. The whole amount was £170, but £170 was said to have been lost by the bankruptcy of a trustee, the remainder is lent on mortgage, and owing to various charges only a small amount yearly has recently been available for distribution. The trustees give it in sums of 10s. to 20s. about Christmas time.

His will was dated 1691. In 1824 the £2 10s. paid out of the estate called ‘his House’ and charged for it was declared to have been owned by John Ashton Nelson of Fairhurst, and after his death in 1822 by his sister. Archdeacon Hornby was the owner in 1843, and paid the rent-charge through his tenant. The sum was added to Knowles’s charity and similarly distributed.

By his will in 1722 he left his estate in Upper Rawcliffe to Robert charged with £3 to be paid in equal sums to four of the poorest persons in the township ‘to buy them such things as they should stand in most need of against the great yearly festival of the Nativity.’ Ralph Baines was the owner in 1844 and William Baines Porter in 1848; the rent-charge is duly paid and given in sums of 10s. to four poor persons.

It had been paid by John France and then by his widow; but there was nothing to show that it was not a voluntary gift, and on her death about 1822 it ceased.

He in 1649 devised an estate in Woodplumpton and Broughton for charitable uses; see End. Chor. Reps. for Preston. A fourth part of the income (£5) is available for Woodplumpton. It used to be given in money doles, but is now united with Nicholson’s gift, as follows.

If he left money for ‘needy poor people’ in the township about 1666 and in 1672 it was decreed that £210 was the sum due to the poor. The income, now £3 1s. 4d. from consols, is given to help Houghton’s charity, formerly distributed in money doles, but since 1870 the two have been combined and regulated under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, allowing payments as in the text. The income is applied to paying bonuses to contributors to a clothing club, care being taken to allow larger sums to the poorer members.

He left £600, half the interest to be paid to the incumbent of Woodplumpton Church and half to be distributed in money among poor persons over sixty years of age, recommended by the said incumbent.

The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 3,152 acres, including 53 of inland water. 12

It appears from charters, &c., that this manor was formerly much more extensive, reaching to the south side of the Wyre by the church.

Hewittson, Our Country Churches, 437.

Fishwick, St. Michael’s (Chet. Soc.), 167.

V.C.H. Lancs. i. 388.

Ibid., i. 357, n. 133; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 254, ii. 74.

Lancs. Reg. and Hist. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 154. Lambert de Multon married Amshil daughter and co-heir of Richard de Lucy by Ada daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Morvill and Heliw. de Stutterill, widow of William de Lancaster ii. A ede Lucy and Thomas de Multon, the father of Lambert. It seems to have been in this way that Lambert obtained Upper Rawcliffe; Cockermouth Chars. (Chet. Soc.), i. 176 n.

Trencker, c. 1250.

This township, which contains the parish church, has a total area of 3,823 1/4 acres, of which two-thirds lie north of the River Wyre and the remaining third south. The population in 1901 was 516. Tarnacre or Trenacre, the acreage of which is now estimated at 4,465, is in the north-east, Turndale Hall about the centre, on the north bank of the river, with Stockenbridge to the south; White Hall is on the western border. The Brock flows into the Wyre half a mile east of the church. The surface is flat and low; the highest ground, about 50 ft. above sea level, is in the north, in Rawcliffe Moss.

The principal roads go from east to west through the township, to the south and north of the river, from Myerscough to Great Eccleston (past the church), and from Catterall to Hambleton respectively. Near the church there is a bridge across the Wyre by which these roads are connected.

A parish council administers local affairs.

The soil is mostly light peat with subsoil of blue clay; oats, potatoes, turnips, &c., are grown.

There are ghost stories connected with two of the old houses. Major Longworth of St. Michael’s Hall was said to have haunted the place after his death. To lay his ghost the ‘combined power of priest and parson was brought into operation. The ghost was laid 1 under the bridge near the hall, with the injunction that it had to remain quiet ‘as long as the water flowed down the hills and the ivy remained green.’ 13

The other ghost was said to appear in the garden of White Hall. 14

In 1666 Earl Tostig held a RAW-MANORS CLIFFE assessed as three plough-lands and MICAELKIRK assessed as one. 15

Probably the whole was granted together with Garstang to form the Wyresdale fee of the Lancaster family. 16 In 1422 Lambert de Multon held the twelfth part of a knight’s fee in Rawcliffe. 17 He was then

...
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

apparently the immediate lord of the manor, but may not have retained it long.

William de Lancaster III gave part at least of Upper Rawcliffe to Richard son of Roger de Kirkby,9 no doubt of Kirkby Ireleth.9 Richard acquired from his brother Roger 2 oxgangs of land in Rawcliffe, with tofts and part of the meadow called Meadow-gate, also the proportion of the fishery pertaining to 2 oxgangs and liberty of grinding at the mill without multure.10 Roger had had the same from William de Tarnacre for the rent of a pound of cummin.11 Richard made some further acquisitions,12 and at his death left a son John to succeed him.13 Another son Peter is also named.14 By them Upper Rawcliffe was given to William de Whittingham, clerk, and

9 John son of Richard de Kirkby in 1285 gave to William de Whittingham, clerk, and Ellen his wife all the tenement and demesne in Upper Rawcliffe which his father Richard had had from William de Lancaster; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 75.

10 Richard was probably the son of Roger of Kirkby Ireleth by a daughter of Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, who is mentioned in 1222; see the account of Kirkby Ireleth.

11 Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 75b.

12 Ibid.

13 Walter de Sowerby gave to Richard son of Roger de Kirkby the homage of two tenants of an oxgang of land in Rawcliffe for the rent of two barbed arrows; Kuerden fol. MS. 380.

Richard de Kirkby obtained half an oxgang of land from Richard de Rie, also a fishery by Sir William de Culston, who had received it from William de Lancaster for a rent of 6d.; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 94b.

14 John son of Richard de Kirkby granted to Roger son of Henry de Forton a toft and a selleon called Croftland in Upper Rawcliffe, and William de Whittingham, clerk, renewed or confirmed the gift; ibid. fol. 854. The same John also granted to Sir William son of Sir Richard Boteler the moiety of his fishery in Out Rawcliffe; ibid. fol. 974. To Ralph de Catterall he gave half an oxgang of land, &c., in Upper Rawcliffe at 6d. rent; Add. MS. 13104, no. 477. The same John son of Richard de Kirkby held 2 oxgangs of land of Henry de Beconston, who transferred his homage and service to Thomas son of Thomas Bassacre; ibid. no. 1377.

15 Peter son of Richard de Kirkby released to William de Whittingham all his right in the lands in Upper Rawcliffe which should have descended to him after the death of Roger de Kirkby his brother; Dods. MSS. cxlia, fol. 96.

16 See preceding notes. In 1281 John son of Richard de Kirkby gave land, including a piece by the mill called Peale, to William de Whittingham; ibid. fol. 95b, 96.

17 William de Whittingham acquired half an oxgang of land from Richard son of Adam de Inkip, part of the mill of Skippool from John son of William son of Richard de Rawcliffe, and the fishery (formerly John de Kirkby's) in Out Rawcliffe from William son of Sir Richard Boteler; ibid. fol. 854, 96b, 976.

18 It is possible that Whittingham and Southworth were the same person, or that the latter was son of the former. See Clapham.

19 In that year William de Southworth, clerk, granted tenancy in Upper Rawcliffe More to Henry son of Henry de Croft of Catterall, who had married his daughter Joan; Towneley MS. DD, no. 19. In or before 1315-16 he made an exchange of lands with Adam son of Richard del Hall, who transferred his part to John de Ceir; Dods. MSS. cxlia, fol. 96b.

20 Ibid. fol. 97. The settlement was confirmed by fine in 1318, with remainder to Adam the brother of Thomas. There was an exception of two messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c.; Final Conc. ii, 26.

21 Kuerden fol. MS. 257.

22 Dods. MSS. cxlia, fol. 90.

23 De Banco R. 357, m. 27 d.

24 Maud daughter of John de Calri (see above) in 1350 gave all her lands to Robert de Hornby and Margaret his wife; Dods. MSS. cxlia, fol. 95. In 1353 Roger de Kirkby gave to the same Robert and Margaret a messuage and garden in Upper Rawcliffe; ibid.

25 Towneley MS. HH, no. 925.

26 There appears to have been several Roberts, and this creates some uncertainty. Adam de Urswick, who had land in Westmorland, was heir to his son Robert the younger, of full age; Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. 41 (1st nos.), no. 88. In 1365-6 Robert widow

Upper Rawcliffe: St. Michael’s Village

obtained the papal dispensation for an impediment of which they had been in ignorance at the time of marriage.26 In 1369 Robert de Urswick and
Margaret's husband, Robert de Usworth, was rewarded for his service by being granted land in Upper Rawcliffe by Thomas Usworth. This grant was made in 1402 and included the lands of Upper Rawcliffe and the manor of Lower Rawcliffe.

John de Usworth, who married Constance Banastre, but died without issue, is said to have been a son of Sir Robert Lancashire, John, aged 43, as his will, was executed in 1373, which was confirmed in 1378 and 1399. William Usworth held the manor of Lower Rawcliffe in 1424, and died in 1425.

In 1406, Sir Robert de Usworth gave to Thomas his brother all his lands, and he died in 1405.

The feoffees of Sir Robert de Usworth gave lands to Thomas Usworth in 1424, and the manor was held by Robert and Thomas Usworth. Sir Robert had a son Robert, who married Catherine Usworth, and their daughter was heir to the manor.

In 1430, the son of Sir Robert Kirkby in 1420-1, i.e. shortly after Sir Robert's death, was given to Thomas Usworth the manor of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe which he (Roger) held by reason of the advowson of the Church of Kirkby in Upper Rawcliffe.

In 1443, another son of Sir Robert Kirkby, who married Ellen Kirkby, was given the manor of Upper Rawcliffe to his wife.

In 1456, Catherine Kirkby, widow of Sir Robert Kirkby, was granted the manor of Upper Rawcliffe by her husband. She died in 1462, and her daughter Joan was granted the manor by her father's will.

In 1464, Joan Kirkby, widow of Sir Robert Kirkby, was granted the manor by her husband. She died in 1472, and her daughter Joan was granted the manor by her father's will.

In 1473, Joan Kirkby, widow of Sir Robert Kirkby, was granted the manor by her husband. She died in 1474, and her daughter Joan was granted the manor by her father's will.
sharer in 1454 was William Latus. A certain Elizabeth about 1468 made a settlement of part of the manor in conjunction with her husband Henry Holme. In 1484–5 a partition was sought between William Kirkby, Richard Latus and Robert Clifton as co-heirs of Sir Robert Urswick.

Of these families the Kirkbys were resident. They appear to have inherited a moiety of the manor, and possibly acquired the whole. Going back a little, it appears that in 1454–5 John Kirkby and Clemence his wife had lands in Moorbrook. In 1459 John Kirkby complained that Nicholas and John Boteler of Rawcliffe were obstructing the flow of water to his mill in Upper Rawcliffe. William the son and heir of John Kirkby was about 1458 contracted to marry Isabel daughter of John Pudeys. In 1475, perhaps after the actual marriage, John Kirkby granted his part of the manor to his son and heir William. William and Isabel had a moiety of the manor in 1486–7, as well as lands in Gosnargh, Highton and Kendal. John the son and heir of William Kirkby was in 1485–6 contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of Henry Banastre of Bank. He was living in 1501, but it is unlikely that he outlived his father, for in 1510 Isabel was receiving widow of William, and about the same time received dower from William and heir of John Kirkby.

William Kirkby the younger was in 1506–7 contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of William Thornburgh. He was living in 1549, at which time he was involved in disputes concerning the chantry lands. His son George died in 1558 holding the manor of Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre of the queen and John Rigmaid as of the lordship of Wyre. His son George by fol. 1567 also variously held lands there and in nearly twenty other townships. The heir was a brother William, thirty years of age. William Kirkby made a settlement of the manor in 1564 and recorded a pedigree at the visitation of 1567. In 1588 inquiry was made as to the weirs on the Wyre, including one of William Kirkby's which had lately been pulled down, apparently because it was too high for the salmon to pass. He and Isabel his wife in 1591 agreed that their son William should marry Joan daughter of Thomas Fleetwood of Colwich. William Kirkby died in December 1596 holding the manor of Upper Rawcliffe, with messages and lands there and in Tarnacre and Little Sowerby, a watermill, and a fishery in the Wyre, of the queen as of her honour of Lancaster by the twelfth part of a knight's fee. William his son and heir was fifteen years of age.

The religious position of the neighbourhood in 1595 is shown clearly enough by someone zealous 'for the furtherance of Christ His glorious gospel,' in the Protestant sense, who wrote to the authorities to urge attention to it. In the parishes of Garstang and St. Michael's, he said, there were 'as many farmers notorious recusants' as would make two grand divisions. He therefore advised the prosecution of those known to be rich, naming among gentlewomen Isabel wife of William Kirkby of Rawcliffe, Anne wife of Henry Butler of the same, and Elizabeth wife of William son of Henry. The husbands of these attended church perhaps not so much as monthly and the churchwardens should warn them to conform once a month. If they would not do so the gentlewomen and their husbands should be confined during their obsequies to the houses of Protestant gentlemen, so that they could neither 'frequent, dwelling, masing, nor relive papist priests or seditious seminaries, to the peril of their souls, great danger of their husbands, and utter spoil of their husbands' simple seduced tenants and neighbours.'

From this time the Kirkbys declined in importance. William Kirkby was said to be of full age in 1602; in that year he and his son Thomas were
enrolled at Preston Guild.39 They were or became recusants, as the above quotation indicates, and in 1632 Thomas Kirkby of Rawcliffe compounded by an annual payment of £5 for the two-thirds of his estate which was liable to sequestration for his religion.40 In the Civil War he was a Royalist, and his estate, after being sequestered by the Parliament, was in 1652 ordered for sale.41 Three of his sons were stated to have been killed in the service of Charles I. He was dead in 1657, when Edward Tyldeley of Myrescough petitioned to be allowed to contract for the estate.42 After that a family named Whitehead43 long held the manor, but there is nothing to record of them.44 The manor is now stated to be held by the Earl of Derby. A considerable portion appears to have been sold before 1655 to George Westby,45 a son of Thomas Westby of Mowbrack, who built White Hall,46 in later times regarded as the manor-house. He also was a recusant and a Royalist, and suffered the same fate as his father by order of the Parliament.47 He regained them through the agency of friends. A pedigree recorded in 1664 shows that he had sons Thomas (aged ten) and John.48 In 1717 John Westby of Upper Rawcliffe, son of John and nephew of Thomas Westby, registered his estate as a ' Papist.'49 He was accidentally killed in a mill in 1728 and left a son Thomas as heir. This branch of the family succeeded to part of the Mowbrack estate, but all has been sold in the last half-century. White Hall was in 1857 sold to — Stevenson, whose son, J. C. Stevenson of Lamington, was the owner in 1891.

WHITE HALL, now a farm-house, stands close to the River Wyre, facing south, but is without architectural interest, having been almost entirely rebuilt and modernized about 1857; most of the old timbers were, however, again used. The building dated substantially from the beginning of the 17th century, the older house of the Kirkbys having entirely disappeared, but had been for a long time in a state of decay. The present structure is covered with rough-cast and whitewashed, the roof covered with blue slates and all the windows are new. There is an old open fireplace in the kitchen now walled up. The east wing is three stories in height with an unequal gable to the front, but generally is of two stories, with 2 projecting gabled two-story porches. The east wing appears to have been pulled down about 1870.50

Other portions of the Urswick estate cannot be traced. One-fourth probably descended to Clifton of Kidsnape, but William Clifton in 1517 held only ' messages and lands' in Upper Rawcliffe of the king and Thomas Rigmiden as of their manor of Nether Wyresdale by a rent of 6d.51 His widow Margaret claimed dower in the fourth part of the manor.52 Rawcliffe gave a name to some of the earlier tenants, who with others were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey.53 Warine de Corney, one of them, in 1246 claimed certain land from the Abbot of Cockersand.54 TARNACRE or Tarnacre also was used as a surname. The same abbey received land from William de Tarnacre, with his body, and from Alice his widow and Alan his son.55 About 1270 the abbots and canons agreed with Thomas son of Adam de Inskip to an exchange of lands,56 and other Inskips appear later in the township.57 Alan son of William de Tarnacre and others gave land to Lytham Priory58 and to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.59

---

41 Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 41.
43 Royalists Compiled (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 46.
44 To a fine of 1569 respecting the manor of Upper Rawcliffe the following were parties: Plaintiff—Richard Whitehead and James Taylor! Defendents—Edward Tydesley, William Kirkby, Edward Kirkby, George Westby, Ralph Longworth, Richard Bannister, Dorothy his wife and James Corwen; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bldg. 359, m. 93. Richard Whitehead was settled on other lands; Lanc. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 33.
45 See the accounts of Clachnac and Forton, and the pedigrees in Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), ii, 254.
46 Thomas Whitehead was vouchee in a recovery of the manors of Rawcliffe and Tarnacre in 1734; Pal of Lanc. Pica R. 521, m. 42. Richard Whitehead was lord of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre in 1744; Pal of Lanc. Local. Rec. nos. 1129.
47 See the fine above cited.
48 Fishwick, op. cit. 165-7, from which the later descent has been taken, and
49 Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 1158, where his residence is called * Tarncliffe Hall; Index of Royalists, 44.
50 Digdale, Pict. (Chet. Soc.), 332.
52 Fishwick, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, 157. Baines mentions a * gateway half pulled down, a secret place formerly used by the people of the manor and a part of the house. It had now disappeared, when Fishwick wrote in 1859. * On pulling down the old house a secret room was discovered. The chapel was in what is now a bedroom on the third story; ibid.
53 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m., no. 21.
54 Pal. of Lanc. Sessional Papers, bdle. 4.
55 Cockersand Chorlal. (Chet. Soc.), i, 178-3. The benefactors were William son of Alan de Rawcliffe, William son of Alan de Tarnacre (perhaps the same person), William son of Simon de Rawcliffe, Warine de Corney, Thomas son of Robert de Riva, Adam and William sons of Richard. One of the gifts was of half an oagan of land, of which Richard son of William de Tarnacre was tenant at 12s. rent.
56 Among the place-names are North-
57 breck, Old Gresedale, Kirkby, War-58 ogasg, Tunstead, Swinceland, Dunandes-59 pool on the Wyre and Serlescapesool.
60 Aman's R. 404, m. 4, d. 1, he did not prosecute.
61 Cockersand Chorlal, i, 247-51. Other benefactors were William son of Alan de Wis, Richard son of Thomas de Rawcliffe. The place-names include Kirkcroft, Priestpot and Cleinfield.
62 ibid. 251-2. The canons gave an acre in Kilncoffield for an assart adjoining their land and that of Roger de Wedacre.
63 In 1388 Agnes daughter of Adam de Inskip complained that Richard son of Adam de Inskip had diseised her of half a messuage, and land, and a messuage, and a wood. R. 1277, m. 41. Agnes daughter of Richard de Inskip was plaintive in 1301; ibid. 1321, m. 8d. William son of Adam son of Richard de Inskip held 8 acres of land. R. 1571, m. 56. Duchy of Lanc. Aslere R. 1, m. 6.
64 Alan gave the monks of Durham 8 acres on the east of Morebreck and all his land called Ciotnyred (Kilnstead), with easements in Rawcliffe and Tarn-65 acre; Lytham D. at Durham, 23, 246, 445, Ebor. no. 52. He gave Lytham also an oagan of land in Rawcliffe, formerly that of Richard son of Alan, in pure sole; ibid. no. 54.
66 Warine de Corney gave the monks an acre and a perch in Rawcliffe; Lathom, Netherfield and the mill are mentioned; ibid. no. 55.
67 Among the same charters is one from William son of Alan de Romlecui (Roscleui) to his brother Richard, granting a oagan of land formerly held by Gemel and Walter son of Hartholf, at a rent of 40d. As * germus* 40s. was given. The fishery and demesne were exempted, and in exchange for this part of the opponnency lying in Holbeek Richard was to have two eisenlora (sellons) in Northfurlong; ibid. no. 55.
68 Other portions of the Urswick estate cannot be traced. One-fourth probably descended to Clifton of Kidsnape, but William Clifton in 1517 held only 'messages and lands' in Upper Rawcliffe of the king and Thomas Rigmiden as of their manor of Nether Wyresdale by a rent of 6d. His widow Margaret claimed dower in the fourth part of the manor. Rawcliffe gave a name to some of the earlier tenants, who with others were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey. Warine de Corney, one of them, in 1246 claimed certain land from the Abbot of Cockersand. TARNACRE or Tarnacre also was used as a surname. The same abbey received land from William de Tarnacre, with his body, and from Alice his widow and Alan his son. About 1270 the abbots and canons agreed with Thomas son of Adam de Inskip to an exchange of lands, and other Inskips appear later in the township. Alan son of William de Tarnacre and others gave land to Lytham Priory and to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
A HISTORY OF LANCASTRIE

Alan's charter was alleged in a dispute in 1292 between Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton and Roger de Wedacre, when Richard son and heir of William son of Alan de Tarnacre was called to warrant. The Prior of the Hospitaliers had granted the land to Maud daughter of Hugh de Mitton; she married Roger de Wedacre and bore him a son Robert, whose estate was in his father's hands. The Cottons had been the Dissolution purchased by John Braddyll, and the Hospitaliers' lands by the Shireburnes.

The pleadings afford some details of the mediaeval tenements; the inquisitions also preserve the names of landowners there. In the 18th century and later the house called Turnover Hall was held successively by Shuttleworth and Westby.

Stockenbridge was owned by a family named Blackburne. Richard Blackburne of Eccleston and Tarnacre, holding in the latter place of the king, died in 1654, and had heirs of his own right, a son John, aged forty-four. Richard and Edward Blackburne, recusants, in 1654 sought to compound for the sequestered portions of their estates. A later Richard Blackburne, described as of Stockenbridge, yeoman, in 1717 registered his estate as a "Papist." He died about 1745.

John Blackburne of Field Plumpton, who had a son Thomas, made a settlement in 1727 of the capital messuage called Stockenbridge, lately in the possession of Richard son of the said John Blackburne, who had died leaving a daughter Margaret wife of Thomas Eccles of Dilworth.

From a deed of 1748 it appears that another daughter, Ellen, had married William Hathornthwaite, and their son John had Stockenbridge. The estate afterwards passed by marriage to Leckonby of Great Eccleston and to Phipps.

Tarnacre Hall, now St. Michael's Hall, near the church, was owned by the Longworth family, who recorded a pedigree in 1660. Isabella Longworth had it in 1779; next year, her death, it was advertised for sale. The Butlers of Out Rawcliffe had from an early date estates in Upper Rawcliffe and Little Sowerby which were sometimes called manors.

LITTLE SOWERBY was in dispute in the Singleton estate; thus in 1293 Joan widow of Thomas de Singleton released to Thomas Banastre and Joan his wife all her right in land there. Richard Balderston held land in Sowerby in 1456, and the Earl of Derby's rental for 1523 shows lands in Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre. It was reckoned as a manor, for the manors of Great and Little Sowerby occur in feoffments of the Derby estates. The manor is held together with the manor of Little Rawcliffe by the present Earl of Derby, and courts are held.

Assize R. 408, m. 73 d.

For the tenants 1450-1537 see Cockersand Chartul. iii, 1270-1.

Pat. 76 Hen. VIII, pt. ii.

See the account of Stild. Richard Shireburne held land in Rawcliffe in 1628; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4. The family, however, had held lands much earlier, for a pleading of 1334 already cited shows that Sir Robert de Shireburne held two messuages and half a ploughland in Old Upper Rawcliffe—a designation which has not been noticed again—and that Nicholas Boteler, Richard son of Richard Shireburne, and Thomas son of Thomas de Rigmorden were also owners; Coram Reg. R. 297, m. 104 d.

In 1291 Richard son of William de Eccleston claimed the moiety of a water-mill against the son Richard (whose father William had died in seisin) and John de Rigmorden, to whom Richard had his father's moiety, m. 76 d.

Alan son of William de Eccleston, William son of Geoffrey de Whittingham, Roger son of Alan de Round and Margery widow of Richard de Sale were concerned in pleadings in 1292 ibid. m. 44 d, 54 d.

In 1334 John son of Amice daughter of Richard Sowerby claimed messuages, 4c, in Upper Rawcliffe against John son of Roger Tunison and John de Birewath; De Banco R. 270, m. 94 d.

The Hornby family have been mentioned in the account of the Kirkby; see also Final Cont. ii, 145, Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxii, no. 81. This family is stated to have been the senior branch of the more conspicuous (Protestant) family of Blackburne of Orford and Hale; Dugdale, Plut. 56.

Loneworth. Argent three wawber's heads erased sable.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

From a grant by Richard son of Richard de Tarnacre to Cockerand Abbey it appears that Little Sowerby was also called Aldred Sowerby, for land in it touched the Brook.101 Walter de Eelz granted land in Aldrith Sowerby to Walter son of Richard le Boteler.102

Some of the Commonwealth sequestrations for religion and politics have been recorded above. Dr. Wildbore, vicar of Garstang and then of Lancaster, had land in 'Up Ratcliffe' and Tarnacre which he gave to his daughter Elizabeth. She married Thomas Chattlorn, and the estate was sequestered for the husband's 'delinquency.' After his death she married Samuel Barker, who in 1650 petitioned for the removal of the sequestration.103 Roger Hesketh as a 'Papist' had had two-thirds of his lands in Tarnacre and Cloughton sequestered; after his death in 1649 his son Richard petitioned for the removal of the sequestration or leave to compound.104 Thomas Wilkinson of Tarnacre was another who had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for his religion.105 Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.106

The parish church is situated in this township, and is one of worship there.

A school was in 1708 founded by Richard Cornall in Upper Rawcliffe.107

OUT RAWCLIFFE

Rodeclif, Dom. Bk.; Routelclue, 1206; Routelclif, 1212.

Middletheclyue, 1273; Midleste Routheclif, 1309.

Outroutheclif, 1318.

The surface is undulating, much of it very low, but rising both in the south-east and in the west to 50 ft. above sea level. In the former more elevated patch is Rawcliffe Hall, the village lying a mile to the west. Liscoe is in the extreme south-west and Ashton in the north. The Wyre forms the southern boundary. The area measures 4,593 acres,1 and there was a population of 705 in 1901.

The principal roads run from east to west, one near the river to St. Michael's at Hambleton, and another further north from Garstang to the same place. Cartford Bridge in the south-east gives a passage over the Wyre, and from it a road goes north to Pilling.

The township has a parish council.

The soil is clay and moss, with clay subsoil; wheat, oats and potatoes are raised.

The portions of the township once MANORS known as MIDDL and OUT RAWCLIFFE seem originally to have been separate manors, and in 1066 the two Rawcliffe, each assessed as two plough-lands, were part of the Preston lordship of Earl Tostig.1 A century later they were part of the fee of the Botelers of Wootton,2 and Hervey father of Hervey Walter gave to Orm son of Magnus, with his daughter Alice, four plough-lands in Rawcliffe, Thistleton and Great-Hughlyn, tenable by knight's service.3 The Rawcliffe here intended seems to be Mid Rawcliffe, which was in 1249 held by Sir John de Thornhill of Theobald Walter by the twelfth part of a knight's fee,4 Out Rawcliffe at the same time being held by tenants at will for the most part.5

In 1346 it was recorded that the Earl of Ormonde held four plough-lands in Out Rawcliffe,6 and his mesne lordship, as in the case of Wootton, passed to the Earls of Derby.

Theobald Walter in 1266—7 granted to his 'cousin' Sir Richard le Boteler all the land of Out Rawcliffe together with the liberty in Stavanger for which he was to render the farm the men of the place had accustomed to pay.7 At the same time he ordered these men to render their services to the said Richard,8 whom they were to consider as their lord. The rents seem to have amounted to £7 a year, for this was the sum remitted or commuted to 3 pairs of gloves or ft. by Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, when William le Boteler, the son and heir of Richard, married Joan de Syrefwest.9 Richard also had acquired Mid Rawcliffe from Richard de Thornhill 10 and John Debold,11 and thus held the whole, though by different tenures. From this time until 1716 his family retained possession, and there are practically no records of any other tenants. The manors seem to have been regarded as one, called indifferently either Midl or Out Rawcliffe; but sometimes these were named separately. The Botelers also held manors and lands in Hoole, Whittle-le-Woods, Freckleton, Goosnargh and other places.

Sir Richard le Boteler, brother of Sir William le Boteler of Warrington,12 was living in 1273,13 but must have died not long afterwards, leaving a widow

101 Cockersand Chartul. i, 144. Sytrop and the Souldrills are other field-names in the charter.
102 Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 1004.
104 Ibid. iii, 156—8. Some field-names are mentioned—Breckfield, Little Bricklehill, etc.
105 Cart. Com. for Comp. IV, 1578.
106 In addition to those already given was the small estate of Richard Richondon of Garstang in the tithes of Tarnacre on the south-east side of the Wyre; ibid. and Payne, op. cit. 142.
108 The Canus Rep. of 1001 gives 4,501 acres, including 3,080 acres of tidal water. There are also 45 acres of tidal water and 147 of foreshore.
109 Fol. 82.
101 In 1205—6 Rawcliffe's 128, of taille follows next after Wootton; ibid. Pipe R. 802.
103 Ibid. 174. Of the two plough-lands 2 ounces were held in demesne, and the other tenancies are thus recorded: Roger son of Roger, a oazongs at 51 rent; Jordan son of Roger, 1, at 26 d.; Uelded the Smith, 1, at 20 d.; Sir Otto de Rawclly, 5, by knight's service; Richard de la Haye the same.
104 Ibid. 178—9. Of these two plough-lands 2 ounces were worth 10d., 1 d., yearly, and the remaining one was held by the service of performing suit to the county and wapentake courts. The mill was worth 10s. a year, the moor 6s. 8d., and the marsh 2d.
105 Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 56; for castl ward 5s. was payable.
106 Dods. MSS. xxvii, fol. 29 iii, fol. 99.
107 Ibid. xxvii, fol. 298; this charter supersedes the date.
108 Ibid. fol. 50. Should William and Joan have no issue the rent was to revert to the grantor or his heirs.
109 Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 85; a grant of all Thornhill's land, made about 1260. Sir Robert de Lathom being sheriff and attesting. Richard de Thornhull directed his tenants in future to answer to Richard le Boteler as to their lord; ibid.
110 Richard de Thornhill granted 2 nagans of land and a half in Middle Rawcliffe to Richard de Thornton in free marriage with his 'cousin' Oliver; ibid.
111 In 1308—9 William son of Nicholas Boteler made a claim respecting a tenement in Mist Rawcliffe against John de Thornhill and others, but did not prosecute it; Assize R. 403, m. 4d. 5.
112 Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 99; 9d. to the tenants to render services to Richard le Boteler.
113 Raine MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 93; Beamont, Annals of the Lords of Warrington, i, 605.
114 In 1677 the sheriff was ordered to fix a boundary between the lands of Richard le Boteler in Middle Rawcliffe and those of the Abbot of Cockerel in

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Alice.† His eldest son William did not long survive him, being dead in 1287; his widow Joan had by that time married Thomas de Singleton. 18 The son Nicholas was a minor at his father’s death, 17 and by his wife Mabel left a son, William, a minor in 1305. 18 This son also appears to have died young. 17 By his wife Isabel he left a son Nicholas, who served as knight of the shire in 1344, 20 and occurs from 1328 20 until about 1364. He was succeeded by his son John Boteler, 21 who rendered public service as sheriff of the county in 1364.

Sir John died 27 September 1404, leaving as heir his son Nicholas, about twenty years of age, and married in 1401 to Margery daughter of Sir Richard Kirkby. 24 Nicholas Boteler, who was knight of the shire in 1419 and 1426, 25 was about 1452 succeeded 26 by a son John, 27 who died in September 1488 a very old man, his heir being a great-grandson James, twenty years of age. The manor of Out Rawcliffe, with messuages, lands, &c., there, and in Stalmine, Stannyll, Thistleton, Kirkham and Fleetwood, was held of the Earl of Derby by knight’s service and the rent of 8s. 28 James Boteler, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas de Pilling of Sefton, 29 leaves two sons John and Nicholas, 30 of whom the former proved his age in 1512. 31 This John Boteler recorded

Pilling Grange; De Banco R. 3, m. 24. There had already (in 1270) been an agreement as to bounds, which would be to go from the head of Pilling straight between Sotbyholme and south by the hedge to the head of Wepoint; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 120. In 1277 Richard, in bequeathing his body to the abbey, referred to his wife Mabel, daughter of Dods. Mss. cxxix, fol. 120. Cockerel Chart., (Chet. Soc.), 47-50.

13 She was the daughter of William de Carleton; Whittle-le-woods and part of Great Rawcliffe (in com. Gisburne) had come to the Botelers through her. In 1281 dower was granted to her by eldest son William, viz. the whole manor of Middle Rawcliffe. The other sons were Henry, John, Richard, Edmund and Geoffrey; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 85. For Richard see above, p. 70. For Edmund see above, p. 98.

14 At the beginning of 1287 Joan widow of Theobald le Boteler claimed dower in Rawcliffe—a to 6 messuages of land, &c., against Nicholas son of Theobald le Boteler, who was custos of the land and heir of William son of le Boteler; and as to 100 acres, &c., against Thomas de Singleton and Joan his wife; De Banco R. 66, m. 27 d. It appears that Joan, who held in dower, was the widow of William Adam; ibid. fol. 97. Nicholas was under age; ibid. 68, m. 21 d.

15 Nicholas occurs in a Wrightington letter in 1298, m. 4, n. 14.

16 Assize R. 450, m. 4d. 4; from which it appears that William’s wardship had been granted to Richard de Lathom by John de Kirkby as superior lord of Wrightington, where the family had lands. The lord of Wootton seems for the time to have been overlooked, but in 1315 Edmund the Butler of Ireland appeared against William son and heir of Nicholas Boteler for having intruded himself into the manor of Out Rawcliffe, which had been held of plaintiff by the said Nicholas by knight’s service, so that William’s wardship belonged to him; De Banco R. 66, m. 1, n. 16.

17 Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repros. Lanc. 29.

18 In that year Nicholas son of William Boteler claimed the third part of £7 rent from Out Rawcliffe against Randle de Singleton and Mabel his wife. Mabel was the widow of Randle, who had held the manor of a certain William (sic) Boteler by the rent of a pair of gloses. From Nicholas it had descended to widow Mary Boteler, and he had granted Mabel a third of two-thirds of the minor for dower. The descent of the manor of Out Rawcliffe was thus stated: It was stated that Joan, as widow of the first William (son of Richard), had received the £7 rent until her death, and it was argued that a third part of this was due from Mabel to the lord of the manor. The defence was that the rent had been extinguished by the charter to William and Joan; Assize R. 1400, m. 233 d.; De Banco R. 276, m. 93.

19 In 1367 widow of the second William (father of Nicholas) had married Sir Henry de Croft by 1313; ibid. 287, m. 309 d. Dower was claimed in twenty- two messuages, &c., of Out Rawcliffe, Out Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe, Great and Little Sowerby, Inskip and many other places against Nicholas son of William Boteler; ibid. 295. m. 107; Cal. Pat. 1350-4, p. 388.

20 Nicholas occurs again in 1346-7; De Banco R. 258, m. 18, n. 131, m. 199 d.

21 Sir John son of Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe in the time of Richard II recovered a moiety of the manor of Fleetwood, Dods. MSS. cxxix. For Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe and Agnes his wife occur in 1403; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) iii, 62.

22 From 1317 to 1324; P.R.O. Lieut. 72.

23 In 1356 he went to Ireland with Sir John de Stanley on the king’s service; Cal. Pat. 1359-60, p. 126. John Duke of Lancaster in 1359 retained Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe for his service in peace and war, giving him a fee of £5 yearly; ibid. 1359-60, p. 127.

24 A similar grant was made to him in 1359; Cal. Pat. 1359-60, p. 357.

25 Rawcliffe was held of the bishop of Carlisle and in 1360 was granted to William son of William Boteler of Rawcliffe; Dods. MSS. cxl. 97-8. The tenure of the lands in Middle and Out Rawcliffe is not stated. The marriage is also noted in Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 976.

26 Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 50, 51. Licence for an oratory was in 1428 granted to Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and Margery his wife; Raines MSS. (Chet. Libl.), xii, 407.

27 In 1444 Nicholas appears to have married Katherine widow of Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, and lands in Catterall, Garstang and elsewhere were assigned to her; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 93. Nicholas was living in 1443 and 1451, as appears by the note following, but was dead in 1455; ibid. fol. 98. John Boteler of Rawcliffe, as son of Nicholas, granted lands to Katherine, his father’s widow, in 1464; ibid. fol. 92.

28 John son of John Boteler and brother of Nicholas released to trustees all his right in lands in Catterall, &c.; ibid. cxxix, fol. 1456.

29 A feoffment by Nicholas Boteler occurs in 1443; Final Conc. III, 108-9.

30 In 1426 the grant of the manor was made between Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and John son and heir of Sir Richard Boteler of Fleetwood for the life of John son of Boteler and heir of the former and Elizabeth sister of the latter; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 85. In 1451 Nicholas made a grant of mess and turbary to his son John; ibid.

31 An earlier deed (about 1430) records an agreement between Nicholas Boteler and John his son on the one side and Sir Thomas Ridcliffe for the other for the marriage of his son Nicholas to Thomas’s daughter Alice. There are mentioned John, the father of Nicholas, Margery his wife and Elisabeth, daughter and heiress of John Boteler, and John and Richard, sons of Nicholas Boteler, were defendants in 1449; Pal. of Lanc. Pela R. 22, m. 2.

32 In 1467 William son of John Boteler of Rawcliffe received lands in Fleetwood, and in 1502-3 John son and heir of William Boteler, on marrying Beatrice, daughter of Richard Singleton, had lands in Esprick, Thistleton and Fleetwood; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 101-2.

33 The descent is thus given: John Boteler the elder — Nicholas — John James.

34 From later pleadings it appears that the younger John married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Lawrence of Ashton, &c.

35 The agreement was made 18 July 1488; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 98b. But in it James Boteler is styled ‘acquired’ and ‘ascertained’. In 1509 the manor of Rawcliffe was held of the Earl of Derby by knight’s service. James Boteler, on marrying Beatrice daughter of Richard Singleton, had lands in Esprick, Thistleton and Fleetwood; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 101-2.

36 The tenant of the lands in Middle and Out Rawcliffe is not stated. The marriage is also noted in Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 976.

37 Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 50, 51. Licence for an oratory was in 1428 granted to Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and Margery his wife; Raines MSS. (Chet. Libl.), xii, 407.

38 In 1444 Nicholas appears to have married Katherine widow of Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, and lands in Catterall, Garstang and elsewhere were assigned to her; Dods. MSS. III, fol. 93. Nicholas was living in 1443 and 1451, as appears by the note following, but was dead in 1455; ibid. fol. 98. John Boteler of Rawcliffe, as son of Nicholas, granted lands to Katherine, his father’s widow, in 1464; ibid. fol. 92.

39 John son of John Boteler and brother of Nicholas released to trustees all his right in lands in Catterall, &c.; ibid. cxxix, fol. 1456.

40 A feoffment by Nicholas Boteler occurs in 1443; Final Conc. III, 108-9.

41 In 1426 the grant of the manor was made between Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and John son and heir of Sir Richard Boteler of Fleetwood for the life of John son of Boteler and heir of the former and
a pedigree in 1553, and died in 1534, leaving by his wife Anne Shireburne four daughters as co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, who married James Standish of Duxbury; Isabel, who married Thomas Radcliffe of Winnaleigh, and left a daughter Anne, afterwards wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard; Eleanor, who married Henry Saltley, of Rishton, and Grace, who married Hugh Anderton of Euxton. The manor of Rawcliffe, however, went with other estates to the heir male, the above-named Nicholas, brother of John. He died about 1555, leaving a son Richard, who was succeeded by his brother Henry, with whom the pedigree recorded in 1664 begins.

38 Viator (Chet. Soc.), 91.
39 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4. The manor is herein called Middle Rawcliffe. John Boteler’s will is given, and it was left to John, son and heir, of the county of the county and service in St. Michael’s Church. The ages of the heirs are given: Daughters—Elizabeth, aged twenty-five; Eleanor, twenty-two; and Grace, twenty-one. Brother—Nicholas, thirty-three. The niece the widow received dowry in 1543; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 988. The daughter Eleanor was engaged to marry Henry son and heir-apparent of Richard Rickingham in 1537; ibid. fol. 98S. For the descent see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 173, m. 11.
40 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 41; the will of Nicholas Butler is recited, his two sons Richard and Henry being mentioned, and daughters Elizabeth (wife of John Orrell), Alice and Catherine. There was a remainder to William Butler of Esprick and heirs male. Richard was fifteen years old at his father’s death. The manor of Rawcliffe with windmill, messuages, &c., was held of the Earl of Derby by knight’s service. Out Rawcliffe, escheated, but no tenure is recorded. For an inventory of the goods at Rawcliffe see Fishwick, St. Michael’s (Chet. Soc.), 147.
41 Nicholas Butler in 1578 obtained a dispensation from Archbishop Cranmer to enable him to marry Anne Bradshagh, widow; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 946. His will (ibid. 919) mentions also a bastard son James and a son-in-law John Butler of Kirkland.
42 Richard Butler, the heir, is said to have married Agnes daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 988. The date is wrongly given; perhaps it should be 1571, Hen. VIII.
43 Richard Butler in 1646 settled Rawcliffe and Stalmine on himself for life, with remainder to his brother Henry; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 984; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bille. 26, m. 255. In 1571 an agreement respecting the Butler manors and the manor of Rawcliffe was made by Gilbert Gerard, Anne his wife, Thomas Standish, Margaret his wife, James Anderton—these representing John Butler—Richard Butler, Henry Butler, and William Butler, the present. Duchy, bille. 33, m. 79; Fishwick, op. cit. 150; Lancs., and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, p. 754.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WRYE

This family, like most of those in the district, adhered to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, but appear to have attended the reformed services occasionally in order to avoid fines and sequestrations. Henry Butler, grandson of the above-named Henry, lived through the Civil War period, and lost his son in the king’s service; but, though his estates appear to have been sequestered by the Parliament, it was for ‘delinquency’ only. Another Henry, great-grandson of the above-named, succeeded to the manor, and had a son Richard, who joined the Jacobites in 1715, and was tried and condemned for treason. He was tried for his life. His estates were declared forfeit, and the manor of Rawcliffe was in 1726 acquired by Thomas Roe, an attorney, whose daughter carried it in marriage to John France of Little Eccleston, and it descended in this family for a time. Mr. Robert John France Aston is said to be the present lord of the manor. Courts have been held in recent times.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

RAWCLIFFE HALL stands in a pleasant situation a little over a quarter of a mile to the north of the right bank of the Wyre, facing south, and is a two-story building of 17th-century date very much modernized and added to in recent years. It has, however, at one time been of considerable interest and yet retains some of its ancient features, though the disposition of the original plan is no longer easy to trace. The principal elevations face the south and west where the walls are covered with rough-cast and the windows modern. All the roofs are covered with blue slates. The greater part of the building appears to be of late 17th-century brickwork, but this only shows at the back where no rough-cast has been applied. The north side of the principal or south wing, however, retains its original timber construction facing a small courtyard about 24 ft. by 21 ft., possibly a late 17th-century development of the original plan, the east and west walls having apparently been built up against the timber framing of the main wing. This timber work remains a very picturesque feature and may indeed be of Elizabethan date, or at any rate part of the 'new buildings of the Hall of Rawcliffe' which are mentioned shortly before 1619.48 The timber framing extends the whole height of the building, but the lower part is filled in with 2½ in. brickwork, including, however, a good door with traceried panels. The upper part has a long range of mullioned and transomed wooden windows with hoodmoulded arches and a plastered cove below the eaves, the framing under the windows being composed of two rows of square panels with quatrefoil and other fillings. The timber is without paint, and the work being generally very little 'restored' makes a very charming picture. The courtyard, however, has been encroached upon on the west side, and has been altered on the north, from which side it was entered. At the north end of the west wing is a large room going up the full height of the building, now used as a billiard-room but said to have been originally the chapel. The west front, though modernized, retains substantially its 17th-century lines, being well broken up with chimneys, one of which is incorporated in an embattled two-storied bay window. The south front is uninteresting, although John France, who died in 1774, left instructions in his will that this side of the house should never be altered. It is questionable, however, whether the wish was observed, as the modernization seems to be later in date.49 There is a central porch going up both stories, but the roof runs the length of the front with overhanging eaves and a gable east and west. The entrance hall has the remains of an open fireplace, and there is a small oak staircase with dog gate. There are 18th-century additions on the north-east side and in other parts,46 and on one of the outbuildings to the north-west is a stone inscribed 'Tho. Roe, Ano. Dni. 1734.' On the lawn on the west side is a leaden statue of a girl in haymaker's costume commemorating one of the farm servants who lost her life under peculiar circumstances.

Apart from the Butler family there is little to relate of the house,47 but several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.48

For the Church of England St. John's was built in 1838; the vicar of St. Michael's presents to the vicarage.49

The Wesleyan Methodists built a chapel in 1844, but services were discontinued in 1873, the congregation having dwindled away.50

GREAT ECCLESTON

Egleston, Dom. Bk.; Eccleston, 1212; Ecleston, 1285; Great Eccleston, 1296.

This township has a considerable amount of low-lying land by the Wyre, which river forms the northern boundary; but the Copp, which occupies the south-west quarter, rises to a height of 55 ft. above the sea level. On the northern slope of it is the village of Great Eccleston. The area is 1,469 acres,1 and in 1901 the population numbered 583.2

The roads spread out from the village. Eastward goes one to St. Michael's; east and south, another to Inskip; west, to Little Eccleston, in the parish of Kirkham, affording a way across the Wyre by Cartford Bridge; south, through Copp hamlet to Elswick.

The township is governed by a parish council. There have long been three cattle fairs—in March, April and November, held by custom.

The soil is clay, and principally used for pasture land, but wheat, oats, barley and beans are grown. Rushes were formerly a staple commodity, and rush-lights were made.

Thomas Barrow, a local portrait painter of some ability, was born at Great Eccleston in 1737 and buried at St. Michael's in 1822. A ghost story was connected with CROM House, formerly owned by the White family.

In 1666 Earl Tostig held GREAT MANORS ECCLESTON, assessed as two plough-lands, as a member of his Preston lordship. Later it is said to have been included in the Wyresdale or Garstang fee of the Lancaster family, and the immediate tenants in 1212 have been identified as Ralph de Eccleston and Walter son of Swain, lord of Carleton.51

49 In a document drawn up by Henry Butter shortly before his death in Feb. 1627, the following places are mentioned in Rawcliffe Hall: 'All the buildings on the south side of the gates, the chamber over the gates, the chappell, the east buttery with the chamber over it called the lower Heigh chamber, the closet in the same over the porch, the kitchen, the larder, the old rye barn, the slaughter house, the slaughter house barn, the old stable, and the kiln.' Also the 'chamber where my son William usually does live.'
50 Ibid.
51 Fishwick, writing in 1891, says the east side was modernized and partly rebuilt about thirty years ago.
52 Geoffrey the Carpenter about 1247 released to William de Eccleston an acre of land in the will of Rawcliffe, Hugh the chaplain having been the tenant. Dods. MSS. calis, fol. 57. This may refer to Upper Rawcliffe.
53 Eccleston and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjuros, 96, 46. Their names were Hillary Ashton, Philip Butter and Henry Curwen, in addition to the three Butlers above mentioned.
54 Fishwick, op. cit. 95-6.
Eccleston held of William de Lancaster by knight's service. In 1347 it was found that in William de Coucy's lifetime Wyndemere Sir Richard de Kighley held one plough-land by knight's service, and that heir of William de Bartle held another plough-land similarly. Bartle were said to hold two-thirds and one-third respectively. In the absence of evidence it is impossible to trace the lordships clearly. The Kighley manor seems to represent that of Adam de Eccleston in 1242, and to have been joined in practice with Inskip; it descended to the Cavendish family. The Earl of Derby is now said to be lord of the manor. The Bartle manor was held of Boteler of Rawcliffe, whose title came, in part at least, from a grant of the homage of William son of Uctred de Eccleston made by Walter son of Sir William de Rawcliffe in socage, and descended to his son of.

Great Eccleston: Raikes Road

Eccleston held of William de Lancaster by knight's service. In 1347 it was found that in William de Coucy's lifetime Wyndemere Sir Richard de Kighley held one plough-land by knight's service, and that heir of William de Bartle held another plough-land similarly. Bartle were said to hold two-thirds and one-third respectively. In the absence of evidence it is impossible to trace the lordships clearly. The Kighley manor seems to represent that of Adam de Eccleston in 1242, and to have been joined in practice with Inskip; it descended to the Cavendish family. The Earl of Derby is now said to be lord of the manor. The Bartle manor was held of Boteler of Rawcliffe, whose title came, in part at least, from a grant of the homage of William son of Uctred de Eccleston made by Walter son of Sir William de of Rawcliffe in socage, and descended to his son of.
Adam, then sixteen years of age. Soon afterwards it was sold to Sir Richard Hoghton, and then acquired by Thomas Stanley, whose son Richard died in 1640 holding of William Butler the capitol message called Eccleston Hall in the Fylde, a windmill and lands, and leaving a son and heir Robert, aged 7 years, and his grandson Robert following him about six weeks later, the heir was another grandson, Thomas, aged six. The Stanleys were Roman Catholics, but the youth of the heir probably saved his estates from sequestration during the Commonwealth period. Thomas Stanley recorded a pedigree in 1664, and left a son and heir Richard. He married Anne daughter and eventual co-heir of Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth, by whom he had a son Thomas, a Jacobite attainted in 1716, when the Eccleston Hall estates were forfeited. The hall was advertised for sale in 1796, the owner at that time being James Greenhalgh of Heyses. It was in 1891 owned by the Misses Westby, but it does not appear that any manor is claimed. Houses in the place were Heys, 27; Blackburne, 27; Leckony, Shireburne, 28 White and others 30. The Blackburnes of Stockenbridge in Upper Rawcliffe were 30 also landowners in Great Eccleston; their estates descended to the Leckony's another recusant family long resident in Eccleston and Elswick, who were 'ruined by the dissipation or extravagance of Richard Leckony,' a prisoner for debt in Lancaster Castle from 1762 to 1773, when he died.

with the earlier tenants. The father of Thomas was William, who died in or before 1563; Dodg. MSS. 444, fol. 566. A John Eccleston of London, grocer, obtained land in the township in 1578; Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lanc., ii. 135. Thomas Eccleston's estate spread over several neighbouring townships and included Stoneton Greenacre. He purchased Elliott House in 1824 from Henry Ellison, and acquired other land; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bde. 44, m. 41, 44, m. 60; Add. MS. 32106, no. 686.

18 A settlement of the moiety of the manors of Great Eccleston and Elswick, with various lands, &c., was made by Adam Eccleston in 1596; Dodg. MSS. 444, fol. 566.

19 The sale took place in 1598; ibid.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bde. 60, m. 159. In the following year Sir Richard Hoghton made a further agreement respecting a moiety of the manor with James Worthington and Anna his wife; ibid. ibid., no. 23, 528. It appears to have been sold or mortgaged in 1602, Sir Richard Molyneux of Hoghton being the principal defendants; ibid. ibid., m. 17. The real purchaser in 1602 was Sir Edward Brach and Raines D. in Chet. Lib. A number of references to the estate, 1593-1601, will be found in Ducat Lanc, iii. 285, &c.

20 In the contemporary pedigree it appears that Anna Worthington was a daughter of Adam Eccleton and co-heir to her nephew Adam Eccleston; Dudg., Visits, of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 226. From this relationship the two Adams is left obscure, but the elder was probably great-grandfather of the younger.

21 Thomas Stanley was the illegitimate son of Henry fourth Earl of Derby (d. 1563). The purchase is recorded in Richard Stanley inquiring Thomas Stanley was 'of Eccleston' in 1622; Preston Guild R. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 79. He in 1621 compounded for refusing knightage by a payment of £16 5s. 6d. M. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 79, 272.

22 A copy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 733 the marriage settlement (1630) for Richard Stanley and Mary Tyldesley is at Derby, being the eldest son of Richard Stanley, and the youngest daughter of Thomas Tyldesley. In 1631 their father, youngest son, was living at Eccleston in 1636. The lands were held of William Butler of Rawcliffe in socage.

23 See Manchester xii, no. 14. The lands in Eccleston were held of Henry Butler in socage.
The Whites can be traced back to the 14th century. John White died in July 1557 holding a capital messuage, &c., in Great Eccleston of the heir of William Pleasington in seigny by 4s. rent, and other property in Esprick and Upper Rawcliffe. His heir was a cousin Nicholas, son of William White, aged twenty-two. The residence of the family was known as Cross Inn, and remained with them till about a century ago.

A small piece of land was granted to Cockerand Abbey, but more considerable gifts were made to Dieulacres, which, together with Rossall, were acquired by the Fleetwoods after the Dissolution. Some sequestrations are recorded in the Commonwealth period, and in 1717 several 'Papists' registered estates.

There are four places of worship in the township. For the Church of England, St. Anne's, Copp, was erected in 1723, because, Elkwick Chapel being never consecrated and in the possession of Dissenters, it was thought more proper to build a new chapel here than to seize upon that. The vicar of St. Michael's presents to this church. The Wesleyan Methodists, after holding meetings in a cottage, built a chapel in 1841. The Baptists also have a chapel.

As the chief resident families adhered to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, it is probable that mass was said with comparative regularity during the times of their possession, but no connected story of the mission in the township can be given before 1790, soon after which there appears to have been a chapel of St. Lawrence at Raikes, rebuilt in 1760. The present church of St. Mary, in the village, was opened in 1835.

Richard Leckonby, described as 'of Elkwick,' took arms against the Parliament, and submitted at Greenhalgh Castle in 1645, he took the National Covenant and Negative Oath, and compounded for his estate; Royalties Comp. Papers, in 757-76. The family afterwards became Roman Catholics, and in 1717 William Leckonby as a 'Papist' registered his estate at Eccleston, which was held under a charge of £5 to Anne his wife; Esq’town and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 133. Through this marriage the Leckonby acquired the manor of Hothersall. The son Richard, named in the deed, by his marriage acquired Stockenbridge and other estates; his wife was Mary daughter of William Hathomsworth of Stonyhurst and in 1757 heir to her brother John; Pecque MSS. (Chét. Lib.), iii, 288, from R. 32 of Geo. II at Preston, which was bankrupted see ibid., iii, 372, 380, 384.

Roger the White contributed to the subsidy in 1321, Esq’town Lay Subs. 62. John son of Roger the White had a dispute concerning land with Adam son of Roger the White and Adam son of Hugh de Elkwick in 1368; De Banco R. 355, m. 19. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 50. A settlement of messuages, &c., in Munc Eccleston and Tarnacre was made in 1590 by Nicholas White and Isabel his wife; Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 52, m. 119. Nicholas White in 1560 claimed a capital messuage, &c., in Eccleston, Tarnacre, Upper Rawcliffe and Charnley Arches against Nicholas White; Deane Lanc. iii, 235. In 1589 the tenure was in dispute, Robert Pleasington alleging that it was by fealty and a rent of 4d., while Nicholas White asserted that it was in seigny by a castle-guard rent of 6d.; ibid., iii, 243.

This was part of the rectory estate, having been sold to Battlefield College; Fishwick, op. cit. 190. The fishes of Swain were given by his father; the waggon charge of Swain and son of Swain in 1675 was printed in Preston Guard. Loc. Not., 16 Feb. 1728. For the family, who were recusants, see Minc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 170. Coke’s Charters, i, 190.

Dieulacres Chart. Wm. Salt Soc., 344. Urged son of Swain released to the monks Roger and Adam sons of Elii of Great Eccleston, and William son of Urged confirmed this grant, as he did in the other half an hundred of land made by Adam son of Richard of Eccleston. The dates range from about 1210 to 1230. Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. 12; Duchy of Lanc. 1094, p.m. xii, no. 2.

See preceding notes. Two-thirds of a small tenement in Much Eccleston was sequestered for the recusancy of William Garnall. He being dead in 1643, his son Robert, aged six, who was 'a conformable Protestant,' petitioned for the discharge of the sequestration, and it was granted; Royalties Comp. Papers, iii, 137.

Elizabeth Butler, widow; Thomas Peaswick, Alice Taylor and Joan Coton, were ejected; Esq’town and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 105, 135, 144.

Giastelli, Noticia Centr. (Chét. Soc.), ii, 453-4. From correspondence printed in the notes ibid. It appears that the chapel was built by subscription and that Mr. France was the chief promoter. See also Fishwick, op. cit. 89-95, where a list of curates and vicars is given; Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 420. Fishwick, op. cit. 426; Hewitson, 426.

Fishwick, op. cit. 69-104; Hewitson, 421. The first resident priest known is William Caton, of a local family, educated at the English College, Rome, 1634-1701; Foley, Rec. S. J., vol. iv, p. 445; Tyldeley Diary, 61, 109, 174. There is a short notice of the Caton family in Minc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 171. In 1774 there were confirmed 114 persons, and ten years later thirty-seven. Belonging to the church are a portable altar-stone such as the missionary priests carried with them in the penal times, two early chalices, and another of Queen Anne's time; Fishwick, loc. cit.

The Census Rep. of 1901 says that there are 2,984 acres, including 7 of inland water.


In 1426 Richard de Whittingham and Hewis his wife claimed common of pasture against William de Carleton respecting certain lands in Inskip, but were non-suited; Anvil R. 404, m. 3. Robert son of Adam at the same time unsuccessfully claimed certain pieces of land (cheviot), about 2 acres in all, against William de Cadlet; ibid. m. 7.

Dods, Moss, vol. 71, p. 83. Ellen widow of Robert de Stockport in 1275 claimed from Richard de Boteler's third part of 20 rent in Inskip; De Banco R. 10, m. 74 d.

279
de Kighley and Ellen his wife obtained from Alice widow of Richard le Boteler the manor of Inskip and two-thirds of the manor of Great Eccleston. 6 Henry de Kighley was knight of the shire in 1297, 1298 and 1301. 7 Sir Richard de Kighley in 1330 settled the manor of Inskip and other estates, with succession to his son Gilbert and his heirs by Clementy his wife. 8

Gilbert de Kighley appears to have had a son Sir Henry, 9 whose three sons John, Hugh and Richard were in the remainder to 'Nicholas Manor' in Tyldesley in 1385. 10 Of these it is probably the knight who was slain at Agincourt, 1415, 11 and was followed by a son Henry, 12 who occurs down to 1446. 13 Then came another Richard, described as son and heir of Henry in 1467, 14 Sir Henry Kighley died in 1526 holding the manor of Inskip with messuages and lands in Inskip and Eccleston of the heir of Richard Eccleston in socage by the rent of a barred arrow. His grandson Henry Kighley, aged thirty, was his heir. 15 The heir, who recorded a pedigree in 1533, 16 left a son Henry, who was dead in 1534, when his heir was a son also named Henry. 17 This Henry Kighley proved to be the last of his name; he died in July 1567, leaving two daughters as heirs—Anne, aged four years, and Katherine, aged four months. 18 The former married William Cavendish, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire, and the latter married Thomas Worsley of Booths. 19 On partition the manor of Inskip was held by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston. 20

6 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 163-4: should Henry and Ellen die without issue the manors were to revert to Alice. In 1296 the same Henry was a tenant-in-chief with a further part of Great Eccleston and the manor of Bedford in the parish of Leigh; ibid. 135-6. The tenure is derived from Kighley in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry de Kighley held six plough-lands in 1353; Kirby's Inq. (Surtees Soc.), 123-4.

7 Pink and Beaven, Parl. Rep. of Lanc. xii, 112.

8 Final Conc. ii, 1533, the other estates were a moiety of the manor of Great Eccleston and the manor of Kighley. The trustee in the settlement was Thomas son of Henry de Kighley. Nicholas le Boteler put in his claim. The manor of Bedford was at the same time settled on Gilbert and Clementy; ibid. 77. Robert and John, apparently other sons of the same Richard, had land in Eccleston in 1326; ibid. 64. Sir Richard de Kighley was in 1356-7 engaged in disputes with Sir John Tempest and Richard le Boteler in the manors of Inskip; De Banco R. 149, m. 317 d. 349, m. 118 d. He, with others, acted in 1351 as surety for William de Balders- ton, clerk; Annals, R. 411, m. 4. Gilbert de Kighley was in 1355 concerned in a dispute as to a mill in Bedford; Annals, R. 415, m. 5, 72. In 1356 he attested a Sorwesey deed; Add. MS. 32106, no. 3.

9 Henry son of Gilbert de Kighley was, together with Roger de Bradhagh of Westleigh and others, charged in 1375 with wrongfully imprisoning Adam son of Robert de Bockley the elder at Pennington; De Banco R. 457, m. 34 d. Henry de Kighley de Leigh was named in a recognisance of debt in 1378; Add. MS. 33108, m. 1697.

Gilbert's brother was Nicholas de Kighley, who was executor of Sir Richard's will (1366-70); De Banco R. 423, m. 318; 435, m. 344. Nicholas de Kighley and Joan his wife transferred in 1378 various messuages and lands to Robert de Whalley; [MSS.], they were situated in Inskip, Great and Little Eccleston and Elswick; Final Conc. iii, 4. See the account of Hapton in Whalley.

10 Richard's son of Sir Henry de Kighley in 1526 was named as a witness in a memorial for a manor of Lightshaw (ibid. 49), which descended like Inskip.

11 Richard de Kighley is named in a will in 1409 and 1411; Add. MS. 32108, no. 3095, 1533.

12 Sir Richard de Kighley and Katherine his wife, widow of Sir Peter Mauclevere, occur in 1410; Final Conc. iii, 69.

13 Nicholas, Agincouré (ed. 1827), ccxxix, ccxxxvi.

14 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 116. The lands in Inskip he sold—though wrongfully—to be held of the heir of Sir William Boteler of Warrington. Henry, the heir, was twenty-four years old.

15 Henry, as executor of his father, rendered account of some expended in the Agincourt campaign; Army Accts. Exch. K.B. bdl. 44, no. 29. Sir Richard had taken in his retinue fifty Lancashire bowmen at 6s. 8d. a day. One of them was William Tailor of Inskip, who died at the siege of Harfleur.

16 A contemporary, Sir John Kighley, was bailiff of Rouen in 1410, and is otherwise mentioned; Dep. Roger de Rup- xil, App. 388, 4c4. Sir Gilbert Kighley also occurs; ibid. xlv, App. 579.

17 Henry Kighley was a trustee in 1423 and 1466; Final Conc. iii, 99, 113. In 1473 the executors of the will of Henry Kighley were Constance the widow and James, Ralph and Christopher Kighley; Pal. of Lanc. Wills of Astley, bdl. 13.

18 Dodds, MSS. cella, fol. 1018 d; in a bond of 500 to abide by an arbitration as to disputes with John Kirkby of Raw-cliffe. Richard Kighley, esq., was plaintiff respecting a tunement in Great Eccleston in 1499; Pal. of Lanc. Wills of Astley, bdl. 3 (57 Hen. VI). He was a juror in 1464; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii.

19 He was made a knight by Lord Stanley during the Scottish expedition of 1482; Metcalfe, Bk. of Knights, 7.

20 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 44.

The heir was son of Richard son of Sir Henry. The other Lancashire estates were the manor of Lightshaw, with lands in Hose and Pemberton; also others in Bedford.

21 Visit. of 1553 (Chet. Soc., 93; his wife was Crely daughter of Robert de Boteler of Bewsey, and his son Henry had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

22 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 49; it is noteworthy that the manor of Inskip, which was settled on the younger Henry's will is given, naming daughters Margaret and Anne. Of these the former married William Hulton.

In 1553 an annuity of £30 was settled on Isabel Tempest for life; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 14, m. 97.

23 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 103 the manor of Inskip, or Inskip Hall, with messuages and lands in Eccleston and Cross Moor, was held by the heir of Richard son of Roger de Kighley, as a tenant of a bartred arrow. The will of Henry Kighley, 1567, is proved in Richmond Wills (Surtees Soc.), 159. He desired to be buried at St. Michael's Church near the place where his father was buried. Mary his wife, Anne his daughter, Isabel Tempest (wife of Henry Kighley his grandfather) and Mr. Justice Carus his father-in-law are named. He left 'to every one of my servants and to every one of my mother's servants at Light-shaw one whole year's wages.'

Elizabeth Kighley of Lightshaw, widow, was a reversionary in 1577; Gibson, Lydiate Hall, 215, 217.

24 A moiety of the manor of Inskip, with view of frankpledge, etc., was in 1585 held by William Cavendish and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 47, m. 135. Sir John Cavendish and Nicholas was in 1589 held by Thomas Worsley and Katherine his wife; ibid. bdl. 51, m. 13. An agreement seems to have been made in 1591; ibid. bdl. 55, m. 155. In 1594-5 Thomas Worsley and Katherine sold messuages in Inskip and Cross Moor to John de Cardenas and Nicholas and William Thompson; ibid. bdl. 56, m. 122; 57, m. 11.

John de Cardenas sold his land to Sir Ralph Boteler in 1566 and it descended with the Garthorpe estates; 280
Allotted to the former, and descended in the main line until 1819, when it was given to a younger branch, and so descended to the trustees of the Earl of Burlington, who, in 1853, sold it to the thirteenth Earl of Derby, whose successor is now lord of Inskipp and Great Eccleston. Manor courts are held. 39

A manor of Inskipp was claimed by the Clithes of Westby. 40 This appears to have been the tenement of the Whittingham family 41 which about 1330 passed to the Shirebears of Stonbynt. A family sur-

named Inskipp, and a few other landowners occur in the records.

Clifton and Abbey 42 and the Knights Hospitallers 43 held lands in the township.

Sowerby was in 1666 assessed as one ploughland, and, like Inskipp, formed part of Earl Tostig’s fee. 44 Afterwards Great Sowerby was part of the Wyresdale lordship, 45 and the chief owners appear to have been the Banastre 46 and Houghton 47 families. The Earls of Derby have long been lords of the manor, 48 and courts are held. 49


32 See the account of Birrule. Inskipp was among the manors of the Right Hon. William Cavendish in 1747; 5. Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 567, m. 6.

33 Fishwick, op. cit. 19.

34 Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

35 In 1514 it was found that William de Clifton about 1300 had the house and lands at Wyresdale for his manor of Inskipp as parcel of the manors of Clifton and Westby, and that this had descended to Cuthbert Clifton, who held it in 1421; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 3. Similar statements are made later; ibid. ix, no. 6.

36 The manorial courts of Inskipp were held at Great Sowerby, or by a "quadrivium" as it was called, in the field of Inskipp, usually in August.

37 The Shireburn family, who are said to have persuaded Henry the third, who was known as "beau de Beuze," to marry Alice de Clifton, who succeeded in marrying him in 1296, the right of the Shireburns to hold thirty hides of land in Shireburn was confirmed in 1300, and if a greater estate. 38

38 The manor of Shireburn was only divided in 1348, when Roger de Shireburn, with his wife and heiress (Alice de Clifton), and his son John, held a third of the manor, and another third was held by the manor of Inskipp, which was divided into three portions, each of which was held by a different branch of the Shireburn family. 39

39 The manor of Shireburn was held by Roger de Shireburn, and in 1355 the manor of Inskipp was held by Robert de Shireburne, who was also lord of the manor of Inskipp in 1358. 40

40 In 1355 the manor of Clithes was granted to John, son of Robert de Shireburne, and in the same year the manor of Inskipp was sold to the thirteenth Earl of Derby. 41

41 In 1563 Edward Earl of Derby acquired land in Great and Little Sowerby and in Myreswick from John Oshaldston and Jane his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdls. 175, m. 143; 201, m. 371; 265, m. 531; 267, m. 73.

42 Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The distinction between Great and Little Sowerby was often ignored, and the same families appear to have held lands in both hamlets, so that much confusion results. Among the owners were the Carleton and Ellet families, the latter adopting the surname of Sowerby, and several Boteler or Rawcliffe, Lowerton, and others. Except perhaps the Sowerby and Charnley families, none of these is resident.

One or two sequestrations in Sowerby are recorded in the Commonwealth period, and two Skipin Papists' registered estates in 1717. Before the Reformation there was a chapel at Inskip, but it disappears afterwards, being possibly claimed by the Kighleys as private property.

In 1848 St. Peter's was consecrated for the services of the Church of England. The vicar of St. Michael's is patron. A Baptist congregation, due to a division in Elswick Chapel, was formed in 1794 and met in Inskip; the chapel was built in 1817.

In 1680 Thomas Tomilson of Crossmoor was presented to the Bishop of Chester for keeping conventicles of Quakers in his house.

ELSswick

Ecleselaw, Dom. Bk.; Etleswhic, 1202; Etheliswyck, 1242. Etleswyck, xv cent.

Exceptional forms are Eckeleswyk, Etheneswyk, and Echemeswyk, 1292.

This is the smallest township in the parish, having an area of 1,036± acres; the population in 1901 was 227. The eastern half is occupied by comparatively high land, 50 ft. above sea level; the west is low and flat.

The spurious name of Elswick stands on the higher land, centrally placed; the Leys and the Grange are to the south of it.

The principal roads cross at the village, going east to Inskip, north to Great Eccleston, west to Thistleton and Singleton, with a branch north to Little Eccleston, and south to Roseacre and Wharles.

The soil is clayey; wheat, oats, barley and beans are grown.

The township has a parish council.

Several cannon balls have been found near Elswick Grange; they are supposed to be traces of the passage of the Earl of Derby and his troops in 1643.

In 1666 Earl Tostig held, as member MANORS of his Preston fee, ELSWICK, as assessed to three plough-lands. Afterwards it was included in the lordship or barony of Penwortham, and in part at least was given by Richard Bussell to Richard Fitton. This gift was perhaps surrendered, there being no indication that the heir of the Fittons had any share in Elswick. Before 1812 it had been given to the Duke of Buckingham to hold at the 'service.' It was then assessed as two plough-lands, of which a fourth part was in 1242 held in demesne, while a plough-land was held by Warine de Whittingham and the other half plough-land by

1. William de Carleton was defendant in a plea respecting a tenement in Sowerby in 1246; Anese R. 404, m. 7. Ten years later Wimaker daughter of Adam released to Walter de Carleton 2 oxoangs of land in Sowerby and 20 acres in Plimpton, receiving other land in Sowerby. Final Conc. ii, 138.

2. Walter de Ellei son of Grimhold gave Adam son of Henry the rector of Bolton 35 acres in the Balgerfield and other land in Fourlands (apparently in Sowerby); Dods. Mss. iii, fol. 1000. Richard de Sowerby and Roger White of Eccleston attested.

3. Walter de Ellei granted Sir Richard le Boteler the wardship and marriage of his eldest son Richard with his inheritance in Ellei and Sowerby; Dods. Mss. iii, fol. 906. Hugh de Sowerby, with the assent of Henry his son and heir, gave certain land in Sowerby to John son of Richard le Boteler; ibid. fol. 1006.

4. In 1284 Richard de Sowerby complained that Alice le Boteler had disseised him of a tenement in Sowerby which he had demised to William son of Richard le Boteler for eight years. William had granted it to his brother Edmund, and he to Alice; Anese R. 1269, m. 21; 1268, m. 12. William son of Walter de Carleton was joined in the defence.

John Butler in 1353 was found to have held the king in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.) ii, 57; also 123, 131.

The lawrence inheritance became much divided. Thus Thomas Rigames of Wedare in 1520 held lands in Carleton and Sowerby of the king as of his duchy by the tenth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65. Richard Skilliorne of Preese also had a share, which was in 1557 described as 1 acre of land held in socage by a tenant of id. yearly; ibid. vii, no. 1, 2, no. 25.

Evan Haugton in 1608 held part of 1 rent; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) ii, 125.

5. Sir Richard Shiresburne died in 1513 holding land in Sowerby of the Earl of Derby in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. A similar statement is made in later inquisitions.

6. George Newsham, who died in 1525, held his land in Sowerby of the Earl of Derby in socage; ibid. xiv, no. 88.

Alexander and Thomas Charnley had disputes with John and George Newsham, 1547-50; Ducan Lanc. (Rec. Comm.), ii, 94, 223, 230. Robert Charnley of Myerpool was a freeholder in 1600; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. John Charnley in 1656 held a capital message called Myerpool in Inskip with Sowerby of the Earl of Derby, lands in Woodplumpton. He, his heir was his son Robert, aged thirty; Townley MS. C, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 244.

Norton Abbey in Cheshire had an aim of Sowerby lands, perhaps from this township; Ormerod, Ches. (ed. Helby), i, 686.

In 1556 there was a suit between Thomas Farington and Brian Jackson respecting lands in Sowerby, late of the Earl of Derby; Eccles. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii. 374.

Dorothy Grant of Sowerby had two-thirds of her estate sequestered in 1653 for *Popery*; Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 92.

Bartholomew Jackson, for a like reason, had two-thirds sequestered, but part of the estate was not surveyed, and this led to further inquiries ibid. iv, 23-4.

Richard Parkinson of Sowerby, refusing to abjure his religion in 1653, likewise had two-thirds of his estate sequestered; Cal. Com. for Comp., i, 656.


8. It is named in a description of boundaries—"straight upon Inskip chapel' —in a Clifton rental first compiled in 1594; Townley MS. CO. For its equipment see Fishwick, op. cit. 170-1.

9. In 1650 its existence was remembered by the people; Commons, Ch. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 148. The inhabitants were 'often debarred from church by water and moist ground.'

Fishwick, op. cit. 95; Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 437.

10. Fishwick, op. cit. 113; Nightingale, Lancs. Names, i, 40; Hewitson, 431.


12. The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1,068 acres, including 5 of inland water.


15. Lancs. Inq. and Expuls. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) vol. 100, p. 154. In 1202 land in Elswick was included in the agreement between Roger de Foreclowe and William de Foreclowe and his wife noticing under Foreclowe; Feet of F. Yerkz., 4 John, no. 45.

Richard son of Roger de Foreclowe gave an oxgang of land in Elswick to his son Richard on his marriage; Kuerden MSS. iv, F. 13.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED
ST. MICHAEL ON-WYRE

Alan de Singleton. 6 These subdivisions were increased by later grants, and in 1322 the holders were Ralph de Freckleton, 4 oxgangs of land; Adam son of William Banastre, 5 oxgangs; Thomas de Bradkirk, 3 oxgangs; John Ogle, 6 oxgangs; and William son of Ellen ¼ oxgang, rendering the service due where eight plough-lands make one knight's fee. 6

The Freckleton demesne descended like the chief manor 7 to Huddleston and the Earls of Derby, whose estate was augmented by a share of the Singleton portion. 8 In 1603 the manor of Elswick was sold with other estates to a number of purchasers and probably subdivided. The demesne lands were afterwards the property of the Leckonys of Great Eccleston, whose estates were dispersed in 1762, this portion being purchased by Edward Riston from him it descended by marriage to Alderman King of Manchester. 10

Another part of the Freckleton share seems to have been held in the 15th century by Deaconson, who sold to Clifton. 11 A Molyneux family had some lordship, 12 Swarbrick, 13 Ballard 14 and Turner 15 all holding of William Molyneux in the time of James I. Other lands were held of the Crown 16 and of Butler of Rawcliffe. 17

The Whithamite moiety of the manor became subdivided. 18 Bradbrick 19—to whom in part succeeded Goosnargh—and Travers 20 seem to have been the chief participants in 1322, but others who took the

6 Lanc. Inq. and Extents, i, 152.
7 Ibid., ii, 135-6; some of the tenements are calculated. In the accounts of the Penwortham fee in 1342-4 the following tenants of Elswick are named: Adam Banastre, ¾ oxgang of land; Thomas de Bradbriggs, the same; William son of Ellen; Minia. Acts. bdle. 1091, 96.
8 Ralph de Freckleton held the demesne of Elswick in 1371; Kuerden MSS. iii, 3.
9 The Singleton part of the manor descended like Little Singleton to Banastre, Bailerston and their heirs. William Banastre was in 1333 found to have had the reversion of a messuage and 3 oxgangs of land held of Adam de Freckleton by paying 23d. towards a scatage of 40s.—i.e., by the payment of sixty-four parts of a knight's fee; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, ii, 159, Sir Thomas Banastre had lands in Elswick in 1379, Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 74.

Elswick was in the time of Henry VIII consolidated among the Bailerston lands in the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley, Radiellis of Winmarleigh, the Earl of Derby and Sir Alexander Oselbaldston. The Coupall of Coplull family had land in Elswick, and this was probably part of the estate sold to the Stanleys; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 20, m. 14.

John Ogle held in Elswick 1300; ibid., 1316. It shows 10s. 6d. rents of the tenants at will, and a few other payments.
10 Pal. of Lanc. Fees of h. bdle, 65, nos. 110, 112, 115, 116, 118. John Ogle held land, says the inquisition, in Elswick to the use of his wife and others were defendientes.
11 See the account of Great Eccleston, and Fishwick, St. Michael's (Chet. Soc.), 154.
12 In 1498 John Deconson and Cecely his wife held land in Elwick of Richard Huddleston (of Freckleton); Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bdle, i, file 10. In the same year they sold to James Clifton; Final Coxts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 54.

Cuthbert Clifton died in 1512 holding in Elswick of Thomas Earl of Derby; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 12. The 5th cl. recorded in the lists of Worcesters was given a similar record.
13 A William Molyneux of Westhoughton occurs in 1600; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 268.
14 William Swarbrick of Roseacre died in 1619 holding land and a corn-mill in Elswick of William Molyneux in socage by rood rent. 1½ another piece of land of the king as of his honor of Clicherton. John, his son and heir, was twenty years of age (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 158.
15 John of (son of William) Bell died in 1625 holding land in the mill in Elwick of the king; his heir was William his son, aged twenty-five; Towsey MS. C, 12, 13.
16 Edward Turner of Goosnargh in 1630 held 12 acres and left a son Christopher, aged fifty in 1630; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 191.
17 Thomas Turner held in Elwick and Ingacl 1632 and forty acres of land in Elwick of the king as of his manor of Clicherton. Thomas, his son and heir, was fifty years of age; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 1190.
18 William Butler of Hichinall in 1536 held land in Elwick of the queen as of her duchy in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 47. See also Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 241.
19 John (son of William) Bell died in 1625 holding land and a mill in Elwick of the king; his heir was William his son, aged twenty-five; Towsey MS. C, 12, 156.
20 Thomas Noble died in 1536 holding a messuage, 4 oxgangs and the king as of his duchy in socage. Edmund, his son and heir, was twenty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 2xxx, no. 67. In the same case, as those of Eccleston and Stanley of Great Eccleston, the tenure has not been recorded.
21 John Wilkinson of Little Eccleston so held in 1638; Towneley MS. C 8, i, pp. 131-12.
22 John de Whittingham gave to his wife Margaret and son of Banastre of Brantongate the reversion of 2½ from an oxgang of land in Elwick in 1303; Dods. MSS. calis, fol. 406.
23 Adam de Bradbrick (before 1326) gave to Richard son of Alan in marriage with Amabil his daughter 3 oxgangs of land in Elwick, which had been given by Warina de Whittingham; Halleys Cuc. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 459. Amabil granted one of the oxgangs to John de Elwick, another to Adam son of Loe, and the third to Robert son of Hugh; ibid. She was still living a year 24 as Amabil de Sowerby; ibid. 462.
24 Adam son of Adam de Bradbrick gave land to Randle of Goosnargh son of Robert his heir in 1536, and Warina de Whittingham had given Adam his father and which Adam son of Loe had released. A rent of 2s. 6d. to be paid over the rent payable to Warina de Whittingham. This charter was corroborated by the will of John in the hands of the justices in 1536; Assize R. 408, m. 44.
25 Alice widow of Randle de Goosnargh in 1535 claimed dower in half an oxgang of land in Elwick against Adam son of Henry son of Ulf and Agnes his wife; ibid. m. 24. In 1516 Maud widow of Alexander de Goosnargh claimed dower in 1 oxgang of land against Henry de Carleton and Godith his wife; De Banco R. 216, m. 194.

About the same time Hugh son of Randle de Goosnargh released to Thomas de Bradbrick his claim in a 2 oxgangs of land with a messuage in Elwick formerly his brother's. This oxgang was formerly held by Adam son of Roger, while the other was then held by Henry de Carleton and Godith his wife for 12s. 6d.; MSS. 154. Hugh also gave his sons Richard and Thomas a chief messuage in Withering (Weston) and the reversion of the lands held in Elwick by Maud widow of Alexander de Goosnargh and Godith daughter of Randle, ibid. The said Godith, as widow, gave the 3 oxgangs of land to Thomas son of Adam de Bradbrick in 1320-1 and her whole right in 3 oxgangs; ibid.
26 Paul de Preston, who had sons William and Adam, held an oxgang of land in Elwick in 1345; Assize R. 408, m. 14, 76. Earlier than this he had granted cases of land there to his son William it had been purchased from Adam son of Richard de Elwick; Adam MS. 1524, m. 70. In 1395 Thomas Travers obtained a messuage and the third part of an oxgang from Hugh son of Paul de Preston and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 215, m. 134.

Alice widow of Thomas Travers claimed dower in 1317 in Elwick and Thistleton against Robert son of land to Adam de Bradbrick (before 1326) to Richard son of Alan in marriage
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

surname of Elswick had shares. William de Elswick gave his lands to the Singletones in return for maintenance.

Whalley and Cockersand Abbey the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem had lands in Elswick represented later probably by the estates of Fleetwood, followed by Hulton, Eccleston and Shireburne. Other of the neighbouring landowners also had lands in this township.

The dedication of the pasture was made in 1305, when Thomas Travers, Dame Joan Banastre, Walter de Goomarch and Roger son of Adam de Elswick were lords. By it the holder of an oxgang of land was allowed to send four oxen, four cows, four young beasts, two horses or mares, ten sheep, and four gese with one gander at the close time. There was also a horse-mill in the township, and for its maintenance five horses or mares might be sent to the common pasture.

Apart from the Leake family the sequestrations by the Commonwealth authorities do not seem to have affected this township. In 1717 several 'Papists' represented estates.


Other than the Nunns of Whalley who were not described The Kuerden Pat. mares, Elswick has Leys, Other cloak oxgangs Elswick, ibid. Richard was Jonathan 1753. It Duchs. MSS. xvi, no. 4. 13 John Hulton of Darleys died in 1606 holding lands in Elswick by the king of kingly's service; Lanc. Ing. p. Rep. Soc., i. 68. Richard Hulton of Layton died in 1630 holding land there of the king Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 514. It is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p. xxvi, no. 4.

Dods MSS. ex libris. fol. 34. There were 16 oxgangs of land in the willy, each containing 24 acres of land and meadow.

Elizabeth Hoole, John Turner, William Smith and John Clarkston, Towneley MSS. C. 6, 465. 375. The present owner is said to have been minister at Elswick in 1672.

From 'King James's Toleration," according to the view of St. Michael's. In 1668 Elswick Chapel was certified and his congregation; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xvii, App. iv, 231. The first minister recorded by Mr. Nightingale is Jonathan Nightingale, 1670-3. That it is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p. xxvi, no. 4.

Dods MSS. ex libris. fol. 34. There were 16 oxgangs of land in the willy, each containing 24 acres of land and meadow.

Elizabeth Hoole, John Turner, William Smith and John Clarkston, Towneley MSS. C. 6, 465. 375. The present owner is said to have been minister at Elswick in 1672.

From 'King James's Toleration," according to the view of St. Michael's. In 1668 Elswick Chapel was certified and his congregation; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xvii, App. iv, 231. The first minister recorded by Mr. Nightingale is Jonathan Nightingale, 1670-3. That it is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p. xxvi, no. 4.

Dods MSS. ex libris. fol. 34. There were 16 oxgangs of land in the willy, each containing 24 acres of land and meadow.

Elizabeth Hoole, John Turner, William Smith and John Clarkston, Towneley MSS. C. 6, 465. 375. The present owner is said to have been minister at Elswick in 1672.

From 'King James's Toleration," according to the view of St. Michael's. In 1668 Elswick Chapel was certified and his congregation; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xvii, App. iv, 231. The first minister recorded by Mr. Nightingale is Jonathan Nightingale, 1670-3. That it is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.

Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p. xxvi, no. 4.

Dods MSS. ex libris. fol. 34. There were 16 oxgangs of land in the willy, each containing 24 acres of land and meadow.

Elizabeth Hoole, John Turner, William Smith and John Clarkston, Towneley MSS. C. 6, 465. 375. The present owner is said to have been minister at Elswick in 1672.

From 'King James's Toleration," according to the view of St. Michael's. In 1668 Elswick Chapel was certified and his congregation; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xvii, App. iv, 231. The first minister recorded by Mr. Nightingale is Jonathan Nightingale, 1670-3. That it is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.
surface on the whole rises steadily from the low level of the more northerly parts of the parish. Thus the 50-ft. level crosses it from east to west when about a third of the length of the township has been traversed, and the 100-ft. level when the second third is reached going south. Two brooks flow through it, one northwards towards the Wyr, that to the north comes from Barton through Hollowforth; that to the south is called Blundel Brook in Broughton, but here Woodplumpton Brook, for its course takes it through the centre of the township. The village of Woodplumpton lies on its northern bank, with Bartle to the south and Ambrose Hall to the north. Swillbrook and Catforth lie to the north-west, on the westerly side of the brook, and Woodlands near the northern boundary, with Lewth to the east of it and Eaves to the north. The area is 4,976 acres,1 shared by the four hamlets thus: Woodplumpton, 949; Bartle, 1,341; Catforth, 1,828; and Eaves, 854. In 1901 there was a population of 1,408.

The two principal roads meet near Woodfold. One of them comes from the south, passing through Bartle and Catforth; the other from the south-east, passing Ambrose Hall, Moorside and Lewth. These are connected at the south by a cross-road from Bartle through Woodplumpton to Ambrose Hall.

The township is governed by a parish council. Woodplumpton was visited by plagues in 1671.2

The land is largely in pasture. The soil is clayey.

Henry Foster, R.N., born at Woodplumpton in 1796, being son of the incumbent, attained distinction as a navigator and astronomer, and was elected F.R.S. in 1824. He took part in Parry’s Polar expeditions of 1825-7 and did exploring work in the South Seas. He was accidentally killed in the River Chagres, near Panama, in 1831. There is a memorial tablet in Woodplumpton Church.

Mag Shelton, the Singleton witch, is supposed to have been buried at Woodplumpton. A boulder stone, known as the Witch’s Stone, marks the grave in the churchyard. Her spirit had to be ‘laid’ by a priest.3

In 1676 there were said to be 646 inhabitants, of whom 46 were ‘popish recusants’ and 3 Dissenters.4 A more elaborate return in 1775 is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protestants</th>
<th>Dissenters</th>
<th>Quakers</th>
<th>Papists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plumpton</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartle</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catforth</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaves</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or 969 persons in all.5

Earl Tostig held WOODPLUMP-MANORS TON in 1066 as part of his Preston fee. It was assessed as five plough-lands.6 Afterwards it was held of the Crown or of the honour of Lancaster in thence by a family whose pedigree seems to connect them with the pre-Conquest owners. Raphanald, the earliest of them on record, must have lived about the time of the Conquest, for his son Ravenkitt attested the grants made in 1094 by Count Roger of Poitou to the abbey of Sées,7 and Roger son of Ravenkitt, who gave Linacre to the Knights Hospitalers,8 occurs from 1130 to 1171.9 His son Richard, the founder of Lytham Priory, lived in the time of Henry II and Richard I, holding by knight’s service Kirkby, Argarmelz, Kellamerg and Bryning, and the manor, and the divided manor of Foremby.10 Richard son of Roger left five daughters as co-heirs,11 but ultimately the inheritance became divided between two—Maud, who married Robert de Stockport, and Amice, who married Thomas de Beetham. Woodplumpton appears to have gone entirely to the former,12 and as early as 1256 Robert de Stockport was sole lord, allowing John de Lea common of pasture on Bartle Moor.13 The manor, which rendered 171. 4d. a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297,14 descended regularly to the Warrens of Stockport and

1 The Census Rep. 1901 gives 4,986 acres, including 18 of inland water. The area was increased about 1882 by the addition of a small derelict part of Broughton lying within Woodplumpton.
2 Hist. MSS. Comp. Rep. xiv, App. i, 47.
5 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
6 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
7 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
8 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
9 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
10 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
11 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
12 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
13 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
14 See Fairholt’s History of the Borough.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Poynton,\(^{14}\) but these, though among the great families of Cheshire, took little part in Lancashire affairs.\(^{37}\)

Sir John Warren \(^{38}\) died in 1586 holding the manor of Woodplumpton of the Duke of Lancaster by a rent of 171d. \(^{6d}.\) Lawrence, his son and heir, was thirty-three years of age.\(^{34}\)

The tenure was recorded in the same terms in the inquisition after the death in 1540 of Sibyl widow of Lawrence, when his son Edward, aged thirty-five, was found to be the heir.\(^{30}\)

Sir Edward Warren, made a knight during the Scottish expedition of 1544,\(^{39}\) died in October 1558 holding the manor of Woodplumpton as before, and leaving as heir his son Francis, aged twenty-four.\(^{47}\)

Francis had, however, been disinherited by his father, who left as his heir his grandson, another John Warren, mortgaged the manor to Sir Robert Banastre for £4,000, and, failing to pay, forfeited it.\(^{28}\)

Woodplumpton remained for some time in the hands of the Banastre family,\(^{30}\) but in 1607 was recovered by Edward and John

18 The history of the family was told in detail by John Watson, rector of Stockport, in his Memoirs of the Ancient Earl of Warren and Sarry (Warrington, 1737). The pedigree, etc., is in Earwaker, East Chet., i. 363; ii. 286-9; and Ormerod, Chet. (ed. Healey), iii. 753-6, 685-7; i. 626. The following is a descent of the manor of Woodplumpton.


The manor of Woodplumpton, \(^{43}\) to the second Lord de Tabley, heir of her family, being descended of her great-aunt Anna Dorothy sister of Edward Warren of Didsbury, Daniel Warren of Timoghe, -a. John, d. 1742 - a. Peter, who assumed Leicester as a surname, d. 1770 - a. John Fleming, ct. Lord de Tabley, 1826, and d. 1832 - George, who took the surname of Warren in 1832 and d. 1887, having sold the manor of Woodplumpton.

The Warren family has occurred previously in the accounts of Blackburn Hundred and Goomargh.

A claim for common of pasture was in 1274 made by Adam de Acton (Alphington) against Robert de Stockport; De Bance R. 6, m. 3. In the following year Ellen widow of Robert claimed a third part of the manor of Plumpton as dower against Richard de Stockport ibid. 10, m. 7 d. 3.

Nicholas de Eton held the manor of Woodplumpton in 1324 by the rent of 171d. 6d. Dods. Mss. cxxi, fol. 187. John (brother younger \(^{43}\) or trustee for Eton) held (four) plough-lands in Woodplumpton in 1346, rendering 171d. 6d. \(^{6d} .\) (Chet. Soc.), 52.

In 1382 the escheator was ordered to give seisin of the manor of Woodplumpton to Sir John de Warren, son of Cecily sister of Robert son of Nicholas de Eton. A feoffment of the manor had been made by John son of Sir John de Davenport to the said Robert de Eton and Isabell his wife, with remainder to John brother of Robert, etc., Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxii, App. 34.

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i. 25, 34, 47. In 1562 Sir John Warren had conveyed the manor of Woodplumpton and other lands to his widow, and to their three sons, after his death, as the custody of the manor, from 1587 to 1592; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxii, App. 25.

Margaret the widow of Sir John de Warren (Wayn) afterwards married John Mainwaring, but had the manor of Woodplumpton for her life, with remainders to Nicholas and Margaret, Sir John's children, of the manor; the title of the manor was in 1596 given to Nicholas de Warren on his marriage with Agnes, who had a son Lawrence. To him a parcel of the manor was granted in 1454. Margaret his grandmother died in 1418 holding the manor of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 71d. 6d.; its clear value was £5 6s. Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i. 121-3; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxii, App. 16; Vol. 1. p. 476. For the Worsley claim appearing in this present work, see op. cit. ii. 237.

Agnes Warren in 1542 received £2 17s. 11d. as farm rent for Woodplumpton; Add. MS. 32105, G2625.

Sir Lawrence Warren of Stockport was in 1543 said to hold the manor of Woodplumpton by the service of one knight's fee; Feudal Aids, iii. 95. In 1454-5, however, his knight's fee included not only the four plough-lands in Woodplumpton but the lands in Byning, etc., which had been secretly held by knight's service; Duchy of Lancs. Knights Fees, bdle. 89, no. 20.

Ches. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 6. The Lancashire inquisition quoted below gives 1480 as the date of death.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 86.

One John Warren was made a knight at Ripon in 1487; Metcalfe, Bl. Knigh. 18.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 89. In a recovery of the manor in 1525 Lawrence Warren was the defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Pec. R. 141, m. 3.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 15. Sibyl, Warren, had had the manor granted to her for life, but on her death, the Warren, the son, had granted certain messuages and lands to Francis, his son and heir, and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton.

30 Metcalfe, op. cit. 77.

33 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 66. By a fine of 1557, therein quoted, the manor of Woodplumpton, a fourth part of the manor of Woodfield, with messuages, water-mill, etc., in those townships and in Liverpool and Didsbury, were by Sir Edward and his son Francis settled on his brothers, without remainder to any heirs, with remainders to other sons, Lawrence and Peter. The fine is Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 173, m. 90.

34 Watson, op. cit. ii. 131. The reason is not given. Francis died without issue in 1576.

35 John Warren and Margaret his wife made a settlement of the manor of Woodplumpton in 1582; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 44, m. 172. Edward Warren added certain messuages, etc., to their lands, in 1583, and had four messuages, etc., there in 1591; ibid. bdle. 53, m. 91. Again in 1598 a settlement of the manor and various lands was made by Edward Warren and Susanna his wife; ibid. bdle. 60, m. 38. Another settlement was made in 1613 by John Warren, Anne his wife and Margaret widow of John Warren; ibid. bdle. 81, no. 68.

36 Warren was M.P. for Liverpool in 1594 Pink and Beavers, Parl. Reps. of Lanc. 184.

From entries in the Woodplumpton register it appears that the family of the Warrens resided there about 1604-6.

37 Col. S. P. Dom. 1637, p. 545. Edward Warren sold two son of the mother, stated that his father had been imprisoned for debt and there died, leaving petitioner in ward to the king. He was sought to regain the manor, but Sir Robert Banastre, who at first appeared willing, alleged that he had so settled it at his marriage of his son that he had no power to recover it.

38 A feoffment of the manor was made in 1634 by Sir Robert, Lawrence and Henry Banastre; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 122, no. 6.

39 Sir Robert Banastre of Penson, Northants, was made a knight in 1653; Metcalfe, op. cit. 155. He died in 1674. His daughter and heir Dorothy married William second Lord Maynard (d. 1668), who succeeded to his title and estates. The eldest son, Banastre, born in 1643, succeeded his grandfather and his mother at Woodplumpton in 1649, and in 1651-2 was a member of Parliament. From sequestration of tenements in Woodplumpton which had been held by lessee; Cal. Com. for Comp. in 2751. In 1662 in a fine concerning the manor
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL-OVER-WYRE

Warren from Banastre Maynard and Elizabeth his wife. The manor descended, with other Warren estates, to Lord de Tabley, but was sold to the Birleys of Milbank, Kirkham, and became the property of Charles Birley of Birtle, who died in 1891, leaving issue. The eldest son, Charles Addison Birley, succeeded, and in 1888 was followed by his son Mr. Charles Fair Birley, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes, and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley’s MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way, and those of the Chingle Hall, Brockholes and Staining branches appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records, with minor local families such as Beck, Billing tone, Duddell, Gregson, Harrison, and Mason.

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Thomas Banastre was defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard defendant; ibid. bdle. 175, m. 75. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718. George Duddell, no. 587, 1622, was plaintiff, and the libel was followed by John Jocson and John Fair Jocson, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently. The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1832–40.
Richardson 47 and White 48; but the chief residents in the 15th century and later seem to have been the Ambrose family of AMBROSE HALL 49 and Cafforth. Their estates passed by sale in 1560 to Richard Williamson, 50 and to Sir Henry Vernon, 51 and to Richard Woodplumpton, 52 called a manor, was held by the Shirleyburns of Stonyhurst, 53 and BARTLE gave a surname to a local family who in the 14th century had part of the manor of Great Eccleston. 54 In this part of the township is Moor Hall, which has for a long time been held by a branch of the Thrashall family. 55 Isolated references are all that can in most cases be given.

George Nicholson of Woodplumpton in 1631 paid £10 on declining knighthood. 56 Several sequellations for religion or politics marked the Common-
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

wealth period, while a number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.  

The piety of Richard son of Roger makes it probable that a chapel existed in his demesne before 1200. Though this is confirmed by the remains of the building, there seems to be no direct documentary evidence of the chapel till 1552, when its 'ornaments' were seized for the king. About the same time it was locally styled a 'church.' There was no endowment, but the vicar of St. Michael's allowed £4 a year to the curate, and service there appears to have been maintained after the Reformation. In 1650 the minister had an allowance of £50 a year from the Committee of Plundered Ministers. The certified income in 1717 was only £5, but further endowments were procured afterwards, and the net value is now given as £193.

The church of ST. ANNE stands at the south end of the village, near the edge of the higher ground before its fall to Woodplumpton Brook, and consists of chancel and nave with north and south aisles forming a parallelogram measuring internally 72 ft. 6 in. long by 47 ft. 6 in. wide, with north-west vestry and small south-western tower with octagonal lantern. The oldest part of the building is the western half of the north aisle wall, in which there are a window of c. 1300 and a door of about 100 years later, the east part of the wall, together with the east wall of the nave, being either of 15th or early 16th-century date, or an older wall restored with later windows inserted. The north and south arcades belong to the late 15th or early 16th-century period, but the rest of the structure, comprising the whole of the west and south walls and the east wall as far as the north side of the chancel, was rebuilt or refaced in the 18th century, probably in 1748, at which time the tower was also erected. The development of the plan is not clear from the evidence of the building, but the present north aisle may represent the nave of a 14th-century building which would perhaps be about 40 ft. long by 16 ft. wide. This may have been extended eastward in the late 15th or early 16th century and a south aisle added, and later again in the 16th century a further aisle added on the south side, the first aisle then becoming the nave. The evidence for this is, however, far from being conclusive, the chief reasons in support being the nature of the walling at the west end of the north aisle, the width of the aisle itself, which is greater than that of the nave, and the difference of detail of the two nave arcades, which seems to point to that on the south being later in date, though perhaps at no great interval of time, than that on the north. The nave and aisles are under three separate and continuous gabled roofs, that over the south aisle and the north slope of

Edward Browne of Barton, 'adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament,' had his lands sequestered, but took the National Covenant, 1646, and was allowed to compound; Regist Comp. Pap. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, 141.

Jane Brewer, widow, had two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy, 'conformed' in 1648, but had in 1651 failed to secure discharge of her land. She then seems to have renounced Protestantism, for she petitioned in 1654 to be allowed to contract the marriage of the child born to her and the tenant渐被the Recusants Act, 1 Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 2886. John Ward's case, 1653, appears to be of the same kind; ibid. 1294.

Other recusants were William Beaasley and his wife, both dead in 1653, when Peter Blackburn and Katherine his wife (heirs of Henry son of William Beaasley) petitioned for discharge, and George Green; ibid. 3155, 3174; Regist Comp. Pap., i, 172.


As in wills quoted ibid. Ellen Topham, widow, in 1556 left 160l. to the church of Woodplumpton (where she desired to be buried), and 6s. 8d. to Nicholas Lawson to pray for her soul; Richmond Wills, 88.

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE

15th Century
14th Century
Recent
Modern

VESTRY

NORTH AISLE

FOUNT

SOUTH AISLE

SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF WOODPLUMPTON CHURCH

4ft. 16ft.

40

30

20

10

0

289

37

COMMENTS. O. SURV. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.); 147.

Ibid. 148; no minister is named. The £50 was given in 1646 out of T. Clifton's sequestered estates; Plund. Mins. Acco. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii. 35. The chapel was vacant; ibid. 32.

Gastrell, Notitia Cant. ii, 454-5. The chapel was 'duly served by a curate.' Manuk. Doc. Dir.

Among the briefs collected in the parish of Ryton, co. Durham, is one for 'Woodplumpton Chapel in Com. Linc.' received 13 June 1748. The charge was £1,124½; Proc. Soc. Anit. of Newcastle, 24.

A local tradition that the early window and door in the north aisle were brought to Woodplumpton from a place not named and inserted during the 19th century would, if true, destroy the argument for the supposed early 14th-century date of part of the north wall.
blocks of gritstone with sandstone dressings. The south wall is a fairly good piece of classic work with semicircular-headed windows and doorways and angle pilasters and entablature, above which, however, the embattled parapet of the earlier wall has rather unfortunately been set. The doorways have stone imposts and blocked keystones with a straight moulded weathering on blocked corbels above, and the windows have plain jambs and heads with blocked imposts and keystones. At the east and west ends the walling is of plainer character.

The church seems to have been repaired and re-roofed in 1639, that date being on one of the principals of the north aisle, and was later filled with square pews; but there seems to have been no adequate restoration in modern times till the year 1900, when the interior was stripped of many coats of whitewash which covered the walls and the masonry laid bare, the old square pews removed and new seating erected, the chancel re-arranged, new quire stalls and other fittings being inserted, and the vestry enlarged by being extended westward. In the course of this latter work various fragments of an earlier church were discovered, including two portions of shafts with scalloped capitals, indicating the existence of a building here in the 12th century, some bits of 14th-century tracery, and a red sandstone slab with '6656' incised on it. All these fragments are now built into the vestry wall.

The chancel and nave are without structural division, the chancel, which is inclosed by modern oak screens and is 27 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., occupying the first and half the second bay from the east, a 6-ft. length of plain wall forming the original 15th-century sanctuary at the east end. The east window is a modern pointed one of four lights with perpendiclar tracery, and the roof, together with those of the nave and south aisle, is also modern. The north arcade consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers, 20 in. in diameter, with moulded caps and bases, 6 ft. in height to the top of the caps, the arches all being of equal width. On the south side the arcade differs somewhat in the setting out, though the number of bays is the same and the detail somewhat similar. The work, however, is rather more rough in character and the piers are 6 in. more in height. There is a 4-ft. length of straight wall at the west end, and the two outer arches, east and west, are less, and the second one from the east greater, in width than those in the north and the remaining arches on the south side. The north aisle is 16 ft. in width and is lit at the east end by a three-light window with low four-centred arched head and external hood mould, and at the west by a new four-light square-headed Gothic window inserted in the 18th-century wall. The north side had originally three windows, but the easternmost one was removed when the vestry was enlarged, the reveal alone remaining as a recess. Next to this, about the middle of the aisle, is a late two-light square-headed opening, and further west the interesting early 14th-century window already mentioned, of two pointed trefoiled lights with a rounded trefoil in the head and segmental rear arch. The north door, which may be c. 1400, has a pointed arch with plain sunk chamfered jambs and head on which are carved symbolic paterae, including three four-headed flowers, a rose, fish, and the initial m (twice). The north wall has apparently been raised about three courses, probably in the 17th century, when the roof was renewed, and is built in the lower part of blocks of red and yellow sandstone 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, but of less size above, and is strengthened by two buttresses each of two stages. The roof retains some of the 17th-century oak principals, but is otherwise new, and has overlapping eaves, and on the south slope is pierced by two dormer windows of six lights each.

The south aisle is 13 ft. wide, with a two-light segmental-headed window at each end and four windows and two doors on the south side. The west tower, or campanile, measures 6 ft. square inside, and is set towards the north side of the nave, giving, to the height of which it is carried up, finishing with a moulded cornice, above which is an octagon lantern with an open arch on each face, surmounted by a small stone dome with ball and fish weather-vane. The lower part of the campanile, which is open to the church with a modern arch filled in by a modern oak screen, has a round-headed west window with keystone and blocked jams, and on the south side is an old disused clock-face.

The font now in use is a modern one (1901) of red sandstone. An old round font, found some years ago at the back of the church, fell into the hands of a local mason, by whom it was re-cut, re-chiselled and reduced to octagon form, all vestiges of its original character being destroyed. It now stands outside, to the north of the turret.

Many of the old 18th-century oak pew ends, carved with various initials and dates between 1716 and 1746, have been used as panelling round the walls, and at the east end of the south aisle is the 17th-century communion table with the initials 'WA' and the date 1635.

There are two bells, one dated 1596 and the other 1837, but without other inscription or founders' name.

The plate is all modern and comprises a chalice, paten and flagon of 1859, given by Mr. Charles Birley of Bartle Hall; a paten of 1896, 'The gift of Gertrude Emily Birley, Easter 1896'; and a small flagon of 1897, given by Richard Marsden in memory of his son James Marsden. There are also two chalices, two brendholders and two flagons of pewter, all inscribed 'J. Woods and R. Parker Churchwardens 1822.'

The register of burials begins in 1603 and those of baptisms and marriages in 1604, from which year they are complete with the exception of gaps between 1625 and 1628 and between 1648 and 1653. The first two volumes (1614-59) have been printed.44

The churchyard lies principally on the south and west sides. There is an octagonal stone shaft surmounted by a sundial, the plate of which is dated 1657, and on the south wall are traces of a large painted sundial with the motto 'Sic transit gloria mundi' on the architrave. Near the entrance on the south side are the remains of the stocks, on one pillar of which is cut AB 73

Woodplumpton Church from the South-East

Woodplumpton Church: The Nave, looking East
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

The incumbents, styled vicars, are appointed by the vicar of St. Michael’s. The following is a list of them:

**GARSTANG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1552-62</td>
<td>Nicholas Lawsonson</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604-13</td>
<td>John Hollinworth</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1614</td>
<td>R. Lomax</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621</td>
<td>Roger Farrand</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629-30</td>
<td>John Dugdale</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1637-41</td>
<td>John Gregge</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646-7</td>
<td>Peter Jackson</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>John Wright</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1651</td>
<td>John Haydock</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1669</td>
<td>Robert Wayne</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676-80</td>
<td>John Harrison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1684</td>
<td>Thomas Kirkham, B.A.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1695</td>
<td>Thomas Cockshutt, B.A.</td>
<td>(Pembroke Coll., Camb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Timothy Corles, B.A.</td>
<td>(Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1704</td>
<td>Ralph Loxam, B.A.</td>
<td>(Jesus Coll., Camb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1708</td>
<td>Robert Butterworth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>Matthew Worthington</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td>Charles Buck, M.A.</td>
<td>(St. John’s Coll., Camb.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1803 Henry Foster
1836 Isaac Mossop
1884 William Henry Rambottom
1889 Ernest Turner Millard

A free school was founded at Catforth in 1661-6.84 Roger Kitchen’s house in Woodplumpton was licensed in 1689 as a meeting-place for Nonconformists,87 but the congregation does not seem to have continued.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Woodplumpton, erected in 181988; the Primitive Methodists appeared at Catforth in 1815, and soon afterwards a chapel was built there, replaced in 1863 by the present one.89

St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic church, at the south end of the township, is known as Cotram Chapel, as representing the old mission maintained by the Haydock family at Cottom Hall, close by. This had to be given up in 1717, on the estate passing into the hands of Protestants, but a new chapel was soon afterwards opened in Woodplumpton. It was destroyed in 1746, after the defeat of the Young Pretender, and again in 1768 by mobs from Preston. The present church succeeded it in 1793.90 St. Robert’s, Catforth, was opened in 1877.91

GARSTANG

NETERS WYRESDALE
HOLLETH
CLEVELEY (PART)

WINMARLEIGH

The parish of Garstang has an area of 28,881 acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 5,896, employed for the most part in agriculture, though there are some scattered factories.

The northern boundary is peculiar, Holleth being quite detached from the main body of the parish and having a small part of its area within the parish of Cockerham, in which also is contained about three-fourths of Cleveley. Some evidences of the Roman occupation have been found.9 Before the Conquest only three manors existed—Garstang, Catforth and Cloughton—and these three, with the addition of Bilsborrow, were all the townships existing in 1327-41.92 It was only slowly that the other townships became separate. In 1624 the county lay was apportioned as follows: Garstang, 110 li. 3 lfd.; Catforth, 1 l. 13l. 7lfd.; Cloughton, 18l. 92lfd.; and Bilsborrow, 1l. 4l. 62lfd., making a total contribution of 174 lfd. towards the £100 levied upon the hundred.93 The older fifteenth was of similar pro-

---

67 Much of the list is due to Col. Fishwick, who gives biographical notices, op. cit. 80-8. It will be seen that the curates changed very frequently, the chapel being often vacant, until the 18th century.
68 His name occurs in the inventory of church goods and in the visitation lists of 1554 and 1562; Chit. Miss. (new ser.), i, 100.
69 His name appears in the registers. He was ‘no presbyter’; Hiss. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 8.
70 In 1694 the name occurs as George Lomas; he was presented to the Bishop of Chester for making clandestine marriages; Visit. records at Dio. Reg. He seems to have moved to Broughton.
72 Rains MSS. (Chester Lib.), xxii, 70.
73 Misc. (Rec. Soc.), i, 124.
75 Ibid. 276. Haydock was still there in 1604; ibid. 140. 76 Afterwards of Bispham. The curacy was vacant in 1674; Visit. Papers at Chester.
77 Visit. Papers at Chester, 1686. Kirkham was curate and ‘conformable’ in 1689; Hiss. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 230. In 1691 he was at Garstang and in 1693 at Melling.
78 The church papers in Chester Dio. Reg. begin with this curate.
79 Afterwards of Longton.
80 Afterwards rector of North Meols.
81 Afterwards vicar of Childwall.
82 He had been vicar of St. Michael’s.
83 For the church in his time see A. Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 59.
84 Formerly a solicitor, 1877-80. Went to South Africa, 1890.
85 Castrell, Notitia Centr. ii, 4551 End. Char. Rep. From the visitation presentments at Chester (Dio. Reg.) it appears that George and Robert Boulton were teaching school, unlicensed, in 1622.
87 Fishwick, op. cit. 172; Hewitson, op. cit. 554.
88 Fishwick, loc. cit.; Hewitson (op. cit. 551) states that it originated in a camp meeting at Great Eccleston.
89 Gillow, Haydock Papers, 53-6, 76, etc.; Liverpool Cott. Annals, i; Hewitson, op. cit. 15. A priest was labouring in the district in 1653, as appears by the story of John Baines of Woodplumpton, admitted to the English College, Rome, in 1674; Foley, Soc. Antiq. x. 245.
90 Liverpool Cott. Annals, 1.
91 This does not include any in Cleveley.
92 Pal. Non-Bk. iv, 14.
93 Subs. R. of 1531; Inc. Nonarum, 37.
94 Gregson, Fragments (ed. Halland), 23.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

portions. The townships had by that time become distinct, and Bishop Gastrell in 1717 reckoned them as eleven, arranged in four quarters—Garstang, Clitheroe, Barnacre and Wyresdale; Pilling was in the first-named quarter.

Garstang is midway between Preston and Lancaster, on the ancient road to Scotland, and has thus witnessed many stirring events, such as the devastating raid by the Scots in 1324, but ancient remains are scanty.

There was a visitation of the plague in 1349-50. In 1444 William Marsden and others were charged with having broken into a fulling mill at Garstang and stolen forty ells of woollen cloth called russet, value 40s., the goods of John Ingold. Leland, journeying north about 1535, says: 'After I rode over Brock water, rising a vi miles off in the

hills on the right hand and goeth at last into Wyre. Calder rising about the same hills, goeth also into Wyre; I rode over it. By the town's end of Garstang I rode over a great stone bridge on Wyre ere I came to it. Wyre rises a vili or ten miles from

Garstang out of the hills on the right hand and cometh by Greenhalgh, a pretty castle of the lord of Derby's, and more than half a mile thence to Garstang in Amounderness. Some saith that Garstang was a market town. The district was hostile to the Reformation and favourable to the king's cause in the Civil War, though some companies were raised for the other side. Greenhalgh Castle was one of the two important fortresses remaining till 1645 to give trouble to the Parliamentarians. Their historian gives the following account of its surrender:

Colonel Dodding with his regiment, with Major Joseph Biggs's company, laid close siege to Greenhalgh Castle, keeping its main guard at Garstang town, into which was gotten many desperate Papists. Their governor was one Mr. Anderson. They vexed the country thereabouts extremely, fetching in the night time many honest men from their houses, making a commodity of it. They sallied out oft upon the Leaguers and killed some. They stood it out stoutly all that winter. The country was put to extraordinary charges in maintaining the northern men who made a prey without pity, such abundance of provision they weekly destroyed. The Leaguers had thought to have undermined the castle and blown

\[ 292 \]
it up with gunpowder, and great cost was spent about it to
 planting, the ground was so sandy it would not stand. At last this Anderson died, and they there with
 being thereby discouraged, they were glad to come to a
 composition to deliver it up upon conditions—which were, that
 they might go to their own houses and be safe. It was ordered that
 the castle should be demolished and made untenable and all the
 timber taken out of it and sold, which was done. And so it
 lies abandoned. It is very strong, and it is thought impracticable with any ordnance whatever, having
 but one door into it, and the walls of an exceeding thickness and
 very well secured together.13

Celia Fiennes, who passed through this 'little market town' about 1709, was here 'first presented with the clap bread which is much talked of, made all of oats.'14

In the Jacobite rising of 171515 the town clerk, Roger Muncaster, joined their forces, as did several others of the district. Muncaster was executed at Preston, and three of the local men at Garstang on 14 February 1715-16.16 Though Prince Charles Edward and his army passed through in 1745,17 it does not appear that they secured any adherents in this parish.

A century ago the district was famous for its cattle, which were of a peculiar breed, 'of a smaller size than the Lancashire, of elegant shape and beautifully curled hair, with wide spreading horns and straight backs.' The Wyre then supplied the inhabitants with plenty of soft water, and afforded good diversion to the angler as abounding with trout, chub and gudgeon and in springtime with smelts.*

The following table shows the manner in which the agricultural land is now employed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arable land</th>
<th>Permanent grass</th>
<th>Woods and plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac.</td>
<td>ac.</td>
<td>sc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnacre-with-Bonds</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3,804 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilsborrow</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabus</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,084 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catterall</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3,138 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clauton</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garstang</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holleth</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkland</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherton</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,183 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nether Wyresdale</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,853 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The church of St. Helen's stands on the south side of Churchtown village, close to the right bank of the River Wyre, about 1 1/2 miles to the south-west of the town of Garstang, and consists of a chancel with north and south aisles and north vestry, cleared storey nave with north and south aisles, south chapel, south porch, and west tower.

The earliest parts of the building are the pier and responds on the north side of the chancel and the piers of the nave arcades, which are of 13th-century date, indicating a church at that period of about the same length and width as at present. This early building, however, would probably be without clerestory, and would terminate at the west end with a gable, from a window in which the nave would be lighted. The chancel may have been originally without a south aisle, but there is no evidence of this, as the arcade on that side is of later date, probably work of the 14th century, to which period the chancel arch belongs. The chancel was most likely entirely reconstructed at this period and a south aisle added, the pier and responds on the north side being retained perhaps by reason of the beauty of the work, which is unusually good for this part of the country, or possibly for merely structural reasons. In the 15th century,18 and again in the 16th century,19 the church was largely rebuilt, the whole of the outside walls belonging to these periods, a chapel added on the south side of the south aisle, and a tower erected at the west end, the building assuming in a large measure its present appearance. The windows are all of this last date with perpendicular tracery, with the exception of those at the west end of the nave aisles, which are of 14th-century date and may have been originally in the south quire aisle. The small irregularly-shaped two-story vestry at the north-east corner of the building is apparently of 16th or early 17th-century date, and a gabled house against the west side of the porch was probably erected in the middle of the 18th century. In 1746 an inundation of the Wyre overflowed the churchyard and so much injured the church that it was thought that it would be necessary to take it down and entirely rebuild it, but on inspection the building was found to be structurally sound, so that restoration alone was necessary.

In 1811 the walls of the nave and chancel were raised and a clerestory erected in place of the gabled dormer windows which had before existed, and the whole of the building was at the same time re-roofed and ceiled. A more thorough restoration took place in 1865-8 when the spire pinnacles and galleries which had been erected in the previous century were

---

13 War in Lancs. (Chet. Soc.), 60. The date of surrender is not given, but it was in or after May 1645. The defender was Capt. Nicholas (son of James) Anderton of Clatten ; Castlemain, Castl. Apology ; Foley, Rev. S. J. iii, 779.
14 Through England and Wales (1746), p. 456. Kuerner's account of his tour through this part of Lancashire notices the watermill and the 'fair stone bridge' at the entry into Garstang ; Loc. Glen. Lanc. and Chet. 1, 217.
15 The Highland army passed through the small market town on 9 Nov. ; Patten, Hist. of Rebellion (ed. 1745), 79.
16 Fishwick, op. cit. 20-1. Muncaster was executed at Preston on 7 Jan. ; those at Garstang were Joseph Wadowsworth and Thomas Goose of Catterall and Thomas Cartmell of Clauton. Others who joined were John Leburne of Netherton, Edward Sykes of Nether Wyresdale and Thomas Walmsley of Bilsborrow. The place of execution is uncertain ; one tradition gives it as Stocks Lane End in Catterall, but another as Lancaster Lane, about half a mile north of Garstang ; Hewittson, Our Country Churches, 474.
17 Advancing 27 Nov., retreating 13 Dec. At the former date the treasure chest is said to have been stolen by some of the people, but was restored after a threat to put all the inhabitants to the sword ; Hewittson, loc. cit.
18 Cooke, Lancs. (1805), 102-3.
19 Drunken Barnaby thus notices the local cattle: 'Venis Garstang, ubi notis Sunt animalia fronde latea.'

---

293
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

removed, the nave re-seated, and the roofs opened out, the interior then assuming its present appearance.

The walls are of rubble masonry with ashlar dressings, finishing with a plain ashlar parapet to the aisles and chapel, but the chancel and nave roofs, which are of flat pitch, have overhanging eaves. The chancel roof is slightly lower than that of the nave, and their east gables being unmarked by a cross or other apex stone, an appearance of flatness is produced. The external appearance of the church has no doubt lost much of its distinction by the removal of the old higher-pitched roofs.

The chancel is 36 ft. 9 in. long by 19 ft. 3 in. in width, and has a five-light pointed window with perpendicular tracery, moulded jambs and head, and external hood mould with carved terminations. The line of the 15th-century roof shows on the exterior of the gable, the east wall of the 1811 clearstory walling. The north aisle, which is 12 ft. 10 in. wide, is the full length of the chancel, and is lighted by two three-light pointed windows with perpendicular tracery on the north side and a similar one at the east end. Below the east window, close to the floor level, is a square-headed opening, now built up, 19 in. high by 6½ in. wide, splaying to 2 ft. 9 in. inside, the sill of which is 2 ft. 4 in. above the ground on the outside, the purpose of which is not clear. On the south side of the chancel is a 6 ft. length of wall containing a piscina with trefoil head and projecting bowl moulded on the underside, and beyond an arcade of two pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from an octagonal pier with moulded capital and base, and from semi-octagonal responds. On the east wall to the south of the chancel window is a moulded corbel or bracket, 1½ in. deep, square on plan, with a four-leaved flower being simply built above it. The wall on the north side of the chancel for a distance of 13 ft. from the east end is of 15th-century date, with a pointed doorway to what was probably a vestry built at the east end of the original shorter aisle, but which is now part of the aisle itself. West of this is an arcade of two pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from a central eight-shafted pier with moulded base and carved capital, and from a respond of similar detail at the east end. At the west end the arch dies into the wall, stopping with a four-leaved flower, but the 13th-century respond still remains set back within the later masonry. The detail of the pier and respond is very good, the bases having the water moulding, and the caps, which are 12 in. deep, being carved with stiff-leaved foliage. The capital of the west respond is 3 ft. lower than the others, the height of which to the top of the capitals is 8 ft. 3 in., it having probably been mutilated and built up in the later ornament, 5 ft. above the floor. The south chancel aisle, which is 13 ft. 4 in. wide and has a pointed south door with moulded jambs and head, is about 9 in. less in length than the chancel, and, like the north aisle, is lighted by two three-light pointed windows with perpendicular tracery on the south side and one at its east end. The chancel is separated from the aisles by modern oak screens, and has two clearstory windows, similar to those of the nave, on either side. The roof is a modern timber one of four bays and the floor is tiled, the aisles being paved with flags.

The chancel arch is of two orders each with the wave moulding, springing from similar responds having modern caps, but retaining their original moulded plinths, which are mutilated, on either side for a former screen. In the pier south of the chancel arch facing east is a segmental-headed doorway with hollow-chamfered jambs and head, which
Garstang Church from the North-east

Garstang Church: The Nave, looking East
GARSTANG

led formerly to a stone staircase, the underside of three of the steps of which are still visible above the opening. The lower steps have been removed and a skew passage-way cut through the masonry to the nave, the pier having been rebuilt and the staircase done away with. Previous to the restoration of 1868 the south aisle was blocked from floor to ceiling by a large stone ‘vault,’ and a faculty had to be obtained for its removal, the materials being used in the restoration of the church.

The nave, which is 55 ft. 6 in. long by 21 ft. 9 in. wide, has an arcade of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on each side, springing from circular piers 2 ft. in diameter, with plain moulded capitals and bases. On the north side the height of the piers to the top of the capitals is 10 ft. 3 in., but on the south the height is 6 in. less, and the top member of the cap is octagonal in plan instead of circular as in the north. The north-east respond is half-octagonal, but the others are of the same type as the piers, those at the west being something less than half a circle, and the westernmost pier on the north side leans badly to the west. The arches are of later date than the piers, belonging probably to the 15th-century rebuilding. All the stonework of the arcade, both of piers and arches, has been re-chiselled. There are three square-headed clerestory windows of three pointed lights on each side, and the roof, which is of five bays, is modern. The north aisle is 13 ft. 3 in. wide, and has two pointed three-light windows, with perpendicular tracery on the north side and a pointed doorway in the second bay from the west, of two hollow-chamfered orders and external hood mould, above which is a niche with a crocketed canopy, now much worn. The west window is of red sandstone, with three trefoiled lights and straight bar tracery and quatrefoils in the head, but without a hood mould. At the west end of the south aisle, which is 12 ft. wide, is another pointed sandstone window of three cinquefoiled lights, with quatrefoil tracery, the mullions crossing in the head; both these windows, which, as already mentioned, are of 14th-century date, have plain chamfered details. The south aisle is open to the chapel at its eastern end by two wide pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from an octagonal pier and responds, to the west of which and 13 ft. from the west wall is the south doorway, with segmental head and square splayed jambs. The chapel, formerly the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, is 33 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 8 in., the floor being raised two steps above that of the nave. In the south wall is a piscina with trefoiled head and wide chamfered jambs, and the roof is the original flat one of oak divided into seven bays by moulded beams, with intermediate moulded pieces, forming in all twenty-one squares. On the south wall are stone corbels, lower than the crown of the window arches, carrying portions of an older beam moulded on the edges, above which, carved along the wall-plate, is the inscription ‘SANCTA MARIA ORA & NOBIS DEMON SCRIBIT IBI CVNTA LCVTA SIBI A° DNI MDXII XIX HOC OPPV AGITAT IN TEMPO CENTES.

The nave is a skilful balance of height and width, an admirable proportion, entirely suitable for the purposes for which it was intended, and the effect is enhanced by the skill of the stonemasons in the division of the piers and the round arches, the mouldings, and the tracery. The effect is not unduly severe, each portion and all the details being in a moderate degree of workmanship. The result is an effect that is pleasing to the eye and harmonious in its relations, and it is no wonder that the church is so well beloved by the people of Garstang.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a good example of Early English work. It is a fine example of the style of architecture that was predominant in the 13th and 14th centuries, and it is a reminder of the skill and craftsmanship of the masons who built it. The church is a fine example of the style of architecture that was predominant in the 13th and 14th centuries, and it is a reminder of the skill and craftsmanship of the masons who built it.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

September to December 1653, and from April 1659 to December 1660. The churchyard, which lies principally on the north and south sides, is entered from the village at the north-west corner, and is bounded on the west and south-east by a line of beech trees. On the south side of the latter is a small patch of original stumps, the latter 2 ft. 6 in. high, and further west an 18th-century pedstal sundial, the plate dated 1757, with the name of John Miller, Preston, and the motto 'Pereunt et imputatur.' On the east side is a stone slab, much mutilated and worn, with the raised full-length figure of a man with hands clasped.

The advowson of the church of Garstang was held by the Lancaster family as appurtenant to their manor or fee of Nether Wyresdale, and in 1404-5 Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and Helewise de Stuteville were able to prove their right against the rector of St. Michael's, who alleged that Garstang was a chapelry to which he should appoint. Gilbert afterwards granted the advowson to Cockersand Abbey, and the canons held the church and rectory down to the Dissolution.

Queen Mary, in refounding the Savoy Hospital in 1556-8, included the advowson of Garstang, and the master of the hospital in 1558, immediately after Elizabeth's accession, demised it to Christopher Anderson of Lancashire, the former vicar, for life.

Afterwards the advowson appears to have been acquired absolutely, and was in 1679 sold by Sir Charles Anderson of Lostock to Silvester Richmond, a Liverpool physician, whose son and namesake in 1740 sold to Richard Pedder of Preston. It has since descended in this family, the present patron being the vicar, Rev. John Wilson Pedder.

The rectory was in 1321 valued at £26 13s. 4d. a year, but after the incursion of the Scots in 1322 this was reduced to £24 5s. 6d., and so recorded in 1341. The valuation of 1355 was only £19. After the Dissolution the Crown leased the rectory out apart from the advowson, and in 1604-5 sold it to Lawrence Baskerville. It appears to have been purchased by Robert Bindloss of Borwick, who also acquired the lessees' interest, and in 1622 the tithe corn was farmed for a gross sum of £72 4s. A rent of £140 was paid to the Crown, and this was part of the queen's income.

The main portion of the rectory passed to Standish of Standish by marriage, and has since descended with this family.

A vicarage was ordained in 1241 by John Romaine, then Archdeacon of Richmond. The vicar was to have the tithes, &c., of Cloughton, which included the hamlets of Douansgharg and Heyham, the obligations of the entire parish at Christmas, Easter and the patronal feast, with mass ponnies and other dues. The vicar was to be responsible for the due celebration of divine service, the payment of the archdeacon's dues, Peter's pence, &c. A residence was allotted to him at Philippstopp, and an oxgang of land in the town fields of Garstang exempt from tithes.

The vicar's income was in 1591 taxed as £13 6s. 8d., reduced after 1322 to £5. In 1535 the gross value was estimated as £14 8s. 6d., by 1650 this had advanced to £60.

9 Some extracts are given in Fishwick's Garstang (Chert. Soc.), 127-40. The vestry books go back to 1734; ibid. 125.

10 Gilbert (who was grandson of Reinfrid) said that the advowson of the church of St. Helen of Garstang belonged to his wife Helewise, who had not been summoned. She was the daughter and heir of William de Lancashire by Helewise (de Stuteville), the other defendant to the claim on behalf of St. Michael's. This Helewise said she claimed nothing except as a daughter of his. Gilbert and Helewise his wife to warrant her; Assize R. 1390, m. 3. The date is known by an entry in the Pipe Rolls, stating that Matthew the physician owed so much for the summoning of a jury to decide whether the church of Garstang was a chapel of St. Michael's or not; Farrer, Lanc. Pipe R. 191. The jury stated that St. Helen's had always been regarded as a mother church, and pointed out that it had never been regarded as in the king's gift (as St. Michael's was) in inquiries made in the time of Henry II and of John himself when Count of Mortain; Curia Regis R. 32, 36.

11 Cockerand Charter. (Chert. Soc.), i. 278; the gift was made for the souls of Kings Henry and Richard, also of King John, the grantor and his wife, with the consent of William de Lancashire his heir. The date is about 1215, in which year King John ratified it; ibid. 46. Helewise de Stuteville also con- 

ferred 3 ibid. 279. William de Lancashire confirmed his father's gift and added 4 oxgangs of land; ibid. 280.

12 William Archdeacon of Richmond appears to have the right to ordain a vicarage; ibid. 281. Gregory IX confirmed it in 1233; ibid. 25.

13 The Abbot of Cockerand was rector in 1246, when he claimed an oxgang of land as the free alms of his church and not the lay fee of Jordan son of Thoron; Final Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 106. Jordan relinquished his claim; Cockerand Charter, 1370.

14 Anderton D. (M. C. J. St. Nor.).

15 Ibid. The list of vicars shows that Christopher Anderson presented in 1559. In 1600 another Christopher Anderson, a Papist delinquent, was patron; Common- 


16 Fishwick, op. cit. 83, citing Pedder Dr. An account of the Richmond family is given ibid. 83-6.

17 Ibid. 86.

18 The descent is thus given: Richard Pedder (who) James (vice, 1755-72); – John (vice), (1794-1815) – James (vice, 1815-50) – John (vice, 1856-9) – Thomas, Thomas and Richard, of whom the latter survived; he was of Preston and Finnehalweise House, Ulver- 

son, d. 1831 – brn. William (vice, 1839-91) and his son John Wilson, present vicar, who has edited this book and other information.


20 Inq. Nonarii (Rec. Com.), 37. The contribution of Garstang was recorded as £6 5s. 6d., Cloughton £13 1s. 6d., Catterall £11 6s. 8d. and Bishton £1 the glebe also produced £6 6s. 8d.; a total of £14 13s. 4d. Would due to the deduction made by the Scots accounted for the £12 reduction. Cloughton (and perhaps also the glebe) appertained to the 


22 i. e. 1263; the manse and demesne lands were worth 21 clear, tithes of grain £ 13 1s. 4d. and of wool, &c. £13 1s. 4d. other small tithes and dues as in the Easter roll £4. The vicar was liable for synods 21. and procurations 3d.

23 In 1571 the vicar was alleged to claim 'plough prince' and 'house money, other, and the mosted smoker pence,' belonging to the rectory; Fishwick, op. cit. 88.

24 Ibid. 174.

25 Chambers, C. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 349-50, the vicarage-house and 3 acres of glebe were worth £3 a year, Stout House, on the glebe, worth £1 6s. 4d. but then detained by John Greenwood of Lichfield on a lease from Dr. Wildshore; tithes of Cloughton £45.
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

GARSTANG

and by 1717 to 1731. At the present time the net value is £600 a year.

The names of some of the early rectors are known, Robert occurring about 1190-1206, both singly in
and in conjunction with Henry; also William somewhat later.

The following have been vicars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1277-8</td>
<td>Benedict 58</td>
<td>Archbishop of York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 May 1281</td>
<td>Roger de Cockersand 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1330</td>
<td>William de Skipton 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1341</td>
<td>William de Lonsorale 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1347</td>
<td>William de Caton 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1350</td>
<td>Richard Pacock 63</td>
<td>Cockersand Abbey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Oct 1380</td>
<td>Richard de Preston 64</td>
<td>Cockersand Abbey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1385</td>
<td>Roger Pacock 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mar. 1395-6</td>
<td>Thomas de Green 66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1410</td>
<td>Robert Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Nov. 1421</td>
<td>Robert Carrington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Aug. 1422</td>
<td>Roger Garnet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Feb. 1422-3</td>
<td>Roger Overton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Sept. 1429</td>
<td>Thomas Hoton 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1461 (</td>
<td>Henry 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1481</td>
<td>John Bradford 69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1500</td>
<td>John Woods 70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1508</td>
<td>Thomas Bowland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1515</td>
<td>John Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc. 1535</td>
<td>James Dugdale 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1545</td>
<td>Richard Preston, M.A. 72</td>
<td>John Kechyn</td>
<td>d. last inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jan. 1558-9</td>
<td>James Anderton 73</td>
<td>Christopher Anderton</td>
<td>d. last inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 July 1562</td>
<td>Hugh Anderton, B.C.H. 74</td>
<td>The Queen</td>
<td>res. J. Anderton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58 Gastrell, Noita, ii, 418; glebe £414; titles of Cloughton £60 10s., modulus for the time of Easter rednings £5, and surplice fees £7. This value had increased to over £80 a year by 1725; ibid. 409. The glebe measured 16 or 17 acres. A terrier of 1736 is in the Visit. Rec.

The glebe is situated partly in Kirkland (the vicary, 40a.), but chiefly in Garstang (Stout House).

59 Manch. Dioc. Dir.

60 R. de Garstang was a surety to the monks of Wyresdale for the chaplain of St. Michael's between 1194 and 1199; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 335. He is no doubt the Robert de Garstang whom attested a Conishead chartel about 1190; ibid. 341. Robert rector of Garstang and Paulin his brother also occur; Cockersand Char. 1, 291. See also Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.), i, 17; ii, 389 (dated 1515-6). Paulin was perhaps the ancestor of Edmund de Wedacre living in 1390; De Banco R. 321, m. 204.

61 Robert and Henry, rectors of Garstang, made an agreement as to the titles of Bilbrow with Robert the Clerk of Preston, the latter releasing his claim; Cockersand Char. 1, 334.

62 Lanc. Ch. i, 362 (dated 1320), 429. William de Lancaster (III), sending greeting and sincere love to William rector of Garstang, directed him to render his hommage and service for land in Nately to Gilbert the clerk i Duda. MSS. cells, fol. 77. MS. Add. 1204: one William 'chaplin' of Garstang; Cockersand Char. 1, 292.

63 Benedict vicar of Garstang attested Cloughton chartels; Add. MS. 13204, no. 923, 1309. In 1278 he complained of a ditch in Garstang, made by John le Tailor, but died about that time; Assise R. 1328, m. 31 1359, m. 19. Also Dep. Keeper's Rep. xi, App. 166.

64 York Reg. Wickenburn (Surrey Soc.), 119 signed a season of the archbishop's visitation. He was a priest.

65 Roger viear of Garstang in 1292 made a claim against Henry de Haydock and William White, executors of the will of Adam de Brockholes, and recovered 40s. Assise R. 408, m. 98. He may be the Roger afterwards Abbot of Cockersand; Char., i, p. xxi.

66 He claimed 50s. as owing by John de Bardey, Thomas de Southworth and Gilbert de Howath; De Banco R. 385, m. 280 d.

67 John de Pleasington in 1341 complained that William de Lonsorale, vicar of Garstang, had broken down his bridges and trepassed in his corn and grass there; De Banco R. 327, m. 161.

68 Ibid. 345, m. 157 d.

69 Complaint was made that he kept greyhounds and dogs for hunting foxes and hares, to the hurt of the deer; Duchy of Lancaster Forest Rec. b. 1, no. 20, m. 3.

70 This and some later institutions are taken from Whitaker, Richmondshire, 45, citing Tether's MSS.

71 Richard de Preston was vicar in 1382; Townley MSS. MD. no. 1468. Lanc. Inc. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 91.

72 Thomas Green became Abbot of Cockersand in 1410; Char. 1, p. xxi.

73 In 1444 a monition was issued against the prior of Garstang for non-residence; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 173. Thomas Hoton as vicar in 1457-8 witnessed the last will of Roger Dugdale, who left one of his animals for the repair of Garstang Bridge; Richmond Will (Surrey Soc.), 5.

74 Querden MSS. iv, G. The date is erroneous.

75 Cockersand Char. iii, 1151, &c.

76 He was a canon of the abbey and vicar as late as 1537.

77 Ibid. 1154. He also was a canon of Cockersand.

78 Named in a settlement by Ralph Catterall residu in Duchy of Lancaster Inc. p.m. ii, no. 46.

79 In a return made to the king in 1537 it was stated that Garstang Rectory, appropriated to Cockersand Abbey, was worth £20 a year and the vicarage £10. The latter had been held by John Lancaster, one of the canons of the house, for twelve years and more; Duchy of Lanc. Realta, b. 5, no. 115. In 1544 Lancaster had some dispute with John Brockholes, John Rigmained, Robert Pleasington the elder and Richard Cottam; the award was that, after anyone died, his representatives should give the vicar, "for the solemn sing'ng," i.e. if unable to give the rector a mortuary, 21, if able to give a mortuary, and 3, if a gentleman; Add. MS. 14005, no. 511.

80 In 1550 Robert Walhill was 'parish priest,' or curate in charge; Fisherwick, op. cit. 217. In 1544 Adam Astley was keeper; Duchy of Lancaster Inc. p.m. v, no. 62.

81 Fisher, Ecol. v, 265.

82 Act Bks. at Chester, 1502-7, fol. 256. In 1538 the Abbot of Cockersand granted the next presentation to Sir William Poullet and John Kechyn; Church Papers in Dioc. Reg. Chester. The Church Papers and Act Bks. have supplied the later vicars, where no other references are given. Accounts of the various incumbents will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 450-200; Baines, Lancs. (ed. Crompton), v, 421-4. Richard Preston was still vicar in Sept. 1557; Catterall D. (W. Farrer); and also in 1558-9, according to Pecock, Wills (Chet. Soc.), iii, 74; but there must be a mistake in the date.

83 In old pedigrees "James Anderton, priest," is named as a brother of Peter Anderton of Anderton; e.g. Harl. MS. 1549, fol. 22. In the Visit. List of 1562 he was said to be at Oxford, but the entry (though James is named) may refer to the next vicar.

84 Of this vicar nothing seems to be known except that he joined with Christopher Anderton, the patron, in granting...
A HISTORY OF LANCASTRIE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Cause of Vacancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Mar. 1574-5</td>
<td>George Ainsworth</td>
<td>Bishop of Chester</td>
<td>d. G. Ainsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Feb. 1609-10</td>
<td>George Mitton, B. A.</td>
<td>James Anderton</td>
<td>Master of Wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Feb. 1620-1</td>
<td>Augustine Wildbore, D.D. 74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Apr. 1645</td>
<td>Christopher Edmundson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Nov. 1654</td>
<td>Isaac Ambrose, M.A.</td>
<td>Master of Savoy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 May 1657</td>
<td>Robert Ditchfield</td>
<td>Bishop of Chester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 July 1677</td>
<td>Henry Patten, M.A. 79</td>
<td>The King</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Jan. 1678-9</td>
<td>Robert Hunter 80</td>
<td>Silvester Richmond</td>
<td>d. Rt. Ditchfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mar. 1679-80</td>
<td>Richard Richmond, M.A. 81</td>
<td>Richard Richmond</td>
<td>res. R. Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Nov. 1684</td>
<td>Richard Wroe, D.D. 82</td>
<td>Sarah Richmond, &amp;c.</td>
<td>res. R. Wroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mar. 1696-7</td>
<td>Robert Styth, B.A.</td>
<td>Richard Richmond, &amp;c.</td>
<td>res. R. Styth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Apr. 1698</td>
<td>Henry Waring, M.A. 84</td>
<td>Richard Richmond, &amp;c.</td>
<td>res. H. Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mar. 1706-7</td>
<td>Thomas Waring, M.A. 87</td>
<td>Silvester Richmond</td>
<td>d. T. Waring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Mar. 1722-3</td>
<td>Thomas Hayward, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 1731</td>
<td>Lejzh Richmond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 1750</td>
<td>Thomas Hunter, M.A. 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sept. 1755</td>
<td>James Pedder, B.A. 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June 1772</td>
<td>James Fisher 91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Aug. 1794</td>
<td>John Pedder, M.A. 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 1815</td>
<td>James Pedder 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Feb. 1816</td>
<td>John Pedder, M.A. 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Oct. 1819</td>
<td>Wilson Pedder, M.A. 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 1891</td>
<td>John Wilson Pedder, M.A. 96</td>
<td>J. W. Pedder</td>
<td>d. W. Pedder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A lease of the vicarage to Thomas Anderson; Fishwick, op. cit. 146, citing Pedder D. Hugh Anderson graduated from St. Mary Hall, Oxon. 1856, B.C.L. 1857; Foster, Alumni. From an agreement dated 1851 between John Bold, farmer of the vicarage, and Thomas Brooking of Cloughton it appears that a grant of the vicarage was made in 1851 by Thomas and Hugh Anderson of Cholery during the life of said Hugh Anderson, B.C.L.; Add. Mss. 12105, vol. 2285. There is therefore something doubtful about the time and manner of Anderson's succession. 92 The bishop collated 'by lapse.' George was a younger brother of Henry Ainsworth, the Brownist. In a return made in 1590 he was described as 'no preacher.' S. P. Dom. Ellis, xxxi, 47. A similar report was made of him about 1610, but at that time one of his grand-uncles had been stationed at Garstang; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv. App. iv. 8. 93 The grounds from which the institutions are recorded in the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. printed in Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes, 1, 95, &c. Dr. Wildboar was vicar of Preston 1626-10, and of Lancashire 1620 onwards. Both benefices were sequestered by the Parliament, he being a Royalist. He died in 1644. 94 It is improbable that Edmundson had any legal title to the vicarage, as Dr. Wildboar was sequestered only for 'delinquency,' but he was styled vicar in the registers. He was approved by the Assembly of Divines as 'godly and orthodox,' and required to 'refute' as vicar and preach diligently, having for his pains therein the vicarage-houses, &c.; Plund. Mins. Act. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 5. He was a member of the Clasis in 1644, and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648; he was approved as a diligent painful minister in 1650; Commonw. CA. 8, 11. Edmundson's title ceased on the termination of the sequestration by Dr. Wildboar's death in 1644, and the petition that Ambrose, who had long had the office of king's preacher in the neighbourhood, should be appointed, 'there being a great necessity of such a reverend and able man among us in regard to the extraordinary profligacy, lukewarmness, popery and several strange heresies so much abounding;' Fishwick, op. cit. 168, Edmundson was presented to Hawshead in 1657 (Plund. Mins. Acta ii, 182, 197), probably conferred in 1662, and died at Hawshead in 1675. Here Edmundson, son of Christopher, entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1664, aged seventeen; he was described as 'of Oldham.' He graduated B.A. in 1664, and became vicar of Deeping; Mayor, Admissions to St. John's, 1, 149; Wilson, Deeping, Reg. 85. 95 Vicar of Preston 1619-57. He was presented to Garstang 1 Sept. 1644, and the appointment was ratified 29 Nov., Plund. Mins. Acta ii, 54. On the restoration he obtained a new presentation from the king; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xvii, App. 11. He was deprived for nonconformity in 1662 and retired to Preston. 96 The bishop presented by lapse. This vicar, who was of St. Mary Hall, Oxon. B.A. 1662 (Foster), appears to have had a doubtful title. In 1676 the king presented Richard White, M.A., to the vicarage; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xvii, App. 121. Ditchfield died at Garstang in July 1676. 97 The king presented 'by reason of simony or other cause'; Patten was instituted, but his title must have been faulty, as the next vicar was presented as successor to Ditchfield. Henry Patten matriculated at Oxford in 1664 (Foster, Alumni), but the source of his degree is not known. 98 Hunter was curate of Liverpool 1670-88; he probably occupied Garstang till Richard Richmond was of proper age. 99 In the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. and the Church Papers the date is given as in the text; in the Act Bks. 26 30 Oct. 1679. For this vicar see the account of Sefton (1684-1731) and Walton (1690-1721). 100 The Westen of Manchester (p. 49) 1684-1718. 101 The patrons were Sarah, Richard, Silvester and Henry Richmond and Richard Houghton. Styth was one of the curates of Liverpool, and occupied Garstang for twelve months only, till Henry Richmond (one of the patrons) was ready. 102 Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxon.; B.A. 1615; Foster, Alumni. He became one of the rectors of Liverpool in 1706. 103 Educated at Christ Ch., Oxon.; M.A. 1683; Foster. 104 Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxon.; M.A. 1779; Foster. He was head master of Warrington Grammar School, and held Garstang only until the patron's son was of age for institution. 105 Son of the patron. He resigned Garstang on being presented to the rectory of Stockport, 1750-69, Earwaker, East Chesh., i, 396, 317. His grandson, of the same name, wrote the Dowlam's Daughter, &c. 106 Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxon., but left without graduating. He had Balderton chapel, but resided at Garstang. Visit. Ret. In 1771 the degree of M.A. was granted by the University for his Philosophical Character of Lord Brittington. He wrote other works. From 1755 till his death in 1777 he was vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire. See Fishwick, op. cit. 191-7; Dict. Nat. Bur. 107 The patron is described as 'of Preston, linen draper'; the vicar was his son. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1753; Foster. A 'threatening letter' by him, addressed to the priest at Claughton, is printed by Hewitson op. cit. 490. 108 The patron, an infant, was son of the late vicar. 109 The patron presented himself in this, and some following cases. John Pedder was educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1794. 110 Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1829. 111 Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1829. 112 Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxon.; M.A. 1824, vice-principal of Wells Theological Coll. 1843-7, vicar of Compton Dando Lancashire. 113 Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxon.; M.A. 1876.
Before the Reformation the vicars appear to have been, as a rule, canons of Cockerend; one or two became abbots, but nothing is known of them further. The services of the church, its chantries, and the chapels at Garstang and Pilling would normally require five priests, or a nominal staff of six should the vicar be non-resident or only occasionally resident. In the visitation list of 1554 six names appear, but in that of 1562 only two are given, the non-resident vicar and the curate, who appeared but did not subscribe.96 The story during the remainder of Elizabeth's reign is unknown; probably the vicar or a curate was stationed in the office there. In 1620 the name of John Butler of Kirkland was presented to the Bishop of Chester for being of bold, insolent and offensive behaviour in maintaining of popish superstition and making choice of popish recusants to be her servants; and two of the gentry, Edward Kirkby and Bartholomew Jackson, did 'offensively keep argument in maintaining of popery and disgracing of the profession of the Gospel, especially on the Sabbath day.'97

Under Bishop Bridge man an effort at improvement was made, for a curate of Pilling is named in 1659.98 Even under the Commonwealth the only resident ministers were the vicar and the curate of Pilling, and the latter had been silenced.99 Isaac Ambrose is the only vicar of eminence, and after his expulsion in 1662 the list contains no name requiring comment, except that of the non-resident Wroe. The parish was not neglected.100 The diary of Thomas Parkinson, curate 1723-5, shows that *prayers were then said in the church on all Wednesdays and Fridays, and all saints' days and holy days throughout the year.* The communicants were numerous, being 256 on Good Friday and 285 on Easter Day, 1723.101 Soon afterwards the vicars appear to have resided, so that with curates at Garstang and Pilling the normal staff was raised to three.

In 1755 the churchwardens made a religious census and recorded 461 Protestant families, 154 Papist, and 18 Dissenters.102 The number of *Papists* in the parish reported to the Bishop of Chester increased from 230 in 1717 to 837 in 1767.103

There were two chantries. The principal was that of St. Mary, at the altar on the south side of the church and the chantry was founded by Margaret Rigmaidens, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Lawrence of Ashton near Lancaster, for a priest to celebrate for the souls of her ancestors, a stipend of £5 6s. 8d. being allowed out of her hereditary lands. Her heir John Rigmaden about 1547 refused to pay the stipend, and so the chantry ceased.104 This refusal was probably due to a desire to save the endowment from confiscation; if so it did not succeed, for in 1606-7 a grant was made by the Crown of *Ashton's lands* belonging to a chantry in Garstang Church.105 The other chantry was that of the Brockholes family, which may have been the one to which reference is made in the tenure of Claugton. Nothing but a stipend of 40s. belonged to it; Henry Hey was the incumbent in 1547.106

Official inquiries into the charities of the parish were made in 1824 and 1898.107 Apart from several small educational endowments, amounting in all to £131, the poor receive money doles out of a gross total of £84 16s. 3d. available.

Elizabeth Caton of Cabus in 1728 left £50 for money or cloth for the poor of the whole parish. John Caton of Claugton in 1730 left £40 for the poor, and Christopher Caton of the same place in 1721 left another £40 for the poor of Claugton. With these sums Round Meadow in Forton was purchased, and in 1842 part of the rent was spent in cloth at Martinmas and in part in money at Christmas. Margaret Blackburn of Scorton in Nether Wyresdale in 1718 bequeathed £100 to the poor of this township and £40 for the learning of poor children.108

Solomon obit with note and mass of Requiem in like wise for my husband's soul, my soul, all our parents' and friends' souls; and also help to maintain and keep divine service in the said church every Sunday and holy day matins, masses and evenings in his surplice as of there shall happen to be company to do the said service with note.' Her son Richard Rigmaden was the first priest appointed; on his death John Pye succeeded, and dying was followed by Thomas Lawson (1543), who was canonat for two years or more. It was then that John Rigmaden, deceased, refused to pay, and Lawson died in Holborn of the plague about 1590. Dufty of Lanc. Special Com. 31.

96 Visit. Lists at Chra. Dioc. Reg. The church 'ornaments' remaining in 1552 were twenty; Fishwick, op. cit. 31-2.
97 Cal. S. P. Dom. 1568-1601, pp. 466-7. Over ninety persons were summoned before the justices.
98 This is evident from the story; see also Cal. S. P. Dom. 1623-4, p. 467.
99 Visit. presentations at Chester. Several persons were in trouble in 1624 for taking part in a funeral in which the corpse was set down at crosses by the wayside, with 'oblosole to the same in supersticious manner,' and was 'buried without the minister's aid or any prayers made.' Fishwick, op. cit. 274.
100 Miss. (Rec. Soc. Lanc., and Ches.), i, 124. The vicar was non-resident, holding Lancaster also. Ambrose was king's preacher from 1631. He resigned at Garstang till his appointment to Preston; Fishwick, op. cit. 165.
101 Commonwealth Ch. Surv. 150. The visit. list of 1645 shows a vicar (non-resident), a curate and a second curate at Pilling.
102 In 1680 the churchwardens reported many Papists, or reputed for to be, and some Quakers, from their Ret. 103 Parkinson, Old Ch. Chk (ed. 1880), 138-9; at Estertyde 1724 the communicants numbered about 740. See also Raine, Lanc., (ed. 1870), ii, 532.
104 Visit. Ret. at Chester.
106 Raine, Chatteries (Chet. Soc., 1993, there was no plate.
107 Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. iii.
108 Raine, op. cit. 201. An inquiry was made into the matter in 1562. John Rigmaden, then aged thirty-six, produced the will of Margaret Rigmaden, dated 19 June 1516. She directed her trustees to set aside 8 marks a year *to hold and keep withershine a sufficient and able priest to read and sing in the said church of Garstang continually for ever, in manner following: That is to wit, to say three masses in every week, and Placebo and Dirige with three lessons every festal day, the commemoration, Pasch time and octaves precise only except; and also every year to make a solemn obit with note and mass of Requiem in like wise for my husband's soul, my soul, all our parents' and friends' souls; and also help to maintain and keep divine service in the said church every Sunday and holy day matins, masses and evenings in his surplice as of there shall happen to be company to do the said service with note.' Her son Richard Rigmaden was the first priest appointed; on his death John Pye succeeded, and dying was followed by Thomas Lawson (1543), who was canonat for two years or more. It was then that John Rigmaden, deceased, refused to pay, and Lawson died in Holborn of the plague about 1590. Dufty of Lanc. Special Com. 31.
109 The report of the 1828 inquiry, issued in 1899, contains also the report of the 1842 inquiry.
110 The Sunday school attached to the parish church has also a small endowment. The will declares, 'though I exclude no sort of poor from partaking of my charity, yet still I would have poor Catholics preferred otherwise.'
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Jenkinson in 1733 left £20 for the poor of the same township, and Henry Barton in 1784 left the residue of his personal estate, which residue amounted to £334, for the poor of Nether Wyresdale and Cloughton in equal shares. The sum, with assistance from the Coton estate, were used to purchase the Cook Green Farm in Forton. These charities have long been administered together. The landed estate was sold in 1886 and the proceeds, £1,400 invested in consols, yield, with the interest on £24 in the savings bank, 10s. 8d. a year. This income is apportioned thus: Cloughton, £20 10s.; Scorton, £1 1s.; Garstang, £5 10s. 8d.; trustees' allowance, £1 10s. The original trusts are partly for clothing, but the distribution is now made in money. . . . It has long been customary to confine the Clouton charities to Roman Catholics. 11

William Baylton in 1679 gave to trustees Dimples Field in Barnacre and Calder Field in Catterall for the poor of Barnacre and of Garstang and Catterall, and added £60 in money, which was spent on land in Forton. The estate is intact and produces £36 15s. 7d. a year, with a prospect of increase. In 1858 it was the custom 'to distribute £10 to the poor in the township, £4 each to the two ecclesiastical printing offices, and to give £2 to public elementary schools, and to reserve the balance for expenses.' 12

A rent-charge of £4 on land in Cloughton granted by Elizabeth Parker in 1757 in fulfilment of the wish of her father Joseph Chorley is given thus: £1 in Catterall, £1 in Cloughton and £2 in Preston to poor persons not in receipt of poor law relief.

Margaret Catterall, widow, in 1858 left £100 to the incumbent and churchwarden of St. Lawrence's, Barton, for the poor of Birkborrow, the interest to be given in either money, clothing or food. The income is £2 10s. 2d. a year. 13

John Corell in 1721 left £20 to the poor of Garstang, the interest to be given in wheat. The capital was in 1756 spent on the town hall, and £1 a year has since been given from the funds of the town, £1 each being given to twenty poor widows or others on St. Thomas's Day. Elizabeth Vasey in 1811 bequeathed £20 for gifts of £1 each to poor widows of Garstang on Christmas Day. The trustee died insolvent about 1815, and the capital was lost.

Gregory Sturzer of York left £50 for the poor of Wimmarleigh. This is now considered to be represented by a rent-charge of £2 on a farm in the township, part of the late Lord Wimmarleigh's estate. It is distributed by two of the farmers in small doles at Christmas time.

NEETHER WYRESDALE

Wyresdale, 1246.

The township retains the name of the large dis-

11 The origin of this sum has not been ascertained.
12 Barnacre has half, Catterall and Garstang each a quarter of the income.
13 Protestant Nonconformists are admitted to the distribution, but Roman Catholics excluded.

The name of the township is the site of Bradshaw Cross; ibid. 206.
1 V.C.H. Lancs. i, 2888.
2 Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx, 207:
3 The name of the township is the site of Bradshaw Cross; ibid. 206.
4 V.C.H. Lancs. i, 357-65, of which the account here given is an outline.
5 Gilbert, usually called Fitz Reindred, held one knight's fee in Lancashire in 1221: Lancs. Inj. and Extents, i, 2.
6 This fee was usually said to contain twenty-four plough-lands, and the Wyresdale portion was separately reckoned as half a knight's fee.
heirs were the representatives of his three sisters, Helewise, Alice and Sarot, married respectively to Peter de Brus, William de Lindsay and Alan de Manton; but the last-mentioned sister having no children within the Lancastrian inheritance was divided between Brus and Lindsay.

The Brus moiety of Nether Wyresdale or Garstang descended to Peter son of Peter and Helewise, and on his death without issue in or before 1274, his four sisters were found to be co-heirs, namely Margaret married to Robert de Ros, Lucy to Marmaduke de Thweng, Agnes to Walter de Fauconberg, and Ladarena to John de Bellew. Of these Margaret de Ros had Kendal and appears to have had little or nothing to do with Wyresdale; and the others, concerned chiefly in Yorkshire, granted their rights to John de Rigsmaiden, who appears about 1290, and founded the family of Rigsmaiden of Wedacre or Woodacre, seated for over three centuries in the adjacent township of Barnacre.

The Thweng family, however, remained for about a century the nominal lords of part of Wyresdale. Marmaduke de Thweng died in or before 1322 holding part of the Lancaster inheritance, but Wyresdale was not expressly named. He left a son and heir William de Thweng, whose descendants, from 1333-13, began a long series of lawsuits concerning the lordship and various lands against John son of John de Rigsmaiden and others. It was in 1333 alleged for the defence that Marmaduke de Thweng had alienated the tenement in dispute to John de Rigsmaiden and Isolda his wife before 1255. William de Thweng died in 1340 or 1341 holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Garstang, Elin, Escoughton and Ashton of the Earl of Lancaster, but took no profit to his own use beyond the rent payable to the earl. His heir was his brother Robert, aged forty-six. Robert de Thweng died within three years, leaving another brother, Thomas, to succeed him. In 1346 Thomas son of Sir Marmaduke de Thweng is found prosecuting the claim to the fourth part of the manor of Garstang, &c., already referred to. He died in 1374 holding four messuages, &c., in Garstang, and leaving four nephews and nieces as heirs. Of their descendants Sir John Lumley occurs in 1420 as holding the tenement in Garstang. The Fauconberg and Bellew families scarcely appear in this lordship. Walter and William sons of Walter de Fauconberg in the father's lifetime were concerned in various local suits from 1276 to 1321. John son of William de Fauconberg in 1319-13 held a rent of £10 from Garstang, alleging that it had been granted by John de Rigsmaiden in 1305 to his father Walter, lord of Whiston in Lincolnshire. John son's, Sir Walter de Fauconberg, renewed the claim in 1351-2.
The heir to the Lindsay moiety of Wyresdale in 1426 was Walter son of William de Lindsay.24 Walter died in or before 1272, his son being then of full age and married to Ada daughter of John de Balliol.25 William de Lindsay died in 1282, and the daughter and heir was Margaret, who was granted by the King of Scotland to Ingram or Ingel-ram de Gynes, she being then in Scotland.26 This part of the manor was in the escheator's hands for six months in 1282-3, and the accounts amounted to £72 3s. 4d.27 In 1292 Ingram and Christiana were called upon to prove their right to the asize of bread and ale, gallows and infangthet, and market at Watton and Garstang, but it was alleged that at the latter place only asize of ale was exercised, and that all the rights had been held by William de Lancaster.28 In 1297 half a knight's fee in Amounderness was held of the Earl of Lancaster by Ingram de Gynes, Walter de Faunconberg and Marmaduke de Thweng, who rendered 5s. a year for ward.29 and in 1302 Ingram de Gynes and John de Rigmaiden were tenants of the half-fee in Garstang.30

Ingram and Christiana were involved in many local suits, as was a Gilbert de Lindsay, and in 1313-14 the defendants to a claim for common of pasture in the manors of Marmaduke de Thweng, Walter de Faunconberg, Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife, Gilbert de Lindsay, a number of Rigmaidens and others.31 Baldwin de Gynes was enfeoffed of the Lindsay moiety of Wyresdale before 1318,32 and in one version of the feodary of 1324 he appears as tenant by knight's service, rendering 2l. 6d. a year for castle ward.33 Ingram de Gynes died in 1324, but Wyresdale before 1333 was still held by William de Lancaster.34 His son and heir was William, aged thirty-three.35 Christiana obtained the lordship of Wyresdale from Baldwin de Gynes, without the king's licence, and received a pardon in 1325.36 She was still living in 1333.37

William de Gynes, also known as de Coucy from his French lordship, in 1335, after his mother's death, granted the barony of Lindsay and various manors and lands in Scotland38 and England, including Wyresdale, to his son William.39 Robert de Gynes, however, another son of Ingram, seems to have been made lord of Wyresdale; on the outbreak of war with France he took the French side, and all his English lands were despoiled. William de Coucy, his nephew, was placed in possession, but died in 1342, when his brother Ingram was found to be the heir.40 Several inquisitions were taken,41 for he forfeited his rights,42 so that the

---

24 Lancs. Ing. and Extents, i, 166, 168. The family had the barony of Berwick-on-Tweed and various manors, &c., in Scotland.
25 Ibid. 316-8.
27 In 1292 Edward I caused inquiry to be made as to the loss he might have sustained by the marriage of the heiress, but it was alleged to the custom that when an heir had lands both in Scotland and England the marriage was granted where the body was found; Certam Reg. R. 154, m. 18.
28 For the pedigree see Duchessa, Hist. des Maisons de Gynes ... et de Coucy, 161.
29 The homage of Ingram de Gynes and his wife was specially named in a grant by the king to Edmund de Lancaster in 1291; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xii, 42 d. 42 c.
30 Lancs. Ing. and Extents, i, 52.
31 Plac. of Quo Warra (Rec. Com.), 383 a declaration of the descent is given.
32 In 1291 Ingram de Gynes had been commanded to do homage to Edmund the king's brother for the lands in the honour of Lancaster held in right of his wife; D. of Lanc Royal Chart. no. 172-3.
33 Lancs. Ing. and Extents, i, 184, 257.
34 Ibid. 116.
35 Annals R. 424, m. 2.
36 De Banco R. 225, m. 435 d.
37 Dods. MSS. cxxxii, fol. 395, which gives Ingram instead of Baldwin (probably his brother). The latter name appears in the version printed in Gregson's Fragmenta (ed. Harland), 341. The lordship extended over Great and Little Eccleston, Great Carlisle, Upper Rawcliffe, Cart- terley, Sowby and Rawhall.
38 Lancs. Ing. and Extents, i, 164.
39 Cal. Pat. 1334-9, p. 172; Inq. and Extents, i, 180, m. 10, no. 11.
40 De Banco R. 304, m. 294 d. She died soon afterwards; Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 561.
42 The pedigree above referred to states that William married Isabel de St. Paul.
43 Cal. Pat. 1340-3, pp. 69-70. In 1340-1 was the treaty of marriage between John Earl of Cornwall (son of Edward III) and Mary daughter of William de Gynes, lord of Coucy, but the marriage did not take place; Rymer, Foenler (Syllabus), i, 274.
44 The elder William appears to have died in or before 1339, leaving his son William a minor; Cal. Pat. 1338-40, p. 232. Robert de Gynes was uncle of the William son 1340 ibid. 1340, p. 70. The father of the elder William is named in 1341; De Banco R. 356, m. 191 d.
45 In 1317 Edward III granted the charter of the ward to the lands to him of William de Coucy, the king's yeoman; Cal. Pat. 1343-4, p. 404. It seems from this grant that William's own lands had for the time been seized.
46 William de Coucy in 1340 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Wyresdale and elsewhere; Chart. R. 14 Edw. III, m. 2, no. 7.
47 Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 1; Robert son of Ingram de Gynes is named, and Ingram, brother and heir of William, was of full age. The manor of Wyresdale (of which William had held in ward) was held of the Earl of Lancaster by knight's service. The manor (place) was worth 12s. 6d.; 60 acres of arable land held by tenants at will rendered 6d. a year each, as did 11 acres of meadow. Various tenants at will paid £18. There was a park rendering 9s. 6d.; the meadow of three water-mills was rendered 10s. and a fulling-mill 10s. The court was held jointly with Robert de Belloc from three weeks to three weeks, and was estimated to produce 200l. In all. There were also nine free tenants of the Coucy moiety, holding by knight's service and revenue amounting to 24s. 10d. William de Coucy had by the king's grant held certain estates which had belonged to Robert de Gynes.
48 The inquiry as to the estates of the said ward appears to have related to the adherent of the French in France, was made a year later. It was found that he had held of the Earl of Lancaster a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale in fee in the will of Garstang by knight's service; William de Coucy had occupied it for his life, and after him the king had granted it to the Countess of Pembroke; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 58.
49 A further inquiry was made in 1347; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (3rd nos.), no. 53. It gives many details. The pasture of the manor site was worth 6d., 753 acres of demesne farmed to various persons, 72 acres 10s. 4d.; in Halstead and Mckmyn were 4 and 45 acres of meadow, 17 acres 717 a several pasture, 401 acres tenants at will of improved land, £3 7s. 10d.; 8 acres more might be improved, worth 8s.; Thomas de Rigmaiden, who held per indiviso with the other lord, included 12 acres, of which 6 acres belonged to the Coucy moiety; 6s. At Cleveley a water-mill and the moiety of another were worth £4, a mill at Garstang 40s., the moiety of a mill at Sandholme 4s. 8d., a fulling-mill at Cleveley and the moiety of a mill at Garstang 5s. The sale of wood produced 6s. 8d. The rents of free tenants came to 240. 16d.
50 There were two courts—a common court, the perquisites of which were worth 20s. 2d. a year, and a several court, 1s. 4d. Other profits arose from the pannage of 40 acres, the church of the Wyres, and the use of bee in the park and outside wood.
51 Several inquisitions were taken in 1361-6, as cited below.
52 The lands of Ingram son of Ingram de Gynes were extinguished in 1342; Cal. Close, 1341-3, p. 452. This may refer to
Crown entered into possession and made various grants. In 1345 the land of Wyresdale seems to have been assessed as 100 plough-lands, half being described as lightly held by William de Coupland, the other half as held by John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden; each moiety rented 21. 6d. for castle ward. John de Coupland, a distinguished soldier of the time, who captured David King of Scots at Neville's Cross in 1346, had a grant of £500 a year partly at one time charged on the Coucy manors. Joan wife of John de Coupland also had a grant of Wyresdale, but after her death it was in 1365 restored to Ingram son of the above-named Ingram de Coucy, who won the favour of Edward III, receiving the king's daughter Isabella in marriage and being created Earl of Bedford in 1366. In 1345 a grant of lands in Coucy was made to members of the family, of which two are described as held in socage by Thomas de Coucy, making De Coucy the lieu of life; Cal. Cl. Lab., 1345–6. The Earl of Lancaster was in 1345 given her for her free tenement in Garstang, viz. one moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale; Assise R. 1345, m. 36 d. Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 50, 52. The former moiety is wrongly described as one plough-land only. The sheriff's computus of 1348 gives it correctly. Cal. Pat. 1345–8, p. 370. The Archbishop of York in 1348 gave licence to Aymer de Coucy and his wife (had it as dean) to clear the land in the East Riding to the benefit of John de Coupland from Carham to their church; Dods. MSS. vi, 202. For use see Wills and Inven. (Surt. Soc.), i, 29. The Duke of Lancaster in 1351 claimed a moiety of the manors of Mortholme and Wyresdale against John de Coupland and Joan his wife; Assise R. 1344, m. 2 d. Joan is described as daughter and heir of John de Rigmaiden; Feud. Aids, iii, 90. She died early in 1365 holding by grant of Edward III the Coucy part of the Lancaster family's possessions. The moiety of the manor of Wyresdale was held of John (Gant), Duke of Lancaster, by knight's service, with reversions to Ingram de Coucy Earl of Bedford and Isabella his wife; Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 29. In Sept. 1356 a fresh inquiry was made as to the lands, &c., of William son of William de Coucy; Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 22. It was stated (erroneously) that William had died with his wife and son Robert, 'a man of the kingdom of France.' In the next year another jury found that William de Coucy had held the moiety of Wyresdale by his life, his half son Robert by the grant that he died in Feb. 1342–1, and that his heir was Ingram de Coucy Earl of Bedford, son and heir of Ingram brother of the said William; ibid. 50 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 22. William the son of Joan de Coupland and Joan his wife were said to have held the manors, &c., after William's death. Cal. Pat. 1360, no. 653. A grant of Rigmaiden, 293; Ingelmar or Enguerrad de Coucy, Sire de Coucy, La Fère and Ois or in the district of Marcé, as John, 1st, 2d, and 3d, of Enguerrad de Coucy of the same, succeeded his father in 1344, being in his fifth year. He was one of the hostages for John King of France to England, where he arrived in 1350. The English king showed great favour to him, restoring him to lands in Lancashire, &c. He in 1367 gave the king the reversion of his manors, then held by Joan widow of Sir John de Coucy de L'Arch (Arch. Journ. Lancs., 1347, 560), and finally renounced all his English honours in 1377. Mention is made of a grant by him; Cal. Pat. 1358–9, p. 413. This was in op. cit. i, 293. At his death in 1345 he held the manor or lordship of Wyresdale of the king in chief by knight's service, and other parts of the Lancaster possessions; Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. VI, no. 56. The king was his nephew and heir. Jaquetta his widow was as dower the third part of a moiety of Wyresdale, &c., and held it till her death in 1347; Dods. MSS. cxlvii, fol. 91. Richard Boteler of Kirkland was the king's other tenant of this lordship; Cal. Pat. 1436–41, p. 275. A rent from the manor is named among the possessions of John Duke of Somerset in 1414; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Hen. VI, no. 19. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 28. Henry VI granted all the late Duke of Bedford's manors, &c., to Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond (d. 1456), from whom they descended to his son afterwards Henry VII. He gave Bedford to his mother for life. She had dower in 1459, confirmed 1461; Cal. Pat. 1461–7, p. 585. For a grant by her to Sir John de Coucy (1472, 1475) see ibid. 1467–77, pp. 334, 532. She survived her son three months, dying 14 July 1509, and Henry VIII succeeded her. She had a further connexion with Lancashire as wife of Sir John de Coucy, who sometimes lived at Lathom; Cooper, Lady Margaret, 57. In 1498 a writ was issued summoning Margaret Countess of Richmond and John Rigmaiden to hear judgement in a plea concerning their right to assise of land and ale in Garstang; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 15 Hen. VII. To Sir Thomas Parr in 1513 for forty years; Pal. 4 Hen. VIII, pt. i. To William Parr Earl of Essex in 1516; Pal. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. vi. To Henry Earl of Cumberland in 1553–4 for twenty-one years; Pal. 1 Mary, pt. iv. Pat. 16 Eliz., pt. ii, the grant, to Gilbert Gerard and his wife and their issue, included the manors of Nether Wyresdale, Ashton, Carnforth and Scotforth. G.E.C. Complete Peerage, iv, 17–18 Ormerod, Chet. (ed. Helsby), i, 65. A third moiety of a manor by Charles Fleming and another third part from Thomas Brockholles; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 64, no. 21, 28. A settlement of the manors of Watham and Nether Wyresdale, Winmarleigh, &c., was made in 1611; ibid. bdle. 77, no. 58. Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cathedral, 116 (16 Jan. 1); the purchase of two of the moieties of the manor is recorded, also a settlement on Eleanor wife of Gilbert Lord Gerard of life with remainder to Gilbert in tail male. Gilbert, the son and heir, was twenty-one years of age. Ibid. eccles. 119; Dutton, the son, was nine years old. Ibid. decil. 92; Charles, the son, and heir, was five years of age. The following refer to settlements of the manors—1613, by Gilbert Lord Gerard; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 94, no. 7, 1615, by Dutton Lord Gerard; Ibid. bdle. 137, no. 7. 1664, by Charles Lord Gerard and Jane his wife; ibid. bdle. 165, m. 7. 1763, by John Gerard and his wife, named in Cal. Com. for Comp. II, 1284–5.
in 1667 succeeded by his son Digby, who married a distant cousin, Elizabeth daughter of Charles Gerard, Earl of MacClesfield, lord of the manor of Halsall in Lancashire. Digby's heir was his daughter Elizabeth, who in 1698 married James fourth Duke of Hamilton, killed in the celebrated duel with Lord

Gerard, Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, Argent a sallet gules.

Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton. Gules three cinquefoils pierced or.

Mohun in 1712.59 The lordship of Wyresdale descended with the dukedom until 1853,60 when it was sold to Peter Ormrod of Bolton,61 who settled at Wyresdale Park and died in 1819-8, after which his widow held it for life. On her death in 1850 it went to James Cross Ormrod, nephew of Peter, who was in 1859 succeeded by his son Captain Peter Ormrod, stated to be now lord of the manor.62 Wyresdale Park, a modern house, had a herd of deer; a pack of staghounds is maintained.

59 G.E.C. Complete Peerage, iv, 236–59. The descent may be given in outline as follows: James, 4th duke, killed 1712 a. James, 5th duke, d. 1743 s. James, 6th duke, d. 1758 n. James George, 7th duke, d. 1799 –bro. Douglas, 8th duke, d. 1799 –uncle Archibald, 9th duke (son of James, 7th duke), d. 1819 s. Alexander, 10th duke, d. 1852.

60 Lord Archibald Hamilton (afterwards duke) was knighted of the shire 1758–72; Pink and Beaven, Peer. Reps. of Lancs. 86. He died at Ashton Hall.

61 There were fines and recoveries of the manors of Nether Wyresdale, &c., in 1704 by James Duke of Hamilton and Elizabeth his wife, 1773 by James Duke of Hamilton, 1762 by Lord Archibald Hamilton, and 1860 by Archibald Duke of Hamilton and Alexander Margaret of Douglas; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdls. 247, m. 105 s. 319, m. 10; Plea R. 596, m. 5; Aug. Assizes, 40 Geo. III, III, R. 6.

62 Fishwick, op. cit. 54.

63 The Ormrods were cotton spinners of Bolton. James Ormrod of Chamber Hall died in 1825, leaving two sons, Peter and James; Barton, Bolton Glean. i, 155. The latter was father of Col. James Cross Ormrod named in the text. Peter Ormrod rebuilt the parish church at Bolton; his brother James built St. Peter's, Scotton, in memory of him.

The price paid for Nether Wyresdale (4,027 acres) was £110,500, for Cleveley (693 acres) £35,100, and for Cabus (1,350 acres) £54,400; Preston Guard, 21 Nov. 1874.

64 Fishwick, op. cit. 75.

65 Fishwick, op. cit. 57.

66 Baines, Lancs. ed. 1870, ii, £28. Fishwick (op. cit. 47-54) gives a list of the tenants in 1660–5 with the allotments of common made to each by agreement with Lord Gerard.

67 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 4, no. 72; the manor of Wyresdale is here called Geburthwaite. See the account of Little Eccleston.

68 Seabill in Wyresdale was in 1615 held by Robert Foxe of the king as of his manor of Wenden. Ferrers in Bucka, in socage. Thomas Foxe, aged twenty, was next of kin and heir; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 123.

69 Park House, part of the lands of William (Parr) Marquess of Northampton, was in 1761–70 in dispute between Anthony Harrison (in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Hedgekinson) and William Harrison, dec.; Dacorum Lanc. (Rec. Coms.), ii, 90–2. There were disputes as to tenures in the manor in 1649 and later, yielding the names of many of the tenants; Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 38, 43, 44. The depredations were printed in the Preston Guard, 6 Nov. 1856 and later. A court held at Wedsacre is named. There were further disputes in 1687, Lady Elizabeth Gerard being in possession; Exch. Dep., 777.

60 William Baines, recusant, and two-thirds of his estate under sequestration in 1663-4; Royalty Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 177. John Baines, aged thirty, admitted to the English College, Rome, in 1659, was son of William. He stated that his parents, "Catholics of the middle classes, descended from an ancient stock ... suffered much on account of their religion and were reduced to very slender means on one sequence"1; Foley, Rec. S. J. v, 599. He was ordained and sent to England. John Baines, who had taken part in the "second war" on the king's side, escaped with a fine of £3; Royalty Comp. Papers, i, 118.

Thomas Mercer and Mary his wife, who were leaseholders under lady Kilmer, for recusancy suffered sequestration, but were dead in 1655; ibid. iv, 170. The surname is given as Myracough in Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 7424. John Rigmaden of Wyresdale, recusant, desired to contract for the two-thirds of his estate in 1654; ibid. v, 3186. John seems to have died and left no children. It is presumed of his daughter Anne, wife of Roger Green, petitioning for discharge later in the year; ibid. iv, 1851. William Wilding was born in 1658 and actually sequestered, compounded in 1651 for having been in arms for the king in 1643; ibid. iv, 2899.

Dacorum Lanc. iii, 273.


69 A district was formed for it in 1880; Lanc. Coun. 17 Sept.

70 Hewitton, Our Country Churches, 124.

A poor woman, employed at the mill, held a class meeting in her house; this, after some persecution, found protectors in the mill-owners and regular services were instituted.

71 Since 1871 in 1875 and an iron church was opened in 1881; Nightingale, Lancs. Notes, Novemb. i, 207.

72 Hewitton, op. cit. 271-2. Mass used to be said at Brackenlea (occupied by the Jenkincs), and there was a priest's hiding-place at Foxhouses. "The original Catholic chapel at Scotton was a small rude thatched building. In its early career the building, it is said, was used as a clog-maker's shop on weekdays and for Catholic 'mass' by way of Sunday. It was eventually replaced by another building, set apart entirely for religious purposes." This was afterwards used as a schoolroom.

304
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

GARSTANG

A school existed at Cross Hill as early as 1717, and another was built at Scotton in 1793, each with a small endowment.20

HOLLETH

Holouth, 1326; Holouth, 1329; Holough, 1375.

This township is entirely separated from the main part of the parish by Forton in Cockerham, and about 60 acres of its southern edge lie in the latter parish. The area is 3583 acres,1 and may be said to consist of a hill reaching about 100 ft. above sea level and sloping away to the boundary on all sides. In 1901 the population numbered twenty-five only. There is no considerable residence within it. A minor road from Cockerends eastward to join the north road from Preston to Lancaster crosses the south-west corner, as does also the Kendall Canal.

The base of Buck's Cross remains, and the site of another ancient cross is known.18

HOLLETH seems to have belonged to MANOR Forton.20 There was never any manor, but Holleth is named in 1345 among the Rigmaidens properties.4 It descended with Wedacre,2 and so came to the Gerards and Hamiltons, lords of Wyresdale. At the sale in 1853 it was purchased by Mr. Richard Cardwell Gardener of Liverpool, who died in 1882.2

The canons of Leicester had right of common in Holleth in the parish of Garstang, but released it to Thomas de Rigmiden in consideration of an annual rent of 20s.17

The Cawson family occur in the 17th century.4

CLEVELEY

About a fourth part of this township, in the south-east, lies within Garstang parish; the remainder is in Cockerham, where an account of the whole will be given.

CABUS

Cayballes, 1328; Caboons, 1550.

This township has an area of 1,388 acres,3 and a population of 171 according to the Census of 1901. From the Wyre on the east the surface rises till about 100 ft. above the ordnance datum is attained and then falls away to the west. The hamlet of Patten Arms lies in the north-west corner. Two roads go through it from Garstang northwards, one to Lancaster, the other to Cockerham. The railway from Preston to Lancaster crosses the north-east corner, and the canal between the same places winds along near the western side.

Carr Holme in Cabus was added to Garstang in 1887; at the same time a detached part of Barnacre with Bonds was added to Cabus.18

The soil is a heavy loam with clay subsoil. The land is almost entirely in pasture. About 1880 there was a tile manufactory worked by Mrs. Ormrod.

The pedestrian of an ancient cross remains near cross roads on the north-west boundary.11

There was never any separate manor MANOR of CABUS, but the courts for the lordship of Nether Wyresdale were formerly held here at Gobberthwaite,18 This place is named in a grant by William son of Swain to his son Henry the Clerk.18 Cabus occurs in an agreement made in 1340 between Dame Christiana de Lindsay and the abbey of Leicester.14 It descended with Nether Wyresdale 18 and was purchased in 1853 by Peter Ormrod. It is now owned by Captain Peter Ormrod.

WINMARLEIGH

Wynnermerle, Wynnermerule, 1212; Wimerleg, 1241; Winmerly, 1244; Wynnmenerley, 1262; Wymerlay, 1292. The accent is on the second syllable.

On the eastern side of this township the land is 50 ft. or more above sea level, and here is placed the hall; but westwards about two-thirds of the surface lies below the 25-ft. level, much of it being mossland. There is no village or considerable hamlet. The area is 2,342 1/2 acres,3 and in 1901 there was a population of 284.

Northward through the eastern side go roads from Garstang to Cockerham, and the west end is crossed by one from the former place to Pilling; these are connected by another passing through the centre of the township, having the hall on one side and the church on the other. The Garstang and Knott End single-line railway crosses the western corner, with a station called Coggie Hill, and the Lancaster Canal at one place bends so as to come within the north-east boundary.

The soil is clay and peat, with clay subsoil; wheat and potatoes are grown, but two-thirds of the land is in pasture.

For the convicted recusants in Nether Wyresdale and Cabus c. 1600 see Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 7, 173-4. The names include Baines, Blackburn, Cawthorne, Cross, Hubberstey, Myresough, Parkinson, Sykes, and Wynsides.

The Garstang churchwardens in 1755 reported a Papist chapel at Wyresdale; Visit. Ret. at Chester. 15 End. Chart. Rep. for Garstang, 7, 8. 19 159 acres, including 2 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.


3 The place is named in an agreement as to tithe between Cockersand and Leicester Abbeys in 1342; Cockerand and Charnwil. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 382. Also in an agreement between Leicester Abbey and Dame Christiana de Lindsay in 1340; ibid., i, 299.

4 In that year Thomas son of Marma-

duke de Rigmiden complained that certain persons had broken his close there; De Banco R. 345, m. 152. A similar complaint was made by Thomas de Rigmiden in 1375 against Edmund de Washington; Ibid. 457, m. 34. 4.

5 It is named in the Rigmaidens inquisitions as a dependency of their manor in Garstang. John Rigmiden in 1383 complained of destruction of his wood in Holleth; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), iii, 149.

6 Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 33.

7 Cockermouth charters in MS. Lanc. H. iv, fol. 49.

8 Richard Cawson in 1647 and John and George Cawson of Cocker House in 1663-4, tenants of the manor of Nether Wyresdale; W. Farrer's D. 14, 1502 acres, including 20 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.


11 See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

12 Add. Ms. 12106, no. 806. The grantor gave all his land in Gubberthwaite (otherwise Gobberthwaite or Gobber-

thwaite) within these bounds: From Gubberthwaite Pool to the River Wyre to Drypool, by Drypool to the carriages, round it to the pool which falls by Hagrimsy, and down that pool to Gub-

berthwaite Pool. The land was to be held as three-eighteens of an oxgang where 24 carucates made a knight's fee.

13 Cockerand and Charnwil. (Chet. Soc.), i, 299.

14 C表扬 and Gobberthwaite are both named among Walter Rigmiden's lands in 1375; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. P.m. aiv, no. 3.

15 2,342 ½ acres, including 7 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

7 305 39
The Pleasance inheritance probably descended to an heiress who married Richard Radcliffe. The Radcliffes also obtained in 1472 the inheritance of Roger de Wimmarleigh, which by a daughter Christiana had descended to Christopher Rowall. Sir John de Harrington of Parleton died in 1359 holding the manor of Wimmarleigh and 40 acres in Wimmarleigh as of the manor of Wyrsdale, formerly William de Coucy's.

Richard son of William de Radcliffe in 1375 complained that Joan widow of Roger de Wimmarleigh had abdicated the heir, and he claimed the custody of a moiety of the manor until the majority of Robert son and heir of Roger. Richard was the kinsman and heir of Robert de Radcliffe of Astley, which manor he acquired. Wimmarleigh descended regularly to Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1477 holding the manor of the Earl of Richmond in socage by a rent of £2; he also held the moiety of Astley

Thomas his brother (son of Henry) to Ralph, Hugh and Richard Radcliffe; Dods. soc. eit. Hugh Radcliffe had previous to the death of John of Sibsey, Christopher Rowall, which in 1468 he deduced to Thomas Myrcocrah; ibid.

Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1, no. 991 200. In 1394, Sir John de Harford and Richard de Radcliffe, in tenement, which was held by his wife's service and rendered 40s.

De Bason R. 457, m. 19, 95. In 1376 Richard and Isabel his wife were plaintiff and John de Southwode and Joan his wife defendants in the same matter. From 452, m. 370. Later in 1376 Isabel widow of Richard son of William de Radcliffe continued the plea. She alleged that Roger, father of the heir, had held a moiety of the manor of Wimparleigh of her by homage and fealty, paying 20s. to a scutage of 40s. and 21s. rent. The defendants alleged that Roger had made a feoffment of his moiety to William de Curwen and William de Hornby, and that Joan, the defendant and mother of the heir (of tender years), had had charge of him, and was in possession of the moiety of the manor by a grant of the same to Richard in 1374, in 1464, m. 131, 219, 430 d. From the terms of Isabel's claim it might be inferred that she was the heiress of Wimmarleigh. She continued the plea in 1389, m. 29, 111; 1414, m. 7, 141. V.C.H. Lancs. iii. 446; Final Conc. iii. 128.

The pedigree is shown in Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 32-34, thus: Richard de Radcliffe and Isabel his wife—i. Thomas; 2. Sir Thomas, 3. Sir Richard, 4. 1411—Sir Thomas, aged forty. Joan widow of Thomas Radcliffe of Wimmarleigh occurs in 1410 and 1417; Final Conc. iii. 69, 85. The inquisition after the death of Sir Richard Radcliffe, above cited concerns the manor of Astley only.

Proff of the next step is afforded by an entry in the court rolls of Lichtenhaf in 1444, Richard Radcliffe son and heir of Sir Thomas being accused of wrongfully withholding a tenantment called the Chamber in Pendle from Lawrence Parker of Fonndle. Add. MS. 31205, fol. 10. Sir Thomas's daughter Joan married Robert Shireburn of Stonyburn; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 53. Thomas son of Sir Thomas dwells at Whalley and at Whalley in 1439 1 Pal. Lanc. Chan. Misc. bdle. 1, file 7. The executors of
and lands, &c., in Chattburn, Clitheroe, Hapton, Great Marden and Showley. His grandson Richard son of Thomas was his heir and under age.24

Richard Radcliffe died in 1500, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged seventeen,18 and this Thomas died in 1521, leaving as heir a son of the same name, five years old.19 The younger Thomas died in 1538, when his son William was only four years old.17 This son died at Astley in 1561, without issue, and his half-sister Anne, wife of Gilbert Gerard, obtained Winmarleigh.18 As already shown, Gilbert purchased the superior lordship of Wyresdale, in Lancashire, in 1593 he was said to hold the manor of Winmarleigh by the old tenure, viz. of the queen as of her earldom of Richmond by his service and 50 rent. His son and heir Sir Thomas Gerard was aged twenty-nine.20 Some estate in Winmarleigh was at that time held by the Rigmaidens,15 whose manors were afterwards purchased by Sir Thomas. The manor descended to Dutton third Lord Gerard of Bromley, 16 and was granted to his daughter Elizabeth, who married the Hon. William Spencer. It descended to their great-granddaughter, Elizabeth wife of Edward eleventh Earl of Derby, and was sold to Thomas Patten in 1744.21 From him it descended to John Wilson-Patten,22 who after a long and honourable career in the public service, having been knight of the shire as early as 1830, was raised to the peerage in 1874 and took his title from this manor. Lord Winmarleigh died in 1892, and his son and grandson having died before him the title became extinct. He was sole landowner, and built Winmarleigh House in 1871.23 Lady Headfort, widow of Lord Winmarleigh, was the last tenant for life of the manor. No courts are held.24 John Goose was a freeholder in 1600.25 A few names of former landowners can be recovered from

the will of Sir Thomas were in 1444-5 summoned to answer Margaret widow of Sir Richard concerning lands, &c., claimed to her in Astley and Clitheroe; ibid. file 11.

16 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 105. The son, who married Ellen daughter of Richard Balderston and so obtained a considerable increase of the family possessions, died before 1475; ibid. 92. The heir's age was given as fourteen in 1473 and as twelve in 1477.

17 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii. no. 75; the manor of Winmarleigh was said to be held of the Earl of Lincoln by services unknown. It had in 1495 been settled upon Alice daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Ut:sserston, the elder sister of the above, received, including one in favour of Richard's brother John and Roger. Alice married Gerard, but died widowed; and was living in 1538; ibid. viii. no. 26.

18 Ibid. v. no. 3. The will of Thomas Radcliffe is received making provision for his wife Alice, his children Thomas and Cecily, his sister Margaret and others. The manor of Winmarleigh was stated to be held of the king as Earl of Chester in socage by 50 rent. In 1524 Alice widow of Thomas Radcliffe claimed dower in the manor of Winmarleigh, &c.; 1 Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 135, m. 4.

19 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii. no. 16: the manor of Winmarleigh was said to be held of the king as his duchy of Lancaster by knight's service and 50 rent.

20 Ibid. ii. no. 7; the jurors ignored the half-blood, and found that William's heirs were John Singleton, aged twelve, and Joan Radcliffe, aged fourteen. Winmarleigh was found to be held of the queen as of the earldom of Richmond by knight's service and 50 rent. William had shortly before his death made a settlement of his manors, &c., in favour of his sister Cecily.

21 William Radcliffe married Anne daughter of Sir John Holcroft, by whom he had a son and three daughters who died in infancy, and he was buried at Culcheth, where a memorial brass records the event.

The heirs named by the jury were the grandson and the daughter of his aunt Cecily Singleton.

There is a Radcliffe pedigree in the Vis. of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 43-4.

A settlement of the manor of Winmarleigh was made by Gilbert Gerard and Anne his wife in 1574; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 163, m. 269.

22 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii. no. 3. A large collection of deeds (already quoted) relating to disputes as to the Radcliffe inheritance has been preserved by Towneley in Add. MS. 1210, fol. 239 end: these show that Cecily Radcliffe above mentioned was twice married: (1) to Thomas Farington, by whom she had a daughter Alice, wife of (William) Singleton of (Staining), whose son John left two daughters—Elizabeth wife of James Massey (i.p.) and Alice wife of Henry Birkbraed; (2) to Edward Radcliffe of Mearley, by whom she had another daughter Joan, wife of Ralph Asheton of Great Lever, whose son was Sir Ralph Asethon, bart.

Thomas Farington appears as plaintiff in the time of Henry VIII in Ducatus Lanc., 1005.

23 Winmarleigh is named in thequisitions of Walter and John Rigmaid, 1567-8, but without separate details. See the account of Neither Wyresdale.

24 Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 44-5, where a lease of 1608 is quoted, showing the services required. William Spencer (third son of the second Lord Spencer) and Elizabeth had a son William, who left four children—John, Charles, Alice and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Robert Hesketh of Rufford, and her daughter and heiress the Isabel described in the caption, married in 1714 Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards (1756-96) eleventh Earl of Derby. Collins states that the first William Spencer had no issue.

A deed of 1667 by the Hon. William Spencer of Ashton and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Dutton Lord Gerard by Elizabeth his (second) wife, recites a conveyance of the manor, with remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii. 600. The following fines, &c., relate to this manor: 1658—William Spencer and Elizabeth his (the Gerard) manors; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 163, m. 161. 1667—the same (Winmarleigh only); ibid. bdle. 179, m. 9.—1669—the same with Giles Roswell and Milcham his wife; ibid. bdle. 182, m. 4: 183, m. 1700—John Spencer, vouches; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 491, m. 6. d. 1713—Charles Spencer; ibid. 597, m. 6.


His son Eustace John Wilson-Patten died in 1857, leaving a son John Alfred (who died unmarried in 1886) and daughters. His widow (Emily daughter of Lord John Thynne) afterwards married the third Marquess of Headfort, who died in 1894.


28 Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i. 232. Sir Gilbert Gerard in 1591 purchased a messuage, &c., in Winmarleigh from John Goose and Mary his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 83. For the Goose family see Ducatus Lanc., iii, 149, 327.
NABTY

Natebi, Nately, 1204.

Natebi is a level and low-lying township, the highest land, on the eastern side, not rising much above 70 ft. over sea level. The small hamlet of Natebi lies near the centre of the township, but the hall is near the northern border of the area. The area measures 2,087 acres, and in 1901 the population was 297.

Along the eastern border goes the road from Garstang to Cockermouth, while through the centre goes that from Garstang to Pilling. The single-line railway between these places also runs through the township, and has a station called Nateby. The Preston and Lancaster Canal crosses the north-east portion.

The old divisions into Great and Little Nateby are now forgotten. The former was in the north and the latter in the south.

Weat and oats are grown, but more than half the land is in pasture. The soil is light with clay subsoil. Tiles are made.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Sir Roger Strickland, admiral and Jacobite, was a son of Walter Strickland of Nateby. He was born in 1640, and died at St. Germain in 1717.

As a part of Wyresdale NATEBY was held by the Lancaster family and their successors. William de Lancaster II, who died in 1394, granted an oxgang of land there to Hugh the Northcote. A record of the grant passed through the family, but all easements and common rights of the vill of Garstang, both within the Wyre and without, were allowed. William de Lancaster III gave the lordship of Nateby, or part of it, to his clerk Gilbert de Garstang, as pertaining to land in Scotforth.

The oxgang named appears to have been in Great Nateby. The owners adopted the local surname, and in 1292 William son of Ralph de Nateby sold his estate to Lawrence son of Lawrence Travers. This was afterwards transferred by Lawrence to his brother Thomas. It descended in this family, who also held part of the manors or lands in Ribbleton, Tulketh, Esprick and Trunna in Thornton down to the time of Charles I. In 1347, however, the tenants of William de Coucy for this part of Wyresdale were stated to be John de Pleasington for 1 oxgang of land in Great Nateby, Robert de Pleasington and Robert de Bour (Bower) for an oxgang in Little Nateby, all holding by knight's service. Little Nateby, which was later held by Travers, was probably the manor or lands of 3 acres in Garstang, as owned by William de Layton from Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife in 1292. Their defence was a technical one—that Nateby was not a vill.

Thomas Travers in 1508 transferred an oxgang of land to his son John, while two years later, John Travers surrendered 2 oxgangs of land there to Thomas Travers and Alice his wife, with remainders to Lawrence and Alexander sons of
Thomas, son of Lawrence Travers was in 1331 contracted to marry Eleanor daughter of John de Kirkby, but Lawrence was still living in 1359. In 1351 John Travers was naturalized to John his son and heir and to Alice daughter of Robert de Pleasington a windmill and lands in Stanah in Thornton, Ribbleton, Ashton, Elswick and Ingol, and in default of issue to his other sons Lawrence, Edmund, Thomas, Roger, William and Richard. John Travers died in 1361 holding lands, &c., in Tulketh, Ribbleton, Thornton and Wimmerdale in the vill of Garstang, this last being held of the moeity of the manor of Wyresdale formerly William de Coucy's, by a rent of £4. His son and heir Roger was eight years old. Roger occurs from 1359 to 1420. His son Thomas was forty years old in 1429, and appears to have been still in possession in 1448. Robert son of Lawrence Travers was in 1452–3 contracted to marry Katherine daughter of Richard Radcliffe of Clitheroe. At this point there is a defect in the evidence. William Travers died on 28 July 1524 holding messuages, &c., in Nateby and other places, having in the May previous bequeathed 'the whole manor of Nateby' to his wife Margaret for her life, two messuages in Nateby and land in Soap. The property was held by the king in socage by the rent of 4s. yearly. The heir was a son Lawrence, aged thirteen. William Travers, said to have been a younger brother of Lawrence, succeeded, dying in July 1558 in possession of the capital messuage called Nateby, and heir under his father as of her manor of Nether Wyresdale in socage by a rent of £4. His son and heir Richard, then fifteen years of age, died in April 1576 holding in addition a messuage in Little Nateby in Garstang of the queen as of her castle of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 2s. l. and a pair of gauntlets worth 6d. The heir was again a minor, being his son William, aged thirteen. A pedigree recorded in 1613 enables the descent to be carried a little further. William Travers and Richard his son in 1626 sold the manor to George Preston, and he gave it to his younger son George Preston, who had a command in the royal army in the Civil War and was killed at Bradford. His son George in 1654 transferred it to Walter Tristick of Slizard; his son Robert gave it to George Leyburne of Cunswick, who had married a daughter of George Preston. The new owner resided at Nateby, and was in 1704 succeeded by his son John Leyburne. Being a Jacobite, he joined the Highland force in 1715, and his estates were confiscated. His son Nateby was re-purchased, and through the marriage of his daughter to Richard Thompson it was by him sold in 1806. After passing through the hands of several owners it was in 1868 father and Alice his wife; Kuerten, loc. cit. John Travers in 1353–4 was authorizing patents of the lands in Bolton—lands, &c., to his daughter Katherine; Dods. MSS. cells, fol. 78a. Final Conc. ii, 8; the following put in claim—Ingram de Gyres and Christiana his wife, Gilbert de Lindsey, Isolda widow of John de Rigmaldine and Lawrence Travers the elder. From the accounts of Ashton near Preston and Ribbleton it will be seen that Lawrence Travers the younger married Alice daughter and co-heir of Henry de Haydock, and so acquired lands in those townships. Kuerten, loc. cit. In 1516 the account of Stanns shows that Thomas Travers was in possession in 1346. Dods. MSS. cells, fol. 78b. John Travers occurs at Ribbleton in 1562. He was buried in the church. R. pt. 52. Roger was a juror in 1359–60 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 36. In 1400 he made a settlement of the manor of Nateby, lands in Preston and Elswick and the reversion of the fourth part of the manor of Ashton; the remainder were to his sons Thomas and John, and in default of male issue to Katherine daughter of Roger and Alice, formerly his wife, daughter of John de Thornton; Kuerten, loc. cit. [Two versions are given; in one John is called not brother of Thomas.] Thomas seems to have been in possession as early as 1415 in an account of Ribbleton. As late as 1640, however, the feufoths regranted to Roger Travers of Nateby and Joan his wife the manor of Nateby and lands in Ribbleton to Thomas the son of Roger: Dunkenhalgh D. Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 25. In 1450 the Archbishop of York gave licence to Thomas Travers to have an oratory at Nateby; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.). Thomas occurs at Ribbleton in 1445. In 1447 Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe claimed a debt of 10 marks from Thomas Travers of Nateby, 'gentleman.' This claim was disallowed, and being told that the promise to pay was conditional upon his son John not submitting to arbitration regarding certain traspases he agreed to it. The verdict was for the plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 19, m. 26. Thomas Travers, 'esquire,' was defendant in 1448; ibid. 11, m. 17, s. 6. Kuerten MSS. iv, G. no. 7. The writ of diem cit. estat. after the death of Robert Travers was issued in 1479;Add. MS. 15108, no. 1413. The pedigree in 'Travets Family' (1864) states that Robert Travers died 1474, and was 'buried at Celius' (Dods. MSS. xxvii, fol. 1314), and left a son Richard, 'buried in the north aisle of the minster at Catterbury;' his son was the late William Travers who died in 1524. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 62. Ibid. iii, no. 68. His will, recited in the inquisition, is printed in Fishwick's Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 248–50. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 22; the bail of Nateby and appurtenances were held of Gilbert Gerard, attorney-general, as of his manor of Nether Wyresdale, by a rent of 4s. See note below. Richard Travers in 1574 obtained a message, &c., in Nateby from Walter Preston and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bld. 36, p. 215. This may have been Little Nateby. Visits of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 85. William Travers was then living and had one son Richard, twenty-three years of age. This account of the descent is taken from Fishwick, op. cit. 250–1, where details are given in the title-deeds. Mit. (Cat. Reg. Soc.), i, 124. Walter Strickland of Rydal in 1649, says that it was his desire to compound with the owner for an estate descending to him by the death of George Preston in 1644. He said he had always been well affected towards the Parliament, but desired to consent, provided that he managed a committee of sequestration. This was allowed, £400 being the fine. Afterwards it was alleged that George Preston had been a papist in arms and an active delinquent, and that Strickland himself was a sequestered delinquent. The latter protest that a mistake had been made between George Preston of Nateby and George Preston of Holker, his father. These difficulties delayed the discharge until 1645; Cal. Com. for Comp. iii, 1838–9. In 1668 Robert Strickland obtained the manor of Nateby, &c., against Francis and Robert Cholmley, and his younger son Attorney-General. His son Richard Travers was the son of the late William Travers by his second marriage the estate to his father absolutely. He married (i) Mary Needham, and had sons George and Michael the vendor; Fishwick, op. cit.; Burke, Landed Gentry. There was a recovery of the manor by George in 1878; Conn. Plea Recov. R. East. 23 Geo. III, m. 61. There was a fine concerning the manor in 1803, Henry Maire v. Michael Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Aug. AssIsrs, 43 Geo. III. Thomas Swarbrick and John Valetine, purchasers in 1806, conveyed to John Birley of Kirkhall, who in 1818 sold it to Thomas Butler-Cole of Kirkland. In 1826 it was purchased by Richard Thompson of Lancashire, whose daughter Elizabeth married Mr. James Lawes. He and his heir sold it in 1868; Fishwick. In 1826 there was a fine concerning the manor, Richard Thompson v. Thomas Preston and others; Pal. of Lanc. F. Inq. Aug. 4 Geo. IV. AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED GARSTANG
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

purchased by John Wilson-Patten, afterwards Lord Winmarleigh.

Nateby Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, stands in a sheltered position surrounded by a belt of trees, but is a building of no architectural interest, the greater part having been destroyed by fire about 1870 and the remainder modernized. The exterior is stuccoed and all the windows are modern sashes. In the garden is a fine mulberry tree.

In Little Nateby is Bowers House, built about 1627 by Richard Green. He or his son Richard, as 'a Papist delinquent,' had his estate sequestered under the Commonwealth, and at last sold by the Act of 1653. It seems to have been part of the endowment of the Savoy Hospital.

The house, though to some extent modernized, preserves a good deal of its original appearance. The building is of three stories with a middle and projecting end wings, but the old mullioned windows have given place in the front to modern insertions and others have been blocked up. The walls are whitewashed and the gables quite plain, being without barge-boards or ornament of any kind. The

Bowers House

number of convicted recusants in this township and Winmarleigh after the Restoration. Three brothers of John Leyburne of Nateby registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717, viz. James (Croxteth), Nicholas (Frestwood) and George (Nateby); the last was a

50 There is a local legend of a subterranean passage from Nateby Hall to Bowers House.

Thomas Bower died in 1557 holding a messuage, 60s., in Garstang, held partly of the queen as of her manor of Nether Wyresdale by knight’s service and 21s. 7d. rent, and partly of the queen in socage by 3s. 6d. rent. His heir was a daughter Margaret, a year old. Duchy of Lanc. Enq. p.m. xiii, no. 29. Another inquisition (later) gives a different account of the tenure, viz. all was held of the queen as of her castle of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 2s. 1d. and a pair of gauntlets value 6d. for castle ward. Margaret, the daughter, was in 1570 the wife of Walter Preston of Preston in Westmorland; ibid. xiii, no. 28. This may refer to Bower House in Nateby.
53 Index of Royalists (Index Soc.), 42. The estate appears to have been recovered for the family, for in 1717 Agnes Green, spinster, registered her leasehold estate at Garstang as a 'Papist'; Encours and Payne, Engl. Cott. Nonjurors, 144.
54 Preston Guard, 21 Nov. 1674.
55 Royalist Comp. Papers, vi, 130.
56 Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 171-2. In the notes will be found an account of the Green family.
secular priest. Their estates consisted of annuities out of the manor.25 Owing to a division in the Congregational church at Garstang a Particular Baptist church was established at Nateby, the chapel being opened in 1839.26 From the 17th century Garstang had missioner priests’ stations at Bowers House and Nateby Hall.26

**GARSTANG**

Cherestanc, Dom. Bk.; Geresteng, Grestein, 1204; Gayrestan, 1236; Gayerstang, 1246; Gayrastang, 1274; Garstang, 1292.

This township, which gives its name to the parish, extends for about 4 miles along the western bank of the Wyre, but its breadth seldom exceeds half a mile, and the area measures but 502½ acres.2 The little town of Garstang lies along the main road from Preston to the north, which crosses the Wyre by a two-arched stone bridge.2 At the south end of the town is the modern church, and at the north end is a station on the single-line railway which branches from the London and North-Western main line to go to Pilling and Knott End.4 Various roads lead to Cockerham, Pilling and Churchtown. The Preston and Kendal Canal comes into the township by an aqueduct over the Wyre and crosses into Nateby.2

The surface is generally even, between 50 ft. and 70 ft. above sea level for the most part, but at the north end attaining 100 ft. The population in 1901 was 808.2

The relative importance of the place has greatly declined since the opening of the railway route to the North. There are no manufactures, and the land is entirely in pasture. The township is now governed by a parish council. Gas is supplied by a private company formed in 18802 and water by the Fylde Water Board.

William Lancaster issued a farthing token in 1663.2 In 1690 Ogilby described Garstang as “a good thoroughfare, with a market for corn, cattle, &c., on Thursday.” In 1701 it was called a “very poor town”; he “saw to the east the smoke of some iron-smelting houses, which are erected there on account of the great plenty there is of wood.”2

The market cross, restored in 1897, stands in the main street. Near it were formerly the well and pump and the fish-stones. The old stocks are preserved in the town hall.2

As already explained, Garstang usually denoted the lordship of Nether Wyresdale, but a smaller subordinate manor was created in 1346 in the present township of Garstang by one of William de Lancastre’s death-bed gifts—that of 4 oxgangs of land, which he granted with his heart to Cockersand Abbey.2 This manor, after the Suppression, was given by Philip and Mary to the Savoy Hospital; it afterwards reverted to the Crown, and was let on lease,2 but was in 1750 sold to the lessee, the Hon. Edward Walpole, under a special Act of Parliament.2 Through his daughter the lordship has descended to Mr. Bertram William Arnold Keppel of Lesham, Norfolk.10 Court baron have been held down to the present time.

In 1310 the canons of Cockersand obtained a royal charter for a market every Thursday at their manor of Garstang and a yearly fair on 28—9 June.2 The right fell into abeyance, and Leland’s statement that “some said” it was a market town shows that markets had ceased to be held long before the Reformation. In 1597 Elizabeth granted the inhabitants a weekly market and two yearly fairs “for the relief of

---

25 Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 121, 148, 150.
27 Ib. 252.
28 Gillow, op. cit. iv, 241.
29 Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the town’s name from the parish.
30 480 acres, including 13 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901. A small detached piece of land, 1.4 acres, was added in 1907 by Loc. Cens. Bd. Order 8007. At the same time some adjustments were made with Barnacre township.
31 The first Earl of Derby left £30 towards the building of a bridge here; V.C.H. Lancs., iii, 160, n. 6.
32 This railway was opened in 1870 as far as Pilling, and completed to Knot End in 1890.
33 Act 45 & 46 Vict. cap. 61.

**AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED**

**GARSTANG**

It's history under the rule of the canons appears to have been unmarked by noteworthy incidents. An oxgang of land was in dispute in 1346; Assize R. 404, m. 6. Names of tenants, with their rents, from 1451 to 1538 are found in the printed Chartulary, iii, 1273-5. In 1538 the abbots and canons leased their manors and other estates in the district to John Rigmaid for ninety-nine years at a rent of £10 8s.; Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), i, 16.

Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xv. The advowson of the parish church was included. The master of the hospital gave a lease to Henry Saville, its term of ninety-nine years to begin on the expiry of the Rigmaid lease. This prospective lease was acquired by John Rigmaid and passed by the sale of the Wedacre estate to Lord Gerard; Fishwick, op. cit. 61.

Thus in 1665 William Spencer and his wife Elizabeth were involved in disputes with Lord Gerard, with Thomas Green as to messages held on lease, and with Hugh Barton and others as to the customs and tenant rights of the manor as observed by the abbey of Cockersand and the masters and chaplains of the Savoy Hospital; Encyc. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 45. There was a fine respecting the manor of Garstang, etc., between Elizabeth Spencer, widow, and William Spencer and Mary his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 234, m. 63. After the expiration of the leases named above the Crown in 1742 let the manor to William Hall, who transferred to the Hon. Edward Walpole, and he in 1751 obtained a fresh lease for thirty-one years; Fishwick, op. cit. 16-17; Pat. 25 Geo. II, pt. iii.

23 Geo. II, cap. 7, private. The Act was passed for the benefit of the Crown and district, it being represented that the lessee, having only a short lease, was discouraged from any attempt to improve it.

11 Edward Walpole was second son of Sir Robert, the great statesman, created Earl of Orford in 1742. Edward was Chief Secretary for Ireland, created K.B. in 1753 (Collins, Peerage, v, 49) and died unmarried in 1784. His natural daughter Louisa, who received Garstang, was the wife of Dr. Frederick Keppel (son of the second Earl of Albemarle, Bishop of Exeter 1763-77 - 1. Frederick of Lesham, d. 1830 —Frederick Walpole, d. 1858 —b. (Col.) Edward George Walpole, d. 1859 —b. (Rev.) William Arnold Walpole, d. 1888 —c. (Col.) William Henry Augustus, d. 1870 —Bertram W. A. Keppel, b. 1876; Burke, Peerage under Albemarle; Dict. Nat. Biog., ii, 205.

The estate was offered for sale in 1867.24 Chart. R. 4 Edw. II, m. 24, no. 59; Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 138. On the failure of that sale in 1869, there came to the fair John de Derby, canon and warden of Cockerham, John de Chaucomebe and various men of Cockerham with force and arms, to seek a certain Thomas and mistreat him, and
A HISTORY OF LANCASTHIRE

In this way the distinction between Garstang Churchtown and Garstang Market-town became established, and now the latter is known as Garstang absolutely, the former being Churchtown.

In 1679 a charter of incorporation BOROUGH was granted by Charles II, constituting a free borough of Garstang with bailiff and burgesses. The charter appointed William Spencer the first bailiff, the office to be an annual one, and named the seven burgesses, who held for life. A common seal was allowed, and the market and two fairs, with court of pie powder, were ratified and extended.16 Freemen were elected and a town hall was built.17 The corporation was dissolved in 1886 under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883, and the Garstang Town Trust was then formed to manage the property, viz. the town hall, with offices, warehouse and cottage, market stalls, pighall and stalle; fair tolls; furniture of the town hall; two constables' halberds, a silver-topped staff, the common seal and documents. The gross income is about £50 a year; any balance over expenses is to be applied to the establishment of a library or other institution for the benefit of the inhabitants.18

In 1654 Jane Hodgkinson, widow, of Garstang, desired to compound for the two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy.19 Roger Green and Richard Richardson requested estates in 1717 as 'Papists.'20

In 1437 the inhabitants obtained a CHURCH licence for one year for the chapel of Holy Trinity in Garstang.21 This is supposed to refer to a chapel in what is now called Garstang. No clear evidence of its continuance is forthcoming22 till 1646, when the Committee of Plundered Ministers made a grant of £50 a year from Royalists' estates in order to provide a minister for 'the chapel of the Market town of Garstang.'23

Bishop Gastrell in 1717 found that it had no endowment, but was 'supplied by the vicar.'24 In 1734 the churchwardens reported that service was 'seldom performed' there.25 It was rebuilt on a new site in 1770, and some endowments were obtained. It is now called St. Thomas's, and has been enlarged and restored. The district was assigned to it in 1811,26 and the vicars are presented by the vicar of Garstang. The net value is £197. The following have been in charge:—

1723 Thomas Parkinson 27
1736 John Sutton, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.) 28
1738 John Hunter 29
1762 James Fisher 30
1773 John Moss 31
1800 William Wayles Thornton, B.D. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.) 32
1822 James Pedder, M.A.33 (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
1835 William Armitstead
1879 George Boys Stones, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Oxon.)

A school was built in 1756, the lord of the manor, Sir Edward Walpole, granting a piece of land at the north end of the great street of Garstang at a rent of 21. 6d.26

John Wesley visited Garstang in 1765 and 1779, but the Wesleyan Methodist chapel was not built till 1814.27 He preached in the Congregationalist chapel,30 which is of unknown origin, but the lease had thirty years to run in 1832.27 A fresh beginning was made by the Congregationalists in 1829, and the chapel was altered and improved in 1868. A graveyard is attached.28

Roman Catholics during the time of the penal laws were served by the missionary priests harboured at a number of the houses in the district, such as Dimples in Barnacre29 or Bowers House in Nately.30 They had a chapel in the town from 1784 until

this to the terror of the people and disturb- ance of the peace; Anse R. 454, m. 2. It does not appear that they found him.

26 Cal. S. P. Dom. 1655-7, p. 347. The market was on Thursdays on the street way and the fairs were to be held on 20 June and 1 November; Fishwick, op. cit. 59. The revived market became popular, and is noticed by 'Drunken Barnaby.' Blome in 1673 says there was 'a great market for corn, cattle, yarn and 6th on Thursdays';Brief. 115 (quoted by Baines).

21 The charter is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 59; here also may be seen the seal (ibid. 68) and extracts from the town's books (61-7). The annual meet- ing of the corporation used to be held on 29 September. The weekly market on Thursday was continued by the charter and the fairs were extended to two days each, viz. 28-9 June and 10-11 November. The June fair has long been discontinued, but the Martinmas fair (affected by the change of style) is held still on 22-3 November for cattle and horses. A market-house was built in 1843 and the Thursday market continues. There is no authority that a charter of incorporation was granted to Garstang in 1545, but barges' occur in Kirkland.

An additional fair instituted in 1830 to be held on 12-13 April has ceased to exist; ibid. 68.

22 It was rebuilt 1755-64; Baines, Lanc. (ed. 1870), ii, 534.

23 End. Chur. Rec. for Garstang, 1899, pp. 21-3. There are eleven trustees—two ex officio, viz. the guardians of the poor for the parish, four elected by the parish council, one nominated by the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society—a noteworthy case—and four co-optatives, appointed by the other trustees to serve for seven years. It is added that several of the old freemen were living and were exempt from the fair and market tolls.


26 Baines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 409.

27 Robert Beck, draper, of Manchester in 1556 left 161. 6d. towards the buying or making of a chalice for 'the chapel of Garstang,' Picpots, Willis (Chet. Soc. Lib.), i, 84.

28 Plunt. Misc. Acta. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 24. It is called 'the chapel of Garstang.' In 1683; ibid. 61. Thomas Smith in 1658 signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as 'preacher at Garstang parish,' but he had removed to Cockerm- ham by 1660. Edward Lawrence was there in 1665; Fishwick, op. cit. 137.

29 In 1650, 'the chapel at Garstang market being but two miles distant from the parish church and in the high road between Preston and Lancaster,' the people of the neighbourhood desired it to be made a parish with a minister and a 'competent maintenance'; Commons' Ch. Survs. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), 150.


21 Visits. Ret. at Chester. In 1743 service was performed every Sunday after- noon, excepting those days when the church was unadministered at the parish church; ibid.

22 The title being defective, the chapel was not consecrated until 1843 Nisbit Gorm., i, 413. Some details are given by Fishwick, op. cit. 100-1. A descriptive account is given in Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 477-81.


24 This list is mainly derived from Fishwick, op. cit. 102-4, where further details may be found.

25 Parkinson, Old Church Clock (ed. 1850), 187-90.

26 Afterwards curate of Pilling.

27 Afterwards vicar of Garstang.

28 Hewitson, op. cit. 481.

29 Fishwick afterwards vicar of Garstang.


31 Hewitson, op. cit. 492.

32 Fishwick, op. cit. 124, citing R. Allen, Methodism in Preston.


34 Ibid. 191-203; Hewitson, op. cit. 48, 49. The case was injured by the secession of the more extreme Calvinists in 1628 and 1629.

35 See Tyldesley Diary, 94, 158.

36 Ibid. 59. In 1687 Bishop Loyd had at Nethley Hall confirmed 1,062 Roman Catholics; ibid. 23.
KIRKLAND

Kirkeland, 1246; Kyrkeland, 1254; Kirkeland, 1292; Kyrkeland, 1331.

This township is bounded on two sides by the Wyre, which flows south and then turns sharply to the west at a point where it is joined by the Calder from the east; on its north bank is situated the old parish church, nearly two miles south of Garstang. The hamlet called Churchtown adjoins the hall in a somewhat to the north of it, and Humblescough lies in the north-west corner. The area measures 974½ acres, and in 1901 there was a population of 274.

The principal road follows the course of the river from Garstang to St. Michael's; there is a bridge somewhat to the west of the bend named above, through which there is a connexion with the main road to Preston. The surface is in general level and lies low, the highest ground, about 50 ft. above the ordinary datum, being near the eastern edge.

The dead-wood of Kirkland is mentioned in a charter made before 1245. There is now very little wood in the township, the land being mostly in pasture. The soil is gravely, of sandy loam and clay.

A lady boulder stone, lying about half a mile from the church, is called Crapperswold. It is said to have been thrown from the church tower to turn round when the bells ring. The spot was considered haunted.

The township is administered by a parish council. The village cross has a sundial.

Sir Edward Frankland, a distinguished chemist, was born at Churchtown in 1825. After a long and brilliant career he died in Norway in 1899.

This formed part of the lordship of MANOR Nether Wyresdale. All his land of Nether Wyresdale, that part of Gar- stanger III granted to Robert the Tailor and his heirs, with other land adjacent and free fishery in all waters within his demesne of Wyresdale. The Tailors were sometimes styled de Kirkland. The manor descended regularly to William de Kirkland, who died in 1361 holding various lands of that moiety of the manor of Wyresdale which had belonged to William de Coucy by the service of l.d. or half a pound of cummin yearly. He had three daughters, and his wife Margaret was pregnant at his death. The eldest daughter, as Kirkland passed with the eldest daughter Alice to her husband John Boteler and their issue. The descent is not clearly established, but William Boteler died in 1505 holding the manor of Kirkland

ANOTHERNESS HUNDRED

GARSTANG

1587, when the church in Bonds was opened. The old building is now a public institute.

11 Fishwick, op. cit. 121. 975 acres, including 11 of tidal water; Census Rep. 1901.


13 Hewitson, Our Country Churches. 449.


The bases of the churchyard cross and Hagwood cross remain; ibid. 200, 204.


16 Dods. MSS. lii, fol. 89.

17 Ibid. William de Lancaster died in 1246 and among the gifts he made on his death-bed was one of 56 acres of arable land in the townships of Kirkland (worth 1s. 6d. a year) and of the wood of Kirkland (worth 1s. 4d. a year) (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 165.

In 1253–5 Hills widow of Robert the Tailor claimed dower in Kirkland against Agnes widow of William de Bartle and in Ravenmolea against William de Wellyn; Curia Regis R. 154, m. 10.

18 John de Kirkland in 1255–5 gave the king 20s. for an estate of mock d'ancestor; Orig. R. 38 Hen. III, m. 10. John son of Robert the Tailor paid 1 mark for an assise in 1269; Excert. Reg. Fin. (Rec. Com.), ii, 490. John the Tailor was defendant in 1278 De Banco R. 27, m. 62. William son of Alan de Carthorn in 1285 released to John son of Robert le Tailour of Kirkland all claim in forty pigs which of right he should have in the manor of Kirkland by inheritance; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 40.

John son of John the Tailor about 1385 confirmed a charter granting the dead-wood of Kirkland to the abbey of Cockersand, for which they allowed him and his successors to approve parcels of wood, waste and pasture in Garstang within the bounds of Kirkland; one piece lay between Oasepool and Pilling Moss and between Humblescough and the Wyre; another 4 acres lay in parcels from the same to the north; another called the Lodyas, leading to Howarth Bridge, also 6 acres by his mayor in the

Hallhursts. Rights of way were allowed to the canons, including one within Kirkland Wood to Fildingestone and thence to Pilling Moss; Cockersand Chartul. (Chet. Soc.), 4, 269–71. Oak trees are marked in the wood. Owen claims the pool seems to be the brook falling into the Wyre a quarter of a mile west of Garstang Church. Sir Henry de Lasa was then sheriff; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 908.

In 1392 John the Tailor of Kirkland was non-suited in a claim for common of pasture in Garstang against Ralph de Gatterall; Assize R. 405, m. 14. This appears to have been the elder John, for John son of Robert the Tailor was plaintiff in another assize R. 1299, m. 14, 1290. In 1388 William de Wedecore complained that John son of Robert the Tailor had taken his goods at Kenandesaker and did not perform a covenant about mortgage, &c., in Garstang; De Banco R. 123, m. 141, fol. 144.

In 1350 John the Tailor of Kirkland released to William le Gentley common of pasture; Dods. MSS. lii, fol. 908. The monks of Leicester in 1272 demised to John the Tailor of Kirkland—perhaps the same or a son—Margaret his wife and William his eldest son a messuage and land situated partly in Bowlandwra by Kirkland; Dods. MSS. lix, fol. 61. John and William had previously granted a release of the same; ibid. fol. 135. John the Tailor held of William de Gatterall's manor of Backourle in 1359, as his night's service in 1359, p. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. In 1349 the feoffees granted the manor of Kirkland to John the Tailor and Margaret his wife with remainder to William de Kirkland and his brothers John, Nicholas, Lawrence and Robert; Dods. MSS. lii, fol. 90. At the same time the feoffees gave lands to three younger brothers in Wodenhol, Gildoustone, Holcarr, &c., Kerenden MSS. 14, K 19. It appears that they held the manor of Kirkland; John the Tailor of 1357 was the William de Kirkland of 1349.

19 Inq. p. m. 36 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 102. He had a messuage and 60 acres in Kirkland, worth 60s. a year; also 10 marks rent from tenants at will. He had given his manor, &c., to trustees for his wife (for her life) and in the event of his death for Margaret, his wife, and in default of Margaret daughter of Alice to her husband John Boteler and their issue. The descent is not clearly established, but William Boteler died in 1505 holding the manor of Kirkland. 20 Various inquiries as to the descent of the manor were made in 1365 and later. From these it appears that Margaret the widow married John Boteler, that the daughters were aged five, three and one respectively at the father's death, and that the charter granting the manor to Margaret was executed in succession—Alice, Joan and Katherine. The trustees made a grant accordingly; Kerenden, loc. cit.
and various lands, &c., of Margaret Countess of Richmond by the service recorded in 1362. His son and heir Thomas was six years of age.10

Thomas Butler died in 1526 holding the manor of Garstang and John Rigmaid as his escheator of Goberthwaite in socage.11 He left a daughter and heir Margaret, aged eight, but the manor went to his brother John, who died in possession in 1543 holding of the king by a rent of 2d. and other service not known. The heir was his son John, aged ten.12 This John Butler recorded his pedigree in 1567,13 and his son and heir John made a settlement in 1581, including the capital messuage called Kirkland Hall in the town of Garstang, forty messuages, watermill, 39, and a parcel of meadow called Bolon-wray.14 He died a few days afterwards, leaving a son James, only four years old.15 James Butler died in 1600, during his minority, and his younger brother John, aged nine, succeeded him.16

John Butler, who recorded a pedigree in 1613,17 lived on until 1659. Though he compounded for recusancy in 1632 the estates do not appear to have been molested by the Parliamentary authorities during the Civil War. His son John fought for the King in the civil war and in 1641 was killed at Marston Moor, 1644.18 His son Thomas, aged twenty-nine in 1665, succeeded his grandfather and recorded a pedigree.19 By this time the family had probably become Protestant, but Thomas's son Alexander is said to have been a Jacobite.20 He died in 1747,21 and his son Thomas in the following year, leaving a son Alexander Butler, high sheriff in 1767,22 and constable of Lancaster Castle. Through his mother Dorothy Cole he acquired Beaumont Cote, near Lancaster. He had no children and bequeathed his estates, with an obligation to take the surname of Cole, to his brother Thomas's grandson Thomas,23 who on succeeding in 1811 was sixteen years old.

Thomas Butler Cole, an eccentric man,24 died in 1864, having bequeathed Kirkland to Major Thornton for life, with remainder to Captain Clark, maternal uncle, with remainder to his second son and male issue; failing issue it was to revert to the heirs of the Butler family.25

Kirkland Hall stands about half a mile to the north of Churchtown village and has a plain 18th-century brick front facing south, three stories in height, with cornice, wide pediment, and sash windows retaining their original wood bars. On the pediment are the Butler arms and over the porch is the date 1760 with the initials of Alexander Butler. The oldest part of the house, however, is at the back, a stone building of the date 1668 and the initials of Thomas Butler and Elizabeth (Fleetwood) his wife. Another stone in a gable near to this has the same initials and the date 1679, and on the north-east side is a good 17th-cen-

---

1 (of Rawcliffe); they were related in the fourth degree; Dods. MSS. iiil, fol. 916. Richard Boteler was in 1427 accused of having made false returns of the profits that his escheatorship; Add. MS. 52104, fol. 179. An inquiry was in 1433 ordered into a charge that he had held a market at Kirkhouse in Wyresdale to the prejudice of the Duke of Bedford's tenants; Dep. Koper's Rep. xi, App. 533.

2 In 1438 the feoffees gave to John son of Richard Boteler of Kirkland and Ellen his wife, daughter of Gilbert Barton, a messuage in Kirkland; Dods. MSS. xiili, fol. 985. Richard the father was living in 1448, when he gave land in Kirkland in the vill of Garstang to trustees for Elizabeth wife of Edward son of John son of John Boteler; K. K. 153, MSS. ii, fol. 19. A charter by John the son of Richard dated 1446 has been preserved; it gave Walkerholme and Allfield in Garstang to trustees; ibid. Nicholas, another son of Richard Boteler, had land in Homelise in Kirkland in 1447 to Dods. MSS. iiiil, fol. 986. In 1441 Richard, Thomas and Nicholas Boteler of Kirkland were charged with trespass on the fishery of Richard Catterall at Garstang and Catterall; Pal. of Lanc. Pie R. 3, m. 17.

3 William Boteler and Alice Rigmaid had an heir male to whom he gave a messuage in Catterall in 1455 to Dods. MSS. x, fol. 986. The first record of pedigrees begins with Robert father of William Boteler.

4 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 44. He made a settlement of the manors, &c., in 1504 in favour of his male issue by Alice his wife and in default to his two heirs male. His will (1505) is recorded also; it provides for his son John and other younger children. Alice, the widow, and John trustee; Dods. MSS. xiiili, fol. 90. Thomas, the heir, was at once contracted to marry Isabel daughter of John Brookholes.-ibid.

5 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 72. Isabel in 1528 claimed dower in the manor of Kirkland against John Boteler and others; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 143, m. 7.

6 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 32. His will is recited. He left 200 to the parish church; to his son John "all things belonging to my chapel, with my velvet night-cap, my damask doublet and all the harness that I have, to the intent that the said harness with all things pertaining to my said chapel and my clock shall be left at my manor of Kirkland as heirlooms for ever." He had in 1529 made a settlement on Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Farington, whom he was to marry; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 178, m. 3. Another settlement in 1533 is in Townesley MS. DD, no. 679.

7 Visit. of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 43. The grant of a crest in 1566 is printed in Rowley's Pedigrees (ed. Harvy), 175.

8 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 17: the deceased is called grandson of John Butler late of Kirkland. Kirkland Hall was held of the queen as of her manor of Nether Wyresdale in socage by the rent of half a pound of cummin; Bolon-wray was held of the queen in chief by knight's service and a rent of 4d. By the settlement recited the remainder were to James, John, sons of John Butler, and then to his brother James.

9 Duchi of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 29.

10 Visit. of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 74. There was a recovery of the manor of Kirkland in 1613, John Butler and Anne his wife being voucher. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 319, m. 4. Another settlement was made in 1636 by John Butler and John his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 476, no. 2. A second settlement was made in 1636 by John Butler and John his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 476, no. 2.


12 John Butler gave certain lands to younger children—James, Elizabeth and Mary (wife of James) Anderson—and they bequeasing the lands were sequestered, so that the purchaser, Thomas Cole of Cotes, had in 1651 lost possession; Apoll. Comp. Pajes (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 261-2. Wearing- moor, Kinnsacre and Bredenham are among the field-names given.

13 Part of the manor-house of Kirkland was in 1659 in possession of Thomas Cur, Mary his wife and Reginald Heber; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. ibid. 164, m. 80.


15 By date, Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 63.

16 Ibid.

17 According to a local tradition reported in Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 449, the statue was erected to the memory of a wealthy widow, in 1749.

18 The remaining part of the descent has been taken from Fishwick, Garsington (Chet. Soc.), 257-59, where fuller details may be read.

19 The following recoveries of the manor of Kirkland are on record in 1666, Alexander Butler, voucher; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 465, m. 12. 1788, Alexander Butler; ibid. 239, m. 6. 1762, Alexander Butler; ibid. 595, m. 3.

20 P.R.O. Lib. 74. His monument in Garsington Church declares that 'he chose an elegant retirement as most congenial to John, son of John, king's herald and philosophical pursuer'; Fishwick, op. cit. q. 4.

21 The brother Thomas was rector of Beecham in Yorkshire and Whittington in Lancashire 1793-1824. His son Thomas, a custom-house officer at Liverpool, married Sarah Clarke and had a son, Thomas Fishwick.

22 Thomas Butler was deoriant in a fine of the manor in 1826; Lanc. Aug. Ante, 7, Geo. IV.

23 Fishwick, Our Country Churches, 456.

24 Fishwick. The Rev. Henry Clarke of Torquay is one of the benefactors, having a life interest.
BARNACRE WITH BONDS


Bonds lies in the south-west of the township, occupying 960 acres out of the total area of 4,494.1

The name is applied especially to the hamlet by the bridge over the Wyre, carrying the high road from Preston to the north into the adjacent town of Garstang. The surface is in general level, but there is a hill in the south, round which are Dimples to the east, Bowgrave and Howath south-east and Byrewath or Byerworth west. In the north end of Bonds are the remains of Greenhalgh Castle and the farm or hamlet of Lingarth.

Barnacre, the main portion of the township, occupies higher ground to the north and east, over 600 ft. above sea level being attained, but the surface falls away somewhat at the eastern and northern boundaries, formed respectively by the Calder and Grizedale Brook. In the north-west corner, on level ground beside the Wyre, is Woodacre, formerly Wedacre; towards the eastern border are Eidsforth and Kelbrick, and in the south-east are Sullam Side and Stirzacre. On the high land at the north end are reservoirs of the Fylde Waterworks.

A detached part of Catterall was added to this township in 1887; at the same time a detached portion of Barnacre called the Banks was added to Cabus. The population of the township, including Bowgrave and Catterall, was 1,117 in 1901.

The principal road is that already mentioned from Preston northwards; from it another branches off east and then north over the hilly portion of the township. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland runs north through the western side, having a station named Garstang and Catterall nearly two miles by road from the town of Garstang. From the station a single-line railway branches off westward to Pilling and Knott End. The Preston and Lancaster Canal winds through Bonds and crosses the Wyre into Garstang by an aqueduct.

The Garstang Union Workhouse, built in 1876, is in Bonds. The soil is clay; wheat is grown, but most of the land is in pasture. There was formerly a paper-mill on the Calder.

The enlarged township is governed by a parish council.

The Thrilmere water supply is conveyed through the township towards Manchester.

A square masonry well near Woodacre Hall is known as the Spa Well, and is believed to have healing qualities.2

The base stone of an ancient cross remains at Stirzacre, and the sites of four others are known.4

Though in some late documents a MANORS manor of BARNACRE is named,9 the place was formerly no more than a hamlet in the manor of Garstang or Nether Wyresdale.9 There were within it a number of smaller estates or manors which call for notice.

The principal of these is Woodacre or WEDACRE, once the residence of the Riggalden family. They were for about 100 years lords of a moiety of Nether Wyresdale, and this moiety was spoken of as the manor of Wedacre. The origin of their title having been narrated above, it remains to give an account of the descent. John de Riggalden and Isolda his
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

wife, the first in possession, had two sons, John and Marmaduke. John son of John de Rigsmaiden in 1323 settled on a moiety of the messuage in Wyresdale

and two daughters 1480; then the manor in 1350-61, and the tenants were to hold the

of Lancashire

The new tenant was made by him of the moieties of the manor of Wyresdale in 1350-61, the remainder being to John the son of Thomas, who was to marry Margaret daughter of Robert de Hornby, and in default of issue to Richard, William and Peter, brothers of John; to John son of William de Bradkirk and Agnes his wife, daughter of Thomas de Rigsmaiden.

John died after marriage in 1355; he was the daughter Joan, who died without issue in or before 1352.

De possession

De Lettece

son

messuage
to the

immediately

de

him, claimed

intruded

defendants

his

estate,

de

d.

Rigmaiden

and

afterward

Heaton

op.

services

de

Banco

widow

Lettice

same

Rigmaiden

1328

widow

de

1321-4,

of

the

of

in

of

after,

keeper’s

as

of

widow

heir,

had

de

his

de

1293

Aszle R. 408, m. 66. In 1303 they made a claim against Hugh de Brockholes concerning the property of a messuage in Garstang, and the claim was

appearing in 1304 Aszle R. 419, m. 9. In the same year Gilbert de Lancashire and his wife Isolda de Rigsmaiden, John his son and Robert de Pleasington had cut trees in his several woods, viz. Chapelfield in the park of Arkostanhevd, &c. John replied that he and his wife held a wood in common with Gilbert; Coram Reg. R. 176, m. 4.

Robert de Leyburn and Isolda his wife in 1301 claimed against Ingram de Gyres and Christians his wife certain services demanded for a tenement in Garstang by Gilbert de Lindsay and Isolda widow of John de Rigsmaiden; De Banco R. 185, m. 57. Ten years later the Abbots of Leicester demanded common of pasture in Garstang, of which he alleged that he had been dispossessed by Isolda widow of John de Rigsmaiden and others; ibid. 238, m. 114d.

In each case one-third was to be held of the king as first socer and the rest of the lord of the fee. This probably refers to the subdivisions of the Brus moor, John then holding one share immediately and the rest as tenant of Thweng and (probably) Fawconberg. See also Cal. Pat. 1212-4, pp. 281, 284.

He was defendant to claimants by the Abbots of Leicester in 1253; De Banco R. 257, m. 123d, 154d. About the same time Christians daughter of William de Lindsay and widow of Ingram de Gyres claimed a messuage in Garstang against him, alleging that Isolda de Rigsmaiden had intruded after the death of Christians de Howath; ibid. 258, m. 453. John de Rigsmaiden, Joan his wife and others were summoned with a mediator by Richard son of Alan de Catterall ibid. 273, m. 45 14. John de Rigsmaiden, Joan his wife and John and Roger his sons were summoned with a mediator by Richard de Rigsmaiden, Robert de Calwen and Joan his wife, William de Heaston and Anilla his wife, were defendants in 1350; Assre R. 119, m. 1. John son of John de Rigsmaiden the elder was again defendant in 1351; De Banco R. 287, m. 4.

Joan widow of John de Rigsmaiden was a plaintiff in 1353 respecting her dower in forty-two messuages, mill, &c., in Garstang; ibid. 297, m. 320 d; 300, m. 204 d.

1538 William de Thweng claimed six messuages, lands, the fourth part of a mill, &c., in Garstang, against John de Hornby and Joan widow of Thomas son of John de Rigsmaiden; also five messuages, &c., against Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigsmaiden, &c.; ibid. 275, m. 35 d.

In 1348 the moiety of the manor was added in 1348, when John son of John and Thomas de Rigsmaiden were joint tenant. John died; Joan the wife of Robert de Calwen claimed to benefit another John son of John de Rigsmaiden was one of the defendants; Coram Reg. R. 297, m. 127. Joan was wife of Robert de Calwen in Garstang; De Banco R. 287, m. 25. She was again a defendant in 1352, ibid. 355, m. 124d.

A family named Croft appears in Garstang about this time. Isabel (or Isolda) widow of William de Croft claimed warranty from Ingram de Gyres and Christians his wife in 1291-2; ibid. 91, m. 129 d. 92, m. 146 d. William de Thweng in 1332 recovered land against John son of William de Croft; ibid. 294, m. 537 d.

12 John son of Thomas de Rigsmaiden appeared in some of the pleadings of 1345; ibid. 297, m. 320 d. He was called to warrant by John de Lingart in 1336, but was under age; ibid. 305, m. 65. John de Lingart again called to warrant in 1348; ibid. 355, m. 244 d. In the account of Nether Wyresdale it has been shown that he held a moiety of the manor in 1346. In 1351-2 the Abbots of Cockerand claimed against him 60 acres of moor and pasture in virtue of a copyhold of land granted by William de Lancaster to his abbey and the church of St. Helen of Garstang, but he was joined in seisin with John de Croppedon; Aszle R. 1444, m. 2, 1471, m. 1. He again appears in 1352, being described as the great-grandson of John de Rigsmaiden, whose wife was Isolda; Duchy of Lance. Assre R. 1, m. 54.

Final Conc. ii 181. Lettice widow of John de Rigsmaiden died in 1387 holding in dower the third part of the manor of Wedere a chief in chief by knight’s service and rod a year for castle dues. Heir of John de Rigsmaiden (of the other line, as will be seen), then twelve years old and in ward to the duke; Lanc. Inq. 1387-90, m. 56. The statute of 1351 provided that that third part was granted to Joan widow of Thomas de Rigsmaiden (he was grandson of this heir); a rent of 20 marks; ibid.; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xii, App. 320.

16 The writ of diem cli. extr. after his death was issued 20 July 1355 Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxxi, App. 334.

15 Joan was in possession in 1355 as defendant and heir of John de Rigsmaiden, she and John de Coopland contributing to the aid for half a knight’s fee in Garstang with its members; Feud. Aids, 1, 157.

14 In 1356, John having died without issue, Thomas de Rigsmaiden claimed from the Earl of Lancaster (John of Grant) a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale in Garstang, in accordance with the fine of 1333; De Banco R. 411, m. 246 d.

Marmaduke son of (the first) John de Rigsmaiden and Isolda was plaintiff in 1372 respecting a further part of his inheritance; De Banco R. 444, m. 355; 447, m. 322, 346 (where the pedigree is set out fully). Marmaduke was living in 1372 (Aszle R. 424, m. 4). Joan widow of Marmaduke de Rigsmaiden, calling him her son, acknowledged the receipt of money due from him; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), R. 46. His widow probably was the Annula who as wife of William son of William de Heaston is frequently joined in the pleadings with Thomas son of Marmaduke, e.g. De Banco R. 257, m. 154 d. (1325). In 1373 Thomas gave William and Annula a release of all actions concerning his inheritance in Garstang and Ellet and Towneley, op. cit. R. 51. Ten years later, however, Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigsmaiden was plaintiff by the name of Robert de Calwen; De Banco R. 356, m. 359 d. The same Thomas made a claim against John son of Thomas de Rigsmaiden (i.e. of the elder line) in 1358; Duchy of Lanc. Assre R. 3, m. 1.

In 1372 Thomas de Rigsmaiden claimed compensation for waste from Adam the Calherd in a messuage and land demised to him for ten years. The jury found that Adam had thrown down a kitchen and a chamber (each worth 40d.) and had cut down and sold four ash trees worth 10d. each, and acquitted him of the further charges; De Banco R. 448, m. 56 d.

The writ of diem cli. extr. after the death of Thomas de Rigsmaiden was issued 1 Feb. 1385-6; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxxii, App. 356. Dower was in March assigned to his widow Joan and the custody of the infant son of Thomas (son of John son of Thomas)—was granted to her at a rent of £1 13s. 4d. 3 Lanc. Inq. p. m. (Chet. Soc.), 1, 12; Dep. Keeper’s Rep. xxvi, App. 356. Joan was settled within a year of the death of John son of Thomas; ibid. 125 Lanc. Inq. p. m. 1, 12; Ibid.

On this marriage his father granted them lands called ‘Yngthontshill’ in the vill of Garstang; two in fees, in p. m. 1, 12. Ibid.

19 Ibid. 1, 57.
moiety of Nether Wyresdale in 1431, and appears to have left a son Nicholas, in possession in 1437.

Nicholas Rigdenmaid died in 1472, the son and heir of the king of the kind by seige and a rent of 2½. d., his son John having died, the heir was John's son Nicholas Rigdenmaid, then thirty years of age. This Nicholas died in or before 1469; he seems to have married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Lawrence of Ashton and Carnforth, and to have left a son John, whose son and heir Thomas proved his age in 1514, and died in 1520, leaving a son John, only five years old. John Rigdenmaid died in 1537, holding a moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale, the king and queen by knight's service and a rent of 2½. d. yearly.
The heir was a namesake, grandson of the above-named Thomas's brother John, and thirty years of age. He recorded a pedigree in 1567, and in 1585 was discharged from his office of master forester of Quernmore and Wyresdale on account of disorders there and destruction of the deer. He died in 1587 holding the moiety of Nether Wyresdale as before, and leaving a son Walter, thirty years of age, who was a lunatic. He died between 1598 and 1602, and in the latter year his representatives sold his estate to Sir Thomas Gerard, who had inherited the other moiety of Nether Wyresdale.

After his death for a time ceased to be a seat of the lords of Wyresdale and in itself became the residence of a family named Fyfe. John Fyfe raised a company of men for the Parliament in the Civil War, and was killed at the storming of Blyth by Prince Rupert in 1644. He

30 Fend., Aids, iii. 95; he held a moiety of the manor of Grasby at the foot of a knight's fee. The writ of dem cl. ext. after his death was issued 18 Aug. 1440: Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxii, App. 39. His son John held a moiety of the manor of Garstang by knight's service and the rent of 1d.; Harl. MS. 2805, fol. 207. There is no confusion between contemporaries of the same name, so that the descent outlined in the text is only probable.

31 In 1345-6 Nicholas Rigdenmaid was said to hold in Garstang a plough-land and a half for the fourth part of a knight's fee; the rent was 2½. d., which the executor had to pay in addition to the moiety of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 2, no. 20.

32 Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii. 106. The testator of this will had been a receiver of the Duchy.

33 Some Rigdenmaids occur in the pleadings contemporary with Nicholas; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 13 (John); 11, m. 19 (John and Gilbert his brother).

In 1444 William Rigdenmaid, 'esquire', claimed an account of their receivings againstNicholas Rigdenmaid of Wedacre, 'gentleman', and Richard Gilbert of Barton on; ibid. 6, m. 7. In the recorded pedigrees the descent is traced through a William who was a younger son of the Thomas who died in 1384; see the fine of 1371.

34 John Rigdenmaid, 'esquire', occurs in 1463, together with many others of his family and neighbours, charged with assault; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 622, no. 12.

35 Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 641; writ of dem cl. ext. He held a moiety of the manor of Garstang by the fourth part of a knight's fee; Harl. MS. 2805, fol. 449.

36 Margaret Lawrence married a Rigdenmaid; she was not stated in Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 167, m. 20. Margaret Rigdenmaid died in 1516 holding forty messuages, &c., in the manor of Wedacre, being parcel of the manor of Wedacre, which manor was held of the king as his duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 73. It is here stated that Margaret was mother of John Rigdenmaid, but her husband's name is not given.

37 John the sons and heir of Nicholas Rigdenmaid in 1489 was married to Joan, daughter of Thomas of Pennington of Muncaster; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. x, App. 228. The writ of dem cl. ext. after John's death was issued 14 Feb. 1504-5; Dep. Keeper's Rep. vi, App. 354. The wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of John Rigdenmaid were soon afterwards granted to John Lawrence; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xx, App. 544.

38 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 52; it was stated that Thomas was born at Wedacre 10 June 1495.

39 Ibid. v, no. 65. His will is recited, from which it appears that he had an interest in land, in Barrow, in favour of Joan; and other lands, &c., in Barrow and elsewhere.

40 John Rigdenmaid, brother of Joan, married May, daughter of Thomas. There is also a reference by the folio of 1509 to the marriage of a brother John (1509) made in 1506 in favour of Joan, wife of Thomas. The manor of Wedacre and lands, &c., in Barrow, Garstang and elsewhere were stated to be held of the king as his duchy by the moiety of a knight's fee. The will is printed by Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 115. The custody of the manors was granted to John Porte; Duchy of Lanc. misc. Bks. xxii, 57.

41 As mentioned in a previous note there was a minor Rigdenmaid family in the township. In 1531 there died a Nicholas Rigdenmaid holding two messuages, land, &c., in Barrow and Wyresdale, holding the king as duke by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. He left a son and heir John, aged six; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 17. Again John Rigdenmaid of New Hall in Barnacre was about 1558 called upon to John Rigdenmaid (of Wedacre) to repay his debt to Thomas; ibid. iii. 217. A settlement of New Hall, dovecot, water-mill, &c., in Barrow was made by Margaret Rigdenmaid, widow of John Rigdenmaid in 1563; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 25, m. 63.

42 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 11. The estate was a moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale in Garstang, with eighty messuages, three water-mills, half a water-mill in Samlesbury, &c. John Rigdenmaid was master forester of Wyresdale; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), l. 303.


44 Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 381. John Catherine of Cockermouth succeeded him. Details were given of the decree killed in the forest since the beginning of the queen's reign.

45 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 87. In 1571 he had made a settlement on his son Walter marrying Ann, daughter of Edward Tydesley. Margaret North, sister of John Rigdenmaid, is named. An abstract of his will is printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 218.

He was one of those summoned in 1568 to be made an example of, because of his known opposition to Elizabeth's regulation of religion. He answered that he had inherited his parish church and heard divine service, but he had not received the communion; he had entered into a scheme of the desired clergy, but was not aware he was offending; Gibbon, Lydiard Hall, 206, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxvi, no. 10. He was soon afterwards found among those who refused to attend church, and was reported to have harboured a priest named 'Little Richard'; ibid. 216, 226, 259, 231, 239, quoting from reports in the State Papers. In 1592 the sheriff was called upon to account for £154 of the goods of John Rigdenmaid seized for his recusancy; Exch. L.T.R. Recusant. 34 Eliz.

46 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 5. The inquiry as to his condition was made immediately after the father's death. Like his father Walter Rigdenmaid was a recusant and fined therefor; his fines were not excused by his lunacy; Misc. (Chet. Soc.), iv. 170.

47 Fishwick, op. cit. 219.

48 See the account of Nether Wyresdale in Fishwick, op. cit. 230-5. The Fydes held by lease, as appears below.

49 War in Lancs. (Chet. Soc.), 42.

Ibid. 30.

John Fyfe appears to have left some children; Royalist Comp. Papers, Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., iii. 304.
was succeeded by his brother William, a physician, who recorded a pedigree in 1643–45. On his death in 1671 the lord of the manor took up his residence there. It was sold with other of the Duke of Hamilton's property. 

On the death of William of Underley and Kendal, whose daughter and heir Amelia married the Earl of Bective, who in 1870 after her death became Marquess of Headfort and died in 1894. Their son Thomas Earl of Bective had died in 1893 and his daughter Olivia wife of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck succeeded to Wedacre, Greenhalgh and other estates. Wedacre and the Barnacre estate, together with Greenhalgh and Lingart, were purchased from Lord Bective's representatives in 1899 by the late Thomas Henry Rushton. On his death in 1903 they descended to his son, the present owner, Mr. James L. Rushton of Barnacre Lodge.

Wedacre occurs as a surname. Of the other tenants there is little record. Stirracre is partly in Catterall. Sandholme, Sallam and Eildworth are other places in Barnacre occasionally mentioned. Bonds does not appear to be an ancient name, but in this part of the township are several estates once of some note. 'HOWATH' was a general name for the southern part, which, like much of Barnacre, was regarded as pertaining to Catterall, but the 'manor of Howath' was the estate of the Knights Hospitallers there. It was described as the mansion of St. James of his hospital with the chapel and lands, and about 1250 was given to the order by Robert son of Bernard lord of Catterall, together with other lands. There appears to have been a small hospital there. Roger de Wedacre was the tenant in 1302, when the prior complained that goods seized in distraint for a fine imposed at the prior's court had been rescued by Robert son of Simon de Garstang. Afterwards it was acquired by Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst together with Sidd, and descended with his estates till the 18th century. The chapel of St. John there is not heard of later. The Hoghtons of Hoghton had lands in Howath and Catterall held of the Hospitallers by 21. 6d. rent. William Baytton died in 1583 holding a messuage, &c., in Catterall and Barnacre of the king as of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. His son William, then thirty years of age, was a Royalist, and in the Commonwealth period had to compound for his lands.

Cockersand Abbey had land in Howath and BYREWATH, which latter place was held by Brockholes of Cloughton.

50 William Fye of Wedacre in 1651 held the demesne with mill and kite by lease from Lord Kilmory. Great damage had been done by the incursion of the Scots in 1643. 'Old Mrs. Fye,' the mother of Captain John Fye, had paid £200 a year under the lease, the fines and perquisites of Wyresdale Court being included. Mrs. Fye, 'a staunch Parliamentarian,' had lost two sons and a son-in-law in the service, at Bolton, but had been put out by Ewan Wall, clerk to the Sequestration Committee at Preston; ibid. 1, 162–5; Cal. Com. for Coms. ii, 1284.

51 Dugdale, Visits. (Chet. Soc.), i. 114. See also the account of Hackthorn and Pressall. There is an anecdote of Dr. Fye in Fishwick, op. cit. 220; Lancs. and Chesh. Notes, i 69.

52 Hewistow, N.N. 1449. The Countess of Bective, mother of the hearse, lived to be eaten at Barnacre.

53 A patent for confirmation of the manor is said to exist.

54 Roger de Wedacre has been named in preceding notes. In 1276 he claimed two messuages, land, &c., against William de la Pole. MS. cxli, fo. 14, m. 10. He also occurs in 1293; Assize R. 408, m. 4, 6 58.

Robert de Wedacre was plaintiff in 1245; Assize R. 404, m. 10. William de Wedacre was plaintiff in 1275; De Banco R. 15, m. 45; 17, m. 128 6.

For an early pedigree see Dr Banco R. 341, m. 394. See also notes 47, &c., below.

56 ‘John Hudson of Barnacre, a delinquent’ who had been in arms against the Parliament,’ compounded for his household tenement in 1649; Royalty Comp. Papers, iii, 306.

57 See the account of Catterall.

58 ‘Howath bridge over the Wyre’ shows that Howath extended over all Bonds, though the same is now applied to the south-east corner. Halecroft or Holcroft seems to have embraced both Howath and Stirracre; Lancs. Inq. & Exonents, i, 3.

59 Stirracre in Catterall has already occurred.

318
GREENHALGH, a 2 oxgangs of land, was in 1347 held of the lord of Wyresdale by William Banastre by knight's service. This land afterwards came into the possession of the first Earl of Derby, who in 1490 obtained the king's licence to fortify his manor-house there and to inclose a park. Camden states that the earl was 'in fear of certain outlawed gentlemen of this shire, whose possessions King Henry VII had freely given unto him; for many an assault they gave him and other wholes in hostile manner made inroads into his lands, until the moderate carrying of the food and worthy manner and constant time, pacified these quarrels.' The castle then erected became famous in the Civil War, as already stated, and after being destroyed the ruin remained in the hands of the earls till about 1865, when it was sold to Lord Kenlis, afterwards 1870 Earl of Bective. As above stated, it is now the property of Mr. Rushton.

The ruins of the castle stand on a slight eminence half a mile or more to the east of Garstang, and consist of the remains of a single tower 24 ft. square externally, constructed of rubble sandstone masonry, with four small square towers of which are 5 ft. thick. Whitaker, writing about 1832, states that the building had been 'a triangle nearly approaching a square, with a tower at each angle standing diagonally to each adjoining wall. The interval between the two towers was 15 yds. on one side and 16 yds. on the other.' The elevation on which the castle stands is said to have been originally surrounded by a marshy swamp, the only natural connexion with firm land being on the north-east side, but the wet land has long been drained. It would, however, add to the defensive position of the building, and was probably a contributing factor in the choice of site, helping, in addition, to supply the most, traces of which are still visible. Apparently nothing has been done to preserve the castle since the siege of 1645, the action of time and weather, supplemented by the local practice of using the ruins as a stone quarry, having reduced it to its present condition.

The portion still standing is one of the western towers, the highest part of the walling of which, on the north-east and north-west sides, is about 5 ft. to 30 ft. in height. It shows internally marks of a wooden floor 10 ft. above the ground, and was probably another tower; but the upper part of the walls is entirely gone and the building is open on the south side, the walls being only about 5 ft. above the ground. In the east angle is a passageway 3 ft. 6 in. wide, which formerly led to the main building, and opposite in the west wall are three embrasures, one in the centre and one set diagonally at each angle, that on the west facing directly towards Garstang and commanding the bridge or ford across the Wyre. The interior of the tower, which measures 14 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., is now strewed over with broken masonry, large portions of walling having fallen within the last forty years, and the lower parts of the external angles and masonry bordering the window openings are broken away. On the north-east side are garderobes, and in the portion of the south-west wall which still remains part of an embrasure like that on the north-west. The top of the knoll occupied by the ruins forms a square of about 35 yds., the excavation of which would probably disclose the foundations of the castle.

The Pleasington family or families frequently occur in the parish. One of them was in the 16th and 17th centuries seated at DIMPLES, and recorded a pedigree in 1613. They were recusants and
Catterall lies along the southern bank of the Calder and the Wyre with Rhall at the extreme west, it has a detached portion, in which is Landskill, some distance to the north-east. This detached part lies upon the slope of Bleasdale Fell, and a height of 745 ft. above sea level is reached on the east; but the main portion of the township is low-lying and comparatively level, though the surface rises a little from west to east. The area is 1,741 acres, and in 1901 the population was 317.

The principal road, on which the village is situated, is that from Preston to Garstang on the north. The London and North-Western main line passes to the east of the village, and the canal from Preston to Lancashire.

The detached portion above named was in 1887 added to Barnacre with Bons. In it is the hamlet known as Calder Vale, founded in 1835 by Richard and Jonathan Jackson, who built a cotton-mill by the river and added houses for the workpeople.

In the main part of the township a little wheat and oats are grown, but the land is mostly in pasture. The soil is rich clay. A century ago there were large cotton-printing works at Calder Bridge, but they were given up in 1830.

A parish council governs the township.

Earl Tostig held CATTERALL in MANORS 1066 as part of the lordship of Preston; it was assessed as two plough-lands. Afterwards it was included in the Garstang or Nether Wyreeshire fee held by the Lancaster family and their successors. William de Lancaster II gave two plough-lands in Halescote and Catterall to Bernard son of Eltis, and in 1212 Richard son of Swain (de

Catterall, Catrachal, Dom. Bk.; Catrchal, 1272; Caterhale, 1277; Caterhale, Caterale, 1292.

Lingart, Lingard, or Lingarth is another estate of which some particulars are on record. It belonged in part to the abbey of Cockersand, and gave a surname to the family holding it. A branch of the Faringtons succeeded to it; a pedigree was recorded in 1567.

Few other references to the township occur. An inclosure award was made in 1772.

In 1689 the Prebendaries had a licensed meeting-place in Barnacre and the Quakers one in Wedacre. The line of division between the two is marked by a clay wall.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary and St. Michael was built in 1838 in Bonds, near Garstang Bridge, to replace the older chapel in Garstang.

The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary and St. Michael was built in 1838 in Bonds, near Garstang Bridge, to replace the older chapel in Garstang.

These are the letters of a ploughman's family. They are from a period when the clergyman was the principal authority, and the squire was the landlord.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.

The Avannah, D. of Mackay, 124.
Kirkland: Churchtown Cross

Barnacre with Bonds: Greenhalgh Castle
Catterall, Beatrice daughter of Robert and Michael de Athelaxton or Ellaston held the same by knight's service. 8 Bernard was lord of Goosnargh, and the descent of that manor shows that of Catterall, the three daughters of his son Robert sharing the inheritance. Of the two portions of Catterall named, each seems to have been considered one plough-land; Halecath probably included Howath, Stirzacre and Landskill, Catterall in its wider meaning thus extending over the southern half of Barnacre with Bakeandale.

Richard son of Swain, who married Isolda or Iseult, one of the daughters of Robert de Goosnargh, appears to have had Catterall proper assigned to him in right of his wife, and he and his descendants assumed the local surname. Richard died about 1220, and between 1222 and 1226 it was found that his son Richard was of the king's gift and in ward to Henry de Whittington. 10 He died about 1243 holding land in Catterall of William de Lancaster, and leaving a son Ralph, twelve years of age. 11 Ralph de Catterall occurs in various ways down to 1305; 12 his eldest son John 13 had a son John who was living in 1346 but appears to have died without issue. 13A In virtue of a settlement made in 1287 Ralph was succeeded by another son Alan, 14 who obtained the manor of Little Mitton with Loretta his wife, daughter of Richard de Pontchard, and in 1323 holding a capital messuage in Catterall, with lands in demesne and service, of John son of John de Rigmiden by the eightieth part of knight's fee and paying 3½d yearly for castle ward. Richard his eldest son was thirteen years of age. 15

Richard Catterall's son Adam 16 died in 1397 holding a third part of the manor of Catterall of Thomas de Rigmiden by knight's service and paying 3½d for castle ward. 17 His son and heir Richard, then fifteen years of age, 18 proved his age in 1404. 19 The descent appears to be clear and uneventful from this time 20 until the death of Thomas Catterall in 1579, when

8 Lanc. Ing. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheth.), i, 3; also the account of Goosnargh.
9 Sir Richard de Catterall, Hugh de Mitton and Henry de Longford held of William de Lancaster III by knight's service; ibid., 154.
10 All the particulars of the Lancaster inheritance in 1238 the following were lords of Catterall—Adam de Hoghton, Hugh de Mitton and Ralph de Catterall; Catterall, in 1226, is mentioned in the extents of Cottesbrook in 1293 obtained a messuage and two plough-lands in Catterall from John de Kynestote of Lancaster; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheth.), ii, 176.
11 The meaning of this fine is unknown; 'plough-lands' may be used in a sense other than that of the ancient assessment. Hugh de Mitton in 1295 did not procure his claim against Eustace de Cottesbrook, Ralph de Catterall, John de Rigmiden, John de Rigmiden's wife and son Richard de Rigmiden, Thomas de Singleton and John de Fetherby; Assize, i, 1360, m. 16d. Hugh and Maud, widow, on technicalities with Hugh de Mitton—claiming the manor of Catterall in 1506, Master John de Leicester and Christiana his wife being concerned; De Banco B. 161, m. 145.
12 William son of Alan of Tarneacre about 1210 released to Michael de Athelaxton and Avice his wife all that he and his predecessors had in the third part of a plough-land in Halecath, which he had claimed in the court of Dame Helewise de Stutelive at Garstang; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 496. Richard son of John Perpout perhaps fifty years later released to Henry de Boteler son of Sir Richard all right in lands in Catterall, Rowell and 'Alake'; ibid., fol. 92.
13 Lanc. Ing. and Extents, i, 174. ibid., 159-60; his Catterall lands were given to a daughter, a year in demesne and in service. He also held land in Goosnargh, Thrallif, Chipping, Preston and Whittington. He was living in 1224, but died in 1224, when the king granted the wardship and marriage of his heir to William de Lancaster for 40 marks.
14 After Ralph had come of age two further inquisitions were made in 1247-8 by one it was found that Richard had held 5½—corrected to 5½—cogswys of land and one-third part in Catterall by knight's service, where twenty-four marks were made a fee; also a claim to Howath of the Hospitalers; ibid., 310-12. The service due was the thirty-sixth part of a knight's fee.
15 Richard Alice widow of Richard de Catterall was in the king's gift and marriageable; Assize, R. 404, m. 22.
16 Henry son of William de Catterall in 1299 claimed the loss of common pasture caused by improvements by the three chief lords of the vill, Henry son of Richard de Boteler, Hugh son of Richard de Catterall and Ralph son of Richard de Catterall; Assize, R. 406, m. 61.
17 John de Catterall is mentioned in 1302 Lanc. Ing. and Extents, i, 318.
18 In 1323 Robert de Grotton and Agnes his wife, being widow of John and heir of Ralph de Catterall, claimed certain free portions of land and lands in Catterall, Goosnargh and Whittington; De Banco B. 248, m. 239. Agnes was one of the godparents of Towneley. An earlier dover claim had been made in (1316) against Alan de Catterall respecting the manor of Catterall, and against Adam de Catterall respecting 4 coggws of land there; ibid., 276, m. 19d.
19 'V. C. L. Lancs. vi, 458.
20 In 1327 Ralph granted to Alan de Catterall and his issue amessuage and the third part of two plough-lands in Catterall, with remainder to Adam and Paulin de Catterall; Final Conc. iii, 124-5; Towneley MS. DD, no. 8.
21 In 1305 he granted to Alan his son's lands in Whittington except the portion already given to another son Adam; W. Fetter's D.
22 John de Hudleston granted land in Armohly in Millom to Alan son of Ralph de Catterall for life; Dods. MSS. 447.
23 Lanc. Ing. and Extents, i, 140-2. Lora the widow and Richard son of Alan de Catterall were plaintiffs in 1334 Coram Rege R. 297, m. 3d. A fine already quoted indicates some dispute as to these inhabitants. Richard for in 1325 Richard son and heir of Alan arranged with John de Catterall, 'cousin and heir of the Ralph of 1287' Final Conc. ii, 125.
24 Katherine widow of John son of Richard de Catterall the elder and William son of John occurred in 1324 i, ibid. 87, 123.
25 Sir John son and heir of Robert died in 1320 was granted by Richard de Catterall a messuage, &c., in Catterall to Adam his son and his issue.
26 Adam son of Richard de Catterall in 1352 granted land called the Sycrode to John Boteler of Kirkland and Alice his wife; Dods. MSS. 10, fol. 90.
27 Lanc. Ing. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 66. The other lands, &c., were in Little Mitton, Goosnargh, Whittington and Inskip. Isabel mother of Adam was living. His name seems to identify the Richard de Catterall who sold a moiety of the manor of 'Cundethalgh' in 1318 to Alan de Catterall; Final Conc. iii, 9, 42. This manor may have been in Goosnargh.
28 Lanc. Ing. (Chet. Soc.), i, 67; the wardship and marriage were granted to Sir Ralph de Ipis. See also, Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde. i, file 12.
29 Towneley MS. DD, no. 1468. Nicholas de Singleton was then guardian of the heiress. Thomas de Hesketh stated that Richard was born in Easter week 1318, and baptised at Garstang Church by Richard de Preston, the vicar, Richard de Winkley and Cicely the Wesley being his godparents.
30 Richard Catterall the elder made a foundation of his manor of Catterall, &c., in 1423; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 501, 503 (fol. 116). He names his son William in a deed of 1427 i, ibid. no. 511. To Roger another son, he gave 200 oaks in Mitton woods in 1460; ibid. no. 515.
31 In 1467 Ellen widow of Richard claimed dower against his son Richard Catterall; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 7 Edw. IV. Robert (son and heir of Robert) Shuttleworth released lands in Little Mitton Richard Catterall in 1468; Towneley MS. DD, no. 50. A John Catterall the elder of Selby had lands in Goosnargh and elsewhere in Lancashire.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

his seven daughters became co-heirs. 21 A pedigree was recorded in 1567. 22

With Dorothy, one of the daughters, the manor had been given to Robert Shirley, who died in 1572 holding a capital messuage called the Crow’s Orchard, &c., in Catterall as the queen of her duchy for the fortieth part of a knight’s fee, lands called Congreave in Clitheroe, and others in Mitton. The heir was his son Thomas, aged six. 23 The Shirley inheritance of 1567 held all manors of Catterall and Little Mitton by knight’s service, and leaving a son Robert, aged forty-four. 24 Under the Commonwealth Robert’s estate was sequestered for recusancy and delinquency, 25 and finally confiscated and sold in 1652. 26

which he forfeited by attainers in or before 1471; Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. IV, no. 16. He may have descended from the Alien of 1380, who had land in Goosnargh.

A difficulty at the next point. At an inquisition in 1504 it was found that Richard Catterall died in 1497 holding the manor of Catterall of the king’s duchy of Lancaster, service, in Catterall and other places; Add. MS. 3104, no. 515. The same or another Ralph and Emma held lands in Catterall by knight’s service in 1482 bound to William Kirkby of Rawcliffe to abide an arbitration; Dods. MSS. cxxiv, fol. 94 d. Ralph as son and heir of Richard Catterall made a grant of land in Little Mitton in 1481; D. J. no. 36. In 1501 he exchanged a messuage, &c., on the west side of Howeth with James Boteler; ibid. no. 38.

Ralph Catterall died on Christmas Day, 1515, holding his part of Catterall of the king as duke by the thirty-sixth part of a knight’s fee and a rent of 3d. He had in 1508 made a feoffment of all his manors and lands for the fulfilment of his will. His wife was Dorothy, a daughter of John Langley, who was to marry his son John. The actual deed, with some other deeds of Ralph and his son, were of W. Farrer. John Catterall, the son, succeeded, being thirty-six years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 62. He died less than two years after his father (1517), and by his will made provision for his five sisters; ibid. iv, no. 4. The descent is given as Richard, Ralph, John. John’s son Ralph succeeded, being ten years old. Ralph died in or before 1526, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, fifteen years old. He was stated to have been born at Mitton in 1520 and baptized at Whalley; ibid. vi, no. 5. The inquisition in the Record Office (vi, no. 79) is almost illegible, but a brief abstract is given in Towneley’s MS. Lancs.Tenures (fol. 75) in the following terms: “This states that the manor of Catterall, with some other lands, was held of the king as duke by the sixtieth (thirty-sixth) part of a knight’s fee and a rent of 3d.”

A settlement of the manor was made by Thomas Catterall in 1557; Pal. of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 1557, p. 24.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 4; he held the manor or capital messuage of Catterall, called the hall of Catterall, and several messuages and two water-mills, rent free, &c., in the township. All was held of the queen as duke by the old service, the thirty-sixth part of a knight’s fee. The same or another Thomas, son of Ralph, was stated in 1561 to have made a fee being in the manor of Catterall and Little Mitton to Robert Shirley of Gray’s Inn, who had made his daughter Dorothy dower of his lands. This was confirmed in 1562–3, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 24, m. 235; 25, m. 50, 94.) Robert Shirley died, leaving a daughter Dorothy. At his death Thomas, son of Dorothy, was made heir, and it seems that he was a minor and therefore under the care of the Duchy of Lancaster. He had in 1481–2 granted his manor of Catterall and Little Mitton to Robert Shirley of Gray’s Inn, who had made his daughter Dorothy dower of his lands. This was confirmed in 1562–3, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 24, m. 235; 25, m. 50, 94.) Robert Shirley died, leaving a daughter Dorothy. At his death Thomas, son of Dorothy, was made heir, and it seems that he was a minor and therefore under the care of the Duchy of Lancaster. He had in

The Shirleyburnes, being apparently much in debt already, were not able to clear their estates, and about 1665 these were finally sold to Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith of London. 27 His descendants in 1704 sold Catterall to Thomas Wrinkle of Preston; from him it descended to Lady Shelley, whose trustees in 1876 sold to Joseph Smith of Lancaster (d. 1889). 28 His executors sold the Catterall Hall estate in 1895.

It does not appear that any manor is now claimed, and it is difficult to trace the third parts held by the Mitton and Longford families. The former third seems to have been granted to a junior Mitton family, who assumed the name of Catterall, 29 and to have passed later to Croft. 30 Winkley, 31

21 Index of Patentees (Index Soc.), 44. 32 For disputes see Exch. 1579 (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49, 50.

22 This account is from Fishwick, Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 239–42, where full details are given. See Whitley,., 24, and for the Winkleys the account of Brockholes in Exch. 1579 (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49, 50.

23 In the following references may be added: 1686, William Danieli v. Robert Holt, manors of Little Mitton and Catterall, in Lancashire, for 216s, 27s 10s, purchased by Thomas Winkle; Plece MSS. (Chet Lib.); iii, 318, 326; 1710, Thomas Winkle v. Alexander, Edward and William Holt, the above manors; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 264, m. 34; 1745, John Winkle v. Joseph Baines, trustee for Robert Wilkinson, vouchers in a recovery of the manor of Catterall, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 560, m. 2.

24 Information of Mr. Richard Smith.

25 Hugh de Mitton was party to several suits in 1529 concerning obstruction, &c.; Assize R. 408, m. 57, 63 d., 67, 73. 4. He seems to be called also Hugh de Hugh de Mitton and Hugh de Catterall, as above. Roger brother and heir of Hugh is stated to have been held by Sir Edward de Wintune successfully claimed common of turbary in 5 acres in Catterall against Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton, alleging that his father had been commoner. Hugh de Mitton’s widow was of Mitton, and in 1660 was married to Robert Shirley of Catterall, &c. of the king as duke by the fortieth part of a knight’s fee; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 228. Robert Shirleyburne granted land in Catterall (held of the queen as of her duchy) to William Parkinson, whose son Edward died in 1621 holding lands there and in Myrescrogh and Cloughton, his heirs being William Butler and Anne Shirleyburne, widow. The former (aged sixteen) was son of Cecily daughter of Edward Parkinson, and the latter (aged seventeen) daughter of Isabel, another daughter of Edward; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 57.

A deed relating to the manors is enrolled in Common Pleas, Easter 1599, R. 17 of a manor of Catterall.

26 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxiii, no. 43. A settlement of the manors had been made by Thomas Shirleyburne and Elizabeth his wife in 1463, 32s 8d. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 113, no. 23.

27 Col. Com. for Comt. iv, 2514–15. Sir Edward Mansley of Hough End had a right in the manor of Catterall, and in about 1571, 1583, 1604 it passed to Henry de Croft, who had the premises of land in Catterall, the third part of Howeth water-

Robert son of Bernard confirmed to William de Rowlall all Rowlall, i.e. 2 engagens of land; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 90b. Henry de Rowlall confirmed to Richard Boteler the same family's capital messuage, with land, &c., and the homage of Thomas de Rowlall and the daughters of Adam of Rishton. ibid, fol. 83g. Among the witnesses were Hugh de Mitton, Ralph and Peter de Catterall. Richard son of Henry de Rowlall in 1565 had Rowlall for the rent of 31, de a tenant in Rowlall in Catterall; ibid, fol. 95g.

William son of Alexander de Ewlowe granted his hereditary estate in Rowlall (descending from his brother Thomas) to Thomas son of Alan de Singleton and Joan his wife; ibid, fol. 89g. He also granted to Henry son of Sir Richard de Boteler the homage and service of Thomas his brother for a tenant in Rowlall; ibid, fol. 100.

Ralph son of Richard de Catterall granted to Peter de Catterall, clerk, all the waste in Catterall between the fethorn-lands and Blackbrook; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 106. He also granted to Nicholas son of Richard de Boteler, all his right in the mill in Catterall to Henry son of Sir Richard de Boteler, and gave 4½ acres to Nicholas son of Richard de Boteler; ibid, fol. 1006. Maud daughter of William de Wineweck sold to Nicholas de Boteler the rent she had received from Rowlall; ibid, fol. 89g.

Richard de Boteler confirmed to Henry his son all his land in Catterall, as well in Rowlall as in Stirzacre, with water-mill; ibid, fol. 90g. James son of Richard de Boteler about 1280 ceded to Henry his brother all the land of Catterall, within the vil and without, that he had in Rowlall and in Stirzacre'; ibid, fol. 90d.

Thus it came about that Henry le Boteler was one of the three lords of Catterall in 1293, as above stated. Ralph son of Peter the clerk of Aukelsound in that year claimed a tenement in Catterall against Henry le Boteler, but was nonsuited; Assize R. 408, m. 31, d. 42. In 1311 Roger de Warden, 26 heir of his brother Hugh, claimed turbary in Catterall against Henry son of Richard le Boteler; De Lacio. 1280, m. 50. The extant charter appears to have reverted soon afterwards to the main line of Boteler of Rawcliffe, and is in 1331 named among their lands, then held by Sir Henry de Croft and Isabel his wife; De Banco R. 287, m. 307d.

In 1441 lands in Catterall, Rowlall and Stirzacre were held by Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe; Final Conc. iii, 108-9. James Boteler in 1501 acquired from Richard Boteler the manor of Catterall; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 92. He died in 1504 holding certain lands in Catterall of Ralph Catterall in socage, and other lands held by his wife and her dower. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m., iii, no. 109.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Warrington was said in 1522 to hold Rowlall in Rowlall; ibid, v, no. 1.

On a partition of the Butler inheritance in 1532 the manors of Catterall and Stirzacre were assigned to Gilbert Boteler and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 131, m. 8. Sir Gilbert at his death in 1594 held the manors, with messuages, water-mill, &c., of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Doddsworth stated that Sir Gilbert himself sold it; vol. xci, fol. 1608. George Preston of Holker in Cartmel died in 1640 holding Rowlall in Catterall, which, with Nethy Hall, he gave to a younger son George; Chan. Inq. p.m. (ser. 2), d. 122.

In 1833 Ralph de Catterall allowed Henry son of Richard le Boteler to bring water from the Calder across Stirzacre marsh to his mill at Stirzacre, Henry giving certain land in the township of Upper Stalybridge in return for the right of repercussion; Dods. MSS. iii, fol. 99. Henry le Boteler in 1610 demised his water-mill at Stirzacre to William son of Christianus de Howth; ibid, fol. 89g. Hugh son of Hugh de Catterall granted the third part of Stirzacre with all its appurtenances to Catherine tenor Nicholas son of Sir Richard le Boteler; ibid, fol. 100. To the same Nicholas Maud daughter of Walter de Wineweck released all right in Stirzacre; ibid, fol. 89g.

Lawrence Stirzacre ('Stiresacre') and Joan his wife in 1420 made a feu-feud

...
of his estate squatted for recusancy. 48 Thomas Goose of Stirzacre House registered his estate as a ' Papist ' in 1717; his son Thomas had taken part in the Jacobite risings and was excused from military service. 49

LANDSKILL was part of the estate of Brockholes of Cloughton. 50 Other landowners from time to time in the pleadings and cases, but little of interest is known about them. The names of Catterall, Rowell, 51 Wedacres, Brewoth and Myerscough 52 occur in the 13th and 14th centuries. Brand, 53 Pickering 54 and others later. 55

Cockersand Abbey had some land in Catterall and Rowell. 56

A few recusants and Royalists had their estates squatted under the Commonwealth, 57 and two 'Papists' registered estates in 1717. 58

In Calder Vale St John the Evangelist's was built in 1827 for the Church of England. 59 The vicars are collated by the Bishop of Manchester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel in the township proper, dating from 1827, and another, built in 1900, at Calder Vale.

CLAUGHTON

Clatucne, Dom. Bk.; Clatucn, 1184; Clatyon, Clighton, 1253; Clatagon, 1284.

Local pronunciation, Clatyon.

Lying between the Calder on the north and the Brock on the south, this township, sometimes called Cloughton-on-Brock, has an area of 3,785 1/2 acres. 60

The population numbered 561 in 1901. At the western end the surface is somewhat undulating; the hall with its park lies near the centre; further east the ground steadily rises, till about 740 ft. above sea level is attained. At the border of the vale there is no village or considerable hamlet, Methside on the Brock having a few dwellings. The north road from Preston passes through the western end; from it another road goes east until near the Brock; then turning north-east and north, according to the boundary, passes into Bleasdale at the northernmost point. The London and North-Western Railway and the Lancastrian Canal cross the west end of the most

48 Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3185.
50 It was part of the estate given by William de Tatham, son of John de Brockholes in 1338, having been acquired from William de Southworth; Add. MS. 3120, fol. 94. John de Brockholes had in 1337 acquired all Henry son of Henry de Croft's land in the field called Thethorndalls below the forest of Myerscough on the edge of Catterall; Add. MS. 3120, SS 660.
51 Roger Brockholes in 1496 held three messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Catterall of the Priory of St John of Jerusalem; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. liii, no. 73. Thomas Brockholes in 1567 held various lands there of the queen or her duchy by the service of half a knight's fee; ibid. xi, no. 6.
52 Landskill as a 'chauntu farm' was in dispute in 1357 and 1405; Donasie Lan. iii, 654, 657; Exch. Dep. i; Pat. 31 Eliz. pt. v. In 1659 and 1660 it was in the possession of the Sherstings of Gorsty; Cal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 164, m. 120; 252, m. 65.
53 Roger son of Alan de Rowall was a plaintiff in 1377; De Banco R. 83, m. 54. Henry de Rowall about 1320 granted land in Ollershaw to William de Tatham, clerk; Add. MS. 3120, no. 429. William de Barwall in 1372 complained that Ralph de Rowall, Maud his wife and Roger his son had carried off his goods at Catteralla; De Banco R. 292, m. 312 d.
54 Hugh Wedacre in 1271-2 charged Benedict Gernet and others with having burnt in 1253 and 1405; De Banco R. 208, m. 34. Henry de Wedacre was defendant in 1280 (De Banco R. 36, m. 55 d.), while in 1324 he and Christiana his wife claimed dower against William the Clerk of Whittington; Assize R. 405, m. 1 d. At the same time Paulin and William, sons of Henry de Wedacre, and John son of Walter de Wedacre occur in Catterall pleadings; ibid. m. 34 d.
55 In 1330 Roger de Garstang claimed a messuage, &c., against Thomas de Goosnargh, who held by demesne of Edward the Black Prince; Cal. Inq. of Nbr. i, m. 275 d. Alexander Goosnargh held land in Catterall of the king in 1524, but the tenure is not separately given; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 55.
56 John de Pleasington as trustee granted lands in Catterall and Cloughton to Edmund de Wedacre in 1449; Add. MS. 32104, no. 91. The Pleasingtons themselves had land in Catterall and Cloughton; Final Conc. ii, 29. The family occurs again in 1483; Pal. of Lanc. Ples. R. 57, m. 16; 63, m. 14. Isabel daughter of John Pleasington held the manor of Cloughton of Sir Richard Sapcote was claimant in 1489; ibid. 68, m. 6 d., 70, m. 12.
57 John de Berekwede the elder and Margery his wife claimed messuages, &c., in Catterall and Goosnargh in 1558 against Sir Adam de Houghton, Roger de Wadare and others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 34. The jury was set aside.
58 In 1504 Christians daughter of Goddil and William son of Alan claimed a messuage, &c., against John son of William de Myerscough; De Banco R. 149, m. 266.
59 This family seems to have succeeded Wedacre, for in 1515 Richard Brand claimed the third part of a messuage called Wedacres Place in inheritance from his mother Margaret; Towneley MS. DD, no. 26. He made a settlement of his estate in 1618; Pal. of Lanc. Ples R. 133, m. 44. William Brand died in 1619 holding a messuage, &c., of the king as duke by knight's service; James his son and heir was nine years old; Lancs. Inq. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) ii, 216, 216 (correcting).
60 Roger Pickering in 1383 demised a messuage of the Cowfold in Catterall to John Wurwich, Ellen his wife and Thomas their son Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 851. James Pickering in 1611 held 7 acres of the king as duke by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and left as heir his son John, aged fifteen; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) iii, 292 (1).
61 Anthony Pickering died in 1615 holding his tenement of Thomas Lord Gerard by knight's service and 41. rent, doing suit at the manor court of Catterall. His son William being dead, the heir was a grand-son Anthony, who, though only twelve years of age, had been married to Cecily daughter of James Barnes; ibid. 1, 242-4.
62 Anthony Pickering as a recusant petitioned in 1664 to continue his claim for his lands of his estate squatted for recusancy; Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3186.
63 Sir Edward Catterall, the eldest and heir of Henry and Thomas their son had land in Catterall in 1438; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 815. William Bank in 1497 obtained lands in Catterall, &c., from Ralph Hoghton; Final Conc. iii, 146.
64 George Hesketh of Poulton (1571) and Thomas Catterall in Catterall in 1558; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 23.
65 Thomas Allasson died in 1608 holding of Thomas Lord Gerard in socage by 16. rent. His son and heir Ellis was aged fifty; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 135.
66 Alexander Rigby of Goosnargh (1621) held the king in socage; ibid. ii, 457.
67 Thomas Bateson died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., of the heirs of Thomas Catterall; Robert, his son and heir, was twenty-eight years old; Towneley MS. C 3, 17 (Chet. Lib.), 55.
68 William Barnes died in 1653, leaving a son George, aged twenty-four; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 21. In this and some other cases the tenure is not recorded.
69 Thomas Adamson in 1640 held his message, &c., of Robert Shirleyburne in socage. His heir was his son John, aged forty; ibid. xx, no. 60. Edmund Adamson occurs in 1550; Deonasie Lan. i, 232, 252.
70 Ralph son of Hugh de Milton gave land by the Calder, together with a 'scaling' in Haverdagh, and Beatrice his mother confirmed the same; Cockersand Chanc., Chet. Soc., i, 273. William de Rowall gave land there, and the gift of Nunecroft by Isolda daughter of Robert son of Bernard was probably in the same part of the township; ibid. 274-7.
71 The cases of Shirleyburne, Richardson and Pickering have been referred to.
72 The parish of Mellingley, widow, and David Cross; Eccoute and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 141.
73 A district was assigned to it in 1684; Lancs. Chanc. Court, Lancs. See Hewston, Our Country Churches, 53.
74 Bathes, Lancs. (ed. 1836), iv, 472. 3,788 acres, including 39 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.
The soil is clay, and the land is nearly all in pasture. There was formerly some linen manufacture,2 now there are line-cutting works.

The place was thus described about forty years ago: 1 For sweetness of position, richness of isolation, and wealth of unbraggable beauty, for sunny hillsides and shady dells and peaceful glades, for smiling farmsteads and magnificent woodland scenery and rippling brooks, and all that makes country life a joy and a talking topic of the Claughton folk, has excited our envy and attraction, and being anxious for a day's serene pleasure, for a sweet and pure and unalloyed rural treat, for scenery deliciously pastoral and air delightfully fresh, we could not recommend any place in this part of the country half so excellent.3 Many Preston people spend their holidays there. Around the hall there is a park of about 600 acres in extent.

The pedestal of an ancient cross remains at Charnock House 4; three other cross sites are known.5

Before the Conquest CLAUGHTON was held by the Earl Tosti, and part of his 6 Preston fee, and was assessed as two ploughlands.6 Afterwards it formed part of the barony of Penwortham,7 and for a time seems to have descended with Barton in Kirkham; thus Roger le Boteler was concerned in it in 1184-5 8 and Richard le Boteler in 1208.9 The immediate tenants appear to have been numerous, four—each holding a fourth part—being named in 1208,10 and very quickly the mesne lordship of the Botelers 11 and their successors was forgotten, and the lords of Claughton were said to hold of the Lacy's or of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster.12

The subdivision of the manor makes it difficult to trace the descent. One moety was held by the Claughton family, the other by the Banastre, Balderton, &c. 13 The other moaty was owned by the Brockholes family in the time of Edward II and later; ultimately they acquired the whole manor, though the steps are not clearly made out.

It has already been stated 14 that Adam de Brockholes inherited Byeworth in Bonds, holding it till his death in 1290. His son Roger, under age, married Nichola daughter and heir of Isolda wife of John de Riggaman.15 Roger was dead in 1311, but he left two sons, John and Adam, and a division of the manor was made. John receiving lands in Garstang, while Adam was the manor of Brockholes, near Preston, from which their surname was derived.16 John de Brockholes held land in Claughton,17 but it was his son Roger who in 1338

2 Lewis, Topog. Dict. A cotton factory was built about 1791 on the Brock; Preston Guard. 24 May 1884.
5 Shepherd Hill, Langtree's and Catterall House; ibid. 199, 200.
6 ibid. 199, 200.
8 Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 40, 66 ; Roger desired that Richard and Robert, sons of Urcet, should have their tenure of two plough-lands in Claughton defined: was it in fee or only for a term? The tenants were of the Singleton family.
9 Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 35. Gilbert Fitz Reinfred and Hawise his wife held, before the decease of Richard de Sawley, heir of the lord Richard of Lancaster (i) obtained from Richard le Boteler an acknowledgement that the plough-land he himself held was free of service, other than homages, to the lord Richard of Hawise, son of Richard the other plough-land, held (I lately) by Richard son of Urcet and Robert de Sawley, who also held his right.
10 ibid. Haunise was to receive the services due from these tenants, who were Adam de Claughton, Michael de Claughton, Walter de Wicwik and Richard de Stanfend. Here nine plough-lands were reckoned to a knight's fee.
11 As to the case of Barton this passed to the lords of Woodplampton. Quetinela Geret in 1254 held two plough-lands in Claughton of Edmund de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, but received nothing from it except with the consent of the lord. ibid. i, 190. Ralph de Beetham in 1254 held the two plough-lands, but received nothing because others had been enfeoffed freely by the fee of a hauberck; ibid. i, 202. Nicholas de Eston held Quetinela's right in 1311-12; ibid. ii, 12.
12 In 1297 Claughton rendered 22 1/2 d. to the Earl of Lancaster, probably for capturing of the lands of the lords of Claughton of the valor of 200. In 1324 the lord (or lords) of Claughton held the manor of Alice de Lacy (as of the fee of Penwortham) by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee and rendering 2d. 4d. a year for castle guard; Dods, MSS. cxxi, fol. 926.
13 In 1346 Queen Isabella paid the 22 1/2 d. rent for two plough-lands in Claughton; Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 44. The tenants' names were thus recorded in 1351: Thomas Bannister, Robert de Heleth, Henry de Kerzern, Richard de Townley and John de Stenford or Stanford, having the 18th part of a knight's fee which William de Whittingham formerly held; Feud. Aids, ii, 88. This return appears to be erroneous, but William de Whittingham had in 1323 held land in the township of Adam Bannister. Lancs. and Ches. Extents, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56.
14 In 1431 Richard Balderstone and John Brockholes of Heston held the manor of the fifth part of a knight's fee; Feud. Aids, iii, 95. In 1446-7 Richard Balderstone was named as sole tenant; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, 1446-7, no. 26.
15 The preceding note affords proof of this. William Bannister was in 1324 found to have died seised of a moiety of the vill of Claughton held of the Earl of Lancaster (as of the inheritance of Alice de Lacy) by the eighth part of a knight's fee and 2d. yearly. In the other moiety he held lands of the Hospitalers and Cockersand Abbey; Lanc. Inq. and Extents, h, 160. The Banastre lands in Claughton are again mentioned in 1373; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 14, 16. In 1456 Richard Balderstone was found to have held the manor of the king as of his duchy by 1/6d. rent; ibid. 16.
16 The same estate is mentioned in the following century in the inquisitions after the death of Edmund Duxley, the Earl of Derby, Ruler of Winmarleigh, Sir Gilbert Gerard and Sir Alexander Oshildesdon.
17 The manor of Claughton was held by the Earl of Derby in 1600; Pal. of Lanc. Fees of F. Ville, 63, no. 137. It was worth 13s. 4d. yearly by 1565; D'Aubigny, the representatives of Ferdinando the fifth Earl; ibid. 64, no. 44. For names of tenants, &c, see Add. MS. 31208, no. 677-8.
18 In the account of Barnacre with Bonds. It does not appear that Adam had any land in Claughton.
19 ibid. occurs frequently in the story of the Rigmawdins of Wenshaw; but their parentage is not given, nor is it stated how Nichola was her heir. Various details of her life can be found in the account of Brockholes.
20 Roger de Brockholes acquired a message and land in Claughton from Godsthe de Myressoche; Brockholes D. in the possession of Mr. Fitzherbert. Brockholes. Roger son of Adam de Brockholes and Nichola his wife in 1492 claimed a tenement in Wiggheved and Garstang against John of Riggaman and Richard de Plesington; Assize R. 408, m. 66. Nine years later (Michaelmas, 1501) it was stated that Roger, Nichola his wife and John their sons were all under age; ibid. 419, m. 13. Nichola was still alive in 1544; ibid. 1455, m. 37 d.
21 See the account of Brockholes. In 1355 Nicholas de Bannister, Roger de Brockholes granted land in Garstang to John de Brockholes her son and Margaret his wife with remainder to John's brother Adam; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), B 717.
22 John son of John of Riggaman con- ceded to John de Brockholes the homages of certain tenants, among these being William de Tatham; Brockholes D. William son of Gilbert de Riggaman gave him lands at Turnabout in Garstang for life; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, B 173.
23 In 1323 William de Tatham, then rector of Halton, granted various lands in Claughton to John de Brockholes; Brockholes D. From Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 50 it appears that William in 1324 received the fee of a knight's life estate, and that Ralph de Stireyne put in a claim.
24 In 1379 John de Brockholes quitclaimed all in Sagnal to Walter de Claughton, all right in the Priestriding in Claughton which Richard had had from William de Tatham in exchange for land in Dikoun- ridging; Brockholes D.
received from William de Tatham, rector of Halton, the 'manor' of Cloughton purchased from Adam son of Richard de Cloughton, also a number of other tenements including Langscale, now Landstill, in Catterall. This grant was charged with the maintenance of a chaplain in Cloughton or at Garstang Church, a stipend of 66d. &c. being payable.18

Roger de Brockholes appears to have been killed in December 1341.19 His widow Ellen died in December 1357 holding a messuage and land in Bywareth and the extraordinary rent, yearly, 80 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Cloughton, Bilsborrow and Catterall of the heir of William de Tatham in socage, and other land in Tatham of the said heir. Her heir was Roger son of Roger de Brockholes, aged fifteen.20 The younger Roger, whose age might appear understated21—for in July 1342 he was contracted to marry Ellen daughter of Sir Adam de Clitheroe22—occurs in various ways down to 1390.23 In 1377–8 he released to Nicholas de Brockholes all claim in the manor of Brockholes.24

The descent of the manor or society is clearly attested25 down to Roger Brockholes, who died in 1496 holding the manor of Heaton, near Lancaster, with lands in Tatham, Cloughton, Bilsborrow and Catterall, those in Cloughton being held of the king

John de Brockholes and Margaret his wife were defendants in 1325; De Banco R. 245, m. 467. Margaret widow of John in 1333 called Nicholas widow of Roger de Brockholes to warrant; ibid. 304, m. 243.26

In Roger’s will, 1331, he left his moiety in Brockholes to his heirs. The remainder were to John and Edmund, his brothers, if they were unrepresented. If not, the remainder was to John and Edmund, his brothers, and Richard his son. This would appear to be a grant from the town and city of Cloughton on a determination of the manor by the borough of the town and city of Cloughton, whose rents were also held of the town and city of Cloughton.

John, Roger, and Richard their brother, held in Cloughton in socage, and in the town and city of Cloughton (ibid. 252, m. 231). This shows that Richard had been a purchased tenement, and at his proof of age (1365) it was stated that he was married at Saltoxton 10 August 1352.27

William de Tatham had been acquiring lands in Cloughton for many years. The following made grants to him:28 Adam son of Adam son of Bimm de Cloughton (1337), John son of Thomas de Stamford (ibid. 304, m. 243); John son of Roger de Cloughton, Robert le Ward (grant of John son of John de Bilsborrow); John son of Walter de Myerscough (in Dere-riding), Richard son of Walter de Cloughton and others (in Priestriding), Richard son of Roger de Brockholes (1345, rent of 12d. due from the Wederiding in Donenashagh Moss) and Adam son of Henry de Rowall (land in Catterall); Brockholes D. John de Brockholes attested several of the charters, which are undated. In 1331 Adam son of Richard de Cloughton gave William de Tatham a messuage and land in Laxfield in Cloughton; in 1335 John son of William de Whittingham and Margaret his wife gave him a water-mill and a fulling-mill, being Margaret’s dover; and Richard son of Patrick de Cloughton gave rents and the sixth part of a mill, formerly belonging to Roger de Bilsborrow; ibid. In 1335 Adam son of Richard de Cloughton and Maud his wife confirmed their grant; Final Conc. ii. 92. There are other charters in Towneley C.8, 13 (B148, 242).

In 1337 Thomas de Stanford referred to William de Tatham his right in the eighth part of the lordship of Cloughton; Brockholes D.

In 1339 Roger son of Robert son of Ralph de Cloughton gave a messuage, &c., to his father with reversion to John de Brockholes; C.8, 13, B.133.

William de Concy in 1339 complained that Roger de Brockholes, William his brother and four Sir Sturzacre had broken his close, &c. De Banco R. 320, m. 449. William son of John de Brockholes was in 1341 sent to gaol for wounding, &c. Amise R. 430, m. 20.

In 1341 Roger de Brockholes made a feoffment (perhaps in view of his marriage) of his manor of Cloughton to William de Tatham in Catterall, Bilsborrow, Haighton, Tatham and Garstang; Brockholes D. The widows Nichola and Maud were living, and the following year Roger complained of assault; Coram Rege R. 315, m. 125.

John son of Roger de Brockholes (ibid. 13, B.145, &c.; Add. MSS. 32015, fol. 299).

In the collection of deeds last referred to is a sworn testimony (1428) as to the inheritance of Sir Geoffrey Brockholes, whose wife married at Colchester in 1376, ibid. fol. 1736. Sir Geoffrey is not known to have had any connexion with the Cloughton family.

In 1450 and 1459 lands were settled on Thomas (son of Roger son of John) Brockholes and Elizabeth his wife in Cloughton, Catterall, Garstang and Tatham; Brockholes D. John Brockholes had died somewhat earlier; the date of the will of his eldest daughter, Maud, was 1457.29 De Barr, Roger de Brockholes, De Barr, Roger de Bywareth in Garstang for life; Towneley MSS. C.8, 13, B.206, &c. Margaret widow of the former Roger was living in 1444; ibid. 1466; Brockholes D. Thomas Brock-
John Brockholes, the son and heir, was fourteen years of age. His eldest son Cuthbert died before him, and he was succeeded by another son, Thomas, who died in 1567 holding the manors of Clapham and Heaton, on various lands, &c., the estate in Clapham and Bilbrowe being said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the hundred and twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee. Thomas Brockholes, the son and heir, was six years old. He made a settlement of the manor of Clapham in 1597, and recorded a pedigree in 1613, when his son John was twenty-seven years old. Thomas died in 1618, and his son John in 1643, when John's son Thomas, thirty years old, succeeded. He married Mary daughter and heiress of John Holden of Chaigley. The family remained Roman Catholic at the Reformation, appearing on the recusant rolls from the time of Elizabeth. They took the king's side in the Civil War, and the estates were sequestered and then declared forfeit by the Parliament. As in other cases, the estate was recovered for the owner, and in 1665 Thomas Brockholes registered a pedigree as "of Clapham." He was succeeded in 1668 by his son John, who died in 1717 and had his estate registered as a "Papist." Two of his sons joined the Jacobite rising in 1715, but appear to have escaped prosecution; the elder of them, John, died before his father, so that the younger, William, succeeded. He died without issue, and, his three brothers having been priests, the manors and lands went to his nephew Thomas Hekehst of Mains in Singleton, who took the name of Brockholes. On his death in 1766 they passed to his brother Joseph, and then to a third brother James; but as he died without issue of his own he passed to his eldest sister Margaret, who married to her mother's sister Edward Brockholes of Jodrell Bank, co. Cheshire, for whom she was a ward.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

they went in 1783, by Joseph’s disposition, to William Fitzherbert of Swinburnton, who also assumed the name of Brockholes, and dying in 1817 was succeeded by his son Thomas Fitzherbert-Brockholes. He died unmarried in 1873 and was succeeded by his nephew James, who in 1875 was followed by a second cousin William Joseph, son of Francis Fitzherbert of Swinburnton, who took the surname Brockholes, and is the present lord of the manor, residing at the hall. No courts are held, nor are there any records of the manor.

CLAUTHON HALL stands on rising ground facing west and commanding an extensive view over the Fylde. It is a plain modern stone mansion, three stories in height, erected in 1816-17 but incorporating part of an older house probably of 17th-century date. The entrance is on the north side, by a pillared porch, and on the west front the distinctive features are two large bow windows, one at each end, going up the full height of the building.

Among the ancient families who appear to have held fractions of the manor were those of Claughton, Myerscough, Fetherby or Fetherbery, represented by Haldighs and Kuerden in 1555, Stamford or Stanhope and Whittingham. The last-mentioned

44 He was brother of the above-named Constantia. His elder brother Basil (d. 1597) was father of Francis (d. 1587) father of the present lord of Claughton.
45 Burkes, Landed Gentry.
46 There are three illustrations in Twycross, Lanc. Man. ii. 41. The building was barely finished in 1879 when Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lane Whalley died. It comprises the whole of the house except the offices and servants’ rooms, which are behind.
47 The fine of 1260 (cited above) shows Adam and Michael de Claughton each holding a fourth part. Each of them was a co-heir to Cockersand Abbey; Charul. (Chet. Soc.) 434, &c. So also were William and Richard de Claughton; ibid. William de Tatham’s charter of 1328 it appears that his part of the manor had been purchased from Adam son of Richard de Claughton. Adam son of Adam lord Claughton occurs in 1329 in one of the Brockholes.

Walter de Winwick was another of the lords in 1208. Later there was a Walter de Claughton whose descendants are named in the Brockholes D. Thus in 1357 John de Brockholes made an exchange of land with Richard son of Walter de Claughton and in 1358 John son of Richard son of Walter de Claughton granted all his lands to Robert his son. John de Piesington granted to William son of Richard son of Walter de Claughton land belonging to John son of Richard son of Walter. ibid. The date of this must be later than the others, for in 1359 the said William was claiming land against John de Piesington; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 25.

48 In 1255-1 the sheriff was ordered to deliver to Walter de Myerscough an oxgang of land in Claughton which had belonged to William de Myerscough, an outlaw; Clare R. 67, m. 7.

Roger de Wedeke in 1284 complained that Maud de Claughton, William de Myerscough and Isolda their wife had devised him of land in Claughton and recovered it; Assize R. 1268, m. 12.


Randle de Wold (Wosco) was one of the early owners and granted a rentcharge of 2s. 4d. to his son William; Brockholes D. John son of William de Myerscough gave a fraction of the waste in Claughton to Richard son of Walter son of Randle de Wold; ibid. John son of John de Myerscough in 1344 made a grant of 4s. 4d. to his son Thomas of Richard de Claughton; ibid. Other deeds of the family are preserved in the same collection; Horsemiddingdon and Timberhurst are among the Claughton place-names. Other deeds are in Dods. MSS. cal. fol. 524, 58 (Brastare Croth), 68.

The name is also spelt Fetherby and varies to Fethery and Fethery.

Fetherby (or Fethery) was a son of William de Fetherby called Ellis de Fetherby to warrant to him the third part of a messuage and 40s. at Claughton; ibid. dowr by Christiana wife of Nicholas de Garstang; De Banco R. 142, m. 111. Christiana was widow of Gilbert de Clinks and had exchanged Fetherby in Yorkshire; ibid. 143, m. 107. Nichola widow of Ellis de Fetherby in 1454 is named dowr in two messuages at Fetherby, &c. against Henry de Fetherby and Isolda his wife; ibid. 173, m. 193. Isolda daughter of John de Myerscough in 1394 recorded land in Claughton against Isolda wife of Henry son and heir of William de Fetherby and others; Assize R. 424, m. 7.

Henry was living in 1351 (De Banco R. 283, m. 372 d., 287, m. 224 b.), but in 1356 his widow Margery, then wife of John son of Adam de Hindley, claimed dowr in Claughton against Robert son of John de Blackburn (of Showley) and Joan daughter (co-heir) of Henry de Fetherby. Agaist William son of Geoffrey de Waton and Isolda the other daughter; ibid. 308, m. 360; 310, m. 37. In 1416 Margery married a third husband, Richard son of Robert de Parr, and made a new claim for dowr against the same parties; ibid. 346, m. 208 d.

Robert de Haldighe, Joan his wife, Henry de Kuerden and Isolda her wife (in the wives’ right) claimed a messuage, &c. in 1355 against John son of Robert the Wright and Robert de Middleton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize 44, m. 28 d.; 7 m. in 1360 Robert de Haldighe and Joan his wife, Henry de Kuerden and Isolda their wife, sought land in Claughton, as the right of the wives, who were daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Fetherby; ibid. 7 m. 2, Joan (as above) in 1359-69 granted her lands to Roger de Brockholes; Brockholes D.

It has been shown that Richard de Stanford had a part of the manor in 1208 and John de Stanford in 1355.

Richard (son of Robert) de Stanford and John de Stanford were benefactors of Cockersand Abbey; Charul. 1, 256-8, 258.

Maud widow of Thomas de Stanford was a plaintiff in 1352 in respect of her dower in Claughton; De Banco R. 193, m. 6. In 1395, m. 24, Thomas de Stanford occurs in 1324; Brockholes D. Nicholas de Eston in 1373 granted to William de Tatham, clerk, the wardship of John son and heir of Thomas de Stanford; Add. MS. 32104, n. 1371.

John de Stanford paid to the subsidy in 1323 Exch. Lay Subs. 59. In 1337 William son of Adam son of Thomas de Claughton held the manor of Claughton. De Banco R. 1310, m. 114. Thomas de Stanford claimed land in the same year; Assize R. 1444, m. 114 d. Robert de Stanford was called to warrant in 1353; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 4 d., 1 m. 3.

In 1444 Lawrence Stanford and Agnes widow of John son of Henry de Fetherby with the assent of Thomas de Stanford claimed a messuage, &c. in Claughton through Henry Garstang as trustee; Final Conc. iii. 111.

In 1465 Henry Alby (acting as grandson of Henry de Fetherby) complained that Joan widow of Richard Balderton was detaining a box of charters; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 28, m. 20. In 1469 he claimed land against Richard Burton, alleging that Lawrence Stanford had died without issue; ibid. 35, m. 7 d.

See below under Hecham for some earlier notices.

In 1324-5 William son of William de Whittingham and heir of Alice wife of the brother of William de Myerscough was in Claughton. Part of his lands were held by William Banister, a minor, but he had his wardship and was able to act. De Banco R. 1367, m. 14. In 1387 he married a woman who died in 1407. He was buried in the twenty-eighth part of a knight’s fee 20 acres made an oxgang; Mem. R. (L.T.R.) 88, m. 74.

According to the return of 1355 William’s estate became divided among co-heirs. Richard de Towneley and Ellen his wife were associated with John de Whittingham of Cloughton in defence in 1344; Assize R. 1435, m. 37 d. Alice widow de John de Myerscough in 1355 claimed a rent of 5l. from Cloughton—obtaining 4s. 4d.—against Richard and Ellen de Towneley; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 1 d.

The Whittingham family was represented in the township long after this time. Richard son of John de Whittingham made a feoffment of land to his son in 1377; Add. MS. 32106, n. 426. In the preceding year dower had been claimed against him by Isabel widow of Nicholas son of John de Whittingham; De Banco R. 403, m. 142 d. John Whittingham gave messages in Cloughton and Bilbrough in 1488; Pal. of Lanc. Wills Proton. Lent 1 Hen. VII. Margaret Whittingham, widow, in 1505 claimed dower against John Whittingham; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 59, m. 2 d; Final Conc. iii. 156.
had Royalist representatives in the Civil War time. 48 The Hollands of Denton 49 had an estate at Matheux which was in 1564 sold to Barton, 50 who were succeeded by Whitehead. 51 Butler of Rawcliffe, 52 Singleton of Chingle Hall 53 and others of the neighbouring landowners had possessions in Claughton. 54 Among the smaller local holders who appear were Parkinson, 55 Wilkinson 56 and others. 57

46 Richard Whittingham compounded with the Proprietor of the Manor in 1639 for his estate in Claughton. A son Thomas had been killed at Newbury in 1643 fighting for the king; but his widow afterwards married John Molinus, a sergeant-major for the Parliament; 58 Cal. Com. for Comp. iii, 2054.

47 In 1335 William de Multon and Joan his wife (a widow of William de Holland) claimed the same against Thurstan son of William de Holland; 59 ibid. 215, m. 34, 261, m. 2 d.

48 In 1405 it was found that Richard de Holcote and his wife had purchased two messuages, 60 dec. from Edward in 1564; 61 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 26, m. 22d. Edward Barton died in 1595 holding as his widow Matheux in Claughton the king by a rent of 1d. to him and 4d. to William de Balderston; Townley MS. DD, no. 1461.

49 Hugh and Edward Barton (his son) purchased two messuages, 62 dec. from Edward in 1564; 63 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 19, m. 38. Afterwards (1577) Henry and Isabel were said to hold the third part of the manor of Claughton; 64 ibid. bdle. 19, m. 120. John Stirkie (of Aughton near Ormskirk) was at his death said to hold messuages, 65 dec. of the fourth part of a knight's fee; 66 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 70.

50 Robert Walmsley of Coldcoate in 1613 held a messuage in Claughton as part of his Rylstone estate, but in 1628 and later the tenure was described as of Thomas Stirzacre by services unknown; 67 ibid. vii, no. 24, xi, no. 4, xiv, no. 45.

51 John Starkie, Anne his wife, Henry Starkie and Isabel his wife held their messuages, 68 dec. of the king as duke by his knight's service in 1572; 69 ibid. aff. no. 10.

52 John Browne of Rylston in 1544 held a messuage in Claughton as part of his Rylston estate, but in 1628 and later the tenure was described as of Thomas Stirzacre by services unknown; 70 ibid. vii, no. 24, xi, no. 4, xiv, no. 45.

53 John Starkie, Anne his wife, Henry Starkie and Isabel his wife held their messuages, 68 dec. of the king as duke by his knight's service in 1572; 69 ibid. aff. no. 10.

54 Robert Walmsley of Coldcoate in 1613 held a messuage in Claughton as part of his Rylstone estate, but in 1628 and later the tenure was described as of Thomas Stirzacre by services unknown; 67 ibid. vii, no. 24, xi, no. 4, xiv, no. 45.

55 John Hesketh of Maleys in 1629 held in Claughton of the Earl of Derby in socage; 71 ibid. iii, 354.

56 John was heir of the land of William and Thomas Richardason of Myercough is not recorded.

57 Edward and Lawrence Parkinson in 1585 claimed rent free, 72 dec. of Richard Hesketh of Maleys and Catterall from Thomas Richardason and Thomas his son and heir; 73 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 46, m. 94.

58 Richard Parkinson (son of John son of Richard of John) died in 1621 without issue, holding Endfield House, the Oatfall, 74 dec. of John Brookholes by 1d. rent; 75 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 202-3. His heir was his half-brother George, aged fifteen. Edward Parkinson in 1631 held land in Claughton and Claughton Hall which had belonged to the Hospitalers and then to Shireburn; 76 Townley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Libr.), 953. In 1635 John Parkinson, 77 in respect of two messuages held as tenant-sequestrated to his half-brother George of a knight's fee, 78 Cal. Com. for Comp. i, 1757.

59 Richard and Lawrence Wilkinson in 1592 made a settlement of seven messuages, 79 dec. in Claughton; 80 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 54, m. 149. Lawrence the son of Richard (son of Thomas) was in 1658 held two-thirds of a messuage, with the reversion of the other third after the death of Janet his father's widow, of Richard Warburton in his lifetime of his third part of the possession of the late dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England. His son and heir Thomas was in 1674 held as tenant for life, living at Thorley; 81 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 79. Janet Wilkinson, widow, 82 as a tenant in 1664 desired to retain for the two-thirds of her late estate sequestrated; 83 Cal. Com. for Comp., v, 3193.

60 John Arthwight died in 1652 holding land for life and five years of age; 84 Townley MS. C 8, 13, p. 8. George Bradshaw died in 1658 holding a messuage, 85 dec. of Lord Warcliffe's estate. His son John was twenty-two years old; 86 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 87.

61 Lawrence Cottam in 1607 held his messuage, 87 dec. of Edward Osbaldeston, and left as heir his son Richard, aged fifteen; 88 Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94. Richard's lands were sequestrated (as to two-thirds) for his recusancy under the Commonwealth and in 1664 he applied for leave to contest. He died soon afterwards and was succeeded by a son Lawrence, but Thomas Neeles of Goosnargh claimed part; 89 Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 81. The Cottam's were of Bannister Hey in Claughton.

62 John died in 1663 holding partly of the king as of the dissolved Hospital of St. John (by 25d. rent) and partly in chief by knight's service. His heir was his brother Thomas, aged thirty-six; 90 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 176. John Herdige held a messuage, 91 dec. of Richard Shireburne as of the Hospitalers; 92 he died in 1649, leaving a son Hugh, aged thirty; 93 Townley MS. C 8, 11, p. 517. John Herdige purchased at the sale of the Derby estate in Claughton in 1662. His son Hugh died about 1669, leaving a widow Margaret; she being a recusant had two-thirds of her possessions in 1636 subject to the sequestration. Her heir in 1668 was John Herdige, having attained his majority in 1652, and 'being a protestant, his father having been a protestant, having been so brought up from a child, being also well affected to the Parliamentary Government,' desired to discharge the sequestration. He was churchwarden of Claughton in 1635-6; 94 Royalist Comp. Papers, iii, 181-4.

63 Thomas Hodgson died in 1627 holding of the heirs of John Stanford; 95 Edward, his son and heir, was fifteen years old; 96 Townley MS. C 8, 13, P. 317.

64 John Leigh died in 1651 holding John Brookholes as of his manor of Claughton; 97 Thomas, his son and heir, was twenty-four years old; 98 ibid. 317.

65 Christopher Walmsley held lands in 1623 of Thomas Richardson in socage by 1637, and a son and heir William, aged eighteen; 99 Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), iii, 402. William Walmsley died in 1658 holding two messuages, 100 dec. of Richard his father; 101 in 1652 his heir, John Thomas, was of full age; 102 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 50. John Walmsley, recusant, 103 in 1651 petitioned to contest for the sequestrated two-thirds of his estate; 104 Cal. Com. for Comp., v, 3178.
HECHAM or Heigham, called a manor, and Dowanshargh were estates that gave surnames to the owners.

The Knights Hospitallers and the canons of Cockersand held lands in Cloughton and several of the inhabitants, in addition to Brockholes, had their estates sequestered for political or religious reasons under the Commonwealth. A list of proprietors in 1689 has been printed. A number of Papists' registered estates in 1717.

The commons were inclosed in 1730.

The chapel implied in the grant of William de Tatham in 1338 stood on Chapel Croft, and was still existing in the time of Elizabeth. It may have been closed when the chantry in Garstang Church was founded. The principal family and many of the people remaining attached to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, it is probable that mass was said in the township even in the time of Elizabeth and onwards. There was a large number of convicted recusants in Cloughton in the time of Charles II.

From about the Restoration the succession of priests is recorded; the list begins with Thomas Walmesley and includes Roger Brockholes, 1707-43; John Barrow, 1766-1811; Robert Gradwell (afterwards bishop), 1811-1852; Robert Gradwell, 1860-1906. A priest's house, its upper room being used as a chapel, was built about 1682, and the present church of St. Thomas the Apostle was built in 1794; it has since been enlarged and richly adorned internally. A mediaeval chalice brought from Mains Hall is preserved and in use here. The vestment chest and a small oak tabernacle that belonged to the Ven. Thomas Whitaker, who had ministered in the district and was executed at Lancaster in 1646, are also preserved.

BILSBORROW

Billesborough, 1212; Billsborough, 1226; Billsholme, 1266; Billisburgh, 1297. The spelling Billsborough is still in use.

This pleasantly wooded township on the south side of the Brock occupies land which rises gradually from west to east, from about 70 ft. above sea level to about 250 ft. The area is 823 acres, and in 1901 the population was 181.

The main road from Preston to the North goes along the western boundary. From it a road through Bilsborrow goes east into Gosnargh, with a branch crossing the township north-westward, and passing into Cloughton by Higher Brock new bridge. The London and North-Western Railway's main line runs across the western end, and has a station named Brock on the boundary of this township and Cloughton.

The soil is clay and gravel; wheat, oats and potatoes are grown. There is a large paper-mill at Matheatea.

This place does not occur by name in MANOR Domeday Book, having at that time probably been part of Barton. In 1212 BILSBORROW, or part, was held of the

---

68 William de Cloughton granted land in Cloughton, the Hecham road forming part of the boundary; Dods. MSS. calix, fol. 685. William de Havitie, vicar of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, granted land in Hecham and Hendre, to the Wotton son of Geoffrey de Whittingham; ibid. fol. 69. William son of Geoffrey de Whittingham received the manor of Hecham in 1379 from John de Tatham; Final Conc. i, 156. Ralph de Hecham in 1287 granted land in Hecham to William de Whittingham, c. and Ada, his wife; Dods. MSS. calix, fol. 688. Adam de Whittingham afterwards released all his right there to John de Tatham in 1564. Dods. MSS. calix.

Candesly son of Madoc granted land in Hecham to William his son, and William about 1248 granted it to Walter son of Richard the reverer of Tatham, while Alice de Hecham, widow, gave Walter de Tatham land in Henryfield; ibid. fol. 70. The above-named Ralph (son of Roger) de Cloughton gave lands in Dowanshargh to John de Tatham in 1274; ibid. fol. 696. Sir Randle de Deve, sheriff, and other prominent men attested this charter.

Ralph son of Roger de Hecham demised land in Hecham to Jona (daughter of Hugh de Minton, and she in her widowed transferred to Roger de Wedarse and Maud his wife; Add. MS. 12104, no. 1309, 931. Ralph de Cloughton also granted Roger de Wedarse land the bounds of which touched Faredeshaw Brook, Andedweselache, Wansnap and the Biltons. Politic.

John de Hecham contributed to the subsidy in 1334; Exch. Lay Subs. 59.

William de Bilsborrow in 1234 granted the manor of Hecham to Cloughton to his daughter Elizabeth; she married John de Bardey, who in 1355 farmed the manor to Robert de Haldehyde; Dods. MSS. calix, fol. 706-718.

June Bezley of Gosnargh (widow of Henry) in 1585 held the moiety of a messuage called Rigmaiden House, alias the Full House, but the tenure is stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. The charters copied by Dodsworth, and quoted above, in 1612 belonged to Richard Chichley or Critchlow of Rigmaiden House in Cloughton. In the Civil War it was sold to the king's side, and his estate was sequestered; he commenced land in 1649 by a Sale by-cost to Comp. Col. Com. for Comp. iii, 1951; v, 290.

There is a farm called Heigham.

This name seems to have been deceased. Avise's daughter of Richard son of Adam de Cloughton to the grantor of the manor of Tatham and the church, it was stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. The Dowanshargh family appear to have acquired their land to William de Tatham; ibid. no. 402, dx.

Some grants to the order have been mentioned already, but it appears that they were already in possession of land in the township in 1205, in the half-plough-land of Adam de Cloughton; Final Conc. i, 53. The Prior of St. John in 1134 claimed 4 acres against Richard de Mysrachous; De Banco R. 295, m. 273.

The lands in Cloughton were regarded as part of the manor of Howath, and were passed to Shirley and Stephyna; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxxiv, no. 4. Many tenants' names can be gathered from this.

69 Cockersand Chapul. i, 253-62.

Several of the benefactors have been deceased. Others were in Walter de Winning, and son of William de Slyne, Robert son of Paulin de Bilsborrow and Adam son of Roger of Eccleston. A number of place-names occur in the charters, including Akenhead, Redelke, Wively Brook, Hunterclere, Nunshead Steed, and Whitewell Brook; 'sealing' is used as a common noun.

62 See notes on Barton, Cottam, Critchlow, Heritage, Parkinson, Walmesley and Wilkinson.

63 Finchwick, op. cit. 28-90.

64 William Archwright, James Barnes, Hugh and Thomas Barton, Lawrence Caton, Lawrence Cottsman, Margaret Cottam (her son Hugh under age), Robert Bursley, Robert Wilson; Escourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors, 97, &c.

65 Chart. Dom. 71, 295.

66 In 1909 inquiry was made as to Thomas Brockholes' title to Langscale in Catterall; it was supposed to be held by the 'supposed owners,' in connexion with the chapel; Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6, 7. This doubt refers to William de Tatham's chaplain.


70 See the account of Preston.

71 In 1258 Thomas Brockholes gave Cloughton Hall (later Butt Hill) to the secular clergy priest who should assist the Catholic Church at Cloughton; Brockholes D.

72 There is a full account in the Liverpool Cath. Annal for 1883; Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 286-96; Fishbecks, op. cit. 1217.

73 £151 acres, including 8 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

74 For the old station here see Hewitt, Northwards, 12.

75 Cockersand Charrul. (Chet. Soc.), i, 334.
The Barons of Bishuff, predecessors of the Shuttleworths, had long held lands in Bishuff. In 1643 Garsington was stated that the Shuttleworths held the hamlet half in demense and half in service. The latter half seems to have been held for several centuries by a family named Cottam. Thus Richard de Cottam held an oxgang of land in 1277, and a later Richard in 1548 held a third of the manor by the fourth part of a knight's fee and ½d. rent—i.e. a moiety of the military service and a fourth part of the rent. The principal estate passed to the Parkinsons, but the Cottam family are found in the township down to the beginning of the 17th century.

There are numerous references to families using the local surname, but they are disconnected.


5 Ibid. 140. In 1344 Alan died seised of 2 oxgangs of land in Bilsborrow, held in chief of the king by ½ rent; ibid. 166. The Earl of Lancaster in 1297 held 21 acres from this vill; ibid. 289.

6 In 1324 Adam and heir of William Bannister held the manor of Bilsborrow by 2 oxgangs of land of 20 yearsly. Dods. MSS. xxxiii, fol. 396.

7 Survey of Lanc. (Chet. Soc.), 50. Adam de Bilsborrow granteid all his land in Bilsborrow to his brother Richard for a rent of two iron spars, reserving timber for the wood for building houses, &c.; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 52.

Adam and John de Goberthwaite granted Richard de Singleton an acre of land in the township of Glazebrook, and a fourth of the part of the township of Cottam. The will of the following free tenants were excepted: Geoffrey de Cottam, Eustace de Bilsborrow, Michael de Greenhalgh, William son of Roger son of Maul, Richard son of William Pelle. The service from land held by Richard de Boteler of John de Bilsborrow was also excepted; ibid. fol. 726.

8 In 1320 granted to his son Thomas all his land in Bilsborrow, and the moiety of a fourth of the part. Heybote and mast for pigs were reserved for the grantor and heir. William son of Roger son of Maul, Richard son of William Pelle. The service from land held by Richard de Boteler of John de Bilsborrow was also excepted; ibid. fol. 726.

9 Land here was among Joan Basta's possessions in 1305; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 201. Thomas Bannister in 1307 seised from Eleanor, widow of John de Avice de Singleton and a release from Walter son of Jordan de Gosnarth; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 48, 49.

Richard Balderston in 1445-6 held half a ploughland for the twentieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, i, 265.

In the 17th-century Inquisitions Bilsborrow is named as the Baldersoton land and given to Avice, widow of William, daughter of Alan, son of Matthew who gave land to Cockersand Abbey (Charter, [Chet. Soc.], 269). Robert being son of Uctred and brother of Richard de Singleton, also heir of the abbey; ibid. 264, 268. John de Cottam was plaintiff in 1504 and William de Cottam defendant in the following year; De Bastes. 155, m. 224; 155, m. 144. William de Cottam was again defendant in 1511 ibid. 184, m. 234. He contributed to the subsidy of 1411 by the Exchequer Sigs. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60.

Sir Adam de Hopton (as guardian of Thomas, the heir of John de Cottam) gave Adam de Singleton the wardship of John and heir of John de Cottam de Bilsborrow, the tenue of being Bannister by knight's service; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 41.

The Cottams then fall into obscurity, but from a pleading of 1570 it appears that in the time of Henry IV Richard son of William held land in Bilsborrow on behalf of his son John de Fleetwood and then had land in Bilsborrow settled on him. The descent continues to Richard son of Richard—Richard—Sons (who had a son) John, Nicholas and Henry. Henry's daughter Elizabeth married John Shuttleworth; they were both titled in 1570, John Topping, widow, being defendant; Pal. of Lanc. R. 218, m. 10d. The duchy rent was paid in 1617 for £10 1s. 8d. in 3, 156, 32104, 4, 212.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 24. He had married Margaret Clerk of Preston, and left a son John, two years old. Duhuron, Holcroft and Wheatfield are named; also a water-mill.

Christopher and Henry Poulton in 1552 obtained land from Nicholas Cottam; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 14, m. 75. A settlement of twenty messuages, &c., in Bilsborrow, Scotforth and Lancaster was in 1585 made by Christopher Parkinson and his wife Elizabeth daughter and heir of Henry Cottam; ibid. bdl. 47, m. 127. Richard son of Edmund and John (son and heir of Edmund) was defendant in 1564; Ducatus Lanc. ii, 299. He had lands in ibid. 1571, Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 14, m. 260. William Parkinson of Gosnarth in 1593 held Holme and Scottholding in Bilsborrow; Ducy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 21. The tenure is not given. He purchased from Richard Walton (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 40, m. 183), whose father William had had a rent of ½d. from Bilsborrow; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 27. Edward Parkinson in 1617 held a chief messuage of the king's household, as a knight's service; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 215.


There is a short continuation of the Cottam pedigree in Fishwick's Garstang (Chet. Soc.), 256.

10 John de Bilsborrow in 1212 has been named; his son John was tenant in 1326; (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60.

Sir Adam de Hopton (as guardian of Thomas, the heir of John de Cottam) gave Adam de Singleton the wardship of John and heir of John de Cottam de Bilsborrow, the tenue of being Bannister by knight's service; Dods. MSS. cxxix, fol. 41.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Several of the neighbouring landowners, great and small, had estates in Bilsborrow, but there are few inquisitions relating solely to this place. Cocksand Abbey, Lytham Priory and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held lands in the township. The estate of the last-named was considered a manor, and was held by the Balkerstons by 12d. rent. Joseph Wadsworth's Bilsborrow estate was forfeited for taking part in the Jacobite invasion of 1715. He was one of the three hanged at Garstang; another was Thomas Cartmell of Bilsborrow. Thomas Walmesley, inkeeper, was acquitted.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1815.

A free school was founded by John Cross in 1718.

PILLING

Pilling, 1194.

This large township, containing 6,960 acres, is level and lies very low, the highest ground within it scarcely exceeding 25 ft. above sea level. A large part is moss-land, much of which has been reclaimed. A small detached portion lies within Preasall to the west, and another within Cockerham to the north. The principal village lies in the northern end, near the place where the central brook runs into Morecambe Bay, the boundary on that side; in the southern half is a hamlet called Eayland Hill, where 33 ft. above sea level is reached; on the border of Upper Rawcliffe lies Ecksham. The population in 1901 numbered 1,407.

From the village roads branch out in several directions—to Cockerham, Garstang, St. Michael's, Knott End and the shore of the bay. A single-line railway from Garstang, opened in 1870, has its terminus near the village, from which the connexion with Knott End (for Fleetwood) was completed and opened in 1908. About half the land is arable, and turf is taken from the moss for fuel.

Damage was done in 1719 by the sea breaking in. An outbreak of part of the moss near Ecksham took place in 1745. A road across the moss called Kate's Pad or the Dunes' Pad was made of oak planks resting on sleepers. The local proverb said, 'God's grace and Pilling moss are endless.'

In 1765 a quadruple birth was recorded at Pilling. The children lived for three weeks.

The village was formerly isolated from the rest of the parish by the moss-lands. The road to Preasall and Stalmine was formed in 1780 and that to Garstang was made passable in 1808. There is a parish council for administering the affairs of the township.

In 1266-7 Avise widow of William son of Hamnet de Bilsborrow claimed dower against Paulin de Wecace and his brother Roger (or Richard) and against Alice widow of Thomas de Grimsngh and Gilbert her son; Curia Regis R. 179, m. 4; 180, m. 3. A later William de Bilsborrow granted Thomas son of Alan de Singleton the homage of William son of Roger de Bilsborrow and the rent of 12d. due from his 6 acres of land in the vill; Add. MS. 23104, no. 590. Isabel daughter of Richard de Bilsborrow, with her sisters Edusa and Avise, claimed a messuage, &c., against Thomas son of Alan de Singleton in 1289; De Banco R. 79, m. 64d.

Matthew de Bilsborrow was plaintiff in 1318-9 against Richard de Morley (who called Joan widow of John de Fulburne to warrant), William and Robert de Morley, and others; ibid. 141, m. 111 d.; 145, m. 7 d.; 152, m. 22 d.; 153, m. 29; 155, m. 144. The pedigree was thus given: Matthew — John — Tancard — Matthew, plaintiff; ibid. 158, m. 51 d.

Hugh de Bilsborrow and Richard de Morley were residents in 1313; Exch. Lay Subs. 61. Hugh son of William son of Eustace de Bilsborrow had claimed common of pasturage in 1308-9; Avise R. 447, m. 24 d. The above Matthew was plaintiff and Hugh and others defendants in pleas of 1311-14; De Banco R. 184, m. 23 d.; 189, m. 188 d.; 203, m. 244 d.

Adam de Bilsborrow was a benefactor of Cocksand Abbey and Lytham Priory and Matthew son of Adam of the former house, as were John son of Richard and William son of Roger de Bilsborrow.

Some of the names have been lost to history. William Vavasour and his wife held in 1490-1 claimed messuages, &c., in Cloughton, Bilsborrow and other places; Pal. L. H. 57. Hugh Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1538 held two messuages, &c., of the heir of Richard Balderston in socage by a pair of white gloves yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 61.

Richard Kirkby held Upper Rawcliffe held in land in 1560 of Thomas Houghton by a rent of 2d. 4d.; Towneley MS. 2. Lancs. Tenures. (in possession of W. Parry), fol. 101. Sir Richard Houghton's tenure in 1560 was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 13.

Gilbert Laton of Garstang (1687) held the fourth part of the hundred of Bilsborrow, in socage of Edward Osbaldeston in a rent of 12d.; ibid. xii, no. 11.

James Harrison of Woodplumpton (1612) held land of Thomas Lord Gerard as of his manor of Bilsborrow by 14d. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 6.

Henry Kighley died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., of the heir of Thomas Osbaldeston. Hugh, his son and heir, was twenty-four years old; Towneley MS. C, 13, (Cheth. Lib.), 735.

Bilsborrow is named in the Hakluyt inquisitions, but the tenure of the lands there was unknown. Richard Sollam in 1553 purchased messages, &c., from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 16, m. 164. Richard Sollam in 1565 held six messages, &c., of Dutton Lord Gerard; George, his son and heir, was of full age; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 1074.

Thurstan Tydesley died in 1634 holding four messages and the moiety of a water-mill. Edward, his son and heir, was forty-five years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 26. Thurstan Tydesley of Thurstan died in the same year holding six messages, &c., of John (sic) Gerard as of his manor of Bilsborrow. He left two daughters, Jane and Mary, aged ten and six in 1638; Towneley MS. C, 8, 13, p. 1186.

James Hogg, who died in 1644 holding a message of Dutton Lord Gerard in socage by 8s. 6d. rent. His heir was his son Henry, aged fourteen; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 22.

Several of the gifts have already been referred to. Richard son of Richard and William son of Alan de Singleton, also William de Siene, were other benefactors. The place-names include Blackheke, Denvareke, Fernyhurste, Fontholmurst, Kirkfurlong, Morilegh, Stanays and Wernighurst; Cockerham Chartul. 1, 262-9.

Adam de Bilsborrow before 1244 granted 4 acres of land from his wood, with easements in the vil of Bilsborrow; Lytham D. at Durham, 2, 22, 439, Ebor. no. 44-6. The Prior of Durham was defendant in 1302 in respect of 4 acres, Matthew de Bilsborrow being plaintiff; Bk. of C. 141, m. 9. John de Normandy, Prior of Lytham, in 1369 leased the Bilsborrow land to John Whitehouse for fifteen years at a rent of 51; Lytham D. no. 47.


Fishwick, op. cit. 72.

Ibid. 125.


6,755 acres, including 9 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901. There are also 1,901 acres of common.

The former of these detached portions was added to Pilling under the Divided Parishes Act of 1823, the latter to Cockerham Abbey in 1887 by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 2009.

A brief was issued for a collection for the Gough Memorial at Rilesh, xvii, 81.

Letter from Legh Richmond, vicar of Garstang, in Fishwick's Garstang (Cheth. Soc.), 40. Some are in Translitter in Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. vi, 338-40. He states that "does" were found wild on the moss till a late period.

Fishwick, op. cit. 375.

Ibid. 109.
PILLING is not named in Domeday
MANOR Book, being then, it is supposed, a member of
Garstang. It was not granted to the Lancaster family, but retained by the Crown with the hundred, so that it was Theobald Walter who about 1194 granted it as ‘the hey of Pilling’ to the canons of Cockersand.\(^{7}\) This grant was confirmed or renewed by King John in 1205,\(^{8}\) and by Henry III in 1275.\(^{9}\) The canons were called upon to prove their title in 1592,\(^{10}\) and continued to hold Pilling down to the Dissolution.\(^{11}\) In 1543 the Crown sold the grange to John Kechyn or Hatfield,\(^{12}\) who also acquired parts of the Whalley Abbey estates.

Kitchen settled Pilling or some part of it upon his son John and Grace his wife, but the younger John dying, the widow, in conjunction with her second husband William Hameldon, granted the estate to John Kitchen the father in 1548.\(^{13}\) Settlements were made in 1552,\(^{14}\) and 1561,\(^{15}\) by the former of which a daughter Anne wife of Robert Dalton had Pilling. She died without issue in 1593, having survived her husband, and the heir was his brother Barnaby Kitchen, aged fifty-eight.\(^{16}\) He died ten years later, leaving three daughters as co-heirs: Alice wife of Hugh Hesketh of North Meols, Anne wife of Thomas Ashton of Croston and Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Banastre of Altham.\(^{17}\) A partition was made in 1649, and the manor for over a century descended in thirds.

The manor share was in 1678 bought by Edmund Hornby of Poulton, and his descendant, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby is, stated to have purchased a further share; this part had again by Mr. Edmund Geoffrey Stanhope Hornby of Dalton being 300 acres.\(^{18}\) The Heskeths\(^{19}\) about 1770 seem to have sold their third to the other lords, so that the manor was held in moieties, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby presenting to the curacy.\(^{20}\) The Ashton part descended like Croston to the Traddons,\(^{21}\) and it was afterwards sold. In 1825 the lords of the manor were Edmund Hornby, John Gardner and William Elletton, and in 1850 Edmund Hornby, the owner of the hall, John Gardner and Daniel Elletton.\(^{22}\) The last-named died in 1856, but had about 1850 sold his share to John Gardner of Sion Hill, Garstang, his brother-in-law, whose son the Rev. John Gardner, LL.D., rector of Skelton 1857–86, succeeded. He bequeathed it to his cousins, the Misses Margaret Jane and Emily Elletton, daughters of Daniel.\(^{23}\) The advowson of the chapel goes with the lordship. No courts are held. Nothing remains of the old hall.\(^{24}\)

7 Cockersand Churls. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 375; a facsimile of the charter serves as frontispiece. The grant was made for the souls of Henry II, Richard I, John Count of Mortain, Ranulf de Glanvill his beloved, Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry, Harvey Walter and Maud, his father and mother, &c. It was to be held in free alms, quit of ‘deerdour’ of the forestier and all secular exactions.

8 Ibid. i, 44. Theobald Walter’s grant seems to have been ignored.

9 Ibid. 45. The bounds of the demesne of Pilling Hey are given ibid. 47–9.

10 An agreement was made with the monks of Leicester as to the land and tithes between Wrampool and Warton, the land being divided equally; ibid. ii, 379. For a further agreement see ibid. 390.

11 Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 379. The grant of the moiety of the parish was issued in 1548; Pat. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 13 Hen. VII.

12 There are rentals 1451–1517 in Cockersand Churls. iii.

13 Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iii. A further grant was made to Edward Wyman in 1528; Pat. 50 Eliz. pt. vii.

14 Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 13, m. 162. From pleadings of 1590–1 (printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 245) it seems that the younger John had a posthumous child which did not survive long, and that he had bequeathed his estate in Pilling to a cousin, William Copwood of Tottenham, whose heirs were the claimants. Grace was then the wife of his younger brother-in-law.

15 Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 17, m. 6; the estate is described as the manors of Cockersand and Pilling, 100 messuages, water-mill, two dovecotes, 3,000 acres of moss, &c., with a free fishery in the water of Lune.

16 Ibid. bdle. 23, m. 167; three messuages, later tenements, in ‘five parts of lands, &c., in Pilling. John Kitchen is said to have died about that time. In 1579 his daughter, described as Anne Dalton of Penwortham, widow, complained that her father’s widow, Jane Kitchen of Penwortham, had previously and by the will of Robert Dalton had possession of part of her estate in Pilling. Jane answered that it was been settled upon her younger son Roger Dalton, Fishwick, op. cit. 244, giving the pleadings.

17 A survey of the manor was desired in 1583; Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i, 5.

18 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi. no. 43. Robert Dalton was the son and heir of William Dalton.

19 Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chrs.), i.

20 Pat. 264, m. 75; Roger Hesketh and Mary his wife.

21 In 1794 the lords were the Rev. George Hornby of John Trafford; Preston Guard. Local Stiches, no. 1129. The Hesketh demesne lands were divided, one moiety being held by the late Richard Cardwell Gardiner of Fiske Hall, Pilling, and the other by G. T. Preston of Ellet Grange; information of the Rev. James Cardwell Gardiner.

22 Anne Ashton died in 1618 and her husband Richard in 1621, leaving a son Thomas, aged seventeen. Her third part of the manor was held by the Rev. Humphrey Elletton of Ellet Grange.\(^{23}\) As to the inheritance of the Rev. James Cardwell Gardiner.

23 Thomas Ashton died in 1621 holding the third part of the manors of Pilling and Ellet, with messuages, lands, &c., including sixty sithalls, of the king by the twentieth part of a knight’s fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 2814, no. 6. See the account of Croston for the succession.

24 The following refer to the Ashton share: 1602–3, Pat. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 270, m. 38—John Trafford of Croston, Katherine his wife and Anne Trafford, widow; 1771, Pat. of Lanc. Plea R. 613, m. 10 (recovery)—Humphrey and John Trafford; 1797, Aug. Anctns, R. 11 (moiety of manor)—John and Humphrey Trafford.


26 Information of Miss Elletton, Ambleside.

27 Making excavations near the present hall (which is used as a farm-house) many beautifully carved stones have from time to time been exhumed and given to local antiquaries. The first description of a stone circle (or ‘a stone druid’s monument’) in Lancashire was in 1879 in the centre of the barn was discovered an oval hole or pit, some 18 ft. deep and from 6 ft. to 9 ft. wide, &c. =Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife; 1611, bdle. 79, no. 71—same; 1664, bdle. 173, m. 71—Thomas Selby and Anne his wife; 1668, bdle. 181, m. 143—same and Robert Hesketh; 1670, bdle. 184, m. 15—Robert Hesketh; 1683, bdle. 621, m. 1710, bdle. 264, m. 75—Roger Hesketh and Mary his wife.

28 Notwithstanding the above claim to the moiety of the manor by the Heskeths, the Armitages, and the Ashtons, the old tenures of the manor are still held by the Dukes of Devonshire, &c.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The marsh and sea frontages have lately been sold by the duchy to the Rev. James Cardwell Gardner of Fluke Hall.¹¹

Ultrigge or Ulrick Meadow was in part acquired by Robert Hawes,¹² and William Hawes, who died at Bromley in Middlesex 1625, held 80 acres there. He had fourteen illegitimate offspring.¹³

Robert Bindloss acquired messuages in Pilling and the neighbourhood in 1557.¹⁴

The three coparceners of the manor all suffered as 'delinquents' in the Commonwealth period.¹⁵

The owner of Eckesholme Houses in 1734 complained that his right of way through Nateby to Garstang and Preston had been denied.¹⁶

The small detached portion of the township adjoining Cockersand has resulted from an agreement in 1340 between the canons there and the monks of Leicester. It is in the hundred of Amounderness but in the parish of Cockermouth.¹⁷

The canons of Cockersand probably CHURCH established the chapel of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST near their grange when they were placed in possession.¹⁸ Agnes Shepherd had in 1493 the bishop's licence to live a solitary in a cell at Pilling chapel.¹⁹ After the dissolution of the abbey it seems that £2 a year was allowed for the maintenance of the chapel;²⁰ but as this was obviously insufficient it is probable that the chapel was used irregularly during the latter half of the 16th century.²¹ In 1621 some sixty of the inhabitants petitioned the king about the neglect of service, complaining that though they had to pay tithes there was no curate provided. The £2 granted out of the duchy revenues was to be renewed; Sir Robert Bindloss, the lay rector, promised £10 a year from the tithes, the inhabitants were ordered to provide another £8, and the farmer of the demesne £6 13½d.²²

How far this award became operative is uncertain, but Mr. Lumley was curate in 1635²³ and remained there till in the Commonwealth time he was 'silenced for several misdemeanors.'²⁴ In 1650 the chapel was vacant, and there was no proper maintenance.²⁵ Early in 1652 it was ordered that £2 6s. 8d. be paid to the curate out of 'delinquents' estates.'²⁶

The list of curates shows that the chapel was served regularly from about that time. The certain income in 1717 was £11 13s. 4d.²⁷ It was then found necessary to build a larger chapel, and the present site was chosen, about a mile west of the old one, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants.²⁸ This was built in 1717 and consecrated in 1721; it is a small rectangular structure with a bellcote over the west gable. Additional endowments were obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty and other sources.²⁹

A census of religions was made by the wardens in 1755. They reported 'about 100 families, most in communion of the Church of England, two Protestant Dissenting families, six or eight single persons who are Papists.'³⁰ A new church was built in 1857, and consists of chancel, clearstory nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower and spire. It is in the Gothic style and the spire forms a prominent landmark. The lords of the manor now present alternately. The net value is given as £250.³¹

The following is a list of curates and vicars:—

1676 Oswald Crookell ³²
1686 Richard Hardy ³³
1687 Gabriel Dawson ³⁴
1701 Thomas Hunter ³⁵
1715 John Anyon ³⁶
1731 John Coulton ³⁷
1758 George Holden ³⁸

³² Rector of North Meols 1688-1708. One of these names graduated from Pembroke Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1674.
³³ Of St. John's Coll., Camb., but did not graduate; Mayor, Admissions to St. John's, ii, 93. He was licensed to Pilling 28 Jan. 1656-7; Visit. List of 1691. He was 'conformable' in 1689; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xi, App. iv, 250. He died in 1692.
³⁴ The records in the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. begin with this curate. He was nominated on the death of Thomas Hunter by Roger Hesketh and Edward Hornby, two of the lords of the manor, 'the third lord being a reputed Papist.' Anyon was afterwards curate of Ribby and Lund in Kirkham.
³⁵ In 1731 he was still at Pilling and presented for incontinence; Visit. Ret. at Chester.
³⁶ Nominated by Roger Hesketh and Geoffrey Hornby on the resignation of J. Anyon. He resided at Pilling in 1743, but also ministered at Shirehead every other Sunday afternoon; Visit. Ret. Chester.
³⁷ Nominated by Roger Hesketh and Edmund Hornby on the death of J. Coulton. Holden was undergraduate at Emmanuel Coll. He became curate at Tatham Fell 1775 and compiled Holden's "Tide Tables," still published at Liverpool. He had a son whom his son George Holden was curate of Maghull in Halsall 1811-61; Fishwick.
1767 Cuthbert Harrison, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
1774 John Hunter
1781 William Bateson
1797 Thomas Godfrey
1802 James Potter
1825 James Dawson Banister
1876 John Wilson Waithman, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Oxf.)
1893 Richard Titley Gardner, M.A. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)

There is a mission chapel (St. Mark's) at Eagland Hill, built in 1869. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, built in 1813. The Roman Catholic church of St. William was opened in 1891. A free school was founded and endowed by Robert Carter in 1710.


50 Son of Anthony Bateson of Wray in Melling; nominated by Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, on the death of J. Hunter.
51 Nominated by G. Hornby on the death of W. Bateson. He was 'minister' in 1793.
58 Nominated by G. Hornby on the death of C. Harrison.
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Ash (cont.)
58; Thos. (deil), vii, 17 n, 57 n.
Will. del, vii, 57 n, 100 n.
Ashforth, vii, 38 n.
Ashburner, Rob., vi, 36; Sarah, vi, 36.
Ashburnham, John Ashburnham, east Ashton.
Ashburnham library, vi, 38 n.
Ashenclogh (Lower Darwen), vi, 38 n.
Ashenflat (Hargam Eaves), vi, 436 n.
Ashes, man. (Kirkham), vii, 193.
Ashby, vi, 437 n.
Asheton, see Ashton and Asethon.
Ashheys (Preston), vii, 134 n.
Ash House (Ribchester), viii, 58 n.
Ashhurst, Hen., vii, 177, 100 n.
Ash, vii, 102, 173 n, 202 n.
Ashtar (Higham), vi, 513.
Ashley (Goonargh), vii, 153 n.
Ashley (Whittingham), viii, 29 n,
207, 208 n, 209 n, 210, 212
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 212 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 213 n.
Ashley, J., vii, 213 n.
Ashley, J., vii, 214 n.
Ashley, J., vii, 215 n.
Ashley, J., vi, 216 n.
Ashley, Whittingham, vii, 39 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 212 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 213 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 214 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 215 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 216 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 217 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 218 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 219 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 220 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 221 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 222 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 223 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 224 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 225 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 226 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 227 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 228 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 229 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 230 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 231 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 232 n.
Ashley, Ave de, vii, 233 n.
Ashon (cont.)
333 n; Sir Will. (de), vi, 72 n, 93,
94, 109 n, 110 n; Will., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; Wil., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
93 n, 109 n, 110 n; M., vi, 93 n,
109 n, 110 n; W., vi, 92 n,
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Godrich, vi, 408 n.
Godrich Clough (Ribchester), vii, 45 n.
Godrichley (Ribchester), vii, 45 n.
Godshall, vi, 205; Rich., vii, 187 n.
Godwin, vi, 45 n.
Godwinridding (Clitheroe), vi, 365 n.
Godsall, vi, 214; Aliis, vi, 214; Alice, vi, 214; Cecily, vi, 214; Edith, vi, 214; Ellen, vi, 214; Eva (Eld), vi, 214.
Gennar, vii, 243; Hugh, vi, 213, 214; vii, 54; John, vi, 214 n.; Kath., vi, 213 n.; Margery, vi, 214; Mund, vi, 214; Ralph, vi, 214, vii, 216; Randle, vi, 214 n.; Rich., vi, 214; vii, 216; Rob., vi, 214, 214; Rog., vi, 367; Will., vii, 208, 213, 214, 215 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vii, 95; see also Grey.
Godskelworth, vii, 146.
Godslock, vii, 376, 17 n.
Goldborne (Goldburn), vii, 149, 157.
Goldcroft, vi, 38*1.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Goldigel (Godwinridding), vi, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214 n.; see also Charnock.
Gogard, vi, 376, 17 n.
Goldicar, vii, 374.
Hunt (cont.)
Marg., vii, 156; Rich. (de del.), vii, 46, 48, 65, 75; Jas., vii, 130; Raym., vii, 128, 136
Hurst (Green (Aigton), vii, 96; vii, 1, 19, 20
Hurst, Award, vii, 253
Hurstwood, vii, 340, 450, 458 n., 459, 472-8; man., vii, 477
Hurstwood, brook, vii, 474
Hustwood, man., vii, 469; vii, 474 n., 475 n.; Gilb., de, vii, 477 n.; John de, vii, 475 n.; Will., vii, 475 n.
Hustwood Hall (Hurstwood), vii, 478
Husband, Rich., vii, 99
Hussey, John, vii, 265; Will., vii, 148
Hutch. (Goosnargh), vii, 199
Hutchinson, John, vii, 541; vii, 130
Huttemon, de, vii, 290
Hutton, de, 52, 53, 55, 66, 67; Thos., vii, 134; char., vii, 56; fishery, vii, 72 n.; man., vii, 67; mill, vii, 86; sch., vii, 56, 57;
Hutton Grange (Hutton), vii, 68 n.
Hutton Moss (Hutton), vii, 68 n.
Hueberleisack (Dutton), vii, 54
Hyde, vii, 219, 224
Hyton, Emma de, vii, 34 n.; Hugh, vii, 160; Matth. de, vii, 113 n.; Man., de, vii, 204; Nich., vii, 73 n.; Will. (de), vii, 99 n.; vii, 344 n.; Hwaileage, Hwaileage, see Whal-
Hymilton, vii, 170 n.
Hwytingham, see Whittingham
Hyvans, Ralph, vii, 407
Hybuch (Staynall), vii, 252
Hyde Park (Fulwood), vii, 137 n., 138
Hyfurlong (Gt. Harwood), vii, 340
Hyett, Jas., vii, 85, 86 n.; Will., vii, 451
Hyndburn, vii, 340
Hyles, the (Brookholes), vii, 110 n.
Hyndburn, brook, vii, 338, 344, 347, 399, 401 n., 477
Hyndburnshaw (Gt. Harwood), vii, 339
Hyndfrancis (Read), vii, 506
Hyndian, Mary, vii, 103 n.
Hyngilka (Winnmarleigh), vii, 306
Hypper, vii, 475 n.
Hysokecroft (Ribbleton), vii, 110 n.
Hitchenhill, see Ightenhill Park
Hickernash (Lornshaw), (Yorks), vi, 524 n., 525
Ignaging (dance), vii, 220
Ikeston, Kath. de, vi, 281 n.; Nich. de, vi, 281 n.
Ilkington, Will., vi, 554 n.
Image House (Chorley), vii, 129
Imps, the (Impes) (Church), vi, 400 n., 502 n.
Imps, Little (Whalley), vii, 381
Inchfadden, vii, 147, 248, 288, 319, 344, 350, 436, 453 n., 473 n.; vii, 103
Ineskpy, see Inskip
Inglefield, vi, 342
Inglefield (Whalley), vii, 381
Inglan (Ribchester), vii, 140 n.
Ingeyke (Longton), vii, 70 n.
Inghamites, vii, 521, 535, 552
Inglefield (Ighten), vii, 552
Innes, John, vii, 326 n.
Ingleby (Longton), vii, 70 n.
Inglefield (Preston), vii, 79 n.
Ingleton, vii, 191 n.
Inglewhite (Goosnargh), vii, 191
Inglewhite (Goosnargh), vii, 191, 206 n.
Inglefield, man., see Lea
Inglis, fam., see Lea
Inglis, vii, 72, 79, 80, 100 n., 119 n., 120, 133 n., 134, 135, 309; char., vii, 91; Holy well, vii, 129 n.
Ingoalde (Broughton), vii, 117, 120 n., 121 n.
Ingoalde Hall (Broughton), vii, 120 n.
Ingoalde (Preston), vii, 99 n.
Out Rawcliffe, Outrouttlecliff, see Rawcliffe, Out
Oval (Barton), vii, 127 n
Over Darwen, Overdarwyn, Over- derewe, Overderwend(t), Over- derwyn, see Darwen, Over
Over Northfield (Altham), vii, 313 n
Over End (Leagram), vi, 380 n
Over Green (Hapton), vii, Fenny- bold
Overghall (Dutton), vii, 54 n
Over Hall (Samlesbury), vii, 306, 307
Overhead, man., vii, 233
Overhills (Henheads), vii, 437
Overholme (Chaigley), vii, 16
Overholme (Habergam Eaves), vii, 453 n
Over the Marsh of the (Poulton), vii, 226 n
Overlee (Basham), vii, 109 n
Over Moor (Foulridge), vii, 348 n
Over Northfield (Worsbome), vii, 477 n
Overhemmarketgate (Barton), vii, 393
Over Thornhill (Pendleton), vii, 393
Overton, the (Gt. Harwood), vii, 380 n
Overton, Rob., vii, 297
Overtown(e) (Broughton), see Dar- won
Overclay (Glover), vii, 479
Overtown (Whalley), vii, 387 n
Over Wood (Myersough), vii, 139 n
Owen, vii, 130 n
Owen, Hen., vi, 549; John, vii, 150 n; Mary, vi, 150
Oxcliffe (Oxleve, Oxclly), Alice de, vii, 253 n; John (de), vii, 252, 253 n; Nich. (de), vii, 252, 253; Will. de, vii, 252, 253
Oxclenn clough (Clayton-le-Dale), vii, 356 n
Oxley (Osbaldeston), vii, 325
Oxendale Hall (Osbaldeston), vii, 255
Oxholme, the (Stalmine), vii, 252 n
Oxford, Philippa de Vere, cttss. of, vii, 303; Rob. de Vere, earl of, vii, 302
Oxgang (Staynall), vii, 255 n
Oxley (Heeskin), vii, 160
Oxley (Mearley), vii, 376 n
Oxby (Pendleton), vii, 391 n
Oxby (Ribbleton), vii, 106 n
Oxby wood (Whalley), vii, 382 n
Pack & Chapman, bell makers, vi, 260
Packet, Thos., vii, 85
Pacock, Pock, see Peacecock
Paddescock (Leyland), vi, 14 n
Paddn. Smith, Hen. (de), vii, 293 n
Padiham, vi, 349, 356 n, 357, 454, 458 n, 493, 494, 489 n, 492, 500, 501 n, 507 n; adv., vi, 495; chant., vii, 494; chap., vii, 495; char., vii, 496; ch., vii, 496; coal-mines, vii, 492; coirs, vi, 492, 521 n; man., vii, 233, 235, 493; mill., vii, 447 n, 493; Nonconf., vii, 494; quarries, vii, 492; sch., vii, 492; sw., vii, 492
Padiham, Gilb. de, vi, 493
Padiham Field (Padiham), vii, 493
Padiham Green (Hapton), vii, 507, 511
Padiham Hey (Padiham), vi, 493
Padiham Moor, vi, 514
Padiham Tom, vii, 308 n
Page, Amabil, vii, 260 n; Geo., vii, 251; Hen., vi, 251; John, vi, 204 n, 246, 251; Rich., vi, 251; Will., vi, 497 n
Page Croft (Eskwick), vii, 284 n
Pageden (Eskton), vi, 19 n
Painter, Will., vi, 332
Pakoe, Pakok, see Peacecock
Palace House (Habergam Eaves), vii, 285 n
Paley, the (Whalley), vi, 379 n
Paler, John, vii, 86, 87
Paley (Payley), Isabel, vi, 471 n
Palmer (Pammeare), Joan, vii, 97 n
Fan., vi, 97 n; vii, 134 n
Pannal, Chas., vi, 280 n
Panašebrook (Foulridge), vii, 545 n
Pan Stones (Dutton), vii, 54 n
Paper manufacture, vii, 279, 276, 284, 393, 345, 361, 442 vii, 141, 330
Paradise (Croston), vii, 95 n
Paradise (Shearsey), vii, 306 n
Parbold, vii, 68 n, 155, 178-81; char., vii, 90 n, 91 n; ch., vi, 180 n; man., vi, 178; Rom. Cath., vi, 182, 393 n
Parbold, Ad. de, vi, 180 n; Alan de, vi, 180 n; Albin de, vi, 180 n; Alice de, vi, 200 n; Bern. de, vii, 180 n; Hen. (de), vi, 180 n, 181 n, 200 n; Hugh de, vi, 180 n; Mabel de, vi, 180 n; Math. de, vii, 180 n; Rob. de, vi, 180 n
Parbold Hall (Parbold), vii, 181 n
Parbold House (Parbold), vi, 180
Parr, Ad. de, vii, 158 n; Rich., vii, 305 n
Parish, Rob., vii, 358
Pargourte (Clitheroe), vii, 367
Park, brook, vi, 252 n
Park, fam., see Parke
Parkbrook (Shevington), vi, 200 n
Parke (Park, Parkes), Herb. T., vi, 48; H. T., vi, 144; John, vi, 17, 48; vi, 176; Lawr., vi, 237 n; Mary, vi, 187 n; Rob., vii, 48 n; Will. B., vi, 48; Will. P., vi, 198 n; fam., vii, 47 n; vii, 98 n
Parke, the (Whalley), vii, 467
Parker, Ad. the, vi, 140 n; Agnes, vi, 380 n, 450 n, 538 n; Alex., vi, 346, 350, 374, 380 n; Alice, vi, 256, 553 n; Anne, vi, 25, 142 n, 360 n, 416, 446 n; Ant., vi, 457; vi, 156 n; Rev. Ath. T., vi, 25, 450, 451, 452; Barnste, vi, 25, 28; Bern., vi, 492, 494, 525, 530; Brian., vi, 368, 379, 381 n; Cath. (Kathl.), vi, 142; vii, 156 n; Chris., vi, 546, 549 n; vi, 155 n; 156 n, 158 n; Ed., vi, 404, 472, 473, 538 n; Ed., viii, 380, 407 n, 472 n, 326 n, 533; Eliz., vi, 25, 106 n, 301 n, 408 n, 407 n; viii, 89 n, 300, 315; Ellen., vi, 543, 454; Ellis., vi, 553 n, 484; Geo., vi, 470 n, 472; vii, 470 n; Giles, vii, 366, 368 n, 516 n; vii, 229 n; Harriet S., vi, 25, 472; Hen., vi, 513 n, 521 n, 525 n, 526, 527 n, 530, 544, 546;
Weshestom, Westesom, see Wes- 
Westeswode, Agnes de, vi, 315 n. 
Westy (Fishwick), vi, 116 n. 
Westfield (Goosnargh), vii, 198 n. 
Westfield, brook, vi, 127 
Westfield, John, vii, 199 n. 
Westerdale (Habergham Eaves), vi, 454 
Westgrough (Moiss (Clifton), vii, 162, 163 n. 
Westham, Sim, div, vii, 41 n. 
Westhead (Croston), vii, 95 n. 
Westhead, Thos, vi, 174 n. 
Westhoughton, vi, 150 n. 
West Hulme (Thornton), vii, 36 
Westhusum, see Westhusen 
Westleigh, John, de, vi, 49 n. 
Westley, see (Lea), vii, 130 n. 
Wesstowend (Gr. Eccleston), vii, 277 n.
Wesstow, Lytham, vii, 215 n. 
Weston, John, vii, 7, Sir Thos., 
Westpool (Rawcliffe), vii, 274 n. 
Westwood, Michael, vi, 33 n. 
Westwomba (Ashley), vii, 213 n. 
Westwood, brook, vii, 55 n. 
Wetenhaule, Ad., de, vi, 204 n. 
Weterode (Cliviger), vii, 480 n.
Wetfield (Brentworth), vii, 103 n. 
Wetherill, Will, de, vi, 241, 276, 331 n. 
Wetheton, see Weeton 
Wetcroft Syke (Dinckley), vii, 36 
Wetriding (Chipping), vii, 27 n. 
Wetriding (Cuerden), vi, 26 n. 
Wethaw, fam., vi, 228 
Wetweyke, see Weelley 
Wethenae, see Weelley 
Whale, brook, de, vii, 199 n. 
Maud de, vii, 199 n. 
Rob. de, vi, 109 n. 
Whesall (Marsden), vii, 356, 538 n. 
Whacker, see Weeler 
Whalley, see Whale 
Whalley, vi, 230, 234, 349-60, 354, 562, 
222 n., adv., vi, 355; battle, 
235, 349; chant., vi, 359; char., 
357, ch., vi, 330, 361, 369, 
384, 414, 415, 529, 526, 
509, 556; crosses, vi, 349, 355, 358; 
ind., vi, 350, 381; man., 
362, 383; mkt., and fairs, 
359, 364 n., 395, 397; 
pl., vi, 382; presub. 
rem., vi, 349; sch., vi, 360, 388.
Wood Crook (Whittingham), vi, 313; viii, 44, 90
Woodrowe, W. Woodfields (Aighton), vii, 1, 13
Woodford Hall (Melor), vi, 261
Woodford Park (Melor), vi, 261
Woodhey (Shevington), vi, 173, 201
Woodhouse (Preston), vi, 79, 80
Woodhouse, Alice, vii, 182, 272
Eliza, vii, 234; John (de), vi, 269; vii, 182, 272; Pett, vii, 182, 272
W. Wood, vi, 274; Rob, vii, 282
Walt. de, vi, 41; Will, vii, 182
Woodrav (Hapton), vi, 510
Woodley (Worston), vi, 296
Wood Newton, Barth. de, vi, 127
Woodnook (Accrington), vi, 423
Woodplumpton, vi, 90, 117, 120, 135, 150, 190
173, vii, 174, 200, 253, 260, 261, 264
264, 269, 272, 282, 284, 921, 325
char., vii, 267; ch., viii, 289
man., vii, 285; mill., vii, 287, 288;
Nonconf., vii, 291; Rom.
Cath., vii, 291; sundals, vii, 290
Wooplumpton, brook, vii, 285, 289
Woodplumpton, Amuria, vii, 172
Marg, vii, 172; Quenilda, viii, 107
Agnes, vii, 97, 108, 208, of, vi, 103; vii, 97
Woodroffe (Woderofe), vi, 482
Wolset (Welset, Wolfet, Wolfelt, Wylset), Geo., vii, 25, 25. 42
Wolifornia, Jas., vi, 120
Wolton, Jan., vi, 395; John, vii, 395, 395; Ranald, vii, 395
Wolseley, Ad., de, vi, 170
Alice de, vi, 170
Wolverden (Marsden), vi, 539
Wolverton (Wolferstone), Chas., vii, 175; Edm., vii, 175; John, vii, 178; Rob., vi, 178
Wolverston (Clitheroe), vii, 366
Wombwell, John, vi, 92
Wood (Wolstop) Ant., vi, 227
Chas., vi, 486; Elias, vi, 331
Emma del, vi, 270; Geo, vi, 180
Humphrey, de, vi, 15
Isabel, vii, 5; Jo, vi, 488
John (de), vi, 52; 270; Marg-
a del, vii, 31; Randle, del, vii,
237, 237 (del), vii, 327,
343, 447, vii, 328; Rob. del,
vi, 15; Walt. del, vii, 328;
Sir Will, vi, 493; Rev. Will,
vi, 414; Will (del), vi, 416; vii,
31, 132, 338; see also Boys
and Woods
Woodacre, see Wedacre
Woodcock, Ad., vi, 27; Alex.,
vi, 298; Alice, vi, 27, 291
dorothy, vi, 27; Eliz., vi, 22
Frank, vi, 27; Gilb., vi, 26; 291;
Hugh, vi, 60; 69; Jas., vi, 237;
del, viii, 120; 
Ven. John, vi, 27; John, vi, 3,
27; John, vi, 27; John, vi, 27, 279, 288,
296, 298; vii, 55; Rich,
vi, 24, 26, 27, vii, 120; Rob.,
vi, 24, 26, 27, vii, 27;
Rog., vi, 20, 22; Sam., vii,
177; Thos., vi, 23, 26, 27,
28, 37; Will, vi, 24, 26, 27,
60, 60; see also fam., vii
Woodcock Hall (Caerdenn), vi, 27, 28
Woodcock Holme (Pleasance), vi, 267
Woodcock’s charity, vi, 148
Wormley (Whittingham), vi, 342
Wormley Raves (Marsden), vi, 539
Wormstall, Marg. de, vii, 17;
John, vii, 17
Wormstall Bottom (Trawden), vi, 551
Worples bils, vi, 252
Worlsey (Worlsey), vi, 337
Worsley (Workedel), Agnes, vi, 555;
Alice (de), vi, 539; viii, 227
Anne, vi, 94; Cecily, de, vi,
112; Ellen de, vi, 112; Hen.
de, vii, 194, 375, 525; 599;
vi, 227; Isabel, vi, 555; Jane,
vi, 25; Jeroslima, del, vi,
194, 376, 528, 599; vi, 260;
John, vi, 376, 535, 539;
Will, vi, 260; Kath, vii,
280; Marg. (de), vi, 96; viii,
Maud (Matilda), vi, 315;
vii, 226; Rich., vi, 475; 472,
555; viii, 226; Sir Rob., vi,
315, 376, 555, 559, 599;
vii, 403, 405; Seth, vii, 94;
vi, 96; Will, vii, 280;
Thurstan de, vii, 392
Worsley-Taylor, Hen. W., vii, 381,
337
Worsthorne (Worsthorne with
Hurstwood), vi, 349, 350
Richard, vii, 448, 453
Richard, vii, 453, 454, 459, 459;
vis. viii, 478; Will, vii, 444
Worsthorne, vii, 447, vii, 444;
John, vi, 477; Rich., vii, 477
Wood, vi, 475; Richard, vii,
475; Math. de, vii, 475
Nich. de, vi, 475; Osbert de,
vi, 475; Pet. de, vii, 475
Raymond, de, vii, 475
Rich. de, vi, 475, 485; Rob.
de, vi, 475, 474, 477, 481;
Seward de, de, 481; Thom. de,
vi, 475, 475, 475; Will. de,
475; Will, vi, 475
Worsthorne Hall (Worsthorne),
vi, 470
Worsthorne Wood (Worsthorne),
vi, 477
Worston, vii, 232, 349, 350, 372,
373, 375, 376, 392, 393, 355, 355,
528; vii, 371, 477, 477, 477;
361, 379, 499; man. house,
vi, 334, 374; mill, vi, 374
Worston, vi, 232, 373, 373; Guy de,
vi, 373; Hugh de, vii, 374,
374; 375; Idow (Wido) de,
vi, 373; Ralph de, vi, 374
Will. de, vi, 375
Worston Common, vii, 374, 379
Worston Greyne (Worston), vi, 374
Worwick, Eliz., vii, 239; Rich.,
vi, 239; Rob., vii, 239
Worthington, vi, 182, 187, 222-
man, vii, 222; mill, vi, 183
Worsley, Agnes, vi, 198, 220, 227;
Alan de, vi, 223; Alex., vi,
202; Alice de, vi, 223,
227; vii, 44; Anne, vi, 220,
227; Barth., viii, 89; Chris.,
vi, 130; v, 220; viii, 233
Dionisia de, vi, 223; Dorothy, de,
vi, 228, 410; Edw. de,
vi, 185, 208, 223, 224, 227;
227, vii, 144, 180; Eleanor de,
vi, 227; Eliz., vi, 202;
INDEX

Worthington (cont.)


Worthington Hall (Worthington), vii, 192, 243

Worthington House (Brindle), vi, 77 n.

Worston, Tom, vi, 322 n.

Wright, John le, viii, 160 n.; Will. le, vii, 160 n.

Wray, the (Blainscough), vii, 227 n.

Wray, Wrasa, fam., see Wray and Wrea

Wrampool (Pilling), vii, 333 n.

Wray (Weeton-with-Preese), vii, 385 n.

Wray, Geo., vii, 151 n.; see also Wrea

Wreshdon, see Worthorne

Wristall, Mary, Wristall, Wrethdon, Wrenthorpe, Wrotham, Wrythoe, Writlington, Wythorpe

Wulnesbooth, Rich. de, vii, 58 n.

Wursthorn, see Worthorne

Wyresdale, see Wyresdale

Wygarside, Wragby, Wythborpe, Wythdon, Wythowe, Wythington

Wyall Bridge (Trawden), vii, 551

Yate, see Yate Bank

Yate (Porta, Yates), Ad. (atte), vii, 485 n., 511 n.; Anabel atte, vii, 68 n., 207 n., 414 n., 220 n.; Ad., vi, 80; Eliz. vi, 201; Geo., vii, 210 n.; Geo., vi, 237 n.; Geo., vii, 273; Geo., vi, 255; Giles, vi, 273, 274; Hen. de, vi, 511 n.; Will., vii, 161 n.; John del, vii, 511 n.; John (del), vii, 272 n., 274, 280 n., 480; vii, 192 n.; Lawr., vi, 277 n.; Lydla, vi, 276 n.; Mary, vii, 162 n.; Mabel (male), vi, 261; Rich. (del), vii, 227 n., 274, 280 n., 480; vii, 192 n.; Rob. (atte), vii, 273, 274; vii, 275 n.; Sam., vi, 141; Thom. vi, 150 n., 151 n., 284 n., 495; Tristram, vii, 495; Will. (atte), vii, 158, 164, 261, 273, 274, 277 n., 280 n.; vii, 63 n.; W. C., vi, 161,
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Yate (cont.)
—, vi, 235 n; vii, 322; fam., vi, 240 n
Yate Bank (Yate and Pickup Bank), vi, 230 n, 235, 280
Yatefield (Habergham Eaves), vi, 267
Yates, fam., see Yate
Yealand, Ad. de, vii, 146 n, 172; Alice de, vii, 172 n; John de, vii, 134 n; Will. de, vii, 134 n
Yellow Hill (Pleasington), vi, 266
Yelverton, Sir Hen., vii, 75
Yeomans (Briercliffe), vi, 470
Yerburgh (Yarburgh, Yerdeburgh), Yerburgh (cont.)
Elma A., vi, 261; John de, vii, 41, 85; Rob. A., vi, 261; Mrs. vi, 235
Yngtonthintill (Garstang), vii, 316 n
Yolunbegreve, vii, 69
Yorker, —, vi, 343 n
Yorke, vii, 85
York, vii, 52 n
York, archb. of, vi, 555 n; vii, 83 n, 84 n, 128 n, 297, 303 n; Walt. de Grey, vii, 146; Thos., vii, 218 n; Thurstan, vii, 218 n
York (cont.)
Tobias (Toby) Matthew, vii, 14
Jas. Harrington, dean of, vi, 321
York, John, vii, 85; Nich. de, vii, 65 n; Thos., vi, 375; Will. de, vii, 140, 151 n
Yorker, —, vi, 343 n
Young, Arch., vi, 432; Brigham, vi, 74 n; Ellen, vii, 88 n; Hen., vii, 52; John, vi, 80, 518; vii, 88 n, 224; Maud, vii, 88 n
Yowcles, riv., vii, 270 n
Zechariah, brook, vi, 231

434
CORRIGENDA

Vol. VI, page 19, note 2, line 10, for 'p. 361' read 'p. 65.'
  " .. 29, line 5, for 'Laylonshire' read 'Leylonshire.'
  " .. 43b, 4 lines from end, for 'south-east' read 'south-west.'
  " .. 44a, line 4, for 'internal' read 'external.'
  " .. 44b, line 1, for '13 ft.' read '18 ft.'
  " .. 75b, line 26, for 'Howarth' read 'Haworth.'
  " .. 76, note 15, for 'Charles William Compton' read 'Charles Compton William.'
  " .. 90a, line 8, for 'souls' read 'soul.'
  " .. 158a, line 9 from end, for '1827' read '1829.'
  " .. 232, line 22, for 'Birtwistle' read 'Birtwisle.'
  " .. 268, note 24, for 'her cousin' read 'Mary Butler's cousin.'
  " .. 315b, line 7, for 'then' read 'afterwards.'
  " .. 316a, line 25, for 'Oshadleston' read 'Balderston.'
  " .. 317b, line 5 from end, for 'Major' read 'Captain.'
  " .. 326a, line 10, delete 'the homes of the Blackburn Orphanage . . . in this township.'
  " .. 331a, line 25, for 'the present owner' read 'who sold it to the Lancashire Inebriates Board.'
  " .. 338b, line 5, for 'All Springs' read 'Allsprings.'
  " .. 341a, line 4, for 'youngest son' read 'third son.'
  " .. 341a, line 6, for 'leaving daughters . . . (Mrs. David Howell) without issue, and was succeeded by Helen (Mrs. Trappes-Lomax) daughter of his youngest brother Thomas and Helen Mary Maxima (Mrs. David Howell), daughter of Mary (Mrs. W. F. Segar) daughter of the same Thomas Lomax.'
  " .. 343b, line 47, for 'Herris' read 'Herries.'
  " .. 419, line 17 from end, for 'Thomas Grimshaw' read 'Thomas Lomax.'
  " .. 434a, line 24, for 'Crawshall' read 'Crawshaw.'
  " .. 500, note 38, line 38, for 'great-grandmother' read 'second wife of great-grandfather.'
  " .. 559, note 18, for 'Alice' read 'Anne.'

Vol. VII, page 30, note 40, line 45, for 'Galland' read 'Gallard.'
  " .. 136, note 78, line 12, for 'Valentine' read 'Henry.'
  " .. 142b, line 25, for 'Shilleto' read 'Shillito.'
The Victoria history of the county of Lancaster