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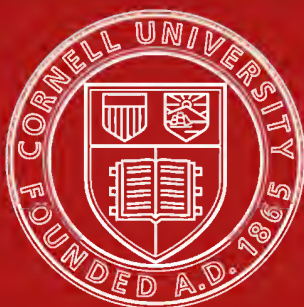
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THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE AND
DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY PALATINE AND DUCHY
OF
LANCASTER.

BY THE LATE EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.

*The BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT by the late W. R. WHATTON, F.R.S., F.S.A.: with
the Additions of the late JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A., and the Rev. BROOKE HERFORD.*

A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition,
WITH THE FAMILY PEDIGREES (OMITTED IN THE SECOND EDITION) CORRECTED THROUGHOUT.

EDITED BY
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"A History of the Ancient Hall of Samlesbury," &c., &c.*

VOLUME III.

JOHN HEYWOOD,
DEANSGATE AND RIDGEFIELD, MANCHESTER;
1, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS,
LONDON.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.

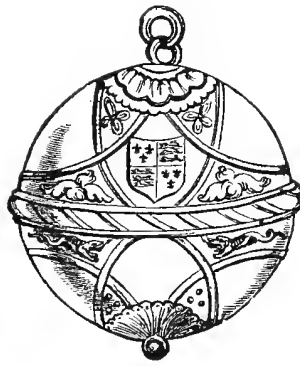
HUNDRED OF SALFORD (IN CONTINUATION).

	PAGE
<p>ROCHDALE PARISH.—History of—Its Divisions and Townships—their Population, Area, and Rateable Value—De Laoy Inquisition of 1311—Devolution of the Manor—Its Lords, the Lacys, Elands, Savilles and Byrons—The Parish Church and Vicarage, Tithes, and Glebe Lands—The Church Edifice and Burial Ground—Chantries and Monuments—Rectors and Vicars—Parish Registers—Churches within the Original Parish—The Rise of Dissent—Nonconformist Chapels—Boundaries of the Parish—Poor-Law Union—Valuation of Property—Parliamentary and Municipal Borough—Parliamentary Elections, since 1832—Mayors of Rochdale 1856-89—Receipts and Expenditure of the Corporation—Police and Fire Establishments—Water and Gas Works—Rochdale Vicarage Act and Estate—Charter of Incorporation—Town Hall, Cemetery, Post Office, Banks, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Tradesmen's Association—Baths—Co-operative Societies and Stores—Climate and Sanitary Condition of the Town—Free Grammar School—Charitable, Literary, and other Institutions—Newspapers—Theatre—Manufactures and Trade—Improvement—Markets and Fairs—Rush-bearing—Local Events and Occurrences—Townships: Castleton, Butterworth, Milnrow, Huddersfield, Littleborough, Todmorden and Walsden, Spotland and Saddleworth—Old Halls, &c.</p>	1
<p>BURY PARISH.—Population, Area, and Rateable Value of the several Townships—The Old Castle—Early History of the Parish and Devolution of the Manor—De Lacy Inquisition, 1311—The Early Lords—The Parish Church, Edifice, Monuments, Registers, Glebe Lands and Registers—Rectors—Churches within the Original Parish—The Rise of Dissent—Nonconformist Chapels—Charities—Manufactures—John and Robert Kay—The Peel Family—Increase of Population—Poor-Law Union—Local Government—Charter of Incorporation—Mayors of the Borough, 1876-89—Finances—Town Hall and Public Buildings—Newspapers—Peel Monument—Fall of the Theatre and Wreck of the Rothesay Castle Steam-Packet—Markets and Fairs—Parliamentary Elections since 1832—Townships: Musbury, Cowpe, Lench, Newhall Hey and Hall Carr, Holcombe, Ramsbottom, Edenfield, Elton—HEYWOOD: Incorporation of Heywood, Mayors of Heywood 1881-9, Heywood Chapel, Walmersley—Old Halls in the Parish—Memoir of John Warburton, F.R.S., F.A.S., Somerset Herald—Local Annals.....</p>	93
<p>DEAN PARISH.—History of—Devolution of the Manor—Population, Area, and Valuation of the Several Townships—The Three Townships and the Family of Hulton—The Parish Church, its Structure, Living, Advowson, and Vicars—Churches and Chapels—Charities—Local Events and Occurrences—Population and Manufactures—Memoirs of Martin Heton, D.D., Bishop of Ely—of George Marsh the Martyr—Townships: Over Hulton, Middle Hulton, Little Hulton—The Families of Rigby, Kenyon, and Yates—Kersley and Farnworth—Dorning Rasbotham—Halliwell—Smithells Hall and its Possessors—Heaton, Horwich and West Halghton—Family of Rylands—Burning Well—Old Halls—Schools—Soil, Farms, Quarries, and Mines</p>	124
<p>BOLTON PARISH.—History of, and Population, Area and Rateable Value—Devolution of the Manor—Leland's and Camden's Visits—The Civil Wars—Execution of the Earl of Derby—The Parish Church—The Living, Monuments, and Parish Registers—The Old Church taken down (1866)—Discovery of Ancient Remains—The New Church—Vicars of Bolton—The Vicarage—Churches in the Old Parish—The Rise of Dissent—Nonconformist Chapels—Charities—Manufactures and Trade—Samuel Crompton and the Invention of the Mule—Notes of Dorning Rasbotham—Population—Great and Little Bolton—Municipal Government—Charter of Incorporation—Income and Expenditure of the Corporation—Mayors of Bolton 1838-89—Town Hall—Gas and Water Works—Street Improvements—Public Buildings, Banks, Market Hall, Fish and Poultry and Cattle Markets, Statue of Crompton, Public Library and Museum and other Literary Institutions, Infirmary and Dispensary, Baths, Theatre, Parks, Cemeteries and Exchange—Volunteers—Co-operative Societies—Working Men's Dwellings—Old Halls—Newspapers—Parliamentary Elections since 1832—Parliamentary Electoral Returns—Local Events and Occurrences—Townships: Little Bolton, Little Lever—Memoir of Thomas Lever, B.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge—Little Lever Hall—Memoir of Oliver Heywood, B.D.—Darcy Lever and Old Hall—Tonge-with-Haulgh—Hall-i'th'-Wood—Brechtmet—Harwood—Sharples—Bradshaw—Turton—Family of Orrell—Turton Tower—Quariton—Edgeworth and Entwistle—The Entwistle Family and Sir Bertine Entwistle—The Family of Knowles of Edgeworth, Quariton and Eagley Bank—Longworth—The Family of Longworth—Anlezargh—Rivington—The Family of Pilkington—Memoir of James Pilkington, B.D., First Protestant Bishop of Durham—Bishop Pilkington's Grammar School—Rivington Pike and the Spanish Armada—The Family of Andrews of Little Lever and Rivington—Shaw Place—Blackrod—Lostock—Soil of the Parish, Mosses, Coal and Lead Mines, Mineral Springs and Climate.....</p>	164

	PAGE
ECCLES PARISH.—History of—Population, Area, and Rateable Value—Romau Road—Name and Family of Eccles—The Family of Trafford—Barton-upon-Irwell Township, and Devolution of the Manor—Families of Barton and Booth—The Manor of Whickleswicke—Cadishead—Parish Church, its Structure and Restorations, Monuments, Ancient Assignment of Pews—Advowson—Deeds relating to Eccles Church in the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey—Chuntries—Rectory and its Devolution—Tithes—Vicars of Eccles—Registers—Sextons—Ancient Custom—John Bradford the Martyr—Churches in the Old Parish—Elleubrook Chapel—Nonconformist Places of Worship—Charities—The Civil Wars—Bury Lane Fight—Population of the Parish, 1776-1881—Wakes and Guisings—Eccles Cakes—Maypoles and Sports at Pendleton—Local Annals—Manufactures—Canals and Railways—Patricroft—Bridgewater Foundry—Christ Church—Barton Village and Old Hall—Trafford, Beaucliffe, Monks, Lostock, Davyhulme, Irlam, and Great and Little Wooldeu Halls—The Families of Latham and Greaves, of Irlam—Chat Moss, Reclamation and Cultivation—Hamlets and Villages in Barton—Barton Poor-Law Union—Pendleton Township and Devolution of the Manor—Hope Hall and the Family of Bayley—Pendleton Churches—Pendlebury Township—Agecroft Hall and the Families of Langley and Dautesey—Irlams-o'th'-Height and Church—Clifton and Devolution of the Manor—The Family of Holland—Worsley and Devolution of the Manor—The Worsley Family and the Three Halls of Worsley—Kempnall Hall and the Family of Parr—Wardley Hall—The Families of Tyldesley and Downes and the Story of a Skull—Booths Town, Manor and Hall—Bridgewater Canal—Worsley New Parish—Ellenbrook Chapel—New Parish of Walkden—New Parish of Swinton—Church, Schools, and Chapels—Memoirs of William Booth and Lawrence Booth, Archbishops of York and Lord Chancellors of England; of John Booth, Bishop of Exeter, and Charles Booth, Bishop of Hereford; of Thomas Langley, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, and Bishop of Durham of Robert Ainsworth, F.S.A., Lexicographer; and of Barton Booth, Tragedian.....	234
FLIXTON PARISH.—History of—Population, Area, and Rateable Value—Devolution of the Manors of Flixton and Urmston—The Families of Ashawe and Egerton—The Parish Church—Flixton a Prebend of Lichfield Cathedral—The Church Edifice—Rebuilding of the Tower and Monuments—Incumbents of Flixton—Registers—Dissenting Chapels—Charities—Population—Flixton House and Shaw Hall—Urmston Ecclesiastical Parish—The Church—Urmston Hall and the Family of Hyde—Birthplace of John Collier ("Tim Bobbin")—Newcroft Hall and the Radcliffe Family—Soil and Farms—Summary of Salford Hundred	301
HUNDRED OF BLACKBURN.	
THE HUNDRED.—Dimensions and Divisions—Translation of "De Statu Blagborneshire"—Introduction of Christianity—Descent of the Family of Lacy	314
WHALLEY PARISH.—Extent and Situation—The Name—Townships, &c., contained in it, with the Population, Area and Rateable Value of each—Ecclesiastical Matters—Rector and Vicars—The Parish Church, its Structure and Monuments—Whalley Abbey—List of Abbots—Old Halls—Roman Remains—Churches—Life of Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.—Life of John Woolton, Bishop of Exeter—Ecclesiastical Divisions—New Parishes.....	318
BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.—History of—The Castle—Members of Parliament—The Church and its Structure—Incumbents—Nonconformist Chapels—Town Hall—Grammar School—Life of James King, R.N., LL.D.—Population—List of Clitheroe Charters and Documents—Little Mitton—The Catteralls, Sherburnes, Holts, and Beaumonts of Little Mitton—Downham—Twiston—Great Mearley—Pendleton—Chatburn and Worston—Wiswell.....	336
NEW CHURCH IN PENDLE.—Ancient Chapelry—Rough Lee Booth—Admergill—Barley-cum-Wheatley—Wheatley Carr—Goldshaw Booth—Old Laund, or Lawnd Booth.....	355
COLNE.—Ancient Chapelry—Roman Station—Manor—Church—Town—Population—Incumbents—Churches and Chapels—Barrowford—Foulridge—Trawden Forest—Great Marsden—Little Marsden	357
BURNLEY.—Ancient Chapelry—Townships, with the Population, Area, and Rateable Value of each—Early History—The Church, its Structure and Monuments—Incumbents—District Churches—Nonconformists Chapels—Charities—Grammar School—Old Halls—Incorporation of the Borough—Income and Expenditure—Markets and Fairs—Parliamentary Borough—Members of Parliament—Habergham Eaves—Memoir of Charles Towneley, F.R.S., F.S.A.—Briercliffe-with-Extwisle—Worsthorne—Cliviger—Memoir of Dr. William Whitaker—The Holme—The Old Chapel—Gawthorpe Hall—The Shuttleworths—Redhalowes or Reedley Hollows—Local Annals.....	365
THE FOREST OF ROSSENDALE.—Extent—Early History—List of Vaccaries.....	398
NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE.—Ancient Chapelry—Wolfenden—Bacup.....	400

	PAGE
HASLINGDEN.—Ancient Chapelry—Holden Hall—The Church—List of Incumbents—Nonconformist Chapels—Manufactures—Henheads—Dunnockshaw—Higher Booths—Lower Booths—Rawtenstall.	403
CHURCH.—Ancient Chapelry—Oswaldtwistle—Huncoat—Yate-cum-Pickup Bank	408
ALTHAM.—Ancient Chapelry—Clayton-le-Moors—Accrington—Churches and Chapels—Incorporation of the Borough of Accrington—Income and Expenditure	410
PADIHAM.—Ancient Chapelry—The Church—Higham Booth—Heyhouses—Simonstone—Huntroyde—The Starkies—Hapton Read—The Nowells—Memoir of Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's—Memoir of Laurence Nowell, M.A., Dean of Lichfield	414
BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM.—Forest Laws—Browsholme	426





ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Arms of Rochdale	2
Arms of Eland.....	3
Arms of Savile	4
Arms of Byron	5
St. Chad's Parish Church, Rochdale	13
Autograph of Richard Midgley	23
Autograph of W. R. Hay.....	35
Arms of the Borough of Rochdale	43
The First Store of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society	48
Autograph of William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms.....	63
Inscription at Steanor Bottom.....	68
Old Chapel of St. Chad, Saddleworth.....	89
Arms of Bury	95
Arms of the Borough of Bury.....	107
Arms of the Borough of Heywood	118
Arms of Rasbotham impaling Bayley	152
Smithells Hall	154
Doorway, Smithells Hall.....	155
The Chapel, Smithells Hall	155
St. Peter's Parish Church, Bolton	172
Incised Sepulchral Slabs, Bolton	173
Darcy Lever Hall	211
Heraldic Escutcheon, Hall-i'-th'-Wood.....	212
Hall-i'-th'-Wood	212
Staircase, Hall-i'-th'-Wood.....	213
Prospect Tower, Turton.....	218
Seal of the Governors of Bishop Pilkington's Grammar School, Rivington	228
Trafford Crest	235
Seal of Thomas del Bothe (1352)	241
Seal of Thomas del Bothe (1369)	241
Arms granted to John Bothe, of Barton (1403)	241
St. Mary's Parish Church, Eccles.....	246
Arms of Booth.....	247
Agecroft Hall	280
Wardley Hall	294
Gatehouse, Wardley Hall	295
The Parish Church, Whalley	326
Catterall Brass, Whalley Church	328
North-East Gateway, Whalley Ahbey	332
Lavatorium, Whalley Ahbey.....	332
Insignia Loci Benedicti de Whalley	333
Seal of the Grammar School, Clitheroe.....	345
Seal of the Borough of Clitheroe.....	349
St. Peter's Parish Church, Burnley.....	367
The Foldys Cross, Burnley	368
Arms of the Borough of Burnley	377
Arms of Towneley	379
The Old Chapel, Holme.....	390
Waterfall in Cliviger	396
Ancient Dog Gauge of the Forest	427



P E D I G R E E S .

	PAGE
Eland of Eland and Rochdale	3
Byron of Clayton	6-9
Entwisle of Foxholes	60-1
Haworth of Haworth	64-5
Kyrkeshaw or Kirkshaw of Townhouse	69
Newall of Town House in Littleborough	70-3
Crossley of Crossley <i>als</i> Scaitcliffe and of Todmorden Hall	76-7
Heley of Healey	83
Chadwick of Chadwick and Healey and of Mavesyn Ridware	84-7
Rawstorne, Rosthorpe, or Rawsthorpe, of Lumm, New Hall, Hutton, and Penwortham.....	116-17
Hulton of Hulton and Farnworth	138-44
Kenyon of Peel and of Gredington	146-9
Yates of Stanley House and Peel Hall	150-1
Radcliffe, Barton and Bellasyse of Smithells	156-7
Halghton, or Hulton, <i>als</i> Rylands of the Ryelands	161
Heywood of Little Lever and Claremont	207-9
Orrell of Orrell and Turton Tower	217
Longworth of Longworth	220
Knowles of Edgeworth, Quariton, and Eagley Bank.....	222-4
Pilkington of Rivington	226-7
Andrews of Little Lever and Rivington	230
De Trafford of Trafford and Croston	236-40
Bothe or Booth of Barton and of Dunham Masey	242-4
Latham of Irlam and Hawthorne.....	272-3
Bayley of Hope Hall	278-9
Holland of Clifton	282
Gaskell of Clifton and of Thornes House	283
Descent of the Manor of Worsley from the Worsleys, through the families of Massey of Tatton, Stanley, and Brereton, to the Egertons.....	286-90
Parr of Kempnough and Cleworth	292
Ashawe and Egerton of Shaw Hall	304-5
Hyde of Urmston.....	311
Descent of the family of Lacy	316
Catterall of Catterall and Little Mitton.....	350
Sherburne of Little Mitton	351
Holt and Beaumont of Little Mitton	352
Towneley and Parker of Royle	374-5
Towneley of Towneley.....	382-5
Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe	392-5
Starkie of Huntroyde and Ashton.....	416-7
Nowell of Read	420-3

* * A full Index will be given with the concluding volume.

THE

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE AND DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

ROCHDALE PARISH.



HIS is one of the most extensive parishes in the hundred of Salford, and is situated at the eastern extremity of that hundred, as well as of the county of Lancaster. Its ecclesiastical arrangement places it in the archdeaconry of Manchester and rural deanery of Rochdale. The parish of Rochdale was anciently divided into four sections: Hundersfield, or Honoresfield, as it was anciently written, to the east; Spotland (Spoddenland) to the west; Castleton to the south-west; and Butterworth to the south-east. Butterworth and Castleton still constitute distinct townships of the parish; Spotland, deriving its name from the Spodden,

and extending from the source of that river very nearly to its junction with the Roach, forms two divisions, called Spotland Further-side and Spotland Nearer-side, including Whitworth and Brandwood; and Hundersfield forms four divisions—namely, Blatchinworth and Calderbrook, Todmorden and Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale and Wardle. Rochdale has no township bearing its own name, but was originally entirely within the township of Castleton. The town is composed of a part of three townships—namely, Castleton, or Old Town, Spotland, and Hundersfield. The boundaries of the parish, as set forth in an inquisition taken November 13th, 7 James I. (1609), were found to be as follows: Beginning at Colgreave in Butterworth, east to Dobbin Hill, then east to Little Mere Clough Head, thence to the Redmires, then north to the Middle Greave in Lingreave, to Blakegate Foot, then north to Rowkin Stone, then to the Slacks in the moss upon Walsden Edge, thence north to Cold Laughton, north to Dovelaw, to Stoney Edge, to Salter Rake, then between Great and Little Swineshead to Todmorden Water, descending by which to Steaner's Close, thence to Mittony Close in Todmorden, thence to Calder, following which to Roodilee, to Hollinrake Holme, and, ascending Calder, to Beater Clough Foot, to Sherneyford, to Greave Clough, to Bacup, to Rockliff Lumm, following the river to Brandwood, then to Carr Gate, to Cowap Brook, then, ascending to the head of the same, thence to the height. The manor of Rochdale was a dependency of the great honor of Clitheroe, and within its ample bounds were many subordinate manors, of which some exist, and others are lost. The parish of Rochdale is partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has a total area of 58,620 statute acres, and the entire parish contained, in 1881, 153,448 persons.

Several learned conjectures have been formed as to the etymology of Rochdale, all equally inconclusive and unsatisfactory. It is probable that the town derives its name from the river Roach, on which it stands, and that the river may have taken its appellation from a fresh-water fish, found perhaps in its streams, when they were less contaminated than at present by the refuse of manufactories, from *racu*, a flood, or from *Roche* (French), the rocky river; and as it was anciently written *Reced-ham*, it apparently signified the ham or dwelling by the flood, or rocky river. It is evident, from the Domesday Survey, that Rochdale may claim an antiquity as high at least as Saxon times, and it is probable that Castleton, one of its component parts, was the site of a Saxon castle.

¹ A portion of the valley below Castle Hill is called Kill-Danes, from a vast number of the Danish invaders having, according to tradition, fallen a sacrifice to their temerity in this valley. Nearly a century ago, when some labourers were at work near this place, they discovered a

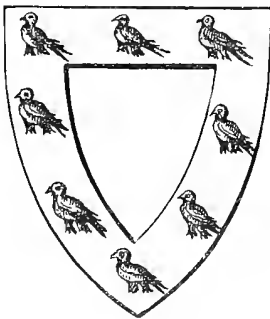
curiously-wrought sword and several pieces of ancient armour, which, from their appearance, had lain many centuries beneath the surface. (Nuttall's Manuscripts.) Mr. Dearden thought they were not older than the seventeenth century.—H.

The following table will show the population of these several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

TOWNSHIP.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook	3,895	4,860	6,692	7,891	4,781	£ 12,245	£ 18,416	£ 26,032	£ 32,000	£ 35,080
Butterworth	5,786	6,704	7,923	8,411	7,766	20,281	32,006	38,758	46,140	50,322
Castleton	17,400	23,771	31,344	35,272	3,812	57,201	90,083	114,222	162,532	160,382
Spotland	23,476	30,378	35,611	40,140	14,174	75,645	102,784	129,618	161,914	159,656
Todmorden and Walsden...	7,699	9,146	9,333	9,237	7,007	25,719	34,067	37,774	43,554	40,442
Wardleworth	14,103	17,840	19,300	19,711	766	41,399	52,337	63,878	77,834	75,174
Wuerdle and Wardle.....	7,855	8,201	8,988	10,487	3,523	19,769	23,884	29,046	34,700	36,196
Total	80,214	100,900	119,191	131,149	41,829	252,259	353,577	439,328	558,674	557,252

In the "Status de Blagborneshire," written in the fourteenth century, it is represented that before the Conquest the common opinion held and asserted that as many towns, manses, or manors, as there were, so many lords were there, not only in Blackburnshire, but also in Rochdale, Tottington, and Boland, and the adjacent district, of whom none held of another, but all in chief of the king. From the Domesday Survey it appears that one of these lords was Gamel, the thane who held, under Edward the Confessor, two hides in Recedham (Rochdale), free from all duties but the following: Theft, inveigling of servants, forestalling, assaulting or obstructing the king's road, breach of peace, not keeping the term set him by the reeve, and continuing a fight after oath given to the contrary; the fines for these offences were forty shillings. The rest of these lands were free from all customs except danegeld, and they were partly free from that impost.¹ By gift of Roger de Poitou, according to the same record, Gamel had two carucates of land here—one of the very few instances of a Saxon thane being permitted to retain his old inheritance under the Norman conquerors.²

Gamel is believed to have been the progenitor of a family who were the lords of Rochdale for several generations after the Conquest, and who, in accordance with the custom of the age, assumed as their patronymic the name of their manor. About the time of Henry II. the lordship would seem to have been carried by distaff to the Elonds, or Ellands, of Elland, in the county of York, for in the north aisle of their chapel at Elland there was anciently a shield blazoned with the arms of Rochdale—*sable*, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, *argent*—evidently intended to represent their descent from Rochdale. About the time of Edward III., Agnes, the daughter and coheir of — de Rachdale, married Sir John Savile, according to the manuscript and printed pedigrees of the latter family. In the monkish "Historia Laceiorum," we find that William the Conqueror gave (probably on the forfeiture of Roger de Poitou) to Sir Ilbert de Lacye, who had accompanied him from Normandy, the lordship of Blackburnshire, together with the lordship and honor of Pontefract, and many other possessions. That some of the lands lay in the district of Rochdale is to be inferred, but no existing record actually proves the fact. In 1178 John de Lacye, constable of Chester, son of Albreda de Lizours, great granddaughter of Ilbert de Lacye, founded the abbey of Stanlaw; and his son Roger, in 1194, conferred upon that house the advowson of the church of Rochdale, an appendage of the honor of Pontefract. In 7 Henry III. (1223), John de Elland and John de Lacy, of Crumbewellbotham, were the joint lords of the manor, and the share of the former was afterwards vested by marriage in the Saviles of Elland, in the adjoining parish of Halifax. In 1240 Edmund de Lacy, the king's page (*Valletus Regis*), son of John de Lacye, first Earl of Lincoln, obtained a charter for a market on Wednesdays in his manor of Rachdall.³ By an inquisition taken in 3 Edward II. (1309-10), Henry de Lacye is found to possess the manor of Castleton, in Rochdale.⁴ On the death of his daughter and heiress, Alice, relict of



ARMS OF ROCHDALE.

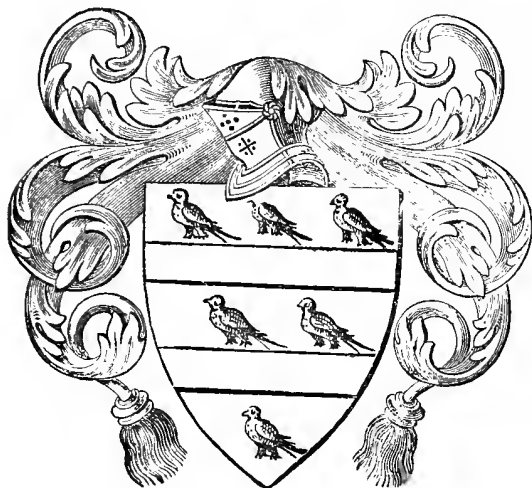
¹ These privileges were probably conferred by the castle.
² The same Gamel continued to hold lands after the Conquest at Chadkirk, in Romiley, and at Mottram, in Prestbury, both in Cheshire.—O.

³ Rot. Chart. 25 Henry III. pars Unica, mem. 15; and Lancashire and Cheshire Records, pp. 357-8.—C.

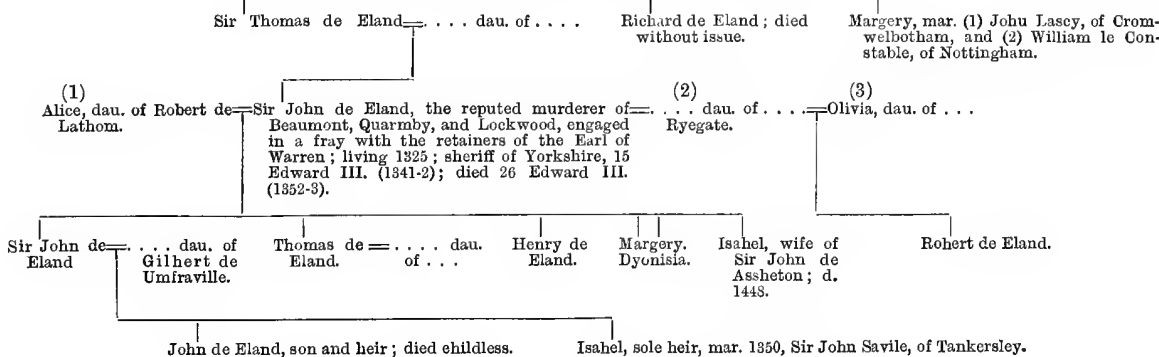
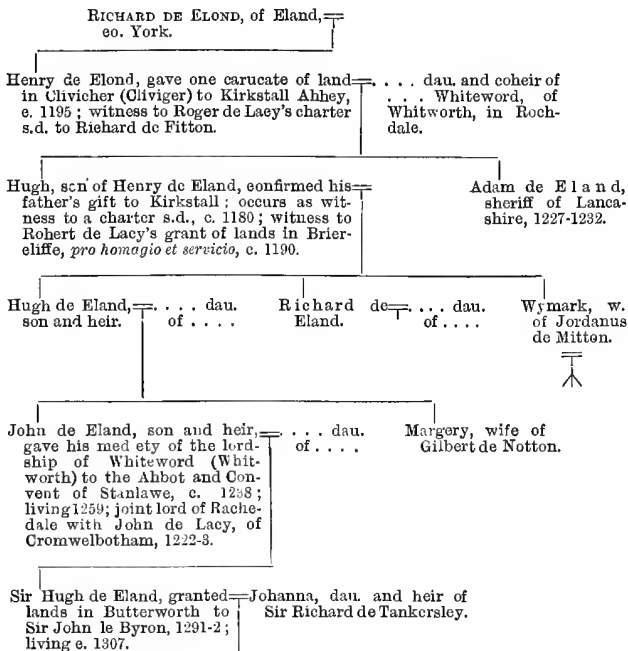
⁴ The great De Lacy inquisition of 4 Edward II. (1311) has the follow-

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster (who had been divorced from her lord on account of her alleged familiarity with Ebulo le Strange, son of Lord Strange, of Knocking), which occurred in 1348, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, came into possession of the family inheritance in Rochdale, Tottington, and other parts of this county; and so this moiety of the manor became merged in the Crown. The other moiety continued in the Savile family, and was given by Sir Henry Savile to his base son, Sir Robert Savile, of Howley, who died intestate in 1538. This share of the manor, therefore, fell to the Crown, for want of an heir, and thus the two moieties became again united.¹

ELAND OF ELAND, CO. YORK, AND OF ROCHDALE, CO. LANCASTER.



ARMS: *Gules*, two bars, *argent*, between six martlets of the last, three, two, and one.



In the haughty spirit of the ancient barons, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by his bailiff of the manor of Rochdale, resisted the authority of the sheriff of Lancashire, and declared that if the king's officers presumed to make distresses for debt in this manor, he would resist their authority by force, "placing *posse* against *posse*." For the investigation of these proceedings an inquisition

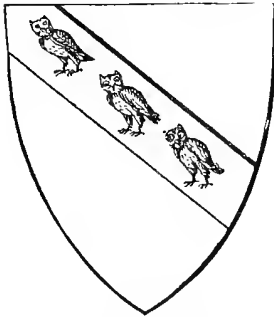
ing in reference to the several townships in the parish of Roehdale: "In Castleton there are six messuages lying waste, each worth yearly 1s. 3d.; sum, 6s. 6d. (2) The said [Henry de Lacy] Earl of Lincoln held there the fourth part of a water-mill, worth yearly, payable at the feast of St. Martin [Nov. 11], 4s. A weekly market on Wednesday, which, together with the stallage and toll, is worth yearly 20s. A fair on the feast of Sts. Simon and Jude [Oct. 28], worth, yearly, 10s. There is a three weeks' court, worth yearly, by estimation, 26s. 8d. There are certain free tenants, who hold of the said earl divers tenements by certain yearly rents payable at the feast of St. Martin in winter [Nov. 11]: John de Balschagh, for the service of Rochdale feo, yearly, 26s. 8d. John de

Eland, for one carucate in Hundesfeld, by homage and service of 60s. Henry de Lacy of Cromelywitham, for half a carucate in Spotland, the homage of 20s. The abbot of Whalley, for one oxgang of land in Castleton, 6s. John de Byron, for six acres of land in Butterworth, by homage and service of 2s. Gefrey de Chadreton, for an oxgang of land in Wolfstancetheton, homage and service of 12d. Roger de Pilkington, for an oxgang of land in Pilkington, homage and service of 12d. Certain oxgangs of land called Berkot Hill, demised at will for 20s. Sum, 49 5s. 6d."

¹ See "Notitia Cestriensis," ii. 121. From 1538 to 1625 the Byrons were lessees of the manor.

was instituted and made in full county before the sheriff and the keeper of the Crown pleas, in the 4th of Edward I., 1276, by Benedict Gernet and others, who reported that the authority of the king had been resisted, and that the sheriff's officers, though duly appointed, had not been permitted to make their distress. Eight years afterwards similar impediments were interposed by Gilbert de Clifton, the Earl of Lincoln's bailiff for the manor of Rochdale, when a fresh inquiry was instituted, and the jury pronounced in favour of the king.¹ A Latin manuscript in Dodsworth's collection (Oxford Bib. Bod. v. clxi.), *sans* date, but written after the death of Edmund Crouchback, the youngest son of Henry III., describes the old town as the site of a castle; and in another ancient manuscript, written in the reign of Edward III., the district is thus described:—

"Rachedale, of old called Racheham, is a certain district, more than xii. miles long, and more than x. miles broad; it comprehends four rich villages, and many hamlets, with many great wastes in the said villages and hamlets, which are Honorisfield (now called Hundersfield, Spoddenland (now called Spotland), Buckworth (now called Butterworth), and Castleton. The manuscript already quoted from Dodsworth's collection is more comprehensive in its details, and, beginning at the north-eastern extremity of the present parish, says: 'Todmorden, with a great waste, is held of William de Haworth; William holds it of Thomas de Sayvile, and Thomas of our lord the king; and the feoffees are as of the demesne of Lincoln, which indeed held this place in the time of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who held of the king. Walsden, with a great waste, is held of Robert Holt, and by him of Thomas Sayvile. Honorisfield, Wardhull, Wardleworth, Spotland, Whyteworth, Healy, Chadwyke, Holynworke, Butterworth, Clegg, Newholde, and Burdshill (now called Buersal). Castleton hamlet is the place called Castle Hill, and was formerly, as is believed, the site of a castle, and had twelve burgesses, but is now in decay.' In the tenth year of the Duchy of Lancaster (1361), we find in the Duchy Records an appointment of justices (judges) to try malefactors for trespasses, in the cases of Bowland, Penhull, Trawden, Rossendale, Romesgreve, and Rochdale."



ARMS OF SAVILE.

At a period to which no precise date can be assigned, but probably about the date of the establishment of surnames,² in the fourteenth century, one of the Ellands of Elland married the coheir of — Whitworth of Whitworth, who bore the arms of Rochdale, and had with her a moiety of the manor, which afterwards was vested in the Saviles of Elland by the marriage (11 Richard II., 1378) of Sir John Savile, of Tankerley, with Isabella, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Elland;³ and "Rex rents" and "Savile rents" occur in the earliest records of the manor, and at the same time. Grants of freeholds there are none. They were copyholds, with chief rents and fines on deaths and succession, and were enfranchised from time to time.

In the "Testa de Nevill" (fol. 403), Roger de Laci is said to hold five knights' fees of the fee of Cliderhow, which were in the king's hands, and Hugh de Elland to hold three carucates and two bovates of the tenement by the payment of forty-eight shillings annually to the same Roger de Laci. These lands of the Ellands might be partly in Rochdale, but of that there is no positive evidence.

On the death of Sir Robert Savile, of Howley, base son of Sir Henry Savile, his moiety of the manor of Rochdale fell to the Crown, as stated above; and Queen Elizabeth, in right of her duchy possessions and of the Crown, continued or renewed the demise to Sir John Byron, as appears from the following document:—

"Termino Hill. Ann. Reginae. Eliz. 30 (1585), &c. Whereas the Queen's Majesty, and her noble progenitors, have been and are seised in her highnesses demesne, as of fee, as in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, of and in the manor of Rochdale, with the appurtenances, in the county of Lancaster, and her Highness so being thereof seised, by her Grace's Letters Patent, under the Duchy Seal, hearing date at Westminster, the 17th day of May (1585), in the 27th year of her Highnesses reign; demised the said manor with appurtenances to Sir John Byron and his assigns, from the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then last past, before the date of the said Letters Patent, unto the end of 31 years."

From the folio manuscript of Dr. Kuerden it appears that in 20 Henry VII., 1505, the king, in consideration of the services rendered by Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, Knt., at Stokefield and elsewhere, in the interest of the Lancastrians, conferred on him the office of steward of Blackburnshire, including Tottington, Rochdale, and Clitheroe, within his county palatine of Lancaster, in succession to the Earl of Derby, with all the rents and appurtenances, together with the conduct and government of all his vassals, tenants, and servants, within those towns, and within the members of the same, to have, exercise, or occupy the said office, by himself or deputy, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel during pleasure. These forests or chases were extensive wastes, inhabited by the roe, the stag, and the wolf, and also the wild ox, which latter is said to have been imported into these northern wilds from the Forest of Blackley, on the northern confines of Manchester.⁴ This patent is dated at Lancaster, the 3rd of March, in the 20th year of the king's reign (1505). The doctor also preserves a claim of Nicholas Byron, without date, to the serjeanty of the king's free court of Rochdale, and to have the execution of all attachments and

¹ Both these records relate to the same offence and time, March 18, 1276.—H.

² According to Camden, local surnames were first used in England under King Edward the Confessor, but they were not fully established till the time of Edward II.

³ See "Goucher Book of Whalley," vol. i. p. 157, note.

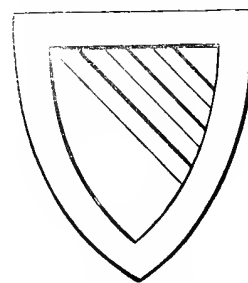
⁴ According to popular tradition, the wild cattle, which still constitute one of the peculiarities of Lyme, though in late years they have unfortunately become almost extinct, date their existence there from the time that Sir Peter Leigh held the seneschalship of Blackburnshire, having, it is said, been conveyed by him from the Lancashire forests to his chase at Lyme, in Cheshire.—C.

distresses, and all other things which belong to the king's bailiff there. This Nicholas, who married Alice, eldest daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Bewsey, appears to have been the grandfather of Sir John Byron, who had the grant of Newstead, *temp.* Henry VIII.

In the 39 Elizabeth (1597) Sir John Byron styles himself "Farmer of the manor of Rochdale," and is found to make an annual payment to the Crown as an acknowledgment for this grant, being a fee-farm rent to the honor of Clitheroe. In the 1st Charles I. (1625) a second lease from the Crown having expired at the death of Sir John Byron in that year, the manor of Rochdale passed from the Crown to Edward and Robert Ramsay, in trust for the Earl of Holderness, by whose authority it was conveyed by sale to Sir Robert Heath, the king's attorney-general. In 9 Charles I. (1634) Sir Robert Heath mortgaged the manor to Sir John Byron; and in 1638, by indenture bearing date the 28th of June, in consideration of the sum of £2,500 he conveyed it in fee to Sir John and his heirs. During the Commonwealth these possessions were confiscated, but on the Restoration they were restored, and the manor was owned in 1660 by Richard, second Lord Byron.

The Byron family was established in England at the Conquest, or shortly after. Gospatrick held lands of Erneis de Buron, in the county of York, as appears from the Domesday Survey. The Burons held also possessions at that time in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. But it was not till towards the end of the twelfth century that they became connected with the county of Lancaster, when Robert le Byron,² having married Cecilia Clayton, the daughter and heir of Richard Clayton, lord of Clayton, in the hundred of Salford, became possessed of the manor, and was seated at the Hall. Failsworth, and the whole township of Droylsden, were soon after added to their Lancashire estates. Sir John le Byron, the grandson of Robert, in the reign of Edward I., on his marriage with the Lady Joan, daughter of Sir Baldwin Teutonicus or Tyas, relict of Sir Robert Holland, Knt., became possessed of lands in Butterworth; and by a charter from Edward II., dated at York, in the first year of his reign (1307-8), Sir Richard le Byron had grants to him and his heirs of free warren over all their demesne lands in Clayton, Butterworth, and Royton, in the county of Lancaster. On the 1st June, 1400, John Bourghill, Bishop of Lichfield, granted a licence to Sir John Byron, Knt., and dame Margaret, his wife, to have divine service performed by fit chaplains within their oratories of Clayton, near Manchester, and Butterworth, for three years.³ Sir John Byron's grandson, also a Sir John, fought in the battle of Bosworth Field, on the side of Henry VII., and was knighted on the field; and in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, Newstead Abbey was granted to his nephew, another Sir John Byron; and this ancient religious house continued the principal seat of the Byrons till it was sold in the year 1823, by George Gordon, Lord Byron, to Colonel Wildman. In the spirit-stirring times of Queen Elizabeth, much of the waste land in the neighbourhood of Rochdale was reclaimed, and leased out at 4d. per acre; and it is recorded that in 1560 Sir John Byron enclosed two hundred and sixty acres of land on Beurdsell Moor, and that Charles Holt, Esq., enclosed two-thirds of the waste of Castleton Common.⁴ In 1606 the Byrons sold to their tenants nearly the whole of Beurdsell Moor.⁵

Sir John Byron, the grantee of Newstead, married, first, Isabell, daughter of Peter Shelton, of Lynn, county Norfolk, but by her had no issue, and, second, Elizabeth, daughter of William Consterdine, and widow of George Halgh, of Halgh or Hough, in Blackley, with whom he had cohabited during her first husband's lifetime. The offspring of this illicit intercourse was a son, designed by Sir John as heir, who at his death took the estates by grant, and was required to bear the arms of Byron within a bordure *sable*, and also a daughter, called by her mother's name, and who inherited her mother's frailty. In the absence of legitimate issue, the representation of the family merged in the Townleys of Towneley, Mary, the sister of Sir John Byron, having married Christopher Wimbish, of Nocton, and their daughter and heir, Frances, became the wife of Richard Towneley of Towneley. In the printed pedigrees of the family, in which, by the way, the mark of illegitimacy is not shown, Sir John is represented as having three other sons by Elizabeth Consterdine: Nicholas, John, and Anthony, who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, of Coleorton, county Leicester, and John, the heir by deed of gift, who is represented as having been twice married, (1) to Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of county Nottingham, and (2) to Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy in Ireland; but this is an error, arising from the omission of one generation, as evidenced



ARMS OF BYRON.

¹ 4to Manuscript, fol. 56.

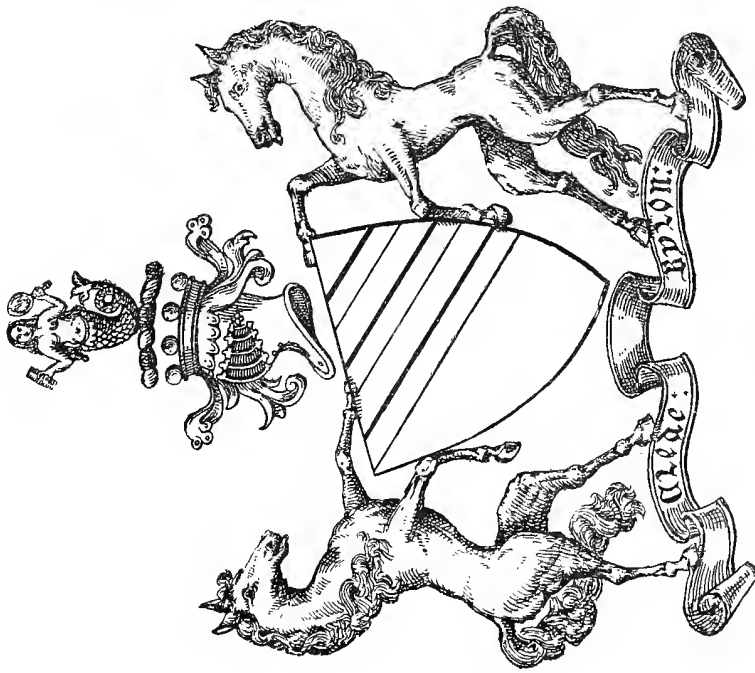
² The name is variously given as Le Byron and De Byron in the early records, but the first form is without doubt the correct one.—C.

³ Reg. Bourghill Lich., "Hist. Lanc. Chantr.," p. 269.

⁴ Nuttall's Manuscripts.

⁵ See Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. vi., where abstracts of all the sales are recorded.

BYRON OF CLAYTON, BARON OF ROCHDALE.



ARMS: *Argent*, three handlets enhanced, *gules*. (John Byron, horn ante *nuptias*, who died in 1609, and two descents from him, bore this coat with a hordure, *sable*.)

CREST: A mermaid, proper.

SUPPORTERS: Two brown hay horses, hooped, *or*.

MOTTO: CREDE BYRON.

Sir Richard le Byron, lord of Cadenay and Clayton, had grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Clayton, Buttersworth, and Royton, 28th June, 1366; represented Lincolnshire in Parliament; died before 21 Edward III. (1347).

Sir James le Byron, died before 24 Edward III. (1350)—Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Bernake.

..... DE BURON.....

Ralph de Buron, living *temp.* William I., dau. of
had, 1080, divers manors in counties of Nottingham and Derby, including Horseley and Horesstan Castle.

Erneis de Buron.

Hugh de Buron, lord of Horesstan, 9..... dau. of Stephen (1143).

Hugh de Buron, gave the churches of Horseley and Cotgreve, co. Derby, to the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, and, subsequently, retiring from secular affairs, took religious vows and became a monk of Lenton, but afterwards withdrew and became a recluse of the Cluniac cell of Kersal, Manchester, dependent upon Lenton.

Hugh de Buron, lord of Horesstan, living *temp.* Henry III.; joined with his father in the grants to Lenton Priory.

Roger de Buron, heir to his father, Hugh, lord of Horesstan, 6 Richard I. (1194) and 1 John (1199).

ARMS allowed at the Visitation of 1567 to Sir John Byron (born ante *nuptias*) and his descendants: *Argent*, three handlets enhanced, *gules*, within a hordure, *sable*.

Robert de Buron, living 1 John, held lands, *pro homagio et servicio*, from Thomas de Assheton, of Ashton, and Orme Fitz-Ailward, his father.

Nichols, dau. of Rowland de Verdon, who survived him, and, mar. (2) Anketin de Brikesard, without the king's permission, forfeited her lands and was fined, 2 John (1200-1).

Robert de Buron, lord of Clayton, witness to the grant, *temp.* Richard I., of Theobald Walter, to Cisterciens and Abbey, of the whole haye of Paylin Chilling, in Arden, *ad messuagium*, for the souls of Henry II., Richard, his son John, Earl of Morteyn (afterwards King John), and others.

Sir John de Byron, seated at Clayton, 28 Edward I. (1299); governor of York; had all his lands in Rochdale, viz., Bostworth (Buttersworth), Cleggs, Garthside, Akeden, the two Holyworts, Haguit, &c.; in free marriage with his wife, by gift of her father, Sir Baldwin Teutonous; in 1 Edward I. (1272) had charter of free warren in Buttersworth.

Johan, dau. of Sir Baldwin Teutonous, or de Tysa, relict of Sir Robert de Holland.

Sir John Byron, lord of Clayton, 29 Edward I. (1300); first witness to the charter granted by Thomas Grelle to the burgesses of Manchester, May 14, 1301.

Alice, cousin and heir of Robt. Banastre of Hyndley; mar. (2) Sir John Strickland; living 12 Edward II. (1318).

Elizabeth, dau. of; mar. (2) John Colepepper.

A

Sir John le Byron, knighted by Edward III. at the siege of Calais; died, without issue, before 4 Richard II. (1380); succeeded by his brother.

Sir Richard le Byron, heir to his brother; died 97th June 1397. Inq. p.m. 15th August, 21 Richard II. (1397). Thomas de Colwick, of Colwick, co. Notts.

John le Byron, aged 10 years in 1397; in 1400 had licence for a chaplain in his chapels at Clayton and Butterworth; knighted before 3 Henry V. (1415); a witness to the charter for the colligation of the Parish Church of Manchester; settled all his lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby, on Robert and William Booth, in trust; sheriff of Lancashire, 1441 and 1442; about the year 1450 assembled with 500 others to aid (or quell) a quarrel between the warden (Huntingdon) and the fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, and the town gentry and their followers; lieutenant of the Isle of Man; died about 1460—1470; bur. at Manchester.

Richard le Byron: Lucy, dau. of Sir John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and relict of Sir Bertine (or Bertam) Entwisle; remar. Sir Ralph Shirley.

Sir Nicholas Byron: Alice, eldest dau. of Sir John Boteler, of Bewsey.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Margaret, mar. (1) Sir Wm. Atherton, of Atherton, Cnt., and (2) Sir Maurice Berkeley.

Jane, mar. William Radcliffe.

Ellen, mar. Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy. Katherine, mar. Wm. Brereton, co. Gloucester.

James Byron: Joan, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, Knt.

Sir John le Byron, of Clayton: Margaret, dau. of Foulshurst, of Crewe, county Chester; mar. 6 Edward IV. (1466).

Sir Nicholas Byron, of Clayton, heir to his brother Sir John; had special licence of entry, without proof of age, of all the lands of his inheritance, 9th March, 16th Henry VII. (1501); made Knight of the Bath at the mar. of Prince Arthur, Nov. 17, 1501; died 13th Jan., 1503-4.

Ellen, wife of John Bothe.

Mary, wife of Christopher Wimbysh, of Necton, county Lincoln. Dorothy, wife of Edmund Pierpoint, county Notts.

(1)

Isabel, dau. of Peter Shelton, of Lynn, co. Norfolk.

Sir John Byron, of Clayton: steward of Manchester and Rochdale; a feesee of Bishop Oldham's Grammar-School, 1525; had a grant of the priory of Newsted, with the manor of Paplwick, the rectory of the same, &c., May 28, 1540; died 1567; will dated 17th Aug., 1558; proved at York, May 31, 1567.

Elizabeth, dau. of William Consterdine, of Blackley, relict of George Halgh, of Halgh, in Moston, with whom he cohabited before marriage; survived her second husband; bur. at Manchester, 25th July, 1580.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Radcliffe.

Jane, wife of Matthew Kirtleton, co. Derby.

Mary, wife of Christopher Wimbysh, of Necton, county Lincoln. Dorothy, wife of Edmund Pierpoint, county Notts.

Sir John Byron, horn ante nuptias, made heir to his father by deed of gift; died February 24, 1609; bur. at Colwick, co. Notts, M.I.

Anne Halgh, wife of Guthbert Scholfield, of Schofield.

Nicholas Byron; d. unmarried.

John Byron; d. unmarried.

Anthony Byron; d. childless.

Sir John Byron, of Lymington, co. Notts, his brother; d. March 7, 1623; bur. at Colwick, M.I.

Margaret, dau. of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland; died March 7, 1623; bur. at Colwick, M.I.

Isabel. Elizabeth. Mary.

Sir Nicholas Byron, distinguished himself in the wars in the Low Countries; fought on the royalist side at Edgehill, October 25, 1642; made colonel general of Cheshire and Shropshire.

Anthony Byron.

Sir John Byron, of Newstead, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I., 1603; d. 6 September 28, 1625.

Alice, wife of Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall.

Margaret, wife of Gilbert Armstrong, of Thorp, co. Notts.

Margery, wife of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, county Notts, and mother of Colonel John Hutchinson.

A

B

A

Charles Byron; died without issue.

(1) Cecelia, dau. of Thomas, Lord de la Warre; died childless, 1638.

Sir John Byron, M.P. for the borough of Nottingham in the Parliament 1628-9, and for the co. of Nottingham in the Parliament 1629; made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles I., gentleman of the bedchamber to the king, and lieutenant of the Tower; on the breaking out of the Civil War he commanded the corps of reserves on the king's side at Edgehill; was present at Worcester and at the victory of Roundway Down, July 5, 1643, and, in consideration of the services rendered by himself and his six brothers, was created a baron of England, by the title of Lord Byron of Rochdale, with limitation, in default of their male, to his six surviving brothers, and the issue male of their bodies, by patent, dated at Oxford, October 24, 1643; Field Marshal General of the Royalist forces in Worcester, Salop, Cheshire, and North Wales; governor of Chester, and governor to H.R.H. the Duke of York; died in France, without issue, 1652.

(1) Elizabeth, dau. of George Rossel, of Ratcliffe-on-Trent, co. Notts, and relict of Nich. Strelley, of Strelley, in the same county.

(2) Richard, knighted by Charles I.; succeeded as second Lord Byron; col. in the Royalist army at Edgehill; governor of Appleby Castle, Westmorland, and of Newark; died October 4, 1679, aged 79; buried at Hucknall-Torkard, M.I.

William Byron; drowned returning from Ireland.

(2) Elizabeth, d. of Sir Geo. Booth, of Dunham Massey; died without issue.

B

(1) Elizabeth, dau. of John Viscount Chaworth; orth.

(2) William, 3rd Lord Byron; died 18th November, 1695.

Sir Thos Byron, commanded the Prince of Wales Regiment, under the Earl of Northampton, at Hopton Heath, March 19, 1642-3, and was there wounded; died at Oxford, December 9, 1643.

Katharine, dau. of Henry Brame.

Lucy, dau. of Thosae West, Lord de la Warre.

Gilbert Byron; d. unmarried.

Sir Philip Byron, in the Royalist army, killed at the head of his regiment at the storming of York, 1644.

George Byron; Charles Byron; Francis Byron; d. unmarried.

Other children, died childless.

William; d. young.

Richard; d. young.

(1) Mary, dau. of Earl of Bridgewater; died 11th April, 1703, without issue, having been married 11 weeks only (mar. 1st Feb., 1702-3).

(2) William, 4th Lord Byron; gentleman of the bedchamber to George, Prince of Denmark; born 4th Jan., 1669; died Aug. 8, 1736.

(3) Frances Wilhelmina Bentinck, third daughter of William, Earl of Portland; mar. 19th December, 1706; died March 31, 1712.

(2) Katharine, wife of William Stanhope, of Limby, co. Notts.

(3) Frances, second dau. of William, Lord Berkeley of Stratton; mar. 1720, survived her husband, and married (2), August, 1740, Sir Thomas Hay, Bart.

Katharine, wife of Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh.

Ernestus, Elizabeth. Henrietta, Maria. Juliana, Anne.

ze Byron; Oct. 1707; died 1709; died in infancy.

William Byron; born July 6, 1709; died in infancy.

(1) Frances; born Oct. 10, 1711; died Sept. 21, 1714.

William, 5th Lord Byron, born Nov. 5, 1722; having killed William Chaworth in a duel, January 26, 1765, was arraigned before his peers in Westminster Hall, and found guilty of manslaughter, but claiming benefit of the Statute of Edward VI., was discharged on payment of the fee; he died May 19, 1768.

(2) Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Shaw, Beshthorp, co. Norfolk; married March 28, 1747; died Nov. 5, 1788.

(3) John Byron, born 8th Nov., 1723; vice-admiral R.N.; died April 10, 1786.

Sophia, dau. of John Trevanion, of Carhays, county Cornwall.

Richard Byron, M.A., in holy orders, rector of Houghton, county Durham; b. Oct. 28, 1724; d. Nov. 5, 1811.

William Byron; born July 6, 1709; died in infancy.

Henry Byron; born Oct. 23, 1710; d. in infancy.

(1) Frances; born Oct. 10, 1711; died Sept. 21, 1714.

(2) George Byron, co-b. of Elton Levest, of co. Notts.

(3) Charles Byron; born April 6, 1726; d. May 16, 1781.

George Byron, co-b. of Elton Levest, of co. Notts.

Isabella, born Nov. 10, 1721; married (1) June 8, 1743, Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle, K.G., who died Sept. 4, 1758; and (2) Dec. 1759, Sir William Musgrave, Bt., of Hayton Castle, Cumberland, who died January 3, 1800.

A

B

C

by the following inscriptions on the Byron tombs in the chancel of Colwick Church, county Notts, and more clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree (page 6). A monument on the south side of the chancel is inscribed—

“Here lye the bodies of Sir John Byron, knight, and Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelley, knight. They had issue four sonnes, Nicholas, John, Anthony, and John, and three daughters, Isabel, Elizabeth, and Marye.”

Another inscription on the same monument states that Sir John died February 24th, 1609. On the opposite side of the chancel is another monument with this inscription—

“Here lye the bodies of Sir John Byron, of Lymbie, coun. Notting., knight, and Margaret, his wife, daughter to Sir William fitzWilliam, sometime Lord Deputie of Ireland, by whome he had divers sonnes and daughters—they both dyed 7th of March, Ann. Do. 1623. Here also lie ye bodies of Sir John Byron, eldest sonne to the aforesaid Sir John. He died Sept. 28, 1625.”

The issue of the marriage of the last Sir John with Margaret Fitzwilliam was John, who died young, a second John, Nicholas (a twin with John), Anthony, and five daughters. Sir John Byron, the eldest surviving son, married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart., of Sefton, by whom he had, with other issue, seven sons, of whom the eldest, Sir John Byron, was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. This Sir John, who represented the borough of Nottingham in the Parliament of James I. and the county of Nottingham in that of Charles I., was, in 1642, appointed by the king lieutenant of the Tower, in opposition to the wish of his Parliament; and on the 24th October in the following year, in acknowledgment of his services at Edgehill, Worcester, and the first battle of Newbury, he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Byron of Rochdale, with limitation in default of issue male to his six surviving brothers and the issue male of their bodies. The zeal of Lord Byron in favour of the Stuarts was so conspicuous that himself and the Earl of Derby were two of the seven personages excepted from the clemency of the Government in the “Act of Oblivion,” passed by Parliament on the execution of the king. This nobleman fought with the Duke of Hamilton against Oliver Cromwell on the 17th August, 1648, in the disastrous battle at Preston. His lordship had not the consolation to live to see the restoration of the Stuarts. Dying without issue in 1652, he was succeeded, in accord with the patent of peerage, by his brother Sir Richard, the second lord. He also served with the royal army, having taken part in the engagement at Edgehill, and subsequently commanded the garrison at Appleby Castle, in Westmorland, and also at Newark. He was twice married—first, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel, of Ratcliff-on-Trent, county of Notts, widow of Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in the same county, by whom he had one surviving son, William, and four daughters; and, second, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, county of Chester, but she bore him no issue. Lord Byron distinguished himself in the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament; and, in consequence of his devotion to the royal cause, his manor of Rochdale was sequestered, and held for several years by Sir Thomas Alcock, who held courts here in 1654. On the death of the second Lord Byron, October 4th, 1679, he was succeeded by his son William, whose successor, in 1695, was his son William, who was succeeded in 1736 by his son William, the fifth Lord Byron. This nobleman had the misfortune to kill Mr. William Chaworth, of Annesley, in a duel, on the 26th of January, 1765, under circumstances which led to his impeachment on a charge of murder, before the House of Peers, in Westminster Hall, on the 16th and 17th of April following. The result of the trial was that he was acquitted on the charge of murder but found guilty of manslaughter, upon which he claimed the benefit of the statute of Edward VI., and was discharged.¹ His lordship survived his impeachment thirty-three years, and died on the 19th of May, 1798, without surviving issue. Admiral John Byron, the brother of this baron, sailed in his youth with Commodore Anson, the circumnavigator, and was cast away on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, where, for five years, he endured hardships almost unheard of except in the pages of romance. On his return to England he distinguished himself in his profession, and attained the rank of vice-admiral, leaving, at his death, which took place in 1786, two sons, John and George Anson. John Byron, the eldest of these sons, after the death of his first wife—Amelia D’Arcy, Baroness Conyers, only daughter and heir of Robert, Earl of Holderness, by whom he had two daughters—married for his second wife

¹ A dispute had arisen at a tavern dinner between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, upon that fruitful subject of quarrel and litigation—the preservation of game. There were no witnesses of the duel, but the account given of it by the dying man was this: The altercation in the cluhroom had subsided, and seemed scarcely to be remembered by either party, but when Mr. Chaworth was going downstairs, about an hour afterwards, Lord Byron called him aside, and said he wished to speak to him, upon which they went into an unoccupied room together, and, while Mr. Chaworth stepped towards the door to shut it, Lord Byron bid him draw. On turning round to obey this command, he saw his lordship’s sword half out of the scabbard, upon which he whipped out his own sword as quick as possible, to give his lordship the point; and having made a lunge at him, he asked how Lord Byron was, whether he was mortally wounded, as he thought he was, about the breast. His

lordship, without making any reply, shortened his sword, and ran his antagonist through the body, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died the next morning.—“State Trials.”—B.—On the verdict being given, Lord Byron claimed the benefits of the statute 1 Edw. VI., c. 12, by which any peer convicted of a felony for which any commoner might have benefit of clergy, such peer, on praying the benefits of the Act, was always to be discharged, without burning in the hand or any penal consequence whatever. The claim set up was accordingly allowed, and his lordship discharged on payment of his fees. This singular privilege was supposed to be abrogated by the 7 and 8 George IV., c. 28, s. 6, which abolished benefit of clergy; but some doubt arising on the subject, it was positively put an end to by the 4 and 5 Vict., c. 22. (Burke’s “Celebrated Trials Connected with the Aristocracy.”)—C.

Catherine Gordon, lineally descended from the Earl of Huntly and the princess Jane Stuart. The issue of this marriage was George Gordon, who, in 1798, succeeded as sixth Lord Byron, the illustrious poet, who died of a fever at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1824, lamented by the whole Greek nation, to whose cause he had devoted his fortune, his talents, and his life. His lordship left an only child, Ada Augusta, by his wife, Anne Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke-Noel, Bart., who was married, by special licence, 8th July, 1835, at Fordhook, to the Right Hon. William, Lord King, afterwards Earl Lovelace, of Rochdale. She died in 1852, leaving a son, Ralph Gordon Noel-Milbanke. The "Poet Lord" was succeeded in his title by his cousin, George Anson, R.N., seventh Lord Byron of Rochdale. In the year 1823 he sold the manor of Rochdale, being the last remnant of his Lancashire property, to James Dearden, Esq., by whose grandson and heir, James Griffith Dearden, Esq., it is now possessed. The manorial rights of Rochdale are reputed to extend over 33,734 statute acres of land, with the privileges of court-baron and court-leet in all the townships of the parish, but excepting such districts [? Brandwood] as Robert de Lacy gave to the abbots of Whalley.

Though Rochdale is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as the seat of a thane in the time of Edward the Confessor, and though the town in that part now denominated Castleton may have been the site of a Saxon fortress, no church is named in that survey. But though there is no positive evidence of the existence of a church at Rochdale in pre-Norman times, we find that about the year 1180 Adam de Spotland gives and grants, in the usual terms of ancient charters, "for the fear of God and the salvation of my soul, and the souls of my wife and ancestors, to God, St. Mary, and all saints, and to St. Cedde and the church of Rachdale, three acres of land in Watlond Wood, together with the houses there seated, two acres at Donyngbothe (Dunnishbooth), and one at Chadwicke, with common of pasture and the liberties and easements belonging to the town [vill] of Spotland." Thus showing that a church had then risen at Rochdale, and the fact that the church was dedicated to an Anglo-Saxon saint (St. Chad) is strong presumptive evidence of the existence of an ecclesiastical foundation here before the Norman era. By a second deed, the same benefactor, feeling probably that he had made a parsimonious gift for so much present and future blessedness, further granted six acres of land in Spotland "to God, and St. Chad of Rachetham." At this period, Robert de Whalley, who died before 1193, was rector of Rochdale—probably the first rector—and in that character executed a deed, by which the same lands were re-conveyed to Alexander de Spotland, the heir of the original grantor, and his heirs, to be held of St. Cedda, the church of Rachetham, and of him (Robert de Whalley) and of his successors in fee.¹ The *Status de Blagborneshire* records that the rectors of Whalley of old were accustomed to marry, and were called deans (*decani*), and not rectors or parsons, and that they held the said church, together with the church of Rochdale, by a kind of hereditary right, so that the son always succeeded his father, or the brother the brother, or the next of kin succeeded. Between the years 1214 and 1223, during the episcopate of William de Cornhull, Bishop of Lichfield, Roger de Lacy gave his share of the advowson of the church of Rochdale to the abbey of Stanlaw, which, previously to that period, was held in high estimation by the principal families in Rochdale; and Andrew, son of Alan de Merland, bequeathed all his lands in the village of Spotland "to God, the blessed Mary, and the monks of Stanlaw, for ever to hold the said lands on a safe tenure." When the monastery of Stanlaw, which had nearly absorbed all the cultivated or enclosed land of this township, was transferred to Whalley, in 1296, the possessions of the monks in the parish of Rochdale were also transferred to the latter house; and, from that time to the Reformation, they remained, with their subsequent accretions, dependent upon Whalley. A vicarage was ordained at Rochdale by Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 14 Kal. May, 1277. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV., made in 1291, the living of Rochdale is returned as of the annual value of £23 6s. 8d., though, upwards of two centuries afterwards, when the valuation by order of Henry VIII. was made, it was then only returned at £11 4s. 9½d. In 1866 it was stated to be of the value of £5,000 and upwards; and at the present time (1889), under the provisions of the Rochdale Vicarage Act (29 and 30 Vict., c. 86), it is limited to £1,500, with the addition of £14 13s. 4d. payable out of the rectorial tithes.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the church lands of Spotland were granted by the Crown to Thomas Holt, of Gristlehurst, Esq., in the parish of Middleton, and were eventually sold in the next century by Thomas Posthumus Holt to various purchasers. Henry VIII., in poor exchange for the manor and park of Mayfield, and as a matter of royal extortion, gave the advowsons and also the rectorial tithes of Rochdale, Whalley, and Blackburn, to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors in the see. From the Reformation to the early part of

¹ Whitaker's "Whalley," vol. ii., p. 412. This is the oldest instrument in which the church of Rochdale is mentioned. Among the witnesses occur the names of Hugh de Eland and Henry Eland, and it evidently dates from about the year 1180.—C.

² "History of Whalley," vol. ii., p. 412.—C.

the present century, with the exception of the period of the Commonwealth, the rectorial and vicarial tithes of Rochdale have been vested in the Primate for the time being; but in 1813 the greater part of them were sold by Archbishop Manners-Sutton, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and were principally purchased by the owners of the titheable estates for the sum of £63,426. The glebe land extends more than a mile along the left bank of the Roch. It consists of upwards of 167 acres, on which have been erected a great number of houses and other buildings, under the authority of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1763, authorising the vicar of Rochdale, for the time being, to grant leases for ninety-nine years. In 1866 the glebe lands and other property of the vicarage were vested, by 29 and 30 of Vict. c. 86, in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for making provision for the endowment of the said vicarage in lieu thereof and for the promotion of other ecclesiastical purposes connected therewith. By this measure, after the then next avoidance of the benefice, the endowment of the living was to be limited to £1,500 per annum, and the patronage of five benefices. The Bishop of Manchester is patron of the vicarage of Rochdale in right of his see, of twelve parish churches formerly annexed to the mother church of Rochdale, and also, alternately with the Crown, of two other parish churches.

From the Parliamentary inquisition, made in 1650, it appears that the value of the glebe land, rents, and profits, in Rochdale, was then but £160 per annum, and the impropriate tithes of Castleton, formerly enjoyed by Sir John Byron, but then under sequestration, were worth £50; and that Hundersfield had at that time two chapels—namely, Littleborough and Todmorden, both of which the commissioners recommended should be made parish churches. The tithes of Hundersfield were then worth £100 a year, out of which Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, the minister of Littleborough, had his maintenance, and Mr. Francis Core, the minister of Todmorden, who was “a man not well qualified, and of scandalous life and conversation,” which probably meant nothing more than that he adhered to the principles of the Church of England and was opposed to Republicanism, had £20 a year, and a house worth 6s. 8d. per annum. In Spotland there was one chapel called Whitworth. Mr. George Stott, the minister, had a house and one acre of ground of the value of 20s.—a gift to the chapel by the inhabitants—and the tithes attached, which were worth about £26 per annum, independent of the sequestered tithes, which were worth about £65 per annum. In Butterworth there was one chapel called Milnrow. The minister, Mr. John Pollett, received £50 out of the sequestered tithes of Sir John Byron, together with an annual rent of £4 10s. (£3 6s. 8d. was a charge on the rectory, and paid by Byron as the lessee), paid out of the same by the late Sir John Byron; and Butterworth was fit to be made a parish, the value of the tithes being £66 13s. 4d. Archbishop Parker, in renewing a lease, increased the original endowment withheld by Byron (1530), and made it a charge upon the rectory, held by Sir John.

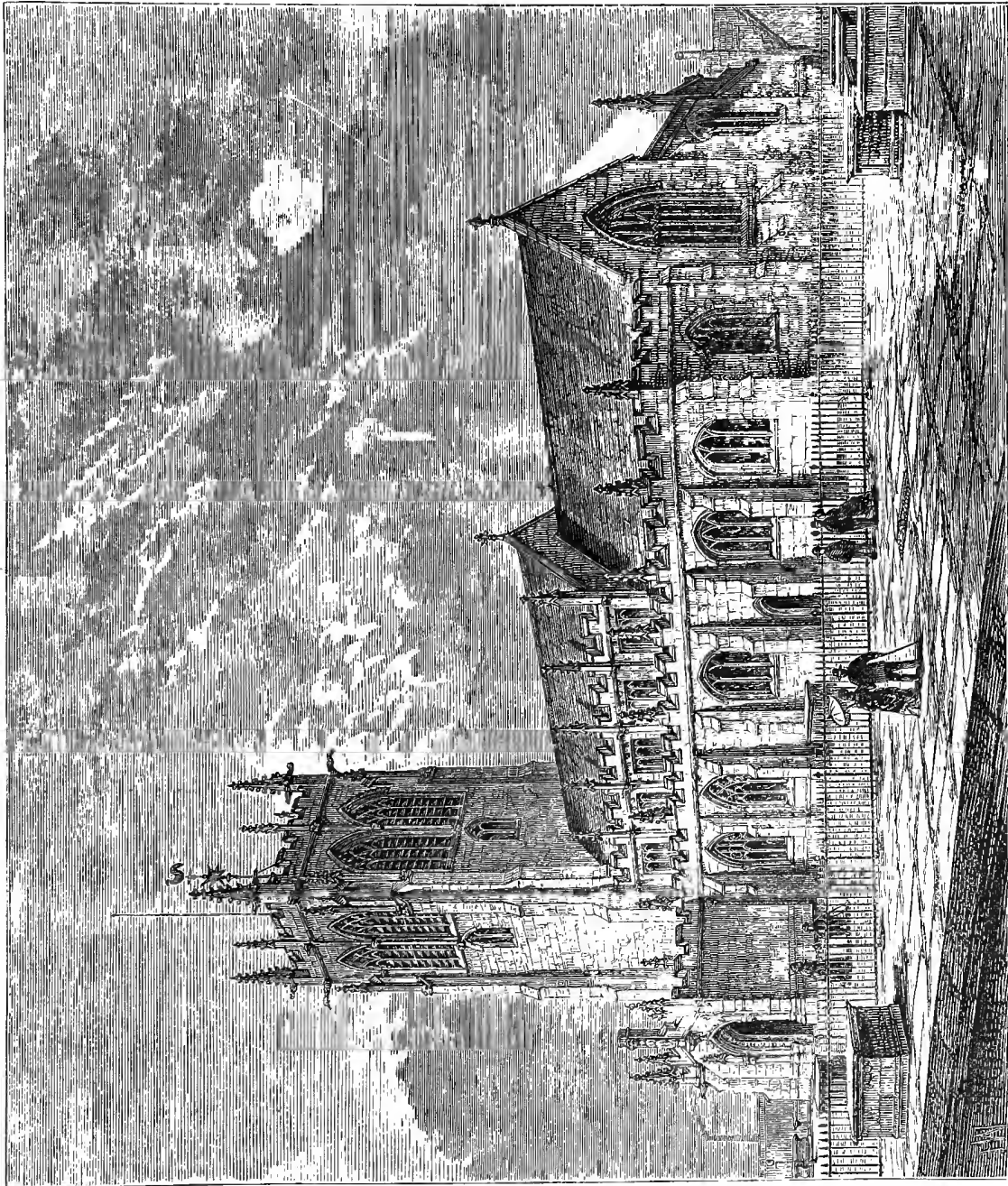
The filial dependencies of the mother church of Rochdale were numerous, comprehending the churches of St. Mary (1744), St. James (1821), and St. Alban (1856), in Rochdale; the churches of St. Chad, Saddleworth,¹ St. Thomas, Friarmere (1768), Holy Trinity, Dobcross (1787), and St. Anne, Lydgate (1788), in Saddleworth; [Christ Church, Friezland, consecrated 1850, and enlarged 1860, in the patronage of R. R. Whitehead, Esq.; Christ Church, Denshaw, consecrated 1863, in the patronage of Mrs. Henry Gartside; St. Mary, Greenfield (1875); St. John the Baptist, Roughtown, and St. Paul, Scouthead, are also in Saddleworth, in the West Riding of the county of York]; and Holy Trinity, Littleborough (1471, rebuilt 1820), St. James, Milnrow, and St. Mary, Todmorden, in the Lancashire part of the parish.

The parish church, which, externally, is mainly in a late debased style of architecture, with a square tower, bears evidence of the nave and chancel being of considerable antiquity. The columns, alternately round and polygonal, and the pointed arches are of the Early English period of architecture. The nave and south aisle are much later, having been rebuilt about the reign of Henry VIII., but the north aisle, lately rebuilt, had the appearance of a much earlier date. The choir, with its richly-ramified window, recently filled with stained glass, is of the age of Edward III., perhaps a little earlier, and the architecture of the steeple is about the period of the Reformation. The interior suffered to some extent at the hands of well-intentioned but mistaken restorers some five-and-thirty years ago, when the north chancel, aisle, and the pillars were (1835) rebuilt, and a modern “wagon” roof introduced, which seriously dwarfed the elevation. In 1850 further alterations were commenced, and since then the old vestry at the north-east corner of the church has been pulled down, an organ chamber built, and a new organ added; the galleries and old-fashioned pews in the nave have been removed, and the building new roofed. In 1872 the north aisle was rebuilt, and in the following year the tower was raised, the south aisle in part rebuilt,

¹ About the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century the chapel of Saddleworth, dedicated to St. Chad, was built for the use of his tenants, by William de Stapleton, lord of the soil, subject to “St. Chedde of Rachedam.” Since the dissolution of Whalley Abbey the

vicar of Rochdale has exercised the right of nominating the incumbents but he had no claims upon the parishioners. The church was rebuilt in 1831, and the patronage is now (1839) in the Bishop of Manchester.—C.

and a new vestry erected. The edifice is approached on the north by a long flight of 122 steps, and commands, from its elevated situation, a fine view, stretching beyond its own ample possessions, along the densely-inhabited district of the vale of the Roch to Blackstone Edge. An additional cemetery, near the church, planted round with elms, and intersected with gravel walks,



ST. CHAD'S PARISH CHURCH, ROC HDALE.

was consecrated in 1813, during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D., in which his parishioners erected a large and costly monument, as a tribute of veneration and regard. This burial ground was closed by an order of Council in 1855.

In the interior of the church, at the east end of the south aisle, is the chantry of the Holy Trinity, founded by indenture, dated 24th September, 1487, by Dr. Adam Marland, of Marland,

Sir Randolph Butterworth, of Belfield, and Sir James Middleton.¹ A moiety of this chapel was purchased of James Marland, of Marland, gentleman, by Alexander Butterworth, of Belfield, Esq., in 1665 (the owner of the other moiety), along with a seat within it belonging to the Buckleys of Buckley, and was the place of their interment. In 1728 the chapel passed by devise to Richard Townley, gentleman, by whose descendant, Richard Greaves Townley, of Belfield, Esq., it was sold in 1823 to James Dearden, Esq.² At the east end of the north aisle was St. Katherine's chantry, founded before 1516, apparently by the Chadwick family, of Healey Hall.³ Several ancient grave-stones of the Halliwells, of Pyke House, in the middle aisle, and of the vicars within the communion rails, and some mural tablets of the more distinguished of the parishioners—amongst others, the Holts, the Chadwicks, the Walmsleys, the Entwises, and the Smiths—are placed in the church; and on the south side of the chancel is a marble tablet, erected by John Entwisle, Esq., in 1807, to the memory of Sir Bertine Entwisle, thus inscribed:—

“To perpetuate a memorial, erected in the Church of St. Peter, at St. Albans (perished by time), this marble is here placed to the memory of a gallant and loyal man, Sir Bertine Entwisle, Knight, Viscount, & Baron of Brybeke, in Normandy, and some time Bailiff of Constantine, in which office he succeeded his father-in-law, Sir John Ashton, whose daughter (Lucy) married Sir Richard le Byron, an ancestor of Lords Byron, Barons of Rochdale; and secondly Sir Bertine Entwisel, who, after repeated acts of valour in the service of his sovereigns, Henry the 5th & 6th, more particularly at Agincourt, was killed in the first battle at St. Albans, & on his tombstone was recorded, in brass, the following inscription: ‘Here lyeth Sir Bertin Eatwisel, Knighte, who was born in Lancastershyre, & was Viscount & Baron of Brybeke, in Normandy; and Bailiff of Constantine, who died fighting on King Henry the Sixth party, the 28th May, 1455, on whose soul Jesu have mercy.’”

RECTORS AND VICARS OF ROCHDALE.

From Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley," with additions and corrections from the late Rev. Canon Raines's "Vicars of Rochdale;"⁴ from the Lichfield and Chester Registers; the Institution and First-Fruits Composition Books (Public Records), &c.

RECTORS.

c. 1175.—ROBERT, son of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley⁵—descended from Spartlingus, who lived about one hundred and fifty years before the Conquest, and who was the first recorded incumbent of Whalley—styled, in contemporary charters, "*clericus de Whalleye persona de Rachedale.*" About the time of his becoming rector he granted the church of Alvetham, or Altham, to his nephew, Henry, son of Henry, son of Hugh de Clayton; granted six acres of land—three in Watlondwod, two in Donyngbothe, and one in Chaddewyk, which Adam de Spotland had made over to God and St. Cedde and the church of Rochdale—to Alexander de Spotland, for, *inter alia*, a rental of ten denari, to be paid annually on the feast of St. Cedde. He appears to have predeceased his father.

c. 1190.—GEOFFREY the elder, Dean of Whalley, held Rochdale in his own patronage as a member of the deanery of Whalley, in which he had hereditary rights, and appears to have presented himself to the benefice after his son's death and before the year 1193. He married the daughter of Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester and lord of Blagborneshire, by his wife, Maud de Clare.

On the death of Geoffrey the elder the grant of the advowson of Rochdale Church to the Abbey of Stanlawe, made by Roger de Lascy some time before the 1st of October, 1211, took effect, and the incumbents became merely vicars. The grant of Roger de Lascy, who died in 1211, was confirmed by his son and successor, John de Lascy, who became Earl of Lincoln in 1232, and flourished 1211-40, and was further confirmed by a bull of Pope Honorius III., dated at the Lateran on the 6th of the kalends of July, of the second year of his pontificate (June 26, 1217). Geoffrey the elder must then have been living, for in his bull the pope declares that after the death of Galfridus, the Dean of Whalley, the monks were to enter upon the revenues of the church, and devote them to the relieving of their own poverty, to hospitality, and other good purposes, saving always a due provision for those who should minister there, *salua honesta sustentatione eorum qui in ea ministrabunt*. The papal confirmation was followed, or, perhaps, preceded, by one by William de Cornhull, Bishop of Coventry, 1214-23, which, *inter alia*, declares that, on the decease of the parson (*i.e.*, Geoffrey the elder), the monks were to enter into possession of the

¹ Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., p. 123.

² Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xiii., p. 438.

³ "Hist. Lanc. Chantreys," vol. ii., p. 270.

⁴ Edited by Mr. H. H. Howorth, F.S.A., Chetham Soc., vols. 1 and 2, new series.—C.

⁵ The rectors of Whalley, or deans as the incumbents of that ancient foundation were styled, enjoyed all the mystery and seclusion of a remote forest, the country then included in the parish being overrun with wild animals, and, in a great measure, inaccessible to men, and they appear to have acknowledged no other ecclesiastical authority than was implied in receiving institution at the hands of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in whose diocese the four southern hundreds of Lancashire were,

at the time, included. In their isolation they assumed an almost entire freedom from ecclesiastical control. Left to the exercise of their independent opinion and will, they chose to marry, and so to perpetuate a race of married ecclesiastics, who transmitted their office from father to son in hereditary succession, in opposition to the decrees of the Popes, down to the year 1215, when the Council of Lateran not only prohibited but disannulled the marriage of priests, and so put an end to the constitution under which the church of Whalley had for many generations been governed, and occasioned the resignation of the patronage to the chief lord of the fee, after which the church sank into an ordinary rectory, and subsequently became degraded by two successive appropriations into an impoverished vicarage.—C.

church, and to appropriate its revenues to their own use, setting aside, however, five marks (£3 6s. 8d.), together with four bovates or oxgangs of arable land of the glebe, in the town, and a proper residence for the perpetual vicar, who was to officiate in the church, and who was to discharge all episcopal burdens, and to be responsible for archidiaconal customary fees and dues. The four bovates of land—the valuable glebe of the present vicarage—are situate in Castleton, and are doubtless identical with the four bovates in the ville or township called Castellana (Castleton), granted by Roger de Lascy, with all their appurtenances—*i.e.*, the common rights in all the town of Rach. The confirmation of the Bishop of Coventry was followed by another on the part of the prior and convent of Coventry, which is dated July 6th, 1222. On the first avoidance of the living the abbot and monks of Stanlawe appointed Geoffrey's son, also named Geoffrey, as the first vicar.

VICARS.

c. 1220.—GEOFFREY the younger, Dean of Whalley—styled, in the Whalleyoucher book, Galfridus, son of Galfridus, Dean of Whalley—surrendered to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe all his rights in Rochdale Church, together with the charter of the abbot and convent, and the confirmation by the bishop; and, subsequently, Alexander de Stavenby, who had then become Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by another deed or confirmation, in which he recites that Geoffrey, the Dean of Whalley, having resigned into his hands the vicariate which he held in the church of "Rach," he had proceeded to consolidate and unite the vicarage and the rectory, and to appropriate the joint charge to the Abbey of Stanlawe, reserving to himself and his successors, as William de Cornhull had done, his pontifical and parochial rights, and the right of ordaining the vicar to the said church. The deed is without date, but it was probably executed about the year 1230-1235, Alexander de Stavenby having presided over the see of Lichfield and Coventry from 1224 to 1238. The bishop's confirmation completed the title of the Abbey of Stanlawe to the rectory of Rochdale, save such interests in it as might be in the hands of the immediate lords of the manor of Rochdale, who held under the lords of Pontefract, and which was finally secured about fifty years later. From the time the monks of Stanlawe and their successors at Whalley became the owners of the great tithes of the parish of Rochdale and the other rectorial rights, the incumbents acted as their vicars. This Geoffrey the younger—Geoffrey de Whalley, as he is sometimes styled—married the daughter of Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury, and was the last of the hereditary ecclesiastics. By his wife he had four sons—Roger; Richard de Whalley, who received from his brother Roger a grant of the manor of Tunleia or Townley, and was progenitor of the Townleys of Townley, of Royle, and of Carr; Robert; and Henry de Whalley, the latter founding the line of Whalley. Geoffrey the younger resigned his vicarage of Rochdale about the year 1235.

c. 1235.—WILLIAM DE DUMPLINTON was the first of the Rochdale vicars who held under the monks of Stanlawe and under the endowment of five marks, and as he was instituted by Bishop Stavenby he must have entered upon his office before 1238, in which year that prelate died. He was in all probability a member of a family that derived its patronymic from the hamlet of Dumplinton, in the manor of Barton.

c. 1250.—JOHN DE BLACKBURNE was a brother of Adam de Blackburne, both being members of a family who were lords of the manor of Blackburne, and, as in the case of Whalley, hereditary rectors of the church. Canon Raines says that he and his brother Adam were living in 1250, and in that case it is likely that it was during his vicariate Pope Innocent IV. issued his bull confirming the grant of the church of Rochdale to the Abbey of Stanlawe, and that Alexander IV. issued his three bulls, dated at Anagni—the first on the 4th of the nones of August, 1255, and the others on the 2nd and 7th of the ides of January, 1258, respectively—confirming the patronage of the same church to the abbey. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but both Canon Raines and Mr. Howorth were of opinion that he lived longer than is generally supposed, and that he is identical with the "John de Blak" who was witness to a charter relating to Blackburn, dated 20 Edward I., 1291, in which case it must have been while he was vicar that the endowment of the vicarage was augmented from five to eighteen marks (£12)—an increase that was effected by Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who, in a brief dated at Heywood (where the bishops of Lichfield had a palace), on the 14th of the kalends of May (18th April), 1277, states that an inquisition having been taken of the income of the three churches of Blakeburn, Rachedale, and Eccles, he ordered, *inter alia*, that in future the endowments of the church of Rachedale should consist of a fitting manse or vicarage, four bovates of land (*i.e.*, the old glebe land), and eighteen marks, which were to be duly and regularly paid by the abbot and convent, and in the case of any irregularity in the discharge of this obligation, the Bishop of Coventry, or the Arch-

deacon of Chester, whichever of the two was most accessible, was to compel the abbot and convent to do their duty by ecclesiastical censure. This brief was confirmed in the same year by the abbot and convent of Coventry and the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and was further confirmed on the nones of July, 1280, by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the occasion of his visitation of the diocese, when he also appears to have visited the Abbey of Stanlawe.

1302.—RICHARD DE PEREBOLD. This is the first vicar whose name appears in the Episcopal registers at Lichfield, and his institution is thus recorded: "V Ides Dec., 1302. Rich. de Perebold capellanus present. religios. viror Abbates et Convent. de Whally in Vicariam de Rachedal et Canonice fuit institut." In the two previous editions of this work, as well as in the "History of Whalley," Mr. Baines, Mr. Harland, and Dr. Whitaker alike concur in representing a Robert, vicar of Rochdale, *temp.* Henry III. and a Roger, vicar of Rochdale, 1307, as the successors of John de Blackburne, and intervening between him and Richard de Perebold—the first on the authority of an undated deed formerly in the possession of C. Chadwick, Esq., and believed to be of the time of Henry III.; and the latter on the authority of the following passage in Watson's "History of Halifax:" "35 Edw. I. (1306.) Roger, vicar of Rochdale, was amerced in xx^s. for hunting and killing deer in Sowerbyshire, of which he paid one-half, and laid on sureties for the other." There is very little doubt, however, that the Robert first named is identical with the Robert, son of Geoffrey the elder, Dean of Whalley, the first rector of whom we have any mention, and that the name has been inserted at a later period in error; and also that the "Roger, vicar of Rochdale," who made too free with the Earl of Warren's venison in Sowerbyshire, has been so written in mistake for Richard. Mr. Raines says, though on what authority does not appear, unless he was a monk of Whalley, that Perebold was a Cistercian monk. He was probably a member of the family of Parbold (anciently written Perball) of Parbold, in Eccleston parish, one of whom, Henry de Perbolt, was a benefactor to Burscough Abbey in 17 Edward II., 1323-4.

1317.—THOMAS DE BOULTON. The institution of this vicar is thus recorded in the Lichfield register: "8 Kal. Nov. (25th Oct.), 1317. Dom. Thomas de Boulton, capell. adm. ad Vicar. de Rachedal, vac. die martis p'x ante f'm exalc'onis s'ei Crucis per mort. D'ni R'ici de Parbald ult. Vicar ejusd." He was probably a member of the family of that name, holding lands in Billington, in Whalley, though there is no positive evidence of the fact. In the previously-printed lists of the vicars, Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Baines, and the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons and Mr. Harland following them, give a *Simon de Cestr.* as instituted in 1319, who was in turn succeeded by a Thomas de Boulton (or Dalton), Dr. Whitaker being of the opinion that Boulton resigned, and subsequently returned to the living—an opinion that was shared by Canon Raines. It is more likely, however, that there is a clerical error in the episcopal register, and that Rochdale has been entered instead of Blackburn, for we find that Simon de Cestr., who died April 24, 1328, was admitted to the vicarage of Rochdale on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Whalley, July 6, 1320. Thomas de Bolton's name occurs as witness to a deed dated on the feast of St. Michael the Greater, 1321, wherein he styles himself as then vicar of Rochdale ("d'no Thoma de Bolton tunc vicario de Rachedale"); and it also appears in various existing charters down to the year 1343, and two years later, as appears by an entry on the Assize Roll, Lancashire (M. 3, 5-1a, m. 3), transcribed by the Rev. J. T. Allen, of Clitheroe, the jury of Salfordshire, at the Preston assizes, presented "that Tho. f. Ade de Turnaghe feloniously stole two oxen worth 10s. each, de domino Thom. vicario de Rachedale apud Boterworthe 30 Sept. 1344." He died about 1350.

1350.—RALPH DE DEWSBURY was presented as successor to Thomas Boulton, as appears by the following entry in the registers of Lichfield (Bishop Northburgh): "1350, xi. Junij, Radulph de Dewesbury, capell. pres. ad vicar, de Rachedale, Patr. abb. et Conv. de Whalley, vac. die Mercurii in festo S^t. Matt. A'p'l ult. per mort. Dom. Thom. de Dolton (Bolton) ult. vic." Little or nothing is known respecting his vicariate, but he must have died or resigned his benefice before the year 1361.

1361.—RALPH DE TRUMPINGTON. The institution of this vicar is thus recorded in the Lichfield register: "1361, v kal. Jan., Radulph de Trumpyngton, p'b'r, adm. vicar. Rachedale, Patr. abb. et Conv. Whalley, et vac. ante f'm. concept'. B. Virg. Marie ult." Though described as "p'b'r," he was only a deacon at the time of his institution, for in 1364, as appears by the Episcopal register, a licence of absence, dated at Manchester, was granted for two years to Dom. Rado', perpetual vicar of Rachedale, he being a deacon, and also the office of "Penitentiary" for the same term. De Trumpington was not a Lancashire man, though the family of which he was a member was closely allied with the Vernons, who held lands in the adjoining county of Chester,

¹ In this instance Boulton has apparently been transformed into Dolton. In a note appended to the first vol. of his "Lancashire Manuscripts," Canon Raines says that the registers of Lichfield and Chester,

except in the case of more important benefices, are very inaccurate for a long series of years.—C.

and the name occasionally occurs as attesting the Lancashire grants of the De Lascys. He held the living for a short period only, having resigned in 1369, and as very little is known concerning him, the probability is that he was non-resident.

1369.—ROGER DE MANCHESTER was instituted on the voidance of the living by the resignation of Ralph de Trumpington, as appears by the following entry in the Lichfield registers: "1369, 11 Id. Feb. Roger fil. Will'i de Mancestr., p'b'r, adm. vic. Rachdale, Patr. abb. et Conv. Whalley, vac. in festo S. Innocent. per resign. D'ni Ra'di de Trumpyngton ult. vic." He is probably identical with the Roger de Mamecestr. who was chaplain of Manchester in 1364. The family of which he was a member was a busy one during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but though the name is of frequent occurrence in the writings of the time, little information of a connected character has been preserved in relation to it. Roger de Mamecestre is named as prior of Norton, county of Chester, in the time of Roger Venables, baron of Kinderton (1249-1261). A John de Mamecestre, chaplain, was at a later date lessee of the rectory of Warrington; and another ecclesiastic, Galfridus, or Geoffrey de Mamecestre, was chaplain or parson of the rectorial church of Manchester; while Hollinworth affirms—though the accuracy of his statement has been called in question, but not disproved—that the famous Hugh de Mamecestre, a preaching friar, who, with William of Gaynesborough, was sent by Edward I., in 1294, on the perilous mission of renouncing the King of England's allegiance to Philip of France, and who, in 1305, was summoned to attend the Parliament, and was named one of the commissioners to treat with the Scots. In 1388 he was presented to the rectory of Radcliffe, in which year he paid a fine for a writ.¹ It was about the time of his transference to Radcliffe that the following outrage occurred, which is recorded by Mr. Earwaker in his account of the Agecroft deeds ("Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society"): In 1389, Roger de Holland, bastard son of Robert de Holland, assaulted the reapers of Roger de Lache,² late vicar of Rachedale, whilst reaping the corn of the said vicar in his fields, and further came with swords, bows and arrows, in 1388, to the vill of Castleton, "and there broke the doors and windows of the vicarage of Rachedale, and drove the vicar, Roger del Lache, from the house so that he dared not return until he had paid a fine of two marks (£1 6s. 8d.) to the said Roger de Holland, so that he might have peace and quietness in the future." Roger de Manchester could have held the rectory of Radcliffe for only a very short period, his successor being instituted before the close of the year.

1388.—JOHN FITHLER. This vicar, whose name has been variously written Titheler and Fletcher, is said by Dr. Whitaker to have been, like his predecessor, a chaplain of Manchester (4 Edward III., 1330), but this seems improbable, unless he was very aged at the time of his induction. The historian of Whalley, however, says that he had seen a copy of the letters of administration granted to a rector of this name. There may have been a confusion of names, a family of the name of Fytheler or Fideler holding lands in Manchester at this period. The Scrope register at Lichfield records: "1388, xviii. Novr., Joh'es fithler, adm. vic. Rachdale, per resign. d'ni Rog. fil. Will'i de Mancestr. ult. vic., prom. ad rect. de Radcliffe;" his admission to the latter rectory being on the presentation of James Radcliffe, so that, like his predecessor, he held both livings. He died c. 1401-2.

1402.—JOHN DE SALLEY, who was presented on the death of John Fithler, was a monk of Whalley, and held the living for a few months only when he resigned, returning probably to his monastery, where he remained until his presentation to the vicarage of Whalley in 1411. His institution to Rochdale is thus recorded: "1402, xvii. April, John de Salley, Mon. de Whalley, adm. vic. Rachdale per mort John Fitheler ult vic."

1403.—RICHARD TWYSFELD succeeded: "1403, iii. Maij, Dom. Richard de Twysfeld, Capell., adm. vic. Rachdale per resign. Jo. de Salley ult vic." (Lich. Reg.) He appears to have previously served the office of chaplain at Ribchester, his name occurring in the Lancashire Records under date August 17th, 1383, when Thomas de Yorderawes and Margeria his wife gave two messuages and twelve acres of land, one of meadow and three of wood, in Ribchastren (Ribchester), for 20 marks, to Wil. de Dutto, clerk, and Ric. de Twystefeld, chaplain, and the heirs of Richard. He resigned his cure in 1426.³

1426.—HENRY MERLAND was a member of a family deriving its patronymic from the hamlet of Merland, and for many generations holding lands in the parish of Rochdale. His institution is thus recorded in the Episcopal register: "1426, xxxi. July, Apud Heywood, Henry Merland, p'b'r. ad vicar. perpet. de Rachdale p' libera resign. D'ni R'ici de Twystfeld, ult. vic., Patr. Abbot et Convent. de Whalley." As "perpetual" vicar he was bound to residence upon his cure, and

¹ "Duc. Lanc.," clxxv., A6, No. 123.—C.

² This is probably a clerical error, and should be Rache, a contraction of Rachedale, a similar error occurring in the name of one of the deeds of the Belfields, of Clegg, dated 47 Edward III., 1373.—C.

³ Fines 7-11, John of Gaunt, No. 31, quoted in "The History of Whalley," vol. ii., p. 461, new edition.—C.

could not be removed therefrom at the will of the patron; and it is evident that he fulfilled the obligation, for his name is of frequent occurrence in local deeds and charters relating to trusts and family settlements during the period of nearly thirty years that he had the spiritual care of the parish. He died in 1455-6.

1455-6.—**RICHARD SALLEY**: "1455 (-6), Richard Salley, capell., ad vic. Rachedale per mort. Henry Merland ult. vic., Patr. Abb. et Conv. Whalley." So runs the record in the Lichfield register, but the secular name was Smith, Salley being the name of the abbey in which he had been educated. This is evidenced by the fact that in a deed dated 6 Edward IV. (1466-7), he is styled "Sr Richard Smethe, vicar of the kyrke of Rachdale," and, in two others of the same date, as "Ric. Salley, vicar in eccl'ie de Rachdale." His death occurred in 1470.

1470-1.—**THOMAS BROTHERTON**, the next vicar in succession, who is believed to have been a member of the family of Brotherton or Bretherton, which resided at Hey, in Newton-le-Willows, in Winwick parish, for several generations, was one of the fraternity of Whalley, as appears from the entry of his institution: "1471, xxiii. Febr., Thomas Brotherton, Mon. Whalley, ad vicar, Rachdale, per mort Dom. Ric'i Salley, ult. vic." He held the living for two years only, when he resigned, but it was during his vicariate occurred the unseemly dispute apparently between two gentlewomen of Rochdale, as to who should have the highest seat in the synagogue, when John Byron, as the most important personage in the parish, was appealed to, and made the award which Canon Raines has transcribed from the Haworth deeds¹—one of the earliest instances on record of a disputed claim to seats in a parish church.

1473.—**JOHN WALTON**, another member of the brotherhood of Whalley, was presented on the retirement of Brotherton: "1473, xxiv. March, John Walton, Mon. Whalley, ad. Vic. Rachdale per resig. Thom. Brotherton, ult. vic., Patr. Abb. et Conv. Whalley" (Lichfield register). He probably belonged to the family of that name holding lands in Marsden from Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 1355 and 1356. He held the living a little more than ten years, and died in 1483. Canon Raines quotes from the Haworth deeds a sentence of excommunication against Leticia, wife of Henry de Haworth (and daughter of Roger Holt), for using defamatory language, dated in 1479, and in which mention is made of "Petrus vicar ecclie de Rachedale;" but this is evidently an error on the part of the scribe, as shown by the entry in the Lichfield register of the institution of Vicar Walton's successor.

1483.—**WILLIAM ASHETON**. This vicar was a member of the wide-spread family of Assheton, of Asheton, but of which of the many lines that family branched into has not been ascertained. His institution is thus recorded in the Lichfield register: "1483, Sep. xx. William Asheton, Inst. vic. de Ratchdale per mort. John de Walton." The length of his vicariate is not known with certainty, but he probably died or resigned about the year 1510, and certainly after the year 1506. There is reason to believe that it was during his time that the church was re-edified and a part rebuilt; one of the chantries, that dedicated to the Trinity, at the east end of the south aisle, is known to have been founded September 14, 1487, and the one at the western end of the north aisle, dedicated to St. Katharine, was in all likelihood founded about the same time.

C. 1510.—**NICHOLAS TOWNLEY**. The institution of this ecclesiastic does not appear in the Lichfield register, and it is not absolutely certain that he became vicar. There is, however, the record, that on the 18th November, 1506, William (Rede), abbot of Whalley (the sixteenth abbot and the immediate predecessor of the ill-fated John Paslew), granted to his well-beloved in Christ, Nicholas Townley, and Richard Townley, his son, the first and next presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Rochdale, whenever there was vacancy by death, resignation, or dismissal, for them to nominate a certain fit person to the said vicarage. The agreement is dated from the chapter-house, Whalley. Nicholas Townley was the younger son of Nicholas Townley, the first of that name, of Royle, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Catterall, and widow of William Tempest, of Broughton. He was chaplain to Henry VIII., and believed to have been clerk of the works at the building of Cardinal (afterwards Christ Church) College, Oxford, begun by Wolsey, and completed after his fall by Henry VIII., and was nephew of Bernard Townley, LL.D., rector of Wigan. Dr. Whitaker, in a note to the pedigree of Townley of Royle, quoting from the MSS. of Christopher Townley, says that "Nicholas Townley had a (?illegitimate)

¹ The award is as follows: "This Indenture, made the xvi. day of January, in the 4 yere of ye ra'igne of Kyng Edward the iiiij., the xii. (1473), witnessse that whereas trespases and debats haue been styrd hetwene Edmund Haworth and Issahell his wyfe upon that on p'tye and Margret late the wiff of James Collynge upon the other p'tye. The p'tys beseched and are sworn upon the holy Evangelists to obey, abide, p'forme and fulfill the awarde ordinance and dome of me John Byron Squier; and I the said John haue herd the challenge, &c and I awarde the said Margret to knele at such f'orme and place in the church of Rachedale as I the said John haue lymittid and merkyt for the said Margret; and also I award the said Issahell peaceably to suffer the said Margret to haue fre

entr and asselle to the same place and service to come and goo at the will of the sd Margret w't out int'ruption or lettynge of the said Issahell or an p'son by her m'king 'pairing or assent. Provided alway that yf the said Margret he wedded or diseasse, that then this myne awarde he voide, and that the said Margret nor none other p'son by her Ryght or Tytle clayme noo (?any) Ryght at the same forme and place by any colour of this myne Awarde. In wyttnes whereof, I, the said John, haue sett to my sealle the day and yere aforesaide." This award is indorsed "Edmundus de Haworth et Issabella vxor ejus de sede sen sedelio in ecclesia de Rachedale, 16 January 12no E. 4th 1472 (-3v)." "Lancashire MSS., v. xi., p. 44.—C.

daughter, who, marrying contrary to his inclination, he settled his lands of Mr. Nicholas Townley, his cousin (*i.e.* nephew), leaving the conveyance in the hands of a friend, charging him not to declare it within a month after his decease, which was faithfully performed."¹

1522.—GILBERT HAYDOCK. In the previous editions of this work, as also in the "History of Whalley," Gilbert Haydock is represented as entering upon his vicariate in 1535; but it is evident he was instituted several years before, for in an ecclesiastical commission addressed to Thomas Boteler, Esq., 15 Henry VIII. (1523), it is stated that the parish church of Rochdale was worth ccl^{li}, that Gilbert Haydok was vicar there by the nomination of the Abbot of Whalley; and the said Gilbert hath occupied the same by the space of one year, and is worth by the year xx marks.² He was the second son of Simon Haydock, of Hesandford, in Burnley, who inherited that estate in right of his mother, Johanna, daughter of Giles Stanfield. It is not improbable that before entering upon his vicariate he had been chaplain to Sir John Townley, either at Ightenhill or Hapton, at both of which places he had domestic chapels, for on the 15th July, 1531, Sir John, describing him as "cappellanus," appointed him with William Langley, clerk, and three influential laymen, feoffees of his estates. There was a close connection between the Townleys and the Haydocks, Evan Haydock, the eldest brother of vicar Gilbert, having married Ellen, daughter of Sir John Townley; but the marriage was subsequently annulled, and in 5 Edward VI. (1551-2) the lady prosecuted in the Duchy Court, Simon Haydock and Gilbert Haydock, clerk (vicar of Rochdale), for the lands and hereditaments settled upon her at her marriage.³ In 1534, or thereabouts, Haydock was appointed by Rowland Lee, bishop of Lichfield, rural dean of Blackburn, the office being then worth, in proof of wills, and casual farm leases, 20s. per annum and a pension of £8 annually, by composition out of the deanery of Blackburnshire, paid by the Abbey of Whalley. Gilbert Haydock's lot was cast in troublous times. In the first important outbreak in the conflict between monarchy and monachism—the Pilgrimage of Grace—Paslew, the abbot of Whalley, was deeply involved, and when that expedition ended in discomfiture, he paid the penalty of his share in the perilous enterprise with his life, March 10th, 1536-7, when the abbey, over which he had presided for thirty years, was dissolved, and its rich lands and appurtenances forfeited to the king, who disposed of them on easy terms to the Braddyls, Asshetons, and other influential Lancashire families, the ecclesiastical patronage which included Rochdale being at the same time ceded to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Two days after the execution of abbot Paslew, one of his monks, William Haydock, a kinsman it may be presumed of the vicar of Rochdale, shared the same fate, and shortly after followed the general dissolution of the religious houses. On the forfeiture of the abbey possessions to the Crown, the tithes were let for a term of years. The tenant, in the first instance, being "one Henry Parker, one of the pages of His Majesty's chamber." But on the accession of Edward VI., all the rectorial rights and revenues of Rochdale were transferred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with an arrangement made by Henry VIII., before his decease; and from that time (1547) down to the year 1814, when the rectory, though not the advowson, was sold, the Archbishops of Canterbury have been rectors of Rochdale and patrons of its living, with the result, as Mr. Howorth observes, that "instead of a succession of provincial and merely local incumbents with conventional and homely endowments, Rochdale has had a succession of vicars, who have been, for the most part, remarkable men, and who reflected in a very interesting way the various phases of Church opinion which successively dominated the Establishment." The several interesting documents relating to these transactions, and also the first leases of the tithes &c., granted by the archbishop, are printed *in extenso* in the admirable work which Mr. Howorth has edited for the Chetham Society.⁴ During all these changes Gilbert Haydock had a difficult part to play, but he appears to have been of an accommodating disposition and as ready to adapt his theological principles to the changing spirit of the age as the versatile and vivacious vicar of Bray. Twice during his incumbency was the patronage changed. His first patron was the abbot of Whalley, then the King, and lastly the Archbishop of Canterbury. He answered the visitation call of Bishop Bird (the first bishop of the newly-formed see of Chester), in 1547,⁵ being then styled "Dn sgilb'tus heydock rector (*sic*)." On the 12th October, 1552, the King's Commissioners, Sir Edmund Trafford, Sir John Holcroft, and Sir Thomas Holt, visited Rochdale, and delivered to "Gylbert Haydocke preist vicar of ye p'ishe church of rachedale, Rychard chadwyk Robert tetlawe thomas wolstenholme Ellys Scolfield churchwardens & Robt. turnalge John yate Henry ferror & Robert turnalge

¹ "History of Whalley," vol. ii., p. 178, new edition.—C.

² Vol. x., R. 7, "Duchy Pleadings; Cal.," vol. ii., p. 29., quoted in Mr. J. E. Bailey's notes to "Inventories of Church and Chapel Goods," Chetham Society.—C.

³ "Ducatus Lancast.," vol. ii., p. 124.

⁴ "The Vicars of Rochdale," by the late Rev. Canon Raines, edited by Henry H. Howorth, F.S.A., Chetham Soc.—C.

⁵ The other ecclesiastics in the parish of Rochdale who attended at this visitation were—Dns. he'ricus ferror (Ferrors), Milnrow; Dns. Joes Stubbes, Todmorden; Dns. Rob'tus turner, Littleborough and Todmorden; Dns. Joes yate, Whitworth; Dns. Bernardus ham (Hams), Littleborough; Dns. Thom's holst (*i.e.*, Holt), Whitworth; Dni. Rich'us mychill. ("Piccope Manuscripts.")—C.

ps'tes" (four priests of the chapels within the parish) "too coopes vij vestementes iij alters furnysshed of all man^r auter clothes ij candylstyckes brasse one sensure one crosse brasse percell gyld, A payre of orgaynes three chalesses fyve grete belles & ij hand belles belongyng to ye sayd p'ishe church of Rachdale." The vicar signed his name in a small running hand—"gylbert haydocke vicar," and affixed his seal, on which is engraved the letter *H*. He must have been then getting advanced in years, for on the 15th February, 1553-4, he made his will, in which he describes himself as vicar of Rachdale, directing that his body "shall be buried in the church of Rachdale, and that all his debtes be payd." This done, he continues, "I wyll and bequeth ye residu of all my goodes unto thos pore chyldren here nowe dwellinge in my howse vnto whom I am Father and Graundfather to be devyded amongst them. And of this my p'sente test'ment I make & ordeyne Johne my bastarde dowter and Ann the dowter of Rychard Haydock my bastarde Son my execut^{rs}." Mr. Howorth inclines to the belief that Gilbert Haydock, having married in the days of King Henry, had to proclaim his children bastards when he made his will in the days of Queen Mary; but this could hardly be the case, for it was not until the reign of Edward VI. that the laws and canon requiring the clergy to live in celibacy were repealed, and if Haydock, at the time he made his will in 1553-4, had a granddaughter capable of acting as executor, he must have been married long before that time. It is noteworthy, too, that no mention is made of his wife. Hence it may be assumed that his offspring were as he described them. The Act 1 Mariæ, st. 2, c. 2, abolished that passed in the preceding reign for legalising priests' marriages, so that in any case the "pore chyldren" would, in the eye of the law, be illegitimate. The date of Haydock's death has not been ascertained, but though in his will he described himself as vicar of Rachdale, he must have resigned his office before, for the name of his successor occurs as vicar in the preceding year.

1552.—STEPHEN SMITH. This vicar is evidently identical with "Dom. Stephen Smyth," described as "curate" of Burnley, 5 Edward VI. (1551). He answered the Bishop's visitation call in Warden Vaux's time, and then appears as "Dns. Stephanus Smithe." He died in 1554.

1554.—RICHARD GORSTELOW was presented by Queen Mary, March 2nd, and, unlike the two preceding vicars, who had embraced the Reformed doctrines, must have been a Roman Catholic. His name appears in the First Fruits Composition Books (*Record Office*) as Richard Gostilowe, and he made his payment March 3, 1 Mary (1554). He was probably a kinsman of Roger Gorstelow, who was appointed vicar of Waverton, co. Chester, in 1539, and who, Mr. Piccope, in his MSS. notes, says, "had been rector about fifteen years in 1556." His progenitors doubtless derived their name from an estate in Waverton, called La Gorstylawe. He appears to have been negligent of the pastoral office, as evidenced by the following letter, written by Mr. Arthur Asheton, an attorney residing in Rochdale:—

"To Mr. Baily of Whalley and to Mr. John Cromboke or to either of them with spede.

"After hearty commendate'ons unto youe had, our Vicar of Rachdale is lyke to lose the Vicarage of Rachdale, the cawse is he doth kepe no residence nor yet dischargeth the cure for we have had no parish prest this month or more. And the said Vicar is cited to appeare att Chester uppon Thursday after St. Matthew's day to answer all soche things as sch^{al} be object^{ed} and layd against hym wchⁱ I think he will not doe. Wherefore I thought it good to let you have knowledge that yf it pleased you to wryte y^r Letters to your sonn and hee to get my L^d Bysshoppes letter to my L^d Cardinal wchⁱ is the Patron of ye Vicarage and to nominate my Unkle for the same in his place. If you can bring this to passe that hee may have the Vicarage of Rachdale I think we shall satisfie him therewth. Thus I byd you most hartily farewell. From Rachdale this xiii. daie of September.—By your assured friend,

"ARTHUR ASHETON.

"Endorsed Anno D'ni 1557, 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary."²

Whether Gorstelow appeared at Chester is not recorded, but, as Mr. Asheton anticipated, he lost his vicarage, being deprived before the close of the year.

1557.—JOHN HAMPSON was instituted on the deprivation of vicar Gorstelow, as appears by the following entry in the register at Canterbury (Pole, add. 6086, fo. 50b): "16 Die Mensis Nov. A.D. 1557: Dominus (Cardinal Pole) apud Lambeth presentavit domino Cuthberto cestren. Episcopo, Mag. Johannem Hanson, Clericum Artium Magistrum ad Vicar perpetuum Ecclesie Parochielis de Rachdale, Cest. Diœc. per deprivationem et destitutionem Ricardi Gorsiloo ultimi et immediati Vicarii in eadem vacantem et ad suam presentationem plero Jure spectantem." The Cardinal Archbishop's nominee does not appear to have been any better than his predecessor. He was an avowed Papist when it was to his advantage to be so, and a concealed Papist when it was otherwise. When Elizabeth, who ascended the throne shortly after his institution, required Downham, the Bishop of Chester, to make diligent inquiry about the clergy of his diocese, the wary vicar, to avoid answering unpleasant questions about himself, thought it prudent to plead non-residence, and excused himself on the ground that being unable to do his own duties he "did always fynde a sufficient preste to serve." At the visitation of the province of York, held in October, 1559, it

¹ "Lancashire Wills," vol. xxvii., p. 87.—C.

² "Lansdowne Manuscripts," 973, p. 87.—C.

was presented that "the Vicar of Rachdale is not resident, neither kepethe hospitalytie, nether relevith the po'. There was no register boke in the Churche. Elizabeth Lapper had committed fornication, and had had a child by Sir William Lapper, priest,"¹ and a year or two afterwards he was compelled to resign his benefice. The exact date of his resignation has not been ascertained, but from a deposition taken on a trial respecting the stipends of the ministers of Saddleworth and Milnrow, which Sir John Byron, the lessee of the tithes under the Archbishop of Canterbury, was alleged to have fraudulently withheld from them, it must have been between the 15th and the 19th March, 3 Elizabeth (1561). Dr. Whitaker has abstracted this deposition, which bears date 19th March, 3 Elizabeth, and among other clauses are the following:—

Item. That beside the cbapels before named (Saddleworth and Milnrow, *alias* Butterworth) there be two other chapels of ease, one at Littleborough, and the other (? Todmorden); that the two chapels called Todmorden and Saddleworth are distant the one five miles and the other six miles, or more, from the chief parish church, & the one of them distant from the other 10 or 11 miles, so that by this may appear with what ease the p'ryshioners at such time as there is no service in the said chapels may resort to the said parish church at the usual tymes of common prayer.

Likewise this dep'nent saythe, that he doth not now know who is vicar of the said parish church, but he saith the 15th daye of this present month (March) hymselfe was vicare there, but whilst he was vicare there he was not resident there hymselfe, but did always fynde a sufficient preste to serve there.

Item. That besydes the vicare which serveth in the said p'syche of Rachdale, two other styependaries by all the time of this deponents remembrance doe serve yerely in the two chappels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, of which the wages of the preste of Sadleworth was paid out of the 12 pounds a yere which Sir John Byron paid to this deponent for his vicarage of Rachdale, and that the said Sir John did always retayne iii. pounds every half yere to the payment of the preste at Sadleworth. And as far as this deponent knoweth, the preste of Butterworth was payde contrybushon among the p'yshoners belongyng to the said chapel.

The abstract further represents that there were at the time, in Rochdale with Saddleworth and Todmorden, 5,000 "howseling" people (*i.e.* communicants), at the least, on which Canon Raines observes, that if this number was correct, the whole population could not have been less than 10,000 souls. These depositions throw a curious light on the condition of the church, which, in Lancashire, at this time was lamentable. The Archbishop of York had compounded with the Bishop of Chester for the visitation of the diocese, and that prelate contented himself with receiving the visitation fees, which were collected for him by a deputy. The three great parishes of Rochdale, Whalley, and Blackburn, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury was the patron and rector, were for the most part as badly served. The position of the minor clergy was worse than before the Reformation. Many of them were miserably poor, sadly ignorant, and some of them grossly immoral, and under such a condition of things it was no wonder that the Protestant cause seemed rather declining. Hampson's resignation was no doubt compulsory; and it has been suggested that it was for refusing to acknowledge the Queen's (Elizabeth) supremacy, but this seems doubtful, for he was evidently capable of keeping his religious principles well under control, if, indeed, he was not like some of his brethren, willing to say mass in private, and administer the communion to the Protestants of his parish in public.

1560-1.— HUNTINGTON, clerk, was presented March 17th, 1560-1, on the deprivation of John Hampson, but it is doubtful if he was ever instituted. "17 May, 1560: Magister . . . Huntington, 17 die mensis Martii, A.D. 1560 (-1) apud Lambeth Dominus Cant. Archiepiscopus (Parker), Rector sive proprietarius Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale, Cestr. Dicec. Ebor Provincie, ac eo optentu verus et indubitatus patronus Vicarie perpetue Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale una cum Capellis eidem annexis presentavit Domino Ebor. Archiepiscopo sede Cestren. Vacante Mag. . . Huntington clericum ad Vicariam Perpetuam Ecclesie Parochialis de Rachdale predictam per deprivationem Magistri Johannis Hanson, A.M., vacantem et ad suam presentationem ratione promissorum pleno jure spectantem."² Canon Raines says that neither Huntington's institution nor any record of his nomination have occurred either at Chester or York, and it may be added that there is no mention of him in the First Fruits' Composition Books in the Record Office.

1561.—RICHARD MIDGLEY, who may be assumed to be the successor of Hampson, was one of the earliest Puritan ministers settled in Lancashire. He was a member of a respectable family deriving its name from Midgley, in the parish of Halifax, the second son of Joseph Midgley, and was born in the home of his ancestors about the year 1530. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, acquiring some reputation as an able Protestant preacher, attracted the attention of Archbishop Parker, who presented him to the vacant benefice of Rochdale. He was a laborious preacher, plain, earnest, affectionate, and well adapted to the minds of the people within his parish, and under his ministration the previously deserted church of Rochdale was crowded with an attentive and devout congregation. It was Midgley's misfortune, however, to find himself at an early date involved in litigation, for we read that in the year of his presentation there was a dispute about "some glebe lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in which Richard Meydgley, clerk, Vicar of Rachedale, was plaintiff, and Arthur Asheton (the solicitor before referred

¹ "Dom. State Papers," vol. x., 291.—C.

² "Brit. Mus. Manuscript," add. 6,088, f. 55. "Hist. Whalley."—C.

to), Richard Holt, Richard Lynney, and James Haselome, defendants.”¹ If jealous, however, of his rights, he was not unmindful of the well-being of his parishioners, and did much to further the cause of education. One of his earliest acts was the co-operation with his patron, the archbishop, in the founding of the Grammar School at Rochdale, to be noticed more fully hereafter, and towards which he gave the site, and persuaded his friends to contribute to the cost of erecting the building, in order that the whole of the archbishop’s endowment might be applied in perpetuity to the maintenance of the school. Midgley early found himself troubled on the question of Nonconformity, and when he had been three years in his vicarage he appears, from a letter addressed by Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, in 1564, to Archbishop Parker, to have contemplated resignation, having, like many of his brethren, an objection to the use of the surplice and other clerical vestments. Pilkington, writing from Rivington, in Lancashire, on the 25th October, 1564, to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, remarked that he “marvelled much that the small controversy for apparel should be so heavily taken,” and urged that scrupulous ministers should be relieved of the obligation to wear the objectionable garment. The bishop’s arguments apparently induced Midgley to waive his objections and retain his benefice, for on the 4th of January, 1564-5 “the vicar with the three ministers of the chapels and the master of the school (Mr. John Asheton, Mr. William Scholfield, Mr. John Yate, and Mr. Robert Radclyffe) subscribed in the church their promise to use the vestments.” Notwithstanding this promise Midgley was cited for nonconformity and for officiating in the church without a surplice and the “apparell for Mynysters appoynted by her Majesty’s Injunctions.” He appeared before the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Chadderton) January 15, 1573, when he answered that he had been attached to appear in York before the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical within the province; that the cause was then pending; and he further answered that there had been no surplice provided for him at Rochdale to wear. Chadderton, who strongly inclined to Puritanism, took a lenient view of the vicar’s shortcomings, and appears to have persuaded him to repeat his subscription. He did so, and was, on the 1st September, 1585, appointed by the bishop one of the moderators of the monthly religious exercise in the diocese. Having considerable influence as the bishop’s adviser, he afterwards (1588) was invested with the authority of a Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical within the Province of York, “to amend and reform schisms, offences, abuses, and contemptes ecclesiastical,”² though it is worthy of note that in the year following his appointment he was himself summoned before the Chancellor of Chester, along with his churchwardens, to show cause why they had neither surplice nor cope in the church, and why the churchyard was allowed to remain without fence, to the violation of decency and the scandal of the parishioners, when an order was made that the former should be provided and used, and the latter amended before the Feast of the Annunciation then next following. About this time Mr. Midgley was appointed one of the chaplains to Henry, Earl of Derby, whose favourite preachers were among the most eminent of the Lancashire Puritans of the time. The Derby household books show that “Mr. Vicker, of Ratchedale,” frequently “preched” before the earl at his houses at Lathom, New Park, and Knowsley. In 1590 Mr. Midgley was once more summoned before the Chancellor of Chester to answer for several offences, among others for “not making a perambulation of his parish,” and “for neglecting to observe holidays,” though whether this last charge was for the omission of divine service on the festival days of the Church, or that he had discouraged the quasi-religious sports and revelries—the morris-dancings, the rush-bearings, and the guisings, which had been intermingled with ecclesiastical observances in Pre-Reformation times—is not clear.³ One thing is certain, that shortly after this (September, 1595) Midgley resigned his benefice. Brook, in his “Lives of the Puritans,” says he was “silenced and deprived of his living by the Bishop of Chester, after having held it nearly fifty years” (he had held it for thirty-four years); but in refutation of this statement Canon Raines, in his “Stanley Papers,” (Chet. Soc.) cites Archbishop Whitgift’s nomination of his successor, dated at the manor of Lambeth, September 7th, 1595, which sets forth that the living was vacant “per liberam et spontaneam resignationem Ricardi Midgley, Clerici ultimi Vicarii et Incumbentis ibidem,” though in the “Notitia Cestriensis” it is said that the archbishop presented Joseph Midgley “per depriv. Ric. Midgley.” The probability is that on the face of repeated complaints Chadderton, who all through had shown great forbearance, found it difficult longer to screen his friend, and to avoid further

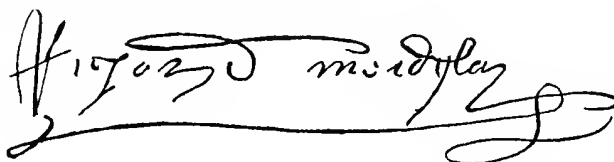
¹ “Cal. to Pleadings,” vol. ii., p. 255, quoted in Mr. Bailey’s notes on “The Inventories of Church Goods,” part I., p. 51.—C.

² Strype’s “Annals,” ed. 8vo, vol. II., ii., p. 548.—C.

³ The following presentments transcribed from the Registry at Chester by the Rev. John Piccopp, furnishes an interesting picture of life and manners in Rochdale in the time of Vicar Midgley: “March xviii., 1584-5, before Mr. Deane (rural dean), of Manchester—Quibus die et loco, &c. Thomas Buckleye and James Hallywell, church reves (churchwardens) of Rachdale p’sent and saye that James Belfield, bearewarde, and Robart Butterworth, ye yonger, doe keepe twoe typlunge innes and yat dyvers wyfyl and unrulye doe resorte thlyther to typle and for other

soche unlaghful aetes and comerce on Sondaies and oytther festival daies as Maser Holte, justice, knowoth, and atend not the Chatechysings or godlye exercises in Rachdal Church, and observe not hallydaies. It’m both of these speke evil and contemptus wordes agaynest M. Mydgelaye, a godlyo and aproved lerned p’cher and or viker and sayd that ye ould religiou wch he belied was better thau yt used in these unquiett tymes and yt he was a Yorkeshyr plage (plague) and moreovr sayd that he had travailed to bring in M. Greves and oyr strang (strange) prattlyng p’chers of no good reporte who cloy wth their tonges and onlie for moche waggis (wages); they one or both are notable sclauderers of religion and hynderers of Goddes worde, hereticks and of evil cariag.”—C.

contention, persuaded him to resign in favour of his son, in which case the resignation would be partly free and partly compulsory. His circumstances at the time were by no means necessitous, for he had then just married, for his second wife, Grace, the well-dowered widow of Thomas Buckley, of Buckley, one of the daughters of Arthur Asheton, of Rochdale, the lawyer before referred to. During his incumbency the living of Rochdale, which had been no more than £20 per annum—i.e., £12 from rent of lands and £8 an ancient stipend—was augmented by another yearly sum of £6 13s. 4d., charged on the rectory by the archbishop, who at the same time considerably granted to the vicar and his successors in perpetuity “the herbage of the church-yard”! The old vicarage house of Rochdale, as appears by a survey of the manor taken in 1610, was built by “oulde Mr. Midgley, when vicar of Rachdale,” and during his vicariate the fabric of the church was restored and some parts of it rebuilt. After resigning the vicarage of Rochdale, Bishop Vaughan, about the year 1604, appointed him one of the King’s preachers in Lancashire, with a stipend of £50 a year, a larger income than he had ever received from his benefice; he was licensed as a preacher in the diocese in 1598; in February, 1601-2, he is described as “Preacher at Leighe;” and in the same year, in an address to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, he signs himself “her majestie preacher in Lankeshire.” In this capacity he itinerated and preached in the various churches in the ignorant and popish parts of the county, his exciting and stimulating style of oratory being well calculated to arouse the people from their apathy and indifference. Though in frequent conflict with the ruling powers, Mr. Midgley was warmly attached to the Church, and would have been content with very small concessions. A staunch Puritan, he never became a separatist, and all through life he adhered to the creed and articles. As a preacher he had few equals, and there is little reason to doubt that his fervent addresses had a powerful influence for good on the minds of his parishioners. He died in May, 1609, at the advanced age of 79 years, and was buried in the chancel of Rochdale Church, his burial being thus recorded in the register: “Mr. Richard Midgeley, on the 30 Maie, 1609.” His second wife predeceased him, and was buried at Rochdale, as appears by the following entry in the register: “Vx Richarde Midgley, on the 22 februarie, 1603 (-4).” By his wife he had two sons, Joseph and Henry, and a daughter, Jane, who became the wife of William Bentley, of Rochdale, a son of Arthur Bentley, of Woodhouse, in Spotland.



1595.—JOSEPH MIDGLEY, M.A. On the resignation of “Oulde Richard Midgley,” his son, Joseph Midgley, who had been curate for five years, was presented as his successor. He was collated to the vicarage September 7, 1595, and instituted on the 7th December following, and the Composition Books (Record Office) show that his firstfruits were paid 5th November, 37th Elizabeth. A note to the new edition of Whitaker’s “Whalley” gives the following extract from the register of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift, Vol. XI., add. manuscript 6,092, p. 986): “Rach. vicar, etc. Memorandum a blanke presentation made unto Joseph Midgely, clerke, M^r of Arts of the vicarage of Rachdale, in the diocesse of Chester, by my Lordes Grace the patrone thereof, voyd by the resignation of Richarde Midgeley, clerke, and delivered unto him by my Lorde Grace the therd of November, 1595.” Joseph Midgley received his early education in the Grammar School which his father had induced Archbishop Parker to found at Rochdale, whence he proceeded to Emanuel College, Cambridge, which, under the auspices of its founder, Sir Walter Mildmay, had become distinguished as the Puritan college of the university, and was much in favour with Lancashire men. Its first master (1584) was Dr. Laurence Chadderton, of the family of Chadderton, of Lees, in Prestwich parish, and the senior fellow and subsequent president was Midgley’s kinsman, Charles Chadwick, D.D., a younger son of John Chadwick, of Healy, in Rochdale parish. Confirmed by his college training in the principles instilled in his mind at home, he returned to Rochdale a stern and rigid Puritan, strongly inclined to Presbyterianism, with little regard for the ceremonies and external polity of the Church, and less for the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors. Soon after he became vicar he was presented (September 13, 1598), before Chancellor Yales, for that “the service was shorter than the book of com’on preier alloweth, by reason of Sermons. The Quene’s injunctions were not read quarterlie, no perambulac’ons were used, and most parte of the p’ish did eate fleshe in Lent.” The wardens were ordered “to poy’de (provide) a decent surples by alhallowtyde next of iv^s iiij^d a yarde & to walke the perambulation

accord^s to Lawe," and the vicar, who had not called the children to be catechised, was admonished to do so. When the Hampton Court Conference was held, in January, 1603-4, Dr. Laurence Chadderton (not Bishop Chaderton, as stated by Dr. Whitaker) pleaded for the tender conscience of his friend the vicar of Rochdale, and entreated King James to allow Midgley to minister without the surplice, which Barlow¹ thus reports: "Onely master Chatterton, of Emanuel Colledge (18th January, 1603-4), kneeling, requested that the wearing of the Surplis and the use of the crosse in baptism might not be urged upon some honest, godly, and painefull ministers in some partes of Lancashire, who feared that if they should be forced unto them, many whome they had wonne to the Gospell would slide backe and revolte unto Poperie againe, and particularly instanced the Vicar of Ratesdale; he could not have light upon a worse, for not many yeares before, he was proved before my Lc^rd Archbishop (Whitgift), as his grace there testified, and my L. Chancellor, by his unseemely and unreverent usage of the Eucharist, dealing the bread out of a Basket, every man putting in his hand and taking out a piece, to have made many loath the Holy Communion and wholly refuse to come to Church." In the same year he, with other refractory clergymen, was admonished for nonconformity, as appears by the following entry in the "Correction Book," Chester, contained in Canon Raines's "Lancashire Manuscripts:"³—

"Oct. 3, 1604.

"In the pⁱsh church of Aldford, before the Rev^d. father Richard (Vaughan), Bp. of Chester, 'Quibus die et loco, appeared p^onally Richard Midgleye, senior clerke, Joseph Midgley, clerk vicar of Rachdale, William Burne, cl^k (of Manchester), Ellis Saunderson, cl^k vicar of Bolton, James Gosnele (of Bolton), Thomas Hunt (of Oldham), Richard Rothwell, James Ashworth, and Edward Walsh, vicar of Blackburn, who were required and admond^d by the s^d Rev^d Father to conform to all the ceremonies of the English Church and the Laws of the Realm in Causes Ecclesⁱ, and the sd Rev^d Father monished all and each of them to subscribe *ex animo* to the 3 articles in the Canons of 1603, on or before the 28th November next, and monished all & each of them to appear on the sd daie betwene the hours of 9 & 11 in the forenoone in the s^d place. Mr. Langley (of Prestwich) to appear on the same day."

Mr. Midgley appears to have paid little heed to the bishop's admonition, for in the Visitation Book of the Archdeacon of Chester it is recorded that at an Ecclesiastical Inquisition, taken at Rochdale, in the presence of the vicar, in the year 1605, it was found that the communion was celebrated sitting, that the vicar refused to observe the Order of Communion, did not wear the surplice, nor a "cloke with sleeves," did not use the cross in baptism, and did not catechise the last year, nor had the parish perambulation, whilst James Clegg had intruded himself into the church in service time, being excommunicate. Though probably not more irregular in regard to external forms and ceremonies than his father, Joseph Midgley was evidently much more obstinate, for the former yielded to persuasion, and was always ready to make promise of amendment, but the latter was resolute in his contumacy, defied bishops and ecclesiastical courts, and even refused to acknowledge the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Much forbearance had been shown, but it eventually became necessary for the maintenance of order that the vicar should either submit and observe the prescribed rules and ordinances of the Church or resign his benefice, and accordingly proceedings were commenced against him in 1604 and 1605, with the result that, as he persistently refused to acknowledge ecclesiastical authority of any kind, he was deprived, and a successor nominated by Archbishop Bancroft, February, 1606-7. Paget, in his preface to the "Defence of Nonconformity," says that when Midgley retired from the ministry he applied himself to the practice of physic, but, though living as a layman, he was not exempt from ecclesiastical persecution, for we are told by the same authority that he was prosecuted and fined for refusing to kneel at the sacrament. After his father's death he removed into Yorkshire, and in 1614 was residing at Overbree, near Halifax, his name occurring in that year as trustee in an indenture respecting Coley Chapel, so that he must then have returned to the communion of the Church. He was married at Rochdale in the same year that he was presented to the vicarage, as appears by the following entry in the register: "1595. Joseph Midgley, clarke, cu' vx' ye 21 September (? October)." The name of his wife is omitted, a peculiarity of the Rochdale registers, but those records show that she was buried there, as "Ester, wife of Joseph Midgley, clerk, June 12, 1603." Mr. Midgley died in 1637, his will, which is dated Halifax, January 16, 1627-8, having been proved in the Exchequer Court at York, October 16, 1637. In it he makes provision for his sons, Jonathan and Samuel Midgley, his son-in-law, Isaac Waterhouse (who had married his daughter Ruth, then deceased), and his daughter, Rebecca Midgley.

1606-7.—RICHARD KENYON, M.A., was collated to the vicarage of Rochdale, February 22, 1606-7. He paid his composition for firstfruits, 7th March (Exchequer Records), and was instituted March 9, the presentation being thus recorded:—

Rich^s Prov. div. Arch. Cant. Rector et proprietor Ecclie, Paroch de Rachdale Cestr. Dioc. ac indubitate patroni Vicar. pfa't unarum capellis eidem annex. sive ab eadem dependen, Reverendi in Christo patro Georgio—ad Vicariam perpetuam Ecclie. paroch.

¹ "The Summe and Substance of the Conference," Lond. 1605, p. 95.—C.

² In Strype's "Annals" (Appendix, p. 75) this is reported of Richard

Midgley, the father, but it evidently refers to the son, as the elder Midgley had resigned several years previously.—C.

³ "Lancashire Manuscripts," vol. xxii., p. 176.—C.

de Rochdale unarum capell. eidem annex p'dict vestrae Cestr. Dioc. per deprivationem Josephi Midgley, ultimi vicar. et incumben. ib'm Rico Kenyon Cler. in Artibus Magr. vobis present. In cuius, &c. datu. in Manerio n'ro Lambeth 22 Februar. milesio. sexcentes. sexto Reg. Dom. Jacobi 4to et Scotiæ 40 et Nostro transl. anno tertio.—R. Cant.

This vicar was a son of Richard Kenyon, of Manchester, and "cozen," probably nephew, of George Kenyon, of Kersal, and a representative of a family that had for two or three generations followed the profession of the law. He probably received his early education at Bishop Oldham's Grammar School at Manchester, proceeding thence to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He was elected Fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, in 1601-2, and instituted to the rectory of Stockport, in Cheshire, May 23, 1614. Mr. Earwaker says he was "presented" to that living by his friend and neighbour, John Langley, clerk, M.A., rector of Prestwich;¹ but it is probable he was instituted only by Mr. Langley, the patronage being in John Warren, of Poynton, who was afterwards outlawed for simony. In a note by Canon Raines, in the new edition of Whitaker's "Whalley," Mr. Kenyon is said to have been deprived of the living of Stockport for simony, but this is inaccurate, as he held that benefice, with the vicarage of Rochdale and the Fellowship of Manchester, up to the time of his death, as evidenced by the following entries of his burial in the registers of Stockport and Manchester respectively:—

1615. Julie 27, Richard Kenion, parson of Stockport, was buried in the church of Manchester.

1615. Julie 27, Mr. Richard Kenyon, one of y^e fellows of y^e College, buried.

It is somewhat remarkable that the name of the vicar does not occur anywhere in the Rochdale registers, from which it may be assumed that he was an absentee, and resided either at Manchester or Stockport. As he was presented by Archbishop Bancroft, he probably held High Church views, and would have little sympathy with the Puritan party, and being a "rank pluralist" he gave occasion for their drawing unfavourable comparisons between him and his two immediate predecessors. Thus writes William Ames, in his "Reply to Dr. Morton's (Bishop of Chester) generall Defence of three nocent ceremonies, 1622": "Now for the sweet terms which it pleaseth the Def. (Bishop Morton) heere to use, I will desire no more then that he would bring them back againe to his own conscience, and aske that before God (1), Whether old M. Midsley, of Ratsdel, who, after he had laboured neere 50 yeare in the ministerie to the conversion of thousands, was inhumanely silenced by the Bishop of Chester, were a factious and exorbitant man? . . . (2) I would know of the Def. also whether all or the most of them which are in the ministerie be orderly and discreet men in that religious meaning which belongeth to ministers? This I am sure of, the voyce of all the country goeth cleane otherwise. When M. Midsley and his sonne after him were silenced at Ratsdel, all that country knoweth what an orderly, discreet Preacher came into the place."

1615.—HENRY TILSON, M.A., was collated to the vicarage by Archbishop Abbot, in succession to Richard Kenyon, in October, 1615, and he paid his composition for firstfruits, as appears by the Exchequer Records, on the 13th March in the following year. He was son of Mr. Henry Tilson, and, like the elder Midgley, a native of Midgley, in Halifax parish, where he was baptised, October 13, 1577, so that he was 38 years of age at the time of his appointment to Rochdale. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1593 and M.A. in 1596, and was elected Fellow on Bishop Skirlaw's foundation of University College in 1599. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Tilson appears to have been resident upon his benefice, and he assiduously discharged the duties of his office, which was all the more necessary as the neglect of the previous vicar had caused much disorder in the parish, and the new vicar's reception was not of a very encouraging character, if we may judge from a passage in one of his letters preserved at Whitley, in which he writes (April 2, 1651), "When I first went to Rochdale, you may remember what the old ostler at the Baytinge (a small inn on the top of Blackstone Edge) willed me to do, 'Take with you (seed he) a great box full of tarre, for you shall finde a great companie of scabbed sheepe.' The first Sunday I preached in the forenoone, and read service in the afternoone, and when I perceived by their murmurings that they must have 2 fodderings, I have made good use hereof, and whereas I might have given them 2 sixpences, they are well pleased if I give them 2 groates for a shilling; w^h I intend to pay them, so childish they are in the right valueinge of God's coyne." He married at Milnrow, June 4th, 1620, by dispensation or licence granted by Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, Grace, daughter of Mr. J. Chadwick, a wealthy trader of Roughbank, and probably an offshoot of the Chadwicks of Healey, by whom he had a numerous family, six of his children being baptised at Rochdale. In 1626, during his vicariate, a survey was made of the townships of Castleton and Butterworth, parcel of the manor of Rochdale, in which occurs the following passage:—

¹ "East Cheshire," vol. i., p. 833.—C.

. . . Tilson, vicar of Rochdale holdeth the Vicarage and severall parcels of Glehe land thereunto helongg and hereafter part^r ment^d by the Guifte of y^e R^t Revd. father in God George Lo. Archbishop of Canterhury to whose See the right of p'senta'con helongd as of en as it shall fall vacante w^{ch} is valued in the Kings Bookes p' ann.

	Quant.			Val. p. an.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
P'TICULAR.						
The vicarage Howse & site, consistg of Courts, Gardens, & all necessary howses of office hereunto belongg; & two tents to the same adjoining, called Brande field (now called Broad Field) & Sparrow Hill, consistg of sevl closes of arr. & past. adjoin West on ye side of the church, & containg altogr	51	3	0	10	10	0
The Church & Church yard, cont.	1	2	20	—	—	—
Three small Ten'ts, 12 closes of med. & past. adjoining North on the church yard, extendg to Rochdale Bridge & the River of Roch, contg	0	6	3	3	10	0
A close of Medow, called the Vicarage meade, lying on the North Side of ye River of Roch	2	3	5	2	15	0
Two other ten'ts & the Schole House, called the Sydars and Bellow Flatt (now called Belle Green), contg ..	53	1	15	26	0	0
Another close of Pasture and Turharie, called Vicarage Mosse, containg ..	20	0	0	8	0	0
Diverse closes of arr. & past., called the Morse fields, adjoining East on the last close before ment', cont.....	13	1	15	2	5	0
Six dwelling howses lying in Churche Street, East & North on ye River of Roch.....	53	0	20	26	0	0
Two closes of Medow, lying on ye North side of the Roades, contg tog ^r	5	0	30	5	0	0
In Toto.....	207	3	25	84	0	0

In the same survey, but in Wardleworth hamlet, occurs the following entry:—

. . . Tilson, vicar of Rochdale, holdeth two closes of Medow adig west on the Gale and Harry roade, being p'cell of the glebe land belonging to the Vicarage, being 5a. 0r. 30p., worth £3 6s. 8d. a y^r.

About the year 1630 Mr. Tilson became chaplain to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, afterwards Earl Strafford, K.G., and accompanied that nobleman to Ireland, when he was nominated Lord-Deputy in 1632-3, about which time, or shortly after, Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, wrote to the Lord-Deputy respecting him: "I cannot let the bearer depart out of my diocese without a blessing on you for preferring of him, whom I have found a learned, painful, honest, peaceable, and religious minister, and such a one as (if you had commanded me to chuse you a chaplain) I could not have named one in my diocese whom I would sooner have recommended to you than this man. Long and long may you rule that kingdom with honour and happiness to it, and by promoting such as he, ever may you give scholars occasion to pray for you whilst you live, and to bless your memory when you are dead."¹ Though retaining the vicarage for a brief period, Tilson left Rochdale, where he had resided for twenty years, to accompany his patron to Ireland. Promotion in the Irish branch of the Church quickly followed, but prosperity was as quickly succeeded by adversity. He was appointed dean of Christ Church, Dublin, in 1634, his patent being dated December 23 in that year, and he was instituted the following day. He was also appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin; and in 1635 was presented by the Crown to the prebendal stall of Monmohenock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, his patent being dated May 11th. A few days before this he resigned the vicarage of Rochdale, the record of his resignation being thus recorded in Bishop Bridgeman's register:—

"Pateat unversis p' p'sent. quod ego Henric. Tilson, Cler. Magister facultati Artium Decanus Eccl'ie Cathedralis sen undiv. et heat. Trinit Dublin, necnon Parochie Rachdale Dioc. Cestr. Vicar resign. Vicar de Rachdale. Dated Castle Street, Duhlin, April 3rd, 1635." Marked "Dean Tilson's Resignatⁿ of Rachdale, also the Presentⁿ and Bond."

On the 22nd of October in the same year he was nominated Archdeacon of Connor by the same patron, and instituted February 19th, 1635-6; and in 1639, on the bishopric of Elphin becoming vacant, he was elevated to that see by letter of Privy Seal, dated 7th August, and was consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, on the 23rd of the following month. But the turning point in his career was fast approaching. In the summer of 1641 the Irish rebellion broke out—one of the most terrible events in the history of that unhappy country, and one which long perpetuated the hatred between the native Irish and the English settlers, and, in a series of bitter revenges, kept alive the more deadly animosity between Catholics and Protestants. Tilson's patron, Strafford, had then been brought to the block, and his vigilant rule was at an end. There was no resident viceroy, the government being administered by two lords justices. In the month of August, Bishop Tilson's palace was attacked and pillaged, his library burnt, and his goods destroyed, and, to fill up the cup of bitterness, his son, Captain Henry Tilson, the Parliamentary governor of Elphin, joined with Sir Charles Coote in urging on the rebels.² The bishop fled from the scene of devastation, and took up his residence at Soothill, in the parish of Dewsbury, where some of his relations dwelt, and where he obtained the friendly help of Sir William Wentworth and Sir William Saville, kinsmen of the ill-fated Strafford. Watson, in his "History of Halifax," says that "having thirteen persons, however, in his family, and being stripped of his income, he was obliged to have recourse to such means for subsistence as his station in the Church put in his

¹ Strafford's Letters, vol. i., p. 271.—C.

² Sir James Ware says that on the 16th August, 1645, he delivered the Castle of Elphin into the hands of the Lord President of Connaught,

and his library and goods were pillaged by Boetius Egan, the titular Bishop of Elphin, his damages amounting to £400. ("History of the Irish Bishops," p. 465.)—C.

power. For this purpose he consecrated a room in the said hall (Soothill Hall), called to this day the 'bishop's parlour,' where he privately ordained, and did weekly the offices of a clergyman, some of his neighbours being both hearers and benefactors to him, till Sir William Wentworth, of Breton, out of compassion to his distressed circumstances, employed him to preach at Comberworth, allowing him a salary to support him. Thus was this prelate obliged to stoop to become a country curate." Mr. Tilson's lot was cast in troublous times. He lived through the period of the civil war, saw the overthrow of Episcopacy and the establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church government, the abolition of monarchy, and the government of a commonwealth set up in its place, with the authority of Cromwell supreme over the British dominions. He died at Soothill, on the 31st of March, 1655, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried in the Soothill Chapel, in the south-east corner of Dewsbury Church, on the 2nd of April, where he is commemorated by the following epitaph on a monumental slab, surmounted by his coat of arms, and a half-length effigy carved in wood:—

P. M.
 REVERENDI IN CHRISTO PATRIS HENRICI
 TILSON, HEN. F. EPISCOPI ELPHINENSIS
 IN HIBERNIA, NATI A° 1576, JUXTA
 HALIFAX IN AGRO EBORACENSI, DENATI
 31. DIE MARTII A° 1655 IN EODEM
 AGRO, VIRI OB ERUDITIONEM ET PIETATEM
 INSIGNIS, PARENTIS CHARISSIMI, P.
 NATHAN TILSON, HEN. F. HEN. N.

1635-6.—ROBERT BATH, M.A., was appointed to the vicariate by Archbishop Laud, on the resignation of Henry Tilson. His nomination, bearing date March 2, 1635-6,¹ was received by Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, March 17, and he was instituted the same day, his name appearing in the Institution Books (Record Office) as Robert Booth. As the Exchequer Records show, he paid his composition for firstfruits on the 23rd May following. Mr. Bath was born in Kent, about the year 1604, and received his education at Oxford, where in due time he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. He had married a niece of the Archbishop, and it is probable that it was from that connection he owed his preferment to Rochdale, though Laud could have had little idea of the sort of vicar he was presenting to the parishioners, for Bath, who commenced his career as an orthodox Episcopalian, became an uncompromising Puritan and an active opponent of his High Church patron. At the time, Rochdale was much divided in its religious and political opinions, for though there was a large body of Churchmen, the twenty years' labours of Vicar Tilson had not entirely eradicated fanaticism or destroyed the influence of the ministrations of the Puritan vicars, Richard and Joseph Midgley. Calamy says that "Mr. Bath's wife's uncle, Laud, was mightily disappointed by his proving a Puritan." But if he adapted his religious practices to the changing circumstances of the times, it should be said that he was faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties, resided upon his benefice, and held no other preferment. He is described by Calamy as "a gracious, humble, meek, peaceable man, though he had not a ready utterance"—a qualification that implied probably nothing more than that he was not a "great knocker for disputation," or as vehement and declamatory in his addresses as many of his religious associates. Dr. Halley says he "had no objection either to Episcopal government or to the use of the Book of Common Prayer;" but he adds that "on the establishment of the Presbyterian discipline in Lancashire he united with the second Classis, by the members of which he was greatly respected for his wisdom, moderation, and gentleness. Acknowledging the divine right neither of Presbyterianism nor of Episcopacy exclusively, he readily acted with his Classis in the ordination of ministers according to the Presbyterian directory. He joined the Classis at Bury, October 2, 1646, was a frequent attender at the meetings, and in 1648 he appended his signature to that extraordinary document, "The Harmonious Consent," describing himself as "pastor of Rachdal." When the Commonwealth commissioners made the survey of his parish in 1650 they presented "that Master Robert Booth (a clerical error for Bath), Viccar of Radehdale Church, is a godly Minister and well qualified, and supplies the Cure; saveing that he did not observe the last fast enioyned by Act of Parliamt, And that hee was p'sented to the said Viccarage by the late Archbushoppe of Canterbury." They further presented "that the yearely value of the Glebelands, Rents, and p'fits belonging to the said Viccarage are as wee conceive worth one hundred and sixtie pounds p' an. or thereabouts, And that the Improprate tyths of Castleton, formerly enioyned by S^r John Birron (Byron), late farmer thereof, and now, as we conceive, vnder sequestracon, worth aboute fifty pounds p' ann." He

¹ There appears to have been some doubt as to the archbishop's right of presentation in this instance, the privilege resting in the Crown for the turn, consequent upon the late vicar having been elevated to the Episcopal bench. The order for institution was therefore made subject to the vicar designate entering into a bond of £200, "in case the title of

the said Most Reverend Father in God shall happen to be in law evicted, to give up his said letters of institution, to be cancelled or otherwise ordered, as shall seem fit to the said Bishop of Chester, and to keep the bishop free from any damage and incumbrances which may arise because of the said institution."—C.

retained his benefice during the Commonwealth period, but after the Restoration, being unable with a clear conscience, having previously taken the solemn League and Covenant, to subscribe his assent and consent to everything required, he went out under the Act of Uniformity, much to the regret of his parishioners, after having held the vicariate for about twenty-five years, and retired to a small house at Deeplich Hill, in Castleton. On the granting of indulgences in 1672 he licensed a house and preached to crowded audiences of his old hearers, and may consequently be said to be the founder of the old dissent in Rochdale, where he continued to labour with zeal and energy until his death in 1674, at the age of seventy years. He was buried at Rochdale, as the following entry in the church register shows:—

“Mr. Robert Bath de Depleshill, March 12, 1673-4, buried.”

Mr. Bath was twice married, and had a large family, though only four daughters survived him, one of whom became the wife of John Pyke, a son of Thomas Pyke, rector of Radcliffe; but it was an ill-assorted match, the husband having given way to profligate habits, and brought his family to poverty. Mr. Bath made his will, February 10, 1673-4. In it he names his four daughters, and desires that his “Corpse be buried (if conveniently it may be) by the Corpes of my two Wives and the children I had by them, in the Chancell of Rachdale Church.” It was proved at Chester, April 16, 1675.

1662.—HENRY PIGOT, B.D., who was collated to the vicarage by Archbishop Juxon, and inducted shortly after the vacation by Mr. Bath, was a member of an old Cheshire family, located at Butley, in Prestbury parish, from the early part of the thirteenth century, an offshoot of the Pichotts or Pigots, lords of Waverton and Hatton, in Broxton hundred, in that county, descended from Picot, Baron of Boorne, in Normandy, a companion in arms of the Norman conqueror. He was the second son of Geoffrey (not John, as stated in the “Vicars of Rochdale”) Pigot, of Forton, in Staffordshire, by his wife Judith, daughter of John Davenport, of Butley, and was born on the 11th March, 1628. He received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1650, M.A. in 1654, and graduated B.D. August 7, 1660. He was ordained priest at Soothill Hall, September 27, 1654, being then a deacon “of exemplary life, well commended for his virtues, and thoroughly instructed in the knowledge of sacred Scripture,” by Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin, the former High Church, vicar of Rochdale, though why he should have sought orders at the hands of Bishop Tilson, or by what authority that prelate exercised his office in the diocese of York, does not appear. He was instituted to the rectory of Brindle, near Preston, in 1651, being then only in deacon’s orders, probably by the Commonwealth party, for there is no evidence of his being presented by the Earl of Devonshire, though that family had held the patronage from the time of the suppression of religious houses, *temp.* Henry VIII. Eleven years after his institution to Brindle, Mr. Pigot was presented to the vicarage of Rochdale, and from the frequent entries in the church books he appears to have been generally resident on the last-named benefice, though continuing to hold both livings. Though his Church views were widely different from those of his predecessor, he appears during the usurpation to have submitted to the ruling powers, for on his institution to Rochdale he not only declared his “unfeigned consent and assent” to the Liturgy (October 19, 1662) but he produced and read in the church a certificate of his “Renunciation of the Solemn League and Covenant” in “ye heareing of y^e whole Congregation.” Mr. Pigot was a sincere Royalist, and an active and zealous Churchman. On entering upon his duties at Rochdale he revived the use of the surplice, and observed the various ceremonies prescribed in the Common Prayer, and did much towards the re-edification of the fabric of the church, which may be presumed to have fallen into decay during the period of civil strife, and in 1700 built the porch at his own cost, as evidenced by his initials, which were found cut in one of the stones when it was demolished a few years ago. He was tenacious of the rights of the mother Church, intolerant of Romanists and Dissenters, whom he regarded as traitors and fanatics, and is represented as being oftentimes harsh and overbearing towards his parishioners, both rich and poor, when they ventured to oppose his wishes; but if he applied the pastoral crook too vigorously, he was by no means wanting in generosity—a strange admixture, it would seem, of severity and benevolence. Dr. Whitaker says he was “deservedly memorable for his long incumbency and life,” but this is hardly a just estimate of his character. Dr. Kuerden, who knew him intimately, referring to the church at Brindle, says, “ad acent to it (the church) is a parsonage house, part whereof lately re-edified with a fayr stone building, erected by the worthy and learned parson, Mr. Henry Pygot, likewise Chappelain to the Right Honorable E. of Derby,¹ and is Vicar of Ratchdale, a doubly qualified *Peter*, both for souls and fishes, and a complacent

¹ In addition to the rectory of Brindle and the vicarage of Rochdale, Mr. Pigot held the office of domestic chaplain to Charles, eighth Earl of Derby, the son of the “Martyr Earl.”—C.

associate to the gentry and all learned persons." About the time that he built the porch of Rochdale Church he founded two scholarships at Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1729 he gave £40 as a permanent augmentation of the endowment of the Free School founded by Peter Burscough, at Brindle, on the condition that a further sum of £20 was raised for the like purpose. Dr. Whitaker describes him as "a whimsical textuary, who intended to divert rather than to instruct his hearers," and adds that his discourses, from the specimens he had seen, were "extremely jejune and unprofitable;" but it was an age in which punning texts and playful quibbles were not thought out of place in the pulpit, an age in which men

"Reconciled divinity and wit,
And humour and mirth had place in all they writ."

Mr. Pigot is described as a musical amateur, and is said to have first introduced an organ and chanting in the church of Rochdale, advancing the money required for the purchase of the instrument, and himself nominating the first organist, who was paid a salary of £20 a year, a liberal remuneration if the difference in the value of money is taken into account. He married at Brindle, September 21, 1653, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fyfe, of Wedacre, near Garstang, who predeceased him, and by her had two sons and two daughters, Thomas and Henry, both of whom were educated at Wadham College, Oxford, to which the father was a benefactor, and Judith and Elizabeth. Having held the vicarage of Rochdale for well-nigh sixty years, he died on the 10th April, 1722, in the 94th year of his age, his decease being thus suggestively recorded in the Brindle register, of which church he had been rector for the almost unequalled period of seventy-one years.

"Aprth 1722, exit Mr. Pigott, Rector."

He is buried at Rochdale, where, on a black marble slab, within the rails of the altar, is the following inscription, surmounted by the heraldic coat of the Pigots: *Ermine*, three lozenges conjoined, in fesse, *sable*, differenced by a canton:—

HERE IS INTER'D THE BODY OF MR. HENRY PIGOT, B.D., WHO DIED APRIL 10TH, 1722, IN THE 94TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. HE WAS RECTOR OF BRINDLE 71 YEARS, AND VICAR OF ROCHDALE 59 YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, DIED ON THE 17TH, AND WAS BURIED ON THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1691.

Mr. Pigot lived through some of the most eventful periods of English history. Born in the early part of the reign of Charles I., he saw the rising of the Republican and Puritan party against the King and Laud, the overthrow of Monarchy and Episcopacy, and the establishment of a protectorate and the Presbyterian rule; he witnessed the restoration of Church and King in 1660, the illegal attempt of James II. to re-establish Roman Catholicism, and the imprisonment of the seven bishops for refusing to obey the king's unconstitutional decree; he saw the bloodless revolution of 1688, the rise and fall of the great Duke of Marlborough, the accession of the House of Hanover in 1714, and the futile attempts to restore the Stuarts to the throne in the succeeding years—a series of political and religious changes that seem to have affected him as little as they did the traditional Vicar of Bray. Dying intestate, letters of administration of his effects were granted at Chester on the 26th April, 1722.

1722.—SAMUEL DUNSTER, D.D., on the demise of Mr. Pigot, was collated to the vicarage by Archbishop Wake, his presentation to Dr. Gastrell, who was then Bishop of Chester, bearing date April 23, 1722. He was a member of a respectable Somersetshire family, and born about the year 1673, receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1693, M.A. 1700, B.D. and D.D. 1713. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of London in 1700, and Dr. Whitaker says, though on what authority is not stated, that he was at one time a chaplain in the army under John, Duke of Marlborough. In 1716 he was presented by Queen Anne to the rectory of Chinnor, in Oxfordshire, and was afterwards collated to the incumbency of Paddington, near London. In 1717 he was instituted to the prebendal stall of Netherbury, in Salisbury Cathedral, which he exchanged three years later for that of Grimston Yatminster, in the same cathedral. In 1720 he was collated to Bishop White-Kennett's stall of Farrendon, in Lincoln Cathedral, and he was for some time chaplain to the Duke of Shrewsbury, a son of Buckingham's mistress, the "wanton Shrewsbury." On his admission to Rochdale he found the vicarage house—a half-timbered structure covered with thatch—damp, ruinous, and inconvenient, and set about the erection of a good and substantial dwelling on an adjacent site, which was completed in 1725 (not 1715, as stated in the new edition of Whitaker's Whalley). His religious opinions inclined towards those of the High Church party, but though more or less a Sacramentarian he was a staunch Protestant. He was a warm partisan of the exiled Stuarts, and, consequently, in much favour with the Manchester Tories, maintaining a close intimacy with John Byrom, "The Laureate of the Jacobites" as he has been styled. Dr. Whitaker describes him as "a dignified

clergyman of the old school, grave, decent, and hospitable." He was a writer of some ability, though his prose translation of Horace made him a butt for the shafts of the satirists of his day, Francklin, the Greek professor at Cambridge, writing—

"O'er Tibur's swan the muses wept in vain,
And mourn'd their Bard by cruel Dunster slain ;"

and in lines addressed to (not by) Swift, with a copy of Pine's "Horace," occurs this passage—

"Attacked by slow devouring moths,
By rage of barbarous Hems and Goths,
By Bentley's notes, my deadliest foes,
By Creech's rhymes and Dunster's prose,
I found my boasted wit and fire
In their rude hands almost expire."

Dr. Dunster's preaching was as prosaic and unedifying as his writing, if we may judge from an entry in the diary of Lady Cowper, lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, who thus records her opinion after the delivery of one of his pulpit compositions before that princess: "April 1, 1716. . . . Dr. Dunster preached an intolerable dull sermon, to the degree of an opiate." And John Collier (Tim Bobbin), the Lancashire humourist, evidently had the vicar's "dull sermons" in his mind when he wrote the following "Codicil to the last Will and Testament of James Clegg, Conjurer": "I give my forty-five minute sand-glass (on which is painted Old Time sleeping) unto the clergyman living within three miles from my house, who is most noted for preaching long-winded tautologizing sermons, provided he never turn it twice at one heat."¹ Dr. Dunster held the living of Rochdale for a period of thirty-two years, and died on Friday, July 19, 1754, at the ripe age of 81, having had by his wife Mary, who predeceased him, and was buried at Rochdale, August 4, 1736, several children, but he appears to have survived them all. He was buried in Rochdale Church (Dr. Whitaker says on the south side of the choir, without any memorial), July 22, 1754; and his will, which bears date October 22, 1751, was proved at Chester on the 23rd August following.

1754.—NATHANIEL FORSTER, D.D. Three days after Dr. Dunster's remains were committed to the grave, Archbishop Herring presented, as his successor, Nathaniel Forster, D.D., a scholar and a preacher of the highest order, but who, unlike his predecessor, was seldom resident upon his benefice, the parishioners being left to the spiritual care of a curate, which was certainly not what the archbishop anticipated, for in a letter to the new vicar, dated Croydon House, July 7th, 1755, he says, "I have sent you to Rochdale, and the more so as there is much party rage abounding there. I know you will try what prudence and integrity will do to serve God and the King, and to allay these unchristian and mischievous animosities. As to the unreasonableness of your parishioners in money matters, you will reason and laugh with them, and stick to the points of equity, for I presume reasoning and laughing will not do without resolution." Mr. Forster was a son of the Rev. Robert Forster, incumbent of Plymstock, Devonshire, and was born at Stadscombe, in that parish, February 3rd, 1717-18. He received his early education in the Grammar School at Plymouth, whence he proceeded to Eton, and on the 13th June, 1733, was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took his degree of B.A. in 1735, M.A. in 1738, B.D. in 1746, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him in 1750. In 1738-9, in which year he became a fellow of his college, he was ordained deacon by Dr. Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1741-2 was admitted to the office of priest by Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. In July, 1749, he was presented to the rectory of Hethe, near Bicester, his first preferment, by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. In the following year he was appointed domestic chaplain to the renowned Dr. Butler, Bishop of Bristol, who bequeathed him a legacy and made him sole executor of his will. In 1752 he was appointed one of the chaplains of Archbishop Herring; in July, 1754, he was presented to the vicarage of Rochdale, and on the 1st February following he was promoted by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to the fourth stall in Bristol Cathedral. On the 15th May, 1755, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society; on the 12th May following he was sworn one of the chaplains of George II., and in the summer of 1755 was appointed preacher at the Rolls Chapel. In August, 1757, he took to himself a wife in the person of Susan, the richly dowered widow of John Balls, of Norwich, and the daughter of a Mr. Spendlove, of that city, when he took up his abode at a house in Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, where a few weeks after his marriage he was seized with illness, and died October 20th, before he had completed his fortieth year. He was buried at the south-end of the chancel of Bristol Cathedral, of which he was a prebendary, where a monument remains to his memory, bearing a long and eulogistic Latin epitaph, with "too

¹ "Works of Tim Bobbin," edit. 1811, p. 130.—C.

much of Plato and two little of Christ," written by his friend Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, in which he is described as "a very worthy man, who deserved to be proposed as an example of multifarious praise." Another epitaph, written in English, by one of his parishioners, John Collier, the schoolmaster of Milnrow before referred to, if less flattering is not less truthful:—

ON DR. FORSTER, LATE VICAR OF ROCHDALE.

Full three feet deep beneath this stone—Lies our late Vicar Forster,
Who clipp'd his sheep to th' very bone—But said no Pater Noster,
By ev'ry squeezing way 'tis said—*Eight hundred* he rais'd yearly,
Yet not a sixpence of this paid—To th' Curate—this looks queerly!
His Tenants all now praise the Lord—With hands lift up and clapping,
And thank grim Death with one accord—That he has ta'en him napping.
To Lambeth's Lord now let us pray—No Pluralist he'll send us;
But shou'd he do't what must we say?—Why, Lord above defend us!

Dr. Forster's widow again entered the married state, her third husband being Philip Bedingham, of Ditchingham, county Norfolk, a member of a family now represented by Sir Henry Paston Bedingham, of Oxburgh, Norfolk, Bart.

1757.—JAMES TUNSTALL, D.D., was presented by his maternal uncle, Archbishop Hutton, as the successor of Dr. Forster, November 11, 1757. He was the son of James Tunstall, attorney, of Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, descended from the old Yorkshire family of that name, and was born at Aysgarth, in Wensleydale. He received his early education at Slaiburn Grammar School, whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and there distinguished himself in classics and mathematics. He graduated B.A. in 1727, M.A. 1731, S.T.B. 1738, and S.T.P. in 1744. He was for many years assistant tutor at St. John's, under the Rev. Henry Wrigley, B.D., Fellow and President, a Lancashire man, born at Langley, in Middleton, and educated at Bishop Oldham's Grammar School, in Manchester. In 1729 he was elected to an open fellowship of his college, and ten years later was presented by the Duke of Rutland to the rectory of Sturmer, county Essex. In October, 1741 he was elected public orator, and allowed by the University to continue in that office, though absent in the service of Archbishop Potter until 1746, when he resigned. On the death of the archbishop, in 1747, he settled at Great Chart, in Kent, a benefice which, with Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, had been conferred upon him by that ecclesiastic, where he remained until 1757, when he was presented to Rochdale, relinquishing at the same time his twin benefices in Kent. Dr. Whitaker describes him as a man of "great modesty and amiable temper, as well as extensive learning, and exceedingly respected and beloved by his pupils," but he adds, with regard to his theological acquirements, "the world would have had a higher opinion had his lectures on natural and revealed religion never seen the light." (Whalley, ed. 1876, vol. ii. p. 428). Dr. Tunstall married, some ten years before his coming to Rochdale, Elizabeth, daughter of John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass, county York, by his wife Henrietta, sister of Archbishop Hutton, by whom he had several daughters, who survived him. He died after a brief illness in London, March 28, 1762, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, but the place of his interment has never been ascertained. His wife survived him upwards of ten years, her death occurring December 5, 1772, in her forty-ninth year. She is buried at Hadleigh, county Essex, in the church of which place there is a monument erected to her memory.

1762.—THOMAS WRAY, D.D., the successor of Dr. Tunstall, was successively chaplain to Archbishops Hutton and Secker, by the latter of whom he was, on the 6th April, 1762, presented to the vicarage of Rochdale. He was the elder son of Thomas Wray, a small farmer at Bentham, near Settle, in Yorkshire, and was born there on the 1st May, 1723. His father dying early in life left a widow and family unprovided for. Young Wray having attracted the attention of Mr. John Parker, of Browsholme, was sent to Giggleswick School, and in due time was entered as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1743, M.A. in 1747, and D.D. in 1762. He was also elected to a fellowship of his college. In 1756 he was appointed domestic chaplain to Archbishop Hutton, of York, and accompanied him on his translation to Canterbury. On the archbishop's death he was appointed one of the chaplains of his successor, Archbishop Secker, and on April 3, 1760, he obtained a dispensation to hold the rectory of Ruckinge with that of Great Chart, but relinquished the former in the succeeding year, on his being collated to the rectory of Wittersham, near Tenterden, in Kent, which he held with Chart for a period of two years, when he was preferred to Rochdale, vacating his benefices in Kent and residing upon his northern vicarage, which he held without any other preferment. In the year after his institution to Rochdale, he, at the urgent solicitation of his parishioners, but at an almost ruinous cost to himself, obtained a private Act of Parliament (4 George III. c. 28, 1764), enabling the vicar for the time being to grant building leases of the glebe for the term of 99 years. This Act, which, though in a pecuniary sense disadvantageous to himself, conferred great benefits upon his successors as well as upon the parishioners

of Rochdale, continued in force until it was superseded by a still more important measure, obtained in 1866, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Molesworth, the then vicar, "The Rochdale Vicarage Act" (29 and 30 Vict. c. 86), which had for its object the promoting the efficiency of the church in Rochdale by subdividing the extensive parish and making more ample provision for the affiliated churches. Mr. Wray was earnest and sincere in the discharge of his ministerial office, mild and amiable in his deportment, yet zealous in defending the fundamental doctrines of the Church when assailed by others, and no less zealous in reproving vice, whether in private or public, though always with such kindness and moderation as to suggest that he "had learned this temper from a higher teacher." Dr. Whitaker says "those who knew him will not be displeased to have the peculiar expression of his countenance recalled to their memory by a single stroke from the hand of Mr. Thyer (the librarian of Chetham's Library), the excellent editor of Butler's 'Remains':—

'While modest Wray, with silent grace,
Just steals a meaning smile.'

Dr. Wray, who was much beloved throughout the parish, died in 1778, and was buried at Rochdale on the 25th February, as evidenced by the following entry in the register:—

1778, February 25. Thomas Wray, D.D., vicar of this place for fifteen years.

Within the altar rails of the church is a plain stone bearing the following brief record:—

H. S. E.
THO. WRAY S.T.P. HUGUS ECCLESIE VICARIUS.
OB. 22^o DIE FEB. 1778, ANNOS NATUS 55.

He died intestate, his brother William, vicar of Tunstall, administering to his effects, but he left little personal estate, nearly the whole of his income having been disposed of in works of piety and charity during his lifetime.

1778.—RICHARD HIND, D.D., was instituted to the vicarage in succession to Dr. Wray, July 6, 1778,¹ by the Rev. Dr. Vyse, vicar of Lambeth, on the nomination of Archbishop Cornwallis (the successor of Secker), the nomination of which was sent to Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester, bearing date June 22. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Hind, D.D., chaplain to the Bishop of London, and was born at Boddington, county Northampton, in 1715, so that he must have been well advanced in years on his preferment to Rochdale. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1733, M.A. 1736, B.D. 1745, and D.D. 1749. In 1744 he was proctor of the University; ten years later he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Shering, in Essex, being at the time domestic chaplain to Dr. Hayter (Bishop of Norwich); and in 1766 he was collated to the rectory of St. Anne's, Westminster, both of which benefices he vacated on his preferment to Rochdale; but in that year he was presented, by the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Skipton-in-Craven, which living he held, with Rochdale, to the time of his death, along with a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which he had been collated by the Bishop of London in 1773. Canon Raines observes that he "is said to have been a portly, handsome-looking man, refined in his manners, and distinguished as an orator in the pulpit." He married, in 1752, Martha, daughter of Mr. Treacher, of Shabbington, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had three sons, who, with their mother, survived him. Dr. Hind died at Rochdale, on the 18th of February, 1790, and was buried in the chancel of the church in which, for nearly twelve years, he had ministered, where, within the communion rails, there is a plain flagstone bearing the following inscription:—

"RICHARD HIND, D.D., 12 YEARS VICAR OF THIS PARISH. DIED 18 FEBRUARY, 1790, ÆT. 75."

His widow died at Henley-on-Thames, April 29, 1796. It was during Dr. Hind's vicariate that the clock and chimes were placed in the tower of the church, mainly through his efforts and liberality, though, at first, the parishioners were opposed to the addition, on the ground that, to keep them in repair, a perpetual expense would be entailed upon the parish.

1790.—THOMAS DRAKE, D.D., was instituted to the vicarage of Rochdale, void by the death of Dr. Hind, on the 28th July, 1790, on the nomination of Archbishop Moore, dated at Lambeth House, July 15th of that year. He was the only son of George Drake, of Halifax, grocer, and the great-grandson of Dr. Drake, Prebendary of York. He was born at Halifax on the 14th November, and baptised there on the 4th December, 1745. He was placed for a time at Hipperholme School, from which he was transferred to the care of a distant relative, Dr. Thomas Balguy, and educated by him at Winchester School. In 1764 he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771, B.D. 1779, and D.D. 1784, having been elected a fellow of his college in 1769. He acted for a time as private tutor to Richard,

¹ Institution Book, Chester.—C.

afterwards second Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, when he accompanied that nobleman on his Continental travels. On his return he was, on the solicitation of Dr. Balguy, appointed chaplain to Archbishop Moore (1783), to whom also he acted as examining chaplain. He was subsequently presented by his college to the rectory of Little Hormcad. On the 28th March, 1786, he was collated by Archbishop Moore to the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk; and on the 1st April following he was appointed by the same prelate Dean of Bocking, and one of the principal registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. To Hadleigh¹ and its charming old rectory, which joined up to and formed part of the magnificent battlemented tower erected by Archdeacon Pykenham, c. 1495, he was much attached, and after his preferment to Rochdale remained in his old rectory for several months.² Dr. Drake was by no means an active parish priest, yet he was kindly dispositioned, and notwithstanding that he was sometimes hasty and uneven in his magisterial decisions, he was much liked by his parishioners, whose rude manners and coarsely-pointed wit he understood and humoured. During his vicariate the church of Rochdale underwent a thorough renovation; but the accommodation being inadequate to the growing requirements of the town, a special Act of Parliament was obtained for the erection and endowment of a new church, dedicated to St. James, which was consecrated in 1821. The chapel of Milnrow was rebuilt in 1798-9, and the rebuilding of Littleborough, to which he was a liberal contributor, was commenced. He also rebuilt the large barn on the glebe of Saddleshorth, and contributed liberally towards the foundation of the Rochdale National Schools, which were opened in 1815. Dr. Drake married, August 25th, 1788, at Bromsberrow, in the county of Gloucester, Eleanora, second daughter of Robert Dobyns Yate, by whom he had two sons (both of whom predeceased him) and three daughters, all of whom married. He died of natural decay, September 12th, 1819, at the age of 75, after having held the vicarage for nearly thirty years. He is buried in the churchyard at Rochdale, in a grave selected by himself a few weeks before his dissolution, over which is a large and costly tomb erected to his memory at the cost of his parishioners, with the following inscription on the north side:—

H.S.E.
 THOMAS DRAKE, S.T.P.
 NATU HALIFAXENSIS.
 COLL. DIV. JOHN. CANT. QUONDAM SOCIUS.
 REVERENDISSIMO IN XTO PATRI JOHN MOORE,
 ARCHIEP. CANTUAR À SACRIS DOMESTICIS,
 DEINDE
 ECCL. DE HADLEY COM. SUFF. RECTOR
 DEMUM
 HUIUS PAROCHIE
 DE ROCHDALE PER ANNOS XXIX VICARIUS,
 QUI DIEM OB. SUPREMUM SEP. XII^o
 MDCCXCIX. ANNUM ETATIS AGENS LXXV.
 VIR DOCTUS, MITIS, VITE INTEGR.

On the south side of the tomb is the following inscription:—

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THE PARISHIONERS
 IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR AFFECTIONATE REGARD
 FOR THE MEMORY OF THEIR LATE WORTHY VICAR.

On one side is an heraldic shield, on which are emblazoned the arms of Drake and Wood, quarterly, impaling Yate, with three other quarterings, Dobins, Berkeley, and Box, with the Drake crest—a wyvern, *gules*, and the motto, "*L'Esperance*." At the east end is another inscription, which is said to have been added by the vicar's second daughter, Sophia Anne Drake, who became the wife of William Peel, of Accrington House, and died March 13, 1853:—

TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS DRAKE, D.D.,
 VICAR OF THIS PARISH 29 YEARS,
 BORN AT HALIFAX 1745,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12TH SEPT., 1819.

1820.—WILLIAM ROBERT HAY, M.A. On the death of Dr. Drake the living of Rochdale remained vacant for some two or three months. Efforts were made to secure the appointment for the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley; but at the solicitation of the Prime Minister, Lord Sidmouth, to whom strong recommendations had been made, Archbishop Sutton presented Mr. Hay, his nomination bearing date Lambeth, January 3, 1820. He was the third son of the Hon. Edward Hay (a younger son of the house of Kinnoul), minister-plenipotentiary to

¹ Hadleigh appears for centuries past to have been the stepping-stone to ecclesiastical preferment. Mr. Edward Walford says, "Of its rectors, dating from 1292, one became a cardinal-archbishop of York and lord high chancellor of England; three obtained bishoprics—of Bath and Wells, of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Peterborough; two deaneries—of York and of Canterbury; ten were raised to archdeaconries; and four

were prolocutors of the Lower House of Convocation in their days." ("Pleasant Spots and Famous Places," p. 38.)—C.

² Miss Eliza Ferrand, writing to her brother at Howden, February 22, 1791, says, "Our new vicar, Dr. Drake, and his family arrived at Brown Hill last week." ("Lancashire Manuscripts," vol. ix., p. 384.)—C.

the Court of Lisbon, and was born at Cintra, near that city, on the 3rd December, 1761. Whilst a boy he was sent to England, and remained for some time under the care of his uncle and god-father, Robert Hay, who had assumed the name of Drummond, and was then Archbishop of York. Young Hay was sent to Westminster School, from whence he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1780 and M.A. in 1783. Having chosen the profession of the law, he was entered at the Inner Temple, May 2, 1781, was called to the bar February 1, 1788, and went the northern circuit, though, wanting in persuasive eloquence, he failed to obtain many briefs. His first appointment was that of steward of the court leet of the manor of Manchester, in which he represented Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.; but his prospects of advancement being by no means encouraging, he was persuaded by his brother-in-law, Bishop Bagot, to abandon the study of the law for that of theology, and on the 31st December, 1797, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and admitted to priest's orders September 23, 1798, his title being to the parish church of Ashton-under-Lyne, and for some years he resided at Dukinfield Lodge. From 1799 to 1802 he acted as curate of Hollinwood, in Oldham parish, and he was for a short period curate of Disley, county of Chester. On the 15th July, 1802, he was presented by the Hon. Bragge Bathurst—a family connection, and then chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—to the rectory of Ackworth, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, where he took up his abode, and resided chiefly during the remainder of his life. About the time of this preferment he was elected chairman of quarter sessions for the hundred of Salford, in succession to Mr. Thomas Butterworth Bayley—a position his legal training had specially fitted him for—and he retained that office after the passing of the Act 45 George III., c. 59, 1805, which empowered the justices within the hundred to raise a sum of money, to be paid by way of salary to the chairman of the said quarter sessions. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and was for many years a magistrate for that county, for Cheshire, and for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, during which time he was noted for firmness and courage in the administration of the law when considerable alarm was caused to the more peaceable inhabitants, by the depredations of the Luddites, and the riotous proceedings of lawless combinations. As chairman of quarter sessions he attended the meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, on the 16th August, 1819. The Home Office had previously issued a circular, recommending greater vigilance on the part of the local magistracy, and the Manchester magistrates, deeming the meeting illegal and dangerous to the peace, Mr. Hay caused the Riot Act to be read, and ordered the peace officer to arrest the principal speakers and disperse the meeting, when a scene of confusion followed. The yeomanry and hussars rode into the crowd, cut down numbers of helpless people, and killed several. The occurrence, which became known as the "Peterloo Massacre," provoked much bitterness of feeling, and forms an important incident in the annals of Manchester. Though the conduct of Mr. Hay and his brother magistrates was severely criticised in some quarters, it received the approval of the government, and Lord Sidmouth was directed to convey to them the thanks, of the Prince Regent, "for their prompt decision and efficient measures for the preservation of the public peace."¹ It was in recognition of his services in connection with the forcible dispersion of the "Peterloo" meeting that the influence of the Government was used to secure for Mr. Hay the valuable preferment of Rochdale. Immediately on his appointment he relinquished the salary of chairman of quarter sessions, but continued to hold the office until January, 1823, when, on resigning it, he was presented with a massive gold cup by the magistrates. The announcement of Mr. Hay's presentation to the vicarage of Rochdale greatly exasperated the leaders of the Reform party. He was threatened, lampooned, and made the frequent subject of the poetic satire of his rhyming parishioners, and this feeling of dislike was maintained almost without mitigation to the end of his days. One of the epigrams written at this time, and said to be from the pen of his son-in-law, Mr. F. Duckworth Astley, is worth preservation—

THE ROCHDALE VICAR, 5th AUGUST, 1820.

The arch-cook at Lambeth four dishes has sent
 To feast us at Rochdale—how kind!
 The first was plain *Wray*, with a sauce of content,
 The second was venison *Hind*,
 The next that he sent was a very fine *Drake*,
 A dainty-nice fowl in its way;
 On the Clerical Chairman no comments I'll make,
 For a beast is the best judge of *Hay*.
 We have had a full feast of fish, flesh, and fowl,
 But, alas! they have all pass'd away,
 And the parish of Rochdale now grumble and growl,
 For no one can relish *Old Hay*.

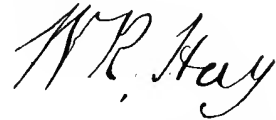
¹ In a recent publication—"The Annals of Manchester," edited by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, Mr. Hay is held up to obloquy, and said to have been

"deservedly an object of general detestation in Manchester." This is the thoughtless expression of an evidently ill-informed partisan, and

Before entering the Church, Mr. Hay had married (January 28, 1793) Mary, the young and wealthy widow of John Astley, of Dukinfield, and daughter of William Wagstaffe, a Manchester surgeon, a lady of great personal attractions, she and her two sisters being famed as "The Manchester Beauties." By her he had a son, Edward Hay, sometime vicar of Broughton, near Skipton, who died unmarried, July 30, 1860, and a daughter, Mary Anne, who married the Rev. Thomas Frederick Paul Hankins, one of her father's curates at Ackworth. Mr. Hay survived his wife, who died February 18, 1832, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Ackworth. He held the living for a period of thirty-seven years, his death occurring at Ackworth, December 10, 1839; and in the churchyard of that place his remains were laid by the side of those of his wife, beneath a square tomb, on which is the following inscription:—

MARY HAY,
WIFE OF
THE RECTOR OF THIS PARISH,
DIED
18 FEBRUARY, 1832.
AGED 71.

WILLIAM ROBERT HAY,
M.A., RECTOR OF THIS
PARISH 37 YEARS,
DIED
10 DECEMBER 1839.
AGED 78.



1839.—JOHN EDWARD NASSAU MOLESWORTH, D.D. Of the many remarkable men who have presided over the spiritual affairs of the great parish of Rochdale, there are none more intellectual or who have rendered more earnest and practical service to the Church than the successor of Mr. Hay. Dr. Molesworth was the only son of John Molesworth, and the great grandson of the first Viscount Molesworth in the Irish peerage. He was born in London, February 4th, 1790, and losing his father at a very early age, was placed under the care of Dr. Crombie, at Greenwich, whence, in 1809, he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, M.A. in 1817, B.D. and D.D. in 1838. He was ordained to the curacy of Millbrook, near Southampton, in 1813, with the modest stipend of £60 a year, and resided there nearly sixteen years. In 1828 he was collated by Archbishop Howley to the vicarage of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, which he subsequently relinquished for the united rectories of St. Martin and St. Paul, in Canterbury. In 1832 he was collated by the same prelate to be one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, and in 1839 he was presented to the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, worth about £700 a year; but he had held this only a few months when the vicarage of Rochdale became vacant by the death of Mr. Hay, and it was offered him by his munificent patron. He at once entered upon his ministerial work. He arrived at Rochdale and took possession of his vicarage on the 28th December, 1839, and the following day "read himself in" in the presence of a crowded congregation, curious to see what the new vicar was like. Scarcely had he begun his pastoral labours than he found he had almost insurmountable difficulties to overcome. The condition of the church was lamentable. During the greater part of his twenty years' vicariate his predecessor had been non-resident, and the pastoral office had in consequence been greatly neglected—religious life in connection with the church was almost extinguished. Dissent was active and aggressive, political feeling ran very high, and party spirit was rife. The late vicar had been looked upon with feelings of distrust, if not of positive dislike, and when his successor began to exert himself in the parish, his movements were viewed with suspicion, and met in a spirit of hostility. But Dr. Molesworth was never despondent, his courage never failed him, and his zeal never flagged. Earnest and practical he fought on, gradually he won the confidence of those who had opposed him, and in the long run succeeded to a great extent in the accomplishment of his purposes. It is not within our province to refer to the various causes of dispute, or the fierce conflicts that were waged by contending parties, during Dr. Molesworth's long vicariate; suffice it to say that, if he be judged by the work he accomplished, he must be acknowledged to have been one of the most notable men on the roll of Rochdale vicars. When he entered upon his office, in 1839, there were fourteen churches in the old parish: when he died the number had increased, mainly through his exertions, to twenty-nine, exclusive of schoolrooms in which services were held.

one meriting reuke. At the Manchester meeting Mr. Hay was placed by his office in a position of grave responsibility, and any indecision or lack of courage on his part might have led to events even more lamentable than those which occurred. The country was in a state of excitement, the destructive doctrines of the "Luddites" had been preached in the county, and misguided men had been encouraged to commit lawless acts; millbreaking was by no means uncommon, and some of the more violent demagogues had threatened to "make a Moscow of Manchester."

The holding of a similar meeting had been forbidden by the magistrates only a week before, and the assembling of so large a body of people, many of them armed with sticks and staves, was likely to be followed by acts of violence. The conduct of Mr. Hay and his colleagues may have been ill-judged, and their action imprudent, but an error of judgment in maintaining order and preserving public tranquillity in a grave political crisis does not necessarily make a man an object of "deserved detestation." For a fuller account of the "Peterloo" meeting see vol. ii., pp. 147-150.—C.

One of the most important measures for promoting the efficiency of the church was the obtaining the Act of Parliament, known as the Rochdale Vicarage Act (29 and 30 Vict., c. 86), by which all the glebe lands and other endowments of the vicarage are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; all the curacies in the parish were made into vicarages, and the value of each living increased so that, exclusive of surplice fees and pew rents, the minister of any of the districts or parishes named in the Act, which by the census of 1861 had a population of less than 4,000, was to have an income of £200 a year, and the incumbents of similar districts with a population exceeding that number £300 a year, with the proviso that the incumbent of Spotland should, under any circumstances, have his income raised to £500 a year, the incumbent of Castleton Moor to £300 a year, and the incumbent of Saddleworth to the same sum, exclusive of a stipend payable out of the rectorial tithes. Among other things the Act provided for the formation and endowment of five new districts, to be taken out of the original limits of the parish of Rochdale, viz., Hamer, Facit, Falinge, Newbold, and Roughtown. Dr. Molesworth died at Rochdale, on Saturday, April 21st, 1877, at the advanced age of 87, and was buried at Castleton, in the graveyard of the church he had liberally helped to build. He was twice married: First, November 28th, 1815, to Harriet, daughter of William, eldest son of William Mackinnon, of Antigua, and Binfield, co. Berks., by whom (who died December 7th, 1850) he had six sons—William Nassau, John, Daniel, George Mill Frederick, Rennell Wynne Francis, and Guilford Lindsey—and three daughters—Harriet, wife of Samuel Crompton, M.D., of Cranleigh, Guildford, Surrey; Emma Frances, wife of George Poulden, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Portsmouth; and Louisa, married to the Rev. John Edwards. Dr. Molesworth married (second) October 31st, 1854, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., and widow of John Thomas Bridges, Esq., of Walmer, but by her had no issue.

1877.—EDWARD CRAIG MACLURE, M.A., the present vicar, was instituted in succession to Dr. Molesworth by Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester. The patron is a son of the late John Maclure, merchant, of Manchester, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Kearsley, of Manchester, and brother of John William Maclure, M.P. for the Stretford division of Lancashire. He received his early education at the Manchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded as Hulmeian Exhibitor to Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1859. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Worcester in 1857, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year. His first curacy was St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham, which he held from 1857 to 1861. In the last-named year he became senior curate of St. Pancras; and in 1863 was presented by Hulme's Trustees to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Habergham Eaves, near Burnley, which he held until 1877, when he was presented to the vicarage of Rochdale. Mr. Maclure was appointed honorary canon of Manchester in 1878, and rural dean of Rochdale in 1881. In 1882 he was elected a representative on the central council of the Diocesan Conference, and in 1885 was appointed warden of the Deaconess's Home. During the vicariate of Mr. Maclure considerable alterations and improvements have been made in the fabric of the church. With a view of obtaining greater light in the chancel, and increased accommodation in the sacrarium, which was inconveniently limited, the clerestory windows have been extended the entire length of the building, and additions have been made to the chancel aisles. The illustration (page 13), which is from a photograph by Mr. Jackson, of The Walk, Rochdale, represents the church before these alterations were effected.

Of the chantries within the church of Rochdale, to which brief reference has already been made, there was one at the east end of the south aisle, founded in honour of the Trinity, as appears by indenture dated September 24, 1487, by Dr. Adam Marland, Sir Randal Butterworth, of Belfield, and Sir James Middleton, "a Brotherhode maide and ordaynyd in y^e Worshipe of the Glorious Trinite in the Church of Rachdale." Sir James was appointed "the Trynyte Prest duryng his lyf;" and among other things it was required that when he went to the lavatory, standing at the altar end, he should twice a week pray for the co-founders, with *De profundis*. Sir Randal further directed that his father and mother, Bernard and Agnes, his brother Alexander, and his wife Margaret, and all his brothers and sisters and other good friends, together with the noble Prince Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, the Lady Anne, his wife, and "our Prince;" and also the soul of Roger Haslingden, Doctor of Divinity, should be prayed for. Sir James also willed that his father and mother, Richard and Agnes, with his brothers and sisters, Geoffrey Sandforth and Isabel, his wife, especially, "w^h all those y^e holpt to y^e Schole in ge'rall be p'y'd for." A moiety of this chapel, "with the ground and soil thereof," was sold, October 12, 1665, by James Marland, of Marland, to Alexander Butterworth, of Belfield, who had inherited the other moiety, as heir-at-law of Sir Randal Butterworth. In 1728 the chapel passed by devise to Richard Townley, of Rochdale, and his descendant, Richard Greaves Townley, of Belfield, as already stated, sold it, August 8, 1823, to James Dcarden, of Rochdale, grandfather of the present

owner, for the sum of £650. Mr. Dearden has since had the building renovated and restored in the style of architecture prevailing at the time of its foundation.¹

The other chantry, at the east end of the north aisle, was dedicated to St. Katharine, but few facts connected with it have been preserved, and even the name of its founder is unknown. It was, however, in existence in 1516, as evidenced by the fact that Robert Holte, of Stubbley, in that year made award that Henry Sale and Thomas Chadwick should pay to William Rode, "upon the auter of Saynt Katerin wityn y^e p'ysse church of Rachdale xiiij^s iv^d of gud ynglysse money," in manner therein mentioned, dated viij June, viij Henry VIII.² Though the date of foundation has not been discovered, it is probable that this chantry owed its existence to the piety of a member of the family of Chadwick of Healey. In the beginning of the seventeenth century it had either disappeared or, as is more likely, had then been appropriated to the purposes of a vestry.

In 1552 the commissioners, in their inventories of church goods, reported that the parish church of Rochdale possessed "too coopes vij vestementes ij alters furnyshed of all man^r auter clothes ij candylstyckes brasse one sensure one crosse percell gyld, A payre of orgaynes three chalesses fyve grete belles & ij hand belles."

The parish registers of Rochdale date from the year 1582.³ The christening and burial registers give the usual particulars, but the earlier records of marriages are somewhat peculiar, the name of the bride being very generally omitted. Some few notices of christenings have a small + appended in the margin, intended, as it would seem, to show that the children were baptised with "the sign of the cross," and is probably due to the fact that in the preceding year the Rev. Joseph Midgley, the vicar, had been presented at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Chester, for, among other shortcomings, that he did not use the cross in baptism. The entries of civil or magisterial marriages during the Commonwealth period show that the ceremony of publishing the banns on three successive market days was observed "at the market cross," as well as in accordance with the custom when the ordinance was purely ecclesiastical.

PARISHES FORMED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH OF ROCHDALE.

In addition to the notice of the mother church of Rochdale already given, a list is subjoined of the churches within the limits of the original parish at the present time (March, 1889), with the date of their erection or consecration; their incumbents, with the year of their admission; the value and patron of the living; the number of sittings in the church, and the proportion that are free:—

Benefice, and Date of Consecration.	Incumbent, with Year of his Admission.	Value. £	Patron.	No. of Sittings.	Free Seats.
Saddleworth—St. Chad.....c. 1200 } rebuilt 1831	Hugh Doig.....	1833 300	Bishop	1147	1147
Milnrow—St. James .....before 1400 } rebuilt 1798 and 1869	Frank Parkin Wright, M.A....	1833 300	Vicar of Rochdale	1063	532
Littleborough—Holy Trinity 1471 } rebuilt 1820 and 1870	Alfred Salts, LL.D.	1872 554	Vicar of Rochdale	1000	1000
With St. James, Calder Brook				450	450
Todmorden—St. Mary 1476 } With Christ Church 1832	Edward James Russell, M.A.	1833 325	Bishop	1230	615
Whitworth—St. Bartholomew..... 1532 } rebuilt 1850	Edwin Brierley.....	1877 280	Law. Brierley.....	600	600
Rochdale—St. Mary 1744	Robert Napier Sharpe, M.A.	1857 485	Vicar of Rochdale	1146	600
Friarmere—St. Thomas 1768	William Thomas John, M.A.	1833 250	Bishop	890	445
Dobeross—Holy Trinity 1788	William Simpson, M.A.....	1844 200	Bishop	410	110
Lydgate—St. Anne 1788	John Fothergill Jenkin, M.A.	1875 300	Bishop	840	740
Bacup—St. John Evangelist..... 1788 } rebuilt 1883	Arthur Phillips.....	1877 310	Hulme's Trust	380	380
Rochdale—St. James..... 1821	Robert Strettell Rowan, M.A.	1863 300	Vicar of Rochdale	835	835
Smallbridge—St. John..... 1834	Wm. Brodbelt Berry, M.A.	1881 425	Bishop	1000	500
Spotland—St. Clement..... 1835	Wm. N. Molesworth, M.A....	1844 500	Bishop	1010	610
Walsden—St. Peter 1848	Samuel Dale	1884 250	Crown and Bishop alter.	1500	750
Healey—Christ Church 1850	J. J. Harrington Cottle, B.A.	1884 200	Crown and Bishop alter.	630	630
Friezland—Christ Church 1850 } enlarged 1860	Thomas Green, M.A.....	1870 300	R. R. Whitehead	600	450
Rochdale—St. Alban..... 1856	Walter Cooper, M.A.....	1874 300	Vicar of Rochdale	850	650
Wardle—St. James Apostle..... 1858	John Ducker, M.A.	1858 200	Vicar of Smallbridge...	680	340
Norden—St. Paul..... 1861	Charles Henry Whitehead ...	1868 200	Present Vic. of Spotland afterwards Bishop ...	535	385
Castleton Moor—St. Martin..... 1862	Joseph Chadwick Bates, M.A.	1862 300	Bishop	524	290
Denshaw—Christ Church..... 1863	Benjamin Williams Ricketts	1886 156	Mrs. H. Gartside	530	265

¹ "Lancashire Manuscripts," vol. xiii., p. 438.—C.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 14. Pike House Evidence.—C.

³ Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., is editing and publishing "The Registers

of the Parish Church of Rochdale" from the commencement. The first volume, 1582 to 1616, has already been issued, and it is understood that another volume is now (March, 1889) nearly ready.—C.

Benefice, and Date of Consecration.	Incumbent, with Year of his Admission.	Value. £	Patron.	No. of Free Sittings.	Free Seats.
Bacup—St. Saviour	1865 William Johnson, M.A.....	1869 191	J. M. Holt	996	340
Waterfoot—St. James	1865 Charles Wesson, M.A.....	1886 180	Three Trustees	603	324
Hamer—All Saints	1866 Henry Davies	1884 300	Bishop	651	354
Newbold—St. Peter	1871 James Richards, M.A.....	1868 230	Bishop	650	325
Facit—St. John Evangelist	1871 Edw. Henry Aldridge, M.A...	1867 277	Bishop	590	300
Balderstone—St. Mary.....	1872 Wm. Jocelyn Bradford, B.A.	1888 226	Four Trustees	590	295
Falange—St. Edmund	1873 Charles Edward Norris, M.A.	1880 200	Bishop	474	237
Greenfield—St. Mary	1875 John Cheetham, M.A.....	1874 305	J. F. Buckley.....	318	102
Roughtown—St. John Baptist	1876 Joseph T. Macdonough, B.A.	1869 235	Bishop	444	444
Newhey—St. Thomas	1876 George White	1876 280	Bishop	600	600
Bamford—St. Michael	1885 John C. Butterworth, M.A....	1881 190	Bishop	502	502
Dearnley—St. Andrew.....	Conventional District.				
Rochdale—St. Luke. Foundation-stone laid	1888				

In the parish of Rochdale, as in almost all other parishes in Lancashire, the rise of Dissenters is to be dated from the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in the reign of Charles II. (May 19, 1662). On this occasion the Rev. Robert Bath, the Puritan vicar of Rochdale, refusing to subscribe, went out under the Act, and retired to a small house at Deeplich Hill, in Castleton. On the granting of indulgences in 1672 he licensed a house and frequently preached to crowded congregations up to the period of his death in 1673-4. Mr. Bath, as we have seen, had been ordained a member of the Church of England, but on the rise of the Commonwealth party he renounced his early principles, and in 1646 became a member of the second Lancashire Presbyterial Classis, and represented the parish of Rochdale, along with Edwin Butterworth, of Belfield, and about five other laymen of the parish. Mr. Bath had an assistant, or curate, the Rev. Zachary, or Zechariah, Taylor, a master of the Grammar School,¹ who was in many respects like his vicar, a Royalist, and inclining to Episcopacy, but holding that no particular form of ecclesiastical discipline was of divine authority, refused also to subscribe and was ejected. These men may be said to have been the founders of Nonconformity in the parish. After Mr. Bath's death, his congregation were occasionally ministered to by Mr. Henry Pendlebury, a man of "great learning, strict godliness, and every ministerial qualification," who had been ejected from Holcombe, and by other Nonconformist preachers. Mr. Oliver Heywood was also a frequent visitor, preaching in the parish on the occasions of his journeying to and from Lancashire and Yorkshire. In 1706, Mr. Joseph Dawson, a friend of Oliver Heywood, who had been admitted to the ministry at what is believed to be the first ordination of Nonconforming ministers, which took place in Manchester October 29th, 1672,² is found minister of the congregation at Rochdale, and died minister there in 1739. It was during his pastorate that the old chapel in Blackwater Street was erected, but there must have been a place of worship prior to its being built, but whether in the house which Mr. Bath licensed in 1672, or another meeting-house said to have been in existence about the year 1690, is not clear. Mr. Richard Scholfield succeeded Mr. Dawson, but remained only a short time, his death occurring in 1740, when Mr. Joseph Owen, a kinsman (probably the nephew) of the learned Dr. Charles Owen, of Warrington, was appointed, a man of some learning but a fierce polemic, who seems to have intermeddled in all the quarrels of the Manchester Dissenters, as if he had been their leader, and who, by his coarse sermons and violent denunciations of the Jacobite party, brought upon himself the well-deserved satire of John Byrom:—

"Leave to the low-bred Owens of the age
Sense to belye and loyalty to rage,
Wit to make treason of each cry and chat,
And eyes to see false worship in a hat."

Mr. Owen was probably succeeded by Dr. Hopkins, whose death is recorded in the chapel register as having taken place in 1754. Mr. Hassall was minister for a few years, and was followed, in 1779, by Mr. Thomas Threlkeld, who retained the pastorate until his death in 1806. His funeral sermon was preached on the 13th of April, in that year, by the Rev. Dr. Barnes, minister of the Cross Street congregation, Manchester, and divinity tutor in the Manchester Academy, which was afterwards published, with an appendix, "containing some account of the life and character of Mr. Threlkeld, and particularly of the powers of memory and of the treasures of knowledge possessed by him." Mr. Marshall followed Mr. Threlkeld, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Richard Astley, who removed to Halifax in 1815, when Mr. G. W. Elliott undertook the charge. There were several ministers after Mr. Elliott, and in 1862-3 the charge was vacant. In

¹ Mr. Taylor, who was an excellent scholar, established a good reputation as a teacher of youth, and by some evasion of the Act of Uniformity obtained an appointment in a school at Bolton, being the first master of the school created there by Robert Lever, citizen and clothier,

of London, a position he resigned to become master of the Grammar School at Kirkham, where he died in 1692.—C.

² Dr. Halley's "Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity," sec. ed., page 412.—C.

1863 the Rev. James Pillars became the minister. In 1865 the Rev. T. H. Smith had the pastorate, and he was succeeded in 1867 by the Rev. Thomas Carter, the present minister. Soon after the erection of the chapel several cottages were left by different individuals, the rents of which were directed to be applied to the preaching of certain lectures at stated periods, but the attendance on these falling off, the funds were appropriated to the maintenance of the regular minister of the place. The trust deed of the chapel is dated 1716, and the building then erected was a very primitive structure, the founders, who were for the most part persons in humble life, having contributed manually as well as of their means towards the erection. About the end of the last century the edifice underwent a thorough repair, and continued in use until 1856, when it was pulled down, and a small but neat Gothic structure, capable of seating two hundred persons, erected in its place. The Presbyterian Nonconformists who founded the chapel did not embody any definition of belief in their trust deed, and, as a consequence, like many other chapels erected contemporaneously, it has, in the course of time, drifted away on the current of free inquiry from the dogmas of the old orthodox dissent to the individual freedom from all creeds and declarations as held by modern Unitarians.

There is another chapel belonging to the Unitarian denomination in Clover Street, or Spotland Road. It was built in 1818 for Mr. Joseph Cooke, who had been an itinerant minister of the Wesleyan Methodist body, but the doctrines he taught being alleged to be at variance with those of Wesley, he was expelled from the community, and for a time ministered at Providence Chapel, when a number of his admirers, who became known as "Cookites," erected the chapel in Clover Street, which has since been considerably altered and improved. The doctrines originally preached here were little removed from those of the Methodist body, but they gradually approximated more closely to those of the Unitarians. The Rev. T. P. Spedding is the present minister.

Of the Nonconformist bodies in Rochdale the Wesleyan Methodists rank next in point of antiquity, their history dating from about the middle of the last century. In his "Journal," under date October 18, 1749, Mr. Wesley writes:—

"I rode at the desire of J. Bennet, to Rochdale in Lancashire. As soon as ever we entered the town we found the streets lined, on both sides, with multitudes of people, shouting, cursing, blaspheming, and gnashing upon us with their teeth. Perceiving it would not be practicable to preach abroad, I went into a large room open to the street, and called aloud, 'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts.' The word of God prevailed over the fierceness of man. None opposed or interrupted, and there was a very remarkable change in the behaviour of the people as we afterwards went through the town."

About the year 1760 a society was first formed, which had its preaching room at Waterside, on a part of the site now occupied by the Town Hall. The body afterwards occupied a building in Temple Court, Blackwater Street, from which they removed to a new chapel, erected about the year 1770 in Toad Lane (afterwards used as a theatre and assembly-room) on the site of the co-operative store. After occupying this for a little more than twenty years they once more removed to a new chapel in Union Street, which was opened on Sunday, May 22nd, 1793, and remained there for a period of thirty-two years, the last service being held on Sunday, May 22nd, 1825. The building having become unsafe was taken down, and another chapel erected on the site, which was opened on Thursday, March 16th, 1826. It is a plain but substantial structure, and has accommodation for about 1,650 worshippers. The other chapels belonging to the Wesleyans are Littleborough, Wardle, Temple, Rakewood, Dearnley, Healey, Wesley-Castlemere (built 1864), Trinity—Lower Place (opened 1858), Bagslate, Milnrow, Broad Lane, Gravel Hole, Lanehead, Newbold, Castleton, and Bamford.

The members of the United Methodist Free Church (formerly known as the Wesleyan Methodist Association) erected a building for divine worship in Baillie Street, which was opened January 8th, 1837. The original cost was about £4,000. It was enlarged in 1840, and further alterations and improvements were made in 1867. Castlemere Chapel, a handsome erection near Drake Street, was commenced in 1864, and opened on the 6th September in the following year. The other chapels belonging to the denomination are at Bagslate, Whitworth, Smallbridge, Lowerfold, Spotland, Syke, Hamer, Red Lumb, Shaw Clough, Mitchell Street, Lower Place, Greenhill, Belfield, Brimrod, Milnrow, Castleton, Littleborough, Smithy Bridge, and Watergrove.

The Methodist New Connexion may be said to have commenced in 1815, under the leadership of Mr. William Whittle Barton, a native of Liverpool, who, having settled in the town, in that year commenced a class in his own house, and afterwards rented a preaching room in St. Mary's Gate. The society increasing in numbers, a chapel was erected in Zachary, which was opened for public service June 2nd, 1822, but this eventually becoming too small for the increasing number of worshippers, another chapel was built in Water Street, which was in turn superseded by a still larger edifice erected in Molesworth Street, the foundation-stone of which was laid October 3rd, 1868. It was opened October 10, 1869. The other chapels belonging to the same body are Mount Gilead and Littleborough.

The Primitive Methodists originally assembled in a room at the top of King Street, then called Packer Meadow. The congregation increasing, a small chapel was, in 1829, erected in Drake Street, which was subsequently transformed into a music hall. The first chapel, which had been rebuilt, becoming too small for the increasing number of worshippers, was sold, and the present chapel in Smith Street erected at a cost of £2,500, the first stone being laid August 1st, 1863. The other chapels belonging to the body are Durham Street, Bamford, Newhey, Bridge Mills, Shawclough, Fir Lane, and Whitworth Road.

The Baptist denomination dates its settlement in Rochdale from about the year 1775. As early as 1769 some members of the body residing there were in the habit, when the weather was favourable, of travelling over the bleak wind-swept heights of Blackstone Edge, to attend the ministrations of Dr. Fawcett, at Hebden Bridge. Eventually they formed a church in themselves, and on the 12th October, 1773, nine converts were baptised by immersion in the river Roach, at a point nearly opposite where the Town Hall now stands, in the presence of a crowd of people. The first meeting-house was a room belonging to the Bull Inn, at the bottom of Yorkshire Street, where they continued to assemble until 1780, when they erected their first chapel in the Town Meadows, to the pastorate of which the Rev. Thomas Littlewood was appointed in 1786. This building continued to be occupied until 1833, when the present more commodious structure in West Street was erected. The following ministers held the pastorate during the first century of the existence of the church: Revds. A. Greenwood, 1775—1781; John Dracup, 1781—1785; Thomas Littlewood, 1786—1817; William Stephens, 1818—1837; Benaiah Hoe, 1837—1838; W. F. Burchell, 1839—1860; E. C. Pike, B.A., 1861—1866; Samuel Chapman, 1867—1870; T. Harwood Pattison, 1871—1876. The present minister is the Rev. S. R. Aldridge, B.A., LL.D. The other chapels belonging to the body are Hope Street Particular Baptist (Rev. J. Eddison), built in 1810 and enlarged in 1848; Drake Street (Rev. D. Lewis), opened January, 1854; Water Street, opened January 8th, 1867; Newbold Particular (Rev. D. O. Davis), and Littleborough (Rev. J. P. Newman).

Independency, or Congregationalism, by which name it is now more generally known, does not appear to have obtained any settlement in the town until 1814, when Providence Chapel, in High Street, which had been erected in 1806 for the Rev. Joseph Cooke, who, as previously stated, had been expelled from the Methodist Connexion for heterodoxy, was purchased for the ministry of the Rev. John Ely. The present minister is the Rev. Robert Veitch, M.A. Milton Chapel, in Smith Street, a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and crocketed spire, erected in 1855 at a cost of £5,000, owes its origin to a secession from Providence Chapel in 1852, caused by a difference of opinion as to the choice of a minister. The first pastor was the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, who was held in the highest esteem for his ability and many excellent personal qualities. Mr. Parkinson died suddenly in August, 1874, when, to mark their high appreciation of his character, the townspeople raised a sum of over £3,500 for his widow and children. The present minister is the Rev. J. B. Aitken. The other chapels belonging to the denomination are Bamford, Castleton, Hallfold, Milnrow, and Smallbridge.

The members of the United Presbyterian Church of England possess a handsome Gothic church in Manchester Road, erected in 1868 at a cost of £6,000, of which the Rev. William Tees is the present minister; and the Welsh Presbyterians have a chapel in Portland Street, of which the Rev. E. Humphreys is the pastor.

The followers of the Countess of Huntingdon have a chapel, St. Stephen's, in Ball Street, erected in 1811, of which the Rev. W. R. Holman is minister.

The Society of Friends, commonly known as the Quakers, were first formed in Rochdale in 1808, previous to which they were in the habit of assembling in a house at Turf Lane End, a place about midway between Rochdale and Oldham. Their meeting-house, which is in Roach Place, will seat about three hundred worshippers, and is of the plain and unpretentious character common to the places of worship of this religious body.

The Roman Catholics have, in all, four chapels. They date their existence in the town from 1815, but the first place of worship erected for them was St. John's, in Ann Street, a small and somewhat unpretentious building, erected by subscription in 1829, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. William Turner, D.D., who was stationed in the town in 1827, and who, in 1851, was appointed by Cardinal Wiseman first Bishop of Salford. Father Dowling was appointed to the charge in 1835, and continued to hold it until his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was succeeded by the Very Rev. Dean O'Neill, who has now (1889) the spiritual charge. In connection with St. John's is a convent at Bellegreen, for sisters of the Order of Franciscan Nuns, who take charge of the education of the girls and infants belonging to their faith. St. Patrick's Chapel, in Watts Street, Townhead, was built in 1867, and consecrated by Bishop Turner on October 6th in that year, the first and present priest being the Rev. M. Moriarty, who commenced a mission in

an assembly-room in Yorkshire Street, in 1861. The other chapels are—St. Mary's, Littleborough, of which the Rev. William Fowler is the officiating priest; and St. Anselm's, Whitworth, under the spiritual charge of the Rev. J. Eggesmeres.

In addition to the foregoing may be named the Ashworth Chapel for the Destitute, Rope Street, established October 4, 1858, by the late Mr. John Ashworth, a local philanthropist, who died January 26th, 1875. The chapel is supported by voluntary contributions, and is now under trust and enrolled in Chancery.

An inquisition taken in the year 1610, and preserved in the manuscripts of Mr. John Collier (Tim Bobbin), discloses the boundaries of the parish of Rochdale, as they stood at that time, and is expressed in the following terms:—

"BOUNDARY OF THE PARISH.—From an Inquisition taken at Rochdale, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., of England the 7th, and of Scotland the 43rd 13th of November, 1610, before William Curzell, Esq., the King's Majesty's attorney, by us: Robert Heywood, Abm. Belfield, Francis Wolstenholme, Charles Holte, William Bamford, Thomas Redferne, Richard Chadwick, Richard Milne, Robert Walkden, Edmund Whitehead, John Halliwell, Jon[athan] Chadwick de Ellen[rod], Oliver Chadwick, Charles Holt, Edm. Kershaw, Wm. Butterworth, Jas. Marland, Jas. Fielden, Jon. Healey, John Chadwick, and Jas. Scholfield, jurors, it appears that the boundary of the parish of Rochdale begins at the Cold Greave in the township of Butterworth; and from thence eastward to a hill called Dobbin, and from Dobbin eastward to Little Clough, called Little Mere Clough Head; and thence to the Redmires; and from thence northward to the Middle Greave in Linygreave, and from thence to Black Gate Foot, northward unto Bow, or Rowkin Stone, and from thence to the Slacks on the Moss, standing upon Walsden Edge; and from thence northward to Cowlaghton; from Cowlaghton northward to Dovelaw; from Dovelaw to Stoney Edge; and from Stoney Edge northward to Salter Rake; and from thence following between Greater and Lesser Swineshead to a brook called Todmorden Water, and so descending the said water to a close called Steaners, and so following the south-east part of the Steaners to a close called Mythony in Todmorden; and from thence to a river called Calder; and so descending the river Calder to a place called Roodilee, to Hollingrake Holme, and following the south part of Hollingrake Holme to Calder aforesaid; and ascending the river Calder to Beaten Clough Foot; and from thence to Beaten Clough Head; and from thence to Sherneyford; and from thence to a Hedge or Fence, sometimes on one side of the water, sometimes on the other, to Greave Clough; and from thence to Baycop; and from Baycop to Rockcliffe Lumme; and from thence following the river to Brandwood; from thence to Carrgate; and from Carrgate to Cowap [Cowpe] Brook, ascending the same brook to its head; and from thence to the height of the Moss; from thence to Archinbutt, from Archinbutt to Jump Holes; from thence to the west grain of Cheesden; and from thence, following Cheesden Brook, to Cheesden Lumn; from thence to White Ditch in Coldshaw, and so following the water of Naden to the Wolf Stone, in Naden Water; from the Wolf Stone, following Naden Water, to a ditch in Bagslate shore; from thence to Jowkin Well; from thence following the old ditch to Calf Hey, in Bagslate; from thence descending the parish to the east side of Naigh Maigh; and from thence to the Pinfold, in Bagslate aforesaid; and thence following Dowlass Brook to the river Roch; and so descending the river Roch to Heywood, and so ascending Heywood to Heeden Brook; and from Heeden Brook to the Hamlet of Hopwood; thence following the Irke brooke to the Hamlet of Thornham, to Heathershaw Deane; and from thence following the top of Brunedge to Knot Booth Yate; and from thence following the township of Crompton, crossing the water of Beyle to Helpet Edge; and from Helpet Edge, following Ogden Edge, to the Cold Greave, being the first boundary or meare."

An extension of a mile and a half in breadth and three miles in length has been made to the parish of Rochdale since this early survey was made, and instead of the waters of the Naden serving as the western limit, the boundary of Spotland Farther Side now extends over the summit of Cheesden, and abuts upon the township of Walmersley, in the parish of Bury.

The Rochdale Poor-Law Union includes six townships, viz., Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook, Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Wardleworth, and Wuerdle and Wardle. The general board meets for the transaction of business every other Thursday, at the Union Offices, Yorkshire Street, Townhead, at 2-30 p.m.

The county-rate valuation, on which union charges were reckoned, was, in 1854, for the aggregate of the six townships in the union, £226,540; in 1866 the valuation had increased to £319,510, in 1872 to £401,554, and in 1877 to £515,120. The assessment committee's valuations of 1884, on which the union charges are now reckoned, have an aggregate of £516,810—an increase in thirty years of £290,270. The present rateable value of property is: In Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook, £35,080; Butterworth, £50,322; Castleton, £160,382; Spotland, £159,656; Wardleworth, £75,174; and Wuerdle and Wardle, £36,196.

Within the limits of the Rochdale Union there are a number of collieries, in which the coal known as the Gannister or Mountain Mine (about two feet thick), the Sand Rock Mine, and the Forty-yards Mine, respectively about fifteen inches thick, are worked; and one in which the coal is known as the Arley or Royley Mine, about four feet thick.

THE PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

The parliamentary and the municipal borough of Rochdale are conterminous. The population of the borough, according to the census return of 1881, was 31,950 males, 36,915 females, making a total of 68,865 persons; and there were then 15,031 inhabited houses, 1,763 uninhabited, and 14 building. The area of the borough is 4,180 acres; the number of burgesses on the municipal roll is 13,538, and on the parliamentary register 10,989.

By the Reform Act of 1832 this town was erected into a parliamentary borough, and invested with the privilege of returning one member to the Commons House of Parliament; and by the Act for settling and describing the division of counties, and the limits of cities and boroughs, this borough is made to extend to the whole space within three-quarters of a mile, computed in a straight line, in every direction from the old market place in Rochdale, as defined in the 101st section of the Police Act, "for lighting, cleansing, watching, and regulating the town of Rochdale." The following are the elections since the Reform Act of 1832:—

ROCHDALE.—ONE MEMBER.

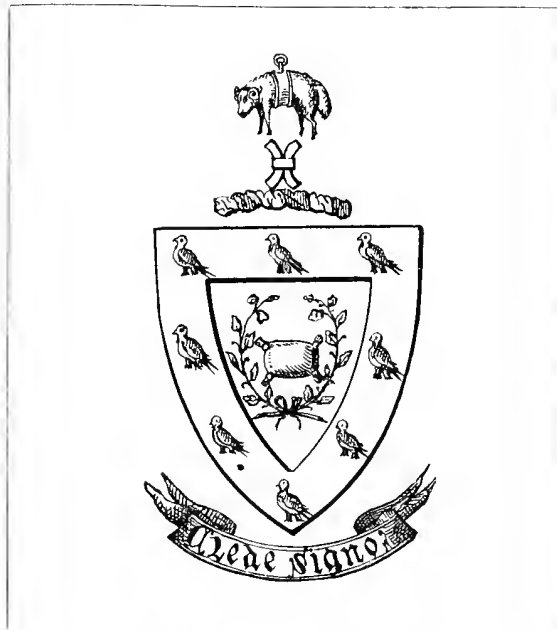
ELECTORS IN 1832, 687. IN 1883, 10,989.

Elections.		Elections.	
1832. Dec.	John Fenton..... (L.) 277	1859. April.	Richard Cobden (L.) unop.
	John Entwisle (c.) 246		
	James Taylor (L.) 109	1865. April.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 646
1835. Jan.	John Entwisle (c.) 369		W. B. Brett (c.) 496
	John Fenton..... (L.) 326	1865. July.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) unop.
	On death of Mr. Entwisle:		
1837. April.	John Fenton..... (L.) 383	1868. Nov.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 4455
	Clement Royds (c.) 339		W. W. Schofield (c.) 3270
1837. Aug.	John Fenton..... (L.) 374		
	Captain Alexander Ramsay (c.) 349	1874. Feb.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 4498
1841. July.	W. S. Crawford (L.) 399		Richard Wilson Gamble..... (c.) 3998
	James Fenton (c.) 338	1880. April.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 5614
1847. Aug.	W. S. Crawford .. (L.) unop.		Richd. W. Gamble, Q.C..... (c.) 3716
1852. July.	Edward Miall (L.) 529	1885. Nov.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 5552
	Captain Alexander Ramsay (c.) 375		Elliott Lees (c.) 4417
1857. Mar.	Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart..... (c.) 532	1886. July.	Thomas Bayley Potter (L.) 4738
	Edward Miall (L.) 488		J. A. R. Marriott..... (c.) 3481

The Bill introduced into Parliament in 1833 by Lord Chancellor Brougham, for the municipal incorporation of English boroughs, comprehends the borough of Rochdale, and enacts that the limits of the chartered jurisdiction shall be the same as those described in the Act of 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 64, as before mentioned.

Previous to 1825 the only local authority in Rochdale was vested in the justices of the peace and the parish constables, both of which powers are still recognised in the borough and in the union, there being an annual appointment of parish constables. In 1825 a local Act of Parliament was obtained, creating police commissioners, with a qualification of £35 yearly value as owners or occupiers, with powers to light, watch, and cleanse the town, within a radius of three-quarters of a mile from the old market place. The president or chairman of the commissioners was named in the Act the "chief constable." Under this Act the commissioners appointed three day constables, a staff of night watchmen, lamplighters, and scavengers, and they contracted with the gas company to light a considerable portion of the town. On the adoption of the County Constabulary Act, in 1841 or 1842, by the Lancashire justices of the peace, the commissioners ceased to appoint constables and watchmen, the introduction of the county constabulary force rendering it unnecessary. In 1841 a serious difference arose between the commissioners and the gas company as to the price charged for gas for the public lamps, the quality of gas supplied, and the refusal of the gas company to light the public lamps in the outskirts of the town except at a greatly increased charge. The dispute ran high; the commissioners refused to pay the price charged—viz., at the rate of £2 2s. per lamp for 1,512 hours' consumption, and some minor charges—and they lighted the lamps with oil instead of gas in the winter of 1842-3, to the great discomfort of the inhabitants. This dispute led the commissioners to apply to Parliament in 1844 for an Act to enable them to manufacture gas for lighting the public lamps, and also for supplying private consumers. At the same time the gas company applied for an Act to enlarge their works. These steps resulted in the purchase of the gasworks by the commissioners. The Act received the royal assent on the 14th August, 1844. By this Act the power of self-qualification of the commissioners was taken away, and the power of electing commissioners was vested in the Parliamentary electors or £10 householders. The "improvement commissioners," as this Act styled them, must be owners or occupiers of tenements of a £20 rental, and the number of commissioners not to

exceed 60—viz., 27 to represent Wardleworth, 21 Castleton, and 12 Spotland. This Act, besides vesting in the commissioners the power to make and sell gas, gave them a limited power to pave and sewer. The tollgates within the three-quarter mile radius were to be removed by the trustees of highways, several streets were to be widened, and to accomplish these objects the commissioners were authorised to borrow £40,000 on security of the rates. In 1853 another Act was procured, entitled the Rochdale Improvement Act, which, besides enlarging and perfecting the paving and sewerage clauses, provided for the formation of a public cemetery, the erection of public baths, the purchase of lands for recreation grounds, and for a public library and museum. The number of commissioners was reduced to 42—viz., Wardleworth Ward 18, Castleton Ward 15, and Spotland Ward 9. The municipal franchise was extended to all ratepayers who had resided in the borough for twelve months, each having one vote for every £50 of rateable value, up to six votes. At length the town had granted to it a charter of incorporation on the 9th of September, 1856, the town council, under this charter, to consist of forty burgesses, who were to elect a mayor and ten aldermen. The borough, when first incorporated, was divided into three wards, viz., Castleton, Spotland, and Wardleworth; but when the Rochdale Improvement Act became law, July 25, 1872, the area of the municipal borough was extended and made co-terminous with the parliamentary borough, and it was then divided into ten wards, viz., Castleton North, Castleton East, Castleton West, Castleton South, Spotland East, Spotland West, Wardleworth East, Wardleworth West, Wardleworth South, and Wuerdle and Wardle.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

In 1857 a grant of corporate arms and crest was made to the borough by the Heralds' College, which are thus described: ARMS—*Argent*, a woolpack encircled by two branches of the cotton tree, flowered and conjoined, proper; a bordure, *sable*, charged with eight martlets of the field. CREST—On a wreath of the colours a millrind, *sable*, and above a fleece, *argent*, banded, *or*. MOTTO—"Crede signo." The coat, it will be seen, is that of the old family of the Rochdales, with the addition of a woolpack encircled by branches of the cotton plant, thus jointly representing an ancient local family and the local industries.

The powers of the Improvement Act and the property of the commissioners were transferred to the corporation on the 13th January, 1858, from which date the town council has been the only local authority exercising jurisdiction in relation to municipal matters. On September 20, 1872, a separate commission of the peace was granted to the borough. Petty sessions are held in the Town Hall on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the number of justices on the commission at the present time being twenty-three. The magistrates for the Middleton petty sessional division sit in petty sessions on Wednesdays in the Town Hall.

MAYORS OF ROCHDALE.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of mayor since the incorporation of the borough:—

1. Jacob Bright	1856-7.
2. Robert Taylor Heape	1857-8-76-7.
3. Andrew Stewart	1858-9.
4. Thomas Ashworth	1859-60.
5. Joseph Hamilton Moore	1860-1.
6. John Thompson Pagan	1861-2.
7. George Leach Ashworth	1862-3-70-1.
8. Samuel Stott.....	1863-4-5-6.
9. John Tatham.....	1864-5.
10. John Robinson	1866-7.
11. Charles Whitaker.....	1867-8-73-4.
12. George Mansell.....	1868-9.
13. Thomas Benjamin Willans	1869-70.
14. William Tuer Shawcross	1871-2-3.
15. Samuel Tweedale	1874-5.
16. John Stothert Littlewood	1875-6.
17. James Tweedale	1877-8.
18. William James Petrie	1878-9.
19. Thomas Schofield	1879-80-3-4.
20. William Baron	1880-1-2.
21. John Harley	1882-3.
22. John S. Hudson	1884-5.
23. Joseph Robert Heape	1885-6-7.
24. John Edward Petrie	1887-8-9.

The rateable value of the municipal borough is £255,735, and the income from the borough rate, as shown in the financial statement to March 25, 1888, £17,064, the amount of loans then outstanding being £144,760. The rateable value of the urban sanitary district is returned at £242,375, and the income of the urban sanitary authority from general and special rates £31,158, and from all sources £126,894. Expenditure on improvement works, £749; total expenditure, £118,581; amount of loans outstanding, £1,271,511.

The police force of the municipal borough of Rochdale (September 29, 1888) numbered altogether 65—viz., 1 chief constable (J. Wilkinson), 3 inspectors, 12 sergeants in four classes, and 49 constables in eight classes. In the year ended September 29, 1888, the cost of the force was £6,917. Of this the Treasury pays £2,790, leaving a balance of £4,127 chargeable to the rates of the borough.

The fire brigade is efficient and well trained, and has at its command an ample force of steam and manual fire engines, with all other apparatus of the most recent kind. The fire-engine stations are at the Town Hall and New Hey Road, Milnrow. Water can be thrown from the mains 60 feet high, through a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. nozzle, in the lowest part of the town, this supply and pressure being from the reservoir at Buckley Wood. It can be thrown the same height at One Ash, the highest part of the town, the supply and pressure being from Hamer Pasture.

The Rochdale County Court, established in March, 1847, under an Act passed in the preceding year, has the same jurisdiction as all other county courts. The court is held at the public hall, Baillie Street.

The first reservoir for the supply of water to the inhabitants of Rochdale was constructed about 1760, by Mr. John Clegg, and enlarged by Mr. Ralph Taylor. It was placed at the foot of the hill near the church steps, being only 25 feet above the centre of the town. From its limited capacity and low level, it could supply but a very small portion of the town; but its success led to the establishment of the Rochdale Waterworks Company, who purchased it, and in 1809 obtained an Act to supply the town with water; and subsequent Acts in 1816, 1839, and 1847, by which their capital and their powers were enlarged. Under these Acts the company constructed the reservoirs named the Jephneys, Buckley Wood, Hamer Pasture, and Brown House Wham reservoirs, and much extended their mains. In 1866 they applied for another Act to give them power to make two more large reservoirs. The town council, however, seeing the importance of having the water supply under its own control, negotiated with the company, and agreed to purchase the works, giving to the shareholders an annuity of £5 12s. on £56 paid stock, there being in all 1,332 shares. Parliament assented, and the Act empowered the corporation to borrow £200,000 for the purposes of the Act, with the proviso that after ten years any debt thus incurred should be reduced at the rate of one per cent per annum.

This Act gives power for the compulsory purchase of land (within three years from 28th June, 1866), for the making of three new reservoirs—one at Spring Mill, another at Cowm, and another small service reservoir at Knot Hill, Shawforth, all in the township of Spotland. By section 29, the waterworks authorised by this Act were to be completed within ten years from 28th June, 1866,

otherwise, "on the expiration of that period the powers of the company [now the corporation of Rochdale], under this Act for making the waterworks, should cease to be exercised, except as to so much as might then be completed. Section 34 provided for the making of the Knot Hill reservoir within five years from the passing of the Act. By section 46, the works, &c., of the company became vested in the corporation of Rochdale on and from 1st October, 1866. Section 52 provides for the payment of perpetual annuities to the company's shareholders, and makes such annuities a charge upon the property transferred to the corporation, as the primary fund, and on the borough fund and borough rates as a collateral security—to be the first charge on the borough fund and rates, after the preferential moneys and interest subsisting as charges thereon, at the time of transfer. By section 53 each shareholder of £42 per share is entitled to an annuity of £4 4s. upon every share; and each shareholder of £14 to an annuity of £1 8s. upon every share. Section 59 gives power to the corporation to borrow money, not exceeding in the whole £200,000, upon the security of the property of the corporation. Section 61 provides a sinking fund for redeeming annuities and paying off mortgages; and section 63 provides for any deficiency on waterworks account to be made good by borough rates.

The gathering-ground, under this new arrangement, was increased from 700 to 2,200 acres; the capacity of the reservoirs from 25 million cubic feet, or 150 million gallons, to 120 million cubic feet, or 737 million gallons. The height of the Buckley Wood reservoir is 600 feet above the Ordnance datum line, being 200 feet higher than the centre of the town. Hamer Pasture reservoir is 200 feet above One Ash (Mr. Bright's residence, and the highest part of the town), so that water is available in case of fire in every part of the town. The district which can be supplied with water from the corporation waterworks includes Shawforth, Littleborough, Milnrow, Buersill, Blue Pits, Marland, Broadhalgh, Cutgate, and Spotland Fold.

The gasworks at Rochdale were formed by a company in 1823, the share capital being £12,000. In 1844 the works, &c., were purchased by the Rochdale Improvement Commissioners for £24,000, to which £3,700 was added for expenses, making the total capital £27,700, which was also the amount of the mortgage debt. In 1856 the works were transferred by the commissioners to the corporation.

In 1866 an Act was passed (29th and 30th Vict. cap. 86) entitled "The Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1886," which gave power to vest the glebe lands of the vicarage of Rochdale in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and contained certain provisions of much importance to the parish and to the borough of Rochdale. After the death of the vicar (Dr. Molesworth), who was to receive £4,000 per annum for life, future vicars were to receive £1,500 per annum. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the glebe becoming vested in them, were also to pay to the incumbent of St. Clement's, Spotland, £500 per annum, and, as the funds arising from the glebe lands should afford, were to pay £400 per annum to other two incumbents in the parish—one to be selected by the vicar for the time being and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners jointly, and the other by the Bishop of Manchester, and to be the incumbents of St. James's, Wardleworth; St. Mary's, Rochdale; the Holy Trinity, Littleborough; St. Alban's, Rochdale; or St. James's, Milnrow. The incumbents of St. Chad's, Saddleworth; Christ Church, Todmorden; the Holy Trinity, Littleborough; St. James's, Milnrow; Christ Church, Healey; St. Peter's, Walsden; St. James's, Wardleworth; St. John's, Smallbridge; St. Thomas's, Friarmere; the Holy Trinity, Dobcross; St. Anne's, Lydgate; St. Alban's, Rochdale; St. James's, Wardle; St. Paul's, Warden; St. Martin's, Castleton Moor; and St. Mary's, Rochdale; and of five new districts or parishes to be constituted out of the parish of Rochdale—were all to receive not less than £300 per annum eventually. The above payments were to be by way of augmentation of the endowments of the incumbents, exclusive of surplice fees and pew-rents. *Half* the pews in the churches to be *free*. An allowance of £100 per annum was also to be made to the incumbent of St. Clement's, Spotland, to provide a curate to perform service in the consecrated part of the Rochdale Cemetery; £100 to the incumbent of Holy Trinity, Littleborough, to provide a curate to perform service at Calderbrook; and £150 to the incumbent of Christ Church, Todmorden, to provide a curate to perform service in St. Mary's, Todmorden. The Act also enabled (and provides for) the corporation of Rochdale to take certain of the glebe lands, known as Broadfield, Cant Hill, and part of Kill Danes, for recreation-grounds, on the payment of £380 per annum.

The vesting of the vicarage estate in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under the Vicarage Act, was completed by the publication in the *London Gazette* of 2nd November, 1866, of an agreement to the following effect:—

Agreement made 9th August, 1866, between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the one part, and the Reverend John Edward Nassau Molesworth, of Rochdale, Co. Lancaster, clerk, D.D., vicar of the vicarage of Rochdale, of the other part. The vicar having signified to the commissioners his willingness to accept a fixed annual sum of £4,000, in lieu of his income from the glebe lands and premises specified or referred to in the 1st section of the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866 (except as therein mentioned), these presents witness that, in pursuance of the power conferred on them by the Act, the commissioners agree to pay to the said vicar during his incumbency such fixed annual sum of £4,000, by equal half-yearly payments on 1st May and 1st November in each year, with a proportionable part of a half-yearly payment up to the day of the avoidance of the vicarage by the death or resignation of the said vicar, &c. And the said vicar agrees to accept the same, payable as aforesaid, to the intent that the said glebe lands and premises (except as aforesaid) may, from 1st November next, or so soon thereafter as this agreement can be published in the *London Gazette*, be absolutely vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, &c.

Under this agreement the estate is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the same manner and with all the powers which a private owner can exercise over property. There is no restriction on their dealing with the vicarial estate in any manner they may be advised. They can and (it is said) are willing to treat with any lessee on the estate for converting his leasehold interest in the property into an absolute freehold on fair and reasonable terms. Mr. John Molesworth, of Rochdale, was appointed solicitor for the commissioners, and authorised to act for them independently. The commissioners have ample funds at their disposal for making streets and sewers, and otherwise improving the property.

Though the town or municipal borough of Rochdale had a royal grant of a charter of incorporation so long ago as September, 1856, it remained for seven years without any effective effort to provide itself with a town hall adequate to the growing population, extent, and importance of the place. At length, on the 5th March, 1863, the council resolved that a part of the glebe lands of the vicarage of Rochdale, near the bank of the river Roach, should be purchased as a site for a town hall, with suitable approaches. By a deed of 14th November, 1863, Dr. Molesworth, the then vicar, in consideration of £4,370, conveyed the plot of land, containing 16,051 square yards, to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, for this purpose. On the 7th January, 1864, the council resolved and ordained that a town hall should be erected on this land, wherein should be provided fit and convenient public offices, for holding the meetings and transacting the business of the council, and for the use of their officers, and for holding such public meetings and transacting such public business relating to the town or borough as the council should from time to time direct or allow to be held or transacted therein. Amongst various plans of competing architects, those of Mr. William Henry Crossland, of Leeds, were chosen; and Messrs. Henry and Samuel Warburton, of Harpurhey, Manchester, were appointed contractors for the building. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place on Saturday, March 31, 1866, the stone being laid by the late John Bright, Esq., then M.P. for Birmingham, of One Ash, Rochdale, a distinguished native of the town and borough, Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, being present, and many thousand inhabitants, and the building was opened with great ceremonial by the mayor, George Leach Ashworth, Esq., on the 27th September, 1871. The extreme length of the north façade is 264 feet, of its west front, 123 feet, and of its east front, 90 feet. The edifice is of a rich domestic Gothic character, resembling an ecclesiastical pile, or still more closely one of the mediæval town halls of the Continent. The main building is divided by buttresses into seven bays, each filled by a Gothic arched window of three lights, divided into two stages by a transom. There is one main entrance in the tower, and another in the centre of the north side, by a projecting arcaded porch; and as regards the architectural effect, this edifice is one of the greatest ornaments of the town. Internally, the building comprises a council chamber, a mayor's reception-room, a town clerk's office, and all other offices required for municipal purposes, at the easterly end; a courtroom, a residence for the chief constable, rooms for the constabulary, prisoners' cells, at the west end; and a very fine hall for an Exchange in the centre. It is so arranged that the corporation, the magistrates, and the merchants, may respectively carry on their several avocations without interruption or disturbance from the others. The building also contains a richly-decorated hall, 90 by 56 feet, for public meetings, lectures, &c. The town hall, which cost £150,000, is built of a fine millstone-grit, from a quarry near Todmorden. The beautiful tower and spire, 240 feet in height, which formed the most imposing feature of the exterior of the building, were destroyed by fire on the 10th April, 1883, but have since been rebuilt.

The CEMETERY.—Previous to 1855 all the burial grounds of Rochdale—thirteen in number—surrounded the various places of worship in the town, the chief of them being “the new burial ground” near the parish church. In that year, however, all these places, except that belonging to the Society of Friends, were closed by order of the Privy Council, on the representation of the Local Board of Health that they were injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The present cemetery was then in course of construction by the Rochdale Improvement Commissioners, under the powers of the Rochdale Improvement Act, 1853. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the town, on the north-easterly side, and has an area of nearly thirteen statute acres (61,617 square yards), containing 17,678 available graves, single graves being 7 by 3 feet, and double graves 8 by 4 feet each. The general good condition and appearance of the cemetery is evident to all, and increasingly appreciated by the public. There are in the cemetery a residence for the registrar and the sexton, and three mortuary chapels, for Episcopalians, Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics. The Episcopal chapel is in the Norman style, from a design by Mr. Moffatt Smith, approved by the bishop of the diocese. The Nonconformists' chapel is, externally, a model from the Erectheum at Athens; and the Roman Catholic chapel is from a design by Mr. McDougall, a local architect. The cost of purchase, formation, and construction was £13,700. The consecrated

is divided from the unconsecrated portion by twenty-seven stone pillars, each from a different stratum, and placed in their geological positions in the descending order, commencing with chalk and ending with basalt. The series is not complete, but it is in contemplation to perfect it, and to add fossiliferous remains, which will add greatly to the interest of the collection.

The POST OFFICE is a spacious and lofty building, erected in 1876, in Packer Street. It is of stone, obtained from the Warwick quarries, 105 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and contains ample accommodation for both the postal and telegraphic departments. Before its erection offices had been rented from time to time in different parts of the town. The first place of which we have any record was in a building at the corner of King Street, on the South Parade. Thence it was removed to the corner of Drake Street, and subsequently to the bottom of the same street. Later on it is found at the bottom of the Walk, whence it once more removed to the building afterwards occupied as the County Court offices. Then it was established in premises near the bottom of Yorkshire Street, whence it was transferred to Baillie Street, from which it was removed to temporary offices in Town Hall Chambers, South Parade, from which it was removed again to Drake Street, and there continued until the business was transferred to the new buildings in Packer Street.

BANKS.—Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank Limited (branch), King Street, South Parade; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (branch), The Esplanade; Manchester and Salford Bank Limited (branch, late Messrs. Clement Royds and Company), The Butts; Oldham Joint-Stock Bank Limited (branch), Baillie Street; Union Bank of Manchester Limited (branch), South Parade, also at Littleborough, Whitworth, and Castleton. The Rochdale Savings Bank was established in 1818, and appeared to prosper until 1848, when, at the death of the actuary, it was found that there was a deficiency of £71,715. The deposits in the bank were £100,403, and the funds in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners and the local treasurer were only £28,688. Investigation showed that the fraud had commenced about 1836-7, and had become so completely systematised that for eleven or twelve years it had not been detected. The property of the actuary produced £16,000; the trustees, managers, and the public subscribed £17,430, leaving a loss to the depositors of £38,287, or, in other words, the depositors received 12s. 6d. in the pound, and lost 7s. 6d. Considerable efforts were made, till 1864, to induce Government to make good the amount lost by defalcation, but these were of no avail. Since 1848 there has been no savings bank other than that of the Post Office and the penny banks in Rochdale.

The Rochdale Chamber of Commerce was established in 1866. Its affairs are managed by a president, two vice-presidents, and a council, elected annually.

The Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association was established on the 5th May, 1863, and became the Rochdale Merchants' and Tradesmen's Association on the 9th February, 1864. Its objects are to promote measures calculated to benefit and protect the mercantile and trading interests of its members, and of the town and neighbourhood of Rochdale generally; to represent and express their sentiments on commercial affairs; to collect statistics bearing upon the staple and general trade of the district; to undertake the settlement of questions and disputes arising out of trade, by arbitration or otherwise, when submitted to it for decision; and, generally, the attainment of such commercial advantages as the exertions of individuals may be less adequate to accomplish. The business of the association is conducted by a committee, elected at the annual meeting of the association, which meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at the hour of eight in the evening. It has a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary.

PUBLIC BATHS.—This institution, which owes its existence to the praiseworthy efforts of the late Mr. Alderman Moore and others, is in Smith Street, near the corner of John Street, and was erected in 1868, at a cost of £9,500, from the designs and plans of Mr. E. N. Macdougall, architect, of Rochdale. The building, which is in the Italian style of architecture, of brick with stone dressings, has a façade 113 feet long, of two storeys, the principal entrances being of stone, with plain moulded heads. The department for the ladies is on the left of the entrance, and quite distinct from the remainder of the building, being entered from Smith Street.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND STORES.—Rochdale has the merit of being the birthplace and metropolis of co-operative effort in England, and the following are brief notices of its establishments: The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society was established in 1844, and commenced business in the grocery and provision line, in December of the same year, at No. 31, Toad Lane, with about twenty-eight members, holding shares of £1 each, and a capital of £28, the whole amount of goods in the shop at the time being of the value of £15. The object was to provide a store where no credit was to be given, and where all the profits were to be divided among the members according to the purchases they had respectively made. At the end of the first year there were eighty members, and the weekly takings had reached £30; in 1847 a drapery was added

to the grocery store; in 1852 shoemaking was begun; and year by year, as the society grew in numbers and increased in prosperity, new branches were opened, until, at the present time, there are over twenty branches in Rochdale, and 10,984 members, with a yearly business of £246,000. The accompanying illustration shows the first home of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers. Encouraged by the marked success of their enterprise, the members, in 1867, erected the handsome pile of buildings at the corner of St. Mary's Gate, Toad Lane, as the office and central stores. The building, which is a handsome and substantial structure, was erected from the designs of Mr. James Cheetham, of Rochdale, and cost £14,000. It is four storeys, the upper storey being used for meetings and lectures, and is capable of seating fifteen hundred persons. At the close of the year 1850 the members numbered 600, and the funds amounted to £2,229. In December, 1866, the society had 6,246 members on its books, and assets, or capital, £103,000. During the year 1866 1,675 new members joined, and 753 old ones withdrew; hence the clear accessions over withdrawals amounted to 920 members. The shares are £1 each.

CLIMATE AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TOWN.—The natural position of Rochdale is as favourable as could be desired for health, being chiefly placed on two hills sloping to the river Roach, which, running through the centre of the town at a rapid rate, sweeps away the refuse brought down by the sewers or by rain. The rainfall of Rochdale is large, approaching the nearest of any town to that of Kendal, which has the highest average of all England. But this excess of rain is not regarded as injurious to health or longevity. Kendal, with the heaviest rainfall, has a



THE FIRST STORE OF THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY.

very small or low rate of mortality. It is concluded that its climate and position are not answerable for the excess of mortality in Rochdale, but that this high death rate is rather attributable to certain *removable* causes of disease, described generally by the Health of Towns Commission as "want of drainage, paving, and cleansing, ill-conditioned dwellings, density of population, and scanty supplies of water." In 1848 two-thirds of the houses in Rochdale were on lines of undrained streets, exposed to the pestilential effluvia of accumulated stagnant waters. Of 18 miles of streets, 10 were paved and 8 unpaved (in 1848), the latter not cleansed by the scavengers, and only 62 streets out of 193 were swept weekly. In a full and cheap supply of water Rochdale has greatly improved, as a consequence of the extensions of the waterworks. Burial of the dead in localities surrounded by the dwellings of the living is another cause of disease and death. In 1848 there were twelve burial-grounds in the town, some unfit from the nature of the ground, and all from contiguity to dwellings. The principal graveyard was then full, and taking the mortality of the town (exclusive of the parish) at 800 yearly, 700 bodies were yearly deposited therein. However, this state of things has been greatly changed for the better by the closing of most of the town burial-grounds and the opening of the cemetery. Great want of ventilation in workshops and dwellings was another great cause of disease and death. It is only due to the local authorities to state that they have done much, year after year, to improve the unsatisfactory sanitary state of the town. In 1841 the deaths in the *parish* of Rochdale were 23·6 in 1,000, or 2·36 per cent. In the *borough*, in 1848, the deaths were 1 in 31·2, or about 3·2 per cent of the population. There has been a remarkable improvement in the sanitary condition of the town since 1848, which may

in a large degree be attributed to the greater attention to surface cleansing, paving, and sewerage, and to the removal of nuisances since the Improvement Act of 1853 came into force; also to the closing of the intramural burial-grounds, to which reference has been made. The whole of the streets left unpaved in 1848 are now paved, the unpaved and unsewered streets now existing being in the new portions of the town.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rochdale is more distinguished for the number of its charities than for the magnitude of the donations and bequests by which they are supported. In the enumeration of the charitable institutions, the Free Grammar School, from its antiquity and importance, claims precedence. The original schoolhouse was built by the parishioners and endowed by Dr. Matthew Parker, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1565, on a site near the parish church, given for the purpose by the Rev. Richard Midgley, the then vicar of the parish, "from his good will towards the inhabitants of the said parish, that their youth might be brought up in the learning of true piety, and the Latin tongue." The endowment assigned to the school amounted to £17 a year, that is, £15 a year for the head master and £2 a year for the under master, and the stipends were made payable out of the archbishop's rectorial tithes, of which Sir John Byron was the lessee.¹ The endowment of Rochdale Grammar School, like that of many other schools in Lancashire, instead of being contingent upon the value of corn or of land, did not adapt itself to the altered value of money, and in that way failed to produce to the rising generation, in each successive age, the benefits which it was the intention of the founder to confer. When the rectory was sold in 1814, the sum of £1,300 three per cent. consols was purchased, in the name of the Accountant-General, "to the credit of the cause Lord Eldon v. the Archbishop of Canterbury, ex parte lot 27 of Rochdale tithes," for the benefit of the vicar of Rochdale and the schoolmaster, and for the repairs of the chancel, and in lieu of other charges upon the rectory; but it does not appear that the school was benefited by this financial operation—£17 being still the sum paid yearly to the masters of the Grammar School. The endowment of the school has been augmented by several benefactions subsequent to its foundation, amongst which is a legacy of £20, bequeathed by Jeremy Hargraves, in 1696; a legacy of £100, left by James Holt, of Castleton Hall, Esq., in 1712; and £120, bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Shepherd, only part of which last-mentioned sum devolves upon the Grammar School. "The master of the school considers himself bound to teach such boys of the parish of Rochdale," say the commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, in their nineteenth report, "as apply for such instruction as is mentioned in the foundation deed—viz., 'in true piety and the Latin tongue;' but no boys having applied for admission without requiring to be taught in other branches of literature, he considers himself authorised, and does in fact, make his own charges. The same system appears to have prevailed previously to the present master's appointment." The commissioners conceive that a number of children ought to be instructed in this school free of expense, and they expressed that opinion very intelligibly in their report, which has produced the desired effect. Rochdale school has no direct presentations to the universities, but Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal of Brazenose, a native of the town (as he records in his will), in the year 1648, bequeathed £40 a year in land, in Harrowden, Bedfordshire, to two scholars from the schools of Steeple Aston, in the county of Oxford; of Rochdale or Middleton, in the county palatine of Lancaster; or any of the under-graduates of Brazenose College, who are unpreferred.² The school, which is pleasantly situated on Sparrow Hill, in close proximity to the public park, is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1847. Upon a stone above the porch are sculptured the arms of the Archbishop, with the words, "*Mundus transit*," which have been adopted as the insignia of the school. The course of instruction includes the Holy Scriptures, Greek,

¹ The origin of this foundation is curious, and little known. The rectories of "Blachborne, Rachedale, and Whalley," formerly appropriated to the abbey of Whalley, together with the chapels (scacells) annexed to them, having devolved upon Matthew [Parker], Archbishop of Canterbury, by exchange with Henry VIII. and his son Edward VI., on the dissolution of the monasteries the rectorial tithes were leased to Sir John Byron, who amongst other conditions, was engaged to pay the old annual stipend, charged on the rectory by the abbey of Whalley, to each of the ministers performing divine service in the chapels attached to the churches of Blackburn, Whalley, and Rochdale. Being a zealous Roman Catholic, and having failed to fulfil this part of the agreement, and thereby reduced the ministers to great distress, the archbishop brought "The Farmer," Sir John Byron, into court in 1561, who, after a protracted and costly litigation, under fear of losing the tithes, cast himself upon the clemency of the archbishop, who adjudged that he should, over and above the rent agreed for in his lease, and in addition to the stipends to be paid to the ministers, pay £17 a year for the maintenance of schoolmasters of a free grammar school, to be founded in Rochdale, in the archbishop's name. These conditions Sir John

accepted with avidity, and hence the origin of the Rochdale Grammar School, which was rendered permanent by the sum of £17 per annum being charged upon the tithes of the parish in perpetuity.—("Harleian Manuscripts," cod. 7,049, p. 271. See also a "History of the Rochdale Grammar School," by Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., 8vo, 1845.)—H. The "avidity" mentioned in the foregoing extract may be questioned, for Canon Raines says that, though Sir John Byron immediately agreed to comply with the archbishop's requirements, it was "with an ill grace." In his "Memorials" of the school he adds, "The indenture of endowment was enrolled in the Chancery, anno 13 Elizabeth," and there is a memorandum added, stating that the second part of it, with the seal of the archbishop annexed thereto, and confirmed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, remained with the master and fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and that the said grant, being decayed by water, was renewed under the seal of the archbishop, and further stating that there remained in the same custody the original grant of Richard Midgley, of the plot of ground, parcel of the vicarage of Rochdale, for the building of the schoolhouse, with the confirmations already named.—C.

² Carlyle on "Endowed Schools," i., 179.

Latin, French, German, grammar, analysis and composition, elocution, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, bookkeeping, history, geography, physical science, penmanship, drawing, &c., and forms a preparation for university and other competitive examinations. There is no compulsory religious instruction. The present master is Mr. R. R. Grey.

The Rochdale Free English School, or, as it is commonly called, Mrs. Hardman's School, on the Vicar's Moss, has a revenue of £120 a year, derived from a bequest of £500, left by the will of John Hardman, Esq., for that purpose, in the year 1759, improved by his mother, Mrs. Jane Hardman, in the purchase of land, the proceeds to be applied towards the teaching, to read English, write, and cast accounts, of so many children of Rochdale as the trustees shall appoint. Mrs. Hardman built the schoolhouse in 1769. The school gives free instruction to forty boys and twenty girls, in addition to the paying scholars. It is under the management of fifteen trustees, of whom seven are members of the Church of England and eight Unitarian. The Rev. Canon Maclure, vicar of Rochdale, is the chairman. Mr. Edward Belmont is the master, and Mrs. E. Belmont the matron. Whitworth's charity of £3 4s. 10d. a year is applied in aid of the funds of the school on Dr. Bell's system.

The charity of Mrs. Dorothy Holt, of Castleton Hall, widow, affords instruction to six poor girls of Castleton or Rochdale. There is also a school at Milnrow, in the township of Butterworth, endowed in 1726 by Alexander Butterworth, of Belfield Hall, with an income of £20 a year, for which sum the master gives instruction to twenty children. There are also schools in Ogden and Hollingworth, near Milnrow, endowed by John Hill, gentleman, in 1728, the masters' salaries being payable out of two estates of the value of £80 12s. a year; and the school at Littleborough, founded in 1688, by Theophilus Halliwell, of Pyke House, Esq., councillor at law, and endowed with a rent charge of £6 a year. The school was further endowed by his brother Captain Richard Halliwell, Esq., by will in 1699.¹ Toad Lane School, at Spotland, affords instruction to twenty girls; and twelve children, boys and girls, are instructed at Whitworth School, founded by Mr. James Starkie in 1724, out of a revenue of £13 18s. per annum, in which Guest's charity has merged. Todmorden and Walsden School, founded by Rev. Richard Clegg, vicar of Kirkham, who, in 1713, conveyed to trustees a newly-erected house in Todmorden for a school, together with the sum of £150, affords instruction to four children, the trust deed directing that the master shall teach gratis one child to be sent by the owner of Stonehouse, one by the owner of Eastwood, and two from Todmorden. Wharpton School, in Saddleworth, endowed in 1729 by Ralph Hawkyard with the sum of £280, had, from that time to the year 1827, afforded instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek; but owing to the bankruptcy of the principal trustee, in whose hands the funds were deposited, it was then shut up, and the benefits ceased. Lydgate School affords gratuitous instruction to four poor children.

In addition to the foundations for affording instruction to the children of the poor, there are a number of other charities mentioned in the commissioners' report, the most important of which is the charity of John Kenyon, gentleman, of York, who bequeathed by will of the date of the 26th of January, 1789, for placing out as many poor children, as well boys as girls, being children of settled inhabitants of the *township* of Rochdale (which the Court of Chancery has construed of the *parish* of Rochdale) apprentices to any trade or profession as the trustees may think fit. Much difficulty has arisen in the administration of this charity fund, and an accumulation had taken place, till in the year 1826 the sum of £6,365 17s. 8d. was invested in Three-per-Cent. Consols, yielding annual dividends to the amount of £190 19s. 6d., and considerably augmented since. This charity is governed by five trustees, who hold meetings for apprenticing and for transacting the general business of the charity in January, May, July, and September. The general annual meeting is held in January, when the masters and apprentices are expected to appear before the trustees. To these are to be added Wolfenden's charity, being the interest of £100 to the poor of Hundersfield; Mr. Josiah Gartside's charity (1712), the rents of two houses amounting to about £120 per annum; Mrs. Grantham's charity, the interest of £80 6s. 8d., to the poor of Castleton; Alexander Butterworth's charity, being a rent charge of £5 a year, to the poor of Butterworth; John Brearley's charity, being the profits of £50, to the poor of Spotland; Mrs. Shepherd's charity, being the profits of £120 invested in land, divided amongst six poor women of Whitworth and the master of Rochdale Grammar School; with some minor charities.

Amongst the modern charitable institutions of Rochdale may be enumerated the Ladies' Charity, Water Street, established in 1817, which affords relief to poor married women in childbed, widows whose husbands have died during pregnancy, and to help the wives and widows of soldiers. It is managed by a committee of ladies, a treasurer and secretary (ladies), and matron, and has a fund of £1,200, and an annual income of about £57 from subscriptions and £47 for interest. The

¹ Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., pp. 138-9.

Good Samaritan Society was established in 1832, for the purpose of visiting the afflicted and distressed in their own homes, giving them aid and spiritual advice. The income of the society is about £100 per annum from subscriptions, &c. The Rochdale Benevolent Society, established in 1807, has only a yearly income from subscriptions of about £50, and its visitors distribute the greater part of this amount to afflicted persons. To these institutions may be added the Refuge for Homeless Girls, the Dispensary, and the Poor Children's Aid Committee.

The Rochdale Infirmary, for the relief of the sick poor, was originated at a meeting held at the Wellington Hotel, October, 1831. A "Dispensary" was established in South Parade, and in the following year more convenient premises were secured in Manchester Road, near the end of Lord Street, where medical relief continued to be given until 1871, when larger premises were taken in Yorkshire Street, and the name was then changed to "The Infirmary." It contained two wards, one for males and the other for females, with four beds in each; but it was soon found that the accommodation was too limited, and the situation, owing to its close proximity to the street, objectionable. An effort was made to raise funds for the erection of a building, but without success, when Mr. Thomas Watson, J.P., of Horse Carrs, generously presented the town with a new building, erected in a more suitable situation in Industry Road, and fitted up with every requisite appliance. The building, which cost £10,000, was opened by Mr. John Bright, M.P., on the 12th February, 1883.

The Union Workhouse, which was erected in 1884, from the designs of Mr. George Woodhouse, of Bolton, at a cost of £84,000, is situate at Dearnley, the buildings being arranged in two groups, each comprising three separate blocks of buildings, with spacious yards and airing grounds.

The Public Park, comprising about twelve acres of land, which was obtained by the Corporation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purposes of a recreation ground, on the payment of an annual rental, is situate in the very heart of the town. It has been laid out in a tasteful manner, planted with trees and shrubs, and supplied with the usual gymnasia and playground.

The Free Public Library is situated on the Esplanade. On the 2nd May, 1870, a meeting was held in the Public Hall, when the burgesses of the town determined, after much opposition, on adopting the Public Libraries Act, 1858. The Council, at a meeting on the 2nd July following, reported that the Act had been adopted, and directed the General Purposes Committee to carry the resolution into effect, and in the following November the first Library Committee was formed. Premises were rented in Packer Street, and the opening ceremony took place on Wednesday, September 18, 1872, when over 1,400 people were present. These premises being found inadequate, the present building was erected on a portion of the pleasure grounds near the Town Hall, and opened to the public by the Mayor, Mr. Thomas Schofield, in October, 1884. The building, which is of one storey, comprises three bays, and covers 650 square yards.

In addition to the Public Library there is the Subscription Library in Yorkshire Street, and also the extensive library connected with the Equitable Pioneers' Society in Toad Lane and in the several branch newsrooms.

Amongst literary institutions are the Lyceum, Baillie Street, the Literary and Scientific Society, the Government School of Science and Art, Board Schools, Baillie Street, the Equitable Pioneers' Science and Art Classes, and others.

The newspapers published in Rochdale (March, 1889) are: The *Rochdale Observer* (Liberal), proprietors, Messrs. W. and H. H. Scott, and the *Rochdale Times* (Conservative), proprietor, Mr. Thomas John Hardy. Both are published on Wednesday and Saturday. There is also a weekly evening newspaper, the *Rochdale Star* (Gladstonian), proprietors, Messrs. Brown and Middleton.

Among the places of amusement are the Prince of Wales's Theatre, formed by a limited liability company, and completed in November, 1867, at a cost of £8,000. The building will accommodate 2,000 persons. The Theatre Royal, which preceded it, occupied the site in Toad Lane now covered by the Central Stores, and was pulled down in 1865.

The mercantile class and the manufacturers of Rochdale have attained to a considerable degree of opulence.¹ The manufactures of this place consist principally of flannels, coatings, and

¹ The observation, so often repeated, "that strangers prosper here, while the natives are unfortunate in their undertakings," is just as applicable to Rochdale as to other places, and not more so, except so far as the absurd proposition may effect its own accomplishment, by stimulating and giving confidence to the exertions of the one, and by paralyzing and depressing those of the other. Strangers and natives are alike prosperous when they apply the same means; and enterprise, industry, sobriety, and integrity have conducted many a native family to that trading and manufacturing prosperity for which the town and parish have so long been distinguished.—B. There is a popular belief in a pre-

dition which is traditionally said to have come down from pre-Norman times, referred to by Mr. Roby in his "Traditions of Lancashire," and of which the following is a free translation:—

"The Norman shall tread on the Saxon's heel,
And the stranger shall rule o'er England's weal;
Through castle and hall, by night or by day,
The stranger shall thrive for ever and aye;
But in Rached (Rochdale), above the rest,
The stranger shall thrive the best."—C.

friezes¹ in woollens, and of calicoes and strong goods in cottons; but the flannel and woollen fabrics, the staple trade of this frontier parish, are manufactured not only in the town, but also at Milnrow and other neighbouring villages. There are also large manufactories of cotton, woollen, and silk machinery, of wood-cutting machinery, and of steam engines.

Many of the Flemish emigrants in the reign of Edward III. took up their abode in the western part of this parish, where they introduced their craft as clothiers. Two centuries afterwards, Rochdale still continued famous for its woollen manufacture, and the aulneger of Queen Elizabeth found it necessary to employ a deputy here for the stamping of woollen cloth, under the authority of the Act passed in her eighth regnal year (1566). The minerals of the parish, consisting of coal, stone, and flags (long used as slate), contribute essentially to the prosperity of the place; and the Rochdale Canal,² which, passing from the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Manchester to the Calder and Ribble Navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, which opened a water communication between the eastern and the western seas, as well as with the principal seats of trade in the counties of York and Lancaster, serves to place the trade of Rochdale on a footing of equality with the most favoured towns of these great commercial counties. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, with its branches, has also vastly promoted communication with all parts of the kingdom.

The register of the parish church exhibits strong evidence that the population of Rochdale was quadrupled during the last century,³ and, at the present rate of increase, the probability is that at the end of the present century the numbers will be four times as many as they were at the beginning of it. Mr. John Hampson, "clerk, vicar of the parish of Rochdale," in an issue between Archbishop Parker and Sir John Byron, knight, 3rd Elizabeth (1561), deponed that there were then "5,000 *housesing people*" (*i.e.*, communicants) in this parish; but the probability is that the population did not at that time exceed 8,000 (?). According to the census of 1881 it was 131,145, making an increase, during three centuries, of more than sixteenfold.

Formerly the bread chiefly eaten by the labouring classes in this parish was oatcake, and the same kind of food was in pretty general use in the manufacturing parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the districts where this peculiarity prevailed the people were proud of the distinction; and a regiment of soldiers, raised in the east of Lancashire and the west of Yorkshire at the beginning of the last war, took the name of the "Havercake Lads," assuming as their badge an oatcake, which was placed for the purpose of attraction on the point of the recruiting sergeant's sword. Oat bread is still eaten here and in other parts of Lancashire, chiefly in the mountainous regions, but its use is by no means so general as it was half a century ago. Wooden shoes, since called clogs, once so general in the neighbourhood, are also gradually falling into disuse; though numbers, both male and female, still adhere to this primitive article of rustic attire.

The disastrous years of 1825-6 checked the progress of improvement in Rochdale, as well as in the other manufacturing towns of Lancashire. Great improvements have, however, been made during recent years—a new bridge built over the Roach in John Street; several of the narrow streets, of which, for many ages, there was reason to complain, have been made wide and handsome, and the Vicar's Moss covered with new and commodious streets; a new market place and public hall have been erected, suitable to the rising consequence of the town; a town hall, infirmary, free library, public park, and public baths have been erected; a large public cemetery on the Bury road has been opened; and other improvements have been effected or are in progress. Four ample reservoirs, situated in the townships of Spotland and Wardle, afford to the town excellent water through the medium of public works, established by Act of Parliament in the 49th of George III., and now belonging to the corporation; and a company of proprietors, who dispensed from their works, below Castle Hill (opened May, 1824), a never-failing supply of coal gas, which is made applicable to lighting the public streets, disposed of the same to the corporation of Rochdale in 1844 for the sum of £24,000. Within the last sixty years the bridge over the Roach had been widened, and its area was again considerably extended in 1866 by the corporation, by which the communication between the opposite parts of the town has been facilitated, and the entrance from the west considerably improved.⁴

Anciently the market of Rochdale was held on the Wednesday, under a charter granted by Henry III. to Edmund de Lacy, in the 25th year of that king's reign;⁵ but in the early part of the reign of George III. the market day was changed to Monday, and it is now held on that day for

¹ A coarse, warm cloth, made first in Friesland, and usually worn by persons of low condition. Hence—

"Cloth of Gold, do not despise
To match thyself with Cloth of Frieze."

"Cloth of Frieze, be not too bold,
Though thou art matched to Cloth of Gold."

² Made under the authority of an Act passed in April, 1794.

³ Extract from the parish register (St. Chad's): In 1700, 268 christenings, 177 burials, 91 marriages; in 1800, 873 christenings, 630 burials, 516 marriages.

⁴ On the 8th of November, in the year 1820, the battlement of the old bridge was partially thrown down by a great concourse of people, who pressed to witness a bull-bait in the bed of the river, by which fatal accident seven persons lost their lives.

⁵ Placita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc. 20 Edward I. Rot. 9.

the manufactures of the town and district, and for the sale of wool, oil, dyewares, and grain; and on Saturday for provisions. The cattle market is on the Manchester road, and markets are held on the first and third Mondays in each month. The fairs, of which there are three annually, are held on the 14th of May, on Whit-Tuesday, and on the 7th of November—all of them for cattle, horses, and pedlery.

The annual festival of the Rush-Bearing was, until late years, celebrated here and in most of the other adjacent villages, as well as in some of the other parishes of Lancashire, but the custom seems to be fast dying out. This festival, partaking of the nature of a village wake, is of high antiquity, probably as remote as the age of Pope Gregory IV., who on the introduction of Christianity into this country, recommended to Mellitus, the coadjutor of St. Augustine, that on the anniversary of the dedication of the Christian churches wrested from the Pagans, the converts to Christianity should "build themselves huts of the boughs of trees about their churches, and celebrate the solemnities with religious feasting."

On a fixed day in every year (in the town of Rochdale, the festival was held on the 19th of August) a kind of obtuse pyramid of rushes, erected on a cart, is highly ornamented in front, and surmounted by a splendid garland. To the vehicle so laden a number of young men, from thirty to forty, wearing white jackets and ornamented with silver articles, ribands, and flowers, were harnessed in pairs. A band of music was always in attendance, which struck up on the cart moving on, and thousands of spectators, attracted from a distance of several miles around, hailed with repeated cheers the showy pageant. The procession then advanced to the town, and, on arriving in front of each of the inns, a kind of morris dance was performed by the men in harness, who jingled copper bells, and beat, or rather stamped, time with their wooden shoes, the clown, who was dressed in fancy attire, all the while collecting money to refresh the actors in the grotesque exhibition. From the town the procession passed to the neighbouring mansions, where the dance was in later times repeated, and where the performers were presented by the ladies with garlands and money. Till about the early part of the present century, the rush-bearing usually terminated at the church, and the rushes were spread on the clay floor under the benches used as seats by the congregation, to serve as a winter carpet, while the garlands were hung up in the chancel and over the pews of the families by whom they had been presented. Here they remained till their beauty had faded; but, in later times, the church was generally the last place thought of in this festival, which degenerated into mere rustic saturnalia. Formerly not fewer than six or eight of these processions from different parts of the parish entered Rochdale on the annual celebration, but they are now rarely seen, and, like the other pastimes of the county, are gradually dying away.

LOCAL EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

1788. The Rochdale Canal, from Rochdale to Sowerby Bridge, opened.

1790. The first stage-coach plied between Rochdale and Manchester, by Rohin Grey.

1799. The flood known as the Rush-bearing flood. The river Roch rose 11ft. at Rochdale Bridge.

1800. Meal and flour riots. Two old men shot by the Rochdale Volunteers.

1802. The canal opened from Rochdale to Laneside.

1804. The Rochdale Canal opened throughout from Sowerby Bridge to Manchester.

1808. Riots by turnout woollen weavers, who engaged in shuttle gathering. Many shuttles having been placed in the prison for safety, the rioters set fire to the prison, which was burnt down. The authorities obtained the aid of cavalry from Manchester and volunteer infantry from Halifax.

1809. Six men committed from Rochdale, for trial at the Lancaster Assizes, for coining, and also for forgery of £1 notes. They were all convicted and hung.

1815. The National Schools opened.

1819. The last hull-haiting in Rochdale, in the Riverstead, near the southerly end of the bridge. The river wall fell, and seven persons were killed.

1820. John Walmsley, Esq., of Castlemere, being appointed high-sheriff of the county, his departure for Lancaster was marked by a public procession and dinner, and a pannier of copper was thrown amongst the crowd as *largesse*. The foundation-stone laid of St. James's Church, with a procession and ceremonial.

1824. John Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes, being appointed high-sheriff of Lancashire, his departure for Lancaster was celebrated by a public procession and breakfast. Rochdale was first lighted with gas this year. Mr. Sadler made a halloon ascent.

1825. The first Rochdale Police Act passed. It gave power to commissioners to light, cleanse, and watch the town, within a radial distance of three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the Old Market Place.

1826. Great distress in Rochdale, owing to the depressed state of the woollen trade, caused by extensive bank failures and by the high duties on woollen goods imposed by the American tariff. £500 was sent by Government in aid of the fund for the relief of the poor.

1827. *The Rochdale Recorder*, the first weekly newspaper published in the town, price 7d. It existed only a few months. In this year power-looms were first used for weaving flannels by Mr. George Ashworth, at Sunny Bank Mill.

1829. Machinery riots, specially directed against the use of power-looms. The factory of Messrs. Chadwick, in Water Street, was attacked, but was defended, and several arrests were made. An attempt to rescue the prisoners was made at the New Bailey, in Rope Street, the guard fired on the rioters, and ten persons were killed.

1834. The British Schools, Baillie Street, opened.

1837. The first election and meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, under the new poor law.

1838. The Manchester and Leeds Railway, now the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was opened as far as Littleborough in one direction and to Manchester in the other. A great flood in the Spodden and Nordeu Valleys. The water rose 15ft. at Spotland Bridge, which was washed down, as well as Shepherd Mill Bridge and several fulling mills.

1840. Two great church-rate contests in this year—one in July, when 8,086 votes were given, resulting in a majority of 84 against a rate; and the other in August, when the returns varied. The pro-rate party stated that 13,025 votes were given, with a majority of 113 for a rate; the anti-rate party gave 12,887 as the number of votes, and claimed a majority of 15 against the rate. The rate was never collected.

1842. Riots known as the plug-drawing, from the rioters pulling out the plugs of steam-boilers, and thus effectually stopping the motive power of the steam-engines. The factories in Rochdale and neighbourhood were stopped working for ten days.

1844. The Rochdale Police Improvement Act obtained and the gasworks purchased by the Rochdale Improvement Commissioners. The Equitable Pioneers' Society (the first body of co-operators in England) started with a capital of £28 and twenty-eight members.

1849. The great defalcation at the Rochdale Savings Bank, resulting in its being finally closed. The ultimate deficiency, deducting the public subscription, was £38,000. Carpet weaving commenced by Messrs. Bright and Co. at Cronkeyshaw.

1850. Clement Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge, appointed High Sheriff. A public procession and holiday, an ox roasted, and a small air-balloon ascended, which alighted at Prees, in Shropshire.

1851. The *Rochdale Sentinel*, the second weekly newspaper, commenced by Mr. Edward Taylor and Mr. John Phillips, price 4d.

1853. The Rochdale Improvement Act passed; it gave power to sewer the town, and to purchase lands for recreation grounds; to erect public baths, and to form public libraries.

1854. A great fire in the woollen mill in Duncan Street. Three persons were killed and twenty were seriously injured. A great snowstorm, which stopped all the railway communication with the town for twenty-four hours. A boiler explosion at Bridge Field; six persons killed.

1855. The Rochdale Cemetery opened. One-third of its area, set apart for burials with the rites of the Church of England, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester.

1856. First election of councillors, aldermen, and mayor, under the Municipal Charter of Incorporation. Mr. Jacob Bright was elected first Mayor. Unitarian Chapel, Blackwater Street, rebuilt. The *Rochdale Observer* weekly newspaper first issued. St Alban's Church consecrated.

1857. The *Rochdale Standard* first published this year. It was afterwards amalgamated with the *Observer*, but after a time the name *Standard* was discontinued and *Observer* retained. Grant of armorial bearings to the borough by the Herald's College.

1858. St. James's Church, Wardle, consecrated.

1859. Public funeral of Mr. W. W. Burton, town surveyor of Rochdale from 1818 to 1858. He was a well-known public benefactor, and a strenuous protestor against church rates, and against various public abuses. Public meeting to consider the propriety of establishing a volunteer rifle corps. Henry Fishwick the first volunteer enrolled.

1861. Boat accident at Hollingworth Lake, five persons drowned, April 6. St. Paul's Church, Norden, consecrated.

1862. St. Martin's Church, Castleton Moor, consecrated.

1863. Rochdale Merchants' and Tradesmen's Association formed, May 5. Christ Church, Denshaw, consecrated.

1864. Public funeral of Mr. Ald. Livesey, a well-known reformer and Chartist, and a strenuous opponent of the new poor-law.

1865. Foundation stone of All Saints' Church, Hamer, laid, April 29. James Kelly, a musician, murdered his wife at Three Lane Ends, Hollingworth, June 11. Theatre Royal, Toad Lane, pulled down.

1866. The foundation of the town hall laid by John Bright, Esq., M.P., with much ceremonial, a public procession, a dinner given by the corporation, &c. Chamber of Commerce established; William Fenton, banker, appointed first president. The Rochdale Vicarage Act (29 and 30 Vict. c. 86) passed. James Burrows, an innkeeper's son at Slattocks, murdered John Brennan, his father's servant, August 21; executed at Salford. All Saints' Church, Hamer, consecrated, November 22.

GREAT FLOOD OF NOVEMBER 16, 1866.—The greatest flood known in Rochdale since 1799 occurred on this date (Friday). Early in the morning the river Roach was flooded, and by 9 a.m. it was washing over the Wellington Bridge, and that leading to the Walk, both of which had been barricaded to prevent traffic. For half a mile above and below the centre of the town every open piece of ground on both sides the river was covered with water, and nearly all the manufactories close upon its banks were compelled to close at breakfast-time. The Burnley carriers to Rochdale had to return before getting far from Burnley. The railway traffic was seriously interrupted during the day. The 6-30 a.m. Yorkshire train was stopped at Littleborough; and arrangements were made by telegraph to despatch the Yorkshire trains through Bury, and along the East Lancashire section *via* Burnley, as the Summit Tunnel and all the low levels near Rochdale were impassable. It is believed that a greater quantity of water passed down the Roach between early morning and evening than had previously occurred during forty years. At noon, however, the water had fallen several inches, and from that time it gradually, but very slowly, subsided. At Rochdale Bridge the water rose 8½ feet.

On Saturday, November 10, 1866, a lifeboat, built from funds liberally contributed by inhabitants of Rochdale and the neighbourhood, was formally presented to the National Lifeboat Institution, and launched on the Hollingworth Lake with much ceremony and festivity, there being 16,000 or 12,000 persons present. The contributions were raised by the untiring exertions of Mr. Robert Taylor Heape, an alderman of Rochdale; the subscriptions amounted altogether to £510, including £50 from the Equitable Pioneers' Society, and £20 from the Cornmill Society. £40 received for admissions to the grounds was handed over to the funds by the Hollingworth Lake Company, making a total of £550. The boat, which is built of Honduras mahogany, including transport-carriage, life-belts for the crew, &c., cost £420, and the balance, £130, has been applied to the funds of the National Lifeboat Institution. The lifeboat was named, with the usual ceremonial, "The Rochdale and Catherine Rashleigh"—the name of the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, the wife of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Polkerries, near Fowey, on the Cornish coast—Mr. Rashleigh having long ago contributed £100 towards the cost, on condition that the boat should bear that name. The boat's station is at Polkerries, and the railway companies gave it free conveyance to Fowey. The lifeboat is 32 feet long, 7 feet 4 inches wide, and rows ten oars double-banked. Its construction combined the latest improvements, including a carriage from which it is launched and hauled up. In 1867 a Mr. Robert Shepherd died at Rochdale, leaving £1,000 in reversion for the benefit of this lifeboat.

On Friday, November 16, 1866 (the day of the great flood), a destructive fire broke out in the large woollen mill of Messrs. John Kershaw and Son, King Street, Mount Pleasant. It was discovered about three o'clock in the morning, and in little more than two hours the whole pile was destroyed, and much damage done by the falling walls, &c., to the surrounding cottages. The body of John Bamford, a pensioner, aged seventy-five years, was found among the burning materials in one of the cottages. The total damage is stated to have exceeded £15,000.

1867. The central stores of the Equitable Pioneers' Society, in St. Mary's Gate and Toad Lane, opened. The number of members, 6,532; and the capital or assets, £119,766. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel consecrated, October 3. Science and Art classes established in the Lyceum, October, but subsequently removed to the Board Schools, Baillie Street. Prince of Wales Theatre completed.

1868. The erection of a new workhouse determined on. The Rev. A. J. Plow, vicar of Todmorden, and his female servant, murdered by Miles Weatherill, March 2. Weatherill was executed at Salford for the crime, April 4. A riot, on account of the refusal of the authorities to grant the use of the Public Hall to Mr. Murphy, an anti-Romanist lecturer, March 5. John Smith Entwisle, of Foxholes, died, June 20. Ezra Whiteoak, in a fit of temporary derangement, murdered his two children at Buersil Head and afterwards cut his own throat; his death occurred a few days later, August.

1869. Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Molesworth Street, opened October 10.

1870. First School Board elected, November 15; Edmund Ashworth appointed first chairman. Reuben Bottomley kicked to death near the Castle Inn, Penfold, December.

1871. St. Peter's Church, Newbold, consecrated, May. St. John the Evangelist's Church, Facit, consecrated. New Town Hall opened by the mayor, George Leach Ashworth, with great ceremony, September 27; cost £150,000. Infirmary removed to the corner of Elliott Street and Yorkshire Street. Application to Parliament for an Act to extend the boundaries of the borough and to amend the Act of 1853. *Rochdale Pilot* newspaper discontinued. First number of the *Rochdale Times* newspaper issued.

1872. Rochdale Joint-stock Bank, registered, March. St. Mary's Church, Balderstone, consecrated, July 1. "Rochdale Improvement Act" became law, July 25. Free Public Library opened, September 18. A separate commission of the peace granted to the borough, September 20.

1873. St. Edmund's Church, Falinge Road, built by Albert Hudson Royds, in memory of his father and mother, at a cost of £20,000; opened with masonic ceremonies, May 7. William Whitworth Schofield, of Buckley Hall, died December 7.

1874. The Rev. H. W. Parkinson, first minister of Milton Congregational Chapel, died suddenly, August.

1875. John Ashworth, founder of the Chapel for the Destitute, Rochdale, and author of "Strange Tales" and other publications, died January 26. St. Mary's Church, Greenfield, consecrated. New Post Office erected.

1876. St. John the Baptist's Church, Roughtown, consecrated. St. Thomas's Church, Newhey, consecrated.

1883. New Infirmary presented to the town by Thomas Watson, Esq., J.P., opened by the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., February 12. Tower and spire of the new Town Hall destroyed by fire, April 10.

1884. New Free Public Library opened by the mayor, Mr. Thomas Schofield, October.

1885. St. Michael's Church, Bamford, consecrated.

1888. Foundation-stone of St. Luke's Church laid.

1889. Mr. William Andrew Scott, proprietor of *The Rochdale Observer*, died at his residence, Broadfield, Rochdale, February 19, aged 78. The Right Hon. John Bright, D.C.L., M.P. for Birmingham, died at One Ash, March 27, aged 77; buried at the Friends' Meeting House, Rochdale, March 30.

CASTLETON, the most ancient of the divisions of the parish of Rochdale, claims the first attention in the history of the separate portions of the parish. In Saxon times a castle arose here, from which the name, Castellum de Recedhum, is derived; and it is highly probable that this castle was one of the numerous sacrifices in the conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes. The site of the castle is still to be traced by a lofty mound, called the Castle Hill, around which the fosse appears in distinct lines. It has been conjectured that this castle formed the baronial mansion of Gamel the Thane, but of this there is no evidence; and the probabilities are against the supposition, for, though certain privileges were conceded to this favourite of the Conqueror, and, though even the foundations of dilapidated castles were viewed with respect in the Domesday Survey, the mention of a castle on the banks of the Roach does not occur in that ancient document.

About the year 1200 Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester, gave, and by his charter confirmed, to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the abbot and monks of Stanlaw, "quatuor bovatas terre in Rach. in villa que dicitur Castellana," and in his forest the pasture called Brendwude¹ for feeding their animals. The monks were to have in that pasture 100 cows, "cum exitu duorum annorum."² John de Lascy, the son of Roger, for four marks, gave them four bovates, all his land in Castleton, "duas videlicet que fuerunt Umfridi de Lascales et duas que fuerunt Awardi Braun;"³ and the same John for one mark also quit-claimed to them his right in the mill of the monks of Stanlawe, on the water of Sudden,⁴ between Castleton and Merlond.⁵ By deed, dated at Whalley, Sept. 12, 1277, Henry de Lascy, grandson of John, gave them five bovates of land in the ville of Castleton, for "salutaria suffragia orationum."⁶ Between the years 1255 and 1261, John, son of Reginald le Gynour, gave them all his lands in Great Bromyrod, in Castleton.⁷ Robert de ffleynesburgh sold them for 20s. two bovates "in villa Castelli de Racheham," which he had bought from Adam, son of Dolfini, and all his right in Sudden mill.⁸ Helias, son of Awardi Broune, gave them a bovate in Castleton, which he held "jure hereditario in sergentarii servicio."⁹ Andrew, son of Richard, and Ric. de Castleton, each gave them charters of two bovates in Castleton. Andrew, "clericus de Castleton," gave them all his land there.¹⁰ By charter, dated at Castleton, 16th October, 1331, Richard, son of Randolph le Heyward, of Castleton, gave them all his lands and tenements there;¹¹ and by another charter, dated at Merlond, September 10, 14 Edward III. (1340), Geoffrey, son of Robert le Hayward, gave them Kilwardcroft, in Castleton.¹²

In 3 Edward II. (1309-10) Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Margaret de Longespee, his late countess, are found possessed of the manor of Castleton in Rochdale, with the fees belonging to it, namely, "one carucate of land in Hundesfeld, one carucate of land in Spotland, one bovate of land in Castleton, six acres of land in Butterworthe, and one bovate of land in Wolfenstanesclive."¹³ The abbots of Stanlawe, as we have seen, held possessions here; and in 1340 Richard de Radclif and others were trustees of land in Castleton, for the abbot and convent of Whalley,¹⁴ to which place the brotherhood of Stanlawe had been translated.

¹ Brendwude, or Brentwood, from brent, for burnt, i.e., firewood from the forest.—C.

² Coucher Book, vol. iv., No. 21, p. 153.—C.

³ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 601.—C.

⁴ Sudden, i.e., South-den, a name by which the place is still known, though the cornmill has disappeared, or been transformed into a fulling mill.—C.

⁵ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 602.—C.

⁶ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 595.—C.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 609.—C. ⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 599.—C.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 612.—C. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 607.—C.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 632.—C. ¹² *Ibid.*, p. 634.—C.

¹³ Duchy Records, vol. x., Inq. post mortem, 3 and 4 Phil. et Mar., num. 7.

¹⁴ *Escaet. de Anno*, 13 Edward III., num. 31.

Marland, or Mereland, so named from its mere or small lake, which has in later days been drained, a hamlet in the township of Castleton, containing 720a. 2r. 10p., is of high antiquity. Alan de Merland, Adam de Merland, and Andrew de Merland were living in the thirteenth century. About the year 1210¹ Alan de Merland sold for 100s. all his land in Merland, subject to xl pence rent, to Hugh de Eland, yearly, to Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester,² who gave it to the monks of Stanlawe, saving Hugh de Eland's rent and foreign service; subsequently (c. 1235) Adam de Bury sold them all his mediety of Merland.⁴ The monks had a grange here, and in an inquisition taken at Mamecestr (Manchester), January 12, 1325, it was stated that the seneschalls of those parts had no puture from the abbot or his predecessors by reason of their grange of Merland, or of any lands or tenements belonging to it in the time of the king, or of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, or of Henry de Lascy, quondam com. Lync., "cum ad partes illas pro curiis dominorum suorum tenendis declinaverunt," and had no right to any, "nisi ad rogatus et ex curialitate," of the abbot and his predecessors.⁵

The lake at Merland, "a large fishpond well stored with fishe, called Marland Mere," covered an area of nearly eight acres of land. At the Liverpool Assizes, June 9, 1343, Hen. de Barlowe and Hugo de Tettelowe were indicted for coming to the Abbot of Whalley's manor of Merland, on the 26th March, 1339, "et ibidem in stagno predicti Abbatis piscati fuerunt," and carrying away fish to the value of 100s.,⁶ and, at the same time, Thurstan de Holland was presented, "per Juratam magne Inquisicionis," for fishing, "in stagno abbatis, at Merland, March 29, 1341," "et quadraginta bremes et bremiculos ibidem invent. cepit et asportavit;" and Colonel Fishwick, quoting from the Court Rolls of the manor of Rochdale, records that, in 1652, William Leach, of Marland, labourer, "did ffish with a nett in Marland Mere, contrary to the statute," and was summoned to appear before the Court Leet, and fined for the offence.

On the dissolution of religious houses the Abbey lands, given by divers benefactors in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were parcelled out by the Crown. Merland, which appears to have been granted to the Radcliffes, of Langley, in Middleton parish, was sold by Henry Radcliffe to Charles Holte, of Stubley, Esq.; and two-thirds parts of the rest of the township of Castleton were granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Grose and Charles Newcome, gentlemen. In 1557 Robert Holte, of Stubley, is found seised of the (reported) manors of Hundersfield, Spotland, and Castleton, with lands in Butterworth, parcel of the dissolved Abbey lands. Castleton Hall, a large irregular pile of different periods, which has been erroneously stated to have been "the ancient mansion of the Merlands," was built in the reign of Elizabeth for a younger branch of the Holts, of Stubley, and is described at that time as "a ffayre mansion house, being built with free-stone, and all offices thereunto, with stables, oxehouse, and dove-house, also gardens, orchards, and courts." On the death of Charles Holt, M.D., in 1627, his elder brother vacated Stubley, and fixed his abode here. On the death of James Holt, the last heir male of the family, in 1713, the estates were divided amongst his four daughters and coheirs, the youngest of whom, Mary, married at Rochdale, July 3rd, 1714, Samuel, eldest son of James Chetham, of Turton Tower. Samuel Chetham, having thus acquired her share, purchased the remaining three shares of his wife's sisters, and in 1719 made considerable additions to the hall. Mr. Chetham, dying intestate and without issue, March 20th, 1744-5, the estate descended to his next brother, Humphrey Chetham, as heir in tale, and at his death in July, 1749, his cousin, Edward Chetham, of Smedley, councillor-at-law, entered upon possession. He died unmarried, February 29th, 1769, when the property passed to Clement Winstanley, of Braunstone House, co. Leicester, Esq., son of Frances, another of the coheirs of James Holt, by whom it was sold, in 1773, to William Allen, of Davyhulme, and Roger Sedgwick, of Manchester, bankers, for £40,000, and was by them resold to Thomas Smith, an opulent merchant of Rochdale, who dying without male issue in 1806, the property was divided amongst his four daughters and coheirs, Castleton falling to the share of Ellen, who conveyed it in marriage to John Entwisle, of Foxholes, M.P. for Rochdale, who died April 5th, 1837, and his grandson, John Bertie Norreys Entwisle is the present owner.

A branch of the family of Merland in Marland continued to reside and hold lands at Marland until near the close of the seventeenth century—James Marland, of Marland, gentleman, being buried within the Trinity Chapel, in Rochdale Parish Church, in 1675.

Castleton includes the hamlets of Marland, Beurdsill or Beursill, and Newbold. In the reign of Henry III., John de Newbold held Newbold by grant from his uncle, Geoffrey de Bucley, and his descendants, who were long retainers of the Abbey of Whalley, continued to reside here until 1627, when the hall was held by Richard, son of Henry Schofield, of Fielden, gentleman,

¹ The date is fixed by the fact that Philip de Orreby, judge, of Chester, one of the witnesses, was appointed to his office in 1209, and Roger de Lascy died in 1210.—C.

² Whalley Coucher Book, p. 590.—C.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 591.—C.

⁴ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 598.—C.

⁵ Add. Manuscript, 10,374 and 141b.—C.

⁶ Assize Rolls, Lanc., M 3, 4-4, m. 16.—C.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 29.—C.

whose daughter and coheir married, in 1656, Thomas (George?) Croxton, of the family of Ravenscroft, co. Chester, and their son, Thomas Croxton, of London, and his daughters, Cicely and Mary Croxton, sold it in 1693 to Thomas Hindley, of Birchinley, gentleman, whose son, Thomas Hindley, settled it, in 1711, on his wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Gregge, of Chamber Hall, who remarried John Starkey, of Heywood. At her death, in 1745, it passed to Samuel Stead, of Rochdale, merchant, in right of his wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Hindley, senior, and his wife, Judith, daughter of Samuel Hamer, and was devised by him to his kinsman, Thomas Dyson Holland, whose son sold it in 1840 to Samuel Newbold, of Bury.¹

The population in the year 1831 was, according to the census, 11,079; in 1841 it had increased to 14,279; and in 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881, to 17,409, 23,771, 31,331, and 35,272 respectively, an increase of over 200 per cent. in the half century. In a bend of the Roach, to the north of Marland, is Tyrone's Bed, a woody glen, admired for its picturesque scenery, which is said to have been the retreat of one of the Earls of Tyrone in the reign of Elizabeth. A Roman road appears to have traversed Castleton from the south-west to the north-east, in forming the communication between Manchester and Ilkley.

BUTTERWORTH.—Passing from the south-west to the south-east of the parish and town of Rochdale, we arrive at the ancient division of Butterworth. The first lord of Butterworth upon record is Reginald de Boterworth, who built the original mansion, called Butterworth Hall, in the reign of Stephen or of Henry II. In the reign of Edward I. lived Sir Baldwin Teutonicus, or de Tyas, lord of the manor of Lede (Leeds), one of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and private secretary to the illustrious John of Gaunt, who granted to Sir Robert de Holland, in free marriage with Joan his daughter, all his lands in Butterworth, the Cleggs, Garthside, Akeden, Holynworth, and Haight, in Rochdale. Surviving her husband, she married, secondly, Sir John de Byron, to whom, conjointly by the title of "our lord and lady," occur several grants of land in Butterworth at this period.² The Ellands, however, as lords of Rochdale, claimed a superiority in this manor, for "I find," says Dr. Whitaker, from whom we quote this descent, "that Hugh de Elland granted lands here to the same Sir John Biron, 'salvo mihi Domin. mihi pert. in eadem villa et hom. et serv.' 20 Edward I. (1291-2). Yet in the first of that reign he had a charter of free warren in Butterworth. By inquisition, however, taken *temp.* Charles II., it was found that here was no manor at all." Butterworth Hall was occupied by the family of that name from the reign of Stephen to 2 Edward I. (1274), when it was held by Geoffrey de Butterworth, from whom it passed to the Byrons, when the Butterworths retired to Belfield Hall, part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, on the banks of the Beile, which was previously to that time the seat of the local family, who removed to Cleggs Wood, where they remained till the middle of the 17th century. Geoffrey de Butterworth was followed by four successive Geoffreys, when Richard de Butterworth married Allison, daughter of Adam de Buckley. In the 37 Henry VI. (1458) "Alex. Butterworth, of Belfeld," awards in Butterworth, and his descendant, Alexander, married, at Rochdale, 19th November, 1593, Grace, daughter of William Asheton, of Clegg Hall, Esq.; his son and successor, Edward, being member of the second Presbyterial Classis for Lancashire in the time of the Commonwealth, and died at Belfield in 1653. Alexander Butterworth of Belfield, his nephew, was the last of this ancient family seated here. He married Sarah, daughter of William Horton, of Barkisland, in the county of York, Esq., by whom he had several children, who died in his lifetime. He died in 1728, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having served the office of high sheriff in 1675-6. Richard Townley, of Rochdale, mercer, descended from the Townleys of Dutton, near Ribchester, became possessed of Belfield, with the numerous estates attached to it, by devise of the last owner; and in 1752 his son, Colonel Richard Townley, re-edified and new fronted the hall. Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., of Fulburne, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, grandson of Colonel Townley, sold his Belfield estate in 1851 to Robert Nuttall, of Kempsey House, co. Worcester, Esq., and at his death it passed to his sole daughter and heiress, Mrs. Royds, of Mount Falinge, Rochdale, whose sons, the Messrs. Royds, are the present owners. The present house was built in 1630, but the foundations of a larger residence are pointed out at a place near "the Hall Green." Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim, without date, whereby the men of Butterworth, &c., claim exemption from fines and americiaments, and from suit of the Wapentake Court, and from all tolls in markets, fairs, and all passage of bridges and seas within England, Wales, and Ireland.³

MILNROW, in this township, has attained a local celebrity as the residence of John Collier, a man of original genius, and the deservedly popular author of a rustic dialogue in the "Lancashire Dialect." Tim Bobbin, which name he assumed, was a poet, a musician, and a painter, but it was

¹ Raines's Notes ("Notitia Cestriensis"), vol. ii., p. 129.—C.

² "Black Book of Clayton," in the Towneley Collection.

³ 4to MS., fo. 56.

chiefly as a prose writer and a caricaturist that he excelled. His pictures procured him both fame and profit, chiefly for their broad humour and the striking delineation of the passions; but his "Dialogue between Tummus-o-William's-o-Margit's-o-Roaph's and Meary-o-Dick's-o-Tummy's-o-Peggy's" was his *chef d'œuvre*. This production exhibits, with inimitable drollery, the style and manners of a native swain in the parish of the author's adoption, and serves, unwittingly, to show that the best existing specimen of the language of our Saxon ancestors is to be found in the *vulgar tongue* of South Lancashire. John Collier was the third son of John Collier, schoolmaster, of Urmston, in Flixton parish, descended from a family of small freeholders, settled for several generations at Newton-in-Mottram, co. Chester. He was born about the close of the year 1709, and baptised at Flixton, January 6th, 1710. The father was styled "Minister of Stretford," in 1706; "Curate of Eccles" in 1709; and in 1716 he was "admitted to perform or discharge the office of deacon at Hollinfare (Hollins Green)." Young Collier was apprenticed to a Dutch loom weaver, at Newton Moor, in Mottram, in May, 1722, but disliking the irksome character of his calling, abandoned it and started as an itinerant schoolmaster, Rochdale, Bury, Middleton, and Oldham, being the sphere of his pedagogic operations. At the age of seventeen he settled down as an assistant in the free school at Milnrow, of which Mr. Pearson, the curate, was master, the salary of master and assistant, which was equally divided, being £20 a year, and on Mr. Pearson's death he was succeeded by Collier, having first procured a licence from the Bishop of Chester, and he retained the appointment until June, 1751, when he accepted a clerkship in a woollen manufactory at Halifax, in Yorkshire, but before a year had expired his engagement was cancelled and he returned to Milnrow, where he remained until his death, July 14th, 1786, in his 77th year, his wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Clay, of Flockton, near Wakefield, whom he married on the 1st April, 1744, having predeceased him only a few weeks. They are both buried in the same grave, at the eastern end of Rochdale Churchyard, with the following doggerel epitaph, which is said, though erroneously, to have been written by "Tim," shortly before his death, graven upon the flagstone covering it:—

"Here lies John, and with him Mary;
Cheek by jowl, they never vary;
No wonder they so well agree,
John wants no punch, and Moll no tea."¹

The church at Milnrow was originally an oratory situate at Butterworth Hall, and, in 1400, was licensed for mass by John Bourghill, bishop of Lichfield, on the petition of Sir John Byron, and Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir John Bothe, of Barton.² In 1497 the site was removed, and another chapel built on the bank of the Beil in Milnrow, Edwin Butterworth, of Butterworth, by deed dated 20th March, 12 Henry VII. (1497), having conveyed to trustees a plot of land called Goscholme for the purpose.³ In the reign of Edward VI. this chapel was sold to the principal inhabitants of the township, by Richard Bold and other of the chantry commissioners, for divine service. It was abandoned, and a larger edifice built in the year 1798, on another site, part of the expense being defrayed by a brief amounting to £1,253 3s. This building, which was consecrated August 15th, 1799, was taken down and rebuilt and enlarged in 1814, and in turn gave place to a large and handsome parish church, erected from the designs of the late George E. Street, F.S.A., on or near the old site, at the sole expense of the family of James Schofield, Esq., an opulent flannel manufacturer of Milnrow, and was consecrated by Bishop Lee, August 21st, 1869. By the "Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866," this old parochial chapelry has been constituted a separate parish, and the church endowed as a vicarage out of the revenues of the mother church of Rochdale.

On a bleak hill to the north of Milnrow, in this township, is the scattered hamlet of Gallows, formerly the site of the ancient baronial executions. To the east is Wildhouse, the early habitation of the Wilds, who were seated here as early as 1284, when Henry le Wyld and Thomas le Wyld were its occupants; and to the west is Gartside, the seat of the family of that name in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., but who removed to Oakenrod in Spotland in the reign of Henry VIII., and continued there until the beginning of the last century. Ogden Edge, a dreary moor, rising from the banks of the rivulet, gives name to a local family which flourished here as early as the reign of Henry II. Schofield Hall was the residence of the family of that name until alienated by Captain James Schofield and Radcliffe Schofield, Esq., his son, to Seth Clayton, Esq., in 1673. The first of this family on record was John, son of John del Scolfeld, 15 Edward II. (1321); and his descendant, James Schofield, married a daughter of Leigh, of High Leigh, in the county of Chester, in 1560.

¹ There is a biographical sketch of Collier in Espinasse's "Lancashire Worthies."—C.

² "Ao. 1400 Licen. concess: fuit Dom Johi Byron et Margrt. uxor ej' pro sing orator de Clayton & Buterworth."—"Lich. Registers."—C.

³ On the 24th June, 1513, Edwin Butterworth of Butterworth gave a messuage and croft in Butterworth in frank almoigne for life to his cousin, John Clegg, chaplain, to celebrate in St. James's Chapel for his soul and those of his father and mother.—"Lanc. Chant." p. 269.—C.

Clegg Hall, about two miles and a half east of Rochdale, was at an early period occupied by the Cleggs, of whom was Barnulf de Clegg, whose daughter, Quenilda, by deed without date, grants to Michael Hunnisfield, for his homage and service, and two marks of silver paid to her in advance, "all the land that she held from Adam her husband, before marriage, and which he held of Suard de Hunnisfield, rendering thence per annum 6d. and one pair of white gloves at the feast of St. Oswald." In 1200 Michael Clericus de Clegg occurs. In 1260 we find Nicholas and Matthew de Clegg. Andrew de Clegg held the estate of the Saviles in the time of Henry VI., and some time before 1491 it was carried, by a heiress in marriage, to the Belfields. In the reign of Edward VI. Clegg Hall was held by Ralph Belfeld, gentleman, whose daughter and co-heir (Ann Belfield) conveyed it in marriage to William Asheton, Esq., son of Arthur Asheton, Esq., son of Arthur Asheton, an attorney in Rochdale, of the Bamfurlong Ashetons. Theophilus Asheton, LL.D., the only surviving son of William Asheton, who inherited under his father's will, dated January 11th, 1582, and proved October 7th, 1602, dying unmarried in 1622, the estate passed to Edmund Haworth, of Haworth, Esq., who had married Elizabeth, half-sister of Dr. Theophilus Asheton. From this family it went by marriage to the Hultons of Hulton, Grace, daughter of Edmund Haworth, having married William Hulton, of Hulton, and was sold in the last century to the Entwises, of Foxholes, who, in their turn, sold it to Mr. Joseph Fenton, of Bamford Hall, whose grandson, James Fenton, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., is the present owner.¹ The Hall, which is now occupied as a farmhouse, was erected by the Ashetons in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of James I., on the site of an earlier structure. It is a square massive building of stone, with gabled roofs, and lighted by square-headed and labelled windows, mullioned, and transomed. There is a porch of excellent design in the centre, with a porch chamber over. The dining-hall and drawing-room, which were formerly panelled, occupied nearly the whole of the ground floor, and retained many of their ancient characteristics, and from the latter a stone staircase leads to the upper chambers and attics.

The township of Butterworth contains three ancient hamlets—viz., Hollingworth, Clegg, and Butterworth—and two superior divisions, the lordship side and the freehold side, from which two constables and two overseers are returned, with two churchwardens. Iron mines have been wrought in this township since the year 1744, at a place called Tunshill or Tunchill; but though the ore is of excellent quality, and not deficient in quantity, these works have never been carried on extensively, and for several years they have been wholly discontinued.

HUNDERSFIELD, or Honorsfield, the eastern portion of the parish of Rochdale, which contains the hamlets of Wardle, Wuerdle, Wardleworth, Blatchenworth, Calderbrook, and Todmorden-with-Walsden, is skirted on the Yorkshire side by the lofty ridges of Blackstone Edge, Walsden Edge, and Stony Edge. This division of the parish is seven miles and three-quarters in length, and five miles in breadth. While the ancient part of the town of Rochdale is comprehended within the divisions of Castleton and Spotland, the more modern and handsome part of the town extended itself sixty years ago to Hundersfield, of which it forms the south-west boundary; but during the last forty years Castleton has again become the favourite locality, and the Manchester Road is studded with handsome mansions and fashionable villas. The original name, according to Dr. Whitaker, was Honorsfield, probably contracted from Honorius, a Saxon chief, but it is equally probable, from many of the belligerent appellations in this part of the parish, such as War-dell,² War-land, Red-ditch, &c., that in early times it was the scene of some memorable victory achieved for the country's safety, and hence called the Field of Honour, or Honorsfield. In the reign of Stephen the name of Michael de Hunnisfield, son of Suard, lord of Hunnisfield, occurs in a deed without date, but fixed by collateral circumstances in that age. This extensive lordship is afterwards found in the possession of an ancient family of Stubley, who occupied the hall of that name.

Foxholes, in the hamlet of Wardleworth,³ in the division of Hundersfield, is the seat of the Entwises, a distinguished Lancashire family. The monument in the parish church, already referred to,⁴ records the achievements in arms of Sir Bertyn Entwissel, Baron of Bryboke, one of the heroes of Agincourt. Subsequently we find the Entwises seated at Entwisle Hall, in the parish of Bolton, described by Camden as "a neat and elegant mansion." Foxholes was anciently the inheritance of a family named Shipwelbotham, from whom it descended to Henry Bradshaw of Bradshaw, whose daughter, Alice, heiress of her mother, married William, second son of Edward

¹ Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., p. 143.—C.

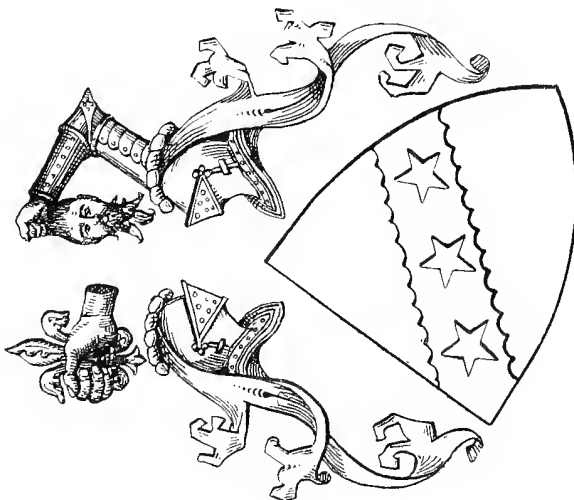
² The local name of Wardhyl was known in this parish at an early period. In 20 Edward I. (1292) the foresters of Henry de Lacy repaired to the house of Nicholas de Werdhyl by night, and conveyed him to the court of Clyderhaw, where they imprisoned him till he paid a fine of two marks for having, as they alleged, killed a stag in Rochedale, without

the forest. This charge appears to have been unfounded, and the foresters were indicted for false imprisonment, but they evaded punishment by the plea that the injury was committed before the passing of the statute of Westminster against such offences.—"Placita de Quo Warranto, Rot.," 13 d.

³ "Duchy Records" vol. xvii., u. 58.

⁴ *Ibid.*

ENTWISLE OF FOXHOLES, IN ROCHDALE PARISH.



ARMS: Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three mullets of the first.
 CRESTS: First, a hand fessways couped above the wrist, proper, holding a fleur-de-lis erect, or; second, a dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding with the hand, by the hair, a Saracen's head, erased and affrontée, all proper.

EDWARD ENTWISLE, lord of Entwisle, in Bolton parish; died July 8, 36 Henry VIII. (1545).

George Entwisle, of Entwisle, dau. of Thomas Rigson and heir, aged 22 at his death, 1545; died father's death, 1545; died childless.

William Entwisle, heir to his Alice, dau. of Henry Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, co. Lancs, co-h. to her mother.

Edmund Entwisle, had Foxholes, in Rochdale parish, *jure uxoris*; living 1535.

Richard Entwisle, son and heir, . . . dau. of Arthur Asheton, of Clegg Hall, in Rochdale.

Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes; bap. at Grace, dau. of Robert Chadwick, of Rochdale, March 26, 1587; d. c. 1646. Healey, in Rochdale.

John Entwisle, of Foxholes, an utter Dorothy, eldest daughter of Robert Holt, barrister of the Middle Temple; Recorder of Liverpool; entered his descent at the Visitation, April 8, 1665, then aged 32.

Margaret, wife of Edward Shacklock, of Moston, parish of Manchester; bur. at Collegiate Church, Manchester, Jan. 21, 1673-4. Mary.

Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes, son and heir, aged 14 in 1665; buried at Rochdale.

Bertin Entwisle, of Wigan, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

(1) dau and co-h. Edmund Entwisle, of Nicholas Street, D.D., in holy orders, Dean of Chester. Chester.

(2) Priscilla, younger dau. of Sir Thos. Banbury, of Banbury, co. Chester.

Dorothy, mar. William, second son of Randle Dood, of Edge, co. Chester, rector of lower meddety of Malpas, and heir to his elder brother.

Richard Entwisle, Henry Entwisle.

Mary, wife of Wibby Hallows, of Newbold; died childless.

William Entwisle, in holy orders; d. unmarried.

John Entwisle, of Liverpool.

Alexander Entwisle, died unmarried.

Edmund Entwisle, of Preston; died in South Carolina, c. 1746.

Margaret, d. of Preston, of Ellel Grange.

Thomas Entwisle; died in infancy, 1695.

John Markland, of Wigan, born July, 1666; died 1742.

Ellen; baptised Sept 9, 1685; mar. July 19, 1713; died e. 1755.

Elizabeth, mar. Humphrey Booth, of Salford, and (2) Richard Houghton, of Liverpool.

Mary, Dorothy, Lucy, Mary. All died young.

Robert Entwistle, of Foxholes, born 1735; died unmar. 1787.

Ralph Markland, in holy orders; died unmarried.

John Markland, of Manchestor, born 1716; Robert Williams, of Manchestor, died 1799; d. Jan. 18, 1799.

Elizabeth, third dau. of Robert Williams, of Manchestor.

Bertin Markland; bur. at Wilsou.

Robert Markland; died unmarried. Edward Markland; died unmarried, 1772.

Elizabeth, Dorothy.

Robert Markland; died unmarried. Edward Markland; died unmarried, 1772.

John Markland, b. August 21, 1744, assumed the name Entwistle in 1787; col. of Rochdale volunteers, J.P. and D.L. or co. manchester; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1788.

Ellen, dau. of Hugh Lytle, of Coleraine, Manchestor, born 1741; mar. October 9, 1782.

Edward Markland, dau. of Robert Hibbert, twis mayor of Leeds.

Elizabeth Sophia, dau. of Thomas Hardy; died 1806.

Bertin Markland, of Guarden Hall, co. Leanc; born 1760; died 1806.

Sarah, dau. of Samuel Markland, of Leicestor; born 1757; died 1806.

Samuel Markland, of Leicestor; born 1757; died 1806.

John Entwistle, of Foxholes, son and heir, born August 16, 1784; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1824; M.P. for Rochdale, 1835-1837; died April 5, 1837.

Ellen, second dau. and co-b. of Thos. Smith, of Castleton Hall, Rochdale; mar. May 14, 1812.

Mary Anne, dau. of Jas. Royds, of Falinge, in Rochdale; mar. 1824.

Mary Anne, dau. of Jas. Royds, of Falinge, in Rochdale; mar. 1824.

Robert Entwistle, Lieut.-col. Lancashire Militia; b. 1788.

Henry Entwistle; d. unmarried.

Bertin Entwistle; b. 1790.

Bertin Entwistle; b. 1790.

John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes and Castleton, 18, 1815; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1849; J.P. and D.L.; died June 20, 1868.

Caroline, second dau. of Sir Alexander Ramsay, 3rd Baronet, of Balmain, co. Kincairdine, born May 26, 1813; Lieut. 95th Regiment; M.P. for Rochdale, 1857-1859; died March 3, 1875.

John Entwistle, of Foxholes and Castleton, 18, 1815; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1849; J.P. and D.L.; died June 20, 1868.

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John Entwistle, of Foxholes and Castleton, 18, 1815; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1849; J.P. and D.L.; died June 20, 1868.

Entwisle of Entwisle, who died July 8th, 1545. Their eldest son, Edmund Entwisle, was living at Levensgreave, near Whitworth, in 1535, and his heir, Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes, who married a daughter of Arthur Asheton, of Clegg, was styled "of Sydhall, gent.," in 1581, and "of Foxholes" in 1594, in which year he was steward of the manor of Rochdale. Richard Entwisle, the eldest son of Richard, who died about the year 1645, married Grace, daughter of Robert Chadwick, of Healey, and was father of John Entwisle, living in 1665, and then aged 32, who married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Holt, of Castleton and Stubble, and by her had, in addition to Richard of Foxholes, his heir, Bertin Entwisle, of Wigan, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Edmund Entwisle, D.D., Dean of Chester. Robert Entwisle, grandson of Richard, and heir of Robert Entwisle, of Foxholes, died unmarried in 1787, when the estates passed by will to his cousin, John Markland, of Manchester, eldest surviving son of John Markland, of Wigan, and grandson of Bertin Entwisle, the Vice-Chancellor, whose son, John Markland, in 1787, assumed the name and arms of Entwisle. His son, John Entwisle, of Foxholes, born 16th August, 1784, was sheriff of Lancashire in 1824, and in January, 1835, was elected M.P. for the borough of Rochdale. He died, April 5, 1837, leaving by his wife, Ellen, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Smith, of Castleton Hall, in addition to two daughters, Ellen Matilda, wife of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart., and Augusta, wife of Captain Lauchlan Mackinnon, formerly M.P. for Rye, a son, John Smith Entwisle, of Foxholes and Castleton, born September 18, 1815, sheriff of Lancashire 1849, who married, May 18, 1843, Caroline, second daughter of Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, of Davyhulme, and dying in 1868, was succeeded by his only son, John Bertin Norreys Entwisle, born in 1856. Foxholes was built by Edmund Entwisle soon after the Reformation, and for upwards of two centuries afforded an interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture; but, in the year 1793 it was displaced by the present house, erected by John Entwisle, Esq., who served the office of high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1798. He was great-grandfather of John Bertin Norreys Entwisle, the present proprietor of Foxholes, Castleton Hall, Schofield Hall, Buckley Hall, Hamer Hall, and Haworth Hall.

Buckley Hall was a venerable stone building with gables, of the time of Henry VIII. with additions made in 1698, and formerly surrounded by a moat, which was visible in 1830, claimed an affinity with a very numerous progeny in this parish. Geoffrey de Buckley, who fell in the battle of Evesham, 49 Henry III. (1265), gave lands in Newbold to Adam de Holden, his nephew, by deed without date. This Geoffrey was grandson of John de Buckley, of Buckley, in the parish of Rochdale. Rafe, the sixth from Geoffrey, lived in the reign of Henry V., and glazed the great east window in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, and another window in Lichfield Cathedral, where were to be read Latin inscriptions: "Pray for the souls of Ralph de Buckley, Esq., and Katherine his wife, who caused this window to be made, and for the souls of Geoffrey de Buckley and Alice his wife." Robert Buckley had this reputed manor with lands in Hundersfield and Spotland in 41 Elizabeth (1599). Edward Buckley, Esq., buried in Trinity Chapel, within the Church of Rochdale in 1687, was the last heir-male in lineal descent of this family. William Buckley, of Buckley and Little Haworth Hall, in Rochdale, Esq., succeeded his brother, Dr. Thomas Buckley, in the male representation of the family in 1702, and having had some dispute about the right of way in a narrow lane near Preston, on the 9th August, 1722, with Major Crooke, the late high sheriff of the county, a duel immediately ensued, in which the major was killed, and Captain Buckley was tried and found guilty of manslaughter. Thomas Buckley, M.D., who died in Rochdale in 1697, left a daughter, Ann, who married Thomas Foster, prothonotary of Preston, of the family of Foster, of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster, and of Elston, near Preston, the issue of which marriage was Thomas Foster, Esq. of Preston, who assumed the name of Buckley, in compliance with the will of his grand uncle, William Buckley, dated May 30, 1730. He married Elizabeth, sister of Edward Millar Mundy, of Shepley, M.P. for Derby, and aunt of Georgiana Elizabeth, Duchess of Newcastle, and was father of Edward Buckley, who, in 1786, sold Buckley and all his Rochdale estates to Robert Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes, for the sum of £14,200, and died in 1816, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. Some parts of the old hall still remain, but a large modern mansion was erected near it by the late William Whitworth Schofield, Esq., of Rochdale, J.P., which has since passed by purchase to John Edward Middlehurst, of Springwood, Swinton Park, Eccles, Esq., and is called by the original name.

Hamer Hall, the ancient seat of one of the local families in Hundersfield, is situated a little to the south-east of Foxholes. In 10 Edward IV. (1471) this hall, since modernised, was occupied by Bernard de Heymer. From him it descended, through several generations of the same name, to Edmund, son of Ellis, and grandson of Henry Hamer, of Hamer, whose will, dated January 27, 1597, was proved at Chester in the same year. His descendant, Samuel Hamer, who married

Mary, sister of Sir Henry Ibbetson, of Denton Park, Bart., rebuilt the hall, and, dying in 1755, was succeeded by his second son, James Hamer, who died in 1784, leaving a son, John Hamer, his heir, who diverged into trade, and by whom the estate was sold, in 1809, to John Entwisle, of Foxholes, Esq.

One of the largest villages in the parish of Rochdale is Smallbridge. Here the commissioners for erecting churches raised, in 1834, one of their ecclesiastical edifices, St. John's, for the religious instruction of the 3,000 (now 5,311) inhabitants of this densely-peopled hamlet. Howard or Haword Hall, in Hundersfield, anciently a stately mansion, but now a plain, substantial stone building, has the reputation of being the noble spring from whence arose "all the blood of all the Howards." Sir William Dugdale, in an original manuscript formerly in the possession of John Elliott, Esq., of Rochdale, after stating that—

"Whereas, I, William Dugdale, Esquire, Norroy, Principall Herald, and King of Armes of the Northerne parts of England, or the further side of Trent, have seene and read a MS. entitled 'Iter Lancastriense,' or the Lancashire Itinerary, written by Richard James, born in the Isle of Wight, Bachelor of Divinity, and one of the senior Fellows of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, a diligent researcher and a great lover of ancient Records, an intimate acquaintance and friend of the famous and learned antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, Knt., which he writ in Heroicke verse, with large marginal notes, in the year of our Lord God, 1637: I doe Ereby make known to all the Nobility and Gentry of England that the Iter Lancastriense doth attest and bear record that the Illustrious Dukes, the Honourable Earls, the Noble Barons and Knights of the renowned family of the Howards, did derive their originall from the ancient progeny of the Howords of Howord Hall, in the vill or territorie of Howord, in Honorsfeld, in the parish of Ratchdale, and county of Lancaster, which said MS. being by me, William Dugdale aforesaid, perused, and now in the custody of Theophilus Howord of Howord, doctor of Physicke, and one of the candidates of the Colledge of Physitians of London. I, for record and testimony of these things above specified, sett to my hand and seale of my office, the 8th of April, 1665, 17th of Chas. II."

Wilm Dugdale
Norroy King of Armes

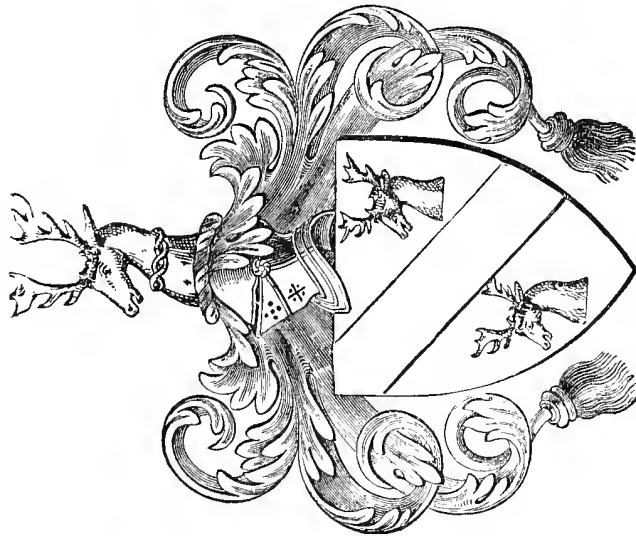
Dr. Whitaker combats the hypothesis raised by what he sarcastically calls the "capacious faith of Dugdale,"¹ contending strongly that there is not an iota of proof which connects the Howards of Great Haworth, in Rochdale parish, with the Howards of Wiggenhall, in Norfolk; and this is unquestionably true. It is, however, true also, that Sir William Dugdale does not profess to give the evidence, but merely to state the result of the examination of that evidence upon his own mind, in confirmation of which he adds another testimonial, dated in 1644, in which he says "that it is clear, from above seventy deeds without date, that the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, do derive their descent from the Howords of Great Howarth, and that William Howard, of Wigenhall, in Norfolk, a person skilful in the law (was preferred by King Edward I. to be a judge in the Court of Common Pleas); and that this said William was a direct descendant from Osbert de Howard, who was, as before mentioned, the first on record in the family." Upon Osbert Howord de Howord Henry I. bestowed certain lands in Howord, in the territory of Honorsfeld, for his good and faithful services, and made him master of the buckhounds. After him followed (according to an elaborately deduced pedigree by Theophilus Howarth, M.D., in the seventeenth century) a second Osbert, whose son, Orme, was succeeded by Peter Howard, in the reign of Henry IV. Michael Howard, cousin and heir, followed, and had William, whose son Henry had William, who had Henry, whose son and heir, William de Howard, had Henry, who was followed by William; and then Henry, who had William, who had Thomas Howorth, Esq., father of Hugh, who had Henry, whose son Edmund had Robert, whose next heir was Robert Howarth, of Howarth, Esq., whose successor was Edmund, father (? brother) to Theophilus Howarth, M.D., a staunch loyalist in the Civil Wars, spoken of by Dugdale as a real gentleman of good birth and family. Captain Henry Howarth, son and heir of Theophilus, had issue two sons—(1) Henry Howarth, M.A., vicar of Burbage, county Wilts, who died unmarried in 1764; (2) Radcliffe Howarth, D.C.L., fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon. (Founder's Kin), who died unmarried in December, 1768,² whose executors sold his estate in Hundersfield to John Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes. The family of Haworth or Howorth, as it was frequently written, continued here during twenty-three generations from the time of Osbert Howard, living in the reign of Henry II., holding the rank of superior gentry, the last of the direct line being the Rev. Radcliffe Haworth, D.C.L., above named, who died unmarried, December, 1768, having devised all his estates, including Haworth Hall, to Mrs. Sams. The greater part of the old hall was built in the reign of Elizabeth by Robert Haworth, who married Isabella, daughter and coheir of James Hargreaves, of Elsberth Hall, county York. He died in 1611, and his monument and arms—

¹ "History of Whalley," pp. 554-55.

² From Howarth documents lately in the possession of Mr. Elliott, of Rochdale, all of which are abstracted in Canon Rainc's "Lan. MSS."

—B. These curious and elaborate pedigrees and documents, authenticated by Dugdale's sign manual and official seal, are now in the possession of Hen. Hoyle Howorth, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., of Bentcliffe, Eccles.—C.

HAWORTH OF HAWORTH, IN ROCHDALE PARISH.



ARMS : *Azure*, a bend between two stags' heads, couped, *or*.
CREST : A stag's head, *gules*, with a wreath, proper.

OSBERT HOWARD, had grant of lands in Howarth, in Rochdale parish, from Henry II.; master of the royal buck-hounds.

William Haworth, living *temp.* King John.

Orme, de Howard, eldest son, living *temp.* Henry II.

Peter de Howard, son and heir of Orme, living *temp.* King John.

William de Howard, son of Peter, *vel' consanguineus*. Peter, a monk. Richard.

Michael de Howard, eldest son. Robert de Howard, second son. dau. of Alexander de Howard.

William de Howard, or Howarth, living *temp.* Henry III. dau. of William, son of Robert de Howard, born c. 30 Henry III., from whom it is erroneously said the Dukes of Norfolk descend.

Henry de Howard, or Howarth, born before 36 Henry III.; living *temp.* Edward I.

William, son and heir of Henry de Howarth, living 30 Edward I. = Susan, dau. of (1301-2).

Henry, son and heir of William de Howarth, aged 18, 19 Edward I. = Johanna, dau. of John de Chaderton. I. (1290-1).

William, eldest son and heir of Henry de Howarth; dau. of Robert de Howarth. Thomas de Howarth. Cecelia died 19 Edward III. (1345-6), aged 44.

(1) Johanna, dau. of Henry, son and heir of William de Howarth, living 26 Edward I. = Jane, dau. of John Entwisle, of Entwisle, co. Lanc. III. (1352-59); had grant of land in Honorsfield from his father for life, 1324 (Whalley Coucher Book). (2)

William de Howarth, son and heir = Johanna, dau. of living 19 Edward III. (1345-6). Robert. Thomas, living 19 Edward III. John, a chaplain; living 1 Richard II. (1377)

(1) Letitia, dau. of Henry de Howarth, son and heir; living 20 Richard II. (1396) and 1 Henry VI. (1422) = dau. of (2)

William de Howarth, son and heir, living 14 Henry VI. (1435-6) = Alice, dau. of Hugh del Holt, of Butterworth, in Rochdale.

azure, a bend between two stags' heads, couped, *or*—in Rochdale Church, which has long since disappeared, was noticed by Dodsworth, April 3, 1610, who thus records the inscription:—

“Hic jacet Robertus Howorth de Howorth, Gen., qui obiit 2° die Julij anno ætatis 80, 1611
“Ossa premit quamvis hodie gravis iste lapillus
Spiritus empero vivit in arce poli.”¹

The old hall of Haworth was entirely removed about the year 1810, and a large modern house erected on the site.

Stubley, an early residence of the parent line of the Holts (who were previously located at Chesham, in the parish of Bury), a short distance from Littleborough, was originally built by Nicholas de Stubley, who was living in 1322, his successor, John de Stubley, living 6 Edward III. (1332), was probably the last of the name who resided here, for in the same king's reign occurs John de Holt, whose descendant, Christopher Holt, was of Stubley, in 1481. Up to the period of the Reformation the houses of the gentry of Lancashire were principally constructed of timber, on foundations of stone, but the decrease of wood occasioned an alteration in the materials used for building, and Stubley Hall, which was rebuilt by Robert de Holt, in the reign of Henry VIII., was one of the earliest specimens of an entire structure of stone or of brick in this part of the country. The hall, which comprised a centre, with two projecting wings, included a domestic chapel, and contained some excellent examples of oak carving, particularly the screen between the hall and parlour, which was adorned with numerous shields representing the arms of the Holts and their several alliances, and the windows were also enriched with heraldic coloured glass. The name of Holt has for centuries been associated with dignity and opulence in this parish; and we find, in the “*Inquisitiones post mortem*,” taken in 3 Edward III. (1329), John de Holt returned as holding possession of the castle and honor of Clitheroe. Stubley was sold by the Winstanleys, about 1778, to the Sedgwicks of Manchester, and the ancient hall and estate were sold, a few years ago, to Mr. James Schofield, of Heybrook, whose son, Joseph Schofield, Esq., built a large mansion near the old hall. The fine oak carving exhibited in the rich and beautiful screen has disappeared, and some of the old painted glass has been placed in the east window of Littleborough Church. The Holts were strongly attached to the cause of the Stuarts, and in the list of knights in the projected order of the Royal Oak, on the restoration of Charles II., the names of Thomas Holt, Esq., and of Robert Holte, both occur. The Holts of Castleton terminated, on the death of James Holt, Esq., in 1713, in his four surviving daughters and co-heiresses—viz., Frances, who married James Winstanley, Esq., M.P., of Braunston, in the county of Leicester; Elizabeth, William Cavendish, Esq., of Doveridge, in the county of Derby; Mary, Samuel Chetham, of Turton Tower, Esq.; and Isabella, Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Bart.

LITTLEBOROUGH is commonly said to have been a Roman station in the *Iter* from *Mamucium* (Manchester) to *Olicana* (Ilkley) in Yorkshire; and Mr. Baines, writing half a century ago, said the remains of the Roman camp had then, at the end of fifteen centuries, nearly disappeared; but the site of the works reared its lofty front a little to the east of the village, and bore on its summit the ancient mansion of Windybank, overlooking the numerous picturesque objects which presented themselves in the valley near the junction of the roads at the foot of Blackstone Edge. The accuracy of this description of the supposed camp or castrum is open to question, for no trace can be found on the site of any entrenchments or other earthworks, or any vestige of Roman occupation; though in Littleborough, when the old Town House was being rebuilt in 1798, some Roman coins were found which remained in the possession of the late Mr. John Molesworth, the occupant of the newly-erected mansion. Dr. Whitaker also says that towards the close of the last century a number of Roman coins, some of them as early as Claudius, were dug up at Castlemere, near Rochdale, on the line of this *Iter*.² In a slate quarry at Tunshill, in Butterworth, on a farm belonging to Robert Beswicke, of Pike House, Esq., at least three miles to the north-east, on the same line, which is pretty nearly that taken by the Rochdale Canal, the right arm of a silver statue of Victory was discovered in the year 1793, ten inches in length, and weighing nearly six ounces. The hand is a cast and solid, but the arm is hollow. About the wrist there is a loose armilla, and another united to the arm above the elbow, to the former of which is appended a plate of silver, with this inscription, formed by the pointed strokes of a drill: “*VICTORIAE LEG VI VIC VAL RVFVS VSLM*.” Dr. Whitaker, to whom Mr. Beswicke presented the relic, conjectured, with much probability, that this has been the arm of a votive statue of Valerius Rufus, broken off and lost by the Roman army in one of their marches from York to Manchester,³ where the altar of Fortune proves them to have been stationed.⁴ The Roman way—which climbs the steep

¹ ‘Dodsworth,’ v. cxlv. p. 143.—C.

² *Ilist. Whalley*, 4th Edit., v. 1, p. 45.

³ Clearly a votive statue, for a victory of the 6th Legion—the Victorious—by Valerius Rufus, v.s.L.M. meaning in fulfilment of a vow.—H.

⁴ The altar, dedicated to the goddess Fortune, was found near the Medlock, at Manchester, and remained for long in the gardens at Hulme Hall, about a mile from Manchester, but with the destruction of that mansion it has disappeared. See vol. 11., pp. 8, 9.—C.

heights of Blackstone Edge, crosses it and then, descending into Yorkshire, continues in an easterly direction towards Halifax—exhibits on the western slope of the edge some curious remains of an ancient paved causeway, divided by a central trough or deep groove into two roads of equal width, designed apparently to steady the movements of heavily-laden trucks on the steep incline. These remains, which have given rise to much discussion among local antiquaries, have already been described.¹

One of the first chapels in the parish was that of the Holy Trinity, built at Littleborough. This chapel was licensed for mass by the abbey and convent of Whalley, on the Feast of St. Chad the Bishop, in 1471.² By indenture dated in the chapter-house of Whalley Abbey, on the Feast of St. Ceadoc (St. Chad) the Bishop, 1471 (2 March, 1472), licence was granted by the abbot and convent of Whalley to the inhabitants of Boterworth and Honoresfeld to have private masses celebrated by a proper chaplain, with the bishop's consent, in a chapel then newly built in the township of Honorsfeld, and five years later Geoffrey Buckley, rector of St. Alban's, Wood Street, London, a member, it may be assumed, of the local family of Buckley of Buckley, gave by will dated June 28, 1477, "unum vestimentum capelle de Litelburgh, et capelle de Sadleworth duos pannos, et Ecclesie de Rachdale xls." When the inventory was made, in 1552, the commissioners found "one chales, one vestement, one bell & Auter clothes." In 7 Edward VI. (1553) the chapel was sold by Edmund Trafford and Francis Bold, two of the commissioners of the suppressed chantries, for the sum of 40s. to Robert Holt, of Stubley, the younger, Laurence Newall,³ and others, for divine service, and shortly afterwards some of the principal inhabitants were empowered to make seats, &c. The old edifice, which contained some oakwork of the fifteenth century, with a latticed screen on which was carved the cypher and the heraldic cognizance of the Holts, was taken down in 1815, and has since been replaced by a neat erection, of debased architecture, with a small spire-steeple, the cost having been defrayed by a liberal subscription and by successive briefs. Amongst the subscribers were Robert Beswicke, Esq., Pyke House, £500; John Beswicke, Esq., Frankfort Cottage, £250; Laurence Newall, Esq., Townhouse, £100. The spire was built at the cost of Laurence Newall, jun., Esq. The Parliamentary commissioners appointed under the Act of 1650 report that Littleborough Chapel is three miles and a half from Rochdale, "That Mr. Thomas Bradshawe is minister there, and supplies the cure, and hath his mainteynce yssueinge out of the tyths of the said chappelry, as we conceive, and is a man well qualified, for anything wee knowe. And wee p'sent and thinke fitt that the said chappell be made a p'she church, comprehendinge the antiente bounderies." By the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, this ancient parochial chapelry has been constituted a separate parish and vicarage, and endowed out of the revenues of the mother church. The living (including St. James's, Calderbrook), which is of the value of £554, is in the gift of the Vicar of Rochdale, and is now (1889) held by the Rev. Alfred Salts, LL.D.

A church, dedicated to St. James, was built by James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., the late lord of the manor, at Calderbrook, near Littleborough, which was licensed for divine service in 1865, and consecrated in 1870, and provision is made for its partial endowment by the Rochdale Vicarage Act.

In Littleborough is Town House—a large and handsome residence, rebuilt in 1604, and again in 1798—which, as early as the 7th Henry III. (1223), was the seat of Michael, son of William de la Ton. Before the 9th Edward I. (1281) it had passed to John de Kyrkshagh, whose son, Matthew de Kyrkeshagh, was living in that year. The fourth in descent from this Matthew, Christopher Kyrkshaw, left two daughters, his coheirs, one of whom, Isabella, conveyed her moiety of her father's lands, including the ancient mansion of Town House, in marriage, to William, son and heir of Laurence Newall, of Shipden, in Halifax. The descent of the Kyrkeshaghs and their successors is more clearly set forth in the accompanying pedigrees.

Rising the lofty ridge of Blackstone Edge, which forms part of a continuous chain of mountains running nearly through the centre of the island, from Inverness, in the highlands of Scotland, to the Bay of Cardigan, in South Wales, and hence called the Backbone of England, we come to Pike House, the seat of the Halliwells from 4 Elizabeth (1561), having been acquired by purchase from the Earl of Derby, October 24th in that year, by John Halliwell, of Ealees, near Littleborough, whose ancestors were seated there in the fifteenth century, and were descended from John, son of Nicholas, del Halwel, to whom William, son of John de Stainland, gave lands in Middle Thornlee, in Stainland, in the parish of Halifax, on the Sabbath next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 17 Edward III. (1343), and whose son, Richard del Helliwell, sen., and Matilda his wife,

¹ Vol I., pp. 6, 7.—C.

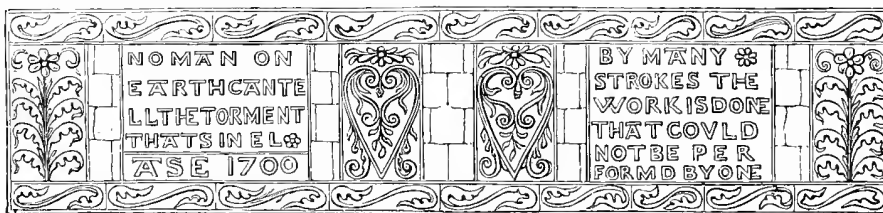
² Gastrell's "Notitia Cestrionensis," vol. II., p. 132. Many more facts there recorded.

³ Laurence Newall, by his will dated April 2, 1557, bequeathed 8s. 4d. "to ye byoing of a Chalis or vestment to ye lytleborough chapel," adding that he owed to the chapel 8s., and in wages 12d. ("Notitia Cestrionensis," vol. II., p. 133.)—C.

had other lands from William de Presteley and Annabella his wife, in Stainland, by deed dated Sunday next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 5 Richard II. (1387). Pike House was rebuilt in 1609 by the grandson of the purchaser, and the entrance hall, the wide staircase with double-twisted rails, and some of the internal fittings, are good specimens of the style of domestic architecture then prevalent. The house was modernised in 1703. On the death of John Halliwell, Esq., in 1771, the estate became vested in Robert Beswicke, Esq., in right of his grandmother, Mary Halliwell (sister of the last owner), who had married, 6th July, 1720, Robert Beswick, of Manchester, Esq., grandson and heir of the Rev. Charles Beswicke, M.A., rector of Radcliffe.¹ The direct male line failed in 1842, on the death of John Halliwell Beswicke, Esq., only son of Major John Beswicke, a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster and West Riding of York, who died 28th November, 1831. The estate is now in the possession of the daughter and heiress of John Halliwell Beswicke, Esq., who married, on the 9th May, 1867, Clement Robert Nuttall, eldest son of Albert Hudson Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge, Rochdale, and of Crown East Court, Worcester, who, by sign-manual, dated Whitehall, July 19, 1867, assumed for himself and his issue the surname (and arms) of Beswicke, to be used before that of Royds.

On the summit of Blackstone Edge is Hollingworth Lake, a reservoir of great capacity, embosomed in an amphitheatre of hills and moorlands, which serves as one of the numerous feeders of the Rochdale Canal. The lake, which is about three miles in circumference, has become a place of much resort in the summer months, and several hotels have been erected on the margin for the accommodation of visitors. Near to the eastern extremity of the lake is the division-line of the counties of York and Lancaster. Quitting Blackstone Edge for the low road, we have a foretaste of the bold and majestic scenery of the vale of Todmorden, which, for picturesque variety and beauty, is scarcely excelled by any scenery in the kingdom.

Near the summit of the Rochdale Canal, on the new line of road from Rochdale to Todmorden, at a place called Steaner (or Stoney) Bottom, stands an old house, now in decay, of some antiquity, but which attracts notice from its florid carved inscription in relief, running the whole length of the building, and expressed in these terms:—



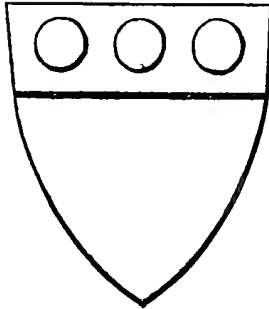
This house formerly belonged to the Eastwood family, and was probably built by them, as the initials indicate, in 1700. It afterwards became the property of the late William Holland, Esq., and is now possessed by the Fieldens of Todmorden.

TODMORDEN and WALSDEN, the most extensive and northerly district of the division of Huddersfield, is bounded by Cliviger on the north, the parish of Halifax on the east, and Spotland on the west. This township is divided into three valleys, rich in wood, water, and fuel. Todmorden, anciently Todmaredene, the valley of Fox mere or lake, stands upon the western and eastern banks of the Calder, and is partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire. This river, which takes its rise on the margin of the forest of Rossendale, at the north-west extremity of the township, serves to divide the two counties. The hamlet of Todmorden and Walsden, in the township of Huddersfield, constituted the parochial chapelry of Todmorden, within the parish of Rochdale. The cotton power-loom manufactory of the late John Fielden, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Oldham, 1832 to 1847, and his brothers, is situated in this place, and ranks amongst the largest establishments of the kind in the kingdom.

Todmorden was claimed as a manor by the Radcliffes before 3 Henry VII. (1487), when Richard Radcliffe, Esq., was said to have received his manor of Todmorden of the king, as of his royal manor of Rochdale (*inquisitio post mortem*). In 29 Henry VIII. (1537), Edward Radcliffe, Esq., conveyed his manor of Todmorden to his son and heir-apparent, Charles Radcliffe, and Margaret his wife, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by service and a Saville rent of 8d. per annum. An examination of the ancient evidences of this family shows that no manor was ever granted out; but that John, son of William de la Dene, by deed, dated 27 Edward I.

KYRKESHAGH, OR KIRKSHAW, OF TOWNHOUSE IN ROCHDALE.

KYRKESHAGH.



ARMS: On a chief, per pale, *gules* and *sable*, three bezants.

LITHOLRES.



ARMS: *Sable*, a lion rampant, *or*, semée of caltraps, *sable*.

JOHN DE KYRKESHAW paid a rent of 2s. to William de Litholres for lands in Honresfeld, in Rochdale, before 9 Edward I. (1281); also witness, with Matthew de Kyrkshawe, to charter of William de Litholres.

Matthew de Kyrkeshagh; living—Margery, dau. of William de Litholres, released all her claim to lands in Honersfeld, on the river Rache, to Henry de Kyrkeshagh, her son, 14 Edward III. (1340).

Hen. de Kyrkeshagh, had release of lands in Honresfeld from Margery his mother, 14 Edw. III. (1340).

Thos. de Kyrkeshagh, had grant of Litholres from a trustee, 17 Edw. II. (1323).

Adam de Kyrkeshagh, had a release of lands from his maternal uncle, Roger de Litholres, and also from Matthew de Kyrkeshagh, his father, before 5 Edward III. (1331).

Galfridus or Geoffrey del Kyrkeshagh, styled son of Henry, 44 Edward III. (1370), settled all his lands in the villes of Honorsfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, on John Fytheler, vicar of Rochdale, in trust, 14 Richard II. (1390).

Isabella, dau. of . . . ; survived her husband, and in her widowhood released to her son, John de Kyrkeshagh, all her claim on the lands of Litholres, Belfield, and Newbold, in the villes of Honoresfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, 1408.

John de Kyrkeshagh, or Kershaw, of Town Houses, in Rochdale, had his father's lands settled on him and Margaret his wife on his marriage, in 1390; living 1424. (*Vide* Pedigree of Chadwyk and Kyrshaw, Reg. Norfolk, i. 26 p 26, in Coll. Arms.)

Margaret, dau. of Thomas, son of Henry le Hayward.

Christopher Kyrkshaw, of Town Houses, of the Order of Trinitarians belonging to the fraternity of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr at Rome; had indulgence granted to him and his wife Margaret for the absolution of all their sins, by Peter de Monte, Nuncio of Pope Eugenius IV., dated at Manchester, 18 Henry VI. (1439); settled his paternal estates, 31 Henry VI. (1453), in which year he had another indulgence granted him by Pope Pius II., dated at London; died c. 18 Edward IV. (1478).

Margaret, dau. of . . . ; a Sister of the Society of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr; living 1459.

William, son and heir of Laurence Newall, of Shipden, in Halifax, co. York, gent.; living 1 Richard III. (1483); had conveyed to him the ancient mansion of Town Houses.

Isabella, dau. and (with her sister Eleanor) co-h.; had a moiety of her father's lands settled upon her and the heirs of her body, between her and William Newall lawfully begotten, by deed 31 Henry VI. (1452); mar. July 6, 31 Henry VI (1453).

Jordan, second son of Robert de Chadwyk, of Chadwyk; in 1459 he, with his wife Eleanor, admitted Trinitarians of the house of St. Robert, in Knareshorough, county York, with the spiritual privileges of that order; died c. 3 Richard III. (1485).

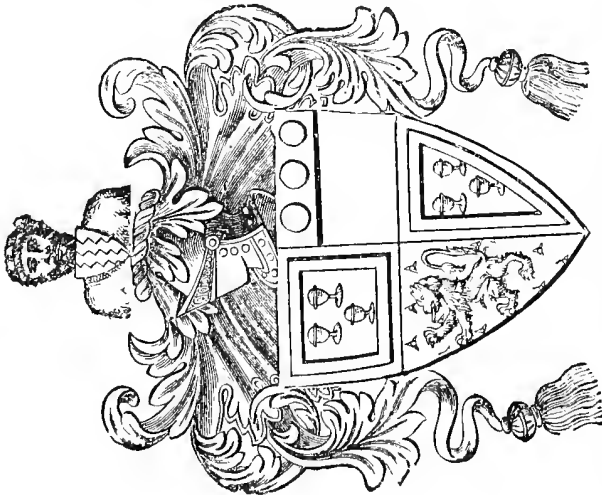
Eleanor, dau. and (with her sister Isabella) co-h.; had a moiety of her father's lands; indenture of mar. dated 14th Sept., 33 Henry VI. (1455); in 1479 she and her husband settled her moiety of her father's estates in Honoresfeld, Butterworth, and Castleton, in trust.

a quo
Newall, of Town House,
in Rochdale.

a quo
Chadwick, of Healey,
and of
Mavoyin Ridware.

NEWALL, OF TOWN HOUSE IN LITTLEBOROUGH, IN ROCHDALE.

(From Original Deeds and other Evidences in the College of Arms, Parish Registers, Inquisitions, Wills, &c.)



ARMS: First and fourth, per pale, *gules* and *azure*, three covered cups within an orle, *or*; second, *or* on a chief, *gules* and *sable*, three bezants, for Kyresburgh; third, *sable*, a lion rampant, *or*, sense of caltraps, *sable*, for Lithores.

CREST: A Saracen's head, affrontée, proper, wreathed round the temples, *or* and *gules*; suspended from the mouth by a ribbon of the last, a shield, pale, indented of four, also *or* and *gules*.

MOTTO: NON RECEDAM.

LAWRENCE NEWALL, named in deed, dated July 8, 31 Henry VI. (1452), dau. of

as grantee for life, in remainder, of messuages, lands, and tenements in North Owram, in Shipden, in par. of Halifax, co. York, with re- mainder to William Newall, his son, and the heirs of the bodies of the said William and Isabella, his wife, six of the daughters and co-heirs of Christopher Kyresbaga, lawfully begotten; died before 16th July, 18 Edward IV. (1478).

William Newall, of Shipden, son and heir; living Isabella, dau. and co-heir (with her sister Eleanor) of Christopher Kyresbaga, of Town Houses; had a moiety of her father's settled upon her and the heirs of her body by deed, 31 Henry VI. (1452); mar. July 6, 31 Henry VI. (1453).

Laurence Newall, of Lower Town Houses, in Honoresfeld, son Shill, dau. of . . . ; by indenture, dated November 8, 1 Richard and heir; living 18 Edward IV. (1478); by indenture dated 20th Newall, father of the said Lawrence, agreed to abide an award upon all matters between them; living 13 Henry VIII. (1521); called the Town Houses, formerly belonging to Christopher Kyresbaga, settled upon him and the heirs of his body (the other lands of the said Christopher Kyresbaga being settled upon Jordan Chadwyk and Eleanor his wife, 12 and 13 Henry upon Jordan Chadwyk and Eleanor his wife, 12 and 13 Henry VII. (1497); died before 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

(1) Margaret, dau. of John Milne, of Lower Town Houses, son John, dau. of Richard Clayden; marriage articles dated January 10, 13 Henry VIII. June, 13 Henry VII. (1505). (2) Margaret, dau. of John Milne, of Lower Town Houses, son John, dau. of Richard Clayden; marriage articles dated January 10, 13 Henry VIII. June, 13 Henry VII. (1505); living 14 Edward VI. (1560); executrix to her husband.

(1) Jane, dau. of Richard—Laurence Newall, son—Agnes, d. of John Newall, Elizabeth: Grace: living 1550. Isabel, wife of Charles Halstead, of Lighten-hill, parish of Whalley, living temp. Edward VI. 1548. (2) John Newall, Elizabeth: Grace: living 1550. Isabel, wife of Charles Halstead, of Lighten-hill, parish of Whalley, living temp. Edward VI. 1548. Robert Newall, son and heir, a minor in 1575; survived her husband and remar. Edmund Holt; living 1609. Robert Newall, son and heir, a minor in 1575; survived her husband and remar. Edmund Holt; living 1609. Robert Newall, son and heir, a minor in 1575; survived her husband and remar. Edmund Holt; living 1609. Robert Newall, son and heir, a minor in 1575; survived her husband and remar. Edmund Holt; living 1609.

(1) Robert Newall, son and heir, aged four at the death of his father, someone in ward of John Belfield, of Clegg Wood, living 1622; bur. at Rochdale, February 18, 1658-9. (2) Robert Newall, son and heir, aged four at the death of his father, someone in ward of John Belfield, of Clegg Wood, living 1622; bur. at Rochdale, February 18, 1658-9.

(1) Alice, dau. of (John) Belfield, in Rochdale; sentence of divorce pronounced January 21, 1692, by reason of minority of the parties; registered in the Episcopal Registry, Chester. (2) Dorothy, wife of James Kaye, of . . . ; married shortly after her father's death; both living 41 Elizabeth (1569) as appears by proceedings in Duchy Court, Lancaster, in that year.

(1) Jenny, d. of Jobn Lench, d. of Spotland Bridge (cousin); mar. at St. Petersburg in Russia; died at Liverpool, March 26, 1824; buried at Littleborough, M.I.

(2) Martha, dau. of Wm. Blackett Sutcliffe, of Haigh, of Low Stansfield Hall, and relict of Lawrence Hill; b. March 27, 1796; died at Town House, Sept. 15, 1832; buried at Littleborough, M.I.

(1) Anne, d. of Jobn Anne, d. of Jobn Sutchiff, of Low Stansfield Hall, and relict of Lawrence Hill; b. March 27, 1796; died at Town House, Sept. 15, 1832; buried at Littleborough, M.I.

(2) Sarah, dau. of Wm. Emmett, of Halifax; bap. there, July 24, 1777; married there, May 29, 1804; died there, Jan. 24, 1841; aged 63; buried at Littleborough, Jan. 30, 1841, M.I.; admn. at York, Aug. 5, 1841.

Robert Newall, of Lane Cottages, at Croftes, July 15, 1775; d. May 14, 1833; buried at Littleborough.

Esther, dau. of Lawrence Newall (cousin); born April 10, 1754; mar. at Rochdale, Nov. 26, 1809; died Jan. 20, 1856; bur. at Littleborough.

Wm. Newall, of Hare Hill, born July 13, 1785; bap. April 30, 1788; dep. at Spitalfields, London; mar. at Holy Trinity Ch., Goodsangate, York, June 2, 1812; d. Jan. 25, 1873; buried at Littleborough.

Mildred Victoria, dau. of Thomas Hanson, of York; born April 25, 1788; dep. at Spitalfields, London; mar. at Holy Trinity Ch., Goodsangate, York, June 2, 1812; d. Jan. 25, 1873; buried at Littleborough.

Sarah, b. April 3, 1763; d. July 6, 1799, aged 36; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Jenny, b. Feb. 25, 1766; d. April 1, 1809; bur. at Rochdale, April 3, 1770.

Molly, born May 14, 1769; mar. her cousin, Thomas Leach, of Liverpool; d. May 29, 1808; buried at Liverpool, b. Feb. 1, 1808.

Margaret, born Jan. 3, 1783; died at York, Feb. 18, 1802; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

John Newall, eldest son, supposed to have been lost in the Walcheren expedition; named as a legatee in his father's will, 1803, "in case he is living."

Laurence Newall, of Lane Cottages, at Croftes, aged 29; bap. there, Dec. 3, 1804; buried at Littleborough, May 1, 1817, M.I.

Martha, d. of William Blackett Haigh, of Low Haigh, survived her husband, and remar. his cousin, Lawrence Newall, of Lower Town House (who died in 1828); d. Sept. 12, 1852; buried at Littleborough.

Margaret, d. and co-h., born May 1, 1817; died unmarried, Dec. 3, 1864; buried at Littleborough.

Jane, d. and co-h.; b. May 20, 1815; mar. her cousin, William Neilson Newall; died in childhood, June 10, 1840.

Sarah, bap. at Littleborough, Oct. 20, 1823, aged 36; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Edwin Newall, b. May 4, 1807; bap. at Littleborough; died unmarried, Jan. 13, 1834; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Sidney Smith Newall, bap. at Littleborough; died in his father's lifetime, Mar. 31, 1806; bur. at Littleborough.

Travis Newall, born Jan. 1, 1790; died Jan. 28, 1797; bur. at Littleborough.

Jane; died young.

Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Over, of Littleborough; mar. at Liverpool, Mar. 16, 1834; died at Barn House, Sept. 8, 1861, aged 66; bur. at Littleborough.

Need Newall, born April 21, 1798; died unmarried, at Ottenstein, near Hamburg, Mar. 16, 1817; aged 41; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Over, of Littleborough; mar. at Liverpool, Mar. 16, 1834; died at Barn House, Sept. 8, 1861, aged 66; bur. at Littleborough.

Lawrence Newall, b. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 9, 1795, O.S.; mar. at Rochdale, July 2, 1822; Sam. Lomax, of Millerton Hill, Leamington, Warwick, formerly of Town Head, Rochdale, born April 14, 1794; died June 7, 1860, aged 75; buried at Littleborough.

Mary, born Oct. 3, 1826, co-heir of her brother; mar. at Littleborough, Oct. 5, 1847, John, son of Rev. John Ed. Frederick, son of Nassau Molese-worth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale; she d. at Town House, Sept. 7, 1878; buried at Littleborough; he survived and died at Town House, Dec. 21, 1886; buried at Littleborough.

John Newall, eldest son, supposed to have been lost in the Walcheren expedition; named as a legatee in his father's will, 1803, "in case he is living."

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Laurence Newall, of Lane Cottages, at Croftes, aged 29; bap. there, Dec. 3, 1804; buried at Littleborough, May 1, 1817, M.I.

Martha, d. of William Blackett Haigh, of Low Haigh, survived her husband, and remar. his cousin, Lawrence Newall, of Lower Town House (who died in 1828); d. Sept. 12, 1852; buried at Littleborough.

Margaret, d. and co-h., born May 1, 1817; died unmarried, Dec. 3, 1864; buried at Littleborough.

Jane, d. and co-h.; b. May 20, 1815; mar. her cousin, William Neilson Newall; died in childhood, June 10, 1840.

Sarah, bap. at Littleborough, Oct. 20, 1823, aged 36; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Edwin Newall, b. May 4, 1807; bap. at Littleborough; died unmarried, Jan. 13, 1834; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Sidney Smith Newall, bap. at Littleborough; died in his father's lifetime, Mar. 31, 1806; bur. at Littleborough.

Travis Newall, born Jan. 1, 1790; died Jan. 28, 1797; bur. at Littleborough.

Jane; died young.

Geo. Newall, son and heir; bap. at St. Petersburg, April 19, 1798, O.S.; d. Jan. 16, 1834; aged 41; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Over, of Littleborough; mar. at Liverpool, Mar. 16, 1834; died at Barn House, Sept. 8, 1861, aged 66; bur. at Littleborough.

Need Newall, born April 21, 1798; died unmarried, at Ottenstein, near Hamburg, Mar. 16, 1817; aged 41; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

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Edwin Newall, b. May 4, 1807; bap. at Littleborough; died unmarried, Jan. 13, 1834; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Sidney Smith Newall, bap. at Littleborough; died in his father's lifetime, Mar. 31, 1806; bur. at Littleborough.

William Newall, son Newall, of Wellington Lodge, Rochdale, heir to the property; b. 20, 1815; mar. his brother's bap. at Littleborough, June 21, 1854; bur. at Littleborough.

Jane, dau. and co-h. of Lawrence Newall, of Lane Cottages; born May 20, 1815; mar. her brother's bap. at Littleborough, June 21, 1854; bur. at Littleborough.

Sarah, born Nov. 5, 1808; m. at Littleborough, April 24, 1849, John Mason, May 20, 1833; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Anne, b. May 28, 1810; died at Halifax, May 20, 1833; bur. at Littleborough, M.I.

Travis Newall, born Jan. 1, 1790; died Jan. 28, 1797; bur. at Littleborough.

Jane; died young.

Gerard Newall, born Sept. 29, 1824, and died there, same day; bur. at Lewisham, co. Kent, Nov. 7, 1829; aged 19, M.I.

Jane, born at Croftes Hill, co. Kent, Sept. 21, 1810; died Oct. 21, and bur. at Littleborough, Nov. 7, 1829; aged 19, M.I.

Thomas Agnew, of Newall of Wyndesore, near Sydney, N.S.W.; b. July 1831; m. Here Hill, June 18, 1813; d. Aug. 29, 1869; bur. at Rookwood, near Sydney.

Eliza, dau. of Charles Jas. Roberts, of Sydney, N.S.W.; born July 1831; m. at Christ Church, Sydney, Sept. 26, 1848; died March 2, 1881; bur. at Sydney.

(1298), granted to Alice, daughter of William de Radcliffe, "in pura virginitate," all his lands and services in Todmorden. These lands had been conveyed, by a dateless deed, by Thomas de la Dene to William, his son and heir, and his issue, paying 10s. annually for all services and demands. By another deed, dated 27 Edward I. (1298), Henry, son of Richard de Hipperholme, granted to John de Lascy and Margaret his wife, and their issue, the fourth part of the vill of Todmorden, with the whole of the annual rent, together with the moors, homages, reliefs, and escheats to the same belonging, to be held of the chief lord by the accustomed services. In 1302, Henry, son of Richard de Hipperholme, released to John de Lascy all the claim which he ever had in a rent from the son of Andrew de Wardhull for homage, service, wardship, &c. In 16 Edward II. (1322-3), these lands had been conveyed by the De la Denes to the Wardhulls, and in 38 Edward III. (1364), Henry de Stones conveyed them by sale to William de Radcliffe, of Langfield, county York, grandson of Richard de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, living in 1275, to be held of the chief lord of the fee.—(*Radcliffe Evidences*.)¹ The Radcliffes continued to reside at Todmorden and Merley alternately for nearly four centuries, till Elizabeth, the only child of Joshua Radcliffe, of Todmorden Hall, Esq., married Roger Mainwaring, Esq., of Kermincham, in the county of Chester, who dissipated the possessions, and about the year 1700 sold the Todmorden estates. Todmorden Hall, which was much enlarged in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Saville Radcliffe, Esq., stands on the north-western bank of the Calder, and is a fine old edifice, adorned with gables and painted glass. In one of the rooms there still remains a finely-carved oak mantelpiece, on which are emblazoned the arms of Radcliffe, quartering Greenacres and impaling Hyde of Norbury, with crests, mottoes, and devices, the letters S. R. K., R., and the date 1603. The hall is the property of James Taylor, Esq., grandson of Anne, only child of Anthony Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, who purchased the Todmorden Hall estate in 1795, who resides at Calverlands, Burghfield, county Berks, and it is now occupied by a respectable family, who, with laudable pride, keep in repair and maintain the ancient character of this gem of the vale.

The old church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is pleasantly situated on an eminence about the centre of the town. The exact date of the erection has not been ascertained, but it was in existence in the year 1476. At the time of the survey, in 1552, the chapel possessed "a chales, one vestement, A cross cop' & gyld." After the suppression of the chantries the parishioners bought the chapel back from the king for 6s. 8d.² When the Commonwealth Commissioners made their survey in 1650, they presented that "the chappell wthin Hundersfield aforesaid is a p'ochiall chappell, called Todmerden Chappell, is distant from the p'sh church of Rachdale eight myles, and that Mr. Francis Core is minister there, and hath for his salary one little house built by the Inhabitants, wth six shillings eight pence p. ann', the tyths whereof are Improprate and vnder sequestracon, as we conceive; And wee p'sent that the said Mr. Core is a man not well qualyfyed, but scandalous in lyffe and conversacon; And wee p'sent that the said Impr'iate tythes wthin Hundersfield aforesaid were form'ly enjoyed by Sir John Birron (Byron), late farmer thereof, Amount to the some of a hundred pounds p' Ann. or thereabouts, as wee conceive: the tyths wthin the said Chapelry of Todmerden are worth twenty pounds p' ann' p'te of the before menconed some of one hundred pounds, w^{ch} the said Mr. Core enioyeth; And that the Chappell aforesaid is ffit to be made a p'she church." The "scandalous lyffe and conversacon" attributed to Mr. Core probably meant nothing more than that he was a zealous Royalist and upholder of the doctrines of the Church of England. Mr. Somerton, who appears to have superseded him, does not seem to have been held in any high estimation. By an inquisition taken at Rochdale, January 18, 1658, it was found "that Todmorden is a large parochial chapel, distant from Rochdale nine miles, and should be made a distinct parish, the tithes of the hamlet being worth £21 10s.; that the chapel is well built, the chapel yard large, and that Thomas Somerton preacheth at the said chapel." In a book kept in the Court Baron are entered some contemporary remarks on this evidence. The writer says that "Todmorden is a little church distant from Rochdale six miles; that the tithes amount to but £14 a year, and all the other tithes, if they could be collected, to £6; that the walls of the chapel are cloven asunder, the church ready to fall to the ground for want of reparation, and very unconveniently scituate by reason it stands so in the outmost corner of the parish; and that some of the inhabitants doe by force, against the wills of the rest, maintain one Thomas Somerton to preach there, who is said to have been a blacksmith or farrier, and preacheth very strange doctrine, 1658."³ The land for the erection of the church, as well as for the cemetery and old parsonage house, is supposed to have been given by the Radcliffes, of Todmorden Hall, being adjacent to their mansion. At the end of three centuries the ancient edifice had fallen into

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 147.

² "Hist. Chantries," p. 277.—C.

³ "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., pp. 147-9.—C.

decay, and was rebuilt by a brief and a subscription, at a cost of £605 19s. 1½d., chiefly under the superintendence of Anthony Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, gentleman, in 1770. A new parsonage house and sacristy were erected about 1825, and an additional cemetery was obtained by the parishioners, aided by a handsome grant from the commissioners for building churches. The chancel contains a few monumental slabs of the Crossleys.¹ The registers commence in 1662. In the reign of Henry VIII. the living of this chapel, which was then in the patronage of the vicar of Rochdale, was valued at two pounds per annum. Its value in 1834 was £134; in 1866, £150. The old church was until recently used for baptisms and burials and a Wednesday evening service. In 1828, under the Church Building Acts, the inhabitants erected an additional church in Todmorden, and the first stone of the new edifice, called Christ Church, was laid by the vicar of Rochdale, on a more advantageous site, in 1830, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, in July, 1832. By the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, this old parochial chapelry was constituted a distinct parish and vicarage, and the church of St. Mary (being the ancient chapel of Todmorden) was annexed to Christ Church as a chapel of ease, with a settled stipend for the officiating minister. Christ Church has been also further endowed out of the revenues of the mother church of Rochdale. Value in 1889, £325. The church has 1,230 sittings, of which 615 are free, and the vicar is the Rev. Edward James Russell, M.A., who was admitted in 1883.

In 1848 a large and commodious church, dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated in Walsden, which is now a parish and vicarage under the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866. The principal benefactor to the church, schools, and vicarage house, was John Crossley, Esq., of Scaitcliffe, M.A., barrister-at-law, who died June 4, 1864.

The Free School, which adjoins the churchyard, was endowed by the Rev. Richard Clegg, M.A., vicar of Kirkham (1660-1720), a native of this township, descended from the Cleggs seated for several centuries at Stonehouse in Walsden, who, in 1713, conveyed to trustees a newly-erected house in Todmorden for a school, together with £100 contributed by himself, and £50 which he collected from others; the interest to repair the school, and the remainder to the master, who has the gratuitous use of the schoolhouse. The trust deed directs that the master shall teach gratuitously one child to be sent by the owner of Stonehouse,² one by the owner of Eastwood, and two from Todmorden. The appointment of the schoolmaster is with the majority of the freeholders of the township, with a power to make the trust perpetual by the existing trustees appointing others.

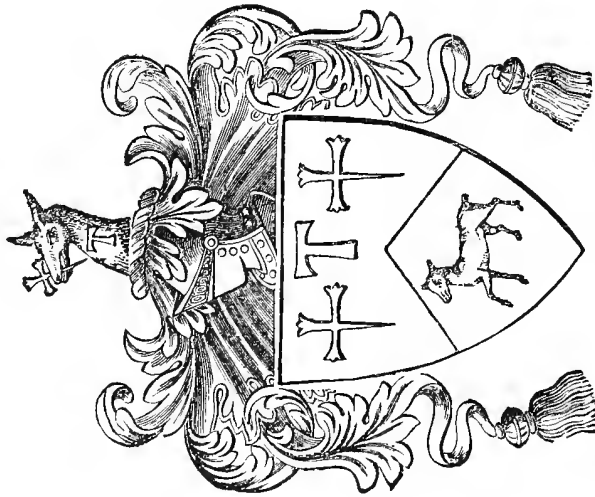
There are many places of worship in this town and its immediate neighbourhood, amongst others the Friends' Meeting-house, built originally in the year 1750, in Langfield, and rebuilt in 1807 at Shrewbroad Bank. The Baptists have chapels at Broom Lane, Wellington Road, Mount Pleasant, Shore, Vale, and Lydgate. The Independents, or Congregationalists as they are now designated, have their places of worship at Clough Fold, Eastwood, and Patmos. Of the Methodist denomination the Wesleyans have chapels in York Street, Shade, Walsden, Lane Bottom, Mankinholes, and at Springside. The members of the United Methodist Free Church have their meeting-houses in Bridge Street, Lumbutts, Cornholme, Lane Bottom, Walsden, Castle Grove, Inchfold Bottom, and Thornes Greese. The Primitive Methodists have also chapels in Castle Street, Bottoms, Walsden, and Knowlewood. The Roman Catholics worship at St. Joseph's, Todmorden, and the Christadelphians have a meeting-room in Broomfield Buildings. A Unitarian Chapel, on the scale and in the style of a fine parish church, was built by the Messrs. Fielden in 1869. To most of these places of worship Sunday schools are attached. A free school for one hundred poor children, belonging to the parents of all religious denominations, from four years of age till the time they are sent to work in the manufactories, was opened here in the schoolroom of the old Unitarian Chapel in 1825. Very large national day and Sunday schools, with residences for the teachers, were built adjoining Christ Church in 1839. The two local newspapers are *The Todmorden and Hebden Bridge Advertiser* and *The Todmorden and District News*, each published weekly on Friday.

The Crossleys, who reside at Scaitcliffe, profess to trace their origin to Saxon times. The first member of this family mentioned in their records is "Adam del Croslegh de Todmordene in Vill de Honoresfeld in the county palatine of Lancaster, and Matilda his wife;" but this deed is without date, and cannot be earlier than the reign of Edward III., when the county was first made palatine. The next is John del Croslegh, of Todmordene, 30 Edward III. A.D. 1365, the father of William, living in 1411, whose descendant, John Crosleye, of Scaytecliffe, fought on the Royalist side in the civil wars, and was present at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, the sword he then wore being still preserved in the Scaitcliffe armoury. The family have continued ever since to hold

¹ Dr. Whitaker says, and also of the Radcliffes; but there are none such to be found in the church, and the inscriptions on their gravestones in the churchyard are now illegible.

² Stonehouse remained in the possession of the Cleggs until the early part of the last century.—C.

CROSSLY OF CROSSLEY, OTHERWISE SCAITCLIFFE, AND OF TODMORDEN HALL.



ARMS: Per chevron, or and vert; in chief, a tau, between two crosses-patonce, fitchée, guises; in base, a hind trippant, argent, charged on the neck with a tau, of the third.

CREST: A hind's head, couped, proper, charged on the neck with a tau, and holding in the mouth a cross-patonce, fitchée, guises.

MOTTO: CREDO ET AMO.

ADAM DEL CROSLICH DE TODMARENESE, Matilda, dau. of in ville de Honorstelde, temp. Edward III.

John del Croslegh; living 33 Edward; Johanna, dau. of III. (1365), as per deed.

William del Croslegh; living 12 Henry IV. dau. of (1411), as appears by deed, dated at Todmorden on Monday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostolic.

Thomas del Croslegh; living 12 Henry dau. of IV. (1411).

Richard del Croslegh; living 12 Henry dau. of IV. (1411).

del Croslegh

. Croslegh dau. of

Richard Crosle de Caitcliff, in Honorsteld; dau. of living Feb. 20, 36 Henry VIII. (1545).

John Crosley de Skatclaffe; living 1565; believed dau. of to have died 28th Elizabeth (1586).

Anthony Crosley de Skatedcliffe, purchased Hollyrake Holme from Nicholas Stansfeld, of Wads; dau. of worth, 22nd April, 28 Elizabeth (1586).

John Crosley, of Scaytcliffe, served King Dorothy, dau. of Richard Charles I. in the Civil Wars; and fought at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644; his sword is preserved in the Scaytcliffe armoury.

John Crosley de Scayt dau. of Caesar Jackson, of Wors-thorn; indenture of marriage dated March 10, 1640.

(1) John Crosley; Anne, dau. of Mary Eastwood, and dau. of died young. result of co. York; mar. 1664; died 1697.

(2) Anthony Crosley, of Scaytcliffe; he rebuilt the dau. of in Spotland; mar. 1702.

Abraham Crosleye; Mary, dau. of dau. of died 1643; will dated 8th January, 1616; will dated Jan. 19, 1643.

Samuel Crosleye; d. = Anne, dau. of dau. of March 24, 1674-5. d. Dec. 12, 1682.

Abraham Crosleye; Elizabeth, dau. of dau. of died April 9, 1701.

Abraham Crosleye dau. of Luke Crosley.

Aaron Crossley = Mdlle. Perachau.

Scaitcliffe, though without rising above the rank of lesser gentry. On the death of John Crossley, Esq., an active and useful magistrate and barrister-at-law, on the 4th June, 1864, without issue, the representation of the family devolved on his nephew, Croslegh Dampier, Esq. (eldest son of Christopher Dampier, Esq., and of his wife Matilda, daughter of John Crossley, Esq., F.S.A.), who thereupon assumed, under his uncle's will, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Crossley. Mr. Croslegh Dampier Crossley, the present owner of Scaitcliffe, who was born July 20, 1839, married September 19, 1867, Mary Eliza, daughter of the Rev. William Palin, M.A., rector of Slifford, county of Essex, and has issue.

The three great requisites for manufacturing prosperity are found in the vale of Todmorden in perfection—building materials, coal, and rail and water communication. The Calder winds its way through the valley, and the Rochdale Canal, on the line to Sowerby Bridge, skirts the south side of the town, bringing the raw materials to the door of the inhabitants, and conveying the manufactured fabrics, which are principally cotton, to the markets, opening out, also, by the aid of other navigations, an uninterrupted water-communication between the eastern and western seas. It will not be thought extraordinary, under circumstances so favourable, that Todmorden has become a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing station. By the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which runs through the valley, the township is now connected with Manchester, Liverpool, and Hull, and there is a branch from the main line to Burnley. The market-day at Todmorden is on Saturday. There are also two annual fairs for cattle and general traffic—the first held on the Thursday next before Easter, and the other on the last Thursday in September, where more business is transacted than at the fairs of most of the towns of the kingdom. Eagle's Crag, and the other massive rocks at the northern extremity of the division of Huddersfield, exhibit in a striking manner the stupendous works of nature, and Bemshaw or Beaconshaw Tower, on the Cliviger border, is in perfect keeping with this rugged scenery. On the summit of the hill, about three miles from Todmorden, there is a monument called Stoodley Pike. It consists of a large obelisk, 120 feet in height, which was built in 1815 to commemorate the general peace at the close of the French war, and by a singular coincidence crumbled to pieces and fell to the ground on the day on which the Russian Ambassador was withdrawn from London, February 8th, 1854. It was rebuilt after the war with Russia in 1856.

Todmorden owes much of its material prosperity to the manufacturing energy and commercial enterprise of the Fieldens, a family whose career furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in the industrial annals of the country. For fully a century it has been identified with, and has grown in proportion with the fortunes of the Fielden family. The Fieldens have been located in the district for many generations, and can trace an unbroken descent from Nicholas Fielden, described as a yeoman, who held a farm at Inchfield, in Walsden, as appears by a deed dated in the tenth year of James I. (1612). From this Nicholas descended Joshua Fielden, born about the middle of the last century, who may be regarded as the founder of the fortunes of the later generations of the family. He resided in a house known as Edge End, on the heights above Todmorden, on the western side of the railway line, and very near the spot now occupied by the palatial home of his descendant, Dobroyd Castle. Mr. Fielden married Jane, daughter of James Greenwood, of Rodwell End, in the township of Stansfield, in Yorkshire. Nine children were born to him, five sons and four daughters. In addition to the land attached to his holding at Edge End, he kept two or three hand-loom for the weaving of woollen cloth, at which he and the members of his family, as they grew up, worked at such times as they were not required in the fields. For some time the joint occupations of farming and cloth-weaving continued, but about the year 1782 Mr. Fielden resolved on relinquishing the dual occupation to try his fortune in cotton spinning. It was the time of the first development of those industrial inventions by which the power of production was multiplied a thousand-fold. Kay had invented the fly-shuttle, Arkwright's water-frame had been patented, Hargreave had introduced his spinning-jenny, and Samuel Crompton, combining the principles of Arkwright and Hargreave's respective inventions, had given to the world his mule spinning frame, and thus the whole course of the textile industries of the world were changed. The Fieldens removed from the farm at Edge End, and entered upon the occupation of three two-storeyed cottages bordering on the highway at Lane Side, in the Vale of Todmorden, one of which they made their dwelling-place, the other two being used as the manufactory. Those three cottages, with a third story added when the trade had prospered, still remain to mark the nursing-place of the great industrial career that followed. The factory system was then only in its infancy. The business carried on was upon a very small scale and limited to hand-spinning, the operations being confined to members of the family. As time went on, the business increased. First a story was added to the cottages; then a five-storeyed mill was built adjoining the cottages, and a steam engine erected. In due course, the sons were admitted in partnership, and so the firm

of Joshua Fielden and Sons started upon its honourable and prosperous career. In 1811 the father died, the business being continued by the five sons, Samuel, Joshua, John, James, and Thomas, under the name of Fielden Brothers. Samuel Fielden died in 1822, leaving the business in the hands of the surviving brothers, who in 1829 erected a weaving-shed capable of holding over eight hundred looms, and then accounted the largest shed in the world. More spinning mills were erected, and so by degrees the little rural hamlet of Todmorden grew to the dimensions of a village. The village increased in importance until it has now become a flourishing town, with vast ranges of mills, piles of warehouses, and stately public buildings. In 1847 Joshua Fielden died, and the eldest of the surviving brothers, John, died two years later. John Fielden took a prominent part in public affairs in his day, and will ever be deserving of honourable mention for his broad sympathies with the labouring classes, and his active exertions in support of the movement for shortening the hours of labour in mills and manufactories. Joshua Fielden, the father, was a member of the Society of Friends, and a staunch Tory. His son John adopted the religious views of the Unitarian body, and in politics became a follower of William Cobbett, with whom he was returned as member for Oldham, at the first election of that newly-enfranchised borough in 1832, a position he retained until the general election of 1847. James Fielden died in 1852, leaving Thomas, the only surviving son of Joshua, the founder of the business, as head of the firm. He died September 7th, 1869, the concern being carried on under the old name by the three sons of John Fielden—Samuel, John, and Joshua—until 1879, when Joshua retired, in consequence of failing health, John and Samuel Fielden being the sole-remaining partners. Of these three brothers, Samuel, the eldest, resides at Centre Vale, in Todmorden. John resides at Dobroyd Castle, a large castellated mansion he erected some years ago, on the high ground overlooking the vale of Todmorden, and close to Edge End, the homestead of his grandfather, Joshua Fielden. He is also the owner of Grimston Park, which he purchased in 1872 from the trustees of Lord Londesborough. Joshua Fielden, the youngest of the three brothers, who was born in 1827, was elected member for the Eastern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1868, a constituency he continued to represent until the general election in 1880, when he retired on account of failing health. He formerly resided at Stansfield Hall, near Todmorden, but having in 1870 bought the Nutfield Priory Estate, formerly belonging to Mr. H. E. Gurney, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., he built himself a stately mansion, where he now chiefly resides. He married, in 1851, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Brocklehurst, of The Fence, in Macclesfield, by whom he has, with other issue, a son, Thomas Fielden, his heir, who married, in 1878, the daughter of the late Thomas Knowles, formerly M.P. for Wigan, and who himself was elected member for Oldham in 1886.

The several members of the Fielden family have, in combination, done much to enhance the social condition, and promote the prosperity of their native town. In 1824, John Fielden the elder, the son of the founder of the business, was the chief contributor to the erection of a Unitarian Chapel and Sunday schools in Todmorden. In 1869 his three sons erected the present Unitarian Chapel, a handsome Gothic structure, built at a cost of £36,000, and endowed it with a further sum of £7,500 to provide for the services. In addition to this the three brothers have given to the town, as a memorial of their father and uncles, the present Town Hall, a large and handsome erection, in the classic style, with spacious concert and public room, magistrates' room, and all the necessary offices for the transaction of the business of the town. This building, which cost £54,000, was opened by Lord John Manners, M.P. (the present Duke of Rutland), then Postmaster-General, April 3, 1875, on which occasion a bronze statue of the late Mr. John Fielden, by Foley, the sculptor, subscribed for by the factory workers of the United Kingdom, was unveiled.¹ And a few years ago Mr. John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, built, at his own cost (£5,000), a coffee tavern and social club, of the style known as seventeenth century, with an admixture of Queen Anne, and of much architectural beauty, for the use of the people of Todmorden.

The population of Todmorden and Walsden, in 1871, was 7,836, and in 1881, 9,235. The population of the Todmorden Union is over 35,000.

SPOTLAND, the only remaining division of the parish of Rochdale, stretches from the Roach, on the south-western division of the parish, to the Irwell, on its north-eastern extremity, and consists of four valleys or glens, watered by the Spodden—from which it derives its name—the Irwell, the Roach, and Nadin water. From these valleys rise bold and wide-spreading hills of considerable elevation. The Roman road from Ribchester to Manchester skirts the sides of these hills on the western border. The reputed manor of Spotland, part of the possession of Gamel, the Saxon thane, immediately after the Conquest, descended subsequently to the Lacys, by whom the pasture of Brandwood was granted to the abbey of Stanlaw, about the year 1200, to pasture their

¹ "Fortunes Made in Business," vol. i.—C.

eattle; and this grant was confirmed by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to whose family the inheritance descended by marriage with the heiress of the Lacys. When the grant was made to the monastery of Stanlaw, the common of Brandwood was of no great value; for it appears, by an inquisition taken 18 Edward III. (1344), that the jury found, that in the reign of King John there was not in Brandwood any manor or any mansion; that the waste was not built upon or cultivated; and that it was parcel of the forest of Penhul. In the following reign, however, the abbot built houses on the waste, and caused a great part of it to be enclosed. From this time it was called the Manor of Brandwood. Prior, as well as subsequent, to these improvements, the landed possessions in Spotland were much divided amongst the Spotlands, the Whitworths, the Ellands, the Wolstenholmes, the Heleys, the Falinges, the Chadwicks, the Bamfords, and the Gartsides; but the pious descendants of these families, emulating each other in their charitable donations, transferred a great part of their possessions in Spotland to the abbey of Stanlaw, which was afterwards superseded by the abbey of Whalley.

The Spotlands were situated at Spotland Fold as early as the year 1201, and probably at an antecedent period. In 19 Edward II. (1325-6), Adam de Bury, by his charter to Thomas de Strangewas, and Agnes his wife, conveyed to his heirs all his lands in Spotland (including Wolstenholme and a messuage at Preston), and, in default of their issue, to his own heirs.¹ It was generally supposed that the modern division of Whitworth and Brandwood was included within the forest of Rossendale; and the numerous vestiges of Saxon names, and of forest scenery, strongly favour this opinion. On the dissolution of the abbey of Whalley, Henry VIII. having consigned the abbot Paslew to the hands of the executioner, on a charge of high treason, for the part he had taken in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," seized the forfeited possessions of that house, and made a grant of the reputed manor of Spotland, and various messuages and lands appurtenant, to Sir Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, in the neighbouring parish of Middleton, for the sum of £641 16s. 8d., to be held in capite of the crown, by knight's service, and payment of the fourth part of a knight's fee. It was afterwards found that no manor of Spotland existed, and the possessions of the Holts of Grislehurst were gradually alienated, and the whole finally squandered, by Thomas Posthumus Holt, Esq., who died in 1679.²

At the Lent Assizes, held in Lancaster in March, 1833, a suit was tried involving important interests in this parish, and illustrative of its manorial and common rights. The process was an action of ejectment brought by James Dearden, Esq., the lord of the manor of Rochdale, to recover certain lands in the district of Brandwood, which lands had been inclosed and appropriated by Mr. Maden and other freeholders, in contravention of his alleged rights. The question at issue was, whether Brandwood, which confessedly lies within the ambit of the manor of Rochdale, formed part of that manor, or whether it had not by ancient acts of ownership been separated from it. On the part of the plaintiff, the descent of the manor of Rochdale was distinctly shown by the manor rolls to rest in him; and it was proved in evidence that the occupiers of lands in Brandwood, and even the defendant himself, had paid certain customary rents for the waste of Brandwood; and that the lord of the manor of Rochdale had exercised certain acts of ownership over this district, by letting coalmines under the waste, and by impounding through his pinder cattle belonging to strangers and copyholders, and even to freeholders, when a larger stock was put upon the common than it could support. For the defendant, it was contended that Brandwood formed part of the manor of Spotland, and that it descended from the monastery of Stanlawe to the monks of Whalley, according to the monastic chartulary in the possession of Earl Howe, exhibited in court.³ From this deed it appeared that Roger de Lacy, chief constable of Chester, about the year 1200, granted to the monastery of Stanlawe four oxgangs of land in Rochdale, together with his forests in Pendle and Rossendale, and his pasture called Brandwood, describing it by metes and bounds which still existed, and most of which are still known by their ancient names; also with liberty for the monks to have 100 cows with their offspring of two years old; and that if he should have eattle there also, then their cattle should go far and wide, without stint and without molestation by his herdmen. Much documentary evidence was given, and acts of ownership were proved by living witnesses. It was shown by Maden and the freeholders that the abbey had sold the waste of Brandwood to the freeholders *before* the dissolution; and therefore that the crown, never having possession, never had the right of conveyance; consequently, the lord of the manor had no *locus standi*. After a trial of three days' continuance, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Anciently Spotland had no other division than its hamlets of Falinge, Heley, Whitworth, Wolstenholme, Chadwick, and Spotland proper; but within the last century it has been found

¹ *Plita cor' Rege apud temp. Westm. Pasche, 19 Edw. II., Rot. 27.*

² *Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., part iii., pp. 477-8, note.*

³ This valuable chartulary, known as the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, has, since this trial, been printed by the Chetham Society, in 4 vols., 4to. Vols. 10, 11, 16, and 20, of the Society's series.

necessary to constitute this large tract of country into three separate divisions, each governed by its own overseers and constables—namely, Whitworth and Brandwood, comprising all the northern parts of the district; Spotland Further Side, containing all the hamlets on the west bank of the Spodden, from Old Fold to Oakenrod; and Spotland Nearer Side, comprehending all that portion of the district between Whitworth and Rochdale, and from the east bank of the Spodden to the boundary of Wardleworth with Wuerdle and Wardle.

The increase of population has been very rapid in this part of the parish within the present century, as will be seen from the census; but as early as the year 1610 the woollen manufacture had established itself firmly in these valleys, and not fewer than five fulling mills were turned by the "Spotton Brook water, and divers men were in trade." Modern enclosures have divested Brandwood Common of much of its forest character. The inexhaustible quarries of flags, stone, and slate, worked in this part of the parish, afford abundant materials to the neighbourhood, and these materials are frequently conveyed by inland communication to distant parts of the country. Shortly after the Conquest, Whitworth was held by Robert de Whitworth, and continued in the local family name until it was conveyed by two daughters and co-heirs to Hugh de Eland and to Robert de Liversege, who divided it. A moiety of the vill of Whitworth was given by John de Eland to the monks of Stanlawe in the 13th century for 40s. rent,¹ and the other moiety was given by Robert de Liversege to the abbey of Salley, in Yorkshire, which afterwards granted it to the prioress of Hanepole, a house of Cistercian nuns, near Doneaster, on the road to Wakefield, who, after having held it for forty years, conveyed it to Robert, son of Randolph or Ralph de Whitworth, at a rent of 16s. a year, and the assignment to them of one-third of his goods at his death. Randolph, the son of Robert, afterwards having ceded his right to Thomas de Newbold, chaplain, this moiety passed also, in the reign of Edward II., to the abbey of Whalley, where it remained until the dissolution, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Holte, of Grislehurst, who conveyed the abbey lands to various purchasers.³

For several generations the practitioners known as "The Whitworth Doctors" have exercised their skill in their native village, and right reverend prelates have been found in the crowds which have pressed to this modern Bethesda. The practice of the Whitworth doctors has been comprehensive enough to embrace dogs, horses, and men. The setting of fractured bones is now their forte, but they are also famed for the cure of cancerous complaints, scrofula, and tumours of the joints, popularly called white swellings, which is principally effected by the agency of a powerful caustic application, bearing the appropriate name of "keen."

The chapel of Whitworth was originally founded in 1532⁵ by the principal inhabitants of Spotland, including the names of Edward Leech, Randal Howarth, Laurence Smith, John Whyte-worth, Adam Holt, Barton Hollows, James Seofield, Thomas Clegg, Elis Walsden, Thomas Fletcher, Nicholas Smith, James Hill, Richard Chadwick, Richard Hill, and James Butterworth, who were greatly encouraged and assisted by Robert Holt, of Stubbley, Esq., who obtained for them fifty fall of land to build their chapel upon, and to form a chapel yard.⁶ Dr. Whitaker observes that this was an era of chapel building, and quotes, in proof of his remark, the chapels of Todmorden,

¹ John de Elond's grant to Stanlawe was witnessed by William (de Dumplinton), vicar of Rochdale, and cannot, therefore, be earlier than 1235, when Dumplinton's predecessor resigned, nor later than 1238, when Bishop Stavenby, who instituted William to the vicariate, died.—C.

² At the York assizes, July 1, 1338, John, son of Adam de Buklegh, and William and Geoffrey, his brothers, were attached to answer to the Abbot of Whalley why, "vi et armis," they took and carried away the abbot's goods, found at Whyte-worth. The abbot, by John de Plesyngtone, his attorney, complained that John and the others "vi et armis, scil. gladiis, arcibus et sagittis," on 13th May, 1331, took the goods and chattels of the abbot, viz., "trescentas pecias ferri, pannos laneos et lineas ad valenciam," &c.; damages xxli. John and Geoffrey said "quo ad venire vi et armis et asportacione pannorum," they are not guilty; as to the carrying away of the iron, they said that John is lord of the thirtieth part of Whyte-worth, and Geoffrey is lord of another thirtieth part, and the abbots and others are lords of Whyte-worth, and that the abbot, John, and Geoffrey, "in vasto ejusdem ville foderunt ad mineram ferri et de minera predicta usque ad ferrum communius servunt," and the said iron was divided between them. "Ita quod de predicta ferro sic combusto," eight pieces were assigned to John and eight to Geoffrey, so they took the said iron and their own chattels without doing anything "contra pacem." The case was adjourned to 21st October, six manucaptors answering for the three brothers. (Add. Manuscripts, Brit. Museum, 10,374, f. 3b.)—C.

³ Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 154.

⁴ The following notice of this family appeared in *Land*, on the 24th September, 1831: "Yesterday (Friday), Mr. Mulliner, of Manchester, submitted for competition the residence of the most widely-known and most eccentric, as well as the most skilled, of Lancashire worthies—the famous 'Whitworth doctors'—whose remarkable genius in treating, not only horses and dogs, but 'humans,' descended through several generations. The founder of the line, John Taylor, was originally a farrier, but his skill in surgery, and the treatment of broken limbs and crooked joints, brought him under the notice of George III., who sent for him to the Princess Elizabeth, from whose head he removed a local obstruction,

which had resisted all the skill of the royal physicians. Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, travelled up to Whitworth Vale, leading from Rochdale into the Rossendale Valley, to be cured of a slight malformation of the feet by these doctors. The Taylor family acquired wealth and property up in the moorland district, and kept a pack of hounds. They were very fond of hunting, and the story is told that 'often would the doctor leave the dressing-room—as the surgery, under the shade of Whitworth Church, was called—without a word, mount his horse, and he off after the bounds before the patients were aware of his intentions.' Officers of the army and others used frequently to come from India and other remote foreign stations, and people have sailed from New Zealand and other colonies, to be treated by this remarkable family, and in most cases they have returned cured. James Taylor used to relate with much gusto the story of his father's visit to the Princess Elizabeth. Having attended the royal patient, his singularly bluff and original type of character procured him an interview, in which he was as much the observed as the observer, with the royal family; and, admiring the princesses there gathered around, he unceremoniously clapped the Queen familiarly on the back, and said, 'Well, thou art a farrantly (good-looking) woman to be the mother of such a set of straight-backed lasses.' The Queen submitted to this unusual familiarity with a good grace, and, smiling, replied, 'Yes, Mr. Taylor, and I was once as straight-backed a lass as any of them.' The direct line is now gone, a collateral descendant conducting the practice, and in consequence of the death of the late Mr. J. E. Taylor, their extensive property is brought into the market." One of the brothers, the late Mr. Edmund Taylor, settled many years ago in Salford, where, as "The Oldfield Lane Doctor," he acquired a world-wide reputation for his surgical skill. His son, Mr. Edmund Taylor, jun., settled at Booth Hall, in Blackley, and assumed as his motto, "Medicus per orhem dicor," which only did justice to his father's wide-spread renown.—C.

⁵ For an account of the foundations, see Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," ii., 155.

⁶ Indenture 24 Henry VIII. (1532), for the erection of Whitworth Chapel.—B. Laurence Walkden, who was a chantry priest at Prestwich in 1548, was afterwards appointed to the incumbency of Whitworth.—C.

Whitworth, and Milnrow; the first and the last had, however, been ancient foundations. At the time of the suppression of chantries the Commissioners took from the chapel a parcel-gilt chalice of silver, weighing 7oz., and when the inventories of Church goods were made in 1552 it was reported that "ye chapell of whitworth," of which "John yate preiste" was incumbent, possessed "one chales one vestement & Auter-clothes." In the survey of Church livings (Salford Hundred) made by order of the Commonwealth, the Commissioners presented July 18, 1650, that—

"In Spotland there is on Chappell called Whitworth Chappell, beinge distant from the p'ishe Church of Rachdale aboute three myles and three quarters, and that Mr. George Stott is Minister there, and hath for his salary one house and one acre of ground or thereabouts, of the yearely value of twenty shillings, being a gift to the said Chappell by the said Inhabitants, And hath out of the Improprate tythes, w^{ch} are under sequestracon, as wee conceive, about twenty six pounds p' Ann. payd by the said Inhabitants, and wee present that the said Stott is well qualified for anythinge wee kuowe; And wee present it fit that Whitworth Chappell aforesaid be made a p'ish church, and the boundaries thereof to be from the Hadies Down to the Clough house, and soe alonge after the water called Knowsike pastid (past Stid) and soe betwixt Stid and Rydings, to a place called Haslerooode, and soe to Smallshawe and to the Sike Bancke, and from thence to Nadenheard, and from thence to Trough Yate, so to Vgshutt (Hogshead), and thence to the said Hades; and wee p'sent that the Improprate tyths wthin Spotlaud aforesaid were formerly enjoyed by Sr John Birron,¹ late farmer thereof, and now as wee conceive are vnder sequestracou, are worth aboute sixty five pounds p' Ann."

In the reign of William and Mary this chapel was rebuilt, as appeared from the arms of that monarch, curiously sculptured on a part of the edifice; and in 1775 it was again rebuilt,² but the burial ground was not consecrated till twenty years after by Bishop Cleaver. Owing to the increase of population, and the inadequacy of church accommodation, the foundation of a large and handsome church was laid, April 6th, 1847. It was built by subscription, and consecrated by Bishop Lee, January 3rd, 1850, when the old chapel was taken down. By the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, this chapel, which was never parochial, has been constituted a parish and the church a vicarage, although, being in private patronage, it receives no additional endowment from the ample revenues of the mother Church. A new parish is formed under the same Act, and endowed with £200 per annum, at Facit, near Whitworth, where a large population has sprung up, and here a church in the Gothic style of architecture, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built and consecrated in 1871, of which the Rev. Edward Henry Aldridge, M.A., is incumbent. The Independents have a chapel at Hall Fold, and there are chapels for the Wesleyans, Primitive and United Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics. At Cwm, or Cwm Clough, about a mile to the north of Whitworth, is the large reservoir belonging to the Rochdale Corporation.

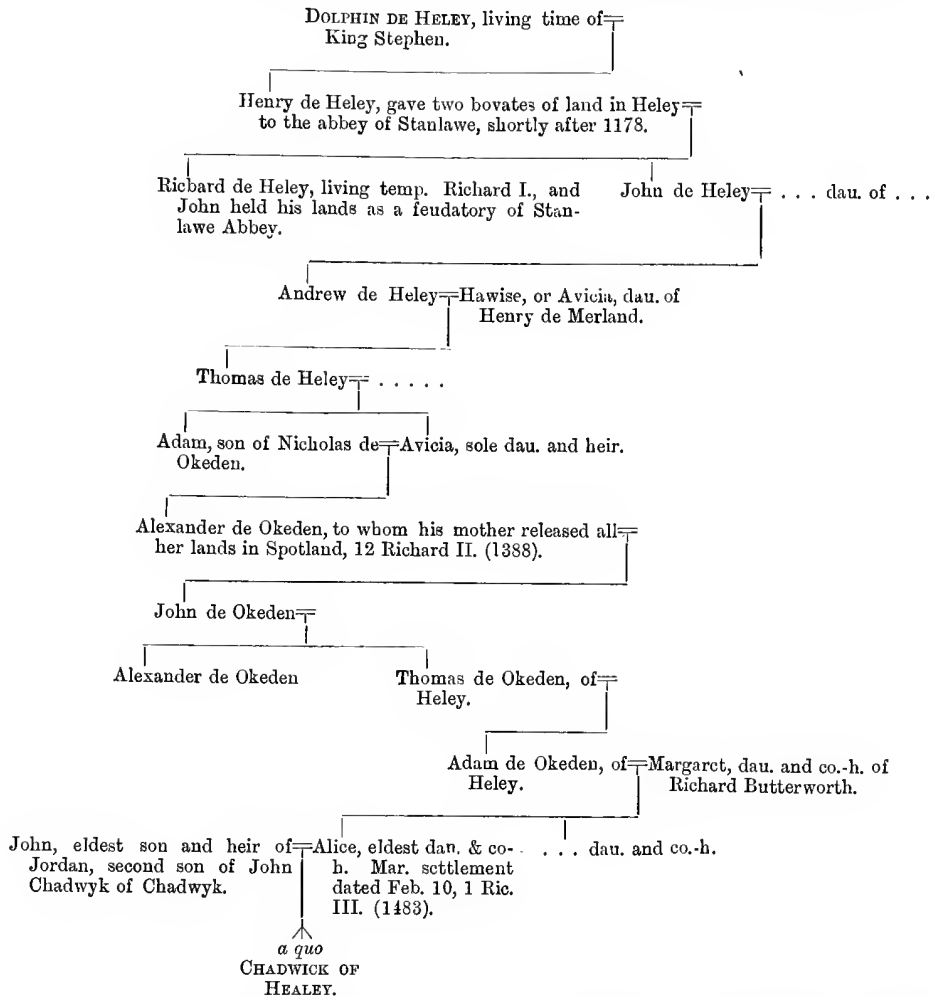
According to the Coucher Book of the abbey of Stanlaw the manor or reputed manor of Whitworth was granted by divers donors to that convent in the time of King John, and among the names of these donors is found that of Sir John Elond, co-parcener of the lordship of Rochdale with John de Lasey, of Cromwelbotham, who gave c. 1238 one moiety of the manor of Whitworth to that house.

In Spotland Nearer-side is Healey (*i.e.*, the Higherfield) Hall, now the residence of John Stothert Littlewood, Esq., J.P., but for many generations the home of the Heleys, who were liberal benefactors to the abbey of Stanlawe soon after its foundation in 1178, holding their lands, subsequently under the abbot of that house and in succession under the abbot of Whalley. Dolphin de Heley, living about the time of King Stephen, had a son Henry, who gave two bovates of land in Heley to the abbey of Stanlawe, shortly after its foundation by John de Lasey. Richard de Heley and John, his brother, the sons apparently of Henry, the son of Dolphin, occur in the reigns of Richard I. and John, the former holding his lands in Healey as a feudatory of the house of Stanlawe. John, the brother of Richard, had a son, Andrew Heley, who married Hawise or Avicia, daughter of Henry de Merland, and by her had a son, Thomas, whose sole daughter and heir, named after her grandmother, married Adam, son of Nicholas de Okeden, in Butterworth, and had a son, Alexander de Okeden, to whom she released all her lands in Spotland, 12 Richard II. (1388). He had issue John de Okeden, who had Alexander and Thomas de Okeden, of Heley, the last-named having a son, Adam de Okeden, of Heley, who enlarged his estate by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard Butterworth, by Alison, daughter of Adam de Bueley. His eldest daughter and co-heir, Alice, married John, eldest son and heir of Jordan Chadwyk second son of John Chadwyk of Chadwyk, in Spotland. In the marriage settlement, which is dated February 10, 1 Richard III. (1453), his father covenants to make him heir to all those lands, &c., that came by the descent of Christopher Kyrkeshaw, father of his wife Eleanor, and also to grant him an annuity in Anningden, in Honoresfeld; the lady's father at the same time covenanting to make her co-heir of all those lands that Margaret, his wife, had in Worsley, within the parish of Eccles. In right of his wife John Chadwick settled at Healey, and thus that estate passed to the Chadwicks, who have continued to hold it to the present day.

¹ The property of Sir John Byron, the farmer, of the tithes, was sequestrated by the Commonwealth party for his adherence to the Royalist cause.—C.

² An inscription on the bell records that Whitworth Chapel was first built in 1532, and the bell recast in 1656.—C.

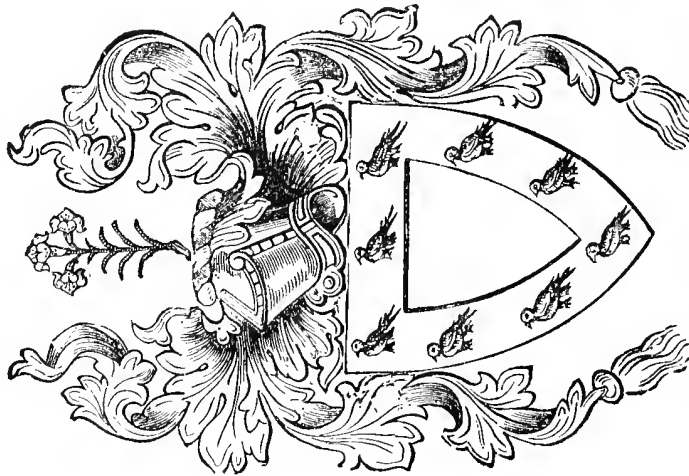
The succession of the Heleys will be more clearly seen by the following descent:—



From this time Healey Hall continued a seat of the Chadwicks, descendants of Jordan, second son of John Chadwick of Chadwick, living in 1444-5, and his descendant, in the eleventh generation, Charles Chadwick, LL.B., who died July 29, 1829, settled by will dated July 16, 1829, all his manors and estates in the counties of Lancaster, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby on his only son, Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick, the father of John de Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, esquire, who is the present (1889) owner of Healey, New Hall, Mavesyn Ridware, and Callow. The hall occupies an elevated position overlooking the valley of the Spodden, and commands a widely-extended prospect. The old mansion, a half-timbered structure, was taken down in 1618, and a new hall, of stone, with a centre and two wings, was erected in its stead by Robert Chadwyk, who placed his initials and the date over the south entrance. In 1774, this residence gave place to the present handsome structure, which was erected by Colonel John Chadwick, the great grandfather of the present owner.

In 1835 a church, dedicated to St. Clement, was erected at Spotland Bridge by the Church Commissioners, on a site given by Mr. James Royds, of Mount Falinge, and the endowment, towards which a capital sum of £2,000 was bequeathed by the late Mr. Fildes, was increased to £500 per annum under the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, the district being constituted a parish and vicarage by the same Act. Here a parsonage-house and large national day and Sunday schools have been built on land also given by Mr. Royds. The first incumbent of the church was the Rev. G. H. Cotton, M.A., brother of the Provost of Worcester College, Oxford. He was succeeded in 1844 by the Rev. William Nassau Molesworth, M.A., LL.D., who, after holding the vicarate for forty-five years, resigned his office, April, 1889.

CHADWICK OF CHADWICK AND HEALEY, CO. LANCASTER, AND OF MAVESYN RIDWARE, CO. STAFFORD.



ARMS: *Gules*, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, *argent*. (The orle and coat of Rochdale, with the tinctures changed.)
 CREST: A Lily, *argent*, leaved and stalked, *vert*.
 MOTTO: STANS CUM REBE.

Henry Chadwyk, son and heir, — Margaret, daughter living, March 25, 1470; witness to a grant of lands in Heley, from Richard de Salley, vicar of Rochdale (1456-1471); died c. 22 Edw. IV. (1482).

A

Andrew, son of Henry de Chadwyk, gave to the Abbey of Stanlawe, co. Chester, his estate at Tyvoldheze, together with an annual vicarage, to be celebrated annually, with right of pasture, &c. in Spotland and Chadwyk, witness (with his wife) "William, tunc temporis vicario de Bach," c. 1255. ("Whalley Concher Book.")

Robert, son of Andrew de Chadwyk, gave lands called Wyteleys (Whiteleys adjoining Brotherod, in Spotland, to the same Abbey. ("Coucher Book.")

Robert de Chadwyk and Alexander de Spotland, conveyed their interests in certain coppices (assarta in Chadwyk to the same Abbey). ("Coucher Book.")

Andree, son of Elen de Chadwyk, gave to the abbot and monks of Stanlawe part of his land in Spotland, being his part of le Mosley deed, dated 20th May, 1274. ("Coucher Book.")

NICHOLAS DE CHADWYK, living temp. — Maud, dau. and heir of Henry IV., died c. 1445; Henry Merland, vicar of Rochdale (1426-1455), held lands in trust for his son Robert; had lands in Spotland, Honoresfeld, and Castleton, *per. uxor.*

Robert de Chadwyk, son and heir, had the lands of his mother in Spotland, Honoresfeld, and Castleton, confirmed to him by Henry Merland, vicar of Rochdale, his trustee, by deed dated at Spotland on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin 23 Henry VI. (July 30, 1445); and on Sunday next before the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary (Aug. 15) in the same year, which lands he granted to his nephew, Henry, son of John Chadwyk, for the term of six hundred years, subject to the payment of three shillings of silver yearly at the Feast of St. Martin in winter; d. without issue.

Isabel, married, William Helde, by whom she had a son, Robert, who inherited her share of her band, released her bro. Robert's lands to Jordan, son of John de Chadwyk, by indenture dated 20, 1488.

IV. (1481).



Ancient Crest of Malvoisin or Mavesyn (with variations), assumed as a second crest by John Chadwick, of Healey, by grant, August 1, 1731.

A talbot's head, *gules*, having the arms of Hansacro (*gryns*), three cronels, *gules* on the collar, and pierced through the neck with an arrow.

Hugh Chadwyk, named in Jordan Chadwyk's settlement, February 10, 1488, and in an award Jan. 10, 1492.

Jordan Chadwyk, held lands in Spotland, under Jenkin Holt, 32 Henry VI. (1459); by indenture of mar. dated September 14, 33 Henry VI. (1454), it was agreed, "that Jardane Schadweke schall wede Eleonore, the daughter of Christopher Kyrschag and have hyr to his wyf, as the Leagh of the Kyrk will" (see pedigree of Kyrschag); had lands in Honoresfeld, Bokerworth, and Castleton, *per. uxor.*; in 1494, he and his wife, Eleonore, were admitted Vicararius of St. Robert's, Knatesborough, co. York, with the spiritual privileges of that order; died c. 3 Richard III. (1489).

Eleonor, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Kyrschag of Tuten, Honoresfeld, Littleborough; with her husband, settled her manery as in her father's manery as in Honoresfeld, Bokerworth, and Castleton, on trustees, 1479.

B

In Spotland Farther-side is Greave, the ancient property of the Holts, which was conveyed by marriage, in 1812, to Mr. Robert Leech. A custom of high antiquity, and of primitive simplicity, prevails in this district. On the first Sunday in May the young people of the surrounding country assemble at Knoll Hill annually for the purpose of presenting to each other their mutual greetings and congratulations on the arrival of this cheering season, and of pledging each other in the pure beverage which flows from the mountain springs. Wolstenholme Hall, a demi-gabled stone mansion, stands near Meadow Head. The ancient family claimed to be of Saxon origin, and Andrew de Wolstenholme was living here in 1180. The name is now extinct in this place, and the estates are divided. On Bagslate Moor or heath the Rochdale races, established in 1826, were held yearly in June; but they have long ceased.

In completing the perambulation of this extensive parish, we arrive at Chadwick Hall, the ancient residence of that family, rebuilt in 1620 by Oliver Chadwick, who placed his initials (O.C.) and the date (1620) on the north front. Nicholas de Chadwyke was born about the time of Edward III., and is the first upon record of the family. He had John, who had Henry and Jordan, the latter of whom acquired the Heley estates in marriage, and settled at Healey Hall as already stated. Henry died in 1482, leaving Oliver, who had Roger and Oliver. The grandson of this last-named Oliver, who bore the same baptismal name, had two sons, Roger and John, both of whom died childless, when the estates devolved upon their cousin and next heir, John, in 1631. He had Jonathan Chadwick, who died in 1674, leaving his son John, whose sister and heiress, Sarah, died the 21st of August, 1722, leaving the estate by will to the descendants of her aunt Katharine, wife of Joseph Dearden, of Rochdale, gentleman, by whom it was sold or bequeathed to the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A., rector of Fittleton, and by him conveyed in 1726 to trustees for the use of the grammar-school of Bury, to which it is now attached. Still nearer to Rochdale, on the margin of the town, is the interesting pile of Oakenrod Hall, anciently the seat of a family of that name,¹ and subsequently the property of the Radcliffes of Foxdenton, but long the residence of the Gartside family after abandoning Gartside Hall. That ancient home was situated beside a "garth" or small enclosure in the township of Butterworth. The late Canon Raines, writing in 1830, says, "The old hall was a very fine pile of building, but having become neglected and ruinous it fell down about ten or twelve years ago." The earliest mention of the family is in the reign of Henry III., when William, son of Eduse de Gartside, occurs as holding Garthside under Sir Gilbert de Barton, the abbot of Stanlawe, and Adam de Wyndhull as successive owners. In 1545, James, son and heir of Hugh Gartside, who must then have acquired the ownership, sold the property to Sir John Byron for £28 5s. 4d., but remained here for ten years longer as tenant, when he purchased (1555) Oakenrod, and removed thither. This James Gartside, Roger, his son, who in 1551 purchased half of Friar's Mere (anciently Hildebrighthope) in Saddleworth, and James, his grandson, were proctors to the abbot and convent of Whalley, and also farmers of portions of the tithes of Rochdale parsonage. The last-mentioned James is probably identical with the James Gartside whose name heads a pedigree of six descents which Gabriel Gartside, of Rochdale, entered at Sir William Dugdale's visitation in 1664. This Gabriel married for his second wife his kinswoman Susanna, sole daughter and heir of James Gartside, of Oakenrod, grandson of James first named in the pedigree, and thus united the two lines. By her, whose curious monumental brass² is preserved in Rochdale Church, he had three sons and two daughters. The Gartside family continued to reside at Oakenrod until the beginning of the last century, when the house became the property and residence of Edmund Butterworth, of Windybank. It is now the property of Albert Hudson Royds, Esq., of Mount Falinge, by whose grandfather, James Royds, it was purchased, on the death of two ladies (Mrs. Carr and Miss Butterworth) of the ancient family of Butterworth, formerly of Windybank, near Littleborough, from their kinsman, Edmund Lodge of Leeds, Esq., in 1787. Like many other mansions, it has lost much of its ancient consequence, and has in late years been divided into separate tenements. The neighbouring mansions, cottages, and mills on the Roch, bear the name of Oakenrod.

SADDLEWORTH, though not a part of the county of Lancaster, has always been regarded, and is described in the population returns, published by order of Parliament, as part of the parish of Rochdale. This fine bold tract of country lies on the south-east border of the county of Lancaster, stretching into the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is pierced by the tip of the great horn of Cheshire. It is six and three-quarters miles in length from east to west, and five and a quarter miles in width at its broadest part. Several remains on the hills and in the groves of Saddleworth, near Greenfield, are said, with more or less probability, to indicate that the Druids once worshipped here, with the firmament for the roof of their temple, huge blocks of stone for their

¹ Hugh de Okenrode attested at Butterworth, on Monday next after the Feast of St. Silas, 10 Edward I. (1282), and Thomas de le Okenrode was living 1st July, 1313.—C.

² An account of this brass, with some particulars of the Gartside family, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Gartside Butterworth, is given in the "Palatine Notebook," vol. iv., pp. 157-160.—C.

altars, and human victims for their sacrifices, though the oft-repeated statement that the immense masses of millstone grit, familiarly known as "Pots and Pans," on the Greenfield moors, were their sacrificial altars, must be dismissed as unworthy of credence, these picturesque blocks, with their singular cavities or basins, being the result of glacial action and the beating of tempests through untold ages. The Romans next traversed this alpine tract, in their line of communication from Mamucium to Cambodunum (Slack, near Huddersfield). *Castleshaw*, near Delph, is conjectured by Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, to have been a Roman fortress or camp. The neighbouring ground is called *Castle Hills*. There are also the remains of a Roman road, although the traces are less perceptible than they were in the time of Whitaker. The Saxons followed, and gave name to the *Tame*, the *Diggle*, and the *Chew*; and there is an absurd tradition, which Mr. Harland unfortunately repeated, that Cnut, the Danish monarch, on his desolating career, harangued his invading army, on the march over these mountains, from the summit of "Knot Hill," near Delph. Though Cnut passed through Lancashire in his march into Cumberland in 1031, there is



OLD CHAPEL OF ST. CHAD, SADDLEWORTH

not the slightest evidence that he ever visited this locality, and consequently could not have conferred his name on the hill, which, with much greater probability, derives its designation from the Anglo-Saxon "cnoll," a knoll, cop or summit. At this time, and for many centuries afterwards, Saddleworth was forest-land; and the places which now form the busy haunts of men were then the abodes of the wolf and the wild boar. At the period of the Conquest, the district was constituted a manorial possession, independent of Rochdale, and never was an integral part of that manor.

In the year 1200 William, son of Hugo de Stapleton, of the family of Thorpe Stapleton, near Leeds, was lord of Saddleworth, and obtained license to have divine offices celebrated by a chaplain in his chapel of St. Chad, in Saddleworth, by consent of Geoffrey, the elder dean of Whalley, and the vicar of St. Cedde, in Racedham, with the permission of Roger de Lascy.¹ By another charter the same William swears upon the holy relics of the Church of St. Chad of Rachdale, to pay the tithes of the forest of Sadelword to the mother church of St. Chad, and to compel his homagers to do the same, on which condition Roger de Lascy and Geoffrey the dean license a chaplain to celebrate, in his chapel of Sadelword, to be presented to the parson of the mother

¹ Coucher Book, t. 4.—C.

church, and to swear canonical obedience.¹ His son and successor, Robert, grants to Sadleword Chapel thirteen acres, with a toft on which to erect a manse, pasture for ten cows, eight oxen, and sixty sheep, saving his venison and his birds. This deed, which was made about the year 1340, and which was witnessed by William de Dumlinton, vicar of Rochdale, may be considered as the foundation of the title of the endowments of Saddleworth Church; and by another charter, without date, a composition was made between the inhabitants of the district and the abbot and convent of Stanlawe, by which it was agreed that the former should repair the body of the chapel, the enclosure of the yard, with the tower, and find bells for the same, and the latter should repair the chancel and find books and vestments.² By another charter he grants to God, the Virgin, and St. James of Kirkleys, eight acres in Sadelworthe with housbote and haybote, with the same reserve, which twenty-one acres is the present glebe of the church. This deed is without date, but as Adam de Stafford, Archdeacon of Chester, is an attesting witness, and held his office between 1271 and 1279, its date is brought within a narrow compass.³ When the Commissioners made their inventory touching the delivery of such church goods and ornaments as were to be allowed to remain in the hands of the churchwardens, October 12th, 1552, they found "one chales, too bells, one hand bell, too vestm^{tes}, & ij ault' belonging to the Churche of Sadelworth." The late Canon Raines compiled a list of twenty-three curates and incumbents of Saddleworth, commencing with "Thomas clericus," who, about the year 1200, was a witness to the deed in which William de Stapylton gave over a tithe of all his lands and of his forest in Sadelword to the mother church of S. Cedde (Chad), in Rochdale, but this list is far from complete. After the suppression of religious houses, when the rectorial rights and revenues of Rochdale were transferred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John, the farmer of the tithes under the archbishop, fraudulently withheld the stipends of the minister of Saddleworth for some years, and the income being lost, the parishioners found it difficult to "paye the preste his wagis by contribushon," and, as a consequence they were, according to their own account, frequently left without the administration of the sacraments and the privileges and blessings of the church.⁴ It would seem that at this time or subsequently, as a consequence probably of the precarious nature of the income, it became the practice of the inhabitants to elect their own minister and upon this they afterwards claimed the right of nomination. In 1714, "upon the death of our late minister, Mr. Lees," the inhabitants proceeded to make choice of a successor, but were opposed by the Vicar of Rochdale, the Rev. Henry Pigot, who claimed the right of nomination on the ground that the chapel was within his parish; the matter was referred to the Bishop of Chester, but the claim of the parishioners was not admitted. In 1772 the question of appointment was again fiercely agitated, with the result that the patronage remained in the vicar, and so continued until the passing of the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, when the patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Manchester. After the Restoration disputes appear to have arisen among the inhabitants with regard to the vexed question of seats in the chapel, arising probably from the fact that Episcopalians who had been deprived during the Commonwealth period, sought to recover possession of the seats they had previously occupied. The matter was a weighty one, and was eventually referred to Richard, second Lord Byron, as the most influential personage in the parish to determine who should have the highest seats in the synagogue, when the following award was made:—

"I, Richard, lord Byron, Baron of Rachdale, doe hereby lycense and allow Squire Andrew and John Whitehead, both of Saddleworth, in the county of Yorks, to have theire seuerall seats or stalls in the Qyire of the church at Saddleworth aforesaid, in the seuerall stalls wher they have beene accustomed to sitt the year past.

"Given at Newstead, the xxijj day of October, Anno. Dom. 1663."

"BYRON." ⁵

By the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866, the ancient parochial chapelry is made a distinct parish, and the benefice constituted a vicarage, with an increased endowment, the patronage being vested in the Bishop of Manchester for the time being; the present vicar is the Rev. Hugh Doig, who was admitted in 1883. The church, which is of the annual value of £300, has accommodation for 1,147 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. Within the limits of this ancient chapelry there are now seven parish churches in addition to St. Chad's, viz., St. Thomas's, Friar-mere (consecrated 1768); Holy Trinity, Dobeross (1787); St. Anne's, Lydgate (1788). The advowsons of these, including St. Chad's, are in the Bishop of Manchester, and the following are in the hands of the founders or their respective representatives: Christ Church, Friezeland, built and endowed by Messrs. R. R. Whitehead and Brothers, 1850, and enlarged in 1860; Christ Church, Denshaw, erected by the late Henry Gartside, of Wharptom Tower, Esq., in 1863; St. Mary's, Greenfield, founded by Richard Buckley, of Holyville, Esq., in 1875; and St. John the Baptist's,

¹ Coucher Book, t. 4, and Townley Manuscripts.—C.

² *Ibid.*—C.

³ Gastrell's "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., 144, note.

⁴ "Memorials of the Rochdale Grammar School," pp. 5, 6.—C.

⁵ For this transcript of the original document, in the possession of Miss Nicholson, of Lees—a descendant of one of the parties interested—the editor is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. John Hollishead, of Werneth.—C.

Roughtown, erected by J. H. Whitehead, Esq., and his brothers, in 1876. Besides the parish churches named, several outlying parts are in distinct parishes. There are also places of worship for several denominations of Nonconformists, including the Wesleyan, Independent, and Primitive Methodists. In 1314 Warren de Scargill confirmed a grant of land in Sadelworth to the abbot and convent of Rupe (Roch Abbey), as appears from the following early translation of his charter:—

"To all, &c., Warinus de Scargill greetinge, know you me for the salvation of my Soule, and of all my Ancestors and heires to have granted and confirmed to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Abbot and Convent of Rupe and their successors All the gifts and grants wch Sir Robert, Sonn of Wilm de Stapleton, my Great Grandfather, whose heire I am, made to them (to witt) all that land and tenement which are called Hyldebryechop [Hilde Bridge Hope, or Hildebright Hope] by these divisions (to witt) by the way wch leadeth from Stanheyes to Cnothill and passeth the water of Thame, and so vppward to the other Cnothill, and all that Cnothill even vnto Woodwardhill (to witt) to East, West, and North soe far as my land reacheth wth all buildings, woodes, meadows, feedings, waters, pastures, and all appurtañces and other thinges under the earth and above the earth, with the whole forest and all other libties to the said Forest belonginge. I have also granted to the said Abbot and convent and their successours for me and my heires full power to iuclose all the said tenement and by the division aforesaid altogether as ditched, and the ditches thereon downe to make vpp and renewe as often when and as often as they please aud to keepe the same inclosed wthout hinderance or reproach (challenge) of me or my heires or assignes. And also Comon of Pasture from the greate way wch leadeth from Stanheges [Stanedge] unto the Brig [over the] water of Tame towards the North vnto the divisions aforesaid, and from Cnothill vnto Woodwardhill as the water departs towards the Wood at Tame. To have and to hold all the said tenements and pastures in free pure and ppetual Elemosinee safe and quiet from all secular service, claim, and demaund for ever, &c. Witnesses—Sir Edmund de Wastenayes, Sir Thomas de Schofeld, Sir John de Dancastre, Knts. John of the Chamber of Staynton, William my Sonne and others. Dated at the Rupe on Sunday in the feast of the convercon of St. Paul (Jan. 25) in the yare of his grace one thousand three hundred and fourteen."

In the preceding reign (20 Edward I., 1292) the abbot of Rupe or Roche, a Cistercian monastery near Doncaster, founded about the year 1147 by Richard de Busli and Richard Fitz-Turgis, had been summoned to answer to the king, on a plea, by what authority he claimed to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Rupe, Arnesthorpe, and Hildebrihthope, without license of the king and his progenitors; and the abbot came and said that he claimed free warren in Roche, Arnesthorp, and Brenteclive by royal charter, 35 Henry III. (1251), which he produced, and which testified that the king granted free warren for ever to the abbot and convent, in all their demesne lands of La Roche, Arnesthorp, and Brenteclive, in the county of York.¹

On the dissolution of the larger religious houses, about 1542, the site of Roche Abbey was granted to William Ramsden and Thomas Vavasor, but the Saddleworth possession was granted by deed, dated 5th June, 35 Henry VIII. (1543) to Arthur Asheton, solicitor, of Rochdale, for the sum of £361 7s. 4d., paid to the treasurer of His Majesty's court of augmentation, to be held in the full and ample manner and form as it was held by the respective abbots. In the 7th Edward VI. (1553) this property was sold by Arthur Asheton to Roger, eldest son of James Gartside, of Oakenrod, in Rochdale. The manor of Saddleworth, at a subsequent period, passed to the family of Scargill, of Scargill, in Richmondshire, by the marriage of Claricia, or Cecilia, youngest daughter and coheir of Robert de Stapleton, lord of Thorpe Stapleton, county York, with Sir Warin, son and heir of Sir William de Scargill, and who, at his death, temp. Edward I., was seized of the manors of Thorpe Stapleton, Qyk, and Saddleworth in right of his wife.² The manor remained in the possession of the Scargills until the death of the last direct male representative of the family, Sir Robert Scargill, in 1531, when it passed in marriage with Maria, the eldest of his two daughters and co-heirs, to Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, county Lancaster, whose grandson, Francis Tunstall, in 1594 suffered a recovery of his manors of Saddleworth and Quick, and sold the same to John Ramsden, of Longley, county York, whose descendants retained possession until 1564, when the last of them, William Ramsden, sold them to William Farrer, of Ewood, near Halifax. Of this family five representatives in succession held possession, the last of them, James Farrer, of Barnborough Grange, who died in 1791, and in the following year his trustees, to pay off his mortgagees—among them being the Archbishop of York and Chief Justice Mansfield—conveyed the manor to thirty-one lords, freeholders in the parish, for the sum of £6,927 15s., in which purchase were included two small estates, divided into 828 shares, which have been resold to the freeholders at large (amounting to from five to six hundred), some of whom hold only one, and others as many as fifty shares. As early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, Saddleworth was loosely described as a parish, and in several local acts it was designated by the name of "the parish of Saddleworth-cum-Quick;" but in the population returns made to Parliament it is included in the wapentake of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the county of York, and is still popularly described as part of Rochdale parish. This recently-constituted parish is divided into four parts, called *meres*—namely, Friar Mere, to the north-east; Quick Mere, to the west; Shaw Mere, to the south-west; and Lord's Mere to the south-east. The tithes of Saddleworth, like those

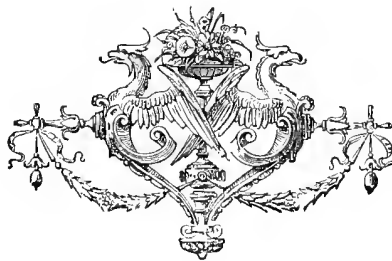
¹ Placit. de Quo Warranto apud Ebor., 21 Edward I., Rot. 5 d.

² In 6 Edward II. (1312), Warin de Scargill claimed one messuage, eight acres of meadow, and eight acres of wood, in Wyk (Quick), of which Robert, son of William de Stapleton, died seized in the time of King Henry III.; and the plaintiff said that the said Robert had two

daughters, his coheirs—Emma, who was the mother of Roald, who died without issue; and Cecilia, the youngest daughter and coheir, and heir to the said Roald, her nephew, who was the mother of William de Scargill, father of the plaintiff, whose heir he is.—C.

of the parent parish, were enjoyed by the see of Canterbury from the time of Archbishop Cranmer till the year 1814, when they were sold under the authority of an Act of Parliament by the primate, the Right Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D., to the freeholders. The proprietors of the lands of Friar Mere, presuming upon the privilege of the Cistercians of Roche Abbey to exonerate them from tithes of land formerly in the holding of the abbey, did not purchase, nor do they pay, though the claim of the archbishop, or the ecclesiastical commissioners in right of that prelate, upon their estates is not abandoned. The old chapelry contains about 18,280 statute acres of land, of which, probably, 12,500 acres are enclosed. Though a very mountainous district, there is a great deal of fine grazing land in the valleys and on the declivities of the hills. To this land trade has imparted a considerable value.

For Parliamentary purposes Saddleworth is included under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. c. 23), in the Colne Valley division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is divided into six polling districts, viz., Austerlands, Delph, Dobercross, Greenfield, Mossley, and Uppermill. The township forms a poor-law union in itself, the workhouse being situate at Running Hill. Petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays, and there are meetings of the county court monthly for the recovery of small debts under the County Courts Act. The Huddersfield Canal, which passes from N.E. to S.W., and by a tunnel three miles in length, under the range of hills known as Stanedge, affords ample water conveyance. The Leeds and Yorkshire section of the London and North Western Railway runs nearly the entire length of the township, and there are branches from Greenfield to Oldham, and Greenfield to Delph, in addition to which a loop line has been constructed from Diggle to Stalybridge, with stations at Uppermill and Friezeland in the township, which was opened for passenger traffic July 1st, 1886.



BURY PARISH.



Next pass to the parish of Bury, which adjoins that of Rochdale to the south west, and is situated in the Bolton division of the hundred of Salford, in the archdeaconry and deanery of Manchester. This parish consists of five townships, namely, Coupe and Lench, with Newhall Hey and Hall Carr; Bury; Elton; Musbury; and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth; and the three chapelries of Heap, Tottington Higher End, and Tottington Lower End.

The following table will show the population of these several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
Coupe and Lench, with Newhall Hey and Hall Carr	2,154	2,851	3,638	3,695	1,499	5,083	10,867	11,026	13,504	13,984
Bury	25,484	30,397	32,611	39,233	2,330	73,099	92,446	116,814	136,970	167,360
Elton	6,778	8,172	9,591	11,947	2,553	22,360	32,056	41,474	46,312	55,548
Musbury	1,228	997	1,130	1,010	1,714	2,552	3,567	4,150	5,168	5,988
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth	4,802	5,298	5,558	5,519	5,065	16,856	20,684	26,490	29,410	34,562
Heap (Chapelry)	16,048	17,353	17,252	17,636	2,933	42,808	53,646	65,326	72,676	83,452
Tottington Higher End (Chapelry)	2,958	3,726	3,595	3,926	3,545	12,466	15,785	16,560	22,286	24,366
Tottington Lower End (Chapelry)	10,691	11,764	12,531	16,428	5,271	26,894	33,277	44,852	53,664	62,124
Total	70,143	80,558	85,906	99,494	24,915	202,118	262,328	327,192	379,990	447,384

The population of the Parliamentary borough of Bury in 1881 was 53,240, and the number of electors, in 1888, 8,123.

The river Irwell passes through the centre of the parish from north to south; and the Roach, after watering the valley of Heap, forms its confluence with the Irwell at the southern extremity of the parishes of Bury and Radcliffe. The town stands on the left bank of the river Irwell, about two miles from the confluence of the Roach with that river. The name is from the Anglo-Saxon burhg, birig, or byrig, signifying either a town, castle, or fortified place, and probably both were applicable to Bury at a very early period of English history. It was not the site of a Roman station, as has been affirmed,¹ but of a Saxon; and one of the ancient castles of Lancashire stood in Castle Croft, close to the town, on the banks of the old course of the Irwell. The ancient structure, like the castle of Rochdale, has now totally disappeared; but remains of the foundations are often dug up in the gardens, and coins have been found on the site from the mints of the Edwards, Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and the Stuarts. On the 25th August, 1865, the workmen of the Improvement Commissioners of Bury, in the construction of the sewer from the open space opposite the parish church, crossed a piece of waste ground which shortly before had been cleared of buildings, named Castle Croft. In the course of their labours, the workmen came upon the foundation-wall of the ancient castle of Bury, the sewer crossing the west wall at what appeared to have been the keep. The interest excited by the discovery of these remains induced the commissioners to extend the excavations in a line with the wall southward. The main foundation-wall was not two feet thick, and was buttressed every few feet. Some of the stones bore the masons' marks, chiefly a X. The masonry appeared to be not more ancient than early English. The outer foundation-walls would, if entire, represent a quadrangle of about 110 by 113 feet. The inner walls were more than 6 feet thick, in form a parallelogram, measuring externally about 82 feet by 76 feet, and internally 69 by 63 feet. Of course, only parts of both the outer and the inner walls were found; but the dimensions as given would be those if the walls of both quadrangles were perfect. Further remains have since been dug up, the last being

¹ Camden says that, at Bury, he sought eagerly for the Coccium mentioned by Antoninus.—C.

in 1875. The building appears to have been a sort of peel or keep, with a space of about 20 feet between its outer face and the inside of the outer boundary wall.¹ These remains, which are distant only about 70 or 80 yards from Bury Parish Church, must not be confounded with Castle Steads, in the township of Walmersley, distant a mile and a quarter from it. There is a tradition that the castle at Bury was demolished by Cromwell during the Civil Wars, and in the first edition of this work Mr. Baines says: "In the Civil Wars which raged in Lancashire in 1644 Bury Castle was battered by the Parliamentary army, from an entrenchment called 'Castle Steads,' in the adjoining township of Walmersley." This statement was evidently only a repetition of the local tradition, and the evidence of Leland shows that the castle was a ruin a century before that time. As a matter of fact, Cromwell did not visit Lancashire until 1648, on the occasion of his victory over Langdale and Hamilton, and then his march was by way of Stonyhurst, Preston, Wigan, and Warrington. The probability is that after the forfeiture of the estates by Sir Thomas Pilkington, in the first year of Henry VII.'s reign, the fortified stronghold at Bury was allowed to fall into decay. Not far hence, at a place called Castle Hill, the court of the royal manor of Tottington was held, where the power of imprisonment and the execution of criminals existed; and a neighbouring eminence is still called Gallows' Hill. On the heath, near this place, Lord Strange is said to have mustered 20,000 men in favour of the royal cause in 1642.

Bury, at an early date, was a member of the Honor of Clitheroe and one of the fees belonging to the royal manor of Tottington, which was held by the Lacies, who enjoyed this possession soon after the Conquest, along with the lordship of Blackburnshire. In 22 Henry II. (1176) Robert de Lacy made a grant of certain lands in this parish, abutting upon "Pilgrim-crosse-slack² (? shake), in Foresta de Tottington, Dat. ap. Ightenhill," to which Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, is witness.³

In the reign of Henry III. (1231) the name of Galfridus or Geoffrey de Bury appears as a witness to the grant of Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, creating Salford a free borough. In the same reign, according to the "Testa de Nevill," Adam de Bury held a knight's fee in Bury of the Earl of Lincoln, who held it of the king's tenant-in-chief, Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Bury at that time was part of the Countess of Lincoln's dowry. This Adam was witness, with Robert de Latham, sheriff of Lancaster, and others to the charter by which William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, granted on the day of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 35 Henry III. (1251), the manor of Hordeshall (Ordsal) to David de Hultone, his seneschal. From the same record it appears that Adam de Montbegon, mesne lord of Tottington under the Lacies, and lord of Hornby, gave four bovates of land in Tottington to Eward de Buri, as the marriage portion of his daughter Aliz, or Alicia, and that William de Penieston then held that land with Cecilia, the daughter of Alicia.⁴ In enumerating the fees of Roger de Montebegon, who died in the 9th John (1207-8), it is said that Adam de Buri holds one knight's fee by ancient tenure. This was one of the eight fees which Roger held within the same jurisdiction. Robert Gredle, baron of Manchester, gave to another of this family, Robert de Buri the elder, fourteen bovates of land of his demesne of Mamecestre, to be held by the service of half a knight, and, says the "Testa de Nevill," his heirs held that land.⁵ But the Bury family were not the sole proprietors at this period, for Henry de Emeleden was also found to hold two fees in Totinton and in Bury of ancient tenure.⁶ In 35 Henry III. (1251), Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in his manor of Tottington, and also in other manors;⁷ and in 22 Edward I. (1294), Henry de Lacy had a similar grant.⁸

In 4 Edward II. (1311) an extent was taken of the manor of Tottington, in Salfordshire, with the fees belonging to it, of which Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and his late countess, Margaret de Longespée, were found seised. The fees belonging to the manor of Tottington were the manors of Bury, Midleton, Chadreden, Alcrington, Schotelworth, Tottington, and Bradeshagh.⁹ The other fees in Lancashire were appurtenant to the Castleton manor, as already shown in the history of Rochdale.

By the following ancient translation of the inquisition post mortem of Henry de Lacy, taken in 1311, it appears that Henry de Bury held half of the manor of Bury by knight's service, owing suit to the court of Tottington:—

("Ex. cart. R. Rowsthorne de Atherton ar. 1660, aº 3 (? 4) E. 2, 1311.")—"SALFORDSHIRE, Tottington.¹⁰—The Jurers there say that Henry Lacy Erle of Lincolne holdeth all his landes and tenements in the County of Lancaster of Tho. Erle of Lancr. the halfe by service &c., there be there a certaine capitall messuage wch is worth by yeare vjd. there be there 160 acre of Land in demise of Diuerse tennts wch pay att their will for the same by ye year 33s. 4d. the feast of St. Gyles (September 1) for every acre 4d. And

¹ On the site of the ancient castle a structure has been erected called the Armoury and Drill Hall, for the use of the 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. It includes a castle or (barrack, armoury, and drillshed, and cost about £3,000. Parts of the ancient foundations have been used in its erection.

² Pilgrim or Whewell Cross, on Holcomb Moor.—C.

³ Towley Manuscripts, in which the name of John is erroneously substituted for Robert de Lacy.

⁴ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

⁵ *Ibid.*, fol. 404, 408.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 411.

⁷ Rot. Chart. 35 Henry III., Pars Unic. mem. 8.

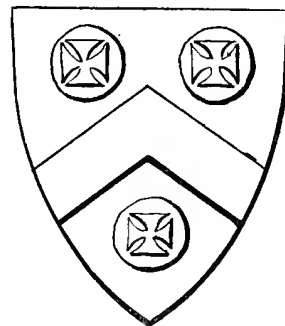
⁸ Rot. Chart. 22 Edward I., Pars Unic. mem. 23.

⁹ Escaet. de anno 3 Edward II., num. 51.

¹⁰ From an official translation of what is called "The Great Lacy Inquisition of 1311" (penes Dixon Robinson, Esq., of Clitheroe Castle), it appears that the inquisition was taken, not in the 3rd but the 4th Edw.

there be there 8 oxgangs of Land of demise to diuers tenents wch pay at their will by the yeare for the same att the same terme 24s. (to witt) for euery oxgang 3s. And there be there a certaine Parke called Musberry whose herbage and Estronage [Agistments] is worth by the year 13s. 4d. And there is a certaine pasture wch is worth by the year 10s. And there is a certaine water Corne Mill wch is worth by ye yeare, and all reprises sett a part 20s. And there be there a certaine Court wch is worth by the yeare 20s. The house of Henery Bury holden of the Erle of Lincolne, the one of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Mannor of Bury wch part by Kts service the one halfe of a Kts fee, and maketh suite to the Cort of Tottington. Roger of Middleton holdeth of the same Earle the mannor of Middleton by service the one halfe of a kts fee, and maketh suite to the Cort aforesaid. Henery of Trafford holdeth of the same Erle the mannor of Alkington by service the 4th part of a kts fee, and makes suite to the Cort aforesaid. Henery of Bury holdeth the one halfe of the mannor of Shuttleworth part by service 12d. per ann. at the feasts of Easter and Michaell. Richard Radcliffe holdeth one and twenty acres of land in Tottington by service att the same termes. Robt of Bradshawe holdeth of the same Earle free pasture in the same vill. by homage and service 12d. per ann. att the same termes. Roger of Chaderton holdeth 12 acres of Land in the same vill. by service, and one pound of Sinamond 1d. ob. at the feast of St. Michaell. Sume is 6. 03 : 03 : ob."—*Harl. MSS.* cod. 2085. fol. 443.

In 16 Edward II. (1322-3) Roger de Middleton and Agnes his wife were found to possess common of pasture in Bury and Middleton.¹ In 18 Edward II. (1324-5) an inquisition ad quod damnum was taken of land held by Roger Chadreton in Tottington.² In the following year Adam de Bury gave lands in Spotland and Wolstenholm, in the parish of Rochdale, to Thomas de Strangwas, with remainder to himself in default of issue. On the death of Henry de Lacy, the manor of Bury passed to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in right of his wife Alicia, the heiress of the Earl of Lincoln. At what period it passed from the local family is not clearly ascertained, but it must have been in the earlier half of the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Alice, sister and heir of Henry de Bury, with Roger, son and heir of Sir Alexander de Pilkington, of Pilkington, who died in 1347. After the death of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and on the erection of the duchy of Lancaster in 24 Edward III. (1351), Roger, son of Roger Pilkington, who married Alice de Bury, is enumerated among the duchy tenants, as holding one knight's fee in Bury, which Adam de Bury formerly held of the Honor of Lancaster.³ In an inquisition post mortem, taken 36 Edward III. (1362), Bure, in Salfordshire, is found along with Totinton amongst the vast possessions of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster. A few years before the probable date of the MS. Feodarium, the abbot of Lettele gave to Roger de Petresfield thirty acres and other lands in Terstewode and Totynton, together with the fisheries in the waters of these townships. The Bury family do not seem to have entirely ceased their connection with the parish for many reigns afterwards; for by an inquisition post mortem in the Duchy Records (vol. viii. num. 24, in 31 Henry VIII. 1539) Ralph Bury was found possessed of lands in Bury, Myddleton, and Totynton; and in the Harleian MSS. (cod. 4204, fo. 102 b.) is preserved a monumental inscription on Thomas, son of John Bury, of Bury Hall, county Lancaster, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Stafford, of Bradfield, in Berks, Esq., dated 1613. The last mentioned in the Duchy Records (vol. xxiv. num. 67) of this family is Richard Bury, a proprietor of lands in Middleton in 19 James I. (1621). The arms of Bury were: *Sable*, a chevron between three plates, each charged with a cross-pattée, *gules*. Sir Roger Pilkington, who died in 1347, left a son Roger, who, at his death in 1407, was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who married Margaret, heir of Sir John de Verdon, widow of Sir Hugh de Bradshaw, of Blackrod and Westleigh, and by her had issue—John, Edmund, and Robert. Sir John Pilkington, the eldest of these three sons, succeeded to the estates at his father's death in 1421, being then twenty-eight years of age. He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, he had a son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, but died childless in 1451, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas Pilkington, eldest son of Edmund, the eldest of the sons of Sir John Pilkington by his second wife, Katharine, daughter of Sir John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne. In the reign of Edward IV. a licence was granted by that monarch to this Sir Thomas



ARMS OF BURY.

II., on the 16th February, 1311. After stating that "Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, held all his lands and tenements in Lancashire immediately of the king, by the service of 14½ knights' fees, and by the rent of 105s. 8d., payable yearly, as castleward of Lancaster, and sac-fee and quit to the sheriff's court of Tourn every six weeks," it adds, that Edw. I. had granted all the lands and tenements named in this inquisition to the said Henry, Earl of Lincoln, and heirs, with remainder to Thomae, son of Edmund [Crouchback], the king's brother, and to Alice, his wife, and their heirs, and to the right heirs of Thomas. In reference to the earlier parts of the document, given in the text, it has: "100 acres of land demised to diuers tenants-at-will, who pay yearly, at the Feast of St. Giles (September 1), 3s. 4d. There are eight oxgangs of land demised to diuers tenants-at-will, who pay yearly 24s. There is a park called Musberry. The herbage and agistments thereof are worth yearly 13s. 4d. There is a several pasture, worth yearly 10s. A water-mill, worth yearly, beyond reprises, 20s. There is a free court, worth yearly, by estimation, 20s." Under the head "Manor of Bury," it states that "Sir Henry de Bury held of the Earl of Lancaster the manor of Bury, by the service of one knight's fee and suit to the three weeks' court at Tottington. He is

also stated to have held half the manor of Shotlesworth [Shuttleworth] by the service of 12d. per annum. Roger de Middleton held of the said earl the manor of Middleton, by the service of one knight's fee and suit to the three weeks' court at Tottington. Henry de Trafford held of the said earl the manor of Chadreton, by the service of one knight's fee and suit to the said court. Adam de Prestwich held of the earl the manor of Alkington, by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee and suit to the said court." Under "Tottington," this inquisition has the following: "Richard de Radcliffe held of the earl 20 acres of land in Tottington, by the service of 3s., payable at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas. Robert de Bradeschagh held of the said earl, freely, a pasture in the said vill, by homage and the service of 12d. a year. Roger de Chadreton held 12 acres in the said vill by homage and a pound cummised yearly, of the value of three halfpence." In this translation the sum is £6 6s. 3d., and several minor variations from the document in the text will be observed.—H.

¹ Escaet. de anno 16 Edward II., num. 49.

² Inq. ad quod damm. 18 Edward II., num. 41.

³ Birch's Manuscript, Tenant. Ducal Lancaster.

Pilkington, who was a devoted adherent of the house of York, and served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1463-5, 1473, and 1482, to kernel and embattle his manor-house at Stand in Pilkington; and this continued the family residence till, on the attainder of Sir Thomas, in 1 Henry VII. (1485), the manor of Bury and the other estates of the Pilkington family¹ being forfeited, were granted by the crown, under the great seal, to Thomas, first Earl of Derby;² and in the 13 Henry VIII. (1521) this manor is found among the possessions of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, in which family it still remains.³ In the same reign, c. 1542-9, Leland, in his Itinerary, thus speaks of this place: "Byri on Irwell, 4. or v. miles from Manchestre, but a poore market. There is a Ruine of a Castel by the paroch chirch yn the Towne.⁴ It longgid with the Towne sumtime to the Pilkentons, now to the Erles of Darby. Pilkenton had a place hard by Pilkenton parke, 3. mile from Manchestre." Camden, in the reign of Elizabeth, describes it as a market-town not less considerable than Rochdale; but Blome, who wrote in the time of Charles II., says, "Bury is a market-town of no great account on the Thursdays."

Till the middle of the following century it does not appear that any material change took place, though the woollen business, which had been planted by the emigrant Flemings in the time of Edward III. and had been carried on continuously, and the cotton trade had begun to afford employment to a number of the inhabitants. The south part of the township is called Redvales, from the colour of the soil. Here is an ancient mansion of the family of the Starkies, of whom was Joseph Starkie, Esq., high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1799. The neighbouring hall, at Lower Redvales, is a gabled mansion of the date of 1628, with the arms of Allen—*Ermine*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, *gules*—in the window.

There was a church in Bury at the Domesday Survey, and Roger de Poitou for a short time was the patron; but the patronage was afterwards vested in the Lacies. In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the church was estimated at £13 6s. 8d., in the *Liber Regis* £29 11s. 5½d. In 1386 John de Pylkington was rector of Bury, and before that time his family had obtained the advowson from the Lacies. From the Pilkingtons it passed with the manor to the Derby family, the present patrons. When, in 1552, the inventory of the church goods was made the commissioners found "one vestement of blacke velvett one y' vestement of grene satayn of bryges an oy' old vestement of redde damaske and an oy' of whyte fustyan w^t all thynges for a preiste to saye masse in, ij coopes one of Redde velvett & y^e oy' of blacke damaske one chales w^t a patent of sylur ij corperaxes w^t cases ij crosses one of copper & y^e oy' of brasse ij candylstykes to stand vpon y^e alter ij grete belles in y^e steaple w^t a lyttle sanctus bell ij hand belles & a sacryng belle ij sensours A holy water buckett of brasse ij cruettes of pewter & A pax and old cou'lett & a surplis for y^e preest A vayle to hang afore y^e alter in lente." In 1650, the Parliamentary commissioners presented that "the late right ho^{ble} Will^m Earle of Derby and the now Earle his sonne, or th' one of them, heretofore being patron of the p'ish church of Bury, in the said County of Lancaster, presented vnto the said p'sonage there one Peter Travers, batchlor of Divinity, who received the proffits thereof aboute nyne yeares, And now and for some yeares past stands sequestered as a delinquent against the p'leament, And that by order bearinge date the foure and twentyth day of Aprill, Anno Dni one Thousand six hundred forty five, In these words: vidzt—at the Committee of the house of Comons in parliament concerneing plundered ministers, Aprill the twenty fourth, one Thousand six hundred forty five, Whereas Peter Travers, Rector of the p'ish Church of Bury, in the County of Lancaster, is disafected to the p'liam^t and p'ceedings thereof, And is in Lathom house now kept A garrison against the p'liam^t; It is ordered that the said Rectory bee furthwth sequestred from the said Mr. Travers; And that Will^m Alte and Andrewe Lathome, Godly and orthodox divynes, doe for the p'sent officiate the Cure of the said p'ish church and preach

¹ For a pedigree of the Pilkingtons, see vol. ii., p. 367.—C.

² Act of Conviction and Attainder, 1 Henry VII. An inquisition post mortem on Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, held at Preston, 22nd April, 37 Elizabeth (1595), recites that Henry VII., by letters patent, dated 27th October, first of his reign (1485), created his beloved kinsman, Thomas, Lord Stanley, spouse to his [the king's] most beloved mother, Earl of Derby, in tail male, with a fee of £20 per annum, which the earl afterwards surrendered on condition of £40 per annum granted to him in tail male out of the manor of [West] Derby on 25th February, 4 Henry VII. (1489). Amongst the premises which came to the Crown by the attainder of Francis, Viscount Lovell, Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knt., and Robert Hilton, were the manor of Derby, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the following, held in right of the Crown: The manors of Holland, Nether Kellet, Hallywood, Samlesbury, Pilkington, Bury, Cheetham, Cheetwood, Hallywall, Broughton-in-Furness, Bolton-in-Furness, and a moiety of the manors of Balderstone, Little Singleton, Brotherton, and Thornton; also many messuages, lands, and rents in Holland, Orrell, Dalton, Nether Kellet, Hallywood, Samlesbury, Cuerdley, Walton, Lancaster, Wigan, Haughton, Skelmersdale, Sutton, Pilkington, Bury, Cheetham, Cheetwood, Tottington, Undesworth, Salford, Shuttloworth, Shippalbothan, Middleton, Oversfield, Hallywell, Smithells, Broughton-in-Furness, Bolton-in-Furness, Selbythwaite, Ellesdale, Urswick, Uverston, Merton, Britly, Cartnell, Balderstou, Little Singleton, Thornton,

Holmes, Hamelton, Little Hull, Dilworth, Plumpton, Broughton [? in Amounderness], Elleswick, Sowerby, Goosnargh, Cloughtou, Much Singleton, Preston, Ribbleson, Stalmine, Lancaster, Mearley, Frockleton, Croston, Houghton, Whittingham, Billesborough, and Farington. [Of these, exclusive of the manors and the premises therein, all the premises in the nine townships in italics are expressly declared to have been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knt.; and the twenty-five or twenty-six places following these to have been forfeited by the attainder of [Sir] James Harrington. The manors granted to the Earl of Derby, and formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Pilkington, seem to have been those of Pilkington, Bury, Cheetham, Cheetwood, Halliwell, Broughton-in-Furness, and Bolton-in-Furness. So that seven manors, and thousands of acres of land, in fourteen townships, came to the Stanleys from the Pilkingtons.]—H.

³ Duchy Records, vol. v., inq. post mortem, 13 Henry VIII., n. 68.

⁴ The brow at the back of the church is nearly perpendicular, and the river Irwell, before its course was diverted, flowed at its foot. The castle ditch is no longer to be traced, but, according to tradition, this fosse extended to the morass at the south side of the town. Remains of the castle wall are to be seen in the tank of the gasometer, near the church; and many years ago a fragment of this wall, about 6ft. thick, was found in excavating.—B.

diligently there, And shall have for there paines therein the p'sonage house and gleabe lands, And all the tyths, rents, dutyes, and proffitts, whatsoever of the said Rectory till further order be taken," saving and preserving all tithes, rents and profits of the chapels of Heywood, Holcombe, and Edenfield. "And since the death of the said Mr. Latham," by an order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers dated August 28, 1648, "that Mr. Tobias Furnes, a godly and orthodox Divyne, be settled and established on the said Rectory in the steed of the said Mr. Lathom And that he doe, together with the said Mr. Alte, officiate the Cure of the said church and preach dilligently to the said p'ishioners." And by virtue of which order "the said Mr. Will^m Alte and Mr. Tobias Furnes, two godly able ministers, doe supply the Cure and preach constantly twice every Saboth day and once every Thursday, being m'cat (market) day at Bury, keepinge a constant lecture there, as hath beene accustomed, And dwell in the p'sonage house, and occupie the gleabe lands, And receive p't of tyths according to the said orders; And that accordinge to former order dated The seaventeenth day of June one thousand six hundred forty seven, there is a tenth p'te of the said proffitts to Dorothy, wyff of the said Mr. Travers, and her Children, in consideracon whereof the yearely some of eighteene pounds hath been payed by the said Mr. Alte and Mr. Furneis to the said Mrs. Traverse; And that the full value of all the proffitts cominge to the said Mr. Alt and Mr. Furnes for the supply of the Cure afforesaid and for their paines therein, over and above the afforesaid tenth p'te payed to Mistr^{ss} Travers, amounted to the some of eighty one pounds, to eyther of them p' ann or thereabouts."¹ The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The registers begin in 1590. The value in 1834 was £1,937, and it is returned at the same amount in 1889. The living was improved and the town benefitted by an Act of Parliament obtained by the Hon. and Rev. John Stanley in 1764, empowering the rector for the time being to grant building leases of the glebe for ninety-nine years. In 1775 the nave of the church was rebuilt in a debased style, and in 1843 the fine old tower and spire were razed and rebuilt.² The new building was spacious and handsome. The interior of the church was well finished, and free from gloom; and the nave was divided from the side aisles by plain columns. Towards the end of the year 1869 it was found that the woodwork of the church of 1775 had become so much decayed as to render the building unsafe. A report upon its condition was obtained, and, after some deliberation, it was resolved to take down the whole of the fabric with the exception of the tower and spire, and rebuild it in accordance with designs prepared by Mr. J. S. Crowther, the architect of the restorations in Manchester Cathedral. The operation of pulling down the chancel was begun July 5, 1870; the last service in the old building was held August 27, 1871, and on the 9th July in the following year the first stone of the new nave was laid. The building, which is a handsome Gothic structure, of the geometrical period, capable of seating 1,000 worshippers, was consecrated February 2nd, 1876, by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Manchester, the cost having been about £27,000. The bells were re-cast early in the last century. Though the churchyard is literally paved with gravestones, there are only two monuments of any peculiar interest—the one, in memory of a member of the family of Bamford of Bamford Hall; and the other in memory of Lieutenants George and Robert Hood, sons of one of the officiating ministers in this church. One-half the town is glebe belonging to the rectory, and the other half is leasehold under the Earl of Derby. In 1591 the number of baptisms was 60, marriages 20, burials 59; while in 1832 the number of baptisms was 575, marriages 300, burials 338. In the time of the Commonwealth (1655), it appears from the registers that the banns of marriage were published at the market-cross by Edmund Hopwood and Lawrence Rostron, and others, magistrates of the district; and that the marriages were performed under magisterial authority, in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Commonwealth government.

RECTORS OF BURY.

(From the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield and Chester, the Institution and Firstfruits Books, Record Office, and other sources.)

c. 1325.—ADAM DE RADCLYFFE. The earliest rector of whom we have any mention is Adam de Radcliffe, whose name occurs as rector of Bury, 5 Edward III. (1331-2). He was the youngest son of Richard de Radclyve, of Radcliffe Tower.

1386.—JOHN DE PYLKINGTON, a younger son of Robert Pilkington, of Rivington, by his wife, Katharine, daughter of John Aynesworth, of Aynesworth, descended from the local family of Pilkington, which had before this time obtained the advowson from the Lacys, was instituted rector in 1386.

c. 1392.—JOHN DE MARKELAN or MARKLAND. In an inquisition *de etate probanda*, taken at Lancaster, 2 Henry V. (1415), it was found that John, son and heir of John de Radclif, of Chaderton, dec^d, was born at Medecroft, on Monday before the Purification of the Virgin, 16

¹ "Lancashire Church Surveys, 1650," Record Office.—C.

² "Notitia Cestriensis," note by Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 27.

Richard II. (1393), and was "baptised by John de Merkelan, chaplain in Bury Church." He was probably a member of the ancient and respectable family of that name, of the Meadows, near Wigan.

c. 1425.—THOMAS DE HULTON. This rector, who is described as parson of the church of Bury, was, in 1427, bound to "Thurstan de Longley, parson of Prestwyche," in the sum of £40. *Vide* "Agecroft Deeds" (Earwaker). He was third son of William Hulton, of Farnworth.

c. 1480.—JOHN NABBES. The name of this ecclesiastic was given by Mr. Baines in the first published list of the rectors of Bury, but nothing is known concerning him. He was probably a member of a family residing at Tottington, the name occasionally occurring in the church register.

1507.—RICHARD SMYTH, LL.B. This rector was instituted October 21, 1507, on the nomination of Thomas, second Earl of Derby,¹ as appears by a return, made 15 Henry VIII. (1523), by Thomas Boteler, Esq., the king's commissioner for Lancashire and Cheshire, to Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to the King's Council, when the parsonage was said to be worth xl. marks (£26 13s. 4d.) Three years later this rector is found proceeding against John Greenhaghe and others for assault and disturbance of service. In 27 Henry VIII. he was LL.B., and the Pope's pardoner in Lancashire ("Lanc. Chant.," p. 113), and his name occurs in actions in the Duchy Court, 29 and 30 Henry VIII. (1538). He built the chapel on the north side of Bury Church,² and lived to see the overthrow of the monasteries and the suppression of the minor religious houses. The last mention we have of him is about the year 1547, when he answered the bishop's visitation, at which time his assistants, or curates of the chapels, were Dns. Willūs Marshall, curatus, and Dns. Rich'us battersbye. (Piccoppe Manuscripts).

1557.—RICHARD JONES, instituted January 25, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557), on the presentation of Hugh Jones, the patron, for that turn only, by permission of the Earl of Derby, and paid his firstfruits on the 1st October following. Mr. Jones, who had been instituted in Queen Mary's reign, appears to have been slow in conforming to the reformed services of the Church, or, at all events, of requiring conformity on the part of his assistants, for it was presented in 1559 to Queen Elizabeth's Commissioner-General for the province of York, that the curate doth not read the Gospel, Epistle, Lord's Prayer, and ten commandments according to the proclamation. On the same occasion it was presented that Thruston Rostorn the elder and his wife, Thurstan Rostorn the younger and his wife, Oliver Nabbs (a kinsman, probably, of a former rector) and his wife, lived incontinently before they were married, and also were married without any banns asking.³ Mr. Jones died in 1568.

1568.—GOWTHER KENION. On the death of Mr. Jones, Gowther Kenion (incorrectly called Walter Keny in the previous editions of this work) was presented by the Earl of Derby, and instituted August 18, 1568. He paid his firstfruits, as appears by the Composition Books (Record Office), May 19, 11 Elizabeth (1569).

1573.—PETER SHAWE. In the previous editions of this work Thomas Dearden is named as the successor of Mr. Keny, or Kenion, and is said to have been presented by the Earl of Derby in 1599, but this is evidently an error, the Composition Books showing that Peter Shawe paid his firstfruits on the 20th November, 15 Elizabeth (1573). He appears to have retained the rectory until his death in 1608.

1608.—HUGH WATMOUGH, B.D. This rector was instituted on the presentation of the Earl of Derby, July 6, 1608, and paid his firstfruits December 17, 6 James I. He had previously (1599) been appointed to the rectory of Thornton in Craven. In the "Journal" of Nicholas Assheton, of Downham, under date May 19, 1617, there is a reference to him: "Some little unkyndeness twixt Mr. Watmough and Mr. Greenhalgh (of Brandlesome, in Bury), cause Mr. Watmough nor his curate went to meete the dead corpse of Mr. Greenhalgh's child at the church steele, or some such matter." The "little unkyndeness" must have been of some little standing, for the registers show that "Susan, daughter of John Grenhalh, of Brandl." was buried on the 27th January previously. Mr. Watmough was inclined to Puritanism, and this probably led to the violation of the rubric by himself and his curate, which gave offence to Mr. Greenhalgh. Mr. Watmough died in August, 1623, and was interred at Bury on the 21st of that month. He left a son, Robert Watmough, of Winwick, who appears to have held his father's views, and subsequently became a lay member of the Presbyterian Classis. A Hugh Watmore (properly Watmough) was stipendiary priest in the chantry at Holme, in Whalley parish, at the time of its dissolution, 1 Edward VI. (1547-8), but as he was "of the age of xlvj years" at the return in 1549, he could not be identical with the rector of Bury, though probably of his kin.⁴

¹ In the previous editions of this work Richard Smyth is said to have been presented by Henry Halsall and John Yreland, who may have had the nomination for that turn only, by permission of the Earl of Derby, as the true patron.—C.

² The chapel in the north aisle of Bury Church, "built by one Rychard Smith, sometime parson of Bury," was conveyed by Hugh Watmough, B.D., rector, and William, Earl of Derby, to Roger Kay, of

Wyddell, gentleman, ancestor of the Rev. Roger Kay, hencfactor to the Grammar School, Bury, in 1614. (Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xxxi.)—C.

³ State Papers, Dom. series, vol. x, p. 228.—C.

⁴ In the Parish Register, under the year 1609, the name of James Blackhourne occurs; but this entry appears inconsistent with the succession, as shown by the instruments of institution.

1623.—**GEORGE MASSYE.** On the death of Mr. Watmough, George Massye, called Murray in the previously printed lists,¹ was presented by the Earl of Derby, and instituted August 23, 1623, his firstfruits being paid November 17, 21 James I. (1623). He held the living for nearly ten years, and died in 1633. He had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the first wife of Laurence Rawsthorne, of New Hall, in Tottington, brother of Colonel Edward Rosthorne, the gallant defender of Lathom House.

1633.—**PETER TRAVERS, B.D.** This rector was instituted March 16, 1633, on the nomination of the Earl of Derby, and paid his firstfruits May 31, 9 Charles I. (1633). He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed chaplain to James, Earl of Derby (the martyr Earl), by whom he had been presented to the rectory of Halsall a few months previously. On the outbreak of the Civil War he took sides with his patron, and was at Lathom House during the siege. A staunch Episcopalian, he rejected the Covenant and the Presbyterian discipline, and was in consequence, by order dated April 24, 1645, ejected from Bury, and the rectory of Halsall also, his private estate being at the same time sequestered. An order of the Government, dated June 17, 1647, directed the payment of one-tenth of the income to Mrs. Dorothy Travers, the ejected rector's wife and her² children, but Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," affirms that not one penny piece was paid, and that Mrs. Travers and her six children were in consequence reduced to great poverty.

1645.—**WILLIAM ALT and ANDREW LATHOM.** By an order of the 24th April, 1645, ejecting Mr. Travers, it was directed that William Alt and Andrew Lathom, "godly and orthodox divynes," should be appointed to the charge, and in the succeeding year the names of both these ecclesiastics occur as members of the Second Presbyterian Classis which usually met at Bolton. Mr. Alt, who had previously been curate to Mr. Travers, signed the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, styling himself "min. of Bury." Mr. Lathom, his coadjutor, having died about the same time, a successor was found in the person of the Rev. Tobias Furness, then minister at Prestwich.

1648.—**TOBIAS or TOBY FURNESS.** Mr. Furness, who was a thorough Presbyterian, and an active member of the Classis, had been appointed in 1646 to the living of Prestwich on the forcible ejection of the Rev. Isaac Allen, but being objectionable to some of the parishioners, and having, moreover, had charges brought against him in regard to his practices at Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and been accused of intemperance, he accepted the "call" of the Committee of Plundered Ministers to Bury,³ and was appointed in succession to Mr. Lathom, August 28, 1648, in which year he signed the "Harmonious Consent," styling himself "minister of the gospel."⁴

1656.—**JOHN LIGHTFOOT.** This rector is said to have been presented by the Earl of Derby in 1660, and to have resigned in the same year, but the statement can hardly be correct. His name does not occur in the Institution Books (Record Office), but the Composition Books show that he paid his firstfruits July 4, 1656. He, however, only styled himself "chaplain."

1660.—**JOHN GREENHALGH.** When the Restoration had been accomplished, the Countess of Derby (Charlotte Tremouille), the true patron, having procured the resignation of John Lightfoot, the last minister, nominated the Rev. John Greenhalgh, S.T.B., to the rectory, February 26, 1660-1, and he was instituted by Brian, Bishop of Chester, on the 2nd March following. Mr. Greenhalgh was the third son of John Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome Hall, in Bury, appointed Governor of the Isle of Man in 1640, and who fought at the battle of Wigan Lane, and died at Worcester, in 1651, by his first wife Alice, daughter and heir of William Massie, B.D., rector of Wilmslow. Like his father, Mr. Greenhalgh was twice married. By his first wife Eleanor, daughter of M. Mesure, a Frenchman, he had a family of twelve children—six sons and six daughters; and by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Edmund Asheton, of Chadderton, he had a daughter Charlotte. He died in 1674.

1674.—**THOMAS GIPPS.** Mr. Gipps was presented by the Earl of Derby, and instituted February 26, 1674. His name occurs as one of the preachers at Preston during the holding of the Guild, 1682. When William Hulme, the founder of the Hulmean benefactions, made his will in 1691, he committed the nomination of the recipients of his bounty to the warden of Manchester, Richard Wroe, the Rector of Prestwich, the Rev. William Ashton, and Mr. Gipps, the rector of Bury, and their successors. Mr. Gipps was the friend of John Walker, the author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy," and there is in the Bodleian Library, among the Walker MSS., a copy of the minutes of the second Presbyterian Classis, which belonged to Walker, who states that he received it from

¹ In the Institution Books, Exchequer Records, he is named Murray, but in the Firstfruits Composition Books Massye.—C.

² "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 380.—C.

³ In September, 1648, notice was given in the Parish Church at Prestwich that Mr. Furness, having a call to Burie, desireth dismission from the Classis from Manchester. No adverse opinion being expressed,

his wish was acceded to. "The Classis granted him dismission from Prestwich, with a desire that God would bless him in his removal." (Beoker's "Memorials of the Church in Prestwich.")—C.

⁴ A notice of Mr. Furness is given under the head of Rectors of Prestwich, vol. ii., pp. 359-60.—C.

Mr. Gipps, the rector of Bury. In 1696 his name was introduced into an acrimonious controversy which arose out of the publication of a visitation sermon "Against corrupting the Word of God."¹ In his sermon the rector charged the Presbyterians during the civil wars with altering Acts vi., 3, "Whom *we* might appoint" into "Whom *ye* might appoint," to favour the notion of the people's right to elect their own ministers. Mr. Owen, of Rochdale, in his reply to Mr. Gipps's charge, objected that the story of the Cameronians having altered the passage did not concern the English Presbyterians, and that the Scotch evidence was merely hearsay and scarcely credible. Mr. Gipps issued a rejoinder, and the controversy was continued for some time, an evidence that the feeling against the Presbyterians remained long after the "Black Bartholomew's Day." Mr. Gipps died in 1712, after having held the rectory for about 38 years.

1712.—JAMES BANKES. Mr. Bankes, who was the third son of William Bankes, of Winstanley Hall, co. Lancaster, by his wife, Frances, sole daughter of Peter Legh, of Bruch, was presented to the rectory of Bury by his father, by virtue of a donation from William, Earl of Derby, dated June 12, 1676, and was instituted March 5th, 1712. He held the rectory for a period of over thirty years, and died in 1743.

1743.—THE HON. JOHN STANLEY, D.D. This rector, the only member of the house of Stanley to whom the living has been presented, was instituted July 19, 1743, on the nomination of his brother, Sir Edward Stanley, who had then succeeded as eleventh Earl of Derby. He was the younger of the two sons of Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe. Dr. Stanley had been instituted to the rectory of Liverpool, April 20, 1726, on the presentation of the Mayor and Aldermen of that borough, the patrons, and on the 11th September, 1740, he was admitted to the rectory of Winwick, on the presentation of Charlotte Stanley, of Crosse Hall, the patron for that turn. He relinquished the rectory of Winwick on his presentation to Bury, but retained that of Liverpool until 1750. Whilst holding the living of Bury he obtained an Act of Parliament, enabling him and his successors for the time being to grant leases of the glebe lands belonging to the rectory, and in 1776, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he made over to eight trustees a portion of the glebe land as the site of a church, which was to be a chapel of ease to the parish church, and upon this St. John's Church was erected. The Hon. Dr. Stanley was married twice—first, to Alice, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq., and, secondly (May, 1753), to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Earle, of Liverpool, but he had no issue by either. Dr. Stanley resigned the rectory of Bury in 1778, having held it for nearly thirty-five years, and died in 1781. His second wife, who survived him, died in February, 1807, at the advanced age of 92.

1778.—SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLERKE,² BART. On the 6th February, 1778, the rector was instituted by the Bishop of Chester, on the nomination of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby. He was the second son of Francis Clerke, of North Weston, and was born in Jamaica in 1751. On the death of his elder brother, Sir Francis Kerr Clerke, who lost his life in the action at Saratoga, October 15, 1778 (a few months after his presentation to Bury), he succeeded as eighth baronet. He married, in 1792, Byzantia, eldest daughter of Thomas Cartwright, of Aynhoe, county Northampton, who died April 30, 1815, by whom he had three sons—William Henry, born September 13, 1793, who succeeded as ninth baronet, and after having served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, died February 16, 1861; Francis, in holy orders, born September 10, 1797, who became rector of Eydon, in Northamptonshire, and died unmarried January, 1853; Charles Carr, archdeacon of Oxford and canon of Christ Church; and a daughter, Byzantia, who died unmarried, December, 1854. There are two publications from the pen of this rector extant—(1) "Thoughts upon the Means of Preserving the Health of the Poor by Prevention and Suppression of Epidemic Fevers, addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester and of the several populous trading towns surrounding and connected with it. By the Revd. Sir Wm. Clerke, Bart., Rector of Bury, in the County of Lancaster. London: Printed for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and J. Edward, in Pall Mall. MDCCXC. Price sixpence." Octavo; title, &c., 27pp. (2) "A Serious Address to the People of this Country. By the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, Bart., Rector of Bury. Published at the Request of the Committee appointed to receive Voluntary Contributions in aid of the Government. Bury: Printed by R. Haworth, 1798." 8vo., pp. 8. Evil days seem to have fallen upon this rector, for he died in the Fleet Prison, April 10th, 1818, at the age of 67, his wife having died three years previously.

1818.—GEOFFREY HORNBY, LL.B. The Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, who had previously held the rectory of Felbrigge-with-Melton, near Cromer, in Norfolk, was instituted to the rectory of Bury September 23, 1818, on the nomination of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby; he was the third son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, M.A., of Seale Hall, rector of Winwick from 1781 to 1812, by his wife the

¹ "A Sermon against corrupting the Word of God, Preacht at Christ Church, in Manchester, upon a Publick Occasion, on the 11th Day of July, 1696. By Thomas Gipps, Rector of Bury. London, Printed for

Ephraim Johnston, Bookseller in Manchester, 1697." 4to, pp. iv. 28. It is dedicated to William, Earl of Derby.

² In the previous editions the name is incorrectly written Clarke.—C.

Lady Lucy Stanley, second daughter of James, Lord Strange, and sister of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, by whom the presentation to the rectory was made. He was born at Preston April 4, 1780, and married, April 12, 1810, the Hon. Georgiana Byng, fifth daughter of John, fifth Viscount Torrington, and sister of the late Lord Torrington, by whom he had four sons—William Windham Hornby, vice-admiral R.N., born July 23, 1812; Stanley-Byng Hornby, lieutenant R.A., born November 15, 1814, who died November 21, 1843; Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, M.A., born November 9, 1816, his successor in the rectory of Bury; and Frederick John Hornby, born July 1, 1819, lieutenant R.N., who died, unmarried, in Sir John Franklin's disastrous North Pole Expedition, circa 1845; and a daughter, Georgina Lucy Cecilia, who married June 2, 1863, Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B., who died March, 1870. The Rev. Geoffrey Hornby died March 4, 1850, in the 70th year of his age, and was interred at Bury, where there is a tablet to his memory erected by "his sorrowing wife," which sets forth that he "exemplified in his life 'the wisdom that is from above,' which 'is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits.'" His widow survived him six years, and died at Leamington July 23, 1856, at the age of 68. There is a tablet to her memory also in Bury Church, erected by her "sorrowing children." Mr. Hornby was the author of an "Address on the Profanation of Mid-Lent Sunday," published in 1819.

1850.—EDWARD JAMES GEOFFREY HORNBY, M.A. The Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby was the third son of the preceding rector, and was born at his father's then parsonage, at Felbrigge-with-Metton, in the diocese of Norwich, November 9, 1816. He received his early education at Shrewsbury School, during the head-mastership of Dr. Samuel Butler, whence he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, where he took his degree (second class in Classics) in 1835. He was ordained by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), in 1839, his first appointment being the curacy of Deane, of which parish the Rev. Edward Girdlestone was then vicar; two years later he was presented to the incumbency of Christ Church, Walmersley, in Bury parish; and in 1846 he was presented by the late Earl of Derby to the rectory of Ormskirk, then vacant by the death of the Rev. Joshua Thomas Horton, who had succeeded Mr. Hornby's uncle, the Rev. Edward Thomas Stanley Hornby, and this benefice he held until the death of his father in 1850, when he resigned to accept the rectory of Bury in succession. In 1855 Bishop Lee collated him hon. canon of Manchester, and in the same year appointed him rural dean. In 1880 he was elected proctor in Convocation for the archdeaconry of Manchester, and was subsequently re-elected in 1884, 1885, and 1886. Canon Hornby was a commissioner under the Pluralities Acts Amendment Act, a trustee of the Bury Grammar School, hon. chaplain of the Bury Rifle Volunteers from 1861, a feoffee of Humphrey Chetham's Hospital and Library, Manchester, an *ex-officio* governor of Hulme's Trust, and the chairman of the Rossall School Council. Canon Hornby married August 19, 1841, Elizabeth, only daughter of Hornby Roughsedge, of Foxghyll, county Westmorland, Esq., by whom he had two sons—Cecil Roughsedge Hornby, born December 29, 1842; and Geoffrey Edward Hornby, born July, 1844. He died June 19, 1888. He is the author of a published sermon preached at Bury on the occasion of Bishop Lee's first visitation.

1888.—FRANK EDWARD HOPWOOD, M.A. The present rector of Bury, who was presented to the living by the Earl of Derby on its voidance by the death of the Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, is the eldest son of the Rev. Canon Frank George Hopwood, rector of Winwick, by his wife, the Lady Eleanor Stanley, third daughter of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, and grandson of the late Mr. Robert Gregge-Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, in Middleton, the intimate friend of Lord Byron, and was born April 19, 1843. He received his early education at Eton, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1865, having during his University career acted as coxswain of the "Oxford Eight." Mr. Hopwood was ordained in 1867 by Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, his first curacy being under the Rev. Canon Neville, at St. Nicholas's, Great Yarmouth. In 1869 he was presented by the Crown to the incumbency of St. James's Church, Congleton, county Chester, which he held for a period of ten years, when he was presented by his cousin, the present Earl of Derby, to the rectory of Badsworth, near Pontefract, county York, where he remained until the death of Canon Hornby in 1888, when he resigned to accept the rectory of Bury. The appointment carries with it the patronage of the greater number of the Bury livings, the office of one of Hulme's trustees, and of feoffee in Chetham's Hospital and Library. After his induction, Mr. Hopwood was appointed by the Bishop of Manchester rural dean of the rural deanery of Bury, which includes twenty-one churches, viz., nineteen within the limits of the ancient parish of Bury and two within that of Middleton.

The order in which the various churches and Episcopal chapels within the limits of the ancient parish of Bury have been founded are as hereafter stated, the names of the present incumbents, with the year of their respective admissions, the accommodation, and the annual value being

added—*Bury*: St. Mary (the mother church), existing in 1086; rebuilt in 1775, and again in 1876; Rev. Frank Edward Hopwood, M.A. (1888); 1,000 sittings, the whole of which are free; value £1,937. *Holcombe*: Emmanuel Church was in existence as early as 1513; rebuilt in 1817 by subscription, aided by a grant from the Church Building Society; Rev. Henry Dowsett (1875); 450 sittings, of which 140 are free; annual value £300. *Edenfield*, existing in 1552; rebuilt in 1778; Rev. James Pearse Yeo (1870); 739 sittings, of which 246 are free; annual value £300. *Heywood*: St. Luke's, existing in 1552; rebuilt 1640, and again in 1862; Rev. Richard William Perry Circuit (1886); 1,080 sittings, 530 of which are free; annual value £400. *Bury*: St. John, erected by public subscription, and consecrated June 8, 1770; Rev. Richard Hudson, M.A. (1884); 790 sittings, of which 200 are free; annual value £370. *Tottington*: St. Anne, founded 1799; Rev. Thomas Dickin Morris, M.A. (1881); 700 sittings, all free; annual value £300. *Heywood*: St. James, founded 1838; Rev. Alfred Redman, M.A. (1884); 1,250 sittings, of which 550 are free; annual value £300. *Walmersley*: Christ Church, founded 1838; rebuilt 1883; Rev. John David Evans, M.A. (1878); 642 sittings, of which half are free; annual value £250. *Bury*: St. Paul, erected by public subscription; the first stone was laid October 3, 1838, by the Earl of Derby; first opened for divine service May 26, 1841, and consecrated June 29, 1842; Rev. James Chell (1862); 1,800 sittings, of which 300 are free; annual value £340. *Elton*: All Saints', consecrated 1843; Rev. Edward Westerman, M.A. (1858); 720 sittings, of which 240 are free; annual value £300. *Shuttleworth*: St. John in the Wilderness, consecrated 1848; Rev. Edwin Dyson (1875); 413 sittings, of which 284 are free; annual value £160. *Ramsbottom*: St. Paul, consecrated 1850; rebuilt 1864; enlarged 1866; Rev. William Henry Corbould (1871); 783 sittings, of which 426 are free; annual value £300. *Bury*: Holy Trinity, opened for divine service October, 1863, and consecrated 1865; Rev. Joseph Colvey Hordern (1876); 627 sittings, all free; annual value £335. *Bury*: St. Thomas, erected at the cost of the late Thomas Openshaw, Esq., and consecrated December 10, 1866; Rev. John Williams, M.A. (1878); 652 sittings, of which 184 are free; annual value £300. *Bury*: St. Peter, foundation stone laid by Bishop Fraser, August 23, 1871, and consecrated 1872; Rev. William Joseph Löwenberg, M.A. (1884); 500 sittings, all free; annual value £250. *Ramsbottom*: St. Andrew, consecrated 1875; Rev. Henry William Jones (1875); 350 sittings, all free; annual value £200. *Elton*: St. Stephen, consecrated 1882; Rev. Ralph Parkinson Linfield, M.A. (1882); 520 sittings, all free; annual value £250. *Bury*: St. Mark, consecrated 1883; Rev. John Mortimer Maddox, M.A. (1884); 600 sittings, all free; annual value £30. *Bamford*: St. Michael, consecrated 1885; Rev. John Compton Butterworth, M.A. (1881); 502 sittings, all free; annual value £190. Of these 19 churches the mother church is in the patronage of the Earl of Derby; the Bishop of Manchester presents to St. Michael's, Bamford, and St. James's, Heywood; the Crown and the Bishop alternately present to St. Paul's, Ramsbottom, and St. John's, Shuttleworth; the Vicar of All Saints', Elton, presents to St. Stephen's, Elton; Mrs. Isabella Lawson has the patronage of St. Andrew's, Ramsbottom; Christ Church, Walmersley, is in the gift of five trustees; and the remaining eleven, viz., Holy Trinity, St. John's, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, and St. Thomas's, Bury; Edenfield; All Saints', Elton; St. Luke's, Heywood; Emmanuel Church, Holcombe; and St. Anne's, Tottington, are in the patronage of the Rector of Bury.

This parish also contains many Dissenting chapels. Those of the earliest date are the Presbyterian Chapel in Bass Lane, Walmersley, built in 1664, and rebuilt in 1797, now a farmhouse; and Dundee Chapel, built about 1690, at present occupied as a Sunday school by the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Silver Street Chapel, erected in 1719, for the use of the Presbyterians, had, during a period of one hundred and five years, only three ministers. In Bury, as in a considerable number of the other towns of Lancashire, the rise of the Dissenting interest is to be traced to the ejection of the Nonconformist ministers from the Church in the time of Charles II. The Rev. Henry Pendlebury, M.A., being ejected from Holcombe Chapel in this parish, in 1662, a meeting-house was built for him in Bass Lane, Bury. After his death, in 1695, the Presbyterian place of worship, called Dundee Chapel, on the opposite side of the brook to the Episcopal chapel whence Mr. Pendlebury was ejected, was built for his successor, Mr. Edward Rothwell, and in 1719 that part of the congregation who resided in Bury erected the chapel in Silver Street or Bank Street. Mr. Braddock was the first minister of this chapel. He died, at an advanced age, about the year 1771, having "been considered for many years at the head of the Lancashire Provincial Meeting, having probably delivered more charges than almost any minister among the Dissenters."¹ He was succeeded by Mr. John Hughes, from Daventry, who was ordained in 1773.² He may be considered the connecting link between the old and the new

¹ Addition to Dr. Raffles's Manuscripts, signed "J. W."—C.

² Mr. Hughes was a native of Shrewsbury, and, while a very young minister, had received much affectionate and faithful advice from the

pastor of his youth, the Rev. Job Orton, who, in one of his letters, referring to the previous ministers at Bury, says, "I could wish to see revived something of that spirit which appeared so eminently in your predecessor."

Dissent, and it was during his ministry that the Arian doctrines were introduced into the Presbyterian meeting-house. After occupying the pulpit about thirty-five years, Mr. Hughes was succeeded by Mr. Allard at the beginning of the present century. The old chapel of 1719 was replaced by a more modern building in 1837. The present chapel—a handsome edifice in Bank Street, near the railway station—was opened in 1852. The exterior is very beautiful, having the advantage of not being hemmed in by buildings on any side. It is in the late Pointed or Perpendicular style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two transepts; extreme length 81ft., width 68ft. In the front are turrets and bell tower. There is a handsome painted window at the south end. Architects, Messrs. Bowman and Crowther, of Manchester. The chapel seats above 700 persons, and cost £6,000. The schools at the back of the chapel were built in 1866, and are of two storeys, the extreme length being 84 feet and the width 60 feet. They include two large schoolrooms, four classrooms, library, &c. There is an ornamental tower over the entrance, and the exterior is in keeping with the chapel. Architects, Messrs. Blackwell, Son, and Booth; cost, £3,800. Both chapel and schools were paid for by the voluntary contributions of the members of the congregation.

When the tenets of Unitarianism were introduced into the chapel at Silver Street the Congregationalists felt it their duty to withdraw, and to support their own principles. The first Congregational church in Bury was formed in 1792, a second in 1805, and a third in 1838. Of the other Nonconformist places of worship, the Baptists have their chapels in Knowsley Street (Ebenezer), Freetown (Providence), and Chesham Road. The Independents, or Congregationalists, have their places of meeting in Henry Street, Blackford Bridge, Rochdale Road, and Castlecroft. Of the various sections of the Methodist body, the Wesleyans have chapels in Union Street, Regent Street, Woolfold, Birtle, Limefield, Pits-oth-Moor, Walshaw Lane, Elton, and Heap Bridge; the Primitive Methodists in Walmersley Road, Wellington Street, and Limefield; the United Free Methodists in North Street, Park Hills, Limefield, Heap Bridge, Warth, Elton, Birtle, Woodhill, and Hawkshaw Lane; and the New Connexion Methodists in Bolton Street and Heywood Street. In addition to the Bank Street Chapel the Presbyterians have a place of worship in Chesham; the Welsh Presbyterians in Benson Street and Heywood Street; and there is a Unitarian Mission chapel at Heap Bridge. There is a "Christian church" in Rochdale Road; the Plymouth Brethren have a meeting-house at 43, Parson's Lane, and the members of the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church assemble in Walmersley Road. The Roman Catholics have two chapels—St. Marie's, Manchester Road, and St. Joseph's, Peter Street.

The public charities in the parish of Bury are neither so numerous nor so important as in many of the other parishes of Lancashire. Amongst these parochial charities the Free School stands pre-eminent. It was established in May, 1726, when the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Tittleton, county Wilts, and prebendary of Salisbury, gave towards it about ninety-five acres of land, with houses, and a rent-charge of £25 per annum upon the estate of Ewood Hall, in the township of Haslingden and parish of Whalley. He also left the residue of his real estate for the endowment, consisting of the freehold estate of Chadwick or Chadwick Hall, in the parish of Rochdale. By the original statutes of the school it was directed that the sum of £50 should be paid annually to the head-master for his services, and £20 annually to the usher; but, in consequence of the increased value of the property, the head-master now receives a largely increased payment, with an excellent house rent-free. It is further directed that the sum of £20 shall be paid yearly out of the rents of the school lands, for two exhibitions, towards the maintenance of two scholars in either St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brasenose College, Oxford; the scholars to be such as are born within the parish of Bury, or the founder's own relations, born out of the parish, but educated or brought up at the school at Bury. These exhibitions are now advanced to £30 each, tenable for three years, but they are seldom both claimed. The whole income of the foundation, at the time when the Parliamentary Commissioners made their report in 1824, was £442,¹ and the disbursements amounted to £383. A portion of the land is let on building leases. Dr. James Wood, a former exhibitioner, left by will £500 for augmenting the exhibitions. The present annual value of the school property is about £800. The objects of the trust are: For a free grammar school for the town and parish of Bury for ever; for providing two exhibitions of £20 per annum each, tenable for seven years, at St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brasenose College, Oxford, open to the founder's relations, and to boys living in the parish, with preference to poor boys; for teaching ten poor girls; and for apprenticing poor boys

sors, Pendlebury, Rochel (Rothwell), and Braddock. I hope you will never give any of your aged hearers reason to complain that it was not with them as it was in years past, but will support the high credit which the ministry at Bury hath long been in for seriousness, zeal, and usefulness." Of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Orton remarks, "I can hardly wish for you anything better than that you may resemble your most excellent predecessor (Mr. Braddock), who had few equals in every part of his office and character. Such an amiable mixture of cheerfulness and

gravity; such a deep seriousness in speaking of religion; his discourses so plain and yet so judicious, so rational and yet so evangelical. Did you ever inquire of his widow of the charge he delivered at Mr. Meanly's ordination? I could wish you to read it." ("Orton's Letters," vol. i., pp. 132, 142.)—C.

¹ See Report XIX. of Commissioners for Inquiry respecting Charities, pp. 216-226.

and girls. The subjects of instruction prescribed are—the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, writing and arithmetic, and all such good authors as are usually taught in schools for the better education of youth. The school is under the government of seven clerical and six lay trustees. They have to make rules from time to time, to audit the accounts annually, to appoint and dismiss masters and boys, appoint examiners, and hold annual visitations. If the trustees neglect to appoint a master, then the Bishop of Manchester to appoint. The head-master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, an orthodox member of the Church of England, and well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. There are now (1889) about one hundred and fifty day scholars, chiefly under fourteen years of age. The present head-master is the Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, who has an ample staff of assistant masters.

There was a school founded in the town by the Rev. Henry Bury, by will dated October 20, 1634, and proved in 1636.¹ Canon Raines, in his notes to Bishop Gastrell's "Notitia," remarks that in 1718 Mr. Thomas Clough, curate of Bury, in a letter to Chancellor Gastrell, says, "I find by some MSS. of the late Mr. Gipps, rector of Bury, that £12 a y^r (not £16, as stated in the "Notitia"), being the stipend settled on the school by Mr. Henry Bury, was belonging to the school in 1679, but that shortly aftd^s a law-suit broke out betwixt the feoffees of the school and the owners of the remaining part of the tenem^t called Nabb's tenem^t being a leasehold farm in Bury, held under the house of Derby, & on its coming to an issue the feoffees were cast, & the rent lost. The only surviving feoffee is Thomas Nuttall, of Bury, gent." This feoffee was the kinsman of the Rev. Roger Kay, the pious and munificent second founder of Bury School.

In 1748 the Hon. and Rev. John Stanley, rector of this parish, aided by the Openshaws, Unsworths, and other inhabitants, founded a school here for the education of eighty boys and thirty girls, which in 1815 was converted into a national school, and a spacious building, erected by subscription, as a schoolhouse, at a cost of £1,000, the land on which it stands being given by the Earl of Derby. This building is also used as a Church Sunday school.

The other charities in this parish are Tottington School, built in 1715, and endowed with £12 per annum, together with the interest of £200. In 1737 James Lancashire bequeathed £50 to each of the schools of Unsworth Chapel, Heywood Chapel, and Walmersley. In 1749 James Starkey bequeathed £30 for the use of Heywood School. Edenfield School is entitled to an annual income of from £3 to £4. Baldingstone School, in Walmersley, is supported by the rent of a tenement called Bentley, augmented by the sum of £50. In 1778 Ann Bamford bequeathed £30 a year, with certain premises, for a free school in Heywood, and also £1,000 for the use of such school, to be laid out in land; but, dying within twelve months from the date of her will, the statute of mortmain took effect, and the bequest became void. According to a verdict returned 16th July, 1529, Ann Kay, of Bury, made a bequest to the poor of that parish, but no mention of it appears in the Commissioners' report. In 1666 Robert Shepherd granted a rent-charge of £9, subject to a deduction of £1 10s. to poor housekeepers of the township of Bury, and towards the expense of apprenticing their children; and in 1810 William Yates bequeathed the interest of £400 to deserving persons of the same township. The parish tablets record several other bequests of small amount.

The land in this parish is generally a stiff loam, varying in fertility, but a very small portion of it is under the plough. In the manor of Tottington, and the township of Walmersley, in the centre of this parish, there were, in the earlier part of the present century, upwards of 1,000 acres of unreclaimed bog, varying from two to four yards in thickness, which served as turbarry for the surrounding inhabitants. Now much of this bog has been reclaimed and converted into fair arable and other lands. Trees as black as ebony were frequently found embedded in the moss soil; and about the beginning of the present century an oak of extraordinary size was dug up at Redvales, where it had doubtless lain for hundreds, probably for thousands, of years, accumulating firmness of texture, and without exhibiting any symptoms of decay. This district abounds with stone of excellent quality, and the flags and slate of Horncliffe are in much repute. Some of the best building stone in the north of England, a millstone-grit, is quarried at Fletcher Bank, in this parish. The manufacturers, as well as the inhabitants generally, are supplied abundantly with fuel from numerous coalmines (some of the lowest coal measures are got in the north of the parish) within the limits of their own parish.

Although no doubt can exist that a number of the emigrant Flemings established themselves in the parish of Bury, and fabricated their webs from the fleeces grown in the Forest of Tottington, yet the first distinct notice we have of the manufacture of Bury is in the reign of Henry VIII., when Leland says, in his abrupt way, "yerne sumtime made abowte Beri, a Market

¹ Bishop Gastrell erroneously states that the school was founded in 1625. Mr. Bury also left a sum of £12 to provide what appears to have been intended for a church library. —C.

Towne on Irwell." The woollen manufacture is still carried on here to a certain extent, though cotton has decidedly the preponderance. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an aulneger was appointed at Bury by Act of Parliament, to measure and stamp woollen cloth produced, for the purpose of preventing it from being unduly stretched on the tenters. Situated as this place is, upon the banks of one river, the Irwell, and skirted as it is by another, the Roach, and supplied moreover abundantly with coal, its advantages as a manufacturing station can scarcely be excelled. Some very important improvements for facilitating the different branches of the trade, and abridging the labour of the operatives, have been made from time to time. As early as 1738, John Kay, a native of Bury, but at that time residing at Colchester, invented a new mode of throwing the shuttle, by means of the picking-peg, instead of the hand, hence called the fly-shuttle; and in 1760, Robert Kay, of Bury, a son of John's, invented the drop-box, by which the weaver can at pleasure use any one of three shuttles, and thereby produce a fabric of various colours with almost the same facility as he can weave a common calico. The invention of setting cards by machinery also belongs to this place, and to the ingenious family of the Kays. In the process of spinning it was formerly the practice to stop the machine while the broken threads were united; but in the year 1791, Mr. Henry Whitehead, the postmaster of Bury, obviated the necessity for this perpetually recurring interruption, by suggesting the method, which from that time was adopted, of piecing the end while the machine continued in motion.

A circumstance which, above all others, contributed to bring Bury into note as the seat of any particular branch of the cotton manufacture, was the establishment, about the year 1770, of the printworks by an opulent and enterprising firm, at the head of which stood Mr. Robert Peel.¹ The perfection to which this company brought the art of calico printing enriched themselves, and extended the wealth and importance of the town of Bury; and this establishment, on the banks of the Irwell, with its workshops, warehouses, and dwellings, forms a good-sized colony. At a little distance from the printworks, on the banks of the neighbouring river, the same company had large manufacturing concerns; and though several changes have been made from time to time in the proprietorship of these establishments, the inhabitants of Bury and its surrounding villages have continued to derive from them employment and profit to the present hour.

Chamber Hall, which has an historic interest as the Bury home of the Peels, stands, neglected, in an obscure part of the town. The older portion of the building is of stone, with square labelled windows, transomed and mullioned, of Tudor character, with a brick front added when Sir Robert Peel entered upon possession. But it has been for some time unoccupied, and its abandoned and disordered state shows unmistakeable signs of coming destruction. When Sir Robert Peel retired from active partnership in the works, and settled at Drayton Manor, the hall continued to be associated with the firm. Mr. Edmund Yates succeeding Sir Robert, at his death Mr. William Hardman became the occupant, and his son, Mr. Edmund Hardman, succeeded. Of late years the building has been used as a Baptist college, and was opened for that purpose by the Rev. H. Dawson, October 3, 1866; but it is, at the present time (1889), deserted and going to decay.

The inland navigation of Lancashire, one great source of its manufacturing and commercial prosperity, has had its due influence here; and the canal which connects Bury with Manchester and Bolton, long served to swell the tide of prosperity which had before set in strongly in this direction. The manufactures of Bury, which consist of cotton and woollen spinning, and weaving, with calico printing, bleaching, machine making, &c., are every year increasing in magnitude. Besides the cotton mills in which steam is the motive power, there are many mills moved by water power in the parish of Bury at the present time.

The natural consequence of the increase of trade is the increase of men; hence Bury, which in the year 1793 contained only 2,900 inhabitants, in 1831 numbered a population of 15,086 souls; and this augmentation is regularly progressive, not merely in the town, but throughout the whole parish, as will be seen from the census returns. This parish is healthy, though its climate is

¹ Mr. Peel, who was created a baronet November 20, 1800, resided for many years at Chamber Hall, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Bury, and here his eldest son, the second Sir Robert Peel, was born. Of Sir Robert Peel (the father), his son (the statesman) has given the following short but comprehensive and characteristic biography, in reply to inquiries proposed to him by Mr. Corry: "It is not in my power to furnish you with any particulars of much interest. He moved in a confined sphere, and employed his talents in improving the cotton trade. He had neither wish nor opportunity of making himself acquainted with his native country, or society far removed from his native county of Lancaster. I lived under his roof till I attained the age of manhood, and had many opportunities of discovering that he possessed, in an eminent degree, a mechanical genius and a good heart. He had many sons, and placed them all in situations, that they might be useful to each other. The cotton trade was preferred, as best calculated to secure this object; and by habits of industry, and imparting to his offspring an intimate knowledge of the various branches of the cotton manufacture, he lived to see his children connected together in business, and, by their success-

ful exertions, to become, without one exception, opulent and happy. My father may be truly said to have been the founder of our family, and he so accurately appreciated the importance of commercial wealth in a national point of view, that he was often heard to say that the gains to the individual were small compared with the national gains arising from trade. The only record of my father is to be found in the memory of his surviving friends. He was born at the family estate, called Peel Cross, near Blackburn, Lancashire, and died at Drayton Park, Staffordshire, on the 3rd May, 1830, in the 74th year of his age."—B. In this account, so repeated it, are in error, and this has arisen from the fact of their having assumed that the writer of the biographical sketch communicated to Mr. Corry was the second Sir Robert Peel, whereas a reference to Mr. Corry's history shows clearly that his correspondent Tamworth in Parliament for many years, could hardly be described as moving "in a confined sphere," and having no opportunity of making himself acquainted with society removed from his native county.—C.

humid. In common with all the places in the neighbourhood of those lofty mountains which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, more rain falls here than the average quantity of the kingdom; and taken for a number of years, the depth is found to be at least 40 inches in the year. In the hilly regions of Tottington, the inhabitants frequently attain the age of eighty or ninety, and sometimes arrive at the patriarchal age of one hundred years. Within recent years the spirit of improvement in this place has been strongly displayed—old dilapidated buildings have given way to handsome new erections; the streets have become spacious; and on every hand indications of growing prosperity, public spirit, and private enterprise are seen.

The Bury Poor Law Union includes twelve townships, viz., Ainsworth, Ashworth, Birtle-cum-Bamford, Bury, Elton, Heap, Hopwood, Pilkington, Pilsworth, Radcliffe, Tottington-Lower-End, and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth. Total area, 33,527 statute acres; population in 1861, 101,135; in 1871, 109,155; and in 1881, 129,608.

The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor of Bury, and owner of nearly all the freehold land in the borough, with the exception of the glebe and a little freehold land held by different owners. The court-leet and view of frank-pledge for the manor of Bury was held by prescription twice a year, at Easter and at Michaelmas, at such place as the steward of the manor or lordship, who usually presided, might from time to time appoint. A court-baron was held annually by the representative of the Earl of Derby in the first week in May, but it is now obsolete. The old court-house stood near the Market Cross, and in it trials were heard by the steward of the earl and a jury, by which justice was brought home to those residing within the manor and the authority of the earl sustained, the penalties being generally confined to the imposition of fines and the punishment of the stocks, pillory, and bridle, but these have not been exercised for many years.

Before the year 1846 Bury may be said to have been almost wholly without local government, save that shadow of it which was derived from the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Three constables were chosen annually at the court-leet, under whose authority a deputy-constable was the head of the police. But in that year the inhabitants obtained a local Act of Parliament, entitled "The Bury Improvement Act, 1846," which created a body of twenty-seven commissioners, elected by the ratepayers, one-third of their number retiring and nine being elected every year—with ample powers for all the purposes of local government.

In 1857 the commissioners, on behalf of the town, purchased the gasworks from a private company for the sum of £52,249, and afterwards considerably extended them at a cost of about £15,000 more. The net profits are applicable to public improvements and in diminution of the rates.

The commissioners had power to levy a general rate and a sewer rate, the amount of both being limited by the Act, unless with the consent of the parishioners. In practice they levied two ninepenny general rates in the year, and two sixpenny sewer rates, or, in all, 2s. 6d. yearly. From 1864 the commissioners were also constituted the Burial Board for the district, under the Burial Acts, and had power to levy burial rates. Under the provisions of the Public Works Loan Act the commissioners borrowed altogether, for paving purposes, £23,000; for sewerage, £10,000; and for the purposes of the burial board, £15,000. As the burial board, they purchased of the Earl of Derby a piece of land, on the Manchester road, about a mile from the centre of the town, having an area of over thirty-three acres, at a cost, for land alone, of £8,500. They expended altogether the £15,000 borrowed upon the cemetery, the laying out of which was commenced in 1866, and is surrounded by a low wall of parapets topped with railings. Within the cemetery are three mortuary chapels, all of Gothic architecture, for the Church of England, the Dissenters, and the Roman Catholics. There are also the registrar's house, gardener's dwelling, lodge, entrance-gates, &c. It was formally opened May 21, 1869. The commissioners expended a great portion of the money borrowed for paving and sewerage purposes, on sewers, the construction of which was commenced during the cotton famine, and in paving streets.

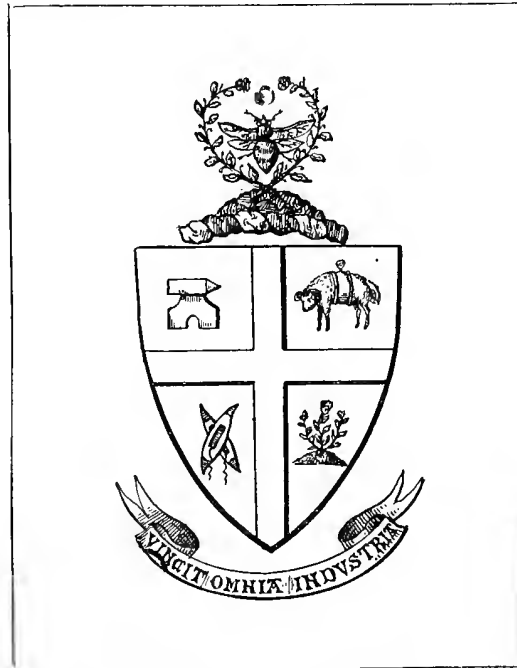
The commissioners under the local Act had power to buy compulsorily houses and other property for street improvements.

In 1876 a charter of incorporation, dated August 12, was granted to the town, when the powers of the Improvement Commissioners, with the gasworks, waterworks, cemetery, and other properties belonging to the town, were transferred to the newly-constituted body. Under this charter, the municipal borough is divided into five wards, viz., Church Ward, East Ward, Redvales Ward, Moorside Ward, and Elton Ward, with two aldermen and six councillors to each ward. The first election of town councillors took place on the 1st November, 1876, and the first mayor, Mr. John Duckworth, was chosen on the 9th of the same month, and on the 28th of February, in the following year, a grant of arms was made by the Herald's College to the recently-constituted borough.

MAYORS OF BURY.

1. John Duckworth.....	1876-7-8-82-3
2. James Park.....	1878-9
3. John Heap.....	1879-80
4. Samuel Cook.....	1880-1
5. Robert Hall.....	1881-2
6. John Wardleworth.....	1883-4
7. Robert Peers.....	1884-5
8. Joseph Burrow.....	1885-6-7
9. George Horridge.....	1887-8
10. William Smethurst.....	1888-9

The limits of the borough have been extended by the Bury Improvement Act, 1872 (35 and 36 Vict. c. 146), and the local Act (48 and 49 Vict. c. 148). The area of the municipal borough is now 5,836 acres, and the population at the last census, 52,213, the number of burgesses on the roll being 9,896. Under the provisions of the Local Government—England and Wales—Act of 1888, Bury became a county-borough.



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF BURY.

ARMS : Quarterly, *argent* and *azure*, a cross parted and fretty, counter-changed, between an anvil, *sable*, in the first quarter, a fleece, *cr*, in the second, two shuttles in saltire, threads pendant, proper in the third, and three culms of the papyrus plant issuing from a mount, also proper, in the fourth.

CREST : Upon a mount, a bee volant, between two flowers of the cotton tree slipped, all proper.

MOTTO : "VINCIT OMNIA INDUSTRIA."

FINANCES (TO MARCH 25, 1888).—The rateable value of the municipal borough is £240,166; income of the borough, by borough rate £6,312, by rents £212; total income of the municipal authority, £8,357; total expenditure of the municipal borough, £8,728; amount of loans outstanding, £6,750. Rateable value of the urban sanitary district, £235,936; income of the urban sanitary authority by general and special rates, £27,741; income from all sources, £110,754; expenditure on improvement works, £9,707; total expenditure £119,816; amount of loans outstanding £918,670.

The Town Hall, erected at the cost of the Earl of Derby, is a handsome stone structure in the Italian style of architecture. The principal apartment is 54 feet in length and 36 feet wide, with a semicircular roof, and is well adapted for concerts, assemblies, and public meetings. The lower rooms are occupied by the agent of the Earl of Derby. In the same building are also located the police office, with lockups for prisoners, and magistrates' room with the court in which petty sessions are held. Adjoining the building is the Derby Hotel, erected by the Earl of Derby, and corresponding in style with the main structure.

The Town's Offices form part of the building of the Bury Banking Company, in Silver Street. They comprise a council chamber, committee rooms, with town clerk's, borough surveyor's, and borough treasurer's offices, &c.

Petty sessions are held at Bury, for the Bury division of the county, every Monday and Thursday, at the Courthouse, in the Town Hall, Market Street, before magistrates of the county, acting in and for the division, which includes the townships of Bury, Elton, Ainsworth, Ashworth, Birtlecum-Bamford, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Tottington-Lower-End, Tottington-Higher-End, Heap, Radcliffe, Pilkington, Pilsworth, and Hopwood. A borough bench of magistrates was created December 1, 1877, which sits in petty sessions in the Courthouse, Town Hall. The county police act in the borough.

Bury is included in the tenth circuit of towns under the County Courts Act, and a court is held in the Philips Hall on days fixed by the judge. A court-baron was held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under 40s.; but practically it is superseded by the County Courts.

The Improvement Commissioners established a fire brigade, provided with all the necessary apparatus for the speedy extinction of fires, which is now under the control of the Town Council. Formerly the West of England Fire Insurance Company had an engine at Bury, but it was removed some years ago.

Bury and the neighbourhood are supplied with water by the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company, which have a gathering ground having an area of many square miles, with storage and other reservoirs extending over an area of twenty-five acres.

There are several banks in Bury. The Bury Banking Company Limited, first established in June, 1836, has its premises in Silver Street. There are also branches of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank Limited in Broad Street; the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company in Market Street; and the Union Bank of Manchester Limited in the Market Place. The Savings Bank is in Silver Street and Bank Street.

The Bury Dispensary was founded in 1829, and is under the patronage of the Earl of Derby and other gentlemen. The Dispensary premises are in Knowsley Street.

There are three newspapers in Bury—two weekly, one daily. The *Bury Times* (Liberal), established in 1855, published on Saturday by Messrs. Heap and Warmisham; the *Bury Guardian* (Conservative), established 1857, published on Saturday, by Messrs. T. Crompton and Co.; and the *East Lancashire Echo* (neutral), daily, established in 1871, published by Messrs. Thomas Crompton and Co.

About 1851 a colossal statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, was erected in the old market place. A public subscription amounted to about £3,000, and the models of various competing sculptors were exhibited in the Bury Athenæum. The one selected was from a design of Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., and it was successfully carried out. It consists of a bronze statue of the statesman, standing in a commanding position upon a granite pedestal. Its inauguration was marked by a public demonstration, many thousand persons having assembled, and the statue on being uncovered was greeted with loud expressions of applause. The pecuniary liabilities and other obligations of the monument committee were transferred to the Bury Improvement Commissioners, who received the monument in charge and trust for the people of Bury, and from them it passed to the corporation, in whose keeping it still remains. About the same time another monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel was erected on Holcombe Hill. It is a stone tower, with an internal spiral staircase; and from the top of this tower, in consequence of its elevated position, the sea can be distinctly seen. This monument was also erected by subscription.

The Bury Co-operative Society was established in 1856, and in November, 1867, numbered 5,000 members. It possesses numerous clothing shops and provision stores. It has a library containing several thousand volumes, and the society devotes a large sum annually to educational purposes, with reference to the members and their children.

A mechanics' institution was commenced in Bury in 1836, and at first held its meetings in a small schoolroom in Silver Street. In 1844 it removed to a woollen warehouse in the Wyld, the use of which was granted gratuitously by Mr. Edmund Grundy; but the numbers increasing, it was resolved to canvass for subscriptions to erect a new building. The Earl of Derby, lord of the manor, gave a piece of land for a site and one hundred guineas, and a subscription, amounting to about £3,000, led to the erection of a new building in Market Street, adjoining the Derby Hotel, called the Bury Athenæum, of which the corner stone was laid by Lord Stanley, on 3rd October, 1850. The building is Italian in character, 122 feet long, 44 feet high, and 43 feet deep, consisting of a basement and two storeys, the basement containing spacious classrooms, baths, &c. On the first floor is a room, 43 feet by 30 feet (intended for a museum), the newsroom, committee-room, reading-room, &c. On the second floor an anteroom, opening into a fine hall for exhibitions,

meetings, lectures, &c., 85 feet by 43 feet, having a gallery, an orchestra, lecturer's room, &c. Its cost was about £4,000, and to it two hundred and fifty members of the old institute brought one thousand volumes of books. It has various classes for elementary instruction, a newsroom and a library.

The Armoury and Drill Shed, the first stone of which was laid by Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., on the 22nd August, 1868, contains a spacious hall, 108 feet 6 inches by 69 feet 6 inches, and 20 feet high to the wall plates, capable of holding from 5,000 to 6,000 people. The roof, which spans the whole width of the building (69 feet), without any intervening pillar, is constructed on the lattice-girder principle. Apart from the purpose for which it was specially constructed, the hall is admirably adapted for large public gatherings.

The new Recreation Ground is the gift to the borough of Mr. H. Whitehead, and was opened to the public on the 29th May, 1886. It comprises about seven and a half acres, and, including the fencing and the erection of the caretaker's house, cost about £6,500.

The Public Baths, in St. Mary's Place, which belong to the corporation, were opened May 2, 1864.

The old bridge over the Irwell having become inadequate to the increased traffic, a handsome stone structure was erected in its stead, which was commenced in July, 1882, and opened to the public September 1, 1883. It is of three arches, the centre arch being 31 feet span and the other two arches 4 feet 3 inches each, the cost, £5,500, being jointly borne by the Salford hundred and the borough. The work was carried out by Messrs. Newhouse and Wrigley, contractors, Bury, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Radford, bridgmaster, and Mr. J. Cartwright, C.E., borough surveyor.

One distinguishing feature in this, as in almost every other parish of Lancashire, is the improvement and shortening of public roads, and by one of these public-spirited efforts, Bury, which used to be nine miles from Manchester, is now brought within seven miles and a half of that great market for its manufactured productions.

A melancholy event, which will long be remembered in this town, and which ought to serve as a perpetual caution against large bodies of people pressing into slenderly-constructed buildings, occurred on the night of the 4th July, 1787, when the theatre fell, and buried three hundred persons in the ruins. The consternation in every part of the town was indescribable; and though a considerable part of the audience were speedily extricated from their perilous situation, sixteen persons were killed, and upwards of fifty had broken limbs and other serious injuries. A more recent and still more fatal occurrence produced one of those awful sensations in this parish that will be felt during a whole generation:—

On the 17th of August, 1831, the *Rothsley Castle* steam-packet, from Liverpool for Beaumaris on an excursion of pleasure, having encountered a violent storm on her passage, struck on the Dutchman's Bank, at the entrance of Beaumaris Bay, about midnight; and the vessel being old, and of frail construction, became a complete wreck before ten o'clock in the morning. The horrors of the scene no pen can adequately describe. With extreme difficulty and hazard about twenty passengers made their escape on fragments of the vessel, but of the 150 persons on board 128 perished! of which number no fewer than twenty-one of the sufferers were from the parish of Bury! Amongst the victims of this fatal night were Mr. William Tarrey, of Bury, land-agent to the Earl of Derby, and his whole family, consisting of his wife, with five of their children, and a servant maid. This melancholy catastrophe was principally to be ascribed to the intoxication of the captain. The number of persons from Bury on board the vessel when she became a wreck are thus classified: 1. Mr. Wm. Tarrey; Mrs. Tarrey, his wife; Betsey and Thomas Tarrey, his children by a former marriage; John Tarrey, his only son by his wife who suffered with him; Thomas and Mary Appleton, her son and daughter by a former marriage, and Rachel Howarth, their servant-maid. 2. Mr. W. Walmesley and Mrs. Walmesley, of Sudfield, with their son Henry; Miss Margaret Walmesley, of Boor Edge; Mr. James Fitton, of Sudfield, and Miss Selina Lant, of Bury. 3. *Mr. Robert Whittaker, of Bury, and James his only child, and *Mary Whittaker his sister, and Thomas her son; and Mr. John Wilkinson, of Bury. 4. *Mr. John Nuttall, of Bury. 5. Mr. Thomas Charles, of Bury. 6. *Mr. John Duckworth, of Shuttleworth, and Mrs. Duckworth his wife; *Mr. Lawrence Duckworth, of Edenfield, and Mrs. Duckworth, his wife; and Mr. Thomas Entwistle, of Edenfield. (Those marked with an asterisk were saved; the rest all perished.)¹

The market at Bury, which was formerly held on the Thursday, according to the charter, has long been discontinued; but custom has established a market on the Saturday, which is well supplied with provisions, and numerously attended. There are three annual fairs, namely, on the 5th of March, the 3rd of May, and the 13th of September. The ancient Market Cross, a stone column bearing the date of 1659, having fallen into decay, was taken down in 1818, and the pillory and stocks were removed at the same time. Marriages were proclaimed at this cross in the time of the Commonwealth. A large open market, enclosed within walls, was erected in the centre of the town in 1841, on the land and at the cost of the Earl of Derby. Though very convenient in many respects, its exposure to the weather during the inclemency of winter and in the rainy season was much complained of by those who occupied stalls within it, but this defect was remedied in 1867 when a glass and iron roof was constructed and placed at the cost of the earl, who derives a

¹ Rev. Thos. Selkirk's "Record of the Loss of the *Rothsley Castle*." The last survivor of the passengers, Mr. Lawrence Duckworth, was living at Edenfield in 1867.—H.

considerable income from the letting of the shops and stalls in this market. Fairs are held under an ancient grant¹ on March 5, octave of David; May 3, St. Philip and St. James-tides; September 18, Holy Cross-tide.

Bury is amongst the boroughs enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and returns one member to Parliament. By the statute "for settling and describing the divisions of counties, and the limits of cities and boroughs," it is enacted that this borough shall be comprehended within the following boundaries:—

"From the point in the hamlet of Starling, at which a boundary-stone marks the boundary of the respective townships of Elton and Ainsworth, along the lane from Starling to Walshaw Lane, to the point in the hamlet of Walshaw Lane at which a boundary-stone marks the boundary of the respective townships of Elton and Tottington-Lower-End; thence eastward, along the boundary of the township of Elton, to the point at which the same meets the Woodhill Brook; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Pigs Lea Brook falls into the river Irwell; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the township of Bury, to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the township of Elton; thence, westward, along the boundary of the township of Elton to the point first described."

The following are the elections since the Reform Act of 1832:—

ELECTIONS.		ELECTIONS.		
BURY.—ONE MEMBER.				
ELECTORS IN 1832, 539.—1888, 8,123.				
1832. Dec.	Richard Walker..... (L.)	306	1859. April. Right Hon. Frederick Peel .....(L.C.)	633
	Edmund Grundy (L.)	153	Thomas Barnes (L)	477
1835. Jan.	Richard Walker..... (L.)	unop.	1865. July. Robert Needham Philips (L)	595
			Right Hon. Frederick Peel .....(L.C.)	572
1837. Aug.	Richard Walker (L.)	251	1868. Nov. Robert Needham Philips (L.)	2830
	James Paul Cobbett (L.)	96	Viscount Chelsea (c.)	2264
	Serjeant Robert Spankie (c.)	87		
1841. July.	Richard Walker..... (L.)	325	1874. Feb. Robert Needham Philips (L.)	3061
	Henry Hardman (c.)	228	Major Oliver Ormerod Walker (c.)	2580
1847. Aug.	Richard Walker..... (L.)	unop.	1880. April. Robert Needham Philips (L.)	unop.
1852. July.	Frederick Peel .....(L.C.)	472	1885. Nov. Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C..... (L.)	3976
	Right Hon. Viscount Duncan (L.)	410	J. Grant Lawson (c.)	3787
1857. Mar	Robert Needham Philips (L.)	565	1886. July. Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C.....(L.V.)	unop.
	Frederick Peel .....(L.C.)	530		

The area of the Parliamentary borough of Bury is 3,652 statute acres. The population of the Parliamentary borough in 1831 was 19,140; in 1881, 49,746; increase 30,606.

MUSBURY.—Of the townships in the parish of Bury, Musbury, at its north-western extremity, is in the hundred of Blackburn, and two miles south-west from Haslingden. The hill of Tor, in this township, is remarkable for its oval form and extensive views over the neighbouring wild and romantic region. It is a barren, conical hill, sometimes called Musbury Hill. Musbury Park, meaning (says Dr. Whitaker) the hill of moss,² is a detached part of Rossendale Forest, and was anciently enclosed as a laund for the lord's deer. In a list of charters found at Pontefract Castle of the time of Edward II. there occurs—"Musbury. Item carta Lodowice de Geraville facta eidem Johanni (de Lacy), etc. de tota terra de Musbury cum pertinenciis." In 18 Richard II. (1394-5) the custody of the herbage of Musbury was granted by John of Gaunt to James de Radcliffe, and there are several renewals to the same family.³ Dr. Whitaker gives the following list of the Parkers of Musbury: Nic-Brounawe. Patent dated 24 May 1 Hen. V. (1413). Nic. de Brunawe, 17 Feb. 1423, confirmation or reappointment by Henry VI. John Barlow, who was succeeded by John Cay. Patent 24 May, 3 Edward IV. (1464). Occurs 1 and 2 Richard III. in the Receiver of Clitheroe's Comptus. Laurence Maderer, appointed by Patent 1 Oct. 1 Henry VII. (1485). From the act of resumption of the crown possessions, passed 1 Henry VII. (1485-6), it appears that the patent office, then existing, of park-keeper of Musbury, was held by Laurens Maderer, and

¹ "Two Fayres and a Markett in the Towne of Bury, granted to Thomas Pilkington and his heyres." (Rot. 6 Edward IV., no. 19, Public Record Office).—C.

² "History of Whalley," vol. i., p. 216, edit. 1872.—C.

³ Concessio per literas patentes 2 Hen. V. (1414), Ric. Radcliffe de Radcliffe de uno parco vocato Musbury Park, habendum ad term. 20 annor. reddendo vijlii. vs. vijid. de incremento. (Towneley MSS., last edition, p. 236.) 16 June, 2 Edw. IV. (1462). A lease to Jae. Radcliffe, arm. of the herbage and pasture parci de Musbury, at vijlii. xs. for 16 years from Michaelmas last past, and of Hudelsden Vacary for 16 years, at 10 marks a year. (Chancery Rolls, class 25, x., 1a.) 20 October, 7 Edw. IV. (1467). Lease to Galfridus Warton, arm., for 20 years of the herb-

age and pannage of Musbury Park, rent £8 10s., "et predictus Galfridus reparabit et sustentabit palicium, sepes et fossatum dicti parci per totum circuitum ejusdem sumplibus suis propriis expensis durante termino predicto." (Chancery Rolls.) 9 Edw. IV. (1469). A lease to Richard Radcliffe for twenty years, at the rent of vijlii. vs. vijid., and renewed for the like term. (Towneley MSS., last edition.) It was ordered by a decree dated 1 March, 19 Edward IV. (1480), that no fees nor wages are to be paid to any officer of Musbury Park, as by Act of Parliament no fees nor wages shall be paid for any other office "as nedeth not dayly exercise, and that also in our said parke there is no game to kepe." (Register, fol. 52.)—C.

that his rights and privileges were secured by that Act, as were also those of "John Hawardyn, Attorney at Lawe, within the Countie Palatyne of Lancastre, and Baron of the Eschekker there; of Rauf Hilton, Bailliff of Salford; of Lawrence Leyner, Porter of Clidrowe Castell; of Richard Orell, Constable of the Castell of Clidrowe; and of Adam Birkenhed, Clerke of the Crowne within the Countie of Lancastre."¹ The township of Musbury, which has an area of 1,714 statute acres, contains the thickly-populated village of Helmshore. A church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1852, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Musbury, at the cost of the late Mr. William Turner, of Flaxmoss House, of which the Rev. George Lomas, M.A. (1883), is incumbent. It contains 500 sittings, 400 of which are free; the annual value is £208, and the patronage is in the Crown and Bishop alternately. There is a national school in connection with the church; and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also places of worship in the township.

COWPE, LENCH, NEWHALL HEY, and HALL CARR, are four small villages on the banks of the Irwell, and the township formed by them is on the confines of the two hundreds of Salford and Blackburn. The inhabitants of these villages, like those in the other townships of the parish, are actively engaged in both the cotton and woollen branches. At Cowpe Law there is a bold eminence, commanding an extensive view of the county, where horse-races were formerly run. Cowpe Moss, 1,550 feet in height, is said to be the highest hill in south Lancashire. Descending to the south, we approach to the centre of the royal manor of Tottington, the successive possession of the houses of Lincoln and Lancaster, and the seat of the superior court to which the manors of Bury, Middleton, Chadderton, and Alkrington, owe suit and service. This manor, after having served as a portion of the reward given to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, for the services rendered in restoring the House of Stuart to the throne of England, is now enjoyed by the Duke of Buccleuch, in whom the Albemarle possessions vested on the death of Henry James, Baron Montagu of Boughton, without male issue, in 1845. The manor, honor, or forest of Tottington, by each of which names it is designated, stretches five miles on both banks of the Irwell, and far up the sides of the adjoining hills, from the township of Elton, in the parish of Bury, to the opening into the parish of Whalley, in the forest of Rossendale northward, and is three miles in breadth, from Shuttleworth in the township of Walmersley, to Edgeworth in the parish of Bolton. The Greenhalghs of Brandlesome were hereditary stewards of the manor, and to them all precepts concerning the Court-leet were directed. The Halmot Court and Court Baron is held in the National School, Ramsbottom. Roger de Montbegon, who held as mesne lord under the Lacies, gave and confirmed to God and St. Mary Magdalen of Bretton (Monk Bretton, in Yorkshire), and to the monks serving God there, the whole forest of Holcombe, and the pasture within the bounds underwritten—namely, as far as the forest extends in length and breadth towards Querendon, and ascending by the bounds of the forest up to Langschahehevet (Long-shaw-head), and thence across as the path divides, into Holcumbehevet (Holcombe Head), across to the Arkilleshow (Arkills Howe), and thence through the middle of Arkilleshow up to Pilegrimescrossschahe (Pilgrim's Cross Shaw), and thence descending to the road which leads through the middle of Titledshow, following the said road up to Caldwell, following Caldwell Sike to the water of Yrewell, and thence descending to Titledshoubroc (Titles Howe Brook), and ascending by Titledshoubroc to the way which leads through the middle of Titledshow, and thence towards the west, following the lane called "The Lane of Robbers," as far as Salterbrigge, and from Salterbrigge to the road of Oskellie. "The said monks may have of the wood between Holcumbe and Titledshougate sufficient for their building, and burning for their shepherds, and reasonable fodder for their cattle in winter. Further, I give them three acres of meadow under Arkilles How, near Pilgrim's Cross Shaw, and they may make a fence every year round the meadow, and round his meadow at Haderleies, as they will. They may build their house where Henry Lunggeiambe dwelt, or elsewhere towards Querendon, where they will."²

This charter is of a period anterior to the use of dates; but as Roger de Montebegon died 10 Henry III. (1225), it was probably granted about the commencement of that monarch's reign. Several of the places mentioned retain their ancient names, and in Querendon and Langschahehevet we recognise the modern names of Quarlton and Upper Lenshaw. Pilgrimescrossschahe³ was probably the site of an ancient cross, where the pilgrims reposed themselves and offered up their religious services on their progress through the forest to the parent church at Whalley. The names of Adam de Biri, Roger de Midelton, Robert de Hep, and John Delamar, amongst the witnesses, fix the locality with sufficient precision.

¹ Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 364.

² From the "Register of the Priory of Monkbreton," *penes* Sir Francis Wortley, knight and baronet.

³ Pilgrim's Cross, or Whewell Cross, is marked on the Ordnance map upon Holcombe Moor. Its height is 1,200 feet above the sea level.—C.

Before the dissolution of the monasteries, Sir Thomas Pilkington had possessions in Tottington and Shuttleworth, which passed with his other forfeited estates to the Stanleys.¹ In awarding the property of the priory of Monk Bretton, Holcombe was granted, by letters patent dated March 23, 36 Henry VIII. (1545), to John Braddyll, of Whalley, gentleman, the great dealer in this unsafe commodity, by the description of "all those lands, &c., lying in Holcome, otherwise called Holcome and Tottington, Co. Lancaster, to the late priory of Monk Bretton, Co. York, recently belonging."² The manorial court of Tottington is still held annually, on the 24th day of April, formerly in the courthouse erected by the Earl of Albemarle (General Monk), which stands near the site of Holcombe Church, and bears the date of 1664, but now at Ramsbottom. The manorial tenants pay a chief rent to their lord of from fourpence to sixpence per acre for their land. In the 17th century this manor was divided for parochial and police purposes into two townships, called Tottington Higher End, which includes the villages and hamlets of Chatterton, Edenfield, Rose Bank, and Stubbins, and Tottington Lower End, which comprehends the greater part of Ramsbottom and the villages of Hawkshaw Lane, Holcombe, and Tottington.

HOLCOMBE is a chapelry in the division of Tottington Lower End. The date of the foundation of the chapel has not been ascertained, but it is known to have been in existence in 1513. At the suppression of chantries the goods of the chapel were sold for £3 6s. 8d., and the commissioners received that sum on the 1st April, 1553; and at the Bishop of Chester's commission in 1717 it was stated that it was originally built for the purposes of a prison, and tradition affirms that executions took place on the adjoining eminence.³ In 1645 Mr. Thomas Nuttall, of Tottington, and Mr. Richard Booth, of Booth, were ordered by the Parliament to pay their tithes to the minister of Holcombe; but in 1650, as appears by the Report of the Commissioners on Church Livings, there was no cure "for want of mainteynce," though Walker says that the minister, Mr. Gilbody (who appears to be identical with the Robert Gilbert or Gilbody, incumbent of Haslingden), had been sequestered by the Classis.⁴ The commissioners further presented "that all the lower end of Tottington beneath the Stabbinge (Stubbings), wth all that p^{te} of Walmerley neare adioyneinge to Holecome Chappel, vid^zt, from the Bost (Bass) Lane to Hardenbrooke, are fit to bee annexed to Holcome, And the same to bee made a Parishe." The original building was forty-nine feet long by twenty-three feet nine inches, and ten feet nine inches in height. The pulpit, screen, and some of the oak benches were set up in 1696. The whole was enlarged and pewed in 1714, when a reading desk and warden's pew were erected out of old benches.⁵ The chapel was raised and again enlarged in 1774. In 1852 the old chapel was taken down and a handsome edifice—Emmanuel Church—erected in its stead, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, April 8, 1853. The registers begin in 1726. Of the ministers of Holcombe Chapel the most notable was the Rev. Henry Pendlebury, the successor of Mr. Gilbody, who had the reputation of possessing "great learning, strict godliness, and every ministerial qualification." Mr. Pendlebury was born at Jokin, near Bury, May 6, 1626, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. He preached his first sermon at Ashworth Chapel in 1648, and continued there for some time as probationer, and was set apart to the ministry at Turton Chapel after examination and disputation before the Second Classis. He was ordained October 3, 1650, the Rev. John Tilsley, of Deane, acting as moderator and giving the charge; Mr. Bath of Rochdale, Mr. Furness of Bury, Mr. Pyke of Radcliffe, and Mr. Scholefield of Heywood, being assistants, all laying on their hands. Mr. Pendlebury preached for some time at Horridge Chapel, whence, in 1651, he "remov'd to Holcomb, where he diligently apply'd himself to his studies, preaching discipline, and administering all ordinances, till he was ejected in 1662." Unable to conform to the worship of the Church of England as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, Mr. Pendlebury went out on the "black Bartholomew Day." He continued, however, to exercise his ministry among his former hearers, so far as the laws would permit him, and may be said to have been the founder of dissent in Bury, many of the inhabitants of the town being strongly attached to his ministry and attending his preaching until his death, after "a langyshing disease," June 18, 1695, at the age of 70. He was the author of several controversial works, including a treatise on Transubstantiation, the MS. of which having been shown privately to Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, that prelate was so pleased that he paid the expense of printing it.

¹ Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, bundle II, no. 13.

² Braddyll Manuscripts, No. 57.

³ A grant of a furca, or gallows, within Tottington was obtained by Edmund de Lacy from Henry III. (Towneley Manuscripts), from which it would seem that the Lacys, or the Montbegons, who were mesne lords under them, had a local jurisdiction, extending to capital offences.—C.

⁴ Mr. Gilbody—who was a Presbyterian and one of the signatories to the "Harmonious Consent," in 1648, when he styled himself "preacher at Holcombe," and who had been moderator of the Classis—was, says Dr.

Halley, in his "Lancashire Puritanism" (quoting from the "Minutes of the Classis," cited by Walker), "suspended because he 'did go to a horse race,' because he 'did sit tipling in an ale house, where was fiddling,' and because 'he was present at a bowling on a common ale-house bowling green.'" As Holcombe was without "mainteynce," and in a bleak and inhospitable neighbourhood, Mr. Gilbody would no doubt, in a worldly sense, find himself just as well off after his ejection as he was before.—C.

⁵ "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., pt. 1, note.—C.

The village of Holcombe is situate on the side of a lofty hill that rises from the western side of the river. On the summit of Holcombe Moor, a square tower of stone, 120 feet in height, was erected in 1852 in memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., from the top of which an extensive view is obtained of the surrounding district, including a large portion of the old forest of Rossendale. The population is returned with Tottington Lower End.

RAMSBOTTOM, which fifty or sixty years ago was only an inconsiderable hamlet in the chapelry of Holcombe, in the township of Tottington Lower End, has risen to the dimensions of a populous town. The first Sir Robert Peel established the branch of calico printing, and this, with the extensive printworks of Messrs. Grant and Brothers, and the business of cotton manufacturing which was introduced by Messrs. Ashton at the beginning of the present century, has conferred no little share of prosperity and consequence upon it. In 1832 the late Mr. William Grant, the head of the firm of William Grant and Brothers, laid the first stone of a church here in connection with the Establishment of Scotland, which was opened for public worship in 1834. The foundation stone has a brass plate inserted, on which is the following inscription:—

“Erected in the year of our Lord, 1832, by William Grant, Esq., of Spring-side, one of his Majesty’s justices of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster; son of William Grant, of Elchies, Morayshire, Scotland; as a memorial of his gratitude to God for many mercies, and as a testimony of his anxious desire for the promotion of the best interests of a rapidly-increasing population.”

Mr. Grant also erected a parsonage house in the immediate vicinity in 1832. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated in 1875, when it was licensed by the late Bishop of Manchester, and placed under the Episcopal Establishment. The church contains 350 sittings, the whole of which are free, and is of the annual value of £200. The patronage is vested in Mrs. Isabella Lawson, the present incumbent being the Rev. Henry William Jones, who was admitted in 1875. Another church, dedicated to St. Paul, built partly by public subscription and partly at the expense of Messrs. Ashton and Co., who also gave the site, was consecrated in 1850. It is Early English in design, and cost £3,500. In 1866 it was enlarged at a further cost of £1,000. The living is a vicarage, value £300 per annum, and is the gift of the Crown and Bishop alternately. There are also places of worship in Ramsbottom for Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Swedenborgians. The town is governed by a local board, formed in 1864, and is well supplied with gas and water. The former is supplied by the Ramsbottom Gas Company, and the latter is obtained from the water works at Bury. At Hazlehurst, about a mile from the town, a cemetery was formed in 1875. It covers an area of about eight acres, and has separate apportionments for members of the Church of England, Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics. Fairs are held at Ramsbottom on the 28th April and the first Monday after 27th August. The population is returned with Tottington Lower End.

Nuttall, or Nuthall Hall, in the hamlet of Holcombe, was the seat of Richard de Notogh, born before 41 Edward III. (1368), and living 20 Richard II. (1397), and 10 Henry IV. (1408), and descended to Richard Notogh, living 9 Henry VII. (1493). After many intermediate descents, the estates passed from this family, probably by marriage, to Miles Lonsdale, of Field House, about the year 1698, and were conveyed by his descendant and representative, Anne, only child of Henry Lonsdale, about the year 1790, in marriage to the Rev. Richard Formby, of Formby, LL.B., grandfather of the present Rev. Lonsdale Formby, of Formby Hall, by whom it was sold in the early part of the present century to Mr. Grant.

Tottington Hall was the seat of a collateral branch of the family of Notogh of Notogh, settled here early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Dugdale’s pedigree of the house, which failed in an heiress in the 18th century.¹ Thomas Nuttall, of Tottington Hall, gentleman, by will, dated 14th May, 1726, devised his estates in Tottington and elsewhere to trustees, for the use of his sole child, Margaret, wife of Adam Bagshawe, of Wormhill, county of Derby, Esq., younger brother of the celebrated divine, William Bagshawe, the “Apostle of the Peak,” for her life, with remainder to her sons in tail-male. In failure of issue, the estates were to be devised to the testator’s kinsman, Thomas, son of William Langley, of Thornsow, county of York, gentleman, charged with legacies to the testator’s godson Thomas, son of Nathan Nuttall, of Elton, and to testator’s sister Crompton’s children. The line is supposed to be represented (through Bagshawe) by the Radcliffes, of Foxdenton,² descended from Robert Radcliffe of Foxdenton, who married Margaret, only daughter and heir of Adam Bagshawe, of Wormhill.

EDENFIELD, an ancient parochial chapelry, in the township of Tottington Higher End, distant about two or three miles from Holcombe, has risen into importance in the present century by the

¹ At the visitation of 1664-5 Thomas Nuttall, of Tottington, then aged 52, registered a pedigree of four descents. The arms allowed were—*Argent*, a shackbolt, *sable*: with, for crest, a talbot statant, *argent*, collared and lined, *sable*.—C.
² “Notitia Cestriensis,” note by Rev. Canon Raines, *ib.*, 34.

increase of manufacturing industry. A chapel existed here before the reign of Elizabeth, as evidenced by the fact that at the suppression of the chantries the goods of the chapel were sold for £2, and the building itself was purchased by the inhabitants for the sum of 16s. 8d. When the inventory of church goods was made, in 1552, it possessed "one vestement & A bell." The chapel was consecrated in the time of Elizabeth, having probably then been rebuilt, and both it and Holecombe, according to Bishop Gastrell, were served by the same curate, a moiety of the tithes of Tottington being granted by the committee of plundered ministers, in 1645, for his maintenance, though at the time of the Survey, in 1650, the cure was vacant "for want of mainteynce." The Commissioners reported that there were then "certen donacons of money belonging to Edenfield chappell amountinge to the some of twenty pounds or thereabouts" in the hands of divers persons named; and they presented "that all the vpper end of Tottington, from the Stubbings to Balliden, wth all Shuttlesworth lyeinge and adioyneing neere Edenfeeld, vid'zt, all from Harden Brooke to Duerden brooke wth the lower Newall hey, beeing p'te of the Forest of Rossendale, are fitt to be annexed to the Chappell of Edenfield aforesaid, and the same to bee a p'ishe." They further presented that "Musbury and the Graine, formerly p'te of the p'ish of Bury, are adiaacent to the Chappell of Haslingden, are fitt to be annexed to the same, and that Cowplanches (Coup and Lench), Deaneclough, and Newhall-hey, p'te of the said p'ishe of Bury, are adiaacent to the Chappell of Rossendale and fitt to be annexed therevnto," saving the houses of George Haworth, Robte. Haworth, and James Romsbottom. On the tower of the chapel is the date 1614—the year, probably, in which it was built—and the initials L. H. In 1738, when Dr. Peplow, Bishop of Chester, granted a faculty for putting up a gallery and enlarging the north chancel, it was styled "parochial," and has been considered from an early period independent of the mother church, having acquired not only the rights of baptism and sepulture, but the privilege of imposing a church-rate upon the lands and houses within the limits of the chapelry. The present building was erected in 1778. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have their respective places of worship in Edenfield. The population is returned with Tottington Higher End.

Lumm Hall, in Edenfield, was the seat of the Rosthernes, or Rawsthornes, from an early date. John Rosthorne, of Lumm, in Aydenfield, occurs in 22 Edward IV. (1482); his son, Adam Rosthorne, of Lumm, gent., married Helen, daughter of Atkin Holte, of Baltherstone, county Lancaster, and by her had three sons—Henry, who married Elizabeth Ramsbottom, and in whose descendants the line of Rawsthorne, of Lumm, was continued; William, the second son, who married Margaret, daughter of Emor or Almerie Halliwell, of Clegg's Pool, in Rochdale, the father of Laurence Rawsthorne, of Windsor, county Berks, who in 1545 purchased the Newhall estate; and a third son, John. The elder line continued at Lumm until the death of Edward Rawsthorne, about the year 1664, when it passed by the marriage of his sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, to Thomas, seventh son of John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir George Leycester, of Toft, county Chester.

New Hall, the seat of a younger branch of the Rawsthornes until the latter part of the seventeenth century, was purchased in 1538 by Laurence Rawsthorne, of Windsor, county Berks, son of William and grandson of Adam Rosthorne, of Lumm, who settled there. His grandson, Edward Rawsthorne, of New Hall, who married (1) Helen, daughter of Ratcliffe Assheton, of Cuerdale, and (2) Mary, daughter of John Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, was a distinguished soldier in the Royalist army during the civil wars—he was one of the six captains who assisted Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby, in the defence of Lathom House, in 1643, and commanded the garrison there in the second siege until the surrender, at the command of King Charles I., in 1645. At his death, in the succeeding year, the estate passed to his younger brother, Laurence Rawstorne, who served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1681, and from him is descended Laurence Rawstorne, Esq., the present representative of the family, whose father, Lieut.-Col. Laurence Rawstorne, of Newhall, and Hutton Hall, Preston, purchased the Penwortham Hall estate in 1810, and in 1832 erected a stately mansion, in the Elizabethan style, on or near the site of the ancient Priory, which is now the chief residence of the family.

ELTON.—This township extends on the south-eastern side into the town of Bury, and the most populous part of that township, in common parlance, constitutes part of the town of Bury. Manufacturing and calico printing and bleaching prevail here to a great extent. Brandlesome Hall—the ancient seat of the Greenhalghs, with its gabled front, the older portions of the time of Henry VIII., built in the usual ornamental style of wood, stone, and brick—is a large house, though now much curtailed in its dimensions. It was partially taken down in 1852, and rebuilt by R. S. Kay, Esq. The Brandlesome estate passed by marriage with Alice, daughter and sole heir of Richard de Brandlesome, to Henry, son and heir of John Grenehalghe of Grenehalgh, in Tottington, *temp.* Richard II. The ninth in descent from this Henry was John Greenhalgh, of

Brandlesome, who was held in high esteem by James (the martyr), Earl of Derby, who governed and maintained tranquillity in the Isle of Man from 1640 to 1651. The last heir male of the family was Henry Greenhalgh, Esq.,¹ who died about the middle of the last century. The estate subsequently passed by purchase to Henry Folliot Powell, Esq., a captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.²

HEAP.—In this township is Heywood, known as the birthplace and country residence of that zealous Lancashire magistrate, Peter Heywood, mentioned by Lord Clarendon in his history of the Great Rebellion, whose fortune it was to contribute to the discovery of the conspirators implicated in the gunpowder treason, and who narrowly escaped assassination, at a subsequent period, by the hand of a frantic Dominican friar, for urging “poor Catholics” to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. Stowe, in his “Survey of London,” says of Mr. Heywood that “in the late built church (St. Ann’s, Aldersgate, London) is one flat stone in the chancel, laid over Peter Heiwood, that deceased Nov. 2, 1701, youngest son of Peter Heiwood, one of the councillors of Jamaica, by Grace, daughter of Sir John Muddeford, Knt. and Bart., great grandson to Peter Heiwood, of Heiwood, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who (having probably accompanied Sir Thomas Knevitt), apprehended Guy Fawkes with his dark lanthorn; and for his zealous prosecution of Papists, as justice of peace, was stabbed in Westminster Hall, by John James, a Dominican friar, ann. dom. 1640.

Reader! if not a Papist bred,
Upon such ashes lightly tread.”

The family were located here for several generations, Heywood having been granted by Adam de Bury to Peter de Heywood, who was living 4 Edward I. (1275), and who was then seized of the ville of Heywood; and at the Visitation, 1664-5, Robert Heywood of Heywood, “clerke of the Grene Wax,” entered pedigree of four descents. Heywood Hall, with its coat of ivy, was the residence of the Heywoods from the latter part of the thirteenth century till it was sold by the Rev. Robert Heywood, in 1717, to Mr. John Starky, attorney, of The Orchard, Rochdale, grandfather of James Starky, Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire in 1791, who died in 1846, leaving no issue. The village of Heywood, though consisting in the middle of the last century of only a few straggling houses, is now a mile and a half in length, and has become of so much manufacturing importance as to justify the cutting of a canal from the place to the Rochdale Canal, and the construction of a branch railway, extending from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company’s main line at Castleton to Bury. It is principally situated in the township of Heap, but in 1864 the inhabitants adopted the Local Government Act, and it now extends into the townships of Birtles, Castleton, Hopwood, and Pilsworth. By an Act obtained in 1867 the works of the Heywood Gaslight Company, at Hooley Bridge, established in 1827, were transferred to the Local Board, and the town is now also well supplied with water, the works, which are now the property of the Corporation, having been purchased in 1877 from the Heywood Waterworks Company. The town was incorporated by royal charter dated February 18, 1881. The first election of councillors for the newly-constituted borough took place on the 12th April following, and the first meeting of the Council was held on the 20th of the same month, when Mr. Thomas Isherwood was elected mayor.

The ARMS of the borough of Heywood are—*Or*, five pellets between two bendlets, engrailed, the whole between as many maseles, *sable*. MOTTO: “Alte volo” (page 118). The arms are, with a change of tinctures and a slight variation in the charges, those of the ancient family of Heywood, and the motto is that now used by the family.

MAYORS OF HEYWOOD.

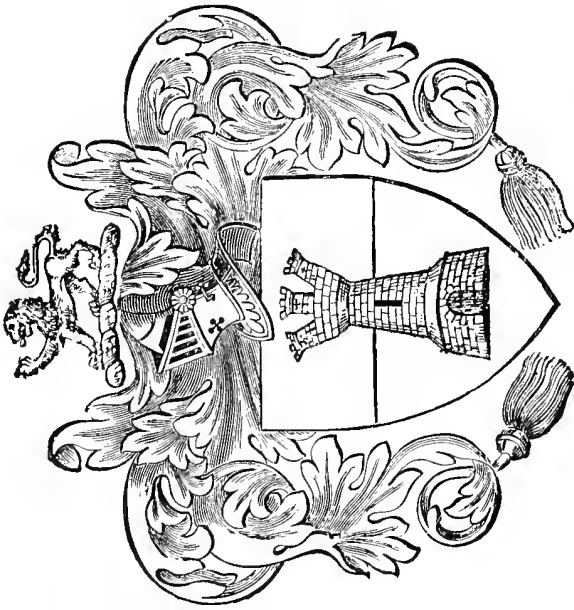
1. Thomas Isherwood	1881-2-3
2. T. F. Mackinnon	1883-4
3. Thomas Lord	1884-5-6-7
4. S. Firth	1887-8-9

The population of the municipal borough (in which is included 2,033 inhabitants of Castleton) is 23,051. Heywood gives name to one of the Parliamentary divisions of South-East Lancashire, under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. c. 23). Petty sessions are held in the Courthouse, Longford Street, on Wednesday in each week, and the town is included in the Bury circuit, under the County Courts Act. The municipal buildings are situate in Longford Street, and here are located the magistrates’ clerk’s and town clerk’s offices, and also the Free Public Library.

¹ An account of the Greenhalghs of Brandlesome is given in Nicholas Assheton’s “Journal,” p. 5.—C.
² “Notitia Cestriensis,” ii., 28.

³ For some interesting particulars of the Heywoods, see the Rev. T. Corser’s James’s “Iter Lancastrense,” vol. 7 of the Chetham Society’s series; “Notitia Cestriensis,” note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 29.

RAWSTORNE, ROSTHORNE, OR RAWSTHORNE, OF LUMM, NEW HALL, HUTTON, AND PENWORTHAM.



ARMS: Per fesse, orure and gates, a tower, triple-towered, or.
CREST: A lion passant, or.

JOHN ROSTHORNE, of Lumm, in Aydenfield, living temp. Edward IV.

Adam Rosthorpe, of Lumm, = Helen, dau. of Atkin Holt, of Baltherston, co. Lancaster.

Henry Rosthorpe, eldest son and heir, = Elizabeth, dau. of ... Ramsbottom.

Adam Rosthorpe, of Lumm; d. 1662. = dau. of ... Bradshaw.

Richard Rosthorpe, of Lumm; died 1580-1. = Anne (or Agnes), d. of ... Nuttall.

Richard Rose = Ellen, dau. of ... Ormerod.

William Rosthorpe, second son, = Margaret, dau. of Emor or Almore Hallewell, of Cleggsood.

(1) Anne, dau. and heir, of Thos. Purvishe, of Godlesmere, co. Surrey. = Laurence Rosthorpe, of Windsor, co. Berks; purchased New Hall, in the manor of Hutton, in Penwortham parish, from the Crown, 1545; settled at New Hall.

Edward Rosthorpe, of New Hall, heir to his father. = Alice, dau. of Hamlet Ditchfield, of Ditton, co. Lanc.

Laurence Rose = Holcroft, dau. of Robert Hesketh, sheriff of Lanc, 1629; died 1644.

(1) Helen, dau. of Alice, wife of ... of Pleasington, of Dimples Hall, in Cuerdale, county Lancashire. = Edward Rosthorpe, of New Hall and Gray's Inn; one of the six captains who assisted Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby, in the defence of Lathom House, 1644; afterwards, at her request, was made colonel of a regiment of foot by Prince Rupert, and appointed governor of Lathom House, which he stoutly defended during the second siege, until the surrender of it was commanded by Charles I., December 2, 1645; died 1646; buried at Haslingden.

(2) Mary, dau. of Laurence Rosthorpe, of New Hall, heir to his brother; d. 1619; sheriff of Lanc. 1081.

(1) Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. George Murray (or Brandles-Murray), rector of Bury.

(2) Laurence Rosthorpe, of New Hall, heir to his brother; d. 1619; sheriff of Lanc. 1081.

(3) Margery, dau. of John Fleetwood, of Penwortham.

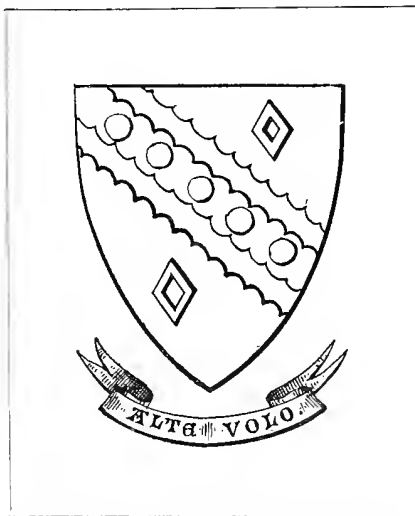
John Rosthorpe, = Alice, dau. of Emor Hallewell.

(2) Elizabeth, dau. of John Elcocke, of Etenfield, county Lancaster.

A daughter.

Three sons. Six daughters.

Heywood Chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was built prior to 1552. In that year it is represented in Saxton's Map of Lancashire, and it is also mentioned in the survey of church goods, though there is no evidence to show that it was consecrated, and Bishop Gastrell (*Notitia Cest.*) says expressly it was not. The building would seem to have undergone some repairs in the early part of the seventeenth century, for some years ago, some woodwork was found near the south side of the communion table with the initials F. H., and the date 1611—answering to Francis Holt of the family of Grislehurst. The Parliamentary inquisition taken at Manchester, June 19, 1650, presented that "Heywood is a Chappell . . . and hath not any gleabe lands therevnto belonging. There is the vse of five pounds due to such minister as doth officiate at the said Chappell, beinge a gifte given by Mr. William Holme, gent., deceased, Towards the Meynteynce of the Minister (Mr. Jonathan Scolefield is Minister there, and is orthodox for divinity, well qualified for lyffe and conversacon)." They further presented that it was "fitt to bee made a p'ishe."¹ Mr. Schofield was a Presbyterian, and signed the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648. He appears to have been succeeded by Mr. George Thomasson, who was minister at the time episcopacy was restored, and who, refusing to conform, was included among the ejected ministers on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1662. The building appears to have been repaired in the reign of James II., when a sundial was affixed on the east side, bearing the date 1686, and the letters R. H.—the initials of Robert Heywood, of Heywood, who was governor of the Isle of Man



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF HEYWOOD.

in 1678. A bay of building and a chamber over it had been erected on the north side of the chapel by John Starky, sen., Esq., before 1737, and used as a school, to which James Lancashire left by will £50, and Mr. Starky gave £50, which money, at the request of the Rev. Nathan Stock, M.A., minister of Heywood, was invested in a rent-charge of £5 per annum on some houses in Heywood, payable to a master nominated by the owner of Heywood Hall, to teach children in the principles of the Church of England, and in 1805 the building was considerably enlarged, but it presented altogether a mean and wretched appearance, and in some parts of the gallery it was almost impossible to stand upright. The origin of the chapel has not been satisfactorily determined, but it was in all probability originally a chantry founded by the Heywoods of Heywood, for the use of their dependents. There is no evidence existing of any early presentation to the living by the rectors of Bury, and they do not appear to have claimed the patronage until the early part of the last century. In 1717 the advowson of the chapel was conveyed by the Rev. Robert Heywood to Mr. John Starky, the purchaser of Heywood Hall, along with the soil and site on which the chapel was built. Two years afterwards the living was augmented by a grant of £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and a like sum given by Mr. Starky and Mr. William Bamford. About the year 1851 the rectorial tithes of the township of Heap were (with the consent of the Earl of Derby, as patron of the rectory of Bury) annexed to the living, and thus the perpetual curacy of Heywood became a rectory. The humble erection continued

¹ Church Surveys, p. 42.—C.

until the close of 1859, the last service in the old building being held on Christmas Day in that year. The first stone of the present large and handsome edifice was laid on the old site on the 31st May, 1860. The building, which is in the style of architecture prevailing in the reign of Edward III., comprises a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a chapel attached to the north chancel aisle belonging to the Fentons, of Bamford Hall. The tower, which contains a peal of eight bells, and the spire has an altitude of 188 feet. The cost of the erection and subsequent decorations amounted to over £21,000, of which £500 was contributed by the school children, the remaining sum being raised by the voluntary contributions of the gentry and manufacturers in the neighbourhood. The church, which was consecrated in 1862, contains 1,080 sittings, of which 530 are free. The register of baptisms commences in 1747, and that of burials in 1765. A second church, dedicated to St. James, was opened for public worship January 1, 1838, and consecrated September 28th in the same year. It has accommodation for 1,250 worshippers, 550 of the seats being free.

Nonconformity may be said to have taken its rise in Heywood in 1798, when, at the instance and with the assistance of Mr. Robert Kay, of Brookshaw, grandfather of the present Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, the Rev. J. Winder, of Bury, began a mission there. The work was continued by Mr. Parsons, the minister of Bamford Chapel (built in 1800 and enlarged in 1841), and by his successor, the Rev. Mr. Gray, but nearly a quarter of a century elapsed after Mr. Winder's first efforts before any permanent provision for public worship was made. In April, 1821, Mrs. Fenton, of Bamford Hall, authorised the Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Bamford, to open a preaching room at Heywood at her expense, in which he preached on Sunday evenings; and in 1832 a small chapel in Oak Street was taken on a rental. An Independent chapel was opened in 1836, and a large and handsome building in the Gothic style has been built for the same body at a cost of £6,000. The memorial stone was laid on the 10th April, 1868, and it was opened in June, 1869. The first Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1805, and enlarged in 1828. The New Jerusalem Temple, built in 1828, was enlarged in 1838; and the first Baptist Chapel was erected in 1834; the Primitive Methodist Chapel was opened December 25, 1835; the Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel was opened in 1836; and the Methodist New Connexion Chapel in 1844. There are now chapels in the town for the Baptists, United Free Church, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; the Roman Catholics have a chapel; and there is one each for the Unitarians and Swedenborgians.

There is a large National School in the town, originally founded in 1815, but rebuilt in 1860 at a cost of £4,500. The Mechanics' Institute, erected in 1850 at a cost of £1,000, is now used as the Municipal Buildings, and also forms the home of the Free Library. A public park, with an area of about twenty acres, was presented to the town by Her Majesty the Queen, and opened to the public by Colonel the Right Hon. Thos. Edward Taylor, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, August 2nd, 1879. This park, it should be said, was purchased and laid out with money that had accrued to Her Majesty, in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, from the estate of Mr. Charles Martin Newhouse, a wealthy cotton spinner, of Heywood, who was killed in a railway accident in 1873, and died intestate. The *Heywood Advertiser* newspaper, formerly published in the town, is now published at Rochdale—proprietors, Messrs. Scott.

WALMERSLEY.—This village, which, in conjunction with Shuttleworth, forms the township of Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, on the east bank of the Irwell, exhibits the remains of a beacon, erected probably in the time of Queen Elizabeth, under the influence of the threatened invasion from the Spanish Armada, when a rate was imposed on Lancashire for keeping these watch-towers and flaming messengers of danger in proper order. Happily for the peaceful inhabitants, those times have long since passed; and the preparations at Boulogne, under the Emperor Napoleon, in the early part of the present century, were not sufficiently formidable to rescue the rude structure on Whittle Pike from the ruin to which it is fast hastening. In a clear atmosphere, the estuary of the Mersey, near Runcorn, is seen from this elevated station; and in the early part of the century it was customary for parties of pleasure, at periodical seasons, to resort to the summit of this eminence to inhale the pure air and regale themselves with the extensive and diversified prospects which it commands. A prospect tower was erected on a neighbouring hill (Top o' the Hoof) by the Messrs. Grant, the great manufacturers of the district, and a better-selected situation could scarcely have been found for the purpose. Cob House, the residence of the brave and loyal Captain Kay in 1644, stands at the south-eastern extremity of the township of Walmersley. Walmersley House, the late residence of Miss E. Kay, was, in 1885, presented by that lady to the Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables, and has since been converted into a branch home for female patients. Christ Church in this township, erected in 1838, was taken down in 1882 and a new building erected on its site, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, September 19, 1883.

Shuttleworth is a chapelry formed out of the ancient parish of Bury, and conjoined with Walmersley. The church, dedicated to St. John in the Wilderness, was erected in 1848 at a cost of £2,500, and consecrated by Bishop Lee on the 12th February in that year.

The parish of Bury is ten miles in length from north to south, five miles in breadth from east to west, and comprehends about 24,320 statute acres. Its early edifices, in addition to those already name, are Bamford Hall, Bridge Hall, Lower Chesham, Redvales (Starkies), Lower Redvales (1628), Cob House, Ashen Bottom (1650),¹ Walsham Hall, and Newhall Hey.

The estate of Bamford was granted to Thomas de Bamford by Sir Adam de Bury, *temp.* Henry III., for his homage and service, and two marks (26s. 8d.) and a yearly rent of 18d. at the feast of St. Oswald the king (August 5); and the same Sir Adam afterwards granted all his lands in Bamford to Alexander de Bamford for a pecuniary consideration and a yearly rent of 40d. payable on St. Oswald's day. The estate descended lineally to William Bamford, Esq., who died in 1757, leaving by his wife Margaret (daughter of Edward Davenport, of Stockport, Esq.) three daughters and co-heirs; and all of them dying without issue, it was devised by Ann, the eldest, in 1779, to William Bamford, of Tarlton Bridge, a remote kinsman, afterwards Sheriff of Lancashire, who married, in 1786, Anna, daughter of Thomas Blackburne, of Hale, Esq.; but dying in 1806 without male issue it passed, with a distant female relative, in marriage to Robert Hesketh, of Upton, county Chester, Esq., who assumed the surname of Bamford in 1806, and was grandfather of Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle, county Denbigh, Esq. Bamford was purchased by Mr. Joseph Fenton, whose son, James Fenton, Esq., in 1841, took down the hall, which had been rebuilt in the time of Queen Anne, and erected near the former site a large and handsome modern house.

Booth Hall, a fine wood-and-plaster building of the time of Henry VII., was at that period the property and residence of a family of that name, which continued here till shortly after 1664, at which time George Booth, gent., son of Richard Booth and his wife Dorothy (daughter of Andrew Holden, of Todd Hall, gent.), and grandson of John Booth of Booth (who married Alice, daughter of Edward Rawsthorne, of Newhall, Esq.), recorded a short pedigree. The estate passed, probably by purchase, to James Lomax, gent., of Unsworth, gent., and was conveyed in marriage by Elizabeth, one of his daughters and co-heiresses, in 1693, to John Halliwell, of Pike House, Esq., whose descendant, John Beswicke, gent., B.A., a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, devised it in 1772 to the uses of his will, and being sold, it was purchased in 1796 for £3,195 by Robert Nuttall, of Bury, Esq., in whose descendant it is now vested.

Bridge Hall was, in 22 Edward IV. (1482), the residence of Roger Holt, gent., a younger son of — Holt, of Grislehurst, and continued in the same family in 1664, when Roger Holt, gent., who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, recorded a short pedigree. His son, Richard Holt, married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Robert Bellis, M.A., incumbent of Ince, county Chester, and was living in 1706, having one daughter and heiress, who married Nathaniel Gaskell, of Manchester, gent., by whom she had two daughters and co-heiresses—Rebecca, who married Richard Clive, of Styche, county Salop, Esq., father of Robert, first Lord Clive; and Sarah, who married Hugh, eleventh Lord Sempill. The estate was purchased of Lord Sempill and the Clives in 1736 by Robert Nuttall, of Bury, merchant, and sold by his descendant, Robert Nuttall, Esq., to Edmund Grundy, Esq., from whom it descended to the present owner. The house has been modernised, but some of the earlier Elizabethan parts remain.²

The manners of the people are less primitive than they were before the extensive introduction of the manufacturing system, and the general prevalence of Sunday schools. The *pure* Lancashire dialect is gradually withdrawing itself, though it is by no means discarded. There is an ancient celebration here on Mid-Lent, or, as it is called, "Simbling Sunday," and sometimes "Mothering Sunday," when large cakes, with the name of "Simblings" (Simmels), are sold generally in the town of Bury, and the shops are kept open the whole day, except during divine service, for the purpose of vending this mysterious aliment, which is usually taken with large draughts of "mulled ale" locally designated "braggatt," from the British *bragawd*, which signifies a beverage of this class. The origin of this practice, which is almost entirely confined to Bury, is lost in the obscurity of the past, but it is said to have formerly been called "Mothering Sunday," from a custom which prevailed of visiting the mother church for the purpose of making Easter or Lenten offerings. Herrick, in a canzonet addressed to Diancme, says:—

"I'll to thee a *simnel* bring,
'Gainst thou go a-mothering;
So that, when she blesses thee,
Half that blessing thoult give me."

¹ Tradition represents Ashen as a perversion of "Slashing," and Edenfield as the scene of a sanguinary battle, but when fought, and by whom, does not appear.

² These notices of the old halls are, for the most part, derived from "Notitia Cestriensis," notes by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 29-31.

The word, which is variously spelled *simmell*, *symmel*, and in Lancashire *simbling*, has given rise to much discussion among etymologists, and is supposed by some to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *symblian*, to banquet, or *symel* or *symbel*, a feast. The name appears in mediæval Latin as *simanellus*, and may thus have been derived from the Latin *simila*—fine flour.¹

The worthies of the parish of Bury have been sufficiently numerous, but their biographers have been very few. The talented but eccentric Warburton, Somerset Herald, has, however, escaped the common oblivion.

JOHN WARBURTON, Esq., F.R.S. and F.A.S., Somerset Herald, a persevering and indefatigable antiquary, was the son of Mr. Benjamin Warburton, of Bury, in this county, by Mary, eldest daughter, and at length heir, of Michael Buxton, of Buxton, in the county of Derby, gentleman, and born on the 28th of February, 1681. He was a man of inferior education, but possessed of great natural abilities, and made his first appearance before the public in 1716, by compiling, from actual survey, a map of the county of Northumberland, followed soon after by others of Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Yorkshire. In 1719 he was elected Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and continued of the latter body till his death, but was ejected from the former in June, 1757, in consequence of his having neglected, for a great number of years, the completion of his annual payments. On the 24th of June, 1720, he was created Somerset Herald, by Benjamin Bowes-Howard, Earl of Berkshire, Deputy Earl Marshal, having previously received his patent, dated on the 18th. In 1722 he published, in four closely-printed quarto pages, "A List of the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford, who have subscribed for, or ordered their coats of arms to be inscribed on, a new map of those counties, which is now making by John Warburton, Esq., F.R.S. and Somerset Herald." In August, 1728, he gave notice that "he keeps a register of lands, houses, &c., which are to be bought, sold, or mortgaged in England, Scotland, or Wales; and, if required, directs surveys thereof to be made; also solicits grants of arms, and performs all other matters relating to the office of a herald. For which purpose daily attendance is given at his chambers in the Herald Office, near Doctors Commons, London. He answers letters, post-paid, and advertises, if required;" which quackery did not raise him very high in the opinion of his brethren. In 1749 he published a map of Middlesex, on two sheets of imperial atlas, with the arms of the nobility and gentry on the borders. But the Earl Marshal, supposing them to be fictitious, by his warrant commanded him not to take in any subscriptions for arms, nor advertise or dispose of any maps, till the right of such persons respectively was first proved to the satisfaction of one of the kings-of-arms. In his book of "London and Middlesex Illustrated," after observing on the Earl Marshal's injunction respecting the submission of his maps to the judgment of one of the kings-of-arms, he subjoins, "which person's (Anstis) partiality being well known to the author, he thought it best to have another arbitrator joined with him, and therefore made choice of an impartial public, rather than submit his performance wholly to the determination of a person so notoriously remarkable for knowing nothing at all of the matter." After censuring the notion that trade and gentility are incompatible as a doctrine fitted only for a despotic government, and judiciously remarking upon the moral impossibility there would soon be of proving descents and arms, from the want of visitations, he returns to attack the heads of the college by saying that such proofs are obstructed by the exorbitant and unjustifiable fees of three heralds, called kings-of-arms, who receive each £30 for every new grant. In this book he gives the names, residences, genealogies, and coat armour of the nobility, principal merchants, and other eminent families, emblazoned in their proper colours, with references to authorities. That Warburton was often in distress for money, and at such times had very little delicacy in relieving himself from his embarrassments, appears but too true. Mr. Grose, the Richmond Herald, and his contemporary, gives the following circumstance as proof of his readiness to catch at any time an opportunity of imposing on the unwary: "Walking one day through the streets of London, he passed by the house of Mr. Stainbank, a rich merchant, over whose door he saw an achievement or hatchment, on which were painted three castles, somewhat like those borne in the arms of Portugal. He went immediately home and wrote a short note, begging to see Mr. Stainbank on very particular business. The gentleman came, when Warburton, with a great deal of seeming concern, told him that the Portuguese ambassador had been with him, and directed him to commence a prosecution against him for assuming the royal arms of Portugal, and, besides, meant to exhibit a complaint against him in the House of Lords for a breach of privilege. Mr. Stainbank, terrified at the impending danger, begged his advice and assistance, for which he promised to reward him handsomely. Warburton, after some consideration, said he had hit on a method of bringing him out of a very ugly scrape, which was that he should purchase a coat of arms, which he would devise for him as like as possible to the achievement, and that he would show it to the ambassador, and confirm its being the legal coat of arms, and say that the similitude complained of was owing to the blunder of the painter. The arms were granted in due form, and paid for, when Warburton, over and above his share of the £40, asked and obtained a particular reward for appeasing the representative of his Portuguese majesty." Mr. Grose adds to this scandalous and laughable story that, "notwithstanding this and many like dirty tricks, he clearly proved the truth of that proverb which says that 'honesty is the best policy' by dying a beggar." He expired at his apartments in the College of Arms on the 11th of May, 1759, aged seventy-eight, and was buried on the 17th in the south aisle of St. Bennet's Church, Paul's Wharf. A remarkable circumstance occurred at his funeral. Having a great abhorrence of the idea of worms crawling upon him when dead, he ordered that his body should be enclosed in two coffins, one of lead, the other of oak. The first he directed should be filled with green broom, heather, or ling; and, in compliance with his desire, a quantity was brought from Epping Forest, and stuffed extremely close round his body. This fermenting, burst the coffin, and retarded the funeral until part of it was taken out. Mr. Warburton was a diligent antiquary, and his manuscript collections were very great. In the "Sketch of the Materials for the County of Chester by an F.A.S., in a letter to Thomas Falconer, Esq., of Chester," it is noticed that "his indefatigable labours have greatly contributed to the ornament and illustration of almost every county in the kingdom. His method was, perhaps, singularly sensible—to glean up everything, either in print or manuscript, which had the most distant relation to that particular county he had intended to elucidate. The scattered fragments, like the Sybil's leaves, he bound up into volumes, suitable to the size of the papers he had collected, either folio, quarto, or octavo." For Cheshire alone he had five volumes. The manuscripts are particularised as comprising "A Calendar of the Manors of Cheshire, with the several fees of the Lords of the said Manors paid to the Earl of Chester, and the names and proprietors, to the year 1710, 4to. An account of the principal Families in Cheshire, with the lands they hold in the said County, from 33 Edw. III. to 24 Henry VII., folio. A Register of the Black Prince and Homage due to the Earl of Chester, with the names of the principal Families, Lords of Manors Lordships, &c., from 3 Edw. III. to 29 Eliz., folio. A variety of Maps, Plans, and Prospects, with MS. notes, by Plot, Warburton, and others, and whatsoever is curious in the repositories of the Herald's Office, the Harleian Library, and the Office of Records, relative to the County Palatine of Chester." He was remarkably unfortunate in his disputes and squabbles with his brethren, by whom he was despised and detested; yet Mr. Toms, Rouge Dragon, says, that, "though his conduct was faulty, yet he was extremely ill-used, especially by the younger Anstis, who was of a violent tyrannical disposition." That Warburton was vindictive and scurrilous, however, is undoubted.

Mr. Warburton was the author of "Vallum Romanum, or the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, commonly called the Picts' Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, built by Hadrian and Severus, the Roman Emperors, seventy miles in length, to keep

¹ In the Anglo-Saxon version of the Old Testament there are many examples of derivative words. In Exodus, c. xxiii., vv. 15-16, feasting time is rendered *symbel-tid*; c. xxii., v. 5 a feast day is *symbel-dæg*. In

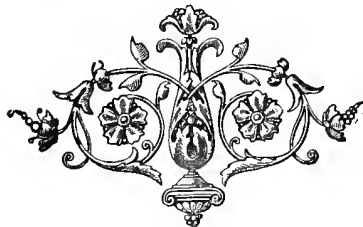
Psalms lxxxvi., v. 3, we have *symmelnsa*, a feast day. There is a lengthy notice of the custom in Chambers's "Book of Days."—C.

out the Picts and Scots, in three books, with a letter from Roger Gale, on the Roman Antiquities in the North of England, the whole illustrated with a map and other plates :” London, 1753, 1754, 4to. “Roman History continued from the Second Century of the Christian Æra to the Destruction of the Greek Empire by the Turks :” London, 1794, 12mo. These, with some prints, are the whole of his publications; but he had also a valuable collection of old dramas, a catalogue of which, with some remarks, appeared in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for September, 1815. A Plan of Helston’s Loch, in Cornwall, was engraved by Mr. Warburton, and two instruments for drawing up tin out of the lake, invented by him, but never published. “Proposals relative to his Mines, called the Silver Mines of Penrose,” were also among his papers. He had likewise “Notes relating to several Monasteries in Devonshire, in the handwriting of Lord William Howard of Naworth, temp. Eliz.” His “Essex Collections” fell into the hands of Dr. Gower, of Chelmsford; and his other MS. were used in “Hasted’s History of Kent.”

LOCAL ANNALS.—NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1801. John Lomax, Esq., born November 28.
 1802. Lady Peel, wife of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart., attended the Guild at Preston, and took part in the civic procession.
 1807. Bethel Chapel opened.
 1808. James Openshaw, Esq., of Pim Hole, died June 29, aged 70.
 1810. Bequest of £400 to the poor of Bury, by William Yates, Esq.
 1812. Meeting in Bury to raise funds for the relief of distress in Russia.
 1813. William Yates, Esq., died.
 1814. Meeting held when it was resolved to widen Fleet Street, March 23.
 1815. Thomas Yates, Esq., died.
 1816. William Yates Peel, second son of the first baronet, called to the Bar at Lincoln’s Inn.
 1817. Wesleyan Chapel opened, January 6. William Graut, Esq., father of William and Daniel Grant—the “Brothers Cheeryble” of “Nicholas Nickleby”—died, June 29. Horwich Chapel rebuilt.
 1818. Old Market Cross taken down, February 16. Stocks and pillory removed. Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., rector of Bury, died, April 10, aged 67. Right Hon. William Yates Peel elected member for Tamworth. Gas first made in the town by Mr. Benjamin Bassett. Packet boat on the Bury and Bolton Canal upset, many lives lost, July 30. Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, LL.B., instituted rector, September 23.
 1821. Ellis Cunliffe, an eminent surgeon, died, December 21.
 1822. Bury Savings Bank established, April 1. Sir Robert Peel, third baronet, born, May 4.
 1824. Sir William Peel, K.C.B., commander of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, born, November 2.
 1825. A mau named Cass, and his wife, murdered at Birtle, September 30.
 1826. Rioting and millbreaking through depression in trade, military called out, and six persons killed; estimated damage £20,000.
 1828. Gas Company first established in the town, April 18. Balloon ascent from the gasworks, June 29.
 1829. Dispensary founded.
 1830. Butcher Lane Old Mill burnt down, February 14. Sir Robert Peel, first baronet, died May 3, aged 80.
 1831. Rev. Robert Hall died, February 21. Rothesay Castle steam-packet wrecked in Beaumaris Bay, August 17. Act to make a Railway from Manchester to Bolton and Bury (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 60) passed, August 23.
 1832. Branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank opened. First Parliamentary election, December 12, Richard Walker, Esq., elected.
 1834. St. Andrew’s Church, Ramsbottom, opened, June 15. Lady Shore Colliery inundated, July 10. Market Act passed, August 14.
 1835. J. Barlow hanged for the murder of his wife, August 12.
 1836. Resolution to light the streets with gas, January 5. Bury Banking Company formed, May 13. Corner-stone of St. James’s Church, Heywood, laid, July 2.
 1838. Walmersley Church opened, April 20. Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company formed, June 11. Corner-stone of St. Paul’s Church laid by Lord Stanley.
 1839. Old Church spire injured by a hurricane, January 7. Public Market opened, December 24.
 1840. Bury police appeared in uniform for the first time, February 14. Last election of a select vestry, April 1. Rural police introduced, April 29.
 1841. Market, erected by the Earl of Derby, opened. St. Paul’s Church opened, May 26. James Openshaw, of Redvales, Esq., died, October 11.
 1842. William Grant, Esq., of Spring Side, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, distinguished for his many acts of benevolence, died, February 28, aged 72. St. John’s Church consecrated, June 29. Plug-drawing riots, August 9 to 12.
 1843. Last change-ringing in the Old Church tower, April 18. All Saints’ Church, Elton, consecrated, June 29. Corner-stone of the new tower of the Parish Church laid, October 25.
 1844. Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale Railway Act (3 Vict.) passed, July 4. Construction of East Lancashire (now part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire) Railway commenced, August 5.
 1845. New tower of the Parish Church opened, March 25. Wellington Barracks opened, April 29. James Openshaw, Esq., J.P., of Ferngrove, died, March 12.
 1846. Act of Parliament appointing commissioners for the government of the town passed, July 27. Congregational Chapel opened, September 9. East Lancashire Railway opened, September 26.
 1847. County Court commenced, March 25. Wesleyan Chapel, Summerseat, opened, July 23.
 1848. Shuttleworth Church opened, June 11. Liverpool and Bury Railway opened, November 20.
 1850. Derby Hotel opened, February 2. Rev. Geoffrey Horuby, rector, died, March 4. Sir Robert Peel (second baronet) died, July 2, aged 62. Court Room, Town Hall, opened, September 20. Corner-stone of the Athenæum laid by Lord Stanley, October 3. Agricultural Society inaugurated, October 4.
 1851. Athenæum opened, December 26.
 1852. Peel monument, Holcombe Hill, inaugurated, September 9. John Just, a distinguished author and antiquary, died at Bury, October 14. Lower Croft reservoir burst, December 5. Bank Street Chapel, erected from the designs of Messrs. Bowman and Crowther at a cost of £6,000, opened.
 1853. Baptist Chapel, Knowsley Street, opened, March 29.
 1855. Daniel Grant died, March 12. Churchyard closed for interment, July 31. Bury Co-operative Society commenced operations, November 10.
 1857. Union Workhouse opened, January 21. Resolution to purchase the gasworks passed, February 19. Election petition against the return of Mr. R. N. Philips rejected.
 1858. Gasworks purchased by the Improvement Commissioners, January 1. Sir William Peel, K.C.B., died, April 27. Right Hon. William Yates Peel died, at Baginton Hall, June 1.

1859. Militia Barracks opened, May 1. Volunteer Corps (8th Lancashire) formed, June 13. Ragged School, George Street, established, November.
1860. Corner-stone of St. Luke's Church, Heywood, laid, May 31. Corner-stone of Methodist Chapel, Heywood, laid, June 1. New Jerusalem Church opened, December 13.
1861. Grammar School enlarged, July 29.
1862. Corner-stone of Brunswick Chapel laid, June 12. St. Luke's Church, Heywood, consecrated, October 18.
1864. Public Baths opened, May 2. Discovery of Roman coins and other relics at Walmersley, June 24. Improvement Commissioners constituted a Burial Board for the town.
1865. Foundations of Bury Castle discovered, August 25.
1866. Poor-law Union Offices opened, August. Baptist College, Chamber Hall, opened, October 3. St. Thomas's Church, Bury, built by the late Thomas Openshaw, at a cost of £8,000, consecrated December 10. New schools, Bank Street Chapel, erected at a cost of £3,800.
1867. Market first covered in with glass. Licensed Victuallers' Association established, March 31.
1868. Market re-opened, April 25. William Openshaw, Esq., J.P., died at Redvales, Bury, July 24. Corner-stone of the Armoury and Drill Shed, capable of holding from five thousand to six thousand persons, laid, by R. N. Philips, Esq., M.P., August 22.
1869. Co-operative Hall opened, January 9. Public Cemetery opened, May 21. Corner-stone of new Ragged School laid by James Berlow, Esq., mayor, September 11.
1870. Ragged School opened, March 24. Removal of old Parish Church commenced, July 5. First stone of new chancel of Parish Church laid, September 28th.
1871. Committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for re-building Parish Church, March 29. Improvement Commissioners resolved on applying for a charter of incorporation, July 5. Last service in the old Parish Church, August 27.
1872. New Market purchased by the Improvement Commissioners Improvement Act (35 and 36 Vict., c. 146) passed, July 25. First stone of new building for the Parish Church laid. Corner-stone of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ramsbottom, laid, September.
1873. Corner-stone of Temperance Hall laid, June 21.
1875. Cemetery at Hazlehurst formed.
1876. Consecration of the new building of the Parish Church by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Manchester, February 2. Charter of incorporation granted, August 12. First election of town council, November 1. First mayor (Mr. John Duckworth) elected, November 9. Joseph Chattwood, first president of the Manchester Literary Club, died, November 24, buried at Prestwich.
1877. Grant of heraldic insignia to the borough by the Heralds' College, February 28. Borough bench of magistrates created, November 1.
1879. Queen's Park opened, August 2.
1881. Charter of incorporation for the borough of Heywood granted, February 18. First election of Heywood Town Council, April 12. First mayor (Thomas Isherwood, Esq.) elected, April 20.
1882. St. Stephen's Church, Elton, erected by public subscription, at a cost of £6,500, consecrated, May 22. Removal of the old bridge over the Irwell commenced, July.
1883. New bridge over the Irwell opened, September 1.
1886. Recreation ground, the gift of H. Whitehead, Esq., opened, May 29.
1888. Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, M.A., rector, died, aged 71, June 19. Rev. Frank Edward Hopwood, M.A., formerly rector of Badsworth, county of York, instituted to the rectory of Bury, September 11.



DEAN PARISH.



DEAN Parish, at a very early period, was divided into manors, each of which had its distinct lord, but he was probably sub-feudatory to the two great feudal proprietors of this part of Lancashire—the Lacys, Earls of Lincoln, and the Ferrers, Earls of Derby. Middle Hulton, where courts are held, is the chief manor, the other manors being apparently only sub-infeudations, exercising no manorial rights. In 1311 Geoffrey de Worsley obtained the manor of Middle Hulton in exchange with Richard de Hulton, and from the Worsleys it passed, after several intermediate descents, to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, whose descendant, Francis, the last Duke of Bridgewater, dying without issue in 1803, devised it to his nephew, the Right Honourable Francis Leveson Gower, afterwards Lord Francis Egerton, created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley in 1846. His grandson, Francis Charles Granville Egerton, the third earl, is the present lord of the manor and owner. In 20 Edward I. (1292) Henry de Lacy, being summoned on a *quo warranto* to inquire on what ground he claimed free warren in Dene, produced a charter, dated 25 Henry III. (1241), which was granted by that monarch to Edmund de Lacy.¹ The lords of Manchester also had possessions here, and Hollinworth has a passage from an ancient rent-roll of the barony, which recites that “Robert de Gredley, lord of Manchester, gave to God and the Bd. Virgin, to the abbot of Whalley and to the chappell of St. Maryden (now called Dean Church) all that land lying neere to the sayd chappell.” “This land (says our author) is now in the tenure of Mr. John Tilsley, minister there.”² In the previous editions of this work it has been stated that the abbots of the monastery of Cockersand, besides holding the fortieth part of a knight’s fee in West Halghton, of the barony of Manchester, were themselves lords of the manor of West Halghton, before the reign of Richard II.; but this statement is evidently incorrect, for, as will be seen in the account of Westhoughton, in 8 Edward III. (1334) the town was held in lordship and demesne by the abbot of Cockersand as to two fourth parts, by Roger de Westhalghton as to another fourth part, and by John de Rylondes as to the remaining fourth part,³ “as lords of the same town” in 46 Henry III. (1261); that Roger de Westhalghton conveyed his fourth share of the manor to the abbot, who, in 1334, held three of the four parts of the lordship and manor, the fourth part being held by William, son of Thomas de Rylondes, and grandson of the John before named; and this property continued to be held by the same family until the year 1474, a period of three hundred years, after which it became the property of the abbot and convent of Cockersand. The demesne of the whole township of West Halton (*i.e.*, West Hulton) was unjustly, as it would seem, granted by Henry de Sefton, clerk, to the abbey of Cockersand, by a charter without date, but which is cited in the confirmation made by Richard II. in the seventh and eighth year of his reign (1384);⁴ and, in a case of *quo warranto*, the abbot produced a charter, by which he claimed exemption from certain fines and americiaments in his abbey lands of Halghton, Asphull, Bolton, Haliwall, Longeworth, Ferneworth, and other places within the county, but the jury returned a verdict that those lands were “geldable,” and not exempted by the charter.⁵ The manor of West Halghton belonged to the abbey of Cockersand at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, when it passed into the hands of James Browne, by purchase, before 1582, as appears from several actions in the duchy court, in which he is plaintiff, both as lord of the manor and as claiming by purchase from Henry VIII.⁶ Another religious house—the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England—laid claim in 20 Edward I. (1292) to the exercise of feudatory principles at Farneworth.⁷ The manor of West Halghton was held by the same family in 11 Charles I. (1635).⁸ It is now held in fee from the Crown by Lord Skelmersdale.

¹ Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc., 20 Edw. I., Rot. 9. In the Chapter-House, Westminster.

² Mancuniens. Manuscript, fol. 6. See also Whalley Abbey Coucher Book, i., 61.

³ In the Duchy Pleadings, Record Office, Edward VI. (col. 3, B 2), an early undated deed is quoted in a suit respecting property in Westhoughton, in which “John, the son of Robert Rilands, did give and grant unto the abbot and convent of Cockersande a certayn porcyon of his landes within the towne of (West) Haghton—that is to say, all the land which he had upon Ballaslee which Adam Dumbrede did holde of hym, and of his heirs, with all th’appurtenances. To have and to holde to the said abbot and convente and their successors for ever,” &c.—C.

⁴ Cart. de An., 7 and 8 Rich. II., n. 1. Dugd. Monast., tom. vi., par. ii., num. 2, Ellis’s edition.

⁵ Placit., 20 Edward I., Rot. 7.

⁶ Duchy Pleas, 1 Eliz., vol. i. B., n. 8; 3 Eliz., vol. ii. B., n. 8.—B. See also the case “Browne agensto the Custome claym[ed] by the tenants of Westhoughton,” *penes* Mr. J. Paul Rylands. (“Local Gleanings, Lanc. and Chesh.,” vol. 2, p. 225.) Canon Raines, in his notes to Gastrell’s “Notitia Cestriensis,” vol. ii., pt. 1, says the manor of Halghton, or Hulton, was sold to Lawrence Rawstorne, of New Hall, March 9, 1545, for the sum of £500; but this appears to be an error. Rawstorne’s purchase was Hutton, in Penwortham.—C.

⁷ See the case in the history of Bolton parish.

⁸ Duchy Records, vol. xxvii., Inq. post. mort., 11 Car. II., n. 2.

The parish of Dean, as it now exists, is embosomed in the parish of Bolton. Dean parish, which is ten miles and a half in length from S.E. to W.N.W., and eight miles in breadth from N. to S., comprising 20,102 statute acres (with a population in 1881 of 68,632), consists of seven townships and three chapelries.

The following table will show the population of the several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

TOWNSHIP.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
Farnworth	6,389	8,720	13,550	20,708	1,502	£ 17,403	£ 29,965	£ 42,446	£ 59,022	£ 67,836
Halliwell.....	3,959	5,953	8,706	12,551	2,480	14,924	24,406	34,890	43,516	50,876
Heaton	826	955	1,126	1,461	1,744	4,912	8,909	11,542	17,686	19,762
Horwich (C)	3,952	3,471	3,671	3,761	3,254	11,799	14,027	14,706	16,148	15,990
Hulton, Little (C)	3,184	3,390	4,805	5,714	1,707	8,110	13,862	18,752	25,790	26,598
Hulton, Middle	888	790	911	2,051	1,517	4,420	4,594	5,230	6,582	8,464
Hulton, Over	452	447	574	984	1,316	3,899	5,205	6,508	8,696	9,112
Kearsley	4,236	5,003	5,830	7,253	997	13,732	20,031	22,020	29,256	29,150
Rumworth	1,386	1,861	3,226	4,952	1,244	4,883	7,511	12,870	16,430	17,778
West Houghton (C)	4,547	5,156	6,609	9,197	4,341	12,026	18,811	26,092	33,224	42,904
Total	29,819	35,746	49,008	68,632	20,102	96,108	147,321	195,056	253,350	288,470

Hulton—or East Hulton, as it may be designated, to distinguish it from West Haughton or West Hulton—now divided into the three townships of Over Hulton, Middle Hulton, and Little Hulton—gave name to a family of whom mention frequently occurs in the reign of King John; but their principal possessions at this period do not seem to have been in this parish. Jarnord, Jarnochio, or Jorwarth de Hulton, held of the king the sixth part of a knight's fee in Penyllton,¹ and the former, in the first year of that reign (1199-1200), had a charter of licence for an exchange of lands in the town of Penelton, Barton, and the wood of Kereshall.² Marferth de Hulton held four bovates of land in chief of the king in Pennelton, by service of the sixth part of a knight's fee, and Elyas Pennilbury held a bovate of this Marferth for four shillings.³ The degree of affinity in which the Hultons, sometimes called Hilton, stood is perplexed, but, still speaking of the same land, the heir of Richard de Hilton held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Penilton of the fee of the Earl of Ferrers, who held it in chief of the king.⁴ In 15 Edward II. (1321-22) we find Richard de Hulton holding of the Baron of Manchester one-third of a knight's fee in Rumworth and Lostoc, and one-twentieth in Midlewood in Hulton. In the reign of Elizabeth, the three Hultons seem to have been held in close connection, for in the Harleian MSS. there is a letter from the justices of the peace to the constables of the three Hultons, dated 30th April, 1588, commanding them "with all speede to collect the somme of iv^{li}. xij^s. x^d. latelie imposed upon the said towne for the furnishinge of certen Souldiers for her Maties. seruire into Scotlande. And to geve the proper Warninge to have their Souldiers mustered at Wygan, before Sir Edward Stanley."⁵

Farnworth, Heton under the Forest, Westhalchton, Rumworth, Lostock, Asphull, Midlewood-in-Hulton, and Longworth, were anciently classed in the Upper Bailiwick of Manchester. The forest of Horewich was guarded by three foresters, who, according to the Extent of the barony of Manchester (1322), were to be supported from land in Lostock, Rumworth, Heton-under-the-Forest, Longworth, Anderton, &c. This forest belonged to the Gresleys, perhaps from their first becoming lords of Manchester,⁶ but Heton subtus Herewich was one of the fees held of the Honor of Tuttebury, and is enumerated in the inquisition held on the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III. (1361).⁷ According to Leland,⁸ wild boars, bulls, and falcons, for the chase, the ring, and the falconry, were bred in times past in the park of Blakeley (Blackley, in Manchester parish), and no doubt in the woods of Horwich, which were sixteen miles in circumference, and had their aeries of eagles, herons, and hawks. From lack of wood the "blow-shoppes" decayed at Blackley, but at Horwich, where wood was abundant, they must have been in full vigour. In 24 Henry VII. (1508) an inquisition on Richard Hulton, an idiot, showed that he had the manor

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 408.
² Rot. Chart., 1 Joh., mem. 3.
³ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.
⁴ *Ibid.*, fol. 397.

⁵ Harl. Manuscripts, cod. 1,926, fo. 83b.
⁶ "Robert de Gréley Esc.," de 38 Henry III., n. 10.
⁷ Esc., 35 Edward III., par. 1, num. 122.
⁸ *Itin.*, vol. vii., fo. 57, p. 47.

of Farneworth.¹ In 3 Henry VIII. (1511) Sir Thomas West, Knight, Lord de la Warre, claimed his right, as lord of the manor of Manchester, to have the wardship and custody of the lands, tenements, and appurtenances of William Hulton, in Ferneworth, Denton, Bolton, and Harpurhey.² In a case of pleadings, 12 Elizabeth (1570), — (? William) Hulton is stated to be seised in fee of the manors of Farnworth and Rumworth, and of lands in Lostocke, Kersley, Dean, Lower Hulton, Myddle Hulton, &c.³ An inquisition of 15 Elizabeth (1573) states that Adam Hulton held the manor of Overhulton, Haughton, &c.,⁴ and in 15 James I. (1617), James Anderton held Lostock, Horwich, the rectory of Eccles, the chapel of Dean, Romworth, &c.⁵

The Croal flows from the centre of this parish to Bolton, and the Irwell waters its south-eastern boundary. The name *den*, a valley, is obviously Saxon, and expresses not inaptly the situation of the township of Rumworth, in which stands the church of Dean. The *Testa de Nevill*, accounting Rumworth as one of Thomas de Gresley's fees, says that Richard le Perpund (Pierpoint) holds the third part of a knight's fee in Rumheworth. A record preserved by Dr. Kuerden states Albert Gredley the younger gave to Thomas de Perpoint three carucates of land in Reuington and Lostoc for the third part of a knight's fee, and his heirs now hold them. In 22 James I. (1624), an inquisition was taken at Wigan by the "commissioners ad pios usos," before Dr. John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, respecting a legacy bequeathed to the poore of Rumworth,⁶ and on the 4th of November, the same year, another inquisition was taken by the same parties concerning misemployed moneys given towards a school at Dean Church. William Wilbraham Blethyn Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, is now lord of Rumworth, and Sir Charles Henry Tempest, Bart., of Ashby Lodge, Rugby, is the chief owner of the soil in this township.

Though there are seven townships in this parish, Middle Hulton is the only manor in which courts are held, the other manors being apparently only sub-infeudatories, exercising no manorial rights. The present lord is the Earl of Ellesmere, who holds a court-baron twice a year, but not at fixed periods.

The following is a list of lordships in this parish, and the owners, without holding courts, possess in some cases the entire property, and in others claim chief rents and waste: Kersley, Hon. Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, eldest son and heir of Viscount Combermere, in right of his first wife, Charlotte Anne, only daughter and heir of the late Jacob Fletcher, Esq., of Peel Hall and Clifton; Rumworth, Sir Charles Henry Tempest, Bart.; Over Hulton, William Ford Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park; Westhoughton, Lord Skelmersdale and others; Horwich, Charles Joseph Stonor, Esq., of Anderton; Heaton, Sir Charles Henry Tempest; Smithells in Halliwell, Peter Ainsworth, Esq.; Little Hulton or Hulton, the Earl of Ellesmere.

Middle Hulton has been attached to the Worsley estates since 1311, when Geoffrey of Worsley received it in exchange for other lands from Richard of Hulton, from which it passed successively through the Worsleys, Masseys, Stanleys of Holt, Breretons of Malpas, and Egertons of Ridley, to Lord Viscount Chancellor Brackley, who was succeeded by John Egerton, created Earl of Bridgewater, May 27, 1617, and whose descendant, Scroope, became Duke of Bridgewater, June 18, 1720, which title descended to Francis, the last duke, with whom it expired the 3rd of March, 1803. Dying without issue, he devised it to his nephew, Lord Francis Egerton, created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley in 1846. The present owner is his grandson, the third earl.

The Roman road from Blackrod to Manchester passes by "Street-Yate," in Little Hulton. A great number of places here bear Saxon names, and in Westhoughton there is a small elevation called Gallows Hill, where, no doubt, in early times, the privilege of gallows was exercised.

The church of Dean, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a gentle declivity, commanding a valley watered by a rivulet, which runs not far below it to the south. It is a venerable rusticated edifice, consisting of an embattled body with a low projecting wing in front, extending beneath the north windows of the orchestra, and terminating in the porch. The small antique tower is surmounted by a pointed roof and vane. The interior is light and simple, and the congregation are chiefly seated on oaken benches. Plain columns, bearing pointed arches, and lightly fluted, separate the nave from the side aisles. The roof is ornamented by square woodwork, clustered at the angles. This is supposed to be the original church, and the date of A.D. 1510 is inscribed on one of its principal timbers. Two new galleries, on the north and south sides of the church, were erected by subscription in 1833. As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, Robert de Grelle having died in 12 Edward I. (1284), there was a burial-ground and chapel here called "St. Maryden" (St. Mary's Dean), and it appears from a deed of gift, without date, made by Thomas de Perpoint to the abbey of Stanlaw, that he gave all his lands "adjoining the chapel and its cemetery" to that

¹ Duchy Records, vol. iii., Inq. post. mort., 24 Henry VII., n. 26.

² Duchy Pleas, vol. iv. W., n. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xlii., 12 Elizabeth, H., n. 2.

⁴ Duchy Records, vol. xlii., Inq. post. mort., 15 Elizabeth, n. 4.

⁵ Duchy Records, vol. xxi., Inq. post. mort., 15 Jac. I., n. 63.

⁶ Harl. Manuscripts, cod. 2,176, fo. 30b.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fo. 41.

monastery; and that Robert de Grelle, lord of Manchester in 4 Edward I. (1275), confirmed the same. The boundaries were—"From the cemetery of the chapel direct to the Kirkbroc, then following the Sellbroc to the Mabelbroc, following the fosse to the hedge from the cemetery of the chapel on the east to my cemetery."

In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas IV., in 1291, no mention is made of Dean Church, as it had not then acquired full parochial rights. Its value in 1834 was £213; in 1889, £408. Its registers begin in 1637. As late as the year 1521 this place was a chapelry of Eccles, as appears from the compotus of the treasurer of Whalley Abbey, to which they were both subject, and in which the name occurs as "Ecclesia de Eccles et capella de Deyne"; but in 1531 Dean had obtained the rank of an independent parish, and in the *Liber Regis* of that date it is returned as a discharged vicarage valued at £4. On the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, the advowson of the church and vicarage of Dean became vested in the crown. It is ecclesiastically in the archdeaconry of Manchester and rural-deanery of Bolton-le-Moors.

VICARS OF DEAN.

(From the *Episcopal Registers at Chester, Institution and Firstfruits Books (Record Office), Registers, &c.*)

Dean being a chapel of ease, dependent upon the mother church of Eccles until about the time of the Reformation, the priests who served as curates were either appointed by or were subordinate to the vicars of Eccles, and consequently no record of their names was preserved in the Episcopal registers at Lichfield, and the list for that period is necessarily very incomplete, but, by the aid of Bishop's register, we are enabled to carry down the incumbents under royal patronage from the period of the Reformation to the present time.

c. 1240.—THOMAS DE HALGHTON, clerk, of Halghton, who gave lands in Halghton or Halcton (*i.e.*, Westhoughton) to the abbey of Cockersand, as appears by several undated charters in the chartulary of that house, was, in all probability, parson of St. Maryden, and is the first ecclesiastic of whom we have any mention. He was a son of Maddock, brother of Jorwerth de Halghton or Hulton, named in the Lancashire Assize Roll 1245, and was himself the brother of Robert, the founder of the family of Rilandes.

1471.—WILFRID DE WHALLEY (a Benedictine) on the presentation of William Billington.

1520.—WILLUS DE CLEDESHAM, presented by Abbot Trafford.

1522.—GALFRID DE CATHERALL (from Whalley), presented by Abbot John Paslew, probably a younger son of Ralph Catterall, of Caterall and Little Mitton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, of Rawcliffe.

1531.—THEODORE DE PASLEW, also presented by Abbot Paslew. He was doubtless one of the Paslews, of Wiswall, and in that case a kinsman of his patron.

The four last-mentioned names are given in Whittle's "History of Bolton" (1855), but no authority is named, and we are unable to verify them. They are designated "vicars," but whether they were such, or only *sub vicari*, is not clear.

1542.—WILLIAM ROTHWELL was instituted to the vicarage of Dean, February 20th, 1541-2, and paid his firstfruits on the 28th June following. Mr. Rothwell, who belonged to a local family, attended Bishop Bird's visitation *circa* 1547, and at the time the commissioners made their survey of church goods, he had been appointed one of the king's chaplains, his sermons in London and Lancashire having obtained him that honour. It was during his incumbency that George Marsh, the martyr, who was a native of Dean, and had probably been educated at the Rumworth Grammar School, within the parish, served as curate of the parish, having previously been curate to the Rev. Laurence Saunders (martyr), rector of Allhallows, Bread Street, London. At this time there appears to have been considerable misappropriation of the property belonging to Dean Church, by persons of good social position. In 1552 it was presented that there was "A chaes which was in the custodie of Adam Hulton, Esquier, and now stollen," "a chalesse in y^e custodie off S^r James lathewhatt pst w^t iij sutes off vestimētes v aulter clothes v corporases w^t one Case x Towells ij cruettes w^t other lynnē clothes," the number whereof was not known, "a sute off clothes in the handes of Henr Wudwarde which he affermeth to be his owne," and "one chaes w^t a suite off clothes to say masse in, in the handes off Lambart Leyton, which he saieth belongeth to thy heires off Heyton as heireloomes." The claim of Mr. Heyton, one of the family of Heyton or Heaton Hall, near Lostock, or his kinsman, appears, however, to have been disputed, for at the visitation of the diocese by the Commissioners-General of the Archbishopric, in 1559, it was presented that John Heton, of Deane Church, was in danger of losing of his house and goods for taking away of a mass book from the curate (of Dean).

¹ Kuerden's Manuscripts, fol., p. 499.

1575.—DAVID DEWHURST was instituted October 12th, 1575, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth. In the former editions of this work the name is incorrectly given as Dee—in the Institution Book it is written Deerhurst, but there can be little doubt that the real name of the vicar was Dewhurst.

1593.—LANCELOT CLEGG. On the death of Mr. Dewhurst the Rev. Lancelot Clegge was instituted as his successor on the nomination of the Queen, March 31, 1593.

1636.—RICHARD HARDY was instituted to the vicarage by Bishop Bridgeman on the presentation of the king (Charles I.), March 1, 1636. The name occurs twice in the Institution Books (Record Office), the first entry being under the Deanery of Manchester, and the second under that of Blackborne. Mr. Hardy did not long enjoy possession. The times were full of trouble, and as he was a staunch Episcopalian, he was deprived when the Presbyterians gained the ascendancy, and his curate, Alexander Horrocks, who had officiated at Westhoughton, was appointed by the Parliament party in his stead.

1644.—ALEXANDER HORROCKS (erroneously called Norris in the previous editions of this work), had been curate under Mr. Hardy and his predecessors for a period of fully twenty-five years. His parentage is not known, but he was a Lancashire man, and probably a native of Turton, where it is known that his brothers and sisters resided. The first mention of him is in 1615, when he was present at the marriage of Richard, the father of Oliver and Nathaniel Heywood, with Alice Critchlow, of Longworth, when "good Mr. Horrocks preacht a nuptial sermon," he having previously "contracted" them. He was serving as curate of Dean in 1619, and while holding that office appears to have attracted the unfavourable notice of Archbishop Laud, who made his strong arm felt in the northern as well as the southern province. Oliver Heywood, in his "Life of John Angier," relates a conversation between Bishop Bridgeman, who was then residing at Great Lever, and inclined to be indulgent to his clergy and Angier, who was at the time minister of Ringley Chapel. The Bishop, more grieved than angry, said: "Mr. Angier, I have a good will to indulge you, but cannot, for my Lord's Grace of Canterbury hath rebuked me for permitting two Nonconformists, the one within a mile on one hand (that was good Mr. Horrocks at Dean Church), another on the other (your self), and I am likely to come into disfavour on this behalf. As for Mr. Horrocks," saith he, "My hands are bound. I cannot meddle with him ('tis thought by reason of some promises to his wife); but as for you, Mr. Angier, you are a young man, and doubtless may get another place; and if you were anywhere at a little further distance I could better look away from you, for I do study to do you a kindness, but cannot as long as you are thus near me." When the parishioners of Dean made the protestation on the 23rd of February, 1641-2, Mr. Horrocks signed with them as "Clerk of Bolton and Deane;" on the 9th December in the following year, he was appointed by the House of Commons to decide on the orthodoxy and maintenance of the Lancashire ministers. At the massacre at Bolton, May 28, 1644, the infuriated soldiery denounced the Puritan ministers, and especially the venerable pastor of Dean, exclaiming in thirst for revenge, "O that we had that old Rogue Horrocks, that preaches in his grey cloake!" On the 13th December he was named in the Ordinance for ordaining ministers; and in October, 1646, at which time he had superseded Hardy in the vicarage of Dean, he is also named as one of the ministers in the Act of Parliament establishing the Presbyterian Classis. In the succeeding year he appears as one of the Committee of Divines of the County of Lancaster, and from this time his name frequently occurs in the minutes of the Second or Bury Classis. In 1648 he signed the "Harmonious Consent," describing himself as "minister of the gospel at Deane," his signature being followed by that of his former curate, John Tilsley, who had then become vicar, Horrocks, who was then becoming advanced in years, having relinquished the spiritual charge of Dean and retired to Westhoughton. Both of them signed the strictures on the pamphlet called "The Agreement of the People," in the following year, though the order of their names was reversed, he being then at Westhoughton, where he was in 1650, when the Parliamentary Commissioners made their survey of Church livings in the county, and described as "a goodly orthodox divyne. He died in the same year, at an advanced age, at Turton, and in accordance with his expressed desire was buried "in the church of Bolton in my 'ancestours buriall.'" His will, which is dated July 10, 1650, was proved on the 27th December in the same year.

1643.—JOHN TILSLEY. This active but not very tolerant Presbyterian was one of the most prominent ministers in Lancashire during the Civil War and the Interregnum. He was a Lancashire man, born, according to Oliver Heywood, about the year 1614, but there is no evidence as to his parentage, though he was probably an offshoot of the family of Tyldesley, of Wardley. He received his education at Edinburgh, and commenced his ministry as curate to Mr. Horrocks, at Dean, with whom, says Calamy, he was, "as Timothy to Paul, a son in the gospel." Along

with Mr. Horrocks, and other parishioners of Dean, he signed the National protestation, February 23, 1641-2. On the 4th January following, he married, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Margaret, daughter of Ralph Chetham, and niece of Humphrey Chetham, the founder of the hospital and library which bear his name—a lady who, twenty years later, was described as “loving, lovely, loved.” There was a good deal of the “drum ecclesiastic” in Mr. Tilsley’s character. When Sir John Seaton, with his newly-raised dragoons, augmented with well-trained men from Bolton and the villages near, went from Manchester to attack Preston, Tilsley was present at the capture of the town, and wrote a jubilant letter to an eminent divine in London, describing the affair, and relating with almost barbarous satisfaction the killing of several Papists, “As if men must have been singled out for slaughter, we could scarce have picked out better. Sir Gilbert Houghton’s brother, a desperate papist, Mr. Westby, physician and desperate papist, a sergeant lately come out of Ireland, a most wicked wretch, were of the number of the slain;” and especially he rejoices in the capture of the lay impropiator of the tithes of the parish of Dean, Mr. Christopher Anderton, of Lostock and Birchley. On the 29th June in the same year, the House of Commons, considering that the rectory of Dean Church, being an impropriation of all tithes whatsoever, is now sequestrated, and the parish church and chapels within that parish having no means of maintaining ministers, and the people by the sad distractions of that country, are much impoverished, having been much plundered so as not to be able to maintain ministers at their own charge, ordered, that out of the tithes or other profits belonging to the rectory, there be paid on the 1st of October next, £20 each to the minister of Deane Church, the minister of (West) Houghton Chapel, and to the minister of Horwich Chapel.² The following is a copy of the order of the House of Commons (dated 9th October, 1643) sequestrating the profits and appointing Tilsley to the vicarage of Dean :—

An Order for Sequestrating the Rents and Profits of the Rectory of Dean Church, in the County of Lancaster, from Christopher Anderton, to the Use of Mr. John Tilsley, a godly, learned, and orthodox divine; who is hereby appointed and required to be Vicar of the said Parish Church,³ of Deane; and to preach there every Lord’s Day; and take care for Discharge of the Cure of that Place, in all the Duties thereof; and shall have, for his pains, sixty pounds per annum; and to the several Chapels of (West) Houghton and Horwige, in the said parish, to either of them Twenty Pounds per Annum. Which said Sum of One Hundred Pounds shall be paid upon the First Day of February, and First of August, by equal Portions, out of the Sequestration of the said Rectory of Deane Church, by those Officers that are appointed for the receiving of the Profits of the said Sequestration and the acquittances, under the Hands of the several Ministers who are to receive the same, shall be their sufficient Discharge.

When the Church Survey was made in 1650 the Commissioners reported that the tithes then amounted to £154 3s. 8d. per annum, which Mr. Tilsley was required to disburse as follows :—

To the Receiver for the State	40	0	0
To Mr. Horrocks, Minister of Westhaughton Chappell.....	40	0	0
To the Minister of Horwich Chappel	20	0	0
To the said Mr. Tilsley his owne sallery	60	0	0
Reserved of Ould to belong to the Vicar of Deane	10	0	0
The said Mr. Tildesley receiveth more from Mr. Will ^m Leigh of Westhaughton by way of p’scripcon for tyths.....		0	13 4
Tythes worth in kind.....		0	20 0

Mr. Tilsley was held accountable to the State for the reversion of the said sum of £154 3s. 8d. Mr. Tilsley was in high favour with the ruling powers, and when, on the 13th December, 1644, the Houses of Parliament appointed twenty-one ministers for ordaining ministers in the county of Lancaster, Mr. Tilsley and his coadjutor, Mr. Horrocks, were included in the number. When Parliament forbade the use of the Prayer Book, and made it a punishable offence to read it either in public or in private, Mr. Tilsley applied himself energetically to the carrying out of that most intolerant decree and the establishing of Presbyterianism throughout the county, and was able to boast in 1646, as the result of his efforts, that “in no congregation in that whole county the Book of Common Prayers or Ceremonies are in use or exercise, nor have been of a long time past.” On the 25th November, 1645, the Committee of the Plundered Ministers in London resolved that the house of Ralph Heaton, within the parish of Deanchurch, heretofore parcel of the glebe of the said church, and⁴ now sequestrated from the said Ralph, be settled upon Mr. Tildsley, vicar thereof, for his habitation, the said Mr. Tilsley’s means being very small, and that it be reported to the House. When Presbyterianism was established in Lancashire by an ordinance of Parliament, October 2, 1646, he was named as a minister of the Bolton (or second) Classis. He attended the

¹ “The True Religion (by an eye-witness), printed for Luke Fawn, February 14, 1642 (1643). In ‘Civil War Tracts.’—C.

² Journals, iij., 149.—C.

³ By a curious mistake Walker represents Mr. Anderton, the sequestered lay rector, as vicar of Dean, and adds that in 1643 one J. T. was thrust upon the parishioners.—C.

⁴ The glebe here referred to was the gift of one of the early barons of Manchester, who died in 1282, and is thus referred to in Hollinworth’s “Mancuniensis:” “Robert de Gredley, Lord of Manchester, gavo to God and the blessed virgine, to the Abbot of Whalley, and to their chappell of St. Mary den (now called Deane church), all that land lying nere to the sayd chappell. This land is now in the tenure of Mr. John Tilsley, minister there.”—C.

meetings of the body with great regularity, and frequently acted as moderator. In 1648 he signed the Harmonious Consent, and in the following year he appended his signature to the strictures on the paper called "The Agreement of the People." Tilsley was a bold and uncompromising Presbyterian, who boasted that when he was satisfied as to the grounds of a matter, he pursued his aims to the end. If he disliked Episcopacy he hated Independency, and Henry Necome records, "I remember Mr. Tilsley said that the Episcopal principles he could rather accommodate with than theirs (the Independents), but with their persons and their lives rather than the others (the Episcopalian).¹ He is said by Calamy to have "possessed prodigious abilities," and he certainly made "prodigious" use of them, though the wheel of Fortune brought sad reverses, and when the Independents had gained the ascendancy he had rather an unpleasant time of it, being ejected from Dean for having refused, like many other Presbyterians, to "take the engagement," believing it to be "a prejudice to the right heir to the Crown." At the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662 he was deprived of his vicarage for noncompliance with the statute; but by connivance of the trustees he continued to reside at the vicarage house. When Wilkins was appointed to the bishopric of Chester, in 1668, that most tolerant of prelates sanctioned an arrangement by which Tilsley was to preach regularly in the church as a "lecturer," while his successor in the vicarage, John Angier, was to read the prayers. This arrangement, remarks Dr. Halley, as agreeable to the vicar, who could not preach, as it was to the lecturer, who would not read the prayers, continued until after the death of the bishop in 1673, when Tilsley was finally silenced by Bishop Pearson. After his last ejection he resided in Manchester until his death, which occurred in 1684. His remains were interred beneath the shadow of the old yew tree in Dean Churchyard. Over the graves of himself and his wife, which are placed side by side, are two small flat stones bearing the following inscriptions:—

Here lyeth the Body of
John Tilsley, Clarke,
Master of Arts, and sometime
Vicar of Deane, which
was decease the 16 day
of December, 1684.

Margaret, the Deare and
precious wife of John
Tilsley, Buried April 29th,
1663, a most virtuous woman,
in price far above rubies.
Prov. xxxi., 10.

1662.—JOHN ANGIER. When Mr. Tilsley refused compliance with the Act of Uniformity, a successor was found in the person of Mr. John Angier, who, as the institution books (Record Office) show, was admitted on the presentation of the king (Charles II.) November 19, 1662, Bishop Hall, at the time, presiding over the see of Chester. Mr. Angier had previously been pastor at Ringley Chapel.

1673.—RICHARD HATTON was presented to the vicarage of Dean, in succession to Mr. Angier, by the king (Charles II.), and instituted, as the records show, November 22, 1673. He was a nonconforming, or, at least, non-subscribing, minister, who refused to renounce the covenant, and consequently the bishop (Pearson) instituting him, must have exercised a kind of dispensing power. A minute inserted in the register of the incumbents says of his induction in 1673: "The induction was void by Richard Hatton not renouncing the covenant, but the bishop, on the presentation of the king, instituted him to the vicarage aforesaid." The institution books show that he was twice inducted, the second time on the 4th December, 1673, probably through some informality on the first occasion. The bishop was the learned Dr. Pearson, and the loyalty must have been strong that could induce so high a Churchman to institute a nonconforming vicar. One illegal appointment led to another, for the non-subscribing vicar of Dean appointed a nonconforming minister to the dependent chapel of Horwich, an appointment that caused considerable trouble to Hatton's successor. In a letter addressed to the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Wroe), dated February 25, 1707-8, Mr. Hatton says, that he received £10 a year from the house of Lostock (the Andertons), the impropiators, in consideration of all the tithes, great and small; that he also received £2 15s. a year from the feoffees entrusted with the moneys, left many years ago, viz., in 1671, by Mrs. Anne Morte, of Little Hulton, to be distributed to pious uses, and some years since laid out upon land in Croft, in the parish of Winwick; that John Farnworth, of Little Hulton, gent., left £10 a year to the vicar, and the interest amounted to 12s. a year; but that the house and lands which he occupied were purchased by the parishioners of Dean, and were not annexed to the vicarage, but were given to the vicar, or detained at pleasure.² Mr. Hatton died in 1712.

1712.—JAMES ROTHWELL. This vicar who was presented by Queen Anne, was instituted June 13, 1712. A few years after his admission he wrote to Dr. Wroe, warden of Manchester, complaining that "y^s Chappell (Horwich) has for above y^s 20 years last past been in y^e hands of

¹ Necome's Autobiography, July 13, 1659.

² Dr. Wroe's Manuscripts, Registry, Chester.—C.

y^e Dessenters, thro' y^e contrivance of y^e late Lord Willoughby¹ and y^e connivance of my Predecessor (Mr. Hatton);" that he had "put into y^e Chappell a conformable clergyman, who has supplied y^e cure ever since, w^{ch} is above one whole year," and had given him the surplice dues and £2 besides, but that "when he demanded y^e interest in y^e Chappel Stock during y^e time of his Incumbency, y^e Trustees for y^s money being Dissenters, tell him they will not pay it, till they bee forced to do it;" that the "Chappell Stock" amounted to £180. He had been shown bonds to the amount of £80; "and," he adds, "there are now several living witnesses, y^t can & do testify, y^t y^e interest in y^e s^d Chappel Stock was paid to Episcopal conforming Clergy men, y^t officiated at Horwich Chappel during y^e reigns of King Charles y^e 2nd, King James y^e 2nd, And till some time after y^e Revolution; and tho' y^s money as its said was given to all intents & purposes towards maintaining a Curate y^t should supply y^e s^d Chappel, yet both against justice and honesty these Trustees have sent me word, y^t they will build a meeting house wth part of y^s money, & apply y^e remaining part towards supporting a Presbyterian Teacher." In his difficulty, he desires the Bishop of Chester's opinion and direction, with that of the warden, Mr. Rothwell, who was a member of a local family, and himself connected with the Willoughbys. He died at Dean in 1767.

1767.—THOMAS WITHNELL was appointed to the vicarage in succession to Mr. Rothwell, and instituted June 2nd, 1767, by Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester, on the nomination of King George III. He died in 1775.

1776.—ROBERT LATHOM (or Lethum, as the name is sometimes written) was instituted by the same prelate, January 23rd, 1776, on the presentation of the king. Mr. Lathom retained the vicarage for the long period of forty-two years, and died suddenly in the road as he was returning home from his duties, October 22, 1817.

1818.—THOMAS BROCKLEBANK. This vicar was presented by George III., on the death of Mr. Lathom, and instituted by Bishop Law, April 6, 1818. Mr. Brocklebank was a staunch "Church and King" man, and a member of the Pitt Club, which had its head-quarters at Bolton, and his name occurs among the signatories to the address presented by that body to George III. in June, 1827. He resigned the benefice in 1829.

1830.—EDWARD GIRDLESTONE. On the retirement of Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Girdlestone, one of the most notable of the vicars of Dean, was appointed in succession, and instituted on the 26th January, 1830, by John Bird Sumner, Bishop of Chester, on the nomination of the king. He was born in London, September 6th, 1805, and received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. In 1854 Mr. Girdlestone was appointed canon residentiary of Bristol, when he resigned the vicarage of Dean, which he had held for nearly twenty-five years. In the following year he was presented to the vicarge of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol; in 1858 to the vicarage of Wapley, in Gloucestershire; to the vicarage of Hallerton, Devonshire, in 1862; and to the vicarge of Olveston, near Bristol, in March, 1872. At a meeting of the British Association, at Norwich, in 1868, he made the first suggestion of an Agricultural Labourers' Union, and between that time and his death he publicly and urgently, at the meetings of the British Association and the Social Science Association, and in many other forms and ways, advocated the cause of the agricultural labourer, and was mainly instrumental in removing some six hundred families from the badly-paid districts of Devonshire and the West of England to the better-paid districts of Norfolk, and thus gave the first impulse to a movement which was afterwards largely extended. Mr. Girdlestone, who was the author of a volume of sermons, "Reflected Truth," and many occasional sermons and pamphlets, died at Bristol, December 4, 1884, in his 80th year.

1855.—FRANCIS HENRY THICKNESSE, D.D., was presented to the vicarage on the secession of the Rev Edward Girdlestone, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cranworth), and instituted by Dr. Lee, Bishop of Manchester, April 7, 1855. He is the second son of the late Rev. Edward Coldwell, prebendary of Lichfield and rector of Stafford. He was educated at Oxford, where he successively took the degree of B.A., M.A., and D.D., and was admitted to priest's orders in 1854. Having married, in July, 1855, Anne, only surviving child and heir of Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, of Beech Hill, Wigan, formerly M.P. for that borough, and who died August 22, 1854, he assumed by royal licence, dated 29th March, 1859, the surname and arms of Thicknesse only. Mr. Thicknesse was appointed rural dean of Bolton-le-Moors and honorary canon of Manchester. He resigned the living of Dean on his preferment to the rectory of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, to which he was presented in 1868 by the Earl of Ellesmere.

1868.—WILLIAM BASHALL, M.A. This vicar was presented by the late Lord Chancellor Cairns, and instituted May, 1868. He received his education at Oxford, and was admitted to priest's

¹ Hugh, Lord Willoughby of Parham, who was then residing at Shaw Place, in Rivington.—C.

orders in 1854. He resigned the vicarage of Dean, November 7, 1876, and in the following year accepted the curacy of St. Barnabas, Kensington West.

1877.—HENRY SHERIDAN PATTERSON, the present vicar, like his predecessor, was presented by Lord Chancellor Cairns, and instituted April 7, 1877. He was educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington, and ordained deacon by the Bishop of London, 1862, and admitted to priest's orders by the Bishop of Calcutta in 1865. From 1862 to 1866 he laboured as a missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Returning to England in the last-named year he accepted the curacy of Bath Abbey Church, and in the following year that of Melksham, which he held until 1871, when he was appointed to the curacy of St. Mary's, Leamington. In 1872 he was presented to the rectory of Great-with-Little Bartlow, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, and held that living until 1877, when he resigned to undertake the charge of Dean. Mr. Patterson is a surrogate of the diocese of Manchester.

Among the miscellaneous papers in the Augmentation Office (Record Office) is "The accompte of Syr Wylliam Leylonde, Knyght, of all the profytts and tenements of the Chyrche of Eccles and Chappell of Dene by hym resevyde from the Fest of Easter in xxviii yere (1536) of o^r Soverayne lorde Kynge Henry the viijth unto the Fest of Seynt Mychell tharchaungell next fowloing that ys to saye in the xxixth yere of o^r said Sover-lorde,"¹ from which it is evident that Deane at that time remained annexed to the vicarage of Eccles. When in 1552 the Commissioners made their inventories of the goods, plate, jewels, and ornaments belonging to the churches in Lancashire, they presented that the church of Deyne possessed "iij Greate Bells iij Sacryngbells ij Chaleses iij Copes viij vestementes to say masse in lackyng iij albes ix aulter Clothes ij shetes vj Corporasses w^t iij Cases xvj peces off olde lynnens vsed abowte y^e Sepulcre w^t iij Course Clothes ij Surplices ij Cruettes a paire of Sensors w^t a Shippe of brasse & a brazen buckett."

Exclusive of the mother church, which was enlarged in 1831, there are in this parish fifteen Episcopal places of worship besides the chapel at Smithells Hall. The following is the order in which they were consecrated, and we have added the names of the present incumbents, with the year of their respective admissions, the accommodation of the church, and the annual value. *Westhoughton*: St. Bartholomew, existing 1509; Rev. Kinton Jacques, M.A. (1869); 831 sittings, all free; annual value £390. *Horwich*: Holy Trinity, existing 1552; Rev. Henry Septimus Pigot, M.A. (1853); 1,700 sittings, of which 500 are free; annual value £360. *Peel*: St. Paul's, 1760, rebuilt 1823, and again in 1876; Rev. Henry Everingham Alderson, M.A. (1887); 707 sittings, of which 367 are free; annual value £300. *Farnworth and Kearsley*: St. John, 1826; Rev. Thomas Crick, M.A. (1886); 1,000 sittings, of which 400 are free; annual value £400. *Halliwell*: St. Peter, 1840; Rev. James Henry Coghlan (1883); 600 sittings, of which 150 are free; annual value £300. *Halliwell*: St. Paul, 1848; Rev. Distin Stanley Hodgson, M.A. (1878); 500 sittings, of which 200 are free; annual value £370. *Wingates*: St. John the Evangelist, 1859; Rev. Samuel Sheppard (1888); 507 sittings, all free; annual value £280. *New Bury*: St. James, 1865; Rev. George Holden (1881); 564 sittings, of which 371 are free; annual value £380. *Kearsley Moor*: St. Stephen, 1871; Rev. John Morgan, B.A. (1877); 538 sittings, all free; annual value £277. *Halliwell*: St. Luke, 1874; Rev. James Harries Gibbon, B.A. (1875); 675 sittings, all free; annual value £294. *Halliwell*: St. Thomas; Rev. Alexander Glen-Bott, M.A. (1883); 760 sittings, of which 400 are free; annual value £200. *Dixon Green*: St. Thomas, 1879; Rev. Thomas Austin (1886); 626 sittings, all free; annual value £200. *Darbhill*: St. George the Martyr, 1880; Rev. Thomas Avery Clarke (1880); 951 sittings, all free; annual value £200. *Daisy Hill*: St. James, 1881; Rev. Henry Huntley Oliver, B.A. (1881); 410 sittings, all free; annual value £150. *Farnworth and Kearsley*: St. Peter, 1886; Rev. Arthur William Taylor, M.A. (1887); 636 sittings, all free; annual value £170.

Several heraldic emblems of the Hultons and the Yateses appear upon banners and glass in this church. A venerable yew-tree in the churchyard is much admired. The parish registers, which commence in 1637, present the following returns indicative of the progress of population here for two centuries:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1637	27	15	31	1701	74	16	63
1638	10	17	89	1831	164	192	252
1700	90	27	77	1832	175	215	240

The parish also contains many Dissenting chapels. The preaching of John Bradford and George Marsh in the parish of Dean seems to have imbued the minds of the people with a strong feeling in favour of the Puritans, and hence we find, during the period of the Commonwealth, Mr. Horrocks, of Dean, delegated to the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and James Walker,

of Dean, in the second Presbyterical Classis for Lancashire, while, at the Restoration, the Rev. John Tilsley, vicar of Dean, was ejected from his living.

From the proceeding on the inquisition of Pious Uses before Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, 20, 21, and 22 Jac. I. (1622-25), preserved in the British Museum,¹ it appears that Ralph Barton, of Gray's Inn, Esq., Ralph Heaton, of Heaton, gent., and others, gave all those messuages, lands, tenements, &c., in Windle, yielding the annual rent of 4s. at Mich'as and Lady Day, which rent of 4s. had ever since bene employed for the benefit of the schoole kept at Dean Church.

The charities of this parish, as enumerated by the Parliamentary Commissioners in their 19th report, p. 238, may be arranged as follows:—

DEAN.		£ s. d.
1653.	Guest's Charity, to be distributed annually to the poor of Dean, the sum of.....	3 15 0
„	Unknown. According to the Parliamentary Returns in 1786, a sum producing yearly £4 was placed in trust; how much is unknown.....	4 0 0
1655.	Seddon's Charity, three parts of the interest of £100 to be distributed to the poor of Farnworth, and two parts to the poor of Kearsley. ²	
1671.	Mort's Charity; £250 in trust, of which the yearly produce of one £50 is for the minister of Dean, and the produce of three other sums of £50 each is for the maintenance of ministers at Ellenbrook Chapel in Worsley, the chapel in Astley, and the chapel in Atherton called Chowbent; the remaining £50 for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Little Hulton.	
	These two charities are united, and produce	19 5 0
FARNWORTH CHARITIES.		
1700.	Rishton's Charity; the interest of £40 to the poor of Farnworth and Kearsley ³	0 9 0
1715.	Dixon Green School, fouded by James and John Roscoe with land, and endowed by Nathan Dorning with £300 to be lid out at interest. The school property produces annually in chief rents £9 12s. 4½d., and a rent of £5 16s. on a lease ⁴	15 8 4½
HORWICH CHARITIES.		
1786.	Pilkington and Morris's Charities; £65 to the poor of Horwich	5 10 0
1807.	Greenhalgh's Charity; yearly rents to the Presbyterian Chapel and to the poor	7 17 6
LITTLE HULTON CHARITIES.		
1630.	Mort's Charity (Adam and Thomas). Tithe-rents to the poor of various townships, among them to Little Hulton	0 11 0
„	Donor unknown; a rent-charge to the poor.....	1 0 0
MIDDLE HULTON.		
1657.	Dame Dorothy Leghe's Charity; one-fourth of the interest of £500 to the poor of Middle Hulton and Worsley. In 1826 the overseers of the former received	5 11 8
KEARSLEY CHARITIES.		
1728.	Baguley's Charity, chief rents in Manchester ⁵	2 0 10
1752.	High Style School, founded by Henry Mather, for children of Kearsley, Bolton-le-Moors, and Tonge-with-Haulgh. Income of the school from various sources ⁶	249 15 11
„	Greenhalgh's Charity; in linen cloth to the poor yearly	1 0 0

¹ Harl. Coll., cod. 2,176, fe. 47.

² George Sedden, by will dated October 30, 1655, appointed Hannah Hindley and Elizabeth Hindley his executrixes; and by a nuncupatory will, reduced into writing, and said to be intended as a codicil to his will on the 12th August, 1664, four or five days before his decease, directed that the poor of Farnworth and Kearsley should have the use of £100, which should ever remain for their relief, and that the interest should be yearly disposed of—three parts for the use of the poor of Farnworth and two parts for the poor of Kearsley—in linen or woollen cloth; and he further directed that the capital sum might be laid out in land, if his executrixes saw fit.—C.

³ This charity was founded by John Rishton, yeoman, of Farnworth, by will dated January 14, 1400. It consists of a ground-rent of £2 8s. 11d. per annum, issuable and payable out of land situate on the easterly side of Albert Road, in Farnworth, which, in 1786, was leased for building purposes for a term of 999 years, and on which three dwellings have been erected.—C.

⁴ By indentures of lease and release, dated 28th and 29th March, 1715, James Rescoe and John Roscoe, his son and heir, conveyed to Nathan Dorning and six other persons, en trust, the school which he had lately erected on the north-west corner of a close called Dixer Green, wherein the children of poor or other inhabitants of Farnworth might be taught to read and understand the English and Latin languages, or either of them, as the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should think fit, and as the allowance or salary for the time being would procure a person of ability to teach, might be instructed in the knowledge of the principles of the Protestant religion. Nathan Dorning, by his will bearing date May 22, 1728, boqueathed £300 to John Andrews, George Leigh, Peter Dorning, and others, upon trust, to lay the same out in the purchase of land or rent-charges; the interest er pro-

duce of £150, part thereof, to be applied to such charitable uses within Farnworth, as the trustees for the time being should think fit, having a particular regard to the instruction of poor children within Farnworth, in causing them to be taught the English and Latin tongues; and the interest or produce of £75, other part thereof, for the use of such person as sheuld for the time being be schoolmaster at the school newly erected in Farnworth; and the interest or produce of £75, rosidue thereof, for buying English Bibles, and the Assembly's Catechism, and the Scripture Catechism, to be distributed, yearly or otherwise, to poor children within Farnworth. In 1825 the funds accumulated in the hands of the trustees were expended in rebuilding and enlarging the school. No books are given to the children by the trustees, and it appears from the accounts that no clothing has been given since 1791.—C.

⁵ William Baguley, of Outwood, in Prestwich parish, by will in 1723 left the yearly sum of £2 0s. 10d., arising from chief rents in Manchester, to trustees, to be laid out in buying linen cloth, to be distributed at Christmas to such poor persons of, er whose settlements should be in, Kearsley, as the trustees should deem fit. He also gave the sum of £1 12s. 8d., from the chief rents above mentioned, to be paid yearly to the master of Ringley School for teaching such four poor children of Kearsley and four children of Outwood as should be nominated by "the preaching minister of Ringley."—C.

⁶ Mr. Henry Mather, the founder of this charity, who was born at High Style, died March 31, 1758, at the age of seventy-nine. The system was altered about the year 1840, through the influence of the Rev. William Burns, vicar of Farnworth-with-Kearsley, when the school was breken up, and the proceeds of the Mather trust, with the sixteen boys, were transferred to the school in cenection with St. John's Church, by which the benefits of the charity are widely extended, and girls are now clegible to share in its advantages.—C.

KEARSLEY CHARITIES—*continued.*

£ s. d.

1814. Cross's Charity, the interest of £200 to the poor, of which £20 were deducted for legacy duty¹ 5 8 0
 Ringley School, founded by Nathau Walworth in the hamlet of Outwood, parish of Prestwich,
 Seddon and Rishtou's Charities before mentioned. (See notes 1 and 2 on page 133.)

RUMWORTH CHARITIES.

1623. Dean Church School² and Crompton's charities. The sum of £462 0s. 2d. was left by these testators for the purchase of lands, &c., with intent that the yearly profits should be disposed to the use of the poor of Rumworth, and for the maintenance of Dean School. The annual issues are—
 For the poor of the parish £38
 „ Dean School 32
 ————— 70 0 0
1728. Lathwaite's Dole. Proceeds of £10 to the poor of Rumworth in bread. For some time 10s. and afterwards 20s. were distributed, but discontinued since 1824.

WESTHOUGHTON CHARITIES.

1742. School, endowed by Richard Garnett and others with sums amounting to £275 5s., of which £30 have been lost by insolvency.
 Wingate's School, built by subscription 40 or 50 years ago; the interest of £50, left by Peter Silcock, to a master for teaching five children.
 Ryecroft and France's Charities; a sum of £75 15s. for cloth to the poor 3 0 0

LOCAL EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

- 1450.—Dean Church believed to have been erected, though during alterations an iron hinge was found on a door with the date of 1412 upon it.
- 1555.—Rev. George Marsh, curate of Dean, burned at the stake at Spittal-Boughton, near Chester, for his preaching Protestantism, April 24.
- 1609, July 14.—Death of Martin Heton, D.D., Bishop of Ely, son of George Heton, Esq., of Heton Hall, in this parish, aged 57.
- 1644.—Alexander Horrocks, a Puritan minister of considerable celebrity, was vicar of Dean at this time, and one of the Lancashire Committee of Presbyterian Ordination; and was probably the person referred to by Prince Rupert's troopers, when, after the "Bolton massacre," they exclaimed, "O that we had that old rogue Horrocks, that preaches in his grey cloake!"
- 1684.—John Tilsley, M.A., vicar of Dean, a native of Lancashire, and one of the Presbyterian Committee of Ordination; a celebrated preacher and Nonconformist, thrice ejected, once imprisoned by Cromwell in the Tower, afterwards residing at Manchester as a private individual, and dying there December 16, 1684, aged 60. Vicar Tilsley married a near relative of Humphrey Chetham, and both he and his wife were buried beneath the venerable yew tree in Dean Churchyard. Over their graves, placed side by side, still remain two small flat stones, the one over his "deare and precious wife" Margaret, who was buried April 29, 1663, recording that she was "a most virtuous woman, in price far above rubies."
1691. William Hulme, founder of the Hulme Trust, died October 29; buried at Manchester.
1791. Dorning Rasbotham, of Birch Hall, died November 7, aged 61; buried at Dean.
1796. Samuel Longworth, convicted of murdering a young man named Horrocks, at Dean, was hung at Lancaster, and his body placed for two months on a gibbet on Dean Moor. His remains were discovered on the spot in 1887.
1812. A mob of Luddites attacked the power-loom manufactory of Messrs. Wroe and Duncuft, at Westhoughton, and destroyed it by fire. Many of the rioters were tried by a special commission at Lancaster on 27th May, and four were executed.
1824. First stone of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Farnworth, laid March 4.
1849. James Rothwell Barnes, J.P., died March 23, aged 63.
1850. John Hobson, the last driver of the pack-horse between Manchester and Bolton, died at Spout Lane, aged 92.
1851. H.R.H. Prince Albert visited Dean Mills, August 11.
1858. Thomas Bonsor Crompton, proprietor of the Farnworth paper mills, died September 5, aged 66.
1860. First stone of the Wesleyan Chapel, Church Street, Farnworth, laid July 9.
1861. Wesleyan Chapel, Church Street, Farnworth, opened October 24.
1862. First stone of St. James's Church laid August 9.
1863. Mrs. Betty Pearson died at Farnworth in the 109th year of her age, March 28; inhabitants of Farnworth resolved to adopt the Local Government Act (1858), August 25; first meeting of the newly-constituted Local Board, November 23. Mr. Alfred Barnes appointed chairman.
1864. First show of the Dean Agricultural Society opened, October 11. Public Park (Birch Hall Estate) presented by Mr. Thomas Barnes, opened by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., October 12.
1865. Act obtained to repeal the Act relating to the Moses Gate and Ringley turnpike roads, July.
1872. Rev. Woodville Woodman, first minister of the New Jerusalem Church, died November 15, aged 67.
1873. Foundation stone of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Chapel laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, August 16.
1876. Farnworth Cemetery opened February 2; Moses Gate tollbar abolished November 1.
1878. Explosion at Unity Brook Colliery, 43 lives lost, March 13.
1880. Opening of the Mission Church and School, Morris Green, January 31.
1884. Rev. Canon Girdlestone, twenty-five years vicar of Dean, died at Bristol, November 25, in his 80th year.

The population is progressive, having increased from 29,819 in 1851 to 68,632 in 1881. The manufactures, which principally prevail are cotton bleaching, spinning, hand-weaving of fustians, quiltings, &c., power-loom weaving of calicoes and sheeting, silk weaving, paper making, and vitriol distilling. The Bolton Canal, in its line to Manchester, skirts the parish of Dean, but the

¹ Anne Cross, by will made January, 1814, bequeathed the sum of £200 to be placed of interest, in Government or other securities, and directed that Ellis Fletcher, Nathaniel Serjeant, and the churchwardens of Dean should pay the proceeds of the same annually, on the 28th of October, at the parochial chapel at Ringley, in equal portions, to ten

infirm, old, and indigent persons, legally settled in the township of Kearsley, whether inhabitants or not, as they may conceive to be fit and proper objects to receive the same.—C.

² The schoolhouse here was rebuilt in 1820 by Mr. Heaton, of Bolton, at a cost of £800.

great source of improvement in the transit of merchandise, minerals, and passengers, is in the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, which connect this parish with the surrounding districts and with Manchester, Liverpool, and London.

The parish of Dean, though by no means a district of high pretensions amongst the parishes of Lancashire, has the honour to have made large contributions to the worthies of the county. Within its somewhat circumscribed limits we find the birthplace of a bishop and a Protestant martyr, both of them born and flourishing in the sixteenth century.¹

MARTIN HETON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, was the son of George Heton, of Heton Hall, in the parish of Dean, the ancient seat of this family during several centuries, by Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and was born in the year 1552. His father was for some time master of the house belonging to the English merchants at Antwerp, and showed great kindness and hospitality to such of his countrymen as had fled to the Continent for the sake of their religion, during the Popish persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary. On his return home he was elected chamberlain of the city of London, and sent his son to Westminster school, where he received the rudiments and earlier part of his education, and from whence he proceeded to Oxford in 1571. He was entered a student of Christ Church, and in a short time greatly distinguished himself by the acuteness of his disputations and the excellence of his logic. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 17th of December, 1574, and on the 2nd of May, 1578, proceeded Master. On the 2nd of December he became Canon of Christ Church; on the 3rd of June, 1583, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity; and on the 21st June, 1585, completed his degree of Doctor in that faculty. On the 19th of July, 1583, he was installed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the 20th of March next year was preferred to the deanery of Winchester. In 1599 he was nominated by Queen Elizabeth to the see of Ely, was elected on the 25th of December that year, confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 1st, and consecrated on the 3rd of February following, after a vacancy of nearly twenty years from the death of Bishop Cox, the last prelate of this see. The character of this reverend prelate has been impeached, and his memory severely treated by most historians, for greatly impoverishing the see of Ely, and suffering many alienations. Willis, in his "Survey of Cathedrals," calls them sacrilegious, and says he was a greater alienator than his predecessor. Had these alienations been voluntary acts on the part of those prelates, the censure, it must be owned, would have been justly laid; but as the law then stood, the Queen had it wholly in her power to make those exchanges, and might have taken to herself, had she so pleased, all the estates of all the bishoprics in England without asking the consent of the bishops. The following short note from Elizabeth to Dr. Heton, on his hesitating to comply with her demands, will fully exemplify her Majesty's summary way with the bishops:—

"Proud Prelate,—I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you to know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfill your agreement, by God I will immediately unfrock you.—Yours, as you demean yourself,
"ELIZABETH."

These exchanges, it is confessed, were generally made to the disadvantage of the bishoprics, but the Parliament had given the Queen, in this first year of her reign, an unprecedented and enormous power over them, and, in the exercise of that power, she acted throughout her long reign with the utmost impartiality; for there was not a bishopric in the kingdom, except perhaps, Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, and Peterborough, which had nothing to spare, from which her Majesty did not, at one time or other, when they happened to be vacant, take to herself a considerable part, and, generally speaking, the best and most valuable of their possessions, giving them in exchange, as she might legally do, either the tenths of the clergy or rectories inappropriate. Well was it for the succeeding bishops that this extraordinary power in the crown was restrained by an Act passed shortly after; but it is hard that all the bishops of that reign should be blamed for suffering those exchanges to be made, when it was entirely out of their power to prevent them. It does not appear that Bishop Heton was in any way blameable in this respect, but was a very worthy and deserving man. He had the character of being an excellent preacher, and stood very high as a logician and philosopher, and was considered by all a learned, pious, and charitable prelate. He died at Mildred Hall, in Suffolk, on the 14th of July, 1609, after having sat as bishop of Ely nine years and six months, and was buried in the south aisle of his cathedral church, where his two daughters—Anna, married to Sir Robert Filmer, of Sutton, in Kent, baronet, and the other to Sir Edward Fische, of Bedfordshire, baronet—erected an elegant monument to his memory.

GEORGE MARSH, Curate of Allhallows, Bread Street, in the city of London, and a Protestant martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, descended of poor but respectable parents, was the son of Mr. George Marsh, of Dean, and born about the year 1515. He was educated at the free grammar school of Bolton, and brought up to follow his father's occupation in agricultural pursuits; and having, at the age of twenty-five, married the daughter of a respectable person in his neighbourhood, settled himself there, and had several children. After the death of his wife, he, placing his children with his father, left Lancashire, removed to Cambridge, and entered himself a student of the university, whither, after having gone through the requisite preparation, he was ordained, and appointed Curate of Allhallows, Bread Street, in London, by the Rev. Mr. Saunders (the martyr), then rector of that church. Mr. Marsh continued for some time preaching the reformed doctrines, and zealously supporting the cause of the Protestant faith, both in London and in Lancashire; but was at length apprehended by Edward, Earl of Derby, on Wednesday, the 14th of March, 1555, and brought before him for examination. The following account is extracted chiefly from Fox:—

"Then was I called, says he, to my Lord and his Council, and was brought into the chamber of presence, where were Sir William Norris, Sir Piers a Lee, Mr. Sherburne, the parson of Grapnal (Richard Gerard), Mr. Moore, and others. My Lord asked whether I was one of those that sowed evil seed and dissension amongst the people; which thing I denied, desiring to know my accusers, and what could be laid against me; but that I could not know. Then he and his council would examine me themselves, and asked me whether I was a priest. I said, No. He asked me what had been my living. I answered, I was a minister, served a cure, and kept a school. Then said my Lord to the council, This is a wonderful thing; before he said he was no priest, and now he confesseth himself to be one. I answered, By the laws now used in this realm (as far as I know) I am none. They asked me who gave me orders, or whether I had taken any. I said I received orders of the Bishops of London and Lincoln. Then said they, those are of these new heretics; and they asked me what acquaintance I had with them. I answered, I never saw them but at the time I received orders. They then asked me how long I had been a curate, and whether I had ministered with a good conscience. I answered, I had been a curate but one year, and had ministered with a good conscience, I thanked God; and if the laws of the realm would have suffered me, I would have ministered still; and if they at any time hereafter would suffer me to minister after

¹ In the previous editions of this work it was stated, and the statement has been repeated by several writers, that Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of James I. who superintended the translation of the Authorised Version of the Bible, was born at "Farnworth, in the parish of Dean," but the statement is inaccurate, later investigations having shown conclusively that that distinguished ecclesiastic was born at Farnworth in Prescott parish, and was baptised there,

as the registers record—"September, 1544. Ric. Bancroft, son unto John Bancroft, bap. ye xij. day." The credit of this discovery is due to Mr. W. Brimelow, the editor of the *Bolton Evening News* and *Bolton Weekly Journal*, to whom the editor of this edition of the "History of Lancashire" is indebted for some interesting particulars respecting Archbishop Bancroft, which will appear in the account of Prescott Parish.—G.

that sort, I would minister again. At which they murmured, and the parson of Grapnal said, This last communion was the most devilish thing that ever was devised. Then they asked me what my belief was. I said, I believed in God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, according as the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament do teach, and according as the four symbols or creeds—that is to wit, the creed commonly called the Apostles', the creed of the Council of Nice, of Athanasius, and of Austin and Ambrose, do teach. After a few words, the parson of Grapnal said, But what is thy belief in the sacrament of the altar? I answered, I believe that whoever, according to Christ's institution, did receive the holy sacrament of Christ's body and blood did eat and drink Christ's body, and with all the benefits of his death and resurrection, to their eternal salvation; for Christ, said I, ever present with his sacrament. They asked me whether the bread and wine, by virtue of the words pronounced by the priest, were changed into the flesh and blood of Christ? Whereunto I made answer, I know no farther than I had showed already.

"After many other questions, which I avoided as well as I could, remembering the saying of St. Paul, 'Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do but engender strife,' my Lord commanded me to come to the board, and gave me pen and ink in my hand, and commanded me to write my answers to the questions of the sacrament above-named; and I wrote as I had answered before. Whereat he being much offended, commanded me to write a more direct answer, saying, I should not chuse but do it. Then I took the pen and wrote, that further I know not. Whereat he being sore grieved, after many threatenings, said I should be put to a shameful death like a traitor, with other like words; yet sometimes giving me fair words, protesting, if I would turn and be conformable as others were, how glad he should be. In conclusion, after much ado, he commanded me to ward, in a cold, windy, stone house, where was little room; where I lay two nights without any bed, saving a few great canvas tent cloths, and so continued till Palm Sunday, occupying myself as well as I could in meditation, prayer, and study; for no man could be suffered to come to me but my keeper, twice a-day, when he brought me meat and drink. On Palm Sunday, after dinner, I was sent for again to my Lord and his council, amongst whom were Sir John Byron and the vicar of Prescot (Robert Brassye). So they examined me once again of the Sacrament. And after I had communed apart with the Vicar a good while concerning that matter, he returned with me to my Lord and the council, saying, That answer which I had made before, and did then make, was sufficient for a beginner, and for one who did not profess a perfect knowledge of the matter, until such times as I had learned farther. Wherewith the Earl was very well pleased, saying, he doubted not but by the means and help of the Vicar of Prescot, I would be conformable in all things; and, after many fair words, he commanded that I should have a bed, with fire, and liberty to go among his servants, on condition that I would do no harm among them. And so after much other communication I departed, more troubled in my mind than before, because I had not with greater boldness confessed Christ, but in such sort as mine adversaries thereby thought they should prevail against me; whereat I was much grieved. A day or two after I was sent for to the Vicar of Prescot and the Parson of Grapnal, when our communication was concerning the mass. I answered, the whole mass did offend me first, because it was a strange language, whereby the people were not edified, contrary to St. Paul's doctrine, and because of the manifold and intolerable abuses and errors contained therein, contrary to Christ's priesthood and sacrifice. They then asked me in what place thereof; and I named several; which places they went about with gentle and far-sought interpretations to mitigate, saying, those places were understood far otherwise than the words did purport, or than I did take them. So they caused a mass-book to be sent for, and showed me where in some places of the mass was written, 'A Sacrifice of Praise.' Whereunto I answered, that it followed not, therefore, that in all places it signified a sacrifice or oblation of praise or thanksgiving; and although it did, yet was not a sacrifice of praise or thanksgiving to be offered to the people."

After this Mr. Marsh was sent to Lancaster Castle, and being brought with other prisoners unto the sessions, was made to hold up his hand with the malefactors, at which time the Earl of Derby had this conversation with him:—

"I said unto his lordship I had not dwelled in the country these three or four years past, and came home but lately to visit my mother, children, and others of my friends, and meant to have departed out of the country before Easter then next, and to have gone out of the realm. Wherefore I trusted, seeing nothing could be laid against me, wherein I had offended against the laws of this realm, his lordship would not with captious questions examine me, to bring my body into danger of death, to the great discomfort of my mother, but suffer me to avoid peaceably, seeing that I have fled out of the country, and yet of my own will came to his lordship. He said to the council he heard tell of me before at London, and intended to make search for me either in Lancashire or at London, and asked me into what land I would have gone. I answered I would have gone either into Germany or else into Denmark. He said in Denmark they used such heresy as they have done in England; but as for Germany, he said, the emperor had destroyed them. So, after such like words, I said unto him my trust was that his lordship, being of the honourable council of the late King Edward, consenting and agreeing to acts concerning faith towards God and religion, under great pain, would not so soon after consent to put poor men to shameful deaths, as he had threatened, for embracing the same with so good a conscience. He answered that he, with the Lord Windsor and Lord Dacre, with one more whose name I have forgot, did not consent to those acts, and that the names of them four would be seen as long as the Parliament House stood. Then my lord did rehearse the misfortunes of the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, with others, because they favoured not the true religion; and again, the prosperity of the Queen's highness, because she favoured the true religion, thereby gathering the one to be good, and of God, and the other to be wicked, and of the Devil; and said that the Duke of Northumberland confessed so plainly."

After remaining some weeks in confinement at Lancaster he was removed to Chester, and placed in the bishop's liberty, where his lordship frequently conferred with him, and used his utmost endeavours to bring him to an acknowledgment of the corporeal presence in the sacrament of the altar, the mass, confession, and, in short, of all the tenets and practices of the Church of Rome. When he saw that he could not prevail he sent him to prison again. There he was visited by Henshaw, the bishop's chaplain, the archdeacon, and others, who endeavoured to persuade him to acknowledge the Church of Rome, and the Pope to be the head thereof.

"After Dr. Cotes, the bishop, had several times closely examined him, he caused him, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a few days after, to be brought before him in the chapel of the Cathedral of Chester, assisted by Fulk Dutton, the mayor of the city, Wensloe, the chancellor, Getham, the registrar, and Dr. Wall and other priests of the Catholic persuasion. They caused him to be sworn that he would answer truly to such articles as should be objected against him, and upon the oath being administered, the chancellor laid to his charge that he had preached and openly published most heretical and blasphemous doctrines within the parishes of Dean, Eccles, Bolton, Bury, and many other towns and places within the bishop's diocese, in the months of January, February, or some other time of the year last, proceeding directly against the Pope's authority, the Catholic Church of Rome, the blessed mass, the sacrament of the altar, and many other articles. Unto all which he answered that he neither heretically nor blasphemously preached or spoke against any of the said articles, but simply and truly, as occasion served, maintained the truth touching the same articles, as he said all those then present did acknowledge the same in the time of the late King Edward the Sixth. Then they examined him severally of every article, and bade him answer yes or no, without equivocation, for they were come to examine and not to dispute. Then he answered to every article very modestly, according to the doctrine by public authority received and taught in this realm at the death of King Edward, which answers were every one written by the registrar, to the utmost that could make against him. After which the company for that time broke up, and he was returned again to prison."

At the last examination, which took place soon after, the bishop was determined, if Mr. Marsh would not relent or abjure, to pronounce sentence against him. Wherefore he bade him to be well advised what he should do, for he stood upon his life, and if he would not, at that present, forsake his heretical opinions, it would (after the sentence given) be too late, though he should ever so gladly desire it.

“Said the Chancellor, In your last examination, among many other damnable and schismatical heresies, you said that the church and doctrine taught and set forth in King Edward’s time was the true church, and that the Church of Rome was not the true and Catholic Church? I said so, replied Mr. Marsh, and I believe it to be true.”

Twice the bishop commenced reading the sentence, and was stayed by the chancellor, in the hope that Marsh would at the last recant. “How sayest thou?” said the bishop “Wilt thou recant?” Many of the priests and ignorant people bade him do so, and call to God for grace; and, pulling him by the sleeve, bade him recant and save his life. To whom he answered, “I would as fain live as you, if in so doing I should not deny my master Christ, and then he would deny me before his Father in heaven.” Then the bishop read out his sentence unto the end, and afterwards said unto him, “Now I will no more pray for thee than I will for a dog.” Mr. Marsh answered that, notwithstanding, he would pray for his lordship. After this the bishop delivered him to the sheriffs of the city, and they carried him to a dungeon at the north gate, where he was strictly kept until his execution.

When the day and hour came on which it was appointed he should suffer, the sheriffs of the city, with their officers, armed with bills and pollaxes, went to the north gate, and there took him out and put a lock upon his feet. And as he came on the way towards Boughton, the place of execution, about a mile from Chester, some folks proffered him money, and looked that he should have gone with a purse in his hand, to the end that he should give unto the priest to say masses for him after his death, but this he refused, and bade them give it to the poor. When he had arrived at the stake, one Cawdry, being the deputy-chamberlain of the city, showed him a writing under a great seal, saying that it was a pardon for him if he would recant. He answered, forasmuch as it tended to pluck him from God, he would not receive it upon that condition. He made a short address to the people, and exhorted them to stick unto Christ, whereupon one of the sheriffs said, “We must have no sermonising now;” to which Marsh answered, “Master, I cry you mercy;” and so, kneeling down, said his prayers, put off his clothes to his shirt, and was then chained to the stake, having a number of faggots under him, and a thing like a barrel, with pitch and tar in it, over his head. The fire being unskilfully made, and the wind driving the flames to and fro, he suffered great extremity of pain at his death, which, notwithstanding, he bore very patiently. When he had been a long time tormented in the fire, without moving, having his flesh much broiled and puffed up, he suddenly spread abroad his arms, saying, “Father of heaven, have mercy upon me!” and so yielded up his spirit into the hands of the Lord.

“There is little charity,” saith Fuller, “in condemning Marsb, as the Jesuits do, for answering in the earlier part of his examination but dubiously and fearfully, as therein too much consulting carnal respects in saving his life, seeing that he hath made amends for all these failings with his final constancy, being both burnt and scalded to death (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an accent of cruelty peculiar to him alone), when he was martyred at Chester, April 24th, 1555.”

OVER HULTON.—Over Hulton, Middle Hulton, and Little Hulton, separate townships, adjoin each other, and are situated on the south-east part of the parish. Over Hulton is the sole property of William Wilbraham Blethyn Hulton, of Hulton Park, Esq., the twenty-sixth in descent from Blethyn de Hulton, living in the reign of Henry II. The park is laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds upon an extensive scale. The ancient hall, the residence of this distinguished Lancashire family through so many generations, stood upon the site of the present building, which is of modern construction, with a semicircular wing and portico. The ancient chapel attached to the hall no longer exists.

MIDDLE HULTON is rich in wood and also in coalmines. The manor, as we have seen, is vested in the Earl of Ellesmere, and the court baron is held in this township.

LITTLE HULTON, or Peel, though having the diminutive epithet, is amongst the most important and interesting of the townships in the parish of Dean. The Hultons were the early lords of this division of the parish; but the last Duke of Bridgewater, from the high, and as the event has proved just, estimate he formed of the value of the minerals, purchased the manor, which is now vested in his heirs (the Earls of Ellesmere). There are in this township two ancient mansions, called Peel Hall, which, for distinction’s sake, may be designated Kenyon Peel Hall, and Yates Peel Hall. There is also Warton Hall, a simple but venerable building, the property of the Gwillams and Lords Kenyon. Kenyon Peel Hall is a picturesque structure of wood and plaster, comprising central porch, with side wings, flanked at each end by projecting bays. The great hall is in the centre of the group, and retains many of its ancient features. The carved ceiling beams remain, and several of the rooms contain good examples of carved oak panelling and chimneypieces. On the eastern side of the outer quadrangle is a massive gateway of stone, with narrow side gates. The gatehouse on the south side, approached from the outer quadrangle, is of two storeys, surmounted by a bell-cot. On the doorway is carved the following inscription: “^{G. R.}Peace be within these walles 1637,” the initials being those of George Rigby, who rebuilt the hall and erected the gateway, and his wife Beatrice, daughter of William Hulton of Hulton, through whom Peel came to the Rigbys. The upper chamber, a room about 28ft. by 13ft., is designated the Court House, and is traditionally said to have been used as such. The bell suspended above, which is said to be of silver, bears the inscription, “Come away, make no delay. A. R. 1731.” It was the residence of Miss Alice Kenyon, aunt of Lord Kenyon, whose grandfather, Thomas Kenyon, Esq., was son of Roger Kenyon, of Peel, and married for his first wife Catherine, daughter and heir of Luke Lloyd, of The Bryn, in Flintshire, where he settled, and where his grandson, Lloyd Kenyon, chief justice of the Court of King’s Bench, created Baron Kenyon in 1788, died on the 4th of April, 1802, whose descendant, Lloyd Kenyon, who succeeded as fourth Baron Kenyon in 1869, is the owner. The Rigbys, a branch of the De Rigbes, inherited this place. George Rigby, Esq., fourth son of Alexander Rigby, of Wigan, Esq., and younger brother of Alexander Rigby, of Middleton, Baron of the Exchequer, a colonel in the Parliamentary

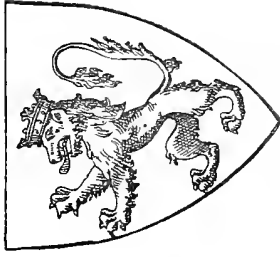
HULTON OF HULTON, AND OF FARNWORTH.

BLETHYN, OF BLENNIS, DE HULTON, lord of Halghton, or Hulton, co. Lanc.; living temp. Henry II.

Jorwerth (variously called Jarmond, Jarferth, Marferth, Yarwith) de Hulton; living temp. Richard I.; had grant of ville of Penulton, or Pen-hulton, from King John by charter, dated at Mans, Oct. 10, 1199, in exchange for lands granted to him by the king when Earl of Morfeign; held lands in Barton of Edith de Barton.

... dau. of Maddock, brother of Jarwerth de Hulton, called Maddock de Halghton in the Lancashire Assize Roll, 30 Henry III. (1245-6).

... dau. of William, son of Blenn, 1245-6.



HULTON OF FARNWORTH.
Arms: *Argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, armed and langued, *azure*; crowned, *or*.

Robert de Hulton, ... dau. of ... gave by charter, undated, all his lands, &c., in Hulton which were his father's, to his nephew David, son of Richard de Hulton; witness to a grant of land in church of Eccles, co. 1201.

Richard de Hulton, ... dau. of ... had a grant of lands in Barton of Edith de Barton, by consent of her husband, Gilbert de Norton, which Jorwerth his father had held of her; held the wapentake of Salfordshire in serjeanty.

Maurice de Hulton, witness to a gift by Thos. de Pierpont to the Abbey of Stanlawe of lands in Maryden.

Meredith de Hulton, ... dau. of ...

William de Hulton, mar. and had a son and heir, Thomas, who mar. Dionesia or Diana, dau. and co-h. of Hugh, son of Kamulph, de Salebury; living 1292-1303.

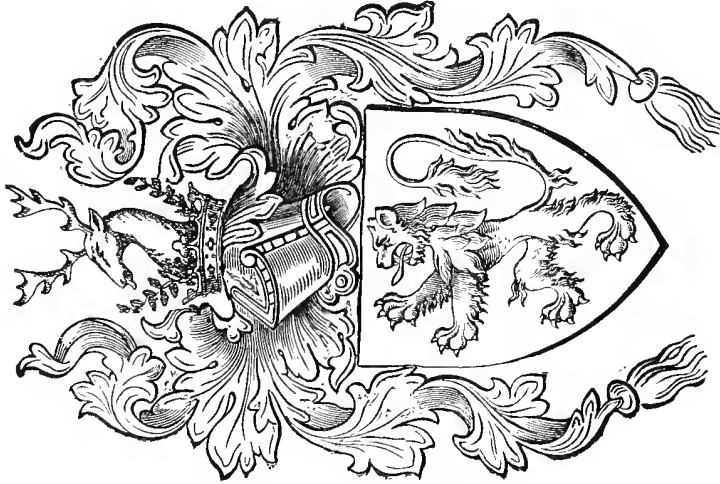
Cecilia, to whom Philip de Halghton called Goch, second part of Halghton, by undated charter; living 1290; died unmar.

o vivo
Egerton, Earl of Wilton, and Earl of Ellesmere; and Baron Egerton of Tatton.

Robert de Halghton, ... dau. of Maddock, mar. in the Assize Roll, 1245-6; living temp. Henry III. (1216-1272).

Thomas de Halghton, clerk (probably parson of St. Mary-Hen), gave lands in Halghton to Cocker and Abhey.

Wm. de Halghton, son of Maddock, named in the Assize Roll, 1245-6.



HULTON OF HULTON.

Arms: *Argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, armed and langued, *or*.
Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, *argent*, between two branches, each bearing three roses, *gules*, leaved and stalked, *vert*, a hart's head, *argent*.

[When the Herald, by commission of Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, made his visitation in 1557, he depicted the lion of the parent house of Hulton with two tails, or, to speak heretically, "double queued," and assigned a single queue only to the lion of the Farnworth line. Heralds are not infallible, and the mistake made then having in later days been repeated, has been the cause of some confusion, though the matter should have been set at rest when, at his visitation, some thirty years later, Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, in giving a crest to the Hultons of Hulton, set forth the same, quartered with a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *or*, quartered with a silver, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *or*, which he bearded *or*. Alice, daughter and sole heiress to John Hulton, of Farnworth, making no mention of the double queue.]

Robert de Hulton, witness to a grant by Gilbert de Barton to the Abbey of Stanlawe, scenschal of William de Ferrers, E. of Derby, "inter Ribble et Mersee," a witness in 1240 to the confirmation of a grant of lands in Garston to the Abbey of Stanlawe.

Alice, only dau. and heir of John Fitz-Richard, of Pontefract; Constable of Chester, and 6th Baron of Hulton, who assumed the name of Lacy.

David de Hulton, had a grant from his uncle, Robert de Hulton, of all his lands, &c., in Hulton; styled "senior lord of Hulton;" had a grant from William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (July 7, 1251) of the lands in Flixton and the manor of Ordsall; witness to a deed of Robert de Grellé, dated 4 Edward I. (1275); died c. 1304.

Agnes, daughter of Adam de Blackburn, who had one moiety of the living 20 Ed. I. (1291).

Roger, living 1245-6; mar. to Agnes de Blackburne.

4

B

C

D

A

Henry Hulton, of Eleanor; eldest dau. and co-h. of Rev. John Copley, rector of Embley and Thornhill, and granddaught. of Beatrix; youngest dau. of Adam Hulton, of Hulton; mar. at Thornhill, Sept. 29, 1735; surviving her husband, mar. (2) Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton, Bart., May 28, 1739.

William Hulton, only son and heir, succeeded to the Hulton estates on the death of his uncle, Henry Hulton; mar. at Dean, June 22, 1717; died April, 1741, aged 25.

B

Jessop Hulton; mar. at Dean, Feb. 18, 1667; died about 1726; bur. at Dean.

Anne, wife of Nicholas Wincleky, of Preston; died childless, March 30, 1797.

C

Mary; bap. 29th June, 1720.

Beatrix; bap. Nov. 26, 1722; mar. at Downham, Sept. 3, 1748, Thomas, eldest son of Gishburne Park, M.P. for Clitheroe; died 1761; her second mar. at Gishburne, Dec. 1, 1774, having had one son, Thomas Lister, of Gishburne; and two daughters, Beatrix, wife of John Packer, of Broomstalline, and Katharine, who died Sept. 6, 1762.

D

Charles Hulton; living at Pres-ton, Nov. 12, 1704.

Francis Hulton, of Gray's Inn; died unmarried, Oct. 16, 1697.

E

Edward Hulton; died unmarried, Aug. 1, 1697.

William Hulton, of Hulton and Farnworth, only child and heir; born in Ireland, Oct. 6, 1739; died in France, January 1, 1773, and buried on 4th May following at Dean.

William Hulton, of Hulton and Farnworth, second son and heir; mar. at Dean, May 23, 1762; died June 24, 1800.

Adam Jessop Leigh Hulton; died Dec. 29, 1766.

Henry Hulton, of Preston; born May 27, 1765; captain 1st Royal Dragoons, 1784; mar. at 16, 1800; mar. at 29, 1807; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 29, 1807; heath-burned, Oct. 25, 1798; d. March 31, 1811; mar. at 1818; mar. at 1818; bur. at Dean, Sept., 1831.

Louisa Caroline, fourth dau. of John Hooke Campbell of Bangor, Lord Pembroke, Lord Lyon King at Arms of Scotland; mar. August 25, 1798; d. March 31, 1863; aged 89; bur. at Lytham.

Adam Hulton; died Dec. 15, 1773.

Anne, wife of Banastro Parker, of Entwisle and Cuarden; died childless, Dec. 24, 1830, aged 71; bur. at Leyland.

William Hulton; born 1786; died in infancy.

William Hulton, of Hulton, second son and heir; born Oct. 23, 1787; sheriff of Lancashire, 1809; constable of Lancaster Castle; D.L.; died at Leamington, March 31, 1864.

Peter Brooke Hulton; died July 28, 1799.

Frances Anne, wife of Rev. John Rowlls Brown, M.A., vicar of Preston, county Chester; mar. in London, June 11, 1870, aged 80; buried at Prestbury.

William Hulton; died childless, Ap. 24, 1822; drowned in the Ribblesdale, near Preston; bur. at Dean.

Dorothy Anne, youngest d. of Edward Gors, of Preston; m. E.I.C.S.; died Sept. 24, 1852.

Jessop Georgede Blackburne Hulton, M.D., E.I.C.S.; died childless, off Arabia, Sept. 19, 1836, aged 26.

Sarah Stokes, d. of Samuel Fletcher, of Manchester.

A

B

C

Louisa Caroline Mary Anne, wife of John Addison, of Preston, barrister-at-law; died 1823, leaving a dau., Anne Agnes, mar. to Lieut.-General Crofton, and had issue.

Anne Beatrix, wife of Rev. S. F. Sidler, rector of Sutton, co. Gloucester, and had issue.

Eleanor Eustatia; d. in her father's lifetime, April 1842.

Henrietta Maria.

Charlotte Frances Moma.

Wm. Ford Hulton; b. J.P., D.L., of Hulton; b. Dec. 26, 1800; bur. Jan. 6, 1810. Sept. 19, 1811; d. May 18, 1879, aged 67.

Georgiana, d. of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., by his wife, the Lady Amelia, d. of George Harry, 5th Earl of Stamford and War- rington; m. Oct. 15, 1839.

Edw. Grey Hulton, third d. R.N.; b. Aug. 6, 1845. Asshe- ton Cross, of Redcar, co. Lanc.; mar. May 1, 1879.

Margt. Lucy Hulton, third d. of Wm. Ribblesden Hall; m. ar. Ap. 24, 1867; died Oct. 25, 1873.

Frederick Chas. Hulton; born July 31, 1846.

Eleanor, youngest dau. of John Wil- son, of Bowes, co. York.

William Ford Hulton; born March 18, 1869.

Edw. Montagu Lister Hulton; born May 19, 1871.

Ralph Edward Hulton; born March 18, 1869.

Elizabeth Mar- garet, second d. of Jonah Harrop, of Bardsley, co. Lanc.; m. Aug. 28, 1845.

Fredek. Bletbyn Hulton, ensign 48th Regiment; b. January 26, 1820; died un- mar., at Gib- raltar, 1839.

Frances Amelia Hulton; mar. April 27, 1865, John Den- nison Hargreaves, 15th Hussars, Georgiana Maria; mar. Aug. 6, 1863, to William Clough; died childless, Aug. 6, 1864.

William Ford Ralph Hulton; born August 27, 1848.

Robert Brigham Hulton; born January 31, 1852.

Arthur Hulton; died in infancy.

Robert Brigham Hulton; born January 31, 1852.

Arthur Hulton; died in infancy.

Frederick Bletbyn Copley Hulton; b. July 17, 1871.

Charles Northleigh Hulton; b. Jan. 10, 1823; died at Altona, near Hamburg, Mar., 1855.

Maryann, d. of Ralph Wat- son, of Stokes- ley; married at Stokesley.

Agnes Alyne, of Georgiana.

Harrington Hyde Harrop Hulton; born Nov. 9, 1846.

William Edward Montagu Hulton; born August 30, 1848; assumed the additional sur- name of Harrop in conformity with the will of his grand- father, Jonah Harrop, of Bards- ley, co. Lanc., to whose property he succeeded.

Maria Isabella; m. ar. July, 1872, to John Wright- son.

Edith Hen- rietta, only daughter.

Frederick Bletbyn Copley Hulton; b. July 17, 1871.

Frederick Bletbyn Copley Hulton; b. July 17, 1871.

Thurs-Edith, dau. of Colonel Wm. Leigh Clowes, of Broughton, co. Lanc.; m. Nov. 25, 1837.

Alfred Lacy Hulton; b. Aug. 1, 1825; d. at Houghton-Lo- Skerne, August 24, 1863.

Edward Lister Hul- ton; b. Oct. 2, 1828; bur. Feb. 7, 1829.

Allyne Louise Caroline.

Henry Hulton; b. June 21, 1836.

Frederick Campbell Hulton; b. June 23, 1841; clerk of the peace for the co. of Lanc.

George Buscose Hul- ton; born July 11, 1842.

Henry Hulton; b. Feb. 5, 1854.

Reginald Edward Hulton; born Oct. 17, 1848.

Mary Jane. Amelia Maria; married Jan., 1837, Hon. and Right Rev. Montague Villiers, D.D., Bishop of Durham.

Sophia Frances Anns; mar. Dec. 1, 1836, Edw- Stanley Bageot, Rich- mond Gate Braddish; died 1864.

Gertrude Mary; m. Geo. Oswald, eldest son of Col. Wilson, of Dalham Tower, co. Westmor- land, 1841.

Allyne Louise Caroline.

Henry Hulton; b. June 5, 1854.

Reginald Edward Hulton; born Oct. 17, 1848.

William Stokes Hulton; b. Oct. 23, 1839.

Henry Hulton; b. Feb. 5, 1854.

Reginald Edward Hulton; born Oct. 17, 1848.

Army, married Beatrix, eldest daughter of William Hulton, of Hulton Park, Esq., and rebuilt his hall of Peel in 1634. Roger Kenyon obtained the estate by marriage, 17th June, 1657, with Alice, sole daughter and heir of this George Rigby. He was member of Parliament for the borough of Clitheroe in 1690, and was succeeded in turn by several George Kenyons of Peel. There is in the hall and gatehouse a variety of Lancashire armorial bearings in stone and on stained glass, though much of the latter has disappeared. "From the leaden top of the summer-house," says Mr. Barritt, "is a delightful landscape variegated with endless beauties. From hence you behold the trackless bog of Chat Moss, rich cornfields, fine meadows, brown woods, Atherton Park, the town of Leigh, and neighbouring villages, and the distant hills of Cheshire." The bog is now no longer trackless, and the delightful landscape has lost many of its "variegated beauties" since Barritt's days.

Yates Peel Hall, formerly the residence of the Rev. William Allen,¹ is a stone fabric, consisting of centre and two wings, presenting three gables in its front view. The north side of the hall is castellated. On the cornice of the entrance hall are the arms of Yates; crest, a stag's head. The old hall, a black and white half-timbered structure, belonged in the reign of Elizabeth to Edmund Fleetwood, and was then called Wicheres. In the succeeding reign it passed from the Fleetwoods to the Morts, of Dam House, in Tyldesley, who, in 1612, as appears by the inscription over the door, pulled down the old edifice and erected the present mansion upon the site, which was originally surrounded by a moat, vestiges of which still remain, and approached by a drawbridge, when the name was changed to Peel. In 1690, Mr. Richard Mort, dying without issue, left Peel to his widow, Catharine, daughter of John Nicholas Mosley, of Ancoats, a Manchester Royalist, who had suffered in purse for his adherence to the cause of Charles I., the mother being Jane, daughter of John Lever, of Alkrington. This lady, dying in January, 1734-5, left the Peel estate to Captain Fletcher, with the reversion to Joseph, second son of Joseph Yates, a barrister, and the lessee, with Dr. Dawson, of the Grammar School Mills, at Manchester,² and nephew of Mary Yates, wife of Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, the sister of Mrs. Mort. Mrs. Mort, or Madam Mort as she was generally designated, had the reputation of being an unusually clever woman. She planted very largely upon the estate, and there was an oak wood in front of the hall which was long known by the name of "Madam's Wood," and for many years there was a story current among the more superstitious of the country folk that it was a favourite haunt of Madam Mort's ghost. When Mr. Yates, afterwards Sir Joseph Yates, Knt., and one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, took possession of the property, he drained the moat, removed the drawbridge, and made a fishpond at one side of the house. He also raised a high terrace in front of the house and garden, and "made the wilderness smile." The last of this ancient family resident here was Joseph Yates, Esq., father of the late Joseph St. John Yates, judge of the County Court, and grandfather of Joseph Maghull Yates, of Manchester, Esq., barrister-at-law (the present representative of the family), who died about 1817, having sold the estate to the late Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton, Esq. Charlotte Ann, only daughter of the late Jacob Fletcher Fletcher, Esq., and granddaughter of Ellis Fletcher, took the estate in marriage to the Hon. Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, eldest son and heir of Viscount Combermere, and the house was for some years the residence of the late Harrison Blair, Esq. Peel Chapel, in this township, dedicated to St. Paul, in the patronage of Lord Kenyon, was a neat brick fabric with a cupola, erected in 1760 by the Yates family, has been superseded by a substantial stone edifice, erected in 1865, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Harrison Blair, and consecrated in 1876. It is now an ecclesiastical parish under the Blandford Act. There is also a chapel, formerly belonging to the Presbyterians, but used by the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, called Wharton Chapel, built in 1730, and the more modern edifice built in 1823; with a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1817, and a Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1823. The township is governed by a Local Board, and is supplied with gas from Salford and Farnworth, and with water from Bolton.

KERSLEY.—The smallest township in this parish is the chapelry of Kersley (997 acres), at the south-eastern boundary, in the vale of the Irwell, on the Bolton and Manchester Road. John Radford was lord of Kersley temp. Richard II. His descendants parcelled out the estate to the various families of the Prestons, Lees, Ashetons, Bridgemans, Standishes, Seddons, Traffords, Mosleys, and Marcrofts; and lastly, to the Starkies, of Huntroyd, who now possess Kersley Hall, a plain gabled stone mansion. The late Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton, Esq., was lord of the waste, which it is said was anciently attached to Barton-on-Irwell. Kersley Moss is much resorted to for turbarry; oak and alder trees are found deeply imbedded in the peat; the timber is as black as ebony, but in a less

¹ The Rev. William Allen, of Peel Hall, Little Hulton, author of "Collectanea Latina," died on the 8th March, 1834, aged forty-seven.

² In a letter addressed to John Byrom by Robert Thyer, Chetham Librarian, dated Manchester, January 20, 1734-5, the writer says, "My Lady Barbara Fitzroy, that lived with Dr. Dawson (father of the ill-fated

Jemmy Dawson), and Mrs. Mort were both buried this week," and he adds, "Mrs. Mort has left her estate to Captain Fletcher during his life, and the reversion to Mr. Joseph Yates's second son, and upon default of issue to Sir Oswald Mosley's second son."—C.

KENYON OF PEEL, COUNTY LANCASTER, AND OF GREDINGTON, COUNTY FLINT.

ADAM DE LAUTON, or LOTON, held six carucates and a half of land in Lowton, in Winwick parish, of Henry III.; gave four bovates of land in Lowton with his daughter in marriage to Hugh de Haydock. (Testa de Nevill, f. 40b.)

William de Lanton, with Richard de Goulborn had half a knight's fee in Lowton, Kenon, and Herbury, of the fee of Richard Banastre.

Jordan de Lanton, had grant of the lordship of William, 1249; sometimes called Jordan de Kenyon; when he recovered against Margery, dau. of William de Sonkeý, the foreign service due for two bovates of land in Kenyon.

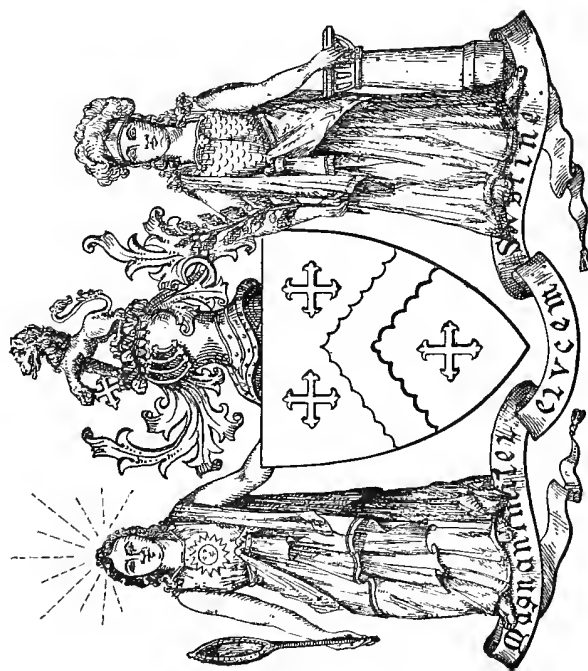
Adam de Kenyon, lord of Kenyon; living 31 Edward I. (1302-3).

Hugh de Kenyon; living 1284 and 17 Edw. II. (1283-4).

ARMS: *Sable*, a chevron, engrailed, or; between three crosses, flory, argent.

CREST: A lion sejant, proper, resting his dexter paw on a cross, flory, argent. Supporters: Dexter, a female figure representing Truth, vested, her head irradiated, on her breast a sun, and in her dexter hand a mirror, all proper. Sinister, Fortitude represented by a female figure, vested in a corslet of mail, robe or sash, on her head a casque, plumed, in the dexter hand a branch of the oak, and her sinister arm resting on a pillar, proper.

MOTTO: MAGNANIMITER CRUCEM SUSTINE.



John de Kenyon, lord of Kenyon; living 25 Edw. III. (1351-2); d. child. less.

Richard, son and heir of Thurston de Holland, of Denton, by his wife Margery de Shoreweth lady of Denton; had grant from his father of Howmome, in Penylton, 18 Edward III. (1344-5); died 3 Henry IV. (1402).

Adam de Kenyon, lord of Kenyon; living 42 Edward III. (1368-9).

Richard, son and heir of Thurston de Holland, of Denton, by his wife Margery de Shoreweth lady of Denton; had grant from his father of Howmome, in Penylton, 18 Edward III. (1344-5); died 3 Henry IV. (1402).

... dau. of Hugh de Haydock, named in 1289; died c. 1270.

Gilbert de Haydock had grant of lands in Boid in frank marriage from Matthew de Boid, s.d. Alica, d. of Matthew de Boid. ... de Culcheth, of ... d. Culcheth.

Roger ... d. of Kenyon.

Margaret w. Matthew of William de Haydock. Celebrand.

Gilbert de Culcheth, d. of Richard Bradeshagh, mar. (2) Hugh de Workesley. (Culcheth Decis.)

Jordan de Kenyon; living 18 and 21 Edw. II. Adam de Margaret, d. of Kenyon; living 4 Edw. III. (1330-1).

Gilbert had a grant of the manor of Hincley Frohis faber, de Cutcheth, in his mar. with Joanna, dau. of Adam, 19 Edw. III. (1344-6) (Culcheth Decis.)

Henry de Kenyon; living 4 Edw. III. (1330-1).

John de Wm. de Culcheth; living 1345-6. (Culcheth Decis.)

Gilbert (?Matthew) ... d. of de Kenyon.

Katharine, dau. of Thurston=Elizabeth, d. of John de Holcroft; mar. covt. 1373. (Culcheth Decis.)

Adam de Kenyon; living 48 Edward III. (1369-70).

(1)

Roger Kenyon, eldest son, born at Peel, Feb. 28, 1659; died unmarried. Edward Kenyon, born at Peel, May 17, 1661; died in infancy, 1668.

George Kenyon, b. at Peel Jan. 1665; barrister-at-law; clerk of the peace for the co. of Lanc; M.P. for Wigan, 1712-1714; died at Salford, Dec. 1, 1728; bur. at Dean.

Thomas Kenyon, dau. of Rev. Edward Kenyon, B.D., rector of Prose, which was at Flint, Prestwich, 1677.

(2)

Katherine, dau. of Thomas Norris, Speke, and relict of Thomas Percival of Royston; d. childless.

William Kenyon, born Sept. 27, 1673; settled in London; died unmarried. Edward Kenyon, born at Peel; captain in the army, and cor. of Fort St. George, 1707; died childless.

Patricx, born at Salford, Nov. 1682; died unmarried at Salford, Dec. 29, 1734. Dorothy, b. at Peel, Nov. 27, 1684; wife of R. Richard Wood; d. D.D., warden of Manchester, had issue, and died at Salford, Nov. 15, 1728.

Roger Kenyon, M.D.; many years court physician, at St. George's, at St. Francis, 1724; bur. at St. Dunstan's in-the-East, London.

Mary, dau. of Sir J. Edward Kenyon; d. young.

Geo. Kenyon, younger Ed. Kenyon, dau. and co-heir of fellow of St. John's Coll., Gredington, county Cambridge; Flint, and Eagle d. childless. Hall, co. Chester.

Jane, dau. and co-heir of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, county Chester, by Anne, dau. and heir of Rev. Richard Hilton, of Gredington, vicar of Hammer; mar. 1730.

Katherine, wife of Wm. Middleton, of Derbyshire; d. childless, 1777.

Dorothy; born 1688; mar. 1716, to William Percival, of Royston, and had issue.

(1)

Margaret, d. of Thomas Bankes, of Wigan. 1734; died Dec. 1770.

(2)

George Kenyon, eldest son and h. 1737; died Dec. 1784; died Dec. 1770.

Ellen, d. and heir of Wm. Curghey, of Swinley Hall, Wigan.

Ann; b. Oct. 1732; died Dec. 1816. Peregrina; b. Aug. 1736; died Sept. 1812. Alice; born August 21, 1744; died Sept. 29, 1836, when the Peel estates passed to her nephew George, 2nd Baron Kenyon, in right of his mother.

Lloyd Kenyon; born at Gredington, Oct. 5, 1732; eldest barrister-at-law of the Mid. Temple, 1750; chief justice of Chester, 1780; Attorney-General, 1782; Master of the Rolls; created a baronet, 1784; Lord Chief Justice of K.B., 1788; elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Kenyon of Gredington, June 9, 1788; died April 4, 1802.

Mary, third dau. of Geo. Kenyon; born of Peel (a co. March, 1733; attorney-at-law; b. April 5, 1735; of Penylan, co. Denbigh. purchased the Cefn estate. 16, 1773; d. Aug. 8, 1808.

Richd. Ken. Roger Kenyon; born of Wrexham, and heir of Edw. Lloyd, died Dec. 6, 1755.

Elizabeth, of Salford; born 1784; d. 1856, when the Swinley estates passed to the Hon. Edward Kenyon, of Masefield, co. Chester.

The Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son; born May 22, 1775; died childless, Sept. 15, 1800.

The Hon. George Kenyon; born July 22, 1776; a bencher of the Middle Temple; succeeded as second Baron Kenyon, 1802; d. Feb. 25, 1855.

Margaret Emma, only dau. of Sir Thos. Hammer, of Bettisfield, Bart., by his wife Margaret, sole dau. of Geo. Kenyon; mar. Feb. 1, 1803; d. Feb. 24, 1815.

Louisa, Charles, d. of Rev. John Robert Solop, clerk of the outwards in the Court of Hall, co. Salop; mar. April 21, 1803; died April 11, 1868.

Annabella, dau. of Dr. Peckham, of Pickhill, died 1837.

George Kenyon, of Cefn; born Feb. 2, 1775.

Fanny, dau. of Richard Lloyd Price, of Bryn-y-plas, county Flint.

Thos. Kenyon; born July 6, 1777; died childless, 1806.

Mary; b. June 11, 1776; died May, 1778.

Anna Maria; b. Jan. 18, 1781; wife of Col. Jones, of Gilling; co. Carnarvon.

aut.-Col. Henry North, of Sturminster, Newton Anne Asheton, John Aspinall, of Standon Mary, Robert Campbell, of Catharine Elca-
 stle, co. Dorset; lieutenant-col. 4th Dragoons; assumed the surname and arms of Vavasour by letters patent, March 21, 1791; created a baronet March 20, 1801; died March 15, 1813.
 eldest dau. and at-law; sergeant-at-law; died childless, at Dean, October, 1764.
 second dau. Catharine Elcator, third dau. Lord St. John, of Bricsear; mar. Mar. 31, 1787; d. July 24, 1803.
 Joseph Yates; born March 28, 1764; d. 1820; bur. at Cheam, co. Lanc.

(1)
 The Hon. Charlotte St. John, youngest dau. of John, 11th Lord St. John, of Bricsear; mar. Mar. 31, 1787; d. July 24, 1803.
 (2)
 Amelia, eldest dau. of Thos. Alnsworth, of Bridge House, co. Lanc.

Edward Trafford Vavasour, d. childless in the lifetime of his father, 1798.
 Henry Maghull Mervyn Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Vavasour, of Dublin, LL.D.; m. July 14, 1807; died June 7, 1845.
 Humphrey Trafford Campbell; m. 1838.
 Catharine Eleanor; mar. Colonel Hamilton, and died childless, 1838.
 Sarah Charlotte; m. J. Jekyll, and died childless, 1850. On the death of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton, who had then resumed her maiden name of Campbell, Mrs. Jekyll took the name of Campbell also.

Sir Henry Mervyn Hon. Louisa Anne Neville, second d. of Richard, third baronet, of Spaldington, co. York; born June 17, 1814.
 Anna Mervinia; mar. May 23, 1839, Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, of Thicket Priory, co. York, canon of York.
 Caroline Susannah; mar. (1) Sept. 4, 1841, William, only son of the Rev. Richard Vavasour, rector of Stow-on-the-Wold; and (2) January 28, 1868, Rev. William Wiggan, rector of Hamphnett-cum-Stowell, co. Gloucester; died July 23, 1878.
 Emma Matilda; mar. August 24, 1852, to Whitehall Dod, of Llanerch Park, co. Denbigh.

Joseph Mervyn St. John Vavasour, born July 13, 1878.
 Humphrey Wm. Maghull Vavasour, born March 25, 1883.
 Heneage Ger vase Nowell Vavasour, born December 25, 1886.
 Elizabeth Mary Dorothy, born Aug. 25, 1881.

Henry Townley Sopbie, d. of Col. Richardson, Madras Army, R.H.A.
 Cecily Egerton Yates, R.N.; killed by a fall from the mast-head of H.M.S. Resistance, and bur. at Palermo.
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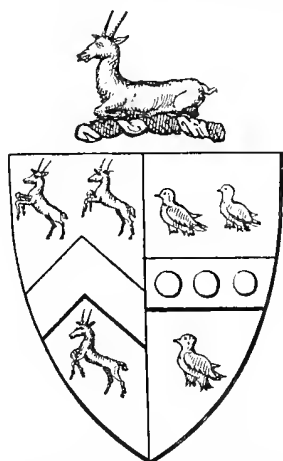
Walter Baldwin Yates; barrister-at-law; born 1857; living 1889.
 Oswald Vavasour Yates; born 1855; C.E., P.W.D. India; living 1889.
 Hercules Campbell Annie, dau. of Alexander Brodie Cochrane, of Heath House, Stourbridge.
 Heneage Ger vase Nowell Vavasour, born December 25, 1886.
 Elizabeth Mary Dorothy, born Aug. 25, 1881.

* Edward Bootle, in his will, dated September 9, 1708, with codicils, January 31, 1710, and April 8 and 14, 1714, mentions "my late son-in-law, Joseph Yates." Probate granted to Joseph Yates, the grandson, February 10, 1714-5.

perfect state of preservation than that which is usually found in these enormous beds of decayed vegetation. Through the rage for inclosure, which so generally prevailed towards the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, much of the waste land in Dean parish was inclosed. On Kersley Moor is the Church of St. Stephen, erected in 1871, through the liberality of Messrs. Stephen and Harrison Blair, the former the owner of extensive bleachworks at Bolton, and the latter of the chemical works at Kearsley. There are also chapels for the Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics. In Kersley are located the extensive paper works of Messrs. Robert Fletcher and Son.

FARNWORTH.—Adjoining to Kersley is the township of Farnworth, which name it derives probably from the Anglo-Saxon *Fearn*, on account of the quantity of that plant which formerly overran the land, and still grows abundantly in the neighbourhood. Farnworth Church, on Halshaw Moor, in this township, dedicated to St. John, in the patronage of Hulme's trustees, is a handsome Gothic stone structure, with a tower and crocketed pinnacles. It was built in 1825 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and opened in 1826. It contains a peal of six bells, and was thoroughly renovated a few years ago, when a chancel and side chapels were added at a cost of £5,000. It is now a district parish, of which the Rev. Thomas Crick, M.A. (1886), is incumbent.

Value, £400. It has 1,000 sittings, of which 400 are free. The old hall of Farnworth (the property of the Earl of Bradford) has sunk into decay, and is now occupied as cottages. The Hultons, of Farnworth Hall, a branch from the parent stock of Hulton, were settled here as early as 21 Edward I. (1292); and the last of the family of Farnworth, William Hulton, died childless after the 35th of Elizabeth (1593), and before 1613. Farnworth, which now ranks as a market town, is in the Union and County Court district of Bolton. The population has rapidly increased in late years, having grown from 6,389 in 1851 to 20,708 in 1881. A Local Board was established here in 1863, since when new streets have been laid out and the old ones sewered and paved. In 1864 a park and pleasure grounds of twelve acres (Birch House Estate) was presented to the town by Mr. Thomas Barnes, and opened on the 12th of October by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., then Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1886 the old, narrow, and inconvenient bridge over the river Croal was superseded by a new iron structure erected at the expense of the county. The town is supplied with gas from the works of the Farnworth and Kersley Gas Company. Moses Gate, Halshaw Moor, and New Bury are districts or



ARMS OF RASBOTHAM IMPALING BAYLEY.

Rasbotham

parts of Farnworth. New Bury was created an ecclesiastical parish in 1865, in which year a new church, dedicated to St. James, of which the Rev. George Holden (1881) is incumbent, was consecrated.

Birch House, in the parish of Dean, built in the reign of Charles I. on the eve of the English Commonwealth, was originally the seat of the Rishtons, by whom the estate was purchased from Robert Worsley, of the Boothes; subsequently it came into the possession of the Dornings, from whom it passed by marriage to the Dornings, descended from a family of that name seated at Low Brookes, near Ashton-in-Makerfield, and of whom was Dorning Rasbotham, Esq., high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1769, and chairman during many years of Quarter Sessions, Manchester, who, had he lived to execute his intentions, would have supplied the county with a history worthy of its ancient families and of its modern rank amongst the counties of England. To this labour he had been invited by his brother magistrates and other competent judges, but his health failed him before his Herculean task was accomplished. Mr. Rasbotham's collections, which were obligingly confided by his family to the author of these pages, are contained in four partially-filled volumes of manuscript notes, chiefly written in Byrom's original shorthand character. The materials are selected from various authors, and are enriched with a number of original observations, illustrated by plans, drawings, and armorial bearings, the production of his own pencil. The family of Rasbotham, or as the name was originally written Rosbotham, are of Scottish extraction, and came into Lancashire after the battle of Flodden Field. From that period they were seated on a small estate called the Low Brookes, near Ashton-in-Makerfield. Early in the eighteenth century the family removed to

Warrington, and subsequently to Manchester. About the year 1725 Peter Rasbotham married Hannah, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Dorning, of Birch House, Esq., in the parish of Dean, by which event that house and some other estates came into the hands of the Rasbothams. Dorning Rasbotham, the issue of this marriage, was born in 1730; and in the year 1754 he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of James Bayley, of Manchester and Withington, Esq., and granddaughter to Samuel Peploc, Bishop of Chester. By her he had five children—Anne, who died unmarried; Dorothy, who died an infant; Peter, married to Dorothy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Lever, and niece of Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkington Hall; Dorning, married to Sarah, third daughter of George Barton, of Manchester, Esq.; and Frances, married to William, third son of John Gray, of Finedon, in Northumberland, Esq. The works written by Mr. Rasbotham, in addition to his collections for the History of the County of Lancaster, were: *Codrus*, a tragedy performed twice at the Manchester theatre, and printed for private circulation; Verses intended to have been spoken at the breaking-up of the Grammar School in Manchester for the Christmas holidays in 1782; a Dissuasive from Popular Rioting directed against mechanical manufacturing improvements; and a variety of other miscellaneous compositions both in prose and verse. In addition to his literary attainments he was very partial to the pencil, and he both painted, etched, and engraved very successfully. Rasbotham bore: *argent*, a chevron between three antelopes springing, proper; impaling, for Bayley, *argent*, on a fess, *gules*, three plates between three martlets of the second. Crest, an antelope couchant, proper. After a life of activity and usefulness, he died, at Birch House, on the 7th of November, 1791, and his character, as drawn by his friend the Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D., is inscribed on a mural tablet in the parish church of Dean. Mr. Rasbotham was grandfather to Colonel Gray, who represented Bolton in Parliament from 1857 to 1874. After the death of Mr. Rasbotham this estate passed into the hands of John Bentley, Esq., by whom Birch House was partially re-edified. From Mr. Bentley the house passed to his son, and from him to James Carlton, Esq., and was the residence of William Barton Whittam, Esq., J.P., until his death in 1888. Darley Hall, in this township, a modern brick edifice, with stone portico and a colonnade extending nearly the whole length of the north side of the house, seated amongst extensive pleasure grounds, overlooks the confluence of the Croal, the Tonge, and the Bradshaw with the Irwell, and is one of the seats of Benjamin Rawson, Esq. In the reign of Queen Mary the township of Farnworth, now part of the parish of Dean, was part of the township of Barton-upon-Irwell (though distant about five miles from it). In 1663 the present township of Farnworth was only called the hamlet of Farnworth, within the township of Barton; and so late as 1725 a determination was made that the inhabitants of the township of Barton should convey their own felons to the gaol at Lancaster without the assistance of the townships of Farnworth and Kersley, which before had contributed to that cost.¹

HALLIWELL.—The first mention we find of the township of Halliwell occurs in the seventeenth year of the reign of King John (1215-16), when the abbot of Cockersand claimed an exemption from fines and amerancements, by a charter of that date from the king. In 16 Edward I. (1288) a desperate rencontre, issuing in homicide, appears to have taken place in Halliwell, wherein Roger Fitz-John, of Halliwell, slew Richard Smaltrot, and was committed to prison for the offence. In this case an inquisition was held in the castle of Lancaster, when the jurors returned—

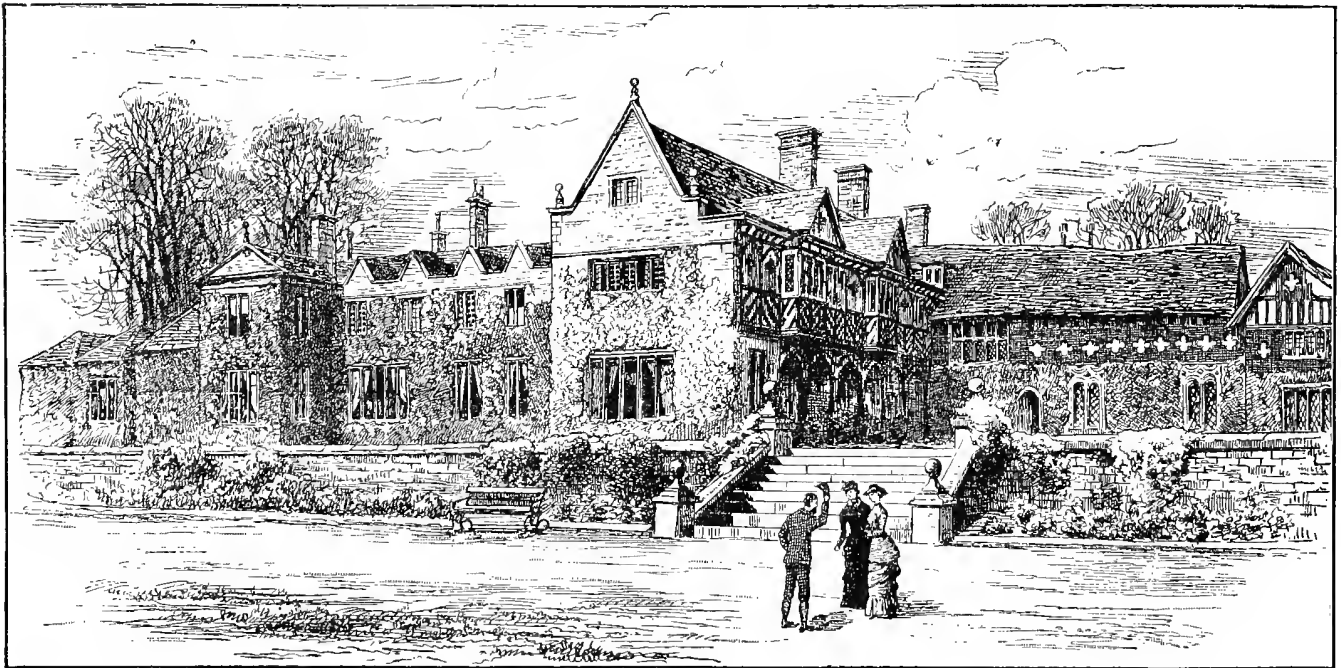
“That on Sunday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our lord the king (Edward I. 1288), the said Richard Smaltrot came to the house of Elyas de Leuere, and found there the said Roger, and began to quarrel with him. And there the said Richard struck the said Roger with a certain stick. John of Halewelle, the father of the said Roger, saw this, and wished to make peace between them; but could not, on account of the said Richard, who was continually endeavouring to strike the said Roger further, and in consequence the said Roger fled within doors, and John, the father, closed the doors. The said Richard, seeing this, broke open a small door and entered the house, and followed the said Roger to slay him even to the wall of the house, so that the said Roger could not further escape, and he turned round and struck the said Richard, whereof he had his death. And this he did in self-defence, being unable to escape further. And therefore the said Roger, who is poor and has nothing in goods, prays that our lord the king will pardon his suit, so that he may stand justified against him who would speak thereof.”

Richard de Hulton, of Hulton Park, living 1325-26, about that time gave lands in Halliwell to his brother John, styled “of Halliwell.” About 1326 this Richard de Hulton held the tenth of a knight’s fee in Halliwell. In 5 Edward III. (1331-2), John de Hulton’s son Richard released the lands in Halliwell to Roger, son of Roger de Hulton, of Hulton Park; and his descendant, Roger de Hulton, held them in 1473. In the first year of Henry VII. (1485), Sir Thomas Pilkington had possessions in Halliwell, and in the list of estates forfeited to the crown by Sir Thomas, and granted by the king to the Earl of Derby, both Halliwell and Smithells are enumerated.² Long antecedent to this period the Radcliffes were lords of Smithells, and a branch of the family was seated at Smithells Hall. William Radcliffé, of Smithells, living 4 Edward III. (1330), son of Robert de Radelyffe, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Robert de Shoresworth, had issue Sir

¹ Rasbotham’s Collections, vol. ii., p. 749.

² Duchy Records, bundle H, No. 13.

Ralph Radcliffe, to whom succeeded two Sir Ralph Radcliffes, the last of whom had a daughter Joan, his heirs, living 1487, who, by marriage with Ralph Barton, of Holme, in Nottinghamshire, Esq., after 29 Henry VI. (1450-51), conveyed the possession to that family. The eldest son of this marriage, John Barton, while yet an infant, by one of those matrimonial compacts common to the age, when young people's hands were disposed of with little regard for their feelings in the matter, was in 1485 contracted to marry Cecilia, the only daughter and heir of Ralph Radclyffe, of Tynegrave, who had died only a few days before, the lady being then only twelve years of age, by which union Tynegrave came to the Bartons. After her death he took the vows in the House of Observants, at Richmond, county of Surrey, July 12, 1516. He left, with other issue, a son, Andrew Barton, born in 1498, who, by his wife Agnes,¹ eldest daughter of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, county of Chester, had a numerous family.² He died March 10, 1549, and his inquisition was taken on the 10th April following, when his eldest surviving son, Robert Barton, born in 1524, was found to be the next heir. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, by whom he had a daughter and only child, named after her mother, who died in infancy. Robert Barton, the last direct male representative, died June 11, 1580. His wife surviving him, remarried Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, sergeant-at-law and Chief Justice of Chester, who made Smithells his



SMITHELLS HALL.

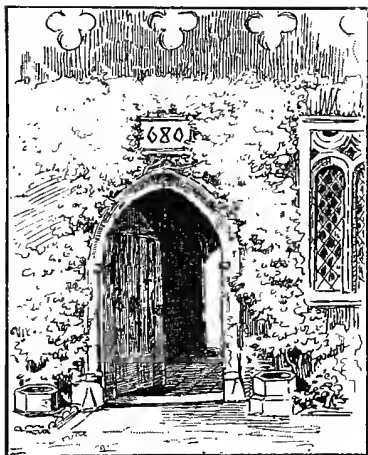
principal Lancashire residence until his death in 1600. It was also for some time the residence of his younger brother, Thomas Shuttleworth, who married Ann, daughter of Richard Lever, of Little Lever, and acted as steward of the estates, farm bailiff, &c., for Smithells, Lostock, Sharples, Halliwell, &c., and it was during his occupancy that "The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe," so ably edited for the Chetham Society by the late Mr. Harland, were written. On the death of Lady Shuttleworth the estates devolved upon Randall Barton, son of Ralph, the younger brother of Robert Barton, whose son, Sir Thomas Barton, the last of the

¹ In some of the pedigrees of the Stanleys, Andrew Barton is said to have married Anne, daughter of Sir William Stanley, the grandfather of Agnes. This lady had been previously contracted in marriage with Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Southworth, of Samlesbury. The Lichfield Registers record that, on the 28th September, 1517, sentence of divorce was pronounced between "Magis Thoma Southworth armigeri & Anna Standley," who, before coming to puberty, had been contracted, and disagreed to the marriage on coming of age. In Glover's "Visitation of Cheshire" (1580), Andrew Barton's wife is named Agnes, which seems to settle the point.—C.

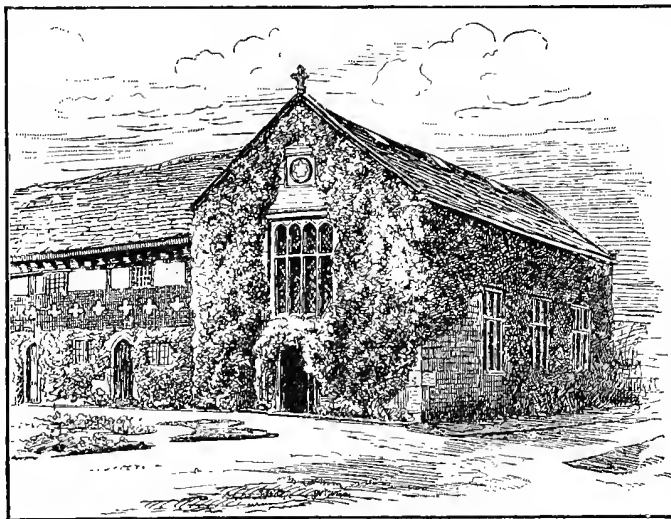
² In those days the feudal superior claimed the right to sell the marriage of the unmarried heir, and to avoid the exercise of this right the possessor of a landed estate often deemed it a matter of policy to contract his heir-apparent in marriage during his lifetime and while of tender years. By an indenture dated October 6, 1485, Lord Stanley and

Strange, the feudal superior, gave Rauff Barton, Esq., for his son, the marriage of Cecily Radclyffe, daughter and heir to Rauff Radclyffe, of Tynegrave, for which Rauff Barton is agreed to pay the said lord 500 marks (£333 6s. 8d.). By award of the Earl of Derby, May 20, 1497—by which Ralph Barton, Joan, his wife, and John, his son, were to abide, under penalty, by their bond, dated May 8, of £1,000—John and Cecily his wife shall live together as man and wife. And as Cecily was mistreated in Nottinghamshire, and fears to be so if she were there again, she shall not be conveyed out of Lancashire but by her own liking, and to return by her own liking, and shall have yearly, to guide and rule as to her shall seem best, £10. John and Cecily are to enter on her lands without hindrance of Ralph and Joan, and are to pay Joan £20, since she came into Lancashire at her great labour, cost, and charges, and has been long there, putting her good mind and will that this matter should take effect. (Fielden Deeds.)—C.

line, died July 17, 1659, and was buried in the choir at Bolton on the 17th August following. In the persecuting days of Mary, George Marsh the martyr underwent his first examination before Mr. Barton, in Smithells Hall, and from hence he was transferred to Lathom, previous to his final committal to Lancaster Castle. The vicar of Dean, the Rev. David Dee (? Dcerhurst or Dewhurst), with a zeal equal to that of his lay parishioner, Mr. Barton, is found at the same time making presentments against "Ralphe Home, of Checkerbente, for harbouring in his howse dyverse priests."¹ The date of the erection of Smithells Hall cannot be accurately fixed. The figures 1360 formerly existing over the gateway is no authority.² The hall is placed in a sheltered situation, at the head of a fine lawn, bursting agreeably upon the view, with a courtyard in the centre, and two wings, one to the west and the other to the east, which latter is terminated by a domestic chapel. The half-timbered walls of the courtyard are worked in white and black trefoils, and at the western extremity of the building is a shaded walk enveloped in ivy. Here, at the south-west corner of the courtyard, formerly stood the gatehouse,³ now destroyed, but shown in an old view in the owner's possession. Over the doorway in the covered yard is a stone bearing the date 680. This may have been originally 1680, but it is certainly not of the date at present indicated, Arabic numerals not having come into use until a very much later period. The entrance or great hall, which still retains its ancient carved oak screen and open-timbered roof, is appropriately furnished with antique sofas, tables, and chairs; and the library, is glazed with stained glass, representing coats of arms, warriors armed cap-a-pie, trophies, &c. The large parlour, or hall, is richly



DOORWAY, SMITHELLS HALL.



THE CHAPEL, SMITHELLS HALL.

wainscoted with highly polished oak, cut into mouldings, flowers, carved heads in profile, and innumerable figures, the whole surmounted with a rich Gothic cornice. The rebus of a *tun* crossed by a *bar*, and inscribed A. B., indicating Andrew Barton,⁴ serves to fix the date when the mansion was rebuilt—probably in the reign of Henry VII. Several paintings on glass, by foreign masters, have been in late years introduced into the south window, which, though admirable as works of art, detract from the unity of the decorations. In a passage near the door of the dining-room is a natural cavity in a flag, somewhat resembling the print of a man's foot, and this appearance has occasioned a tradition that the martyr George Marsh (whose family still reside in Rumworth), when brought before Mr. Robert Barton for examination, in 1555, stamped upon the place where

¹ Harleian Collection, codex 360.

² A statement has been put forward, and often repeated, that Smithells was in 579 "a royal Saxon palace, occupied by Ella, King of the Deiri, and subsequently by many noble families;" that in 680 it was walled round "to keep the wolves at bay; and that in 793 Eanbald, Archbishop of York, and Ethelbert, Bishop of Northumberland, consecrated the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, at Smithells, in the province of Salford, near unto Bolton-in-the-Moors." It need scarcely be said that for these several statements there is not a shadow of reliable evidence.—C.

³ In the examination of Edmund Bolton (April 16, 1583), he stated that he visited Robert Barton, of Smithells, in 1531, and found him sick "in the high chamber over the gate of his house called Smythells, and by report he died in that chamber." He died September 10, 1580; but the statement evidently refers to the gatehouse.—C.

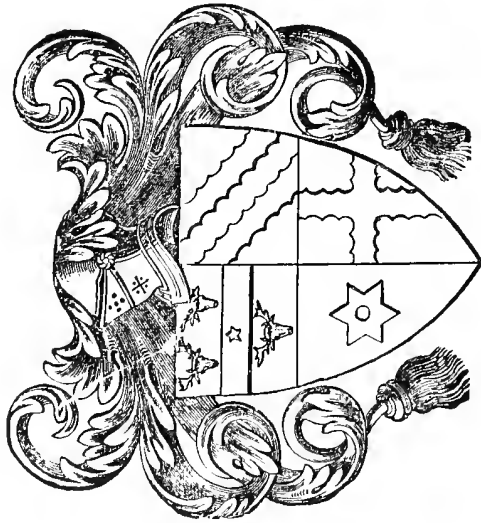
⁴ Certainly not, as has been imagined, Sir Andrew Barton, the Paul Jones of Henry VIII.'s reign, whose fame is celebrated in "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," and of whom it is said—

"Hee is a proud Scot that robbes on the seas,
And Sir Andrew Barton is his name."—B.

In the first edition of this work, and the statement is repeated by Mr. Harland, the Bartons are said to be "an ancient Lancashire family," the suggestion being that they were an offshoot of the Bartons of Barton, in Eccles parish, but the arms of the two families should have dispelled this belief. The first of the name who acquired Smithells was descended from the Bartons of Holme, near Newark, county Notts, where, as Thornton states, an ancestor, who had been a merchant of the staple, built a fair stone house and a fair chapel like a parish church, and adds, that "in the windows of his house was this posic—

"I thank God, and ther shall,
It is the sheepe path paid for all."—C.

RADCLIFFE, BARTON AND BELLAÏSE, OF SMITHELLS.



ARMS, as allowed at the Visitation of 1533 and 1567. Quarterly: (1) *Azure*, a fesse between three stag's heads, caboshed, *or*, in fesse point, a mullet *sable* for difference (BARTON). (2) *Argent*, two bendlets engrailed, *sable* (RADCLIFFE). (3) *Argent*, a mullet pierced of the field, *sable* (ASSHERON (? WALTON)). (4) *Gules*, a cross, engrailed, *argent* (NORLEY).

CREST: An acorn, *or*, leaved, *vert*. [The crest is not given in the Visitation of 1533.]

(1) MARY, daughter of Robert de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, eldest son of Richard de Radcliffe, and fourth in descent from William de Radcliffe, of the Tower, living temp. Richard I. and John (see Radcliffe pedigree, vol. II, pp. 422-5). Held one-third part of Edgeworth, 20 Edward I. (1291-2) with the advowson of the church and lands in Histon; died before 29 Edward I (1300).

Ralph Radclyffe, of Radcliffe Tower, heir to his father; died childless before 5 Edward III. (1331-2), leaving his manor of Radcliffe to his uncle William, from whom descended the Radcliffes of the Tower.

William de Radclyffs, 4 Edw. III. (1390-1), eldest son by the second wife (*dictus filius Roberti*); recovered a third part of the manor of Edgeworth against James Radcliffes of the Tower.

Katharine, dau. and co-heir of Adam (miscalled Sir Robert) de Norley; died 6 Edward III (1332-3).

John Radclyffe, rector of Bury, 16 Edward III (1342-3); living 36 Edward III. (1362-3).

Richard de Radclyffe, sold Hartshead 10 Edward II. (1316-17).

Margaret, dau. and heir of lady of divers lands &c, in Glodditch, co. Lancaster.

Robert de Radclyffe, demised house, at Woodland, 47 Edward III. (1372-3).

(1) Ellen, daughter of Sir John Masey, of Tattou, Chester, Knt.

Sir Ralph Radclyffe, of SmitHELLS, Kt., son and heir, called the "Great Sir Ralph," escheator for co. Lanc., 48 Edw. III. (1374-9), sheriff of Lanc. 8-10 Richard II. (1385-8), Justice of the Peace by Commission, July 12, 1394.

Margaret, daughter of Robert Ince, lady of Chorlton, relict of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, Knt.; died 1416.

John Radclyffe, living Richard II. (1378-9).

William Walton, wife of Sir John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Isabella, wife of William Barton, of Ridsale, co. York; living 44 Edw. III. (1370-1).

(1) Mary, only dau.; mar. twice.

(2) Cecelia, daughter of Sir Ralph Radclyffe, of SmitHELLS, Knt., eldest son and heir, had in livery of his lands before April 26, 1413; justice of the peace for the co. Lanc. by commission, March 2, 1416; and 3 Henry VI. (1424); Knight of the Shire in the Parliament of Feb. 28, 1423-4, and March 25, 1428; living 1454.

(2) George Radclyffe, rector of Wilmslow, co. Chester, 1418-25; of Winwick, 14 Henry VI. (1435-6).

Nicholas Radclyffe, living before 1428.

William Walton, wife of Sir John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ralph Radclyffe, of SmitHELLS, daughter of William (not Richard) Knt., eldest son and heir, 17 Molyneux, of Sefton, Knt.; mar. trust, 29 July, 1454; survived her husband and married (2) Sir John Stanhope, of Rampton, co. Notts; died 9 Henry VII. (1469).

Edmund Radclyffe, of Tyngrave, eldest son and heir, died on Saturday—Agnes, dau. of Henry VI. (1450).

Robert Radclyffe; living Henry V. (1425)

Ralph Radclyffe, daughter of

John Barton, eldest son and heir, of SmitHELLS, had Tyngrave, Hole, and a moiety of the manor of Blackburn in right of his wife. Will dated May 4, 1516; will of goods movable April 30, 1516; survived his wife and took vows in the House of Observants, Richmond, co. Surrey, July 12, 1516; Inq. p.m. April 2, 1517.

John Barton, eldest son and heir, aged 12 at her father's death, 1486; mar. died dated October 6, 1486; living 21 Henry VII. (1506-6); died before 1514.

Other issue.

Nichola Radclyffe.

Ellen.

Stephen Barton, Christopher Barton. All living 1514.

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Nichola Radclyffe.

Ellen.

he stood, in confirmation of the truth of his opinions, and that a miraculous impression was made upon the stone with his peaked shoe, as a perpetual memorial of the injustice of his enemies.¹ A plate has been inserted in the wall close by to mark the spot. The domestic chapel at the south-eastern termination of the east wing is 42 feet long, with a width tapering from 22 feet at the west to 18 feet at the eastern end. The interior was much injured by a fire that occurred in 1856. The walls were happily preserved, but nearly the whole of the black oak carving was destroyed. Smithells is dependent upon the superior manor of Sharples, the lord of which, by an ancient tenure, can claim from the owner of this place a pair of gilt spurs annually, and, by a very singular and inconvenient custom, the unlimited use of the cellars at Smithells for a week in every year.² It does not appear, however, that the lord of Smithells was bound to the quantity or to the quality of the liquors with which his cellars were at that time to be stored. This feudal claim seems now nearly abandoned, as it has not been enforced within the present century. Grace, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Barton, the last male heir (who died July 17, 1659), was married to Henry Belasyse, M.P., eldest son of Thomas, first Lord Viscount Fauconberg. Their eldest son, Thomas Belasyse, who succeeded as second Viscount Fauconberg; the clever and able but somewhat unscrupulous politician—who was in turn Royalist, Republican, Monarchist, and Revolutionist—married, November 18, 1657, Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell (the Protector), and died childless, December 31, 1700, when the earldom became extinct, but the viscounty and estates devolved upon his nephew, Thomas, eldest son of Sir Rowland Belasyse, by his wife, Ann, daughter of James Davenport, of Sutton, who died at Brussels, November 26, 1718, leaving a son, Thomas, his heir, who succeeded as fourth Viscount Fauconberg (afterwards created Earl Fauconberg, of Newborough), who, in 1721, sold the manor of Smithells, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Byroms of Manchester, by whom it was sold for £21,000 to the late Richard Ainsworth, of Halliwell, Esq., an opulent bleacher, and a descendant of the Ainsworths of Pleasington, who died in 1833, and whose grandson, Richard Henry, son of John Horrocks Ainsworth, Esq., now possesses and occupies the hall. A small bronze spearhead and British stone celts, one of the latter in the form of a battle-axe, have been found here within the present century, as old probably as the first Roman conquest of Britain. Adjoining to the hall is an ancient chapel, clad in ivy, used by the family and domestics at the hall and the inhabitants of the vicinity, in the eastern window of which are emblazoned arms in eleven compartments. A portion of the township of Halliwell is now included in the borough of Bolton. There is a handsome church, St. Peter's, in the Early English style, with a tower and eight bells, erected, in 1840, mainly at the cost of the late John Horrocks Ainsworth, Esq.; and the same gentleman, at his own expense, in 1848, erected another church in the same township, dedicated to St. Paul. A third church, St. Luke's, erected by subscription, was consecrated by the late Bishop Fraser, July 17, 1875. There are places of worship in the township for Primitive and New Connexion Methodists and Roman Catholics. Doffcocker,³ a small village, and Brownlow Fold, are in the township.

HEATON.—In 3 Edward III. (1329) Ralphe Heaton was lord of the township. Heton (old Hall) was for several centuries the residence of a family of the same name, of which was Martin Heton, D.D., Bishop of Ely, son of George Heton, Esq., and his wife, Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knt., lord mayor of London. The bishop was born in 1552 and died in 1609. Both the old and the new halls are plain stone edifices, calling for no particular observation. In 32 Edward I. (1304) Richard de Hulton, of Hulton Park, had a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands of Hulton, Ordshall, Flixton, and Heton.

HORWICH.—The ancient forest of Horwich, sloping down the sides of Rivington Pike—which, with its wild boars, falcons, and aeries of eagles, from an early period belonged to the Grelles, or Gresleys, lords of Manchester, and was sixteen miles in circumference—has long since disappeared, and their places are supplied by bleachworks, cotton factories, and all the modern indications of manufacturing industry; but the woody dingles which abound in this extensive tract seem to recall the memory of those times, when the Lacys and the Ferrers, followed by their vassals, plunged into the thickets in the ardour of the chase, and emerged only at a distance of several miles to witness the dying struggles of the weeping deer. This ancient forest, from its capacious dimensions, and the abundant supply of timber for buildings and for fuel, became a manufacturing station at an early period, and as remote as the reign of Henry VIII. we read of yarn spun in Horwich. The manor is in the possession of Lord Camoys' family, by the will of Henry Blundell, of Ince-Blundell, Esq., dated 24th July, 1809, whereby he devised the manors of Lostock, Ander-ton, Heaton, Horwich, Runworth, and Adlington, county of Lancaster, and about six thousand

¹ A cavity in the wall, several feet above the floor under the carved wainscot of the green room, is shown, in which the martyr is said to have concealed himself when taken before Mr. Barton; but the notion is as absurd as the impression of the footmark here and at Marsh Fold, in Halliwell, is improbable.

² "History of Whalley," p. 424.

³ Doffcocker is traditionally said to derive its name from the practice of wayfarers in former days taking off, or "doffing," their shoes and stockings preparatory to fording the brook which at one time flowed across the road, at a point near the Doffcocker Inn.—C.

acres of land, mines, &c., to his daughters, Catherine, wife of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Esq. (father of Thomas, Lord Camoys), and Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esq., and their heirs in tail in fee. This will led to a trial at law, at the assizes at Lancaster, in 1812, the plaintiff being Charles Robert Blundell, Esq., son of the testator, against whom a verdict was given establishing the validity of the will, which was again confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, on the 18th April, 1815.¹ The principal proprietor of the soil in this lordship is Joseph Ridgeway, Esq., of Ridgemont, the residence, towards the end of the last century, of A. R. Pilkington, Esq. The house called Horwich Hall is a modern erection upon an ancient site. The Episcopal chapel of Horwich existed in 1552, when the commissioners made their survey, and found "a poure sute off Clothes w^t ij corporas, a Chales w^t a paten, an autler clothe, An olde Surplis & a Towell, a Cruet, a lyttill Sacryng bell & a buckett, ij Candelstyckes, iij Bells which are y^e poore menes off y^e Towne bought w^t theire owne money and the saide bells not yett honged vppe."² They took away with them two bells weighing two hundredweight and a half, the value of which, at 15s. per hundredweight, was 37s. 6d. The ornaments of the chapel were sold for 3s.³ In 1565 the commissioners for removing superstitious ornaments reported to Bishop Downham that they had taken from the chapel "vestment, albe, altar cloth, corporasse, and other idolatrous gear."⁴ In 1650 the Commonwealth Commissioners reported that the chapel "is supplied every saboth ordinarylie by Mr. Henry Pendlebury, preacher, who is a painefull godly preachinge minister, who hath not for the present any mainteynance or sallery, but onely the benevolence of the Inhabitants of the said towne, but is to receive twenty pounds p. ann. out of the tyths wthin the p'ish of Deane, now received by Mr. John Tildesley, p'sent incumbent at Deane." Mr. Pendlebury, who is noticed more at length under Holcombe (page 112), continued at Horwich until the following year, when he removed to Holcombe, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He appears to have been succeeded at Horwich by James Walton, who is commonly said to have been ejected on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, though Calamy says "it is doubtful whether he was ejected here or at Shaw Chapel, near Oldham." Reference has already been made to the complaint made, in 1717, by Mr. Rothwell, the vicar of the mother church of Dean, against Lord Willoughby, who, with other Presbyterian trustees, persisted in retaining the endowments of the Episcopal chapel, "against justice and honesty." The money thus illegally withheld is said to have been recovered, or at least so much of it as was not lost in expensive litigation for the church in 1724, shortly after which the Rev. Robert Harvey was appointed to the incumbency, who, in 1749, was succeeded by the Rev. John Norcross, the first name that occurs in the old registers. The old chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which had sunk into decay, was taken down in 1831, and superseded by the present church, built partly by Parliamentary grant and partly by subscription, the first stone of which was laid May 21, 1830, on a new site, by Joseph Ridgway, Esq., one of the principal benefactors. This is now a district chapelry, of which the Rev. H. S. Pigot (1853) is incumbent. The church has 1,700 sittings, 500 of them free. Value, £360. The patronage is vested in the vicar of Dean. The last Lord Willoughby de Parham, who resided at Shaw Place, and died issueless, was interred here in 1779, when a monument was erected to his memory. With him the barony of Willoughby of Parham, which had been in existence from the first year of Edward VI.'s reign, became extinct. There are here also two chapels belonging to the Congregational Dissenters, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. On the 13th June, 1872, at a public meeting convened for the purpose, it was resolved to adopt the Local Government Act, and the first meeting of the local board was held on the 29th October following. In 1878 a public hall—a handsome brick structure, containing reading, billiard, and tea and coffee rooms, with a concert room 45 feet by 38 feet—was erected, at the sole cost of the late Peter Martin, Esq., J.P., of Heath Charnock, and opened to the public April 2, 1879. Within the last year or two the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have transferred their wagon and locomotive works from Miles Platting, and have erected extensive works here. A large number of workmen are now employed, and as a consequence of the influx of population, new streets have been formed, others are being laid out, and the local board have applied for power to borrow money to procure an increased supply of water. Consequent upon their extensive new works in the township, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in February, 1887, voted a sum of £2,500 for the erection of a mechanics' institution for Horwich.

Two objects upon the egg-shaped eminences of this parish have long excited the attention of the curious, and the graphic description of their appearance about a century ago, drawn by Mr. Rasbotham, from personal inspection, and preserved in his unpublished collections, will be read with interest:—

¹ Note by Rev. Canon Raines in "Notitia Cestriensis," ii., 41.
² "Inventories of Church Goods,"—C.

³ "Lancashire Chantries," p. 268.—C.
⁴ "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., p. 41.—C.

"September, 12, 1787.—I went this day to visit a remarkable stone, and took with me the landlord of the alehouse at Horwich Moor Gate as my guide. In this excursion, after having had the Wilder Lads some time upon our left, we proceeded over Winter Hill, in which situation their bearing was about south-south-west, or nearly south. The stone lies upon the declivity of a hill in the township of Turton, but upon the edge of that of Longworth. It goes by the name of the Hanging or Giant's Stone. The tradition of the common people is that it was thrown by a certain giant, upon a certain occasion (the nature of which, however, they do not specify), from Winter Hill on the opposite range to this place, and they whimsically fancy that certain little hollows in the stone are the impression made by the giant's hand at the time he threw it, but I own I could not find out the resemblance which was noticed to me. It appears, however, to have long excited attention, for though it is a hard gray moor stone, a rude mark of a + of about 7 inches by 6, hath apparently, at a very distant period of time, been cut upon the top of it. It is elevated upon another piece of rock, and its greatest length is 14 feet, its depth in the thickest part is 5 feet 8 inches, and its greatest breadth upon the top, which is nearly flat, about 9 feet. The height of the highest part of it from the ground is about 5 feet 8 inches. A thorough-going antiquary would call this a Druidical remain. This stone lies about three miles and a quarter north-east by north from Rivington Pike, and something more than three miles north-west of the Wilder Lads. This range of hills is in the several townships of Horwich, Halliwell, Sharples, Longworth, Rivington, and Turton, and they are of different altitudes. At the Wilder Lads the horizon meets your eye above the summit of the building upon Rivington Pike and upon Winter Hill considerably above the top of the Wilder Lads. In our ancient maps one part of this range is distinguished by the name of Egbert Den, and in my walk I crossed the remains of a very remarkable trench, to this day known by the name of the Dane's Dike. It extends for the length of something more than three measured miles in a straight line, running from the north-west to the south-east. It commences at or about Lomax Wife's, in Halliwell, and is for some space the boundary between the Smithells estate in that township and Sharples, and from hence it reaches to the point of Winter Hill. Near the centre of this trench is an eminence which commands the view of its whole extent, and which is called by the people of the neighbourhood the Counting Hill. In these hills are mines of coal, particularly at the edge of Hordern, in the township of Sharples, and upon that part of them which belongs to the Smithells estate, in the township of Halliwell, and in the latter township, some inconsiderable slate-delphs have been opened, but neither the slate nor the coal appears as yet to have been worked to any considerable advantage. Under the peat in the township of Halliwell was found, a few years ago, marl (yellowish and bluish), which is cut out with the spade as easily as tempered clay need be, and which hath produced good crops where it hath been used as manure. As I passed over the brook in the valley it gave imperfect demonstration as the violence with which the floods, after heavy rains, came down; the channel was filled with rude fragments of rock, which had been tumbled over each other upon such occasions. My guide told me the water sometimes comes down these from the eminence above with so much violence as to form a cascade, the noise of which resembles thunder, and under which a person on horseback may ride without receiving any damage." Mr. Rasbotham continues, "To the right of the road from Bolton to Chorley, upon the summit of Horwich Moor, lie the Wilder Lads, two rude piles of stone, so called from the tradition of the country that they were erected in memory of two boys, who were wildered (that is *bewildered*) and lost in the snow at this place.¹ They lie about three-quarters of a mile south-east by east from Rivington Pike, and may be distinctly seen for a considerable distance as they pass along the road, from which, at Horwich Chapel, they are something more than a mile distant. They are undoubtedly of very high antiquity, and were originally united by a circular mound, three-quarters of which as yet remain visible. Their circumference is about 26½ feet, and the passage betwixt them 6½ feet. The remains of the mound is about 4 feet wide, but on the east side for the space of 17 feet is entirely levelled. The opening from the inclosure is exactly to the south. This account and the drawing were taken in the year 1776, but they have been lately raised, I imagine, by the proprietor of the common, with a view to their being more distinctly seen, perhaps, at the place of his residence. September 14, 1787."²

WESTHOUGHTON.—A step over the township of Lostock, in the parish of Bolton, which pierces the parish of Dean and divides Horwich from Westhoughton or West Halghton, brings us into the latter township or perpetual chapelry, and completes our perambulation. The scene is now totally changed from the wild and sterile mountainous regions: we come into a flat and fertile plain, well stored with a manufacturing and agricultural population. There is here an Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, existing in 1577, and in 1662 it was covered with thatch and in the midst of moors. This humble edifice was rebuilt in 1731, through the exertions of the Rev. James Rothwell, fifty-five years the useful vicar of Dean, and again rebuilt on the old site in 1870, at the sole expense of John Seddon, Esq., of Mortons, the cost being £6,000. Registers begin in 1732. Westhoughton is now an ecclesiastical parish, of which the Rev. Kinton Jacques, M.A. (1869), is incumbent. It has 831 sittings, the whole of which are free. Value, £390. Patron, the vicar of Dean.³ A new church, St. James's, erected at Daisy Hill, at the cost of Mrs. Makant and Miss Haddock, was consecrated April 22, 1881; and at Wingates in the same township, a church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated June 30, 1859. There are in the township a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1785; a Quakers' meeting-house, built in 1820, and an Independent chapel, built in 1827. There are also chapels for the Primitive and Independent Methodists and Roman Catholics.

West Halghton was not a manor belonging to the abbey of Cockersand before the time of Richard II., as stated in the previous editions of this work, a record on the Coram Rege Roll of Trinity Term, 8 Edward III. (1334),⁴ showing clearly that the town of West Halghton, "from ancient time," was held by one bovate of hide land, which said bovate was held as two fourth parts by the abbot of Cockersand; as to another fourth part, Roger, son of Elias de Westhalghton; and as to the remaining fourth part by John de Rylondes, together with the waste lands which they held in common. And these persons, it is further shown, so held the lands "as lords of the

¹ A tradition prevails in the neighbourhood that the two unfortunate youths lost in the storm, to whose memory these twin piles are supposed to have been erected, were the sons of Bishop Pilkington; but there is no evidence to support this supposition except the coincidence that the bishop had two sons—Joshua and Isaac—and that they both died young.—B. An older tradition affirms that they were erected over the bodies of two children of one of the early Saxon kings, who fell in conflict with the Danes in that locality, and to which the names of Edgar's Den and Danes' Ditch, two places adjacent, are supposed to give colour.—C.

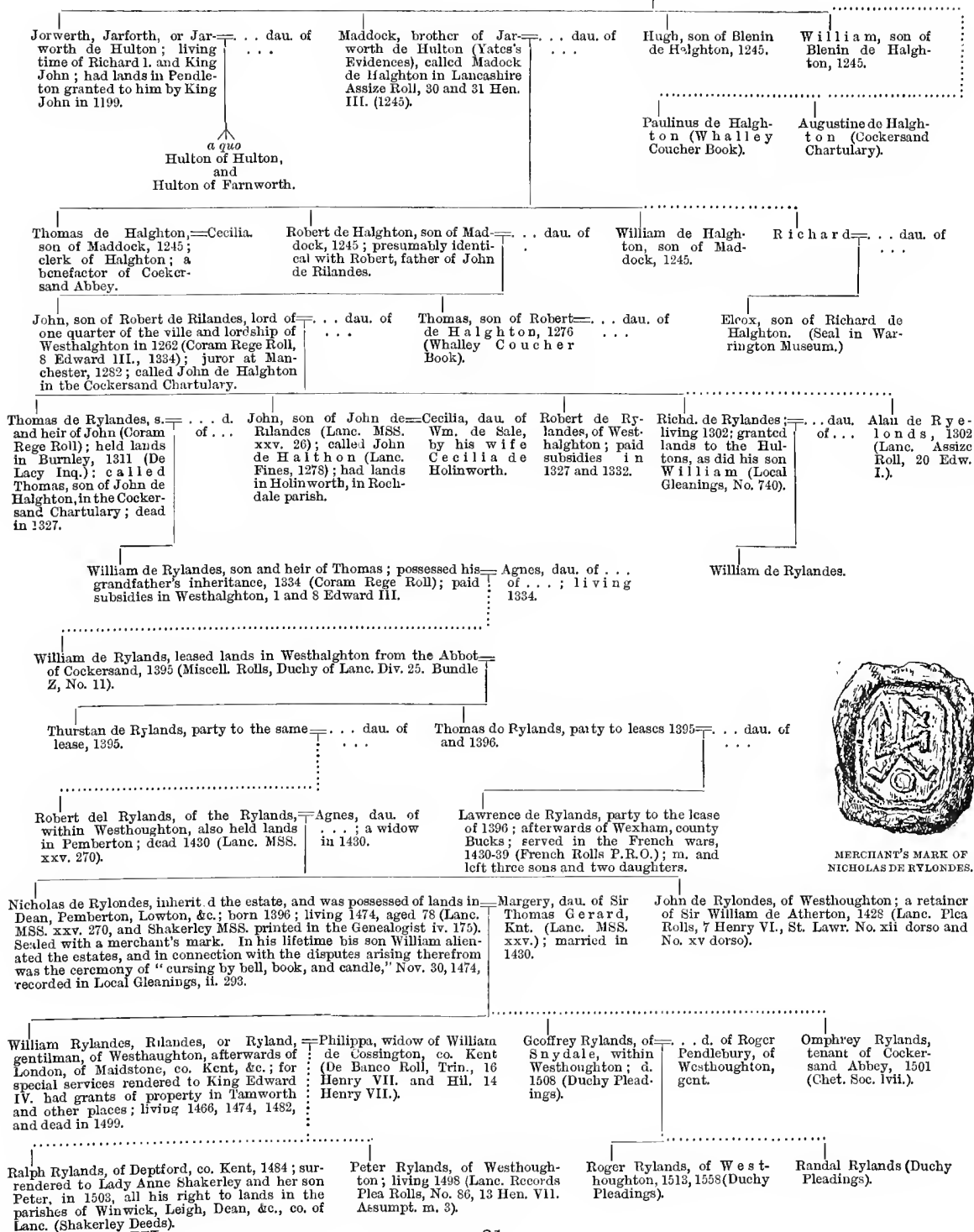
² Rasbotham's Manuscript Collections, vol. i., pp. 19 and 25.

³ In the time of Mr. Orme, who died about 1730, the income of this living did not amount to more than £6 a year; but, by a division of the Commons, certain lands were allotted to it, and it was further augmented by the Queen's Bounty, so that its revenue in 1787 amounted to £60 a year.—Rasbotham's Manuscripts.

⁴ Coram Rege Roll, Trin., 8 Edward III., M. 121.—C.

HALGHTON, OR HULTON, AL'S RYLANDS, OF THE RYELANDS, IN WESTHOUGHTON.

BLETHYN, or BLENIN DE HULTON, lord of Hulton,
co. Lanc., time of Henry II.



MERCHANT'S MARK OF NICHOLAS DE RYLANDES.

said town" in the year 1261. Afterwards the said Roger conveyed his fourth part to the abbot of Cockersand, so that at the time of the record (1334) three-fourths of the town of Westhaughton were held by the abbot, but the remaining one-fourth part was held by successive generations of the Rylands family down to the year 1474, subsequent to which it passed from the possession of this ancient house, and became the property of Cockersand Abbey. There can be very little doubt that the family of Rylands was an offshoot from the parent stock of de Halghton or Hulton, and derived its patronymic from the property held in (West) Halghton, a part of which retains the ancient name of "The Ryelands," *i.e.*, the lands by the Rye or Rhee—a watercourse—the stream being the Cunningham Brook, which runs through a small dingle or dene. This connection will be more clearly seen by a reference to the accompanying pedigree.¹ After the transfer of their lands in Westhaughton to the abbey of Cockersand, the Rylands continued to reside here,² holding the rank of minor gentry or substantial yeomen. One of them, Peter Rylands, gent., of Daisy Hillock, now called Westhoughton Hall, was agent for sequestrations under the Commonwealth Parliament, and his son, the Rev. Peter Rylands, M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, who was educated at Winwick Grammar School, became treasurer and vicar choral of Limerick Cathedral, but died without issue in 1695, having married Diana, daughter of Sir Drury Wray, Bart.,³ (a lieutenant of Henry Cromwell's body-guard in Ireland). Ralph Rylands, a prosperous Westhoughton yeoman, who seems to have been uncle to the sequestrator, married at Dean Church, in 1613, Mary Mather,⁴ of Winwick parish, and settled at Culcheth. Their direct descendants for six generations have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of linen, sail-cloth, iron, &c., at Culcheth, Risley, Wigan, and Warrington successively (all within about twelve miles of Westhoughton), and at the present time this branch of the family is represented by John Rylands, of Thelwall Grange, county of Chester, Esq., and Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, of Highfields, Thelwall, Esq., elder brothers of the late Peter Rylands, M.P., of Massey Hall, Thelwall, and sons of the late John Rylands, of Bewsey House, Warrington. From the period of the Reformation, when the possessions of the abbey of Cockersand were confiscated, the manor of Westhoughton has been vested in the Crown, and Lord Skelmersdale now holds this manor in fee from the Crown, receiving the small chief rents.⁵ The Earl of Ellesmere, Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., and William Wilbraham Blethyn Hulton, Esq., are the chief owners of property here. The township is governed by a local board, consisting of twelve members. Chequerbent is the name of a small district within the township.

In this township, at a place called Drake Lane Brook, there is a strong sulphurous spring, which, on the application of a lighted candle, bursts into a flame and burns with sufficient power to raise water held over it in a vessel to the boiling temperature. The properties of this spring are precisely the same as those of the Burning Well at Hindley, in the parish of Wigan. Brinsop Hall and Daisey Hall, or Westhoughton Hall, are the most ancient houses in the township, but they are not connected with any local history. In the year 1727 or 1728 a fatal and malignant epidemic prevailed in West Houghton and some of the townships in the parish of Leigh, which carried off one-third of the inhabitants, but such was its peculiarity and locality that it did not spread to several of the adjoining townships. Two events connected with the criminal history of the county are referred to by the inhabitants with awe and horror. In the year 1796 Samuel Longworth, convicted of robbing and murdering a young man named William Horrocks, at Dean, was, after his execution at Lancaster, hung upon a gibbet on Dean Moor, where the body remained for two months, when it was removed and buried. (A century and a half before this time the army of Prince Rupert had assembled upon this moor previous to the fatal attack upon Bolton, which issued in the storm and surrender of that place.) In the year 1812 the parish of Dean, like the neighbouring parish of Middleton, was a scene of popular riot and outrage. A great body of labouring people, calling themselves the followers of "Ned Ludd," fell upon the powerloom manufactory of Messrs. Wroe and Duncough, at Westhoughton, near the Bolton and Wigan road, and burnt it to the ground. For this outrage a number of the offenders were brought to trial under a special commission at Lancaster, on the 27th of May, 1812, and four of them were executed for the offence.

¹ For many particulars respecting this family, and for other information, the editor is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. John Paul Rylands, F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, elder son of Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, Esq., named above.—C.

² William Ryland, son of Nicholas, who settled in Kent, appears to have founded a family in that county; John Ryland, of Ditton, county Kent, gent., was living in 1523, and then had a dispute with Peter Shakerley, Esq. (De Banco Roll, 15 Henry VIII.); and William Rylandes, of Folkestone, county Kent, gent., was living in 1564 and 1577 (Close Rolls), and was perhaps the same person as William, the grandfather of Timothy Ryeland, of Rayleigh, county Essex, gent., who entered his pedigree at the Visitation of that county in 1664.—C.

³ See Dalton's History of the Wrays of Glentworth.—C.

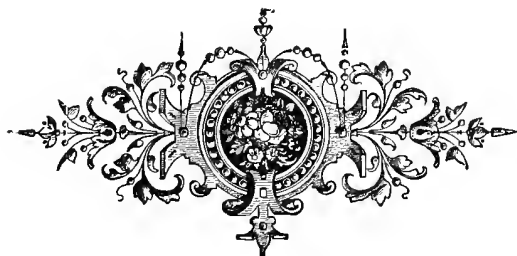
⁴ Transcript at Chester. Mary Mather was, it would seem, a kinswoman of the Rev. Richard Mather, of Lowton, in Winwick parish, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who emigrated to New England in 1635.—C.

⁵ By indenture dated September 14, 30 Henry VIII. (1538), Robert [de Pulton] and the convent of Cockersand granted to Thomas Langton, of Walton-le-Dale, Kut., and let to farm, "all that our whole manor of Westhoughton, with all and singular the lands, tenements, woods, meadows, selions, pastures, courts, rents, services, and hereditaments, and all other commodities, profits, and advantages to the said manor belonging." A full translation of the Inspecimus, by Mr. John Paul Rylands, is given in "Local Gleanings," vol. i., pp. 181-2. The ahhey, which had only been reformed by the king on the 19th December, 1536, was finally swept away on the 28th March, 1539—six months after the grant referred to.—C.

No market is held in the parish of Dean, but there are two fairs, established in 1832, at Westhoughton, for cattle and pedlery. There was formerly an annual rush-bearing held on the first Sunday in September.

To the honour of the inhabitants, considerable attention is paid in the parish of Dean to the education of youth. In addition to the numerous Sunday schools, and to the charity schools of more early date already enumerated, there is at Horwich a schoolhouse, erected in 1793, and now appropriated to education upon the national and infant school system, capable of accommodating 800 children, who are taught during the week for a small payment, within the reach of persons in low circumstances. There is also a school at Halliwell, founded in 1809, in honour of George III. on his having entered the 50th year of his reign, called the Jubilee School, in which 150 boys and girls are educated for a small payment; and another at Peel or Street Yate, founded in 1701 by George Kenyon, Esq., and rebuilt in 1819 by Lord Kenyon, capable of accommodating 160 children, and conducted on the same plan as the schools at Horwich and Halliwell.

The parish of Dean to the south presents a flat country, varied by fertile and interesting valleys. In the north, Smithells, Dean, and Horwich Moors give it a more bold but a less fertile appearance. The soil generally is a stiff loam, about one-fourth part of which is arable, and the other pasture, meadow, and common. Most of the farms in this parish are dairy-farms, supplying their produce to Bolton, and they are chiefly let by the Cheshire or large acre. In Heaton there are quarries of slate and flags, and in Middle and Little Hulton excellent stone; but the principal mineral productions are found in the rich and valuable coal-mines in the southern townships, rendered still more valuable by the railways, which open out for them an improved conveyance to extensive and unfailing markets.



BOLTON PARISH.



ROGER DE POITOU, among his other possessions, received the manor of Bolton from William the Conqueror. Bolton, which, under the Local Government Act (England and Wales), 1888, now ranks as a county borough, therefore is an ancient manor, but as an ecclesiastical parish its history is involved in much obscurity, there being no mention of any church existing here at the time of Pope Nicholas's taxation in the year 1291, though the remains that were found during the rebuilding of the parish church in 1867 point conclusively to the existence of a church upon the site a century before the *valor* of Pope Nicholas, and justify the supposition that there was an ecclesiastical foundation here in pre-Norman times. This parish is situated in the northern part of the hundred of Salford, in the deanery, archdeaconry, and diocese of Manchester and rural deanery of Bolton, and comprehends twelve townships and six chapelries.

The following table will show the population of these several townships and chapelries in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
Anlezargh	179	134	195	99	2,793	£ 997	£ 1,665	£ 2,326	£ 6,248	£ 6,516
Blackrod, C.	2,509	2,911	3,800	4,234	2,388	8,442	13,812	12,550	21,468	20,560
Great Bolton	39,923	43,435	45,313	45,694	826	93,352	118,356	152,964	184,174	204,148
Little Bolton, C.	20,468	25,891	36,698	44,452	1,779	49,688	84,718	116,830	143,726	161,550
Bradshaw, C.	853	792	870	755	1,156	3,749	4,407	4,364	5,348	5,730
Brightmet	1,540	1,562	1 500	1,525	873	4,302	5,850	6,356	7,354	6,254
Edgeworth	1,230	1,350	1,675	1,862	2,925	3,513	4,189	5,084	5,876	6,186
Entwisle	486	422	339	341	1,668	1,921	2,715	3,882	4,074	5,832
Darcy Lever	2,091	2,071	2,048	1,994	499	5,654	6,018	7,678	9,872	10,210
Harwood	2,057	2,055	1,976	1,811	1,240	3,410	4,788	5,098	5,656	4,970
Little Lever, C.	3,511	3,890	4,204	4,413	807	10,553	15,690	18,130	21,354	16,092
Longworth	152	154	113	106	1,654	962	1,722	1,772	2,360	1,924
Lostock	620	580	670	782	1,520	3,688	4,718	7,010	7,236	8,592
Quarlton	361	253	264	271	798	1,131	1,390	1,362	1,406	1,518
Rivington, C.	412	369	531	330	2,768	2,106	3,451	4,258	12,152	12,094
Sharples	3,904	3,294	3,315	3,710	3,999	11,076	13,236	15,222	19,352	20,902
Tong-with-Haulgh	2,826	3,539	4,050	6,731	1,099	8,721	13,242	19,092	24,194	31,094
Turton, C.	4,158	4,513	4,942	5,653	4,614	11,209	15,012	19,444	21,488	27,462
Total	87,280	97,215	112,503	124,763	33,406	224,474	314,979	403,422	503,338	551,634

Population of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough, which are co-extensive, in 1881 was 105,414.

The length of the old parish from south south-east to north north-west is eleven miles, and its breadth from west to east, nine miles, exclusive of Blackrod and Lostock, which are separated from the main body of the parish by the intervention of the western townships of Dean. The area of the entire parish, according to the census of 1881, is 33,406 statute acres. Population, 124,763. The celebrated Douglas Water rises on the west side of the parish of Bolton; and the three rivulets called Tonge, Croal, and Bradshaw, have their source in the hills by which this town is overlooked, and flow either directly through the town or within a short distance from it, making their confluence with the Irwell at Prestolee, near Little Lever. The ancient Saxon orthography of this place is Boltune or Bothel-tun, a town adjoining to a principal mansion or manor-house, Botle in Anglo-Saxon and Norso meaning seat or chief residence, and the affix or distinctive name of "le Moors," which appears to have been given during the monastic period, is derived from its ancient situation in the moors, and to distinguish it from Bolton-le-Sands, in this county, and Bolton-on-the-Swale, and the several Boltons of Yorkshire. The ancient manor and town of Bolton descended with that great mass of property granted to Roger de Poitou at the

time of the Conquest, which was forfeited, restored, and again forfeited for treasonable conspiracy against Henry I., and subsequently transferred by the Crown to Roger de Meresheia or Meresheya, from whom it passed by purchase, in the reign of King Stephen, to Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester. In the preliminary chirograph or charter all the lands which Roger had between the Ribble and the Mersey were conveyed to the earl, including Bolton, with all its appurtenances, subject to a præfine of forty marks (£26 13s. 4d.)

By a charter of ratification, deposited in the custody of Sir Ranulf de Bray, the earl agrees to make a payment of two hundred marks (£133 6s. 8d.), and to render annually at Easter a pair of white gloves, or one penny, for these possessions, which are particularised and described to consist of the manor of Boulton, with all its appurtenances—that is to say, whatever was possessed by Roger de Maresheya, in the manor of Bolton, in Little Bolton, in Tonge, in Halghe, in Brethmete, in Ratecliffe, in Ormeston, in Weffeleg, in Sharples, in Haghe, in Fanediseh, in Longeree, in Sevington, in Chernoc, in Hedehernoc, in Dokesbury, in Adelvinton, in Whitall in Hirelton, in Skaresbreek, in Heton, near Lancaster, in Melner, in Dervente, and in Eeeleshill, and in all other places belonging to the said lands.¹ Roger de Mareshey, after the sale of his possessions between Ribbel and Mersey, held in chief of the king three knights' fees in Mereshey (Marshaw), Hotton (Priest Hutton), and Barneby (Barnacre).²

In 16 Henry III. (1231-32) Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, soon after the completion of his purchase, having granted a charter to his town of Salford,³ making it a free borough, died, and his estates, as we have seen, devolved upon his four co-heirs, the third of whom, Agnes, having married William de Ferrers, sixth Earl of Derby, had the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey; William, their eldest son, in 36 Henry III. (1251-2), obtained a charter of free warren in the manors of Salford, Bowelton, Penelton, Swinehurst, Burtonewood, and Cherlaseh [? Chorley]; as also in Liverpool, West Derby, Evertone, Crosseby, and Wavertre; and for a market or fair in the manor of Bolton.⁴ In 50 Henry III. (1266) Robert de Ferrers, eighth Earl of Derby, forfeited his estates, which were granted, on the 28th June in the same year, to Edmund Crouehback, Earl of Laneaster,⁵ but by an inquis. post mortem, 25 Edward I. num. 51 (1297), the earl does not appear to have had any possessions in the hundred of Salford, though other lands formerly belonging to the Ferrers are enumerated in West Derby, Leyland, and Amounderness in that document. By another inquisition of 16 Edward I. (1288), twenty-three years after the grant to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and nine years before his death, William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, died possessed of the manor of Bolton, in the wapentake of Salford, and of the wapentake and bailiwick of Leyland.⁶ In 20 Edward I. (1292) Christiana, wife of Thomas, son of Matilda de Bolton, brought her writ of dower at Lancaster, on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, against John, Archbishop of York, and Edmund, the king's brother, for a tenement in Bolton, and recovered her right.⁷

In 1 Edward III. (1327), Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, died seised of the manor of Salford, the manor of Bolton, and of a place called Hyde Park;⁸ and in 35 Edward III. (1361) the inquisition on the death of Henry, Duke of Laneaster, enumerates among the fees held of the Honor of Tuttebury—Bolton, Brightmet, Aspull, and Lostoek. In 45 Edward III. (1371) the manor of Bolton-super-Moram, and the wapentake of Salford, the manors of West Derby, Chorley, and Croston, the suit and service of the court of Penwortham, and estates in other counties, are found in the possession of William de Ferrers of Groby, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry de Percy, and relict of Robert, the son of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus.⁹ This lady had Chorley assigned to her as part of her dower.¹⁰

From the Ferrers the manor of Bolton appears to have passed into the family of the Harringtons, for on the attainder and conviction of Sir James Harrington, in the reign of Henry VII.,¹¹ for his adherence to the cause of Richard III., his manors and lands, amongst which is enumerated Bolton-super-Moras, became the property of Sir Henry [Edward] Stanley, Knight, Lord Monteagle,¹² which manor is found in the possession of the Stanleys in 13 Henry VIII. (1521), on the death of Thomas, Earl of Derby, by whom it was held of the king, with the manors of Chetham and Chetewoode.¹³ The manor of Great Bolton is now held by separate lords. Notwithstanding the loss of property sustained by James, Earl of Derby, from his unshaken adherence to the ungrateful family of the Stuarts, the present Earl of Derby still inherits larger possessions in the Bolton division of the hundred of Salford than any other landed proprietor.

¹ Coucher Book Com. Lanc., vol. i., fo. 77. Some of these names cannot now be identified. Probably Fanedisch should be Standish, and the others, Longworth, Skevington, Adlington, Whittle, Mellor, Darwen, &c.

² Testa de Nevill, fol. 398.

³ A translation of this charter is given in vol. ii., pp. 24-5.—C.

⁴ Rot. Chart. 36 Henry, num. 24, in Turr. Londin.; and Duchy Records, Report, Bag A, p. 18, num. 28.

⁶ Pat., 5 Hen. III., num. 12.

⁵ Escaet., 16 Edward I., num. 27.

⁷ Placita de Juratis et Assisis coram Hugone de Cressingham, fo. 20 Manuscript, in the Chapterhouse, Westminster.

⁸ Escaet., 1 Edward III., num. 88.

⁹ Escaet., 45 Edward III., num. 22.

¹⁰ Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 275.

¹¹ Duchy Records, vol. v., Inquisition post mortem 15 Henry VII., num. 68.

¹² *Ibid.*, Inquisition, 13 Henry VIII., num. 68.

The manor of Little Bolton, mentioned in the charter of Roger de Mareshey, was held by the family of Bolton, soon after the death of Ranulph de Blundeville. William de Bothelton, says the "Testa de Nevill," held a bovate of land in chief of our lord the king in fee-farm; his heir is in wardship of our lord the king. Roger de Bothelton holds one carucate of the heir of Ranulph Fitz-Roger, by the service of the twelfth part of one knight's fee. This Ranulph held four carucates in chief of the king by ten shillings, and finding a judger for the court; his heir was in wardship of Eustace de Moreton for the king.¹

In Birch's Manuscript (a feodarium drawn up in the time of Henry, Duke of Lancaster), Roger de Myddleton is said to hold a hamlet, which is called Bolton, by homage and service of elevenpence for ward of Lancaster Castle, to be rendered yearly at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and 2s. 6d. per annum for sake-fee at the four terms of the year by the service of the twelfth part of one knight's fee; and in the same record Richard de Bolton is said to hold Little Bolton in thanage by the service of sixteen shillings per annum. Roger de Bolton is said to hold of our lord the Duke of Lancaster the sixteenth part of one knight's fee in Little Bolton, in Salford, which his ancestors formerly held of the Earl of Ferrers as of the king. In 20 Henry VII. (1504-5) Roger de Bolton was seised of this manor and in 2 James I. (1604) Robert de Bolton had messuages and lands in Little Bolton.² It was settled by Thomas Marsden, of Bolton, gentleman on his wife Sarah, daughter of William Croxton, Esq., in 1700; and was sold, as directed by his will, to John Moss, of Manchester, woollen draper, in 1716. This John Moss, by his will (14th April 1729), devised the manor to his eldest son John, except the tithes of corn in Little Bolton and Tonge, which he thereby gave in trust for the minister of the chapel (of All Saints) in Little Bolton for the time being for ever, who settled the same in 1733 on his wife, Mary Bower. Their issue was one son, James Moss, who, in 1764, settled the manor on his wife Appylina, daughter of James Bayley, of Manchester, Esq. Dying intestate and without issue, Mr. Moss's estates descended to his cousin-german and heir-at-law, John Gartside, of Manchester, Esq., who by will (7th July, 1817) devised this manor and other estates to his nephew, Thomas Tipping, Esq., who by his will (2nd October, 1844) settled the same on trustees for the use of his son, Edmund Joseph Tipping, of Davenport Hall, Cheshire, the present manorial owner.³

In the reign of Henry VIII. Leland gives the following description of Bolton: "Bolton upon Moore Market," says he, "stondith most by cottons and cowrse yarne. Divers villages in the More about *Bolton* do make *cottons*. Nother the site nor the ground aboute *Bolton* is so good as it is aboute *Byri*. They burne at *Bolton* sum canale, but more se Cole, of the which the pittes be not far of. They burne Turfe also."⁴ The "cottons" here spoken of by Leland were in reality woollens, the cotton manufacture not having been introduced into England till at least half a century after the life of the learned itinerant had terminated in a state of mental alienation.

As early as the year 1337 a number of Flemish clothiers settled in this place, and brought over their craft with the laudable ambition of making their fortunes, or, as those who brought them quaintly expressed it, with the expectation "that their beds would be good, and their bedfellows better, seeing that the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them."⁵

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, a number of French refugee manufacturers, attracted by the trade of the place, took up their settlement here; and in the reign of Queen Anne, in the early part of the eighteenth century, an accession was made to the number of the emigrants by the arrival of weavers in the county palatine of Lancaster from the palatinate of the Rhine. Camden does not mention the town of Bolton, though he speaks of Cockley, Turton Tower, and Entwissell:—

"As I was seeking eagerly," says he, "near the Irwell, for COCCUM, mentioned by Antoninus, I saw Cockley (Cockey), a wooded chapel among trees, Turton Chapel among precipices and wastes, Turton Tower and Entwissel, two houses whereof the latter has noble proprietors of its own name, and the former is now the residence of the illustrious family of Orell."⁶

In the battle of Flodden Field, so memorable in our county history, the fame of the Bolton men, who fought under Sir Edward Stanley, is celebrated in language which conveys a strong impression of their courage and prowess:—

"Wth fellowes fearce and freshe for feight,
Wch Halton feilds did turne in foeres,
Wth lustie ladds liuer and light
From Blackborne and Bolton in ye Moores."

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

² Duchy Records, vol. i., num. 14.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xix., n. 16.

⁴ Note by Rev. Canon Raines in "Notitia Cestriensis," ii., 67.

⁵ "Itinerary VII.," p. 56.

⁶ Fuller's "Church History," p. 110.

⁷ "Britannia," Gough's 2nd edition, vol. iii., p. [375].

The alarm of the Spanish invasion in 1588 called forth the most striking demonstrations of patriotism in this town and neighbourhood; the beacon on Rivington Pike was for months ready to blaze forth on the appearance of the invaders, and to call into active operation the great body of the male population, led on by the gentry of the district. About this time flourished Richard Rothwell, the exorcist, a Nonconformist divine, and a native of Bolton, whose life and marvellous contests with, and triumph over, the devil, stand recorded in the works of the Rev. Stanley Gower, of Dorchester, in a strain well suited to the age of witchcraft and demoniacal possession. During the civil wars of Charles I. this town, the "Geneva of Lancashire,"¹ as it was called, was the first place in the kingdom to raise a militia force under the authority of Parliament, and witnessed more of the horrors of war than any other town in the county of Lancaster. The main body of the inhabitants, like those of Manchester, embraced the cause of the Parliament, and a garrison in that interest was maintained in Bolton. A connected history of the civil wars of the Commonwealth in the county of Lancaster having already been given in this work,² it will be merely necessary in the parish histories to notice those historical transactions within this period which possess a local interest.

The first operation of the garrison at Bolton was undertaken by Captain Bradshaw and Captain Venables, who marched against Wigan with their two companies, but when within a short distance of the town they were met by a large body of the Cavaliers, and captured after a desperate struggle³ (December 17, 1642). In February, 1643,⁴ while part of the garrison was employed in the attack upon Hoghton Tower, the Earl of Derby despatched a strong force from Wigan under Captain Anderton of Lostock, Captain Anderton of Burchley, and Sir Gilbert Gerard to carry the town of Bolton by assault. The first attack was made upon the works at the entrance to Bradshaw Gate, and though the garrison had "three sconces" established at this point, such was the fury of the onset that they were beaten from the works, and obliged to retire towards a mud wall and chain within the town, the wall being two yards thick. Having carried the outworks the assailants came furiously upon the mud wall, which they attempted to force with their ordnance, with balls of five or six pounds weight, but such was the gallantry of the resistance made by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Ashton that they were repulsed. Undismayed by their repulse they again advanced up to the mouths of the muskets of the garrison and attempted to seize them with their hands. All this carnage proved unavailing, and they were finally beaten off, taking with them two or three cartloads of dead bodies, and leaving behind them twelve dead, and numbers mortally wounded. Soon after the retreat of the Earl of Derby's forces Captain Radcliffe arrived with reinforcements for the town from Manchester, and about the same time two hundred clubmen arrived from Middleton, Ouldham, and Rochdale.⁵ On their retreat from Bolton the enemy set fire to two or three houses, which the inhabitants pulled down to prevent the spread of the conflagration. The attack upon Bolton was resumed by the Earl of Derby's forces on the 28th of March. At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day the town was summoned to surrender, but they resolved to adhere to "the king and Parliament." At the close of the day, while the soldiers were at prayers, a furious assault was made, and some of the Cavaliers leaped upon the walls, where they were assailed by clubs from within. During the night they made another attack upon the south end of the town, to which they attempted to set fire, but they were again repulsed with the loss of three and twenty men. Inspired with confidence by these repeated successes, the garrison marched against Wigan, which they captured with little difficulty, but on the approach of a formidable force under the Earl of Derby they abandoned the town, and marched back to Bolton.⁶

These operations were the forerunners of a terrible and sanguinary conflict now approaching, and the fatal character of which the repeated defeats and disappointments of the Earl of Derby served only to aggravate. On the appearance of Prince Rupert in the north, the works at Bolton, which consisted principally of a thick mud wall, defended by cannon, and surrounded with a wide and deep fosse, were materially strengthened, and Colonel Rigby, who had been for three months engaged in the siege of Lathom House, retreated with his army of 2,000 men to this place. The prince, whose first object was to raise the siege of Lathom, having effected that purpose by his approach at the head of 10,000 men,⁷ marched to Bolton, where he arrived on the 28th of May, 1644, and was joined by the Earl of Derby from the Isle of Man. By two o'clock in the afternoon of that day the whole force was assembled on the moor at the south-west of the town. Here a council of war was called, and it was resolved to carry the

¹ "Mercurius Belgicus," May 28, 1644.

² Vol. I., pp. 288-321.—C.

³ Rare Tracts in the King's Library, No. lxxxviii.

⁴ The parish register has the following entry: "february, 1642 [1643]—The burials of four soldiers, three inhabitants, and six rebels. All these were slayne in a verrey hott skirmish att Bolton, lasting 4

hours. It was Thursday feb. 16, and the rebels of Wigan were beaten back abowte 4 of clock in the afternoone, they had shott greate cannons against bolton 14 tymes, yett repulsed. Killed 16th, buried 17th."

⁵ Rare Tracts, No. xvi.

⁶ Valley of Achor.

⁷ Rushworth's "Historical Collections," vol. v., p. 623.

place by storm. The assault was made with great gallantry and resolution, but being met with equal firmness on the part of the garrison, consisting now of 3,000 troops under the command of Colonel Rigby, the assailants were obliged to retreat under a galling fire of cannon and musketry, and with the loss of two hundred men. A second council of war was now called, and a second onset resolved upon. The Earl of Derby, feeling how much the future safety of his own family and the interests of the royal cause were concerned in the issue, requested the prince to allow him two companies of his own soldiers, under the command of Colonel Tyldesley, and to confide to his lordship the post of honour, which was to command the van, declaring that he would either carry the town or leave his body in the ditch. With this request the prince complied reluctantly, from a disinclination to hazard a person of so much consequence in so dangerous a service. After due preparation the prince gave orders for the second assault, and the Earl of Derby, at the head of his two hundred Lancashire men, principally his tenants and their sons, marched directly to the walls. Here the conflict was again renewed with desperate resolution on both sides. While the battle was raging in this quarter the prince's cavalry, treacherously conducted, as it is said, by a townsman, entered the streets at the Private Acres, and spread a general panic.¹ The people flew in all directions before the enemy's horse, to which it was in vain to offer further resistance, and all that remained for the garrison was to save themselves by flight. The royal forces rushed into every quarter of the town, and put great numbers to the sword, pursuing their victory not only in the town, but some miles round, in outhouses, fields, highways, and woods, killing, destroying, and spoiling almost all they met, and, as the inhabitants allege, denying quarter and using other violences, besides totally plundering the town.² Amongst the slain, it was said, were four ministers of religion—Heyricke, Tilsbury (Tilsley), Harpur, and Fogg—and it afterwards became a matter of serious and frequent declamation in Parliament, that a foreign prince should be allowed to exercise so much severity upon the lives of the English in their own country.³ It was alleged, in extenuation of this severity, that Colonel Rigby had caused an officer, sent by the prince with a summons, to be put to death, in his sight; but the name of the officer is not mentioned, and the fact is denied by the Parliamentary party. Against the Earl of Derby it is alleged that he caused Captain Bootle to be put to death, after quarter had been given,⁴ and that the cruelties practised after Bolton was in the hands of the assailants were contrived by his lordship. Colonel Rigby, the commander of the Parliamentary forces, retreated out of the town and took the route to Yorkshire, by which many of his men escaped from the general carnage. As a just tribute to the gallant and intrepid countess of Derby, Charlotte de la Tremouille, the colours taken at Bolton were sent to that lady by her illustrious relative, Prince Rupert, under charge of Sir Richard Lane, and received by her as a mark of peculiar honour. Such were the sufferings produced by the civil wars in Lancashire, that an ordinance was passed by Parliament that the officers and soldiers who had, under Colonel Rigby and Colonel Richard Shuttleworth, at Bolton, lost limbs, or been otherwise maimed, and the women and children whose husbands or fathers had been slain, should be pensioned out of the sequestrated estates of the papists and delinquents. Without impugning the general accuracy of the representations made by Whitelock and Rushworth, an examination into the facts of the storm and "massacre" of Bolton leads to the conclusion that not one of the ministers, said to have been slain on that occasion, actually lost his life. A narrative of the transactions of the day, written by an eye-witness, and published by authority of Parliament,⁵ makes no mention of the name of any minister amongst the slain, though several other names are stated; and one of the main objects of the writer seems to have been to portray, in the most vivid colours, the excesses committed by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby. It further appears, that in the Lancashire Presbyterical Classis, instituted by authority of Parliament in 1646—that is, two years after the fall of Bolton—Mr. Richard Heyricke stands at the head of the ministers in the first classis; John Harper at the head of the second; John Tilsley in the same classis; and John Fogg in the fifth classis. On the 9th of May, 1648, a declaration, issued from Bolton by Nicholas Shuttleworth, Hugh Bradshaw, Ughtred Shuttleworth, James Chantrell, Richard Radcliffe, and John Ashurst, declared, on behalf of the officers and soldiers of the county palatine of Lancaster, that they owned the solemn league and covenant, and that they would stand for the fundamental government of Kings, Lords, and Commons; but the execution of the king in the early part of the following year, and the virtual abolition of the upper house of Parliament, do not appear to have called forth any strong demonstration from this quarter.

¹ About seventy years ago a cannon ball, 2½ in. in diameter, and weighing over 3lb., now in the possession of the corporation, and deposited in the Museum, was found under the pavement of Old or Private Acres, that had, no doubt, been shot on this occasion.

² Rushworth's "Historical Collections," vol. ii., part iii., p. 623.

³ Whitelock's Mem., p. 85.

⁴ This allegation the earl denied on the scaffold a few moments before his execution, and it has been satisfactorily refuted in the "Stanley Papers," part iii.—H.

⁵ Rare Tracts, No. cv.

The fate of the monarchy was now sealed; and the overthrow of the army of Charles II. by the forces under Oliver Cromwell, in the disastrous battle of Worcester, led, as has been seen, to the capture of James, Earl of Derby, in Cheshire, where, being brought to trial before a military tribunal, he was sentenced to die at Bolton. This place seems to have been selected as the scene of his suffering, on account of the part which his lordship had taken in the excesses that followed the surrender of the town of Bolton to Prince Rupert, seven years before. The trial took place on Saturday, the 11th of October 1651, and on the Wednesday following, being the day appointed for his execution, his lordship arrived in Bolton about mid-day, under a military escort of two troops of horse and a company of foot-soldiers. The public sympathy was strongly excited in his favour. His lordship alighted near the cross; and going into a room with some of his friends and servants, had time allowed him till three o'clock in the afternoon. This interval he spent principally in prayer, and in relating how he had lived, and how he had prepared to die. The fear of death, he said, was no trouble to him; and his only care was for his wife and children; but he was satisfied to commit them to God. On the scaffold, which was built at the Market Cross,¹ he preserved the equanimity of his deportment, and, having placed himself at the east end of the scaffold, he made the following address to the people:—²

"I come, and am content to die in this town, where I endeavoured to come the last time when I was in Lancashire, as to a place where I persuaded myself to be welcome, in regard the people thereof have reason to be satisfied in my love and affection to them; and that now they understand sufficiently. I am no man of blood, as some have falsely slandered me, especially in the killing of a captain in this town; whose death is declared on oath, so as the time and place now appears under the hand of a Master in Chancery, besides the several attestations of a gentleman of honour in the kingdom, who was in the fight in this town, and of others of good report, both in the town and country; and I am confident there are some in this place who can witness my mercy and care for sparing many men's lives that day. As for my crime (as some are pleased to call it), to come into this country with the King, I hope it deserves a better name; for I did it in obedience to his call whom I hold myself obliged to obey, according to the protestation I took in Parliament in his father's time. I confess I love monarchy, and I love my master Charles, the second of that name, whom I myself proclaimed in this country to be King. The Lord bless him and preserve him. I assure you he is the most goodly, virtuous, valiant, and most discreet King that know lives this day; and I wish so much happiness to this people after my death, that he may enjoy his right, and then they cannot want their rights. I profess here, in the presence of God, I always sought for peace, and I had no other reason; for I wanted neither means nor honours, nor did I seek to enlarge either. By my King's predecessors mine were raised to an high condition, it is well known to the country; and it is as well known, that by his enemies I am condemned to suffer by new and unknown laws. The Lord send us our King again, and our old laws again, and the Lord send us our religion again. As for that which is practised now, it has no name, and methinks there is more talk of religion than any good effects of it. Truly to me it seems I die for God, the King, and the laws, and this makes me not to be ashamed of my life, nor afraid of my death." At which words, "*The King and Laws*," a trooper cried, "We have no King, and we will have no Lords." Then some sudden fear of mutiny fell among the soldiers, and his lordship was interrupted; which some of the officers were troubled at, and his friends much grieved, his lordship having freedom of speech promised him. He lordship, seeing the troopers scattered in the streets, cutting and slashing the people with their swords, said, "What's the matter, gentlemen? Where's the guilt? I fly not, and here is none to pursue you?" Then his lordship, perceiving he might not speak freely, turned himself to his servant, and gave him his paper, and commanded him to let the world know what he had to say had he not been disturbed; which is as follows, as it was in my lord's paper under his own hand: "My sentence (upon which I am brought hither) was by a council of war, nothing in the captain's case alleged against me; which council I had reason to expect would have justified my plea for quarter, that being an ancient and honourable plea amongst soldiers, and not violated (that I know of) till this time, that I am made the first suffering precedent in this case. I wish no other suffer in the like case. Now I must die, and am ready to die, I thank my God, with a good conscience, without any malice, or any ground whatever; though others would not find mercy upon me, upon just and fair grounds; so my Saviour prayed for his enemies, and so do I for mine. As for my faith and my religion, thus much I have at this time to say: I profess my faith to be in Jesus Christ, who died for me, from whom I look for my salvation, that is, through his bodily merit and sufferings. And I die a dutiful son of the Church of England, as it was established in my late master's time and reign, and is yet professed in the Isle of Man, which is no little comfort to me. I thank God for the quiet of my conscience at this time, and the assurance of those joys that are prepared for those that fear him. Good people, pray for me; I do for you. The God of heaven bless you all, and send you peace. That God that is truth itself, give you grace, peace, and truth. Amen."³

¹ This ancient Market Cross was removed in the year 1776.

² Ex Manuscript *penes* James, late Earl of Derby. (From Baguley's account.)

³ This account was written by a friend and sympathiser. The "*Mercurius Politicus*," Num. 72, gives a slightly different version, which is from a Commonwealth, and consequently hostile, point of view.—

"From *Thursday*, October 16, to *Thursday*, October, 25, 1651.

"From *Bolton*, in *Lancashire*, October 15, 8 at night.

"Orders being given for the execution of the Earl of Derby, it was performed here this day at 4 in the Afternoon, with such Dexterity that the *Heads-man* above at *London* may learn (I believe) of him that did it. Death all along seemed very unwelcome to him, and when any man spake to him of his spiritual condition, he would wave such discourses, and mention the hard measure he received from the *Parliament*.

"Here you have (as near as it could be taken in *short hand*) a Copy of the last words that he delivered, whereby you may perceive his constancy to his former Principles. He spun out the day as Long as possible he could, making his excuse that he stayed for his *Nephew Stanley*. The *Scaffold* was erected within 2 or 3 yards of the place where (by all means) he slew Captain *Boutel* (*Bootle*). Truly, he had, as to outward apprehension, as little sense of that approaching change as hath been seen; but we would judge in charity.

"He had all the civil respects that either he or his attendants could have expected. He often mentioned his honour and the greatness of his Family, and the tender care he had of his Country. It is thought, if the multitude had not made some disturbance, he would have spoken somewhat concerning *Boutel*. He sent his *George* and *Garter* to his Son, who

this evening carried away the *Corpes* to *Wiggon*, and from thence to be interred at *Ormeskirk*. Thus you see the Lord's just hand upon this man in rewarding him as he had dealt with others; who, had he kept firm to the English Interest, and not embarked himself in that fatal Family of the *Stuarts*, might have been of great use to his country, and retained the love of it, with more ease than many others that wear the same title, he being one of the most ancient Peers of *England*.

"The last words of the *Earl of Derby* upon the *Scaffold*, at *Bolton*, in *Lancashire*, 15 October, 1651.

"Coming to the Ladder-foot of the Scaffold, he said, *I am thus requited for my Love*, and kissed the Ladder. He said further, *I submit to the will of God*. Being upon the Scaffold, he proceeded thus: *Since it hath pleased God thus to take away my life, I am glad it must be in this Town, where some have been made to believe I was a man of Blood. It is a slander, that I should be the death of any. It was my desire, the last time I was in this Country, to come hither, and as to a people that ought to serve the King, and (as I conceive) upon good ground. Whereas, it is said, I was accused to be a man of Blood, doth not lye upon my conscience; for, I was wrongfully belyed, being one that desired peace. I was born in honour, have lived in honour, and hope I shall die with honour. I had a fair estate, and needed not to mend that. I had good Friends, by whom I was respected, and I respected them; they were ready to doe for me, and I was ready to doe for them; and I have done nothing, but after the example of my Predecessors, to doe you good. It was the King that call'd me in, and I thought I was bound in duty to wait upon him to doe him service.*

"Then there arose a Tumult among the People, which being ended, he said, looking to all about him, *I thought to have spoken more, but I have done, and shall not intarge any thing, save only my good will to this Town of Bolton. I put my trust in Jesus Christ.*

The tumult having subsided, his lordship took the axe in his hand and kissed it; and afterwards laying his head upon the block, with his face to the church, and committing his wife and children to God, he twice exclaimed—

“Blessed be God’s gracious name for ever and ever. Amen.
“Let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen.”

He then gave the signal by lifting up his hand, and the executioner struck off his head at one blow. On the following day the remains of the noble victim were conveyed from Bolton to Ormskirk, and interred in the family vault of the Stanleys.¹

It is principally to these agitated times that the following singular inscription on a tombstone in Bolton churchyard refers:—

“JOHN OKEY, the servant of God, was borne in London 1608 Came into this towne 1629 Married Mary, the daughter of James Crompton of Brightmet 1635 with whom he lived comfortably 20 yeares, & begot 4 sonns and 6 daughters since then he lived sole till the day of his death In his time were many Great Changes & terrible alterations—18 yeares Civill Wars in England besides many dreadfull sea-fights The Crown or Command of England changed 8 times episcopacy laid aside 14 yeares—London burnt by papists & more stately built againe—Germany wasted 300 miles 200000 protestants murdered in Ireland by the papists This towne thrice stormed once taken & plundered He went thorow many troubles & divers conditions found rest joy and happines only in holines the faith feare and loue of God in Jesus Christ He dyed the 29 of Ap & lieth here buried 1684. Come Lord Iesus o come quickly.

“HOLINES IS MANS HAPPINES.
DOMINE NOS DIRIGE. OMNIA SAL SAVIT.”

The inscription is still legible, and has at the foot the arms of Okey. It appears from the manuscript of Dorning Rasbotham, Esq., that a tradition, which was generally believed, prevailed in Bolton that this John Okey was one of the judges of King Charles I., but the arms upon the stone do not correspond with the regicide’s seal; and there is still stronger evidence to disprove the identity, for, according to the State Trials, Colonel John Okey, after being executed on the 19th of April, 1662, was quartered, and his mangled remains interred in the Tower of London.

Bolton is not named in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, probably because it was annexed to the archdeaconry of Chester. A church existed here, however, as we have seen, in the twelfth century, if not at an earlier date. Between the years 1245 and 1256 Hugh de Weseham, or Wesceam, Bishop of Lichfield, annexed the prebend of Bolton in Lichfield Cathedral to the then archdeaconry of Chester; and on the institution of the bishopric of Chester, 33 Henry VIII. (1541), the king annexed the prebend to that see. In 1534 it is described as a curacy and a prebend of Lichfield, and is said to be valued, along with the archdeaconry of Chester, at £65 10s. In 1539 Archdeacon Knight let to Thurston Tyldesley the prebend of Bolton, together with the parish church and lands (saving the advowson of the vicarage), for sixty years, paying £26 yearly as rent, £10 as vicar’s salary, and to the vicar’s choral at Lichfield £5 4s. 9d., besides keeping the chancel in repair. In the *Liber Regis*, Bolton church, dedicated to St. Peter, is styled a vicarage, and valued at £10 3s., in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. Since the erection of the see of Manchester, the patronage vests in the bishop of the new see. The registers begin in 1587. The church stood on an eminence at the eastern extremity of the town. It was a plain ancient pile, constructed of the dark red stone of the district, in two divisions, with a porch bearing the initials of William Lightburne, gent. (with the date 1694), by whom this portion of the edifice was re-built. The tower was capacious, but low. The interior of the church consisted of a nave and two side-aisles, divided by moulded pillars, forming ten large arches, which

“Then looking again about him, he said, *I never deserved this from above. And as for you honest Friends that are Soldiers, know that my life is taken from me after Quarter given by a Council of War, which was never done before.* After this, walking up and down the Scaffold, he said, *The Lord bless you all. The Son of God Almighty bless you all of the Town of Bolton, Manchester, and all Lancashire. God send that you may have a King againe and Lawes. I die like a Soldier and a Christian, a Christian Soldier.* Then sitting down in his chair, he said to a Soldier that had been his Keeper, *They are not ready,* meaning they had not the Block ready, and he bade him *Commend him to all his friends in Chester,* and to tell them, *That he dyed like a Soldier.*

“Then causing the coffin to be opened, he said, *When I lye imprisoned here, a guard will not attend me with their swords.* And walking again about the Scaffold, he said, *There is not one man that revileth me, God be thanked.* Looking also upon those that stood upon the Scaffold, he said, *What doe you stay for? It is hard I cannot get a Block to have my Head cut off.* Casting his eye upon the Executioner, he said, *Thy coat is so burly, thou wilt never hit right.* *The Lord bless thee and forgive thee.* Speaking next to Mr. Bridgman, he said, *They have brought me here too soon, the Block is not ready for me.* Mr. Bridgman, *tell your Brother I take it a great mercy of God that I am brought hither, for I might have dyed in the midst of a Battell, and not have dyed so well, for now I have had time to make my peace with God.* Then turning to one of the Clerks that took his words in Shorthand, he said, *Doe you write what I say? It may be I doe not speak well, but my meaning is good.* After this he desired his Man to lay down his head to try the Block, to see how it would fit, but his Man refused; whereupon a Trumpeter that was upon the Scaffold laid his neck upon

it, to try how it would fit, and then the Earl laid down his own neck upon the Block and took it up again, and caused the Block to be turned. Then laying his neck upon it again, he said, *Doe not strike yet.* And rising up again, he paced about the Scaffold, saying, *I desire your Prayers, I desire your Prayers. I pray God bless you; the Sonne of God bless you all. The Lord bless this Nation, and the Lord bless my poor Wife and Children.*

“Giving his Napkins to his two Servants, he knelt down, praying privately, and then laid his neck upon the block, saying to the Executioner, *When I lift up my hand, give the blow.* But just as he gave the signe, one of his servants that stood by said, *My Lord, let me speak one Word with you before.* Whereupon he looked up and said, *I have given you the Signe, and it was ill mist.* Then being upon his knees, he said, *Honest Friends, I thank God I fear not Man, nor Death. I rejoice to serve God, the King, and my Country. I am sorry to leave so many of my Friends, but I hope the Lord will keep and bless them. The Lord of heaven bless my poor Wife and Children. The Lord bless his People and my good King. Blessed be God’s glorious name, for ever and ever. Amen. Let the whole earth be filled with His glory.* Then giving the last sign, by lifting up his hand, his Head was sever’d from his Body at one Blow.

“This was the Substance of what he spoke, as near as it could be taken, and therefore ’twere well some punishment were inflicted upon the Publisher of a *fictitious Piece* printed this week as the Speech of the Earl of Derby, which contains not one line that agrees in the least measure with what he utter’d from the Scaffold.”—C.

¹ For the best account of the last days and moments of the unfortunate Earl of Derby, see the “Stanley Papers,” part III., edited by the Rev. Canon Raines, vols. 66, 67, and 70 of the Chet. Society’s series.—H.

supported the three spacious galleries. There were stalls in the chancel. The eagle and child, the crest of the Stanleys, was carved underneath one of the misereres, and the leaved acorn, the crest of the Bartons, upon another. Several members of the family of the Bartons of Smithells Hall were interred here. Sir Thomas Barton, Knt., was buried in the choir in 1659; and under an adjoining stone the remains of Sir Rowland Bellasys, K.B., and Lady Anne, his wife, repose. Sir Rowland was buried from Smithells Hall, in 1699, by torch-light; the ceremony made a durable impression in the neighbourhood, and the aged people more than half a century afterwards were accustomed to speak of it as extremely imposing. The following epitaphs record their interment:—

“Here resteth the body of the Honorable Sir Thos Barton, of Smethells, Knt, departed the 17th of July, and was buried the 17th of August 1659.—Lady Ann Bellasys, Wife of ye Honorable Sir Rowland Bellasys, of Smethells, Knt. of the Bath, was interred the 13th of Novr 1677.” On an adjoining stone—“Here resteth the body of the Honorable Sir Rowland Bellasys, of Smethells, Knt. of the Bath, who was here interred the 16th of August 1699.” Upon a tablet in the wall of a chapel to the north of the altar—“To the memory of Humphrey Chetham, Esq., Founder of the Hospital and Library at Manchester, A.D. 1651, under the direction of 24 Governors, for the maintenance and education of 60 Boys, the number in this present year, 1730, of which 15 are chosen out of Bolton and 8 out of Turton.”

Upon a large bookcase in the same chapel (now in the reading-room of Chetham's Library, Manchester), which contains some books, purchased out of the bequest of this benefactor,¹ is inscribed—“THE GIFT OF HUMPHREY CHETHAM, ESQ., 1655.”

A handsome mural tablet, of white marble, was placed in 1833, by public subscription, in the south wall of this church to the memory of Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, an active magistrate of the county palatine of Lancaster acting for this district, who died on the 22nd of February, 1832, at the age of 74 years.

The church was of late Tudor architecture, but there is no record to show by whom it was built, nor any inscription coeval with the date of the structure. Towards the latter part of the last century the north and south sides were repaired. The east window and wall of the chancel were repaired by the Lostock estate, formerly in the possession of Sir Francis Anderton, but now the property of the Blundells of Ince; the north wall and window by the Bradshaw estate, formerly the property of the Bradshaws; the south wall and window by an estate in Little Bolton, once possessed by the Manders, afterwards by John and James Moss, and subsequently by John Garside, Esq. In the chancel was a beautiful stained-glass window, presented by the late vicar, the Rev. James Slade; on its south side was another to the memory of the late William Bolling, Esq., M.P.; and a third on the north side, erected by public subscription as a testimonial to the late vicar on resigning the vicarage in 1856, after nearly forty years' ministration. The stained-glass windows are now placed in the new church. The beautiful font of Caen stone was presented by the late Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.A. The organ, the largest and most powerful in the neighbourhood, was reconstructed and enlarged in 1882, by Messrs. Hill, of London. It has fifty-three stops, and contains 2,900 pipes. The earliest entry in the church register bears the date January 21, 1587. This register was found several years ago under a slab, beneath one of the stalls, near the pulpit, where it had probably been secreted for safety during the commotions of the Commonwealth period.² In the graveyard is a plain but appropriate monument, recently erected over the grave of Samuel Crompton, inventor of the “Mule.” To the north of the chancel was a chapel, once belonging to the Chethams of Turton, whose arms were upon the window, and subsequently to the Greenes. To the south of the chancel was another chapel, the property of Sir Henry Bridgman. The arms of the Bridgman family were upon a window, and upon the south window those of Bridgman, Bishop of Chester, as bishop of this diocese.³ In 1587 the baptisms are obliterated, but the number of marriages is 36, and burials 46. The following year the baptisms amount to 28, marriages to 25, and of burials to 77. In 1623, when the plague raged in Lancashire, the number of burials at the parish church of Bolton amounted to nearly 500. In the beginning of the two following centuries the numbers stood thus:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1600	140	31	120	1700	150	50	190
1601	200	30	80	1701	152	55	200

According to the register, Edmund Hopwood, Esq., magistrate, the general Parliamentary high priest of these parts, published the banns of marriage in 1659 at the Market Cross. In 1642-3, several soldiers, who, no doubt, fell in the first attack made upon the town by the Earl of Derby, were buried here; and in May, 1644, when the town was carried by storm by Prince Rupert, the names of 78 soldiers appear in the parish register, and doubtless many others, whose names were

¹ See vol. ii., p. 80.

² A few years ago Mr. J. C. Scholes, of Bolton, discovered a complete transcript of the registers for the year 1573, but the records for the fourteen years intervening have not yet been found.—C.

³ Manuscript Notes of the late Dorning Rasbotham, Esq. There is now no north window.—B.

unknown, were interred in common graves. In the year of the Earl of Derby's execution (1651) no register was kept, or at least none has been preserved.

The parish church, being built of perishable stone, exhibited so many symptoms of decay that, in January, 1864, a meeting of the parishioners was held to consider its condition. It was pronounced to be too far decayed to admit of repair, and it was determined to build a new church on

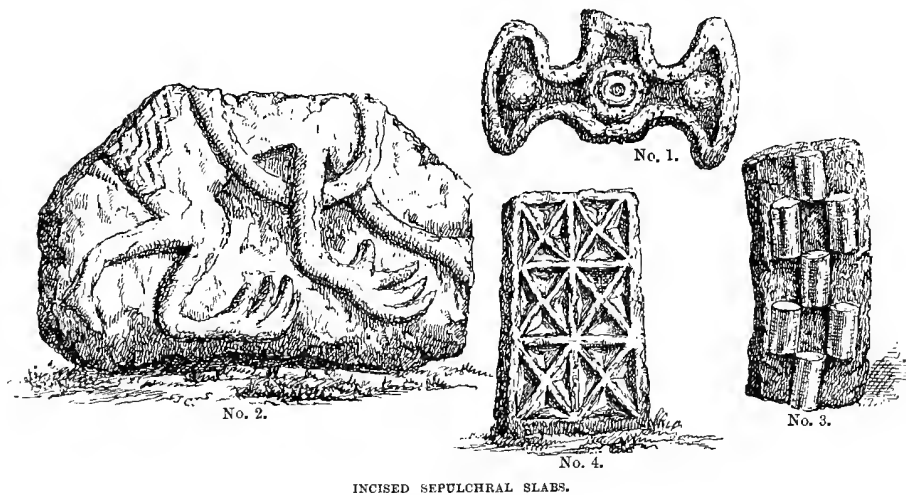


ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH, BOLTON.

the site. In November, 1865, Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall, banker and cotton-spinner, munificently engaged to pay the entire cost of rebuilding the church, which it was estimated would amount to £30,000. Early in 1866 the last service was held in the old edifice, which had stood for about four centuries. The rest of the year was employed in removing that structure and preparing the foundations for a new one. On Saturday, April 27, 1867, the foundation-stone of

the new parish church was laid by Mr. Peter Ormrod, in the presence of the Bishop of Manchester, the Rev. Henry Powell, vicar of Bolton, Mr. William Gray, M.P. (one of the borough members), and a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the borough. The design for the new church was prepared by Mr. E. G. Paley, of Lancaster. It is in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and embraces a nave with lofty clerestory, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, a chancel with clerestory, and an aisle on the south, and organ-chapel on the north, and a tower and porch. The dimensions of the nave are 114 feet in length, 33 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 73 feet 9 inches from the floor-line to the apex of the roof. The aisles are 89 feet long by 17 feet wide. The chancel measures 41 feet by 31 feet. The transepts are 25 feet long by 22 feet wide. The principal entrance is through the tower, at the western end of the church, which is 28 feet square and 180 feet high to the top of the weather-vane on the pinnacles. The porch forms the southern entrance to the church. The entire area of the new building is 10,819 square feet, or nearly twice the area of the old one. There are no galleries, but the ground-floor affords sittings for 1,000 persons. The stone used from the ground to the top of the base-course, and also for the plain work of the tower, is from the Bradshaw Quarry; and for the body of the edifice above the base-course, and also for the ornamental work, Longridge stone has been used. Messrs. Cooper and Tullis, of Preston, were the contractors. The church, which, including the stained-glass windows, cost between £45,000 and £50,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, June 29, 1871.

While the excavations for the foundations of the new church were being made, several incised sepulchral slabs and other remains of an exceedingly interesting character were discovered, and



INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLABS.

are now preserved in the tower, some of which are shown in the accompanying illustrations.¹ These include parts of the shaft and the head of a cross (No. 1), adorned with the interlaced ornament characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon period, and bearing some resemblance to the crosses in Whalley churchyard. A curious stone of semi-octagon form (No. 2), with a carving in relief representing a dragon or some such fabulous animal, that appears at some time to have been the tympanum of a Saxon doorway. The underside is worked with Early English mouldings, from which it would seem that, after having served its original purpose, it was utilised by the mediæval masons, and made to do duty as the capital of a column in a later structure. Among the fragments of masonry are two examples of ornamental moulding, of the Anglo-Norman period—one, the ordinary chevron or zigzag, and the other the alternate billet (No. 3). There was also found a portion of a slab, worked with a double row of a variety of the star ornament, similar to one found at Prestbury, in Cheshire (No. 4).

Before the Reformation the patronage of Bolton was vested in the Priory of Marrick, an establishment of Benedictine nuns, on the northern bank of the river Swale, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, founded in the reign of King Stephen (1165) by Roger de Aske, the prior of which house, as the Institution Books at Lichfield show, frequently presenting.

¹ These illustrations are from sketches made by the editor of this edition of the "History of Lancashire" at the time of their discovery.—C.

The following is a list of the vicars of Bolton, with the date of their respective institutions, the patrons of the advowson, and the cause of the vacancies, extracted principally from documents in the episcopal registry office at Chester:—

VICARS OF BOLTON.

(From the Episcopal Registers at Chester, Weld-Blundell Deeds, Institution and Firstfruits Books (Record Office), Church Registers, &c.)

c. 1460.—SIR JOHN COUENTR' (Coventry), "vicarye of the kyrke of Bolton." This is the earliest vicar of whom there is any authentic record. The name occurs in a deed in the possession of T. W. Weld-Blundell, Esq., "gyfen at Bolton the xxij^{te} daye of the mone of Marc' in the reigne of kyng Edwarde the furthe, the fyrste year (1461)," from which it appears that a corody, or levie' (an allowance of meat, drink, or clothing) out of the house of Marrick belonged to the lords of Heaton, near Lostock, in Dean parish, and that "aft' the decesse of Robt (de Heaton) come (came) the Pryor of Madursay (Marrick) to Bolton & labourde to Elys Entwysell to go w^t hym to Heton and ther they wer acordet & agreyd that Sir John Couentr' now vicar of the kyrke of Bolton shulde hafe the vicarye of the kyrk of Bolton so that the said Will' Heton shulde clayme no corodye oth'wyse calde a lyvere w^t in the house of Madursay aforsaide during the lyfe of the said Will' Heton,"² apparently an agreement by which, in consideration of the confirmation of the appointment of Coventry to the vicarage by the Prior of Marrick, William Heton waived his claim upon that house.

c. 1486.—GILES or EGYDIUS LEYVOR was presented to the vicarage by the prior and convent of Marrick, and was holding the office August 10th, 1486, when he made a grant to Katharine, daughter of William Heaton. (Weld-Blundell Deeds). He was probably a member of the family of that name of Little Lever, with which house the Heaton's were connected by marriage.

1503.—JAMES SMETHELEY. The name of this ecclesiastic occurs as chaplain of Bolton in a grant from Christopher Hulton, of Farnworth, dated August 6th, 18 Henry VIII. (1503).³

c. 1523.—WILLIAM KNYGHT. In the "Dispositions and Examinations Henry VIII., vol. 10, R. VII. Wapentake of Salford," the name of "Dns. William Knyght" occurs as vicar of Bolton.⁴

c. 1530.—JAMES HARRINGTON occurs as Vicar of Bolton about the year 1530, and he is also mentioned in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," 27 Henry VIII. (1534-5).

c. 1533.—JAMES BOLTON was presented by the prior and convent of Marrick about the year 1533, in which year "Dns. Rogerus filden" attended a visitation at Manchester, as his "conduct." He is also named in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," and he attended the visitation at Manchester circa 1548, when he was attended by the following ecclesiastics: Dns. Jacobus Anderton, Dns. Rogerus felden, Dns. Willus brodsher (Bradshaw), Dns. Radus forster (chantry priest of Black-rod and Dns. Thom's pēdlebury, cur',⁵ but he must have died or relinquished his benefice shortly after this time.

1542.—GEORGE ROBINSON. The name of this ecclesiastic occurs in the Composition Books (Record Office) as having paid his firstfruits June 28, 34 Henry VIII. (1542), but he is described as a chantry priest, and was probably serving at one of the altars in the church of Bolton.

1550.—EDWARD COCKERALL. By will, dated August 19, 1551, Robert Lever of Lever, gave to "Edward Cokrell," who is therein styled "Vicar of Bolton," the sum of "iij^s. iiij^d. to praye ffor me."⁶ The will is witnessed by James Bolton. In 16 Elizabeth (1573-4) Edward Cockerall had "a pen'con of vi^s. viij^d. out of the late monesterye of Gysburne and one other out of the late college of Busshop owkelan (Bishop Auckland) of vj^{li} p' ann' and ys yet Lyving and dwelleth at Bolton in the mores."⁷

1556.—THOMAS PENDLEBURIE was instituted October 20th, on the presentation of the Bishop of Chester. He had been ordained on the title of Adam Hulton of the Park, had served as curate under James Bolton, and, as we have seen, attended with him the Visitation at Manchester in 1548.

1582.—ALEXANDER SMYTHE was instituted August 7, 1582, on the presentation of Barnard Anderton, and paid his firstfruits February 14, 26 Elizabeth (1583-4). His name occurs as witness to the will of Edmund Entwissell of Entwysell, dated April 5, 1585. He died in December, 1593, and was buried at Bolton, as the following entry in the register shows: "Alexander Smythe, Vicker of Bolton, buried in the church the 28th day of December."

¹ Corody (Corodium)—in general a sum of money or sustentation due to the king, and sometimes to a subject, from an abbey.—C.

² Weld-Blundell Deeds, cited by Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. Chetnam Society, vol. cvii., p. 29.—C.

³ Patent Rolls, Duchy of Lancaster Records (Record Office).—C.

⁴ Duchy of Lancaster Depositions, vol. 10, R. 7, 15 Henry VIII. (1532).—C.

⁵ Piccope Manuscripts x., 97, 152, 183.—C.

⁶ Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xxvii., p. 430.—C.

⁷ Special Commissions, No. 3,258.—C.

c. 1594.—ZACHARY SAUNDERS (miscalled JASPER SAUNDERS in previously-printed lists) appears in the Composition Books as having paid his firstfruits July 10, 37 Elizabeth (1595). He resigned his benefice three years later.

1597.—ELLIS SAUNDERSON was presented by the Bishop of Chester on the retirement of Zachary Saunders, and instituted September 29, 1597. He paid his firstfruits February 17, 41 Elizabeth (1598-9). At this time there was a spirit of insubordination and impatience of episcopal restraint existing among the clergy of South Lancashire, and on the 13th October, 1604, Mr. Saunderson, with a number of other ministers from the county, "ringleaders" of Nonconformity, appeared before Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Chester, at Aldford, and were publicly admonished by the Bishop and required to conform to the Liturgy and the ceremonies of the Church, and also to subscribe *ex animo* to the three articles in the 36th Canon. There is reason, however, to believe that Saunderson failed to comply with the bishop's order, and was, in fact, a "revolter after declaration and subscription."

c. 1600.—JAMES GOSNELL is stated by Canon Raines, in a note in the "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., part I, pp. 9-10, to have been vicar of Bolton, but there is no evidence, so far as we can discover, of his having been instituted. Probably he was a king's preacher. He was a contemporary of Ellis Saunderson, and one of the Nonconforming ministers who appeared before Bishop Vaughan in October, 1604. Mr. Gosnell, who, in Brook's "Lives of the Puritans," is erroneously called James Goswell, was a bitter enemy of Popery, and there is preserved in the Baker MSS., in the University of Cambridge, a letter written by him, which throws a strong sidelight on the ecclesiastical affairs of the time. Writing from Bolton in 1584, he says: "I have no news to write out of this county. There are great store of Jesuits, Seminaries, Masses, and plenty of whoredom. The first our Sheriff courseth pretty well. Other good news is that the Bishop of Canterbury has not yet, God be thanked, stung us with his articles, which in the south have so great power that, by report, they have quenched the Lord's lights nearly to the number of two hundred."¹ Mr. Gosnell made his will January 9th, 1622, when he described himself as "by the gracious goodness of God, a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, having exercised my said Ministerie above forty years in Bolton in the Moors to God's glory and the comfort of my conscience." He bequeathed to Mr. Saunderson, vicar of Bolton, "my p'cher's gowne lyned with lambe (skin), & my foure books of Bellarmyne's works." He also mentions having purchased lands, which he conveys to certain trustees named, "to divide the rents into six parts, and to pay annually four of the same to a preacher, distinct from the Vicar of Bolton, to preach in the Parish Church upon every Lord's day and Monday, towards his yearly stipend of £30; and the first part of the said six parts he gave to the Poor of Bolton, Darcy Lever, and Little Lever; and the other sixth he gave to the Master and Usher for the time being of Bolton School."

1618.—MILES DAWSON. This name does not appear in any of the previously-printed lists, but the Institution Books (Exchequer Records), in the Record Office, show that he was instituted by the Bishop of Chester, May 4, 1618. He resigned in 1625, and died in 1637, in which year his will was proved at Chester.

1625.—ROBERT PARKE was presented by the Bishop of Chester, and instituted December 16, 1625. He had been educated at Emanuel, Cambridge, but inclining to Presbyterianism he was troubled for his nonconformity to the ceremonies of the Church of England, and retired, in 1630, to Holland, where he remained for some time a minister to the English congregation at Rotterdam. On the overthrow of Episcopacy he returned to Bolton, and was appointed lecturer in the parish church.

1630.—WILLIAM GREGGE, a younger son of Thomas Gregge, of Bradley, a member of a family of substantial yeomen in Cheshire, now represented by the family of Gregge-Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, in Lancashire, was, on the resignation of Mr. Parke, presented by the Bishop of Chester, and instituted November 27, 1630. He married Alice, a daughter of James Crompton, of Crompton Fold, in Brightmet, and sister of Mary, wife of John Okey, "the servant of God," whose memory is preserved in the oft-printed epitaph in Bolton churchyard, of Abigail, wife of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, and of Sarah, wife of the Rev. Richard Goodwin, all earnest Puritans. Mr. Gregge died in 1643, in which year his will was proved at Chester. Mr. Harland, who first inserted the name in the list of vicars, says that when the old parish church was taken down a gravestone was found within the building, near the vestry door, about a foot below the surface, to the memory of "William Gregg, died 1644, vicar for 14 years," and, he adds, "Tradition says that this vicar of Bolton was killed in the attack on Bolton in 1644." Mr. Gregge, as we have seen, died in the preceding year, and it was his widow, Alice Gregge, who, as stated in the "Exact Relation," was killed, and what Mr. Harland quotes is probably only a fragment of the original inscription.

¹ Baker's Manuscript Collections, vol. xxxii., pp. 436-7. The sheriff who excommunicated the Papists was either Sir Richard Holland, of Denton, or Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford. The articles referred to were Arch-

bishop Whitgift's three articles, to which in many dioceses the subscription of all ministers was required.—C.

1637.—CHARLES KNOTT. The Institution Books record that Charles Knott was instituted to the vicarage of Bolton, by the Bishop of Chester, August 12, 1637. The name does not appear in any previous list of vicars, and we are unable to find any other reference to him.

1639.—RICHARD CANINGWOOD (?GOODWIN). In the Institution Books (Exchequer Records) it is stated that Richard Canningwood was instituted to the vicarage of Bolton by the Bishop of Chester, March 23, 1639. Probably the name has been misspelled, and Richard Goodwin was intended. This ecclesiastic was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. He was ordained by Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, and preached for sometime at Cockey Chapel before he became vicar of Bolton. In 1644 he signed the "Harmonious Consent," when he styled himself "Minister of the Gospel at Bolton," but his name does not appear as a member of the Bolton Classis, though his colleague, the Rev. John Harper, heads the list. Mr. Goodwin was of a studious and retiring disposition, and this may have prevented him taking any very prominent position in ecclesiastical affairs. The Commonwealth Commissioners, in 1650, reported that he and Mr. Harper, of whom anon, were both "incumbents of the same church, by and wth the elec^on and consent of all or most of the p[']ishioners in the same p[']ish," and were "men of able p[']ts and godly preaching ministers," that did "constantly teach on the Lordes dayes and lecture dayes," but, they added, "did not observe the last fast day appointed by Act of p[']liament." After the Restoration, Mr. Goodwin having refused to conform, was ejected on Bartholomew's Day (August 24, 1662). On the granting of indulgences, ten years later, he took out a licence for a meeting-place in Bolton, and preached thrice every Lord's Day, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Okey. He married, at Cockey Chapel, while minister there, on August 3, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Crompton, of Crompton Fold, an alliance that connected him with many Puritan families of note. He died at Bolton, December 12, 1685, at the age of 72, and was buried in the Parish Church on Christmas Day. In his will, dated August 27, 1684, he bequeathed £5 a year to the poor, sick, and needy. Mr. Goodwin, with the help of Mr. Parke, may be said to have laid the foundation of the Dissenting cause in Bolton, the meeting-place he founded, afterwards part of the Old Woolpack Inn, in Deansgate, being known for several generations as the chief place of assembly of the Bolton Nonconformists.

C. 1645.—ROBERT PARKE. As previously stated Mr. Parke was instituted to the vicarage of Bolton in 1625, but relinquished the charge some five years later, and accepted a call from the English congregation at Rotterdam, where he remained until the fall of prelacy, when, at the entreaty of his old friends he returned to Bolton, where he continued to officiate as lecturer under the provisions of the will of the Rev. James Gosnell before referred to. With his colleague, Mr. Goodwin, he was ejected from Bolton on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and on the passing of the Five Mile Act, in 1667, he removed to Broughton, on the outskirts of Manchester, where he resided until the granting of indulgences, when he returned to Bolton, where he frequently kept "private day" with the Puritan families of the town and neighbourhood, and preached as he had opportunity to his old hearers till 1669, in which year he died, at the age of 70.

C. 1642.—JOHN HARPER. The date of Mr. Harper's appointment is not known with certainty, but it must have been within a year or two of the institution of Mr. Goodwin, for in 1644, when collections were made in London for the relief of the distress caused by the devastations of Prince Rupert's army at Liverpool, "Mr. Harper, minister of Bolton," was one of the seven ministers intrusted with the distribution. The Commonwealth Commissioners presented that he and Richard Goodwyn were the then incumbents "by and wth the elec^on and consent of all or most of the p[']ishioners in the same p[']ish." When in 1646 the Presbyterian form of church government had been set up by authority of an ordinance of the Parliament, Mr. Harper became a member of the Second Classis, and his name heads the list of ministers in the Bolton district, and in 1648 he, along with Mr. Goodwyn, signed the "Harmonious Consent" in which he described himself "pastor of Bolton." In 1649 the Inquisitors reported that there were "two honest ministers" at Bolton, who had order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers for £100 a year out of the rectory and bishop's rent of Bolton, and the same out of the bishop's rent in Childwall,¹ and they further presented, "We find in Mr. Anderton's book a copy of which (what) things were taken by Mr. Harper, vicar of Bolton."²

1671.—MICHAEL STANFORD was instituted to the vicarage by the Bishop of Chester on the 10th August, 1671 (Exchequer Records), but he held the appointment only for about a year and nine months.

1673.—JOHN LEAVER was presented by the Bishop of Chester as successor to Michael Stanford, and instituted by that prelate June 16th, 1673. He held the living for over eighteen years, and

¹ Mr. Christopher Anderton, Lostock, farmer of the rectory of Bolton, whose estates were sequestrated at the time for "delinquency."—C.

² Parl. Inq. Laub. Libr., vol. iii.—C.

died October 14th, 1691. He is buried in the churchyard at Bolton, where his tombstone still remains, bearing the following inscription to the memory of himself and some of his descendants:—

Reverendus Johannes Lever, vicarius, obiit October 14th, 1691, auno uxo. Reverendi Samuelis Lever, January 13th, 1754. John Lever, of Wigan, Esq., was here interred, 1st July, 1790, aged 28. James Lever, of Hindley, Esq., was here interred, 1st of September, 1811, aged 42 years.

Samuel Lever, the son, was presented by Peter Legh, of Lyme, to the rectory of Claughton, in Lonsdale Hundred, in 1700-1. Adjoining the tomb just referred to is another bearing the following inscription:—

Samuel, son of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Lever, was here interred May 21st, 1715. Ann, the daughter of Alexander and Sarah Lever, was here interred the 23rd day of May, 1740. Alexander Lever died December 24th, 1746, aged 42. Sarah, his wife, died September 14th, 1785, aged 79. Sarah Lever died January 29th, 1801, in the 68th year of her age.

1691.—PETER HADDON, M.A. On the death of Mr. Lever the Bishop of Chester (Nicholas Stratford) presented the Rev. Peter Haddon to the vacant benefice, and instituted him December 1, 1691. The bishop subsequently appointed him his chaplain, and in that capacity he preached in the Collegiate Church at Manchester in 1697. In 1716, when proposals were made for augmenting the provision for the curate at Turton Chapel, in connection with which the patronage was to be vested in the future in Mr. Samuel Chetham, of Turton, and his heirs and successors, Mr. Haddon wrote to Chancellor Wainwright under date September 11:—

“The Lord Bishop of Chester [Francis Gastrell] (you know) is Patrou of Bolton; I, as Vicar thereof, doe & will consent to whatever his Lordship shall advise & think fit to be done as to fixing the right of nomination of a Curate at Turton Chapel in Mr. Chetham, who is settling a salary on a Curate there in order to obtain Queen Anne's Bounty. While that Chappel is under the cognizance of the Ordinary I do not foresee any prejudice can arise to the Vicars of Bolton in future times, & am confident none will in Mr. Chetham's life, who is a very worthy gentⁿ.”

Mr. Haddon was active in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and strove, though unsuccessfully, to recover for the parish a portion of the tithes that had been withheld. He also built the vicarage house. He died in April, 1721, “a worthy, pious, learned man, vicar of Bolton twenty-nine years, by whose death his friends had a loss, but the world a greater.”

1721.—THOMAS MORRELL. On the death of Mr. Haddon, the Rev. Samuel Lever, who had held the vicarage of Claughton for about ten years, but was then residing at Hindley—a son of the Rev. John Lever, who was vicar 1673-1691—was desirous of obtaining the vacant appointment, and there is in the MS. collection of the late Canon Raines the copy of a letter addressed by him to Bishop Gastrell, dated April 28th, 1721, in which he says: “My father, who died in 1691, was Mr. Haddon's immediate predecessor, in whose time the glebe was not given to the Vicar, as since it has been, yet, my Lord, he expended above £800 in building y^e Vicarage House, and besides was at the charge of an unfortunate Law Suit with a part of the Parish for the Recovery of Tythes, wherein a corrupt Jury gave a Verdict against him, w^{ch} as many yet remember, ashtonisht y^e whole Court besides. When my Father dyed none of his children were capable of succeeding him, otherwise, as I have been told, the late Sir John Bridgeman w^od have had regard to y^m. As for myself (may it please your Lordship) I took my Master of Arts Degree at Brasenose in Oxford in the year 1699, and ever since I have been employ'd in the ministry, and though I have never been idle I can truly say that I never had a place that was worth £40 per ann. I have had fourteen children, ten of which wth their mother (I thank God) are living.”¹ Mr. Lever's appeal was in vain, for though the appointment was not filled up for some months the bishop eventually presented the Rev. Thomas Morrell, and instituted him September 14, 1721. Mr. Morrell held the living for a period of sixteen years, and it was during his vicariate that the Grammar School at Bolton, founded in 1656 by Robert Lever, was reconstituted, and the trusts enlarged by indenture of lease and release dated respectively the 25th and 26th August, 1735. Mr. Morrell died in 1737.

1737.—EDWARD WHITEHEAD, M.A., was a member of a family resident in Bolton, and was born there about the year 1713, his elder brother, John Whitehead, being a well-known chemist, who carried on his business, in Bolton, in Crown Street, near the Deansgate end. He was presented by the Bishop of Chester, on Mr. Morrell's death, and instituted November 23, 1737, at which time he was about 24 years of age. He held the living for the long period of more than half a century, and died at a ripe old age on the 14th March, 1789. Mr. Whitehead was an active magistrate for the county, and took a prominent part in all public matters relating to the town and parish of Bolton. In 1753, when the cotton industry was in its infancy, and ere it had felt the magic touch of modern mechanical art, Mr. Whitehead preached a sermon to the weavers of the town, which was afterwards published with the following title: “The Use and Importance of Early Industry. A Sermon preach'd to a Society of Weavers and other Manufacturers in the

¹ Lancashire Manuscripts.—C.

Parish Church of Bolton, on Wednesday, December 26, by Edward Whitehead, M.A., vicar of Bolton. Publish'd by the Request of the Audience." And three years before his death, when James Holland was hanged on Bolton Moor (September 18, 1786),¹ for croft breaking, and the employers in the neighbourhood had their servants and workpeople assembled on the spot to witness the spectacle, he on the following Sunday improved the occasion, by preaching a sermon on the execution, which was afterwards published by request. His eldest son, Edward Whitehead, long practised as a solicitor in Bolton, in partnership with Mr. Samuel Rathbone, the firm being Whitehead and Rathbone. He married at Preston, in December, 1764, a Miss Loxham, of that town, who died in 1773, when he married, for his second wife, at Stockport, in 1777, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Brabin, and relict of Nathaniel Isherwood, of Bradshaw and Marple, the elder brother of Thomas Isherwood, who at his death succeeded to the Bradshaw and Marple estates, and was great grandfather of the present John Henry Bradshawe Isherwood, of Marple.

1789.—JEREMIAH GILPIN, A.M. This vicar, who was presented to the living in succession to Mr. Whitehead, was born in 1751, but he held the appointment for the comparatively short period of four years, his death occurring November 14, 1793, at the early age of 42.

1793.—THOMAS BANCROFT, M.A., was presented as the successor to Mr. Gilpin, by Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, and instituted November 27, 1793. He was the son of Thomas Bancroft, thread manufacturer, Manchester, and was born in Deansgate, in that town, in 1756. When six years of age he entered at the Manchester Grammar School, was a pupil successively under the learned Robert Thyer and Charles Lawson, and acted as assistant to the latter until 1778, when he proceeded as a school exhibitor to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1871. He was nominated Hulmian exhibitor, and took his degree of B.A., June 25, 1784. On quitting Oxford he returned to his native town, and for a time acted as assistant master in the Grammar School, when he received the appointment of head master of Henry VIII.'s school at Chester, and was collated to a minor canonry in the cathedral. The late Dr. Ormerod, in his "History of Cheshire," thus refers to his connection with the school:—

"Towards the termination of the last century, the number of private pupils was large, and the school attained a considerable degree of classical celebrity, under the direction of the late Rev. Thomas Bancroft, M.A., afterwards Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. Plays were occasionally performed by the boys, in the arrangement of which the late learned editor of 'Strabo' (Thomas Falconer, M.D.) took a lively interest, and a collection of Greek, Latin, and English Exercises, partly written by the scholars and partly by Mr. Bancroft, was published at Chester, under the title of 'Prousiones Poeticæ.' It is with pleasure that the author finds an opportunity of bearing testimony to the strong genius and various learning of a preceptor, for whose memory he will ever entertain the highest respect, and with the recollection of whose name one of the most important and populous districts of Lancashire will long associate the eloquence of the divine, and the firmness of the magistrate, displayed in counteracting the efforts of the advocates of blasphemy and sedition, at the time of the French Revolution."²

In the year following his preferment to Bolton the Loyal Bolton Volunteer Corps of Infantry was formed, when Mr. Bancroft was enrolled as chaplain; and when that body was disbanded and the colours deposited in the parish church, May 6, 1802, he preached a sermon to the officers and privates, which was afterwards published by request. He was the author of several works, including sermons preached on various public occasions; poetical exercises in Greek, Latin, and English; poems, and poetical translations. During his vicariate the parish church underwent a renovation, when, it is to be regretted, some of its more interesting architectural features were defaced, the carved chancel screen removed, and the canopies surmounting the chancel stalls demolished. While master of the King's School at Chester he married the only daughter of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Willaston Hall, county of Chester, by whom he had two daughters: Elizabeth, who married at Bolton, October 19, 1812, John Bradshawe-Isherwood, of Marple Hall, county of Chester, Esq., and who died April 1, 1856, and was buried at Marple; and Ann, who married at Bolton, in 1824, Mr. George Wolstenholme, a native of Neston, in Cheshire, and great grandson of the Rev. Henry Wolstenholme, rector of St. Peter's, Liverpool, 1756-72, but who was then, and for many years after, practising as a surgeon in Bolton, the Rev. James Slade, afterwards vicar of Bolton for forty years, acting as "best man." Mr. Bancroft died at Bolton, after a lingering illness, on the 5th February, 1811, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and is buried in the church, where there is a tablet to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

"Near this place lie the remains of the Rev. Tho: Bancroft, late Vicar of this Parish, one of the King's Lancashire Preachers, Chaplain to the Rt Honble Viscount Castle Stuart, and Justice of the Peace for this County.

"Memory requires no tablet to record the virtues of a man who adorned every station which he filled, and reflected honour on himself and his friends. His heart was the seat of benevolence, the noble and the warm affections. Early distinguished by superior talents, he wrought on the feelings of his hearers by his sublime and persuasive eloquence, while his example shining as a light in the world, adorned the doctrine of him who preached the Gospel of Peace.

¹ According to the late Sir James A. Picton, the first advertisement of the sale of cotton at Liverpool appeared in November, 1758. It had

previously arrived, though in small quantities, at Glasson, near Lancaster.—C. ² "History of Cheshire," vol. I, p. 366, new edition.—C.

"In 1793 he was presented by Dr. Cleaver to the living of Bolton, and instituted one of the King's Lancashire Preachers in 1807 by Dr. Majendie. Here for sixteen years he added to his arduous parochial duties those of a just and impartial magistrate.

"The evening of his life was cheerful and serene. He bore the infirmities of a lingering palsy without a murmur; and on the 5th of Feb: 1811, in the 55th year of his age, he received with a placid smile the summons of his LORD to enter into that holy rest where pain and sorrow and sickness will be no more, and where the LORD GOD will wipe away tears from off all eyes.

"For honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that which is by number of years: but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

1811.—JOHN BROCKLEBANK. On the death of Mr. Bancroft the Bishop of Chester presented the Rev. John Brocklebank as his successor, and instituted him March 9th, but he held the office for little more than six years, when he resigned.

1817.—JAMES SLADE, M.A., who was born at Daventry, in Northamptonshire, on the 2nd May, 1783, was presented to the vicarage by the Bishop of Chester, on Mr. Brocklebank's resignation, and instituted September 23rd, 1817. He held the office for the long period of forty years, during which time he devoted himself to the duties of his ministerial office and the furtherance of works of educational and practical usefulness. During the days of his strength he refused to exchange Bolton for more eligible preferment, but towards the close of 1856, finding the labours and anxieties of an extensive and populous parish, over which he had presided for very nearly forty years, too much for his declining bodily powers, he, to the regret of his people, resigned the vicarage (December 29, 1856), and retired to the rectory of West Kirby, near Birkenhead, a living to which, on the death of Dr. Trevor, in 1827, he had succeeded as member of the chapter of Chester, having been appointed an honorary canon of that cathedral. His last ministerial act was the administration of the Holy Communion at West Kirby, on Easter Day, April 8, 1860. He was then very feeble, and in the course of that week, by the advice of his medical attendant, he sought retirement with his son-in-law, Canon Chamberlain, at Rufford Parsonage, and proceeded thence to the residence of his younger brother, Mr. William Slade, at Crompton Fold, near Bolton, where he died on the evening of Tuesday, the 15th May, in the 78th year of his age. Canon Slade was twice married. His first wife died May 5th, 1822, leaving an only daughter, Mary Elizabeth Christian, who married the Rev. Thomas Foster Chamberlain, M.A., hon. canon of Manchester, formerly rector of Rufford, and now vicar of Limber Magna, in Lincolnshire. On the 10th May, 1824, he again entered the married state, his second wife being Mary, third daughter of Edward Bolling, of Acres Field, Bolton, who survived him. His remains were interred on Monday, May 21, 1860, at St. James's Church, Brightmet, the Bishop of Manchester conducting the religious service. The chief literary productions of Canon Slade were "Annotations on the Epistles," seven volumes of parochial sermons, "Readings on St. John's Gospel," "Plain Remarks on the Four Gospels," "Lent Lectures on Discipline and Doctrine, and on the Seven Churches of Asia," "Family Prayers," &c.

1857.—HENRY POWELL was presented by the Bishop of Manchester on the resignation of Canon Slade, and inducted into the vicarage February 7, 1857. Mr. Powell was trained in the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained deacon in 1837, and admitted to priests' orders by the Bishop of London in 1838. He laboured for some years as a missionary in Ceylon, but returning to England he was, on the death of the Rev. Bennett Williams, in 1850, presented to the incumbency of All Hallows, Bispham, which he held until 1857, when he accepted the more responsible charge of Bolton. In 1867 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral, and the same year was made Rural Dean of Bolton. Mr. Powell held the living of Bolton for a period of thirty years, and it was during his vicariate that the parish church was rebuilt, through the munificence of a parishioner, Peter Ormerod, Esq., of Halliwell Hall. He resigned his benefice in January, 1887, on accepting the rectory of Eaglescliffe, in Yorkshire, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Manchester, his farewell sermon to the parishioners of Bolton being preached on the 30th January. On his departure, presentations were made by parishioners and townsmen, by the teachers and scholars of the schools, and by the clergy of the rural deanery.

1887.—JAMES AUGUSTUS ATKINSON, M.A., D.C.L., was presented by the Bishop of Manchester, in whom the patronage is now vested, and was inducted April 2. Mr. Atkinson was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1853 and M.A. in 1856, the degree of D.C.L. having been conferred upon him by the University of the South in 1876. He was ordained deacon in 1854, and admitted to priest's orders by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1855. His first appointment was to the curacy of St. Mary's, Dover, which he resigned in the following year on becoming curate-in-charge of Kirtlington, in Oxfordshire. In 1859 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Hollinwood, in the diocese of Manchester, which he held for three years, and resigned it on his preferment to the rectory of St. John's, Longsight, near Manchester. In 1880 he was appointed rural dean of Ardwick, and held that office until he resigned the rectory of Longsight, on his preferment to Bolton, in 1887. In 1884 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral, and he holds the office of rural dean of Bolton.

The old vicarage, near the church, is an ancient and interesting edifice, erected at the cost (£800) of John Lever, who was vicar of Bolton 1673-91.

Under the New Parishes Act, Christ Church, St. John's, St. Paul's, Sharples; St. Stephen's, Leverbridge; St. James's, Brightmet; Belmont, and Blackrod, were constituted independent parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; and Holy Trinity Church was so constituted under the "Million Act." On the voidance of the vicarage by the resignation of Canon Slade, in 1856, the other districts within the old parish also claimed the right to become separate parishes; but their claim was disputed by Canon Slade's successor, the Rev. Henry Powell, who claimed the right to marry persons living in the disputing districts, but did not claim the fees of marriages, baptisms, &c., celebrated at other chapels, as former vicars had done. On the 23rd May, 1881, important augmentations were made to the Church livings within the limits of the old parish of Bolton from the accumulated funds of the Old Bolton Rectory Estate.

In 1622 the Rev. James Gosnell founded a lectureship in connection with this parish, by bequeathing four-sixths of the rent of a farm of £80 per annum at Balderstone. Till the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, the lecturer preached at the Old Market Cross, in Church Gate,¹ and since that time in the old parish church on Sunday afternoons. In 1691 the living of the lecturer was augmented by Hulme's Charity, consisting of 19 acres 1 rood 23 poles of land in Bolton Moor. In 1858 a scheme for the redistribution of this estate was sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor. The funds are now disposed of as follows: To the vicar (in augmentation of the vicarage income to £350), £100 per annum; to the lecturer (the vicar's curate), £150; to the incumbent of St. Paul's, £100; to the incumbent of St. Mark's, £120. The remainder is to be devoted to the creation of new ecclesiastical districts within the ancient parish.

CHURCHES IN THE OLD PARISH.

Name of Church.	Date of Consecration.	No. of Sittings.	Free.	Value.	Incumbent.	Year of Admission.
BOLTON—St. Peter (old parish church)	Existing c. 1199, rebuilt 1534, 1700, and 1871	1,000	All	£550	Jas. Augustus Atkinson, M.A., D.C.L.	1887
„ All Saints	1743	400	100	300	William Chaytor, B.A.	1880
„ St. George	1796	1,900	400	350	Neville Jones, B.A.	1846
„ Holy Trinity	1826	1,904	1,000	400	Charles Lowe, M.A.	1881
„ Emmanuel	1839	726	362	300	John Worsley Cundey, M.A.	1887
„ Christ Church	1844	800	400	300	Henry William Reynolds, B.A.	1883
„ St. John	1849	908	303	300	Walter Chamberlain, M.A.	1846
„ St. Paul	1865	1,173	414	300	Edward Jump	1878
„ St. James	1871	870	445	300	Theodore Thomas Berger, B.A.	1871
„ St. Mark	1871	900	900	300	John George Doman, M.A.	1866
„ St. Matthew	1876	1,001	514	450	Christopher Cronshaw	1875
„ St. Bartholomew	1879	844	All	300	Christopher Myers	1881
„ All Souls	1881	800	All	300	William Popplewell, M.A.	1880
„ The Saviour	1885	804	All	300	Henry John Jauncey, M.A.	1882
ASTLEY BRIDGE—St. Paul	1848	1,168	694	300	Lewis Reynolds Hearn, M.A.	1883
BELMONT—St. Peter	1850	600	200	120	William Featherstone Salt	1885
BLACKROD—St. Catharine	Existing 1338, enlarged 1766	706	203	500	Ralph Calvert Williams Croft, B.A.	1877
BRADSHAW—St. Maxentius	Existing 1650, rebuilt 1872	350	All	350	Robert Kershaw Judson, M.A.	1877
HARWOOD—Christ Church	1841	464	150	300	Sidney Hall Fleming	1886
LEVER BRIDGE—St. Stephen and All Martyrs	1845	410	All	300	Richard Adams, M.A.	1883
LEVER (LITTLE)—St. Matthew	1791, rebuilt 1865	818	542	300	James Slade, B.A.	1843
RIVINGTON—	1541	300	250	350	William Ritson, M.A.	1879
TONGE-CUM-BRIGHTMET—St. James	1855	457	All	320	Alfred Stephens	1877
TONG MOOR—St. Augustine	1886	502	All	300	Francis Edward Thomas, M.A.	1886
TURTON—St. Anne	Existing 1577, rebuilt 1841	1,000	350	200	John William Spencer, M.A.	1879
WALMSLEY—Christ Church	Existing 1500, rebuilt 1840	660	230	300	John Stott	1877

All Saints' Church, in All Saints' Street, formerly known as the Chapel in the Fields, a very plain building, was commenced in 1726 and consecrated in 1743. Having fallen into a dilapidated condition, a considerable sum of money was raised, and in 1869-70 it was rebuilt.

St. George's Church, in St. George's Road, is a plain brick edifice, with a lofty, square tower, containing eight bells, and clock with four dials. It was built by subscription in 1794, and con-

¹ This cross had for its base a flight of five circular steps, surmounted by the shaft bearing date MCCCCLXXXVI. In 1651 a gilt iron cross was set upon its summit. It was removed in 1776 for the greater convenience of

the market, which was held there till 1826. The fish market remained there till the market hall was opened in 1855.—H

secrated in 1796. In the chancel is a beautiful stained-glass window in three compartments, presented by A. R. Varley, Esq., in 1855. The centre subject is "Christ blessing little children," with a figure of St. John on one side and St. George on the other. A very superior window was erected in 1866 as a memorial to the late Mr. James Scowcroft. The subject is "The Good Samaritan," and the figures life-size. The walls contain marble monuments to the memory of Alice, the wife of Peter Ainsworth, of Halliwell; Richard Ainsworth; William Wright, captain of the Bolton Light Horse Volunteers; Rev. W. Thistlethwaite, incumbent of the church for twenty-nine years; Jonathan Hitchen, warden for forty years; and James Cross, Esq., of Mortfield. In the yard is a neat stone monument, surmounted by a marble urn, over the family vault of the Crosses, formerly of Mortfield.

Holy Trinity Church, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station, is the finest ecclesiastical structure in the town. It is in the Early English style of architecture, and cost £13,500. The foundation-stone was laid by Canon Slade, June 7, 1823, and it was consecrated on the 11th September, 1826. The lofty embattled tower contains a peal of six steel bells, presented by Dr. Chadwick, November 22, 1861, and a clock with four illuminated dials. The beautiful chancel window of stained glass represents the "Last Supper." A beautiful window was erected by subscription, in 1865, to the memory of the late Mr. Roger Hampson.

Emmanuel Church, in Cannon Street, was commenced November 22, 1837, and consecrated November, 1839. It is in the perpendicular Gothic style, and cost £2,200. Its origin is explained in the following inscription under the corner-stone: "The corner-stone of the Church of Emmanuel, in the parish of Bolton, was laid by the Rev. James Slade, A.M., the Vicar, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, being Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1837. The sum of £500, originally subscribed for the purchase of plate as a testimonial of respect to the vicar, was, at his request, appropriated towards the erection and endowment of the church, and the additional sum requisite for the completion of the work was raised by a general subscription." The church was greatly improved by the addition of a chancel in 1867, at a cost of £500. It contains a neat window in stained glass, in three compartments. Another stained-glass window was erected November 8, 1880, in memory of Mr. John Nicholson, for many years warden of the church and superintendent of the Sunday schools. There is a good parsonage-house adjacent to the church.

Christ Church, erected in 1819 for the use of the Methodist New Connexion body, and then known as Ebenezer Chapel, having been purchased for the purposes of the Church of England, was consecrated December 1, 1844.

St. John's Church, Little Bolton, erected at a cost of £4,000 from the designs of Mr. E. H. Shellard, was consecrated by Dr. J. Prince Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, December 19, 1849.

St. Paul's Church occupies a commanding position at the west end of Deansgate. The first stone was laid by the Bishop of Manchester, April 6, 1862. It was licensed for divine service November, 1863, and consecrated December 16, 1865. The style is that of the end of the thirteenth century—Geometric. It cost £6,000, and will accommodate 1,400 persons.

St. James's Church, situated in Waterloo Street—a building in the early decorated Gothic style, with a tower over the western side of the chancel, erected at a cost of about £6,000—was opened by licence March 11, 1869, and consecrated May 18, 1871.

St. Mark's Church, Lever Street, erected from the designs of Messrs. Cunliffe and Freeman, was consecrated April 25, 1871. Three memorial windows were placed in the church April 13, 1879.

St. Matthew's Church, Mount Street, erected from the designs of Messrs. T. D. Barry and Son, cost about £3,000. The first stone was laid by Mr. Alderman Green, March 29, 1875. The building was consecrated September 13, 1876, and on the 9th November, 1879, a stained-glass window was erected to the memory of Alderman Green, who had contributed one-half the cost of the erection of the church.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Nelson Street. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Bradford, September 17, 1877, and the building was consecrated August 23, 1879.

All Souls' Church, Astley Street, erected at a cost of £20,000, by Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq., of Thornydkes, was consecrated June 30, 1881.

St. Saviour's Church, also erected by Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, of Thornydkes, at a cost (including schools and vicarage) of £30,000, was consecrated September 24, 1885.¹

St. Stephen and All Martyrs' Church, Lever Bridge (consecrated 1845)—the district church for Tong-with-Halgh and Darcy Lever—is the most elegant and ornamental building in this neighbourhood. It is almost wholly, both internally and externally, constructed of terra cotta.

¹ St. Saviour's, Bolton, was the last church consecrated by the late Bishop Fraser.—C.

The spire has a light and graceful appearance, being of open Gothicwork of the purest style, designed from the spire of the cathedral at Fribourg, in Switzerland. A model of the entire church, one-sixth the actual size, was exhibited in the main avenue of the Crystal Palace at the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was designed by E. Sharpe, Esq., architect, of Lancaster. The manufactured material was given by John Fletcher, Esq., but upwards of £3,000 was expended upon its construction. It stands on an eminence at one end of Bradford Park, and is said to be the first terra-cotta church erected in England. The parsonage-house and schools are also of terra-cotta.

These are all the churches in the borough.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

Bolton, in the later Tudor and earlier Stuart reigns, was, in its manufacturing prosperity, a rival rather than a dependency of Manchester, and its people were as noted for their religious zeal and earnest devotion to the principles of the Reformation as for their industrial and commercial enterprise. It was accounted the "Geneva of Lancashire"—the school and centre of Puritan thought and action—and may claim to rank as the nursing-place of Nonconformity in the county. Almost immediately after the accession of James I., the vicar of Bolton (Ellis Saunderson) and his colleague, the benevolent James Gosnell, began to manifest a spirit of insubordination and impatience of Episcopal authority, which led to their being summoned, with several others, to the presence of their diocesan, Richard Vaughan, who insisted upon their subscription to the Whitgift articles—an order that led many to relinquish their cures. The breach between Puritanism and Prelacy was gradually widened, and when the blast of political discontent had swept over the country, and that memorable struggle which convulsed the kingdom and drenched it in civil slaughter was begun, the men who had shown such sturdy independence of thought eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to effect what they believed to be reforms in the doctrine and polity of the national Church. When Presbyterianism had gained the ascendancy, classical presbyteries were formed by ordinance of Parliament in the several districts into which the country was divided. The name of John Harper, minister, of Bolton, appears at the head of the "Second Classis," and he, with Richard Goodwin and Robert Park, who were also officiating at the church, the latter as lecturer, may be said to be the founders of Presbyterianism in the parish. When the Act of Uniformity came into force in 1662, Richard Goodwin and Robert Park refusing to subscribe the declarations required, were compelled to withdraw. In 1672 Goodwin took out a licence and preached every Lord's Day in a private room at the back of the public-house called the Old Woolpack, at the corner of Mealhouse Lane. This was the first Nonconformist meeting-house, and here Mr. Goodwin preached until his death in 1685. Mr. Park also preached here occasionally to his old hearers until his death in 1669. Mr. John Lever, who had been ejected from the extra-parochial chapel at Cockey Moor, in Middleton parish, and who must not be confounded with his clerical namesake and contemporary, the vicar of Bolton, succeeded Mr. Goodwin and collected a numerous congregation.¹ He died July 4th, 1692, at the age of 61.² Robert Seddon, a younger son of Peter Seddon, of Prestolee, the friend and correspondent of Nathan Walworth, who had been ejected from the vicarage of Langley, in Derbyshire, and who was then about 63 years of age, succeeded. Mr. Seddon purchased a house in Bank Street, and, there being a considerable piece of land attached to it, he gave this "land at the back of his own mansion-house" as a site for a chapel—the first Nonconformist chapel built in Bolton "for the worship of Almighty God by his majesty's loyal subjects the Dissenters of Bolton and the adjacent parts commonly called Presbyterians." The chapel was completed in 1696, but Mr. Seddon did not live to see the opening, his death occurring suddenly of paralysis a few weeks before, at his brother Peter's house at Prestolee (the house in which he was born), in March, 1695-6, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Seddon was followed by his nephew, Samuel Bourne, whom he had recommended as his successor, and he continued in the pastorate until his death, which occurred at Bolton, March 4, 1719. His remains were buried "in the meeting-house, not far from the pulpit." He left a legacy of £20 towards the expenses of the weekly lecture established in the chapel. Mr. Bourne was succeeded by Mr. Withington, but he remained only a very short time, when the Rev. Thomas Dixon, M.A.

¹ Oliver Heywood frequently conducted the services at the Mealhouse Lane Meeting House. He preached there September 18, 1672, soon after it was opened, and also in June, 1696, when the congregation were about to remove to Bank Street, and administered the Lord's Supper to about five hundred communicants.—C.

² Mr. Lever's tombstone, which still remains in the parish churchyard, bears the following inscription:—

"Here Lyeth the body [of] John Leaver, Borne in th[is] Towne, a Faithful Minister of [the] Gospel, who was baptized the 11 day of September, 1631, and departed this life 4 day of July, 1692.

"Lidia, his Daughter, and Wife to Peter Dorning, was here interred the 12th day of September, 1711.

"Also Elizabeth, his Daughter, and Wife to Robert Dunn, who Departed this life the 10th day of February, 1760, In the 82 Year of her Age.

"Here resteth the Body of John Dorning, the Son of Peter and Lydia Dorning, of Bolton, who died the 12th of April, 1762, In the 63rd Year of his Age.

"Here also resteth the body of Mary Dunn, the Daughter of Elizabeth Dunn, who Departed this life Novr. 3d, 1778, aged 76."

The words or parts of words in brackets have been worn away.—C.

and M.D., became minister. He died in 1729, and was followed by Mr. John Buck, who held the pastorate for several years. To Mr. Buck succeeded Philip Holland, son of Thomas Holland, of Wem, in Shropshire, who came to Bolton in 1754, and he, in turn, was succeeded by his nephew, John Holland, who was ordained May 13, 1789, and who held the pastorate for a period of thirty-one years, when he resigned. He died July 25, 1826, in the sixtieth year of his age. It was during the pastorate of the elder Holland that the principles of the orthodox Dissenters, the founders of the chapel, were abandoned, and the tenets of Unitarianism openly advocated. Unhappy divisions arose, and in consequence those who adhered to the older doctrines withdrew and joined a congregation of seceders from Wesleyanism, worshipping in Duke's Alley Chapel, leaving to those who remained at Bank Street the endowments given from time to time, including a sum of £15 a year for a weekly lecture, bequeathed by Mr. Nathaniel Hulton, of Brightmet, in 1693. This endowment of Mr. Hulton was for "the preaching of a sermon in some place within the town of Bolton, by one or more able Protestant orthodox ministers, sound in the faith of Jesus Christ, and professing the doctrinal articles of the Church of England required to be subscribed by the minister of any congregation of Dissenting Protestants; and for the providing of one or more sober, learned, and religious persons, once at least in each week, to catechise in the Westminster Assembly's Catechism, Ball's or Gough's Catechism, or some or one of them." The income of this trust in 1888 was £496, which, however, is now expended on various charitable purposes. An effort is now (1889) being made to have Trinitarian Protestant Dissenters appointed the dispensers of this bequest, in accordance with the Hewley Trust Act of 1842 and the Chapel Act of 1844, and to revert to the original purposes of the deed of 1693. When Mr. John Holland resigned the charge of the Bank Street congregation, Mr. Jones, who had previously ministered at Walmsley Chapel, took his place. The Rev. Franklin Baker, M.A.,¹ was ordained in the meeting-house, Bank Street, on Thursday, September 23, 1824. During his ministry the old chapel was taken down and the present edifice, a handsome structure in the Gothic style, was built on the site, and opened for public worship August 21, 1856. Mr. Baker, after having held the pastorate for nearly forty years, resigned, April 9, 1864, and removed to Birmingham, where he died on the 25th May, 1867, in his sixty-seventh year. On his retirement, the Rev. Jeffrey Worthington was appointed his successor, and the Rev. C. C. Coe, of Leicester, accepted the pastorate in 1874.—The *Unitarians*, as they are now called, have another place of worship in Commission Street, which was opened February 22, 1868, and they have also chapels at Rivington and at Toppings, in Turton.

INDEPENDENTS.—*Duke's Alley Chapel*, to which the orthodox Dissenters migrated from Bank Street Chapel, was for some time under the spiritual charge of the Rev. John Bennet, who had himself withdrawn from the Wesleyan Society in Acresfield, on account of the Armenian doctrines taught by the preachers. Mr. Bennet was succeeded by Mr. Whitford, who had also been a Wesleyan preacher, and Mr. Whitford was followed by Mr. James Wraith, who had commenced his evangelistic labours as a village preacher. In October, 1782, the Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D., a native of Kinrosshire, N.B., accepted the charge in succession to Mr. Wraith, and the congregation increasing under his ministry, the chapel, a plain brick building and inconveniently small, was enlarged in 1785. Dr. Simpson held the pastorate until 1791, when he was appointed theological tutor of the Evangelical Academy, Mile End, London. He died December 21, 1817. On the retirement of Dr. Simpson, the congregation chose the Rev. William Maurice, of Rotherham College, who afterwards removed to London and became pastor of the Independent Church in Fetter Lane. Under Dr. Simpson the old spirit of the Presbyterian meeting-house was revived, and a large congregation was gathered together, but the ministry of his successor was not so acceptable. Differences arose, and eventually an important section of the members seceded "in a friendly spirit," and built a chapel, a small square brick structure, at the foot of Moor Lane, which was opened in 1803. The original Duke's Alley Chapel was replaced in 1853 by a more pretentious structure, a neat brick building, with an entrance ornamented by fluted stone columns. It stood upon the spot where the celebrated Whitfield preached in the open air. The chapel, for want of funds, was ultimately closed as a place of public worship June 25, 1882.—*Mawdsley Street Chapel*, long known as "Jones's Chapel," from the circumstance of its having been erected for a congregation which the Rev. William Jones had united in church fellowship, was built and opened in 1809. The edifice, which cost £2,000, was a plain brick erection, with galleries carried round the interior, and approached by two entrances from Mawdsley Street. Mr. Jones gathered a large congregation here, and held the ministry until his death, which occurred October 19, 1842, at the age of 59. The chapel continued to be used for public worship until 1868, when it was taken

¹ The Rev. Franklin Baker was the elder brother of the late Alderman Sir Thomas Baker, of Manchester. His second sister, Harriet, married Mr. Edward White Benson, of York, and Birmingham Heath, and

was mother of Dr. Edward White Benson, first Bishop of Truro, and now Archbishop of Canterbury.—C.

down. The closing services were held on the 10th June in that year. The corner stone of the new building was laid on the 30th July following, and the chapel was opened for divine service on the 16th March, 1870. The Rev. Robert Best, well known in the locality for his active efforts in the promotion of educational and benevolent movements, held the pastorate until his death in August, 1887, the Rev. H. W. Turner, B.A., formerly of Peterborough—the present minister—succeeding him.—The first stone of the *Congregational Chapel*, St. George's Road, a Gothic structure with a tower and lofty spire, was laid on June 18, 1862, and the building, which cost £6,000, was opened April 3, 1863. The Revs. W. H. Davison and Charles Berry have been ministers here. The present pastor is the Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, M.A.—*Derby Street Chapel* was erected at a cost of £2,500, the first stone being laid by Mr. Henry Lee, July 18, 1875.—*Blackburn Road Chapel*, erected at a cost of £1,150, was opened January 14, 1877. The same religious body has also chapels at Belmont, Lever Street (Rose Hill), and Edgeworth.

PRESBYTERIANS.—When the Presbyterians withdrew from Duke's Alley Chapel, and formed themselves into a separate congregation, they built a church in Moor Lane, near the upper end of Deansgate, a building that has long since disappeared. The Rev. James Smith was ordained in 1805, but he died in the following year. The Rev. George Lawson entered upon the ministry in 1809. He has been described as one of the most popular preachers in the Presbyterian Church. He resided at Astley House, Astley Bridge, where also he kept a boarding school, until he removed to Kilmarnock in September, 1818. Presbyterianism had had a hard struggle in Bolton for years, and the congregation becoming involved the church was closed. Subsequently it was occupied for a brief period by the Baptists. They took possession in April, 1818, and Mr. William Colcraft ministered to a congregation for a brief period, when, from want of support or some other cause, the building was sold by public auction, and purchased by a body of Unitarians, who had been worshipping in the Cloth Hall, for £900, for the Rev. George Harris, who had removed from Liverpool. They eventually abandoned it, and in 1861 the building was taken down and St. Paul's Church erected on its site. The present Presbyterian Church may be said to date from the year 1837, when it was determined to open a preaching station in the town, and the Rev. William Douglas was engaged as a missionary to gather in a congregation, which assembled for some time in the Town Hall. Mr. Douglas's health giving way, he relinquished his office, and Mr. James Cleland was in 1840 ordained as the first permanent minister, but he held the office for four years only, having a call to Douglas, Isle of Man, in May, 1844. During his pastorate efforts had been made to obtain funds for the erection of a church, and these were continued by his successor with the result that the foundation stone of the present St. Andrew's Church in Bowker's Row was laid on the 8th January, 1845, by Mr. Robert Barbour, of Manchester, a liberal contributor to the building fund, and the church was consecrated on the 10th June in the following year. The building, which is a substantial erection of stone, in the early English style of Gothic architecture, has a curious pyramidal tower in its front elevation. The Rev. David Magill, who succeeded Mr. Cleland in the ministry, was ordained to Bolton in November, 1844, but resigned in March, 1849. On the 20th Mr. Alexander Kemp was ordained, and held the charge until the 21st November, 1854, his successor being the Rev. John Clelland, who entered upon his ministry July 23, 1857, and resigned it on his acceptance of a call to Leeds, November 1, 1864. The Rev. Robert Mitchell, M.A., succeeded, January 11, 1866, but resigned on the 27th November, 1871, the Rev. Hugh W. Mackay Gordon, M.A. succeeding on the 13th June, 1872, but he died a few months later, when the Rev. Samuel Prenter, M.A., received a call to the charge, and was ordained September 10, 1874. Mr. Prenter remained until the 30th June, 1881, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church, Ormond Quay, Dublin, and in March of the following year the present minister, the Rev. T. Boston Johnstone, M.A., succeeded.

WESLEYANS.—Wesleyans may be said to date from the year 1747, when a society was formed. In 1751 the first "preaching-house" was erected in Hotel Street, the society at that time numbering more than 100 members. From this "preaching-house" a number of members seceded and established a chapel in Ridgway Gates, which was afterwards used as a Sunday school.—In 1803 *Bridge Street Chapel*, at the corner of Higher Bridge Street and St. George's Street, a large brick building conveniently arranged, with an organ said to be one of the largest in the town.—In 1819 *Fletcher Street Chapel* was built, which was subsequently used by New Connexion Methodists, who afterwards sold the building, which was consecrated as Christ Church, December 11, 1844.—*Wesley Chapel*, in Bradshawgate, a handsome stone building, in the perpendicular Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. James Simpson, of Leeds, was opened July 11, 1851. The edifice, which, with the schools underneath, cost £8,000, will accommodate about 1,100 worshippers.—*Fletcher Street Chapel*, a brick building in the Italian style, was opened May 31, 1861.—*Park Street Chapel*, a decorated Gothic structure, which cost £9,500, exclusive of the site,

was opened March 4, 1863.—*Astley Bridge Chapel* was opened April 22, 1868; *Tong Fold Chapel*, September 3, in the same year; and *Hallivell Road Chapel*, August 18, 1869.—*Fern Street School Chapel* was opened July 8, 1871; and *Victoria Chapel*, Grecian Street, on the 29th March, 1872. There are also chapels belonging to the society at Darcy Lever, Little Lever, St. Helens Road, Spring Gardens, Brightmet, Bury Old Road, Cable Street, Blackrod, Harwood, Edgeworth, and Turton.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—This body has a chapel in Folds Road, built in 1823, and another in Noble Street, opened November 17, 1872.

The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have a chapel in Higher Bridge Street, Moor Lane, opened August 18, 1836, and others in St. Helens Road and at Harwood.

The members of the UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH have their places of worship in Clarence Street, Hanover Street, and York Street. A chapel belonging to them in Bowker's Row was sold by auction on November 10, 1880.

The METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHAPEL in St. George's Road, a building in the Grecian style, was opened November 14, 1852, and there are chapels belonging to the same religious body in Albert Street and at Brownlow Fold.

The WELSH CALVINISTS or PRESBYTERIANS have a chapel in Clarence Street; the members of the FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH have their place of worship in Lark Street, Little Bolton; and the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg have their place of meeting, the *New Jerusalem Church*, in Bridge Street, which was opened for public worship October 29, 1844.

BAPTISTS.—The first stone of *Claremont Chapel*, belonging to this denomination, was laid July 8, 1868, and the building was opened for service on the 2nd December in the following year. *Zion Chapel*, St. John Street, was opened April 1, 1886, and there is also a chapel at Astley Bridge. The STRICT BAPTISTS have a chapel in Dorset Street, Haugh, erected at the cost of Mr. Thomas Vicars, of Manchester, the memorial stone of which was laid by the founder July 25, 1885.

The members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have a meeting-house in Tipping Street, Little Bolton, which was built in 1820.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The oldest place of worship belonging to this religious body is the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, an unpretending brick structure, in Pilkington Street, erected in 1803, the services of the church having previously been held in a small building in Old Acres.—*St. Marie's Chapel*, in Palace Street, Little Bolton, a plain stone building, was completed in 1847; *St. Patrick's*, in Moor Street, a handsome Gothic edifice, with a graceful spire, was opened on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1861; and *St. Edmund's*, in Grime Street, a building of stone, was opened in 1862. There is also the *Catholic Apostolic Church*, in Thomas Holden Street, which was opened for public worship January 13, 1877.¹

CHARITIES.

The charities of the parish of Bolton are both numerous and important, as the following epitome of their nature and revenues, derived principally from the nineteenth report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, published in 1827, will sufficiently prove:—

TONGE-WITH-HAULGH.

School allotment, 4 acres of land, Tonge, Moorgate.

1630. Brownlow's Charity—£40 to maintain a Granary for the Poor, laid out in premises, which produce (distributed in labour to the poor) £32 0 0

TURTON.

Turton School. The ancient school has a dwelling for the Master. Humphrey Chetham, in 1746, left £1,000, of which two-thirds were to augment the salary of the curate of Turton, and one-third to the schoolmaster of Turton School. About 40 Boys and Girls receive instruction.

1748. Humphrey Chetham's Charity, for Clothing to the Poor 39 10 0
 1786. Abigail Chetham's Charity, for clothing six poor Boys 28 0 0
 1794. Eagley Bridge School—no free scholars 4 0 0
 1795. Smalley's Charity, divided between the Masters of Eagley Bridge and Walmesley Schools 4 14 0
 1795. Walmesley School, supported by subscription.

The family of Popplewell, natives of Bolton, stand distinguished as eminent benefactors of this parish. By will, dated March 3, 1820, John Popplewell, Esq., a gentleman of the medical profession, who died at Woodford, in Essex, in 1829, at the age of 73 years, bequeathed at his death to the vicar of Bolton and three others, as trustees, the interest of £6,900 in the funds for the

¹ By the census of 1851 the number of places of worship and sittings in the municipal borough of Bolton (population, 61,171) were then—Church of England, 9, 9,616 sittings; Presbyterian Church of England, 1, 500; Independents, 5, 2,410; Particular Baptists, 2, 540; Society of Friends, 1, 300; Unitarians, 1, 614; Wesleyan Methodists, 5, 3,400; Methodist New Connexion, 2, 600; Primitivo Methodists, 3, 756; Wes-

leyan Association, 1, 500; New Church, 1, 370; Brethren, 1, 70; isolated congregations, 2, 700; Roman Catholics, 2, 600. Total, 36 places; 20,976 sittings.—H. For many particulars relating to Nonconformity in Bolton the editor is indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. T. Boston Johnstone, M.A.—C.

following purposes: £4,500 in 3 per cents to buy clothing and bread for the poor in Great and Little Bolton and in the township of Turton; £2,000 in the 3 per cents to provide scholarships for the Free Grammar School; and £400 in the 3 per cents to repair All Saints' Chapel, Little Bolton. He also left the following bequests to the township of Blackrod: The interest of £1,600 in the 3 per cents to keep in repair the tomb of his uncle, Thomas Aynscough, and to the minister 40s., and to the parish clerk, singers, and ringers, 20s. each, to be paid yearly on the 10th of December; the residue of the sum to be given in linen, flannel, stockings, and bread, to such poor as attend the chapel, and do not receive parochial aid; the interest of £400 for clothing six boys or girls of the Grammar School; of £300 in loaves to the poor at fixed periods; and of £200 for twelve pairs of blankets to those old women in the township who attend the church most frequently; and the interest of £1,000 to augment the curate's salary. Altogether, Mr. Popplewell left to these and other places the interest of £15,099 15s. 3d. in the 3 per cent consols, to which his sisters have since added, in all, the interest of £12,600 in the same stock. A marble monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. Popplewell, in Bolton Church. Anne and Rebecca Popplewell, his sisters, left, in 1831, the interest of £2,000 in the 3 per cents to the poor of Great and Little Bolton; of £1,500 to the Grammar School; and of £2,150 in trust to the minister and clerk of Blackrod, and the usher of the school there, to be distributed to the poor in bread and blankets on the 10th of December annually.

BOLTON CHARITIES.

Ann. Proceeds.

1622. Gosnell's Charity, the rent of a farm	£80 0 0
Four-sixths to the Lecturer at the parish church.	
One-sixth to the Grammar School.	
One-sixth to the poor of Bolton.	
1641. Bolton Free Grammar School (about)	485 0 0

A school—the “Old School,” as it was generally designated—was founded in Bolton in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears from the Calendar of Pleadings in the Duchy Court, 14th Elizabeth (1571), in the case of Robert Bolton and others, plaintiffs, and John Orrell, defendant. In a deed then produced it was shown that William Haighe, of Wigan, did, on the 4th March, 1524 (nine years after the founding of Bishop Oldam's Grammar School at Manchester), bequeath, sell, and give to John Lever of Little Lever, Alexander Orrell, James Bolton (vicar), Richard Warde, John Walshe, and Thomas Glazebrook, as trustees, a messuage and tenement in Tockholes, in Blackburn, of the yearly value of 33s. 4d., towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a Grammar School in Bolton for the better improvement and training of youths in the town and parish of Bolton, in learning and other godly exercises and virtues. On the decease of Alexander Orrell, the last survivor of these trustees, his nephew and heir, John Orrell, obtained possession of the deeds, and ignoring the trusts, conveyed the property to himself, and for some time appropriated the issues and profits thereof to his own uses. Eventually, after repeated applications had been made, he surrendered the property for the purposes originally designed. The “Old School” thus formed, which stood in Churchgate, near the church gates, was, with its revenues and property, in the succeeding century, merged in, or united with, a later foundation known as the New Free Grammar School. By will, dated March 16, 1641, Robert Lever, citizen and clothier of London, devised certain lands in Harwood to his brothers, William Lever (of Kersall) and John Lever (of Alkington), they allowing £350 for the same, otherwise to sell the said lands, and with the money raised by the sale, together with £250 more from his personal estate, to erect and maintain a Free Grammar School, or a chapel, as his executors should think best. He died without making a specific appointment as to the application, and after considerable delay, the surviving executor determined on building and endowing a school at Bolton. In 1655 the brothers of the testator were dead; and William Lever, of Kersall, son and heir of William Lever, the last surviving brother of the testator, in 1658 conveyed the lands in Harwood to George Chetham and others for the purposes mentioned in the will of his uncle. In 1787 the governors of the school were incorporated by Act of Parliament and their powers enlarged, the Act empowering them to sell certain parts of the school property and to exchange other parts thereof, but directing that all moneys belonging to the school should be invested in the purchase of lands in Lancashire and Cheshire, and that until so used it was to be put in the public funds or in a bank. They were also empowered to grant building and other leases; to appoint masters and usher “to teach and instruct the children and youth who shall be educated at the said school, not only in grammar and classical learning, but also in writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, mathematics, and modern languages,” and that the stipend of the head master be not less than £80 per annum and that of the usher £40 per annum, both clear of all deductions. The governors were also empowered to remove the masters and usher on sufficient cause, and to appoint others, and the masters and usher were not to educate other boys than those in the school, or to officiate as curate,

or lecturer at Bolton, or to do duty in the parish church there without the leave of the governors, Mr. John Popplewell, a native of Bolton, but afterwards resident at Woodford, in Essex, who died in 1829, settled the sum of £2,000 in the 3 per cent reduced annuities for the foundation of scholarships belonging to the school, and in 1831 his sisters, Anne and Rebecca Popplewell, gave a further sum of £1,500 for the like purpose. On the 28th February, 1880, a scheme was submitted by the Charity Commissioners for the reconstitution of the school, which, after some modification, was laid before the Town Council, August 16, 1882, and under its provisions the foundation is now governed. Under the new scheme for the administration of the foundation, there are three Popplewell exhibitions of £60 per annum, each for four years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, and foundation scholarships, according to the number of boys, are held in the form of total or partial remission of fees. The old schoolhouse has been removed, and on the 29th November, 1880, the corner stone of a new building to be erected on its site was laid by Canon Powell, the then vicar, and the new school was opened September 11, 1883. Among those who have filled the office of head master of the school may be mentioned the Rev. John Lempriere, D.D., the eminent classical scholar, the author of "Bibliotheca Classica" and "Universal Biography," who was appointed in 1790. Another distinguished scholar who was "educated at Bolton, and afterwards taught school in the same town," was Robert Ainsworth, the well-known lexicographer, who was born at Woodgate, near Clifton, in Eccles parish, September, 1660, and who died in London April 4, 1743.

No date. Lomax's Charity—		Ann. Proceeds.
To 40 poor persons of Brightmet and Harwood	£1	0 0
To the Vicar	1	0 0
And for poor Scholars at the University from the Bolton Grammar School (annually).....	5	0 0
		£7 0 0
1653. Guest's Charity, amounting to £500, to be divided amongst several parishes, for the purchase of land for the poor.		
1691. Hulton's Charity—an estate consisting of houses, land, &c.....	277	0 0
For a Lecturer in the Church. ¹		
Apprenticing Boys born in Bolton and Brightmet, and a Master to teach English, Latin, and Greek at Brightmet.	14	15 0
1714. Marsden's Charity School		
1734. Astley's Charity—the interest of £180, to be laid out—		
One-third for the use of the Poor.		
One-third for a Sermon to awaken Sinners, in the Presbyterian Meeting.		
One-third for Seats in the Presbyterian Chapel.		
1744. Brook's Charity—7 Pews in the south Gallery of the Church; for teaching orphan Children to read in Great Bolton and Little Bolton, and in Tonge, Haulgh, and Brightmet.....	15	16 0
1774. Cocker's Charity, for Linen for the Poor of Bolton	5	9 0
1784. Crompton's Charity, to be expended in Linen for the Poor.....	7	10 0
1800. Aspinall's Charity, distributed to the Poor of Ridgway Methodist Chapel	5	15 2
Mort's Tithe Rents—(See Astley, in parish of Leigh).		
High Style School—(See parish of Dean).		
Unknown Donor, given in Linen by the Boroughreeve.....	2	0 0
Parker's Charity, distributed in Linen by the Boroughreeve	5	0 0

LITTLE BOLTON.

1764. Stone's Charity, to poor Widows and Orphans	3	0 0
1780. Greenhalgh's Charity, the interest of £100, of which £2 2s. is paid to Manchester Infirmary, the rest to the Poor.		
Wright's Charities, of various dates, for teaching Children	1	5 6

ANLEZARGH.

Shaw's Charities—(See Standish).

BLACKROD.

1627. Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth Tyldesley, widow, in 1627, rents and interest	140	4 0
A yearly sum of £5, left by John Holmes, for an exhibition at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, had accumulated in 1827 to £2,574 6s. 6d. in the 3 per cent consols. Since 1800 three exhibitioners have been appointed, and received £60, £70, and £80 per annum.		
Turner's and other Charities, on the tablets in the church, amounting to £325. There are also lost Charities to the amount of £125.		

BRIGHTMET.

1725. Roscow Fold School, founded by William Baguley with £200, for this township.		
Parker's Charity, discontinued about 1808	5	0 0

EDGEWORTH.

1804. Edgeworth School, where instruction is given to 26 Children.....	22	12 0
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ENTWISLE.

The interest of £9 from an unknown donor, distributed to the poor in linen.

1800. Brandwood's Charity—laid out in linen	4	10 0
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¹ For the preaching of a sermon in some place within the town of Bolton, by one or more able Protestant orthodox ministers, sound in the faith of Jesus Christ, and professing the doctrinal articles of the Church

of England required to be subscribed by the minister of any congregation of Dissenting Protestants. See *supra*, p. 183.—C.

HARWOOD.

Ann. Proceeds.

Goodwen and Brooke's Charity of £150, lost.

DARCY LEVER.

Brownlow's Charity—(See Tonge).

LITTLE LEVER.

School, founded in 1736 by the Rev. Eleazer Heywood, land and building engaged by the Master.

LOSTOCK.

No free scholars.

Rivington School—

Free Grammar School, founded 18 Elizabeth (1576) by James Pilkington, bishop of Durham. 150 Children,

boys and girls, receive instruction ¹	308	9	8
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Several small Charities in this township.

From the restoration of the Stuarts to the present time the tranquility of Bolton has suffered no interruption from civil war, though when the young Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, taking the route of Preston and Manchester, his army skirted this place, and alarmed its peaceful inhabitants. Soon after the expulsion of the royal adventurer, though wholly unconnected with that event, a new era opened upon the manufactures of Lancashire. The age of invention commenced, and the town of Bolton took its full share in the race of enterprise and improvement.

As early as the reign of Richard I. an aulneger,² or measurer by the ell, was appointed in this place, and as his office was to measure all cloths made for sale, and to mark them with the king's seal, bearing the maker's name and the length of the pieces, it is probable that the woollen-cloth trade existed here as early as the twelfth century. We have the authority of Leland, the itinerant, for saying that the manufactures, which at that time bore the name of cottons, but which in reality were woollen fabrics, as well as the spinning of yarn, prevailed in Bolton in the reign of Henry VIII., and it appears, from an Act passed in the 8 Elizabeth (1566) that it was found necessary to appoint deputies to assist the aulneger, in the places where he had heretofore exercised his office, and Bolton is mentioned as one of the places where those deputies were to be employed. This district of country became successively the resort of the Flemish clothiers, the French refugees, and the Rhenish weavers, all workers in woollens. The first mention of the manufacture of real cotton goods—mixtures of woollen and cotton—made in Lancashire is in 1641, on the eve of the civil wars, and Bolton is named as a principal seat of the manufacture of fustians, vermilion, and dimities. Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," published in 1662, says that Bolton is the staple place for the making of fustians, which were brought there from all parts of the country; and Humphrey Chetham, the public benefactor, who lived at Turton, in this parish, was amongst the wholesale dealers in these articles, Bolton being the principal mart for the unfinished, and Manchester for the finished goods. Linen yarn was then used as the warp in the making of fustians, and nearly all the other cottons of this country, till 1773. In 1673, Mr. Blome, in his "Britannia," says—"Boulton, seated on the river *Irwel*, a fair and well-built town with broad streets, hath a *market* on *Mondays*, which is very good for *cloth* and *provisions*; and is a place of great trade in fustians." Velvets, composed entirely of cotton, were first made by Mr. Jeremiah Clarke, of Bolton, about 1756; and muslins and cotton quiltings were made by Mr. Joseph Shaw, in 1763. Originally fustians, India jeans, ribs, and thicksets, were the principal articles woven in this town and neighbourhood; but they have been superseded by muslins, counterpanes, dimities, satteens, toilet-covers, shirtings, quiltings, and mulls, which are now the prevailing manufactures.

Mr. Rasbotham, an inhabitant of the adjoining parish of Dean, in his notes written a century after Blome's "Britannia," has this passage: "There is a staple here for fustians of divers sorts, especially those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, which are brought into its markets and fairs from all parts of the country, and sold to the countrymen for clothes, and to the gentry for linings and other uses." The age of mechanical improvement had now opened, and the most distinguished of all the early manufacturers by the aid of machinery was a former resident here, Richard Arkwright, a barber in Churchgate and Deansgate. Having brought his machinery into

¹ Subsequent to the foundation the trustees obtained from Parliament an Act by which they were enabled to exchange the lands and tenements in Durham, bequeathed by the bishop, for property in the more immediate neighbourhood of the school; and the revenues having largely increased, the Charity Commissioners, in 1875, propounded a scheme for the better regulation of the foundation, under the provisions of which the old school has been rebuilt, and is now used for the purposes of an elementary school, and a new and spacious grammar school has been erected on the confines of the township.—C.

² The aulneger (from the Anglo-Saxon *alne*—an ell) had to see that the regulations contained in the various statutes for the manufacturing, felling, and dressing of woollen cloths, called "cottons," "friezes," "rugs," &c., were duly complied with. He had a special seal, with which he or his deputy stamped all the bundles of woollen goods which were satisfactory. The office was abolished by statute, 11 and 12 William III. (1700).—C.

operation between the years 1768-9, he left his native county in the latter year, and with the aid of a moneyed partner, Mr. Jedediah Strutt, established himself in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, where he carried on his works without being subject to the popular rage directed against improvements which poor Hargraves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny in 1767, had had to encounter two years before. The disposition to put down machinery for the abridgment of manual labour by violence continued strongly to prevail in this parish till 1779, when it again broke out in open outrage; on which occasion Dorning Rasbotham, Esq., a resident magistrate, wrote and disseminated widely a dissuasive from such lawless proceedings, in which the danger and the folly of the rioters' conduct were strongly exhibited. Ten years after the spinning-jenny and the water-frame had found their way into general use, Samuel Crompton, an inhabitant of the parish of Bolton, residing in part of an old mansion called "Hall-i'-th'-Wood,"¹ produced a machine which combined the principles of the two other inventions, and was called from that circumstance the Mule. This valuable machine was completed in 1779, and given to the public in 1780, and the inventor was acknowledged rather than compensated, first by two private subscriptions to a small amount, and afterwards by a grant from Parliament, in 1812, of £5,000. In 1842 his children received £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund. Previous to Mr. Crompton's invention of the mule, the muslin-manufacture, which has since formed so important a branch of trade in Bolton, had been attempted, but without much success; but in 1812 it was ascertained that 70,000 persons were employed in spinning by Mr. Crompton's machine, that 150,000 weavers were employed in weaving the yarn produced by that machine, and that four-fifths of the cloth bleached in the neighbourhood of Bolton was spun by the mule. Spinning-factories, principally on a small scale, were erected in the neighbourhood soon after the introduction of machinery into the manufacture of cotton, and worked by water, of which there was then but a scanty supply. The use of the steam engine, and its application to the purposes of manufacture, overcame this difficulty; and there are now in the parish of Bolton a vast number of steam engines employed in the cotton-mills, in addition to others employed in bleaching and in the foundry business, in the making of paper, in coal-mining, and in saw-mills and chemical works, as well as numerous water-wheels. Still further to extend the manufacturing operations on the Irwell, a plan has been formed for equalising the power of the stream in the river by the accumulation of water on the adjoining eminences, and reservoirs have been formed in the townships of Turton and Entwistle, covering an area of 136 acres, to feed the stream in seasons of drought. Thousands of spindles, each of them yielding more yarn than an individual spinner could have produced a century ago, are in motion in the factories. Bleaching is also carried on in the neighbourhood to a great extent. Since the introduction of the present system, the bleaching operation has attained a degree of rapidity that would have startled our ancestors, and might, two centuries ago, have added another page to the history of witchcraft. The greater portion of the cotton fabrics manufactured here are sold to the Manchester merchants. In the infancy of the manufactories, this was not the case. The inhabitants, aware of the advantages that accrued from selling their goods in their own markets, erected extensive warehouses and salerooms in the principal streets, and customers came from the metropolis and other parts of the country to replenish their stocks of drapery. At length the spirit of competition induced some of the manufacturers to meet their London friends at Manchester; and this practice continued to increase till the market was finally transferred to that place, and the ancient warehouses of Bolton were deserted. Several of these buildings were in existence at the end of the last century, and their construction was both singular and ornamental. They generally consisted of three storeys—a warehouse or saleroom occupied the first floor; on the second there was a gallery in front, with shops and salerooms behind; and the third storey consisted of rooms supported by wooden pillars that projected over the galleries, and formed a sort of piazza for passengers. Time has swept them all away, and not a vestige remains to proclaim a fact, which is nevertheless well authenticated, that Bolton was at one time a principal market for the sale, as it is still a principal seat, of the manufactures of the county of Lancaster. Flax-spinning has been introduced into this place.

The staple trade of the town is cotton spinning and weaving. The factories or spinning-mills contain from thirty thousand to sixty thousand spindles each, and those of more recent erection are really handsome buildings. A mule—the machine upon which the cotton is spun, invented by Samuel Crompton, a native of Bolton—contains from five hundred to a thousand spindles, and a pair of these are managed by a spinner and three piecers. The yarns spun in Bolton are generally very fine. As low as 10's are spun, but the "Bolton Counts" are 50's and upwards. As high

¹ Hall-i'-th'-Wood is a large and interesting wood-and-plaster structure, partly modernised. The porch was added in 1648, by Alexander Norris, gent., whose ancestors resided here in 1550. The estate, upwards of 1,761 acres, passed in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Alexander

Norris, gent., to John Starkie, of Humtroyd, Esq., in the seventeenth century, and is now possessed by his descendant. The situation of the house is extremely picturesque, and the prospect bold and pleasing.—Note by Rev. Canon Raines in "Notitia Cestriensis," ii., 12.

as 240's is commonly spun, and even so fine as 700's—that is, 700 hanks of 840 yards each, making a thread 334 miles long, weighing only one pound.

The fabrics woven in Bolton are shirtings; plain and coloured quiltings; cambrics; plain and figured muslins; toiles, including the beautiful Marseilles quilts peculiar to Bolton; mulls; satteens; counterpanes; and cotton blankets.

The ironworks are numerous, and some of them very extensive. They are employed in the construction of locomotive, stationary, and marine engines, steam boilers, mill-gearing, and cotton spinning and weaving machinery, iron bridges, &c. There is also a very large forge, and manufactory of Bessemer steel. Flax-spinning is carried on to a limited extent. In Bolton and the neighbourhood the bleaching and finishing of cloth is carried on upon a large scale.

Bolton, like other parts of Lancashire, has derived considerable advantage from inland navigation. The Bolton Canal, already described, runs from this place to Manchester, and forms an excellent water communication for the conveyance of merchandise. A branch of this canal passes to Bury, and these important manufacturing stations are thus connected, to their mutual advantage. But canals, the great improvement in the conveyance of merchandise and passengers in the last age, have been to a large extent superseded by the still more important improvement of the present age. Stimulated by the success, even in anticipation of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, a company was formed for constructing a railroad from Bolton to Leigh, incorporated March 31, 1825, and another from Leigh to Kenyon, incorporated May 14, 1829, at which a junction is formed with the Manchester and Liverpool line of the London and North-Western Company. The construction of the roads, including the land, cost about £10,000 per mile. On the 13th of June, 1831, the road was opened along the whole line, and by this means Bolton and Liverpool, though at a distance of 33 miles, were brought as near for the purpose of public conveyance as Bolton and Manchester, though less than 12 miles asunder. Still further to increase these facilities, the Manchester and Bolton Railway was constructed from Bolton to Manchester, 10 miles in length, at a cost of £650,000. It was opened May 24, 1838. Since that date several additional lines have been constructed, including those to Preston, Wigan and Southport, Blackburn and Liverpool, and the branches to Horwich, Bury, Kersley, and Atherton.

Mr. Rasbotham, in his MS. notes, has preserved a list of the prices of provisions in Bolton in the year 1745, and forty-two years afterwards, which may be considered applicable to the other manufacturing towns of the county at those periods; the prices in the agricultural districts being somewhat lower. From this return it appears that in 1745, between August and Christmas, the average price of beef, veal, and mutton was from 2d. to 2½d. per lb., that of pork 3d., and that a good stubble-geese might then be had for 18d. In 1787, when these notes were made, the average price of beef, veal, and mutton, in Bolton market, was 4½d., of pork 4d. to 5d., and a good stubble-geese sold for 3s., and butter sold at from 9d. to 11d. per lb. Wheat had in the meantime advanced from 28s. to 49s. per quarter, according to the returns in the Eton books; and manufacturing wages had probably doubled, in 1787, the amount in 1745.

The population of the "town" of Bolton (including the townships of Great and Little Bolton) is stated to have been, in 1773, only 5,339; in 1789 it was 11,740. By the official census taken every ten years, the population was ascertained to be: In 1801, 17,416; in 1811, 24,149; in 1821, 31,295; in 1831, 41,195; in 1841, 49,754; in 1851, 61,172; in 1861, 70,396; in 1871, 82,850; and in 1881, 105,414.

GREAT AND LITTLE BOLTON.—The townships of Great and Little Bolton had each a separate police, consisting of a boroughreeve, two constables, a deputy-constable, and inferior officers, who were elected annually, at the courts-leet, in the month of October. The two towns are now one municipality, governed by a mayor and corporation, and under the Local Government Act, which received the royal assent on the 13th August, 1888, the municipal borough became a county borough. In 1839 the first bench of borough magistrates was created, and in May of the same year the town was granted a separate court of quarter sessions. Petty sessions are held in Bolton, on the Monday and Thursday and Saturday in every week, at which the magistrates in the Bolton division of Salford hundred attend in rotation. The privilege of holding a court-baron for the recovery of small debts under 40s. is vested in the lords of the manor of Great Bolton; and sixty-two years ago a court of this kind was held here, but in the 6th George III. (1765-6) it was discontinued, owing to the clerk having absconded, and conveyed away part of the records. Great Bolton was governed, cleansed, and lighted by a body of forty commissioners, or trustees, incorporated by Police Acts, passed in 1792 and 1817; and Little Bolton was governed by thirty trustees, under the authority of a Police Act passed in 1830, till 1838, when the charter of municipal incorporation was granted. Previous to the 22nd Edward IV. (1482), Sir George Stanley (Lord Strange) claimed a market every week at Bolton on the Friday, and one fair there every year on the eve of St. Margaret, of two days' duration (July 19 and 20).

There is a kind of bread used here, and in some of the other manufacturing parts of Lancashire, called *jannock*, made of oatmeal, in the form of a loaf; but modern refinement has almost banished this food, introduced by the refugee Flemings, and wheaten bread and oatcakes have taken its place.

The new Union Workhouse, at Fishpool, about two miles from the centre of the town, was opened 26th September, 1861. It was erected at a cost of £37,200, including the purchase of 24 acres of land, at £120 per acre. It affords accommodation for 1,000 inmates, and is fitted with every modern improvement. The Board of Guardians consists of thirty-eight members, besides the county magistrates residing in the union, who are members *ex officio*. An excellent and commodious board room was erected in Mawdsley Street in 1865, at a cost of £3,500.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.—On the 11th October, 1838, the charter of incorporation was granted. The validity of this charter was, however, long the subject of fierce litigation, which was only finally set at rest by Act of Parliament—the Borough Incorporation Act, which received the Royal assent August 12, 1842. The old trustees, however, continued to exercise certain powers co-ordinate with the corporation till the year 1850, when by a Local Act the government of the town devolved absolutely upon the latter body. The municipal government being then vested in thirty-six councillors and twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor was elected. For municipal purposes the borough was divided into six wards, viz., Exchange, Bradford, Derby, Church, East, and West. In 1872 the council was increased from 48 to 52 members by the addition of Rumworth Ward. In 1873 the boundaries of the wards were considerably altered in accordance with the Bolton Corporation Act of 1872. A portion of West Ward was constituted into an independent ward designated North Ward, to which an alderman and three councillors were assigned; the boundaries of Exchange Ward were altered by the addition of Newtown and adjacent district. In 1877, under the Bolton Improvement Act, which received the royal assent on the 2nd August, a new ward was added to the borough, the urban portion of the township of Halliwell being brought within the municipal limits, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries of that township were thus rendered conterminous. To this, the Halliwell Ward, two aldermen and six councillors were assigned—the borough being now (1889) divided into seven wards, viz., Exchange, Bradford, Derby, Church, East, West, and Halliwell, with two aldermen and six councillors each, and two wards, viz., North and Rumworth, with one alderman and three councillors each, making in all 64 members.

From the printed abstracts of the accounts of the corporation of Bolton for the year ended 25th March, 1888, we take the following items: Rateable value of the municipal borough, £407,086. Income of the borough, by borough rates, £30,736; by rents, £375; total income of the municipal authority, £30,467. Total expenditure of ditto, £50,346. Amount of loans outstanding, £184,708. Rateable value of the Urban Sanitary District, £388,791. Income of the Urban Sanitary Authority by general and special rates, £36,358; income from all sources, £217,960. Expenditure on improvement works, £17,131; total expenditure, £225,863. Amount of loans outstanding, £2,013,129.

MAYORS OF BOLTON.

The civic chair has been occupied since the charter of incorporation in 1838 by the following gentlemen:—

1.	Charles James Darbishire	1838-9.
2.	Robert Heywood	1839-40.
3.	James Arrowsmith	1840-1.
4.	Thomas Cullen	1841-2.
5.	Robert Walsh	1842-3.
6.	Thomas Gregson	1843-4.
7.	John Slater	1844-5.
8.	Stephen Blair	1845-6.
9.	James Scowcroft	1846-7.
10.	Thomas Ridgway Bridson	1847-8.
11.	Thomas Lever Rushton	1848-9-50.
12.	William Gray	1850-1-2.
13.	John Stones	1852-3.
14.	Peter Rothwell Arrowsmith	1853-4-5.
15.	James Knowles	1855-6-7.
16.	William Makant	1857-8-9.
17.	John Orton	1859-60.
18.	John Harwood	1860-1.
19.	James Rawsthorne Wolfenden	1861-2-3.
20.	Richard Harwood	1863-4.
21.	Richard Stockdale	1864-5-6.
22.	Fergus Ferguson	1866-7.
23.	James Barlow	1867-8-9.

24. Thomas Walmsley	1869-70 1.
25. William Walter Cannon	1871-2-3.
26. Jeremiah Marsden	1873-4-5.
27. Charles Wolfenden	1875-6-7.
28. James Greenhalgh	1877-8.
29. Peter Crook Marsden	1878-9.
30. Henry Marriott Richardson	1879-80.
31. Joseph Musgrave	1880-1.
32. Thomas Glaister	1881-2.
33. Ebenezer Green Harwood	1882-3-4.
34. Thomas Fletcher	1884-5-6-7.
35. Thomas Moscrop	1887-8.
36. John Barrett	1888-9.

TOWN HALL.—With the large increase in the population of the town, and consequent extension of public business, it became absolutely necessary to provide larger and more commodious premises for the use of the corporation. Consequently the council determined to erect a splendid town hall. The site purchased ranged from the west side of Market Square to Howell Croft, and cost £32,708. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, with a noble portico surmounted by a tower 220 feet from the base to the summit of the vane. The Market Square elevation is 206 feet and its width 160 feet, besides the portico 58 feet 8 inches by 19 feet 3 inches. The building includes police-offices and cells, courtrooms, offices for the several officers of the corporation, a large assembly-room 105 feet by 56 feet, &c. The cost, including site and fixtures, was about £100,000. The architect was Mr. William Hill, of Leeds. The old town hall in St. George's Street is used as the county constabulary station, lock-up, and court.

POLICE.—The police-office and court-house are in the new town hall. The police force consists of 1 chief-constable, 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 12 sergeants (in five classes), and 95 constables (in nine classes); total 113. The cost of the maintenance of the police for the year ending September 29, 1888, was £19,670, the proportion paid by Government being £4,699.

COUNTY COURT.—The jurisdiction of the court extends over the townships of Bradshaw, Brightmet, Darcy Lever, Edgeworth, Entwistle, Farnworth, Great Bolton, Great Lever, Halliwell, Harwood, Heaton, Horwich, Kersley, Little Bolton, Little Hulton, Little Lever, Longworth, Lostock, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, Quarlton, Rumworth, Sharples, Tonge-with-Haulgh, Turton, and Westhoughton. A very superior building for the business of the court was erected in Mawdsley Street. It was built by the Government from the designs of Mr. Thomas Charles Sorby, the county-court surveyor, at a cost, including furniture, of £6,000. The general character of the front elevation is Italian; its material Huddersfield stone. The doorways of the lower storey are Doric; the second storey windows have partly fluted pilasters upon a balustrade, surmounted by Corinthian capitals. The accommodation consists of six offices and two fire-proof rooms; courtroom, 54 feet by 40 feet, and 24 feet high; judges' retiring-room, counsel's room, jury-room, female and public waiting-rooms, and porters' apartments.

WATER.—The water is of excellent quality, collected from the moors in Sharples and Belmont, about four or five miles distant, and also from Entwistle, about six miles from Bolton. There are two reservoirs in the township of Heaton. Besides the borough, the townships of Farnworth, Kearsley, and Darcy Lever are supplied. It is stored in four reservoirs. The waterworks were established in 1818, and a company incorporated 17th June, 1824. By the Bolton Improvement Bill, 1847, the municipal authorities obtained power to purchase not less than one-fifth at a time at twenty-five years' purchase, or to lease them from the company. They are now held on payment of a quit-rent of £4,500 per annum. Additional works of great magnitude have since been constructed in Turton and Entwistle, and the corporation have constructed a gigantic compensation lodge at Wayoh, and other works, which were completed in 1876. In addition to these, extensive filtering beds have recently been constructed, the total outlay on the works having been about £773,500, the limits of the supply including over 230,000 acres.

GAS.—The Bolton Gas Company was formed in 1818, and incorporated in 1820. The company worked under the Acts of 1854 and 1864 until 1872, when, under the provisions of the Bolton Corporation Act, which received the royal assent June 30, in that year the gasworks became the property of the corporation July 18, the cost being £384,178. Since then considerable additions have been made still further to improve the lighting of the town, the liabilities on gasworks' account in 1888 amounting to £589,626. New offices and workshops in Hotel Street were opened August 12th, 1868, the building in design being one of the most chaste and imposing in the town. It is surmounted by a tower 120 feet high.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—During the last few years the town has been thoroughly drained, the streets paved with stone sets instead of the boulder stones formerly in general use, and the footpaths laid with flags. Attention is also paid to preserve a greater uniformity in the arrangement of

buildings, and great improvements have been effected. The street architecture has greatly improved, especially in Knowsley Street and the neighbourhood. The following public buildings all of good design, have been built during recent years, or are in course of erection: Bank of Bolton, Hardcastle's Bank, Gas Offices, Poor Law Offices, Mechanics' Institution, Church Institution, Post and Inland Revenue Offices, County Court, Market Hall, Fish Market, Town Hall, Savings Bank, several churches, chapels, and schools, including the new Grammar School and several handsome board schools, besides some excellent warehouses, all greatly improving the appearance of the streets. The bed of the river Croal, in the borough, has been paved, and the fall graduated, and it is now entirely free from the offensive deposits of mud that previously existed. The main-drainage works were first commenced in 1865. £43,000 has been already expended, and further works are in progress.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office is situated at the corner of Bradshawgate and Silverwell Street. It is of brick, with stone dressings. The general character is Doric. The ground floor is devoted to the Post Office, and the two upper storeys are arranged as offices for the Inland Revenue. It cost about £4,000.

BANKS.—There are four banks in the town—The Bank of Bolton Limited, Deansgate; the Manchester and County Bank Limited, Hotel Street; the Union Bank of Manchester Limited, Bradshawgate and Churchgate; and the Manchester and Salford Bank Limited, Deansgate. The Savings Bank is in Wood Street; it was opened in 1817.

THE MARKET HALL, in Knowsley Street, is one of the largest and most elegant structures of the kind in the kingdom. It was erected from designs by Mr. T. G. Robinson, and opened with much ceremony on the 19th December, 1855. It is 294 feet in length and 215 feet in breadth, and covers an area of 7,000 square yards, or nearly one acre and a half. Its erection, with the land and property necessary to be purchased, cost £80,000. The building alone cost £50,000. It is of brick and stone. The façade of the principal entrance, in Knowsley Street, is composed of six Corinthian columns of large dimensions, supporting a noble entablature, all of polished stone. The roof is of iron and glass, and has an unusually light and graceful appearance. Round the whole of the interior is a gallery 13 feet wide, used for the sale of drapery and other goods, toys, &c. The space underneath is divided into very convenient shops, occupied by butchers and other tradesmen. The remainder of the space is well fitted up with stalls for greengrocers, &c. The basement is a series of arched vaults, used as stores, &c.

THE FISH AND POULTRY MARKET, contiguous to the Market Hall, was opened December 22, 1865. It is similar in style to the Market Hall, with a like roof. Suitable stores for fish are provided in the vaults underneath. The cost was upwards of £5,000. The market days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, for farmers' produce; but every day of the week is, by the council, declared to be a market day.

THE CATTLE MARKET, in Orlando Street, is the property of the Earl of Bradford, who pays a nominal sum to the corporation for the right to collect the tolls. The pig market is held every Monday; that for cows, &c., every second Monday. Very little business is done. There are also fairs for cattle, January 4; for horses, January 5; for cattle, sheep, and pigs, July 30; for horses, July 31; for cattle, October 13; for horses, October 14; booths, Whitsun Eve; and October 19, for cattle and hiring.

THE MARKET SQUARE is one of the finest in the kingdom. It is 125 yards long and 56 yards broad. Before the erection of the Market Hall, it was crowded with the stalls of butchers, greengrocers, and others. It is only used now as the wholesale market for farmers' produce. It was opened in 1826. The fish market continued to be held at the old Market Cross, in Churchgate, till 1855.

NELSON SQUARE is between the Dispensary and Bradshawgate. At the east end a bronze statue of Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule, was erected in 1862. The square is asphalted, and surrounded by elegant lamps on massive stone pedestals. It was formerly used as a pig market.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—This valuable and well-conducted institution was opened October 12, 1853, under the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 65. It then contained 12,239 volumes, 1,450 of which were presented, and the remainder purchased by subscriptions amounting to £3,195. There are two departments, the lending and reference. The number of volumes at this time (1889) is—Free Lending Library, over 30,000 volumes, including the Oxford Street, Little Bolton, and High Street branches; Reference Library, over 32,000 volumes. In connection with the Public Library is a Subscription Library, which contains 1,500 volumes. The funds so raised are expended in the purchase of new publications, which are lent exclusively to subscribers for twelve months, and are then transferred to the Public Library. In return for the books so

transferred, the subscribers are allowed, under certain regulations, to take out books from the reference department. The library was formerly limited to the upper rooms of the Exchange, but from the regular addition of new works it became inconveniently crowded, and it now occupies the whole of the building. Some interesting objects have been contributed as the nucleus of a museum, including very complete collections of shells, seals, &c., but for want of space these collections cannot be exposed to view. With suitable accommodation and a little effort, no doubt, a very useful and interesting museum could be formed. A new branch library, erected in High Street on land presented by John Heywood, Esq., J.P., was opened April 7, 1888. The only other library in the town of any importance is the excellent one connected with the Mechanics' Institution.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTE, adjoining the parish churchyard, was erected in 1855, at a cost of £5,000. It is a large and elegant structure, of mediæval character, with spire, belfry, &c. A good middle-class school is held here, and evening classes have been opened for the study of science, languages, and mathematics, as well as elementary knowledge. There is a very comfortable reading-room, much frequented. There is also a small but interesting museum. It contains a beautiful stained-glass window, erected by John Hick, Esq., C.E., at a cost of £500.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION was established in 1825, and had its rooms in Oxford Street West. It has evening classes for the study of the usual elementary subjects and mathematics, as well as for mechanical and ornamental drawing. The building becoming too small, as well as unsuitable, for the requirements of the members, subscriptions were raised for new premises, which were erected in Mawdsley Street. The new building, a large and elegant structure of three storeys and basement, in the Romanesque style of architecture, designed by Messrs. Cunliffe and Freeman, of Bolton, which cost about £6,300, was opened July 1, 1869. Its arrangements are very complete and convenient, and it possesses a valuable and well-selected library. The jubilee of the institute was celebrated February 2, 1876.

THE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY was founded in 1814. The building formerly occupied was at the west end of Nelson Square, and was Grecian in style—substantial without much ornamentation. It was erected in 1825, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of two wings and an additional storey. The corner-stone of a new building was laid by Alderman Joseph Musgrave May 1, 1880, which, with the Chadwick's children's wing, was opened with much ceremony July 21, 1883. The site is on the Bridge Hill estate, contiguous to the Public Park. The building, which was designed by Mr. R. Knill Freeman, of Bolton, and cost £35,000, occupies nearly five acres of ground. It is of Gothic design, and is formed on what is known as the pavilion principle.

THE BATHS AND ASSEMBLY-ROOM, in Lower Bridgman Street, were built by a company of shareholders in 1846, at a cost of £5,593. Like several of the other public buildings, it is in the Grecian style, the second storey being used as an assembly-room for balls, lectures, concerts, &c.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL, in St. George's Road, Little Bolton, was erected by subscription in 1838, for the meetings of the Temperance Society, and as a Public Assembly and Concert Room. Its original cost was £2,200. After being enlarged, the building was re-opened December 28, 1872, and the jubilee of the society was celebrated in 1882.

THE THEATRE ROYAL is in Churchgate.

PARKS.—The Public Park was opened 24th May, 1866. It is situated between Chorley Road and Spa Lane. The principal entrance is from Chorley Road. It has an area of about 48 acres of land, purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Earl of Bradford, and Miss Pilkington. It was laid out with great taste and judgment under the direction of Mr. Henderson, of Birkenhead. The series of lakes in what was Sampson's Clough is very picturesque. Within the park is a statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, presented to the town by the Bolton and District Working Men's Conservative Association, and inaugurated April 30, 1887. In the grounds is located the Chadwick Museum, for the erection of which £5,000 was bequeathed by Dr. Chadwick, and also a Meteorological Observatory, well provided with instruments. In July, 1875, the Town Council sanctioned the purchase of 41,625 square yards of land adjoining the Park, at a cost of £11,500, for the purpose of extending the Park and Recreation Ground. The Heywood Recreation Ground is between Lever Street, High Street, and Bridgman Street. It is about 9 acres in extent, 3½ acres of which were given by Mr. Alderman Heywood. The remainder is purchased subject to a chief rent of £142 per annum. A part of it is tastefully laid out in parterres, flower-borders, &c. A good bowling-green has been formed, and the remainder laid out as playgrounds. It was opened at the same time as the Public Park (1866). Bradford Park, at the east side of the borough, is about 20 acres in extent. The Earl of Bradford reserves the legal right to the land; he, however, defrayed the cost of formation, and keeps the grounds in condition. It is used principally as a playground, and was opened in 1854.

THE CEMETERIES.—There are three Cemeteries. One near Tong Fold, on the Bury Road, just outside of the borough, opened December 29, 1856, covers 29 acres of land, and is enclosed by a stone boundary-wall, about a mile in length. It contains three chapels: one for the Church of England in the Early English style of architecture, one for the Dissenters in the same style, and one for the Roman Catholics, of mediæval character. There are two neat entrance-lodges. Its total cost was £17,044. There is a Cemetery at Heaton, comprising about 64 acres, the first sod of which was cut on the 11th April, 1878, and the first interment took place December 22, 1879; and another at Astley Bridge, which was consecrated September 17, 1884.

THE EXCHANGE is a substantial building of polished stone, in the Grecian style, with appropriate enrichments. It was opened in 1828. It is now occupied by the public library.

VOLUNTEERS.—In the unsettled state of society consequent upon the breaking out of the French Revolution at the end of the last century, the king, George III., accepted the offer of its inhabitants to form a volunteer regiment, which was raised in 1794, under the command of Captain Hindle. It consisted of two companies, which in 1798 were augmented to four companies, numbering 250 men, when the captain was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. It was disbanded after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. In 1803 a regiment called the Bolton Volunteers, consisting of 10 companies and 1,019 men, was formed under the command of Colonel Fletcher, who was second in command in the former regiment. In 1808 it volunteered into the local militia for the division of Bolton, consisting of 12 companies and 1,423 men. It was disbanded in 1815. In 1803 a corps of cavalry was formed. It was named the Bolton Light Horse Volunteers, and consisted of two troops, under Major Pilkington, and existed till 1816. In 1819 a troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry was formed. In 1859 a regiment of Rifle Volunteers (the Second Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Rifle Volunteers) was formed in Bolton. For some time it laboured under the disadvantage of a want of suitable quarters, but this was removed by the purchase of the old workhouse in 1863, at a cost of £2,000. About £1,000 was spent in adapting it to the requirements of the corps. It is now one of the best volunteer barracks in the kingdom. There are two armouries, clothing store, orderly-room, quarters for the adjutant and three staff-sergeants, bandroom, large messroom, stables, magazine, and other conveniences, besides a drillground of nearly an acre. The stores of the yeomanry cavalry are kept here. The rifle range is on Kearsley Moss, about four miles from the town. It extends to six hundred yards, and cost £500 in formation. In 1860 the Bolton and Great Lever (Third Lancashire) Volunteer Artillery Corps was established, the headquarters of which are at the barracks, Artillery Street.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Several societies on the limited liability principle have been established in Bolton. The most prominent among these are a cotton-spinning company, a finance and building society, merchant tailors' company, carriage company, &c.; but the most extensive in its operations is the Great and Little Bolton Equitable and Industrial Society, established in 1859. It carries on the business of provision dealers, drapers, tailors, shoemakers, and milliners. The central stores are in Bridge Street, in a large and handsome building in the Romanesque style, erected in 1866 from designs by Mr. Cunliffe, of Bolton. The several departments are conducted in separate shops on the ground-floor. It contains suitable workrooms, offices, reading-room, and an elegant assembly-room capable of seating five hundred persons. The cost of the building was £5,795, and a further sum of £982 was spent upon fixtures. There are branches in various parts of the town and district.

WORKING MEN'S MODEL DWELLINGS.—Dr. Chadwick, of Southport, formerly a surgeon in Bolton, gave to the latter town (January, 1868) about £17,000 for the erection of working men's model dwellings in different parts of the borough, and an orphanage. He proposed that the dwellings thus erected should be rented at 5 per cent of their cost, the proceeds to be appropriated to the maintenance of the orphanage. The charity to be for girls in the first instance, but, if the funds are found to be sufficient, boys were also to be admitted. A meeting of gentlemen of the town was held in January, 1868, under the presidency of the Mayor (Alderman Barlow), and a resolution was passed accepting the doctor's noble gift. Messrs. Harrison Blair, P. Martin, R. Heywood, and J. Hick accepted the office of property trustees; and the mayor, the members for the borough (Colonel Gray and Mr. Barnes), and several other gentlemen, were appointed to carry out the donor's charitable intentions. On the 30th January, 1869, Dr. Chadwick supplemented his gift by the payment of a further sum of £5,000, making a total of £22,000, and this was afterwards largely augmented by other gifts. Dr. Chadwick, who also founded the Orphanage which bears his name, and who bequeathed £5,000 towards a children's ward in connection with the Bolton Infirmary, and £5,000 to the corporation for a Museum of Natural History in the Park, died at Southport May 3, 1876, at the age of 66. Dr. Chadwick's munificence is commemorated by a statue in Town Hall Square, erected by subscription of 17,000 inhabitants, which was unveiled August 1, 1873.

OLD HALLS.—Though there are various old halls and mansions within a few miles of Bolton, there are but few in this parish. Thus, Smithells Hall, about two miles from Bolton, is in the parish of Dean; Great Lever Hall, though only two miles from Bolton, is in the parish of Middleton; and these halls are noticed in their respective parishes. Of the old halls in the parish of Bolton may be named Turton Tower in Turton township, Haugh Hall and Hall-i'th'-Wood in Tonge-with-Haulgh township, Longworth Hall in that township, Darcy Lever Hall in Darcy Lever, and Lostock Hall in the township of Lostock. These are all noticed in their respective townships.

There are in Bolton the usual varieties of friendly societies, sick and burial societies, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Druids, Foresters, Shepherds, &c., and also various forms of temperance societies, as total abstinence or teetotallers, Rechabites, bands of hope, Blue-ribbon army, &c.

There are seven newspapers published in Bolton: *Bolton Chronicle*, the first number of which appeared October 9, 1824 (Conservative), published on Saturdays, 2d.; proprietors, Messrs. Clegg and Jones. *Bolton Advertiser*, established 1846 (neutral), published 1st of each month; proprietor, Mr. W. Robinson. *Bolton Weekly Guardian*, established October, 1859 (Liberal), published on Saturdays, 1½d.; proprietor, Mr. T. Cunliffe. *Bolton Evening News*, established March 19, 1867 (Liberal), published daily, ½d.; proprietors, Messrs. Tillotson and Son. *Bolton Daily Chronicle*, established August 8, 1870 (Conservative), published every evening except Saturday, ½d.; proprietors, Messrs. Clegg and Jones. *Bolton Weekly Journal*, established November 4, 1871 (Liberal), published on Saturdays, 1d.; proprietors, Messrs. Tillotson and Son. *Bolton Evening Guardian*, established 1873 (Liberal), published daily, ½d.; proprietor, Mr. T. Cunliffe.

In 1792, at the dawn of what may be called the age of improvement in Bolton, an Act was obtained for inclosing Bolton Moor and improving the town. The waste consisted of 250 acres; and after the claims of the five manorial lords had been satisfied, the remainder of the land was sold off in lots, and the proceeds appropriated to the purpose of public improvements. An enlarged Act was obtained in 1817, and considerable improvements were subsequently effected.

The Parliamentary Reform Act, as finally passed by the legislature, conferred upon the town the privilege of returning two members to Parliament. The Reform Bill, as originally introduced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, in March, 1831, only provided for the return of one member, but that number was increased on the petition of the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the towns of Great and Little Bolton, representing "that the population of those towns is about 43,686, and the number of houses 7,791; but both towns have of late greatly increased, and are still rapidly increasing, both in population and wealth, being the centre of the cotton trade, and possessing practical facilities for the promotion and extension of that manufacture, and praying that the two towns may return *two* members." From the summary of the information collected by the commissioners, it appears that, in 1831, the number of houses assessed to the poor's-rate in Great Bolton was 5,002, and in Little Bolton 2,418; and that in the former there were 1,234 houses worth £10 a year and upwards, and 338 in Little Bolton of similar value. From these returns it was enacted that this borough should be invested with the franchise of returning two members, and that the boroughreeves of Great and Little Bolton should be the returning officers. And by the Act for settling and describing the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, it was enacted, "that the several townships of Great Bolton, Little Bolton, and the adjoining township of Haulgh, except that detached part of the township of Little Bolton which is situate to the north of the town of Bolton, should form the boundaries of the borough." On March 9, 1868, the Parliamentary boundaries were extended by the inclusion of Little Bolton Higher End, Astley Bridge, and part of Halliwell. The following are the elections since the Reform Act of 1832:—

BOLTON.—TWO MEMBERS.

ELECTORS IN 1832, 1,040. IN 1888, 16,978.

Elections.			Elections.		
1832. Dec.	Colonel Robert Torrens	(L.) 627	1841. July.	Peter Ainsworth	(L.) 669
	William Bolling	(C.) 492		John Bowring, LL.D.	(L.) 614
	J. Ashton Yates	(L.) 482		Peter Rothwell	(C.) 536
	William Edge... ..	(R.) 107		William Bolling	(C.) 441
1835. Jan.	William Bolling	(C.) 633	1847. July.	William Bolling	(C.) 714
	Peter Ainsworth	(L.) 590		John Bowring, LL.D.	(L.) 652
	Colonel Torrens	(L.) 343		John Brooks.....	(L.) 645
1837. July.	Peter Ainsworth	(L.) 615		On the death of Mr. Bolling :	
	William Bolling	(C.) 607	1848. Sept.	Stephen Blair	(C.) unop.
	Andrew Knowles.....	(L.) 538			

Elections.		Elections.	
	On Dr. Bowring being appointed Consul at Canton :	1868. Nov.	John Hick..... (c.) 6,062
1849. Feb.	Sir Joshua Walsley, Knt. (L.) 621		Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray..... (c.) 5,848
	Thomas Ridgway Bridson (c.) 568		Thomas Barnes..... (L.) 5,451
			Samuel Pope (L.) 5,436
1852. July.	Thomas Barnes (L.) 745	1874. Feb.	John Hick..... (c.) 5,987
	Joseph Crook (L.) 727		John Kynaston Cross (L.) 5,782
	Stephen Blair (c.) 717		Lientenant-Colonel William Gray... (c.) 5,650
	Peter Ainsworth (L.) 346		James Knowles (L.) 5,440
1857. March.	Captain William Gray (L. c.) 930	1880. March.	John Kynaston Cross..... (L.) 6,965
	Joseph Crook (L.) 895		John Pennington Thomasson..... (L.) 6,673
	Thomas Barnes (L.) 832		Thomas Lever Rushton (c.) 6,539
1859. April.	Captain William Gray (L. c.) unop.		Col. the Hon. Francis C. Bridgeman (c.) 6,415
	Joseph Crook (L.) „	1885. Nov.	Herbert Shepherd-Cross..... (c.) 7,933
	On Mr. Crook accepting the Chiltern Hundreds :		Col. the Hon. Francis C. Bridgeman (c.) 7,655
1861. Feb.	Thomas Barnes..... (L.) unop.		John Kynaston Cross..... (L.) 6,724
			John Pennington Thomasson..... (L.) 6,228
1865. July.	Lientenant-Colonel William Gray..... (c.) 1,022	1886. July.	Herbert Shepherd-Cross..... (c.) 7,780
	Thomas Barnes (L.) 979		Col. the Hon. Francis C. Bridgeman..... (c.) 7,668
	Samuel Pope (L.) 864		Joseph Crook Haslam (c.) 6,452
	William Gibb (c.) 727		Roger Chamock Richards (c.) 6,314

The (Parliamentary) electoral returns for 1865-6 gave the following particulars as to the Parliamentary borough of Bolton: Population in 1831, 42,245; in 1861, 70,395; in 1866 (computed), 75,516. In 1871 the population of the Parliamentary borough was 92,665, and in 1881, 105,965. Number of electors on the Parliamentary register (£10 occupiers) in 1832-3, 1,040. The number on the present Parliamentary register is 16,978.

LOCAL EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

- 696. Great famine in Lancashire.
- 1067. Roger de Poicton, lord of the manor of Bolton.
- 1100. Manor of Bolton passed into the hands of Roger de Mersheya.
- 1154. The De Lacys, lords of the manors of Bolton, Breightmet, and Bury.
- 1199. Bolton Parish Church existing.
- 1256. Bolton raised to a market town by charter of Henry III.
- 1337. Flemish clothiers settle in Bolton. Wooden shoes (dlogs) and jannock introduced by emigrant Flemish weavers.
- 1412. Bolton Parish Church supposed to have been erected (? rebuilt), though, on the demolition of the Old Church in 1866, evidences were discovered that a church of the Norman period, some 300 years earlier, must have existed on the same site. The Old Church was re-edified 1527, and rebuilt about 1534.
- 1486. Market Cross erected of stone in Churchgate.
- 1510. Cotton yarn spun at Horwich.
- 1513. Sir Edward Stanley raises bowmen at Bolton to fight at Flodden Field; and it was to the "Bolton lads" who thus distinguished themselves that the following inscription on the walls of the parish church in 1701 had reference:—

"The bolt shot well, I ween,
From arablast of yew-tree green,
(Many nobles prostrate lay)
At glorions Flodden Field."
- 1540. Leland visited Bolton. Blome, writing about a century later, describes Bolton as a "fair well-built town, with broad streets; hath a market on Mondays, which is very good for clothing and provisions, and is a place of great trade for fustians."
- 1555. July 1. John Bradford, a well-known preacher in this neighbourhood, was burnt at Smithfield for advocating the reformed doctrines.
- 1575. Death of James Pilkington, D.D., Bishop of Durham; born at Rivington 1518; founded and endowed the Rivington Free Grammar School.
- 1577. Death of Rev. Thomas Lever, of Little Lever, chaplain to Edward VI.
- 1587. Registers at parish church commenced.
- 1588. Preparations against the threatened Spanish invasion; erection of watch towers and fire signals on Rivington Pike and other hills.
- 1590. Lostock Hall built by Christopher Anderton, Esq.
- 1597. First marriage in the register of the parish church, 5th February: James Crompton, of Bolton, to Dorothi Dudson, of Deane.
- 1602. Haulgh Hall built about this time.
- 1603. Witchcraft prevalent; several persons executed.
- 1619. In the parish church register are these entries: "Andrew Barton, of Smithells, on the 14th of March; was buried under the great chancel." "Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, gent., buried below the church, 12th November." According to tradition, these burials, as of other old families, were performed after dark by torchlight, attended with great pomp and an immense number of followers. It is said that the interior of the church was illuminated.

* Extracted by permission from a "Chronological History of Bolton," compiled by James Clogg, specially for the *Bolton Chronicle*.

1620. Ralph Assheton, of Great Lever, created a baronet; his son Ralph, also of Great Lever, elected M.P. for Clitheroe, 1640, and succeeded his father as a baronet; died 1680.

1623. Plague in Bolton; one-third of the inhabitants destroyed. Bolton parish contained only 2,500 inhabitants, and Great and Little Bolton 500. The number of burials this year in the parish churchyard was nearly 500; in 1593 the number was only 45. Parish Church Lectureship founded by Rev. James Gosnell (said, though incorrectly, to have been ejected from the vicarage for nonconformity), who bequeathed for that purpose certain lands at Balderstone. In 1691 it was further endowed by the lords of the manor by the gift of eight acres of land on Bolton Moor.

1628. Turton Tower and Mauor sold to Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton, gentleman, and having continued in various branches of his family for more than two centuries, were sold some years ago to James Kay, Esq., in whose family they still remain.

1629. Dr. John Bridgman, Bishop of Chester, purchased the manor of Great Lever from the Assheton family, rebuilt the hall, and resided here during some part of the rebellion.

1633. Sixteen persons excommunicated by Dr. Syddall in the metropolitan visitation held at Bolton this year. They were denounced in the parish church on December 7, 1634. Many of these were proceeded against in the ecclesiastical courts. These excommunications commenced 1632, and the catalogue ends 1737-8.

1641. Bolton Free Grammar School founded by Robert Lever, citizen of London. Amongst the head masters at this school may be named Dr. Lempriere, the eminent classical scholar, and of those educated here was Robert Ainsworth, the well-known lexicographer. Fustians and dimities first manufactured in Bolton.

1642. Civil war. Bolton, which was termed the "Geneva of Lancashire," and long considered the very school and centre of Puritanism, takes up the cause of Parliament, and is fortified and garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces. Parish church desecrated, and for two years used as a storehouse for military accoutrements.

1643. Unsuccessful attack on Bolton by the forces of Charles I., February 25. Second unsuccessful attack on Bolton; the King's troops completely routed and many of them slain, March 28.

1644. Prince Rupert's army of 10,000 horse and foot assembled on Dean Moor, previous to the storming and disastrous attack on Bolton, May 27. Siege of Bolton by Prince Rupert and Earl Derby; defeat of the Parliamentary troops, and awful carnage among the populace; 800 to 1,000 Parliamentarians and 400 Royalists slain, and the banks of the Croal strewn with their bodies, May 28.

1651. James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded at the Market Cross in Churchgate for supporting the cause of Charles I., Wednesday, October 15.

1653. The "toule of Bolton market is used to bee let for the yeare at 10s." Humphrey Chetham, "a person of eminent loyalty to his sovereign, exemplary piety to God, charity towards the poor, and good affection to learning," died October 12, aged 73, and was buried at the Manchester Collegiate Church. For the benefit of the poor of Turton he bequeathed the farm at Goose Cote Hill, occupied for many years in later times as the Turton Workhouse.

1657. Bans of marriage published at Bolton Market Cross by the magistrates, who also during this period of the Commonwealth solemnised marriages in the parish church. The practice seems to have been to publish the banus "on three market-days in three several weeks betweene the hours of eleven and two."

1662. Ejection of the Rev. Richard Goodwin, M.A., from the vicarage of Bolton and the service of the church for nonconformity, St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24. Mr. Goodwin, who was ordained by Bishop Bridgman at Great Lever, and preached some time at Cockey Chapel, died in 1685, aged 72, and was interred at the parish church of Bolton. He became vicar of Bolton in the year 1639, the exact date being uncertain.

1663. The lecturer (then appointed by the ratepayers) preached at the Market Cross.

1665. Death of John Bradshaw, Esq., of Bradshaw Hall, near Bolton; high sheriff of Lancashire, 1645.

1673. Rev. John Lever, vicar of Bolton to 1691.

1684. John Okey, the celebrated Puritan, died.

1685. Death of the Rev. Richard Goodwin, aged 72. After his ejection from the vicarage he took out a licence in 1672, and preached twice every Lord's Day at a private house in Bolton, where he died. He was succeeded in his meeting-place by the Rev. John Leaver. Mr. Goodwin was buried on December 25 in the parish church. French refugee manufacturers from the Rhine settle in Bolton.

1690. Sir Charles Anderton, lay rector of Bolton, buried under the communion table in the chancel of the parish church. The Andertons had a right of burial there, and a marble stone was to have been laid over the tomb, but the then vicar and churchwardens refused to allow it, doubtless afraid that it would contain some Roman Catholic inscription.

1693. Hulton Charity School founded and endowed by Nathaniel Hulton.

1696. Bank Street Nonconformist (now Unitarian) Chapel erected.

1700. Death of James Cockerill, aged 106, occupier of the Man and Scythe when the Earl of Derby was executed. He was buried in the parish churchyard on the 7th March. It is said that Cockerill suffered excessively in his family and fortune at the capture of Bolton by the Royalists in 1644.

1702. May 4: Death of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, who was born March, 1629-30, in Little Lever. Though ministering elsewhere, Mr. Heywood frequently conducted the services at the original Nonconformists' Chapel at the corner of Mealhouse Lane, Bolton (now occupied as a public-house—the Old Woolpack.) He preached there on September 13, 1672, soon after it was opened; and finally, in June, 1697, when the congregation were about to remove to their new chapel in Bank Street, he administered the Lord's Supper to about 500 communicants.

1703. Death of the Rev. John Crompton, minister of Cockey Chapel, Ainsworth, "a man of great worth and great humility."

1714. Marsden Charity School founded by Thomas Marsden.

1727. Epidemic in Westhoughton; one-third of the inhabitants swept off.

1750. Erection of All Saints' Church, popularly known as the "Chapel in the Fields." Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright carried on the business of a barber and peruke-maker in Churchgate.

1753. Samuel Crompton born at Firwood, 3rd December.

1754. Duke's Alley Independent Chapel erected.

1755. Richard Arkwright, peruke-maker (afterwards Sir Richard), and Patience Holt, married at Bolton Parish Church, March 31.

1756. Discovery of Roman urns at Crompton Fold. Cotton velvets first made by Jeremiah Clarke, of Bolton.

1763. Muslin and cotton quiltings first made by Joseph Shaw, of Bolton.

1766. Ridgway Gates Chapel built; John Wesley afterwards preached therein.

1767. James Hargreaves, a Blackburn weaver, invented the spinning jenny, by which he could spin from 16 to 30 threads at once, and without the use of rollers.

1769. Richard Arkwright, of Bolton, patented a spinning machine, which he called the "water frame." This machine carried a great many spindles, and formed the thread by rollers.

1773. Population 5,604—Great Bolton, 4,568; Little Bolton, 1,036. Houses, 1,178.

1774. From a prize "merit," or ticket, in the possession of the late vicar of Bolton, the Rev. Canon Powell, it is evident that there was a Sunday school in existence, in connection with the parish church, so early as this time, though the date assigned to the foundation of Sunday schools by Raikes is some nine years later, or 1783.

1775. Invention of mule spinning frame by Samuel Crompton, of Hall-i'th-Wood, being a combination of the two discoveries by Hargreaves and Arkwright—its hybrid character, combining the jenny and the water frame, causing it to be designated the "mule." Henry Ashworth, Esq., mentions that the "mule" is capable of spinning a pound of cotton to the length of 950 miles, or 2,000 hanks, the "water frame" being capable of spinning a pound of cotton to the length of 19 miles, or 40 hanks.
1779. Machine-breaking riots, Samuel Crompton concealing his first mule in the attic of the Hall-i'th-Wood.
1780. Crompton generously gave his invention to the public. First spinning-mill in Bolton erected in King Street by James Tweats or Thwaites.
1782. Samuel Oldknow commenced the manufacture of British muslins at Anderton.
1783. The Bishop of Chester confirmed, at the parish church of Bolton, 1,995 young persons, August 22.
1786. James Holland executed on Bolton Moor for croft-breaking, September 18. Removal of the market-cross at which the Earl of Derby suffered.
1787. Thirty-three woollen manufacturers in Bolton, the woollen manufacture being the staple trade of the town.
1791. Formation of the Bolton and Manchester Canal. Population: Great Bolton, 9,000; Little Bolton, 2,000.
1792. Act to enclose Bolton Moor and improve the town.
1794. Bolton Volunteers raised; disbanded at the peace of Amiens, in 1802. In 1803 a new regiment of 1,020 volunteers was raised under the command of Ralph Fletcher, Esq., and in 1808 these transferred their services, with their colonel, to the local militia, and served the country till 1815.
1798. Hulton Charity School endowed. The Three Arrows public-house occupied as a workhouse from about this time to 1811.
1801. William Callant, of Bolton, executed at Lancaster on the charge of having seduced a soldier from his allegiance. Population: 17,416—Great Bolton, 12,549; Little Bolton, 4,867.
1803. Pilkington Street Roman Catholic Chapel erected. Bridge Street Wesleyan Chapel erected. Bolton Light Horse Volunteers raised wholly from the gentry; disbanded in 1818. About this time Robert Tannahill, whom Mr. French describes as "one of Scotland's sweetest song writers" (author of "Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane," &c.), was a weaver of cambric muslins in Bolton.
1807. Mawdsley Street Independent Chapel erected.
1808. Disturbances in manufacturing districts; weavers' turn-out in Bolton—flash fight.
1811. Erection of Fletcher Street Workhouse. Population: 24,149—Great Bolton, 17,070; Little Bolton, 7,079.
1812. Parliament voted Samuel Crompton, £5,000 for his invention of the mule, June 24.
1814. Bolton Dispensary opened, June 7.
1815. Rejoicings in commemoration of Waterloo. Napoleon shot and burnt in effigy.
1817. Second Improvement Act obtained for Great Bolton.
1818. The pillory continued in use till about this time. This ancient instrument of punishment was erected at the parish pump, on the site of the old market cross, in Churchgate. Offenders thus exposed were frequently pelted with rotten eggs. Rogues and vagabonds were tied to cart tails and whipped out of the town by the bellman. In 1817 a man was pilloried here and flogged by the bellman, and in 1818 a woman was exposed in the pillory. It was not till 1837 that the pillory was legally abolished. Bolton Gas Company established, March 4. Bolton Savings Bank established, March 7. Ormrod's first cotton mill destroyed by fire.
1819. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry raised. Fletcher Street Methodist Chapel built. Streets of Bolton first lighted with gas, May 1. Parish Church School opened, November 19.
1821. Discovery of ancient armour in Haulgh. Population of Great and Little Bolton, 31,295.
1822. Moore Lane Baptist Chapel built. Newport Street Primitive Methodist Chapel erected.
1823. Independent Methodist Chapel opened. General turnout of factory operatives—turnouts billeted at other people's houses. *Bolton Express* established, July 5.
1824. According to Brown, who about this time published an incomplete history of Bolton, "The accession of new inhabitants and new dwelling-houses in 1824 was greater than during the long interval between 1587 and 1710." First Local Waterworks Bill obtained royal assent, June 17. Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from the Bolton Gasworks, and was killed in his descent at Church Bank, Whalley, September 29. *Bolton Chronicle* established, October 11.
1826. Opening of the New Market Square. Trinity Church opened, September 11. Mr. Green ascended in a balloon from Bolton, August 30, and again September 11.
1827. Samuel Crompton, inventor of the mule, died in his house in King Street, Great Bolton, June 26, aged 74 years, "of no particular complaint," but, in the language of his biographer, Mr. French, "by the gradual decay of nature, increased, if not hastened, by a life brimful of corrosive cares and mental sorrows." The *Bolton Express* ceased.
1829. Bequests of large sums of money to various charitable institutions in the town by Mr. John Popplewell, a gentleman of the medical profession and a native of the parish, who died the same year. The bequests of this benefactor amounted to £15,099. His sisters, Ann and Rebecca, who died in 1831, left £12,600 for similar benevolent purposes. Exchange opened. Old Mill Hill factory burnt down; one of the military killed while guarding the ruins.
1830. Trustees Improvement Act obtained for Little Bolton.
1831. Opening of the Bolton and Kenyon Railway—for goods, January 1; for passengers, June 13. Population of Great and Little Bolton, 41,195.
1832. Ralph Fletcher, Esq., of The Hollins, for many years one of the most active magistrates of the Bolton bench, and lieutenant-colonel of the Bolton local militia, died February 22, aged 74. Enfranchisement of Bolton under the Reform Act.
1833. Death of Isaac Dobson, Esq., aged 66 years, founder of the eminent machine-making establishment of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, one of the oldest of the kind in Europe.
1835. *Bolton Free Press* established, November 19. Formation of the Bolton British School, Edmund Ashworth, Esq., presiding over preliminary meeting held in February, in the town hall.
1836. Higher Bridge Street Primitive Methodist Chapel opened.
1838. Bolton and Manchester Railway opened, May 29. Destruction of Royal George cotton mill by fire, June 25; seven lives lost. Emmanuel Church erected. Charter of incorporation granted, October 11. George Henderson, a young Scotchman, shot on Horwich Moor, on his way to Belmont, November 9; murderer never discovered. First election of town councillors, November 30. First mayor (Charles James Darbyshire, Esq.) and aldermen elected, December 1. Formation of the Bolton Poor-Law Union, comprising twenty-six townships.
1839. Terrific hurricane in Bolton, and great destruction of property, January 7. First bench of borough magistrates created, February 18. Court of Quarter Sessions granted. Chartist riot—Chartists went in procession to the parish church and committed great excesses, Sunday, August 16. Government police—about forty in number—supersede those of the corporation and boroughreeves, November 5.
1840. Elizabeth Lum built six almshouses at the Folds, Little Bolton, for twelve widows or spinsters over 60 years of age, each of whom to receive a weekly allowance. Temperance Hall opened, January 1.
1841. Population of Great Bolton, 33,603; Little Bolton, 16,144; Bolton Union, 97,519. Great depression of trade in Bolton. According to a pamphlet published by Mr. H. Ashworth, out of fifty mills in Bolton, usually employing 8,124 workpeople, thirty mills and 5,061 workpeople were either standing idle or working only four days per week, the loss in wages being at the rate of over £200,000 per annum.

1842. Charter of Incorporation confirmed, August 12. Great depression of trade; dearness of provisions; large increase of pauperism. Plug-drawing riots, August 12; 1,300 unoccupied houses in Bolton; 10,000 persons receiving parochial relief. Death of Benjamin Hick, Esq., the well-known ironfounder, September 9, aged 52. First contested municipal election.

1843. Betty Eccles, the poisoner of her stepchildren at The Folds, executed at Kirkdale, 6th May. Bolton and Preston Railway opened, June 22.

1844. Explosion at Brooks's Mill, three persons killed, July 2. Christ Church consecrated. New Jerusalem Church, Bridge Street, opened, October 29. John Slater, Esq., elected mayor (November 9) by the casting vote of the retiring mayor, Mr. Gregson, the numbers being 24 for Mr. Slater and 24 for Mr. Stephen Blair. At the same meeting, immediately after the election of six Conservative aldermen, the council, by 22 votes against 19, dismissed the town clerk, Mr. James Winder; and by 22 votes against 10 elected as his successor Mr. James Kyrke Watkins.

1845. First Conservative mayor, Stephen Blair, Esq., November. Explosion at Rothwell and Kitt's Mill, 14 lives lost, Monday, December 15. Lever Bridge terra cotta church consecrated, June; parsonage of terra cotta finished and opened, July, 1852.

1846. Panic in the iron trade. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church erected.

1847. *Bolton Free Press* ceased, January 16. Bolton District County Court opened, April 16. Improvement Act, empowering corporation to purchase waterworks, &c. Depression in the cotton trade; reduction of 10 per cent wages.

1848. Bolton and Blackburn Railway opened, June 13. William Bolling, Esq., M.P., of Darcy Lever Hall, died, August 30, aged 63. Liverpool and Bury Railway opened, November 30.

1849. St. John's Church consecrated, December 18.

1850. Bolton Improvement Act received Royal assent, July 15.

1851. Population of the borough, 61,172—Great Bolton, 39,923; Little Bolton, 19,989; Haulgh, 1,362; Bolton Union, 114,163. Wesley Chapel, Bradshawgate, opened, July 11. Explosion at Great Lever Colliery, three lives lost, November 8; two bodies not recovered till December 31. First ordination in the Bolton parish church by Bishop of Manchester, December 21.

1852. Disputes in the iron trades; 10,353 hands on strike in Bolton and Manchester district, January 10. Public Free Library and Museum Act adopted by the burgesses, March 26; 662 voted for and 55 against it. Destruction of Star Inn concert-room by fire, July 13. Three persons killed by the falling of the Star Inn wall, July 19. Railway accident at Bullfield, suicide of the pointsman, August 23. Opening of factory operatives' exhibition and bazaar in commemoration of Ten Hours Bill, September 24. Methodist New Connexion Chapel, St. George's Road, opened, November 14. Rain fell in Bolton seventy-seven days consecutively (including twelve Sundays), terminating December 25. Hurricane on Christmas morning. Season of unexampled prosperity; erection of mills; general improvement of the town.

1853. Bolton Free Library opened, October 12. Strikes among the factory operatives for an advance of 10 per cent.

1854. Lord Bradford set apart twenty acres of ground between Tonge Bridge and Lever Bridge as public park, January 20. Opening of the Industrial Ragged Schools, Commission Street, June 19. Improvement Act received royal assent, July 10. John Albinson, of Chapel Alley, the well-known antiquary, died August 24, aged 79 years; his library consisted of 20,000 volumes, including the celebrated Bowyer Bible (45 volumes), purchased for £600 by Alderman Robert Heywood, of The Pike.

1855. Severe frost from the middle of January to beginning of March; great distress in iron and cotton trades; soup kitchens established; 7,000 hands unemployed. Opening of the Church Institute, July 30. Consecration of St. James's Church, Brightmet, November 1. Market Hall opened, December 19.

1856. Wellington Mills, Little Bolton, destroyed by fire, July 9. Bank Street Unitarian Chapel re-opened (after being rebuilt), August 21. The Cemetery in Touge opened, December 23. Rev. Canon Slade resigned the vicarage of Bolton after nearly forty years' ministration, December 29, retiring to his rectory at West Kirby, Cheshire.

1857. Rev. Henry Powell inducted to the vicarage of Bolton, February 7. Post Office removed from Bradshawgate to Market Square, 12th May. Heaton Waterworks completed and water first turned on, July 15. Commercial crisis; depression in the cotton and iron trades, November and December.

1858. Destruction of Great Moor Street Railway Station by a luggage train, one man killed, January 28. Corner stone of new workhouse at Fishpool laid, September 8. Captain E. S. Kearsley, of Bolton, when out hunting, had his horse killed by falling down a coalpit; he most miraculously escaped, October 23. Redistribution of Bolton Lectureship Charity sanctioned, December 10; lecturer to have £150 per annum, and vicar not to exceed £100 in augmentation of his vicarage income to £350; surplus funds towards the creation of new ecclesiastical districts in the ancient parish.

1859. Theatre in Mawdsley Street converted into a concert hall, opened February 16. Died at the Bolton Workhouse, March 22, Esther Holden, a native of Edgworth, aged 105 years. First drinking fountain in Bolton erected near Swan Hotel, June 10. Visit of Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire to Bolton and Rivington, July 2. "Life and Times of Samuel Crompton," inventor of the spinning mule, published by G. J. French, Esq., August 27. Bolton Volunteer Rifle Corps established, November 15.

1860. January: Great Wesleyan chapel-building movement in the Bolton circuit. May: Volunteer Artillery Company for Bolton and Great Lever organised. 15: Death of Rev. Canon Slade, at Crompton Fold, in the 78th year of his age. June: R. R. Rothwell, Esq., of Sharples Hall, created a Count of the Sardinian Kingdom, by the title of Count (afterwards Marquess) de Rothwell. July 27: Mr. Crook's Bleachers' Short Time Bill read a third time and passed in the House of Lords. September 12 and 13: Great show in Bolton of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. 29: Eugenie, Empress of the French, passed through Bolton. December 6: Heaviest rainfall of any day in this excessively wet year. Trade generally good throughout the year.

1861. January 24: Monument over Crompton's grave in parish churchyard. February 9: Presentation to Mr. G. J. French of writing desk made out of one of Crompton's mules. March 14: 12,000 factory operatives on strike until 20th April against a reduction of five per cent. April 3: General turnout of power-loom weavers of South Lancashire. 8: Population of Great Bolton, 43,435; Little Bolton, 25,892; Haulgh, 1,069—total borough, 70,396; Bolton Union, 130,270. May 20: Independent Oddfellows' A.M.C. in Bolton. 31: Fletcher Street new Wesleyan Chapel opened. August 1: Bleachers' Short Time Act came into operation. 3: Presentation of timepiece to Joseph Crook, Esq., by the operative bleachers. 8: Opening of Holy Trinity Lever Street Schools. September 26: Opening new Workhouse at Fishpool. November 23: Peal of bells at Holy Trinity, presented by Dr. Chadwick. December: Great depression in cottow trade owing to civil war in United States. Trade generally dull.

1862. February: Spread of the co-operative movement. March 15: Corner stone of new church of St. Paul, Deansgate, laid. April 6: Opening of new organ presented by Dr. Chadwick to the Workhouse. 18: Corner stone of Congregational Church, St. George's Road, laid. 23-26: Volunteer Bazaar in Temperance Hall; proceeds £2,640. Distress in Lancashire increasing rapidly; first meeting at Mansion House, London (25th), to adopt means for its alleviation. July: Rapid spread of distress, and formation of relief committees throughout the manufacturing districts. August: Stoppage of many mills in Bolton from the scarcity of cotton. September 24: Inauguration of Crompton statue. October 5: Opening of St. James's School Church, Waterloo. 6: Lord Palmerston directed a gratuity of £50 to John, only surviving son of Samuel Crompton. 22: Public meeting on the distress in the borough; £4,000 subscribed. 23: Gift of a free recreation ground, Lever Street, Bolton Moor, by Alderman Heywood. 10: Opening of sewing schools for unemployed mill operatives. 6: Bolton special relief fund raised to £10,000; 16,647 persons relieved in the week by relief committee and board of guardians jointly.

1863. January: Operatives out of employment in the borough, 6,405. March 4: Opening of Park Street Wesleyan Chapel. April 3: Opening of Congregational New Church, St. George's Road. May: Retirement of Dr. Chadwick from Bolton; public testimonials to himself and Mrs. Chadwick, including silver plate from the gentry. Commencement of corporation new reservoir at

Sweetloves. July 11 : Presentation at Southport to Dr. Chadwick of his full-length portrait, subscribed for by upwards of 7,000 working men and women in Bolton ; writing-desk from the same to Mrs. Chadwick. September : Extensive improvements projected in the borough under the Public Works Act. October 6 : Earthquake in Bolton. November 26 : Opening of St. Paul's Church. December 3 : Violent storm and destruction of property. 5 : Numbers in receipt of relief by guardians, 4,835 ; by relief committee, 2,360. Continuance of cotton famine, though distress decreasing.

1864. February 17 : Election of first Local Government Board, Astley Bridge. March 26 : Operatives out of employment in the borough, 4,730, including 1,524 handloom weavers. April 9 : Presentation to the Rev. F. Baker, M.A., and Mrs. Baker, on his retirement from the pastorate of Bank Street Chapel. June 3 : Moses Holden, the celebrated astronomer, a native of Bolton, died at Preston, aged 87 years. 28 : Operatives out of employment, 2,969 ; of these 1,253 were handloom weavers. July 23 : Corner-stone of Independent Sunday School, Rose Hill, laid by Councillor Wilkinson. August 3 : Explosion of naphtha-still at the gas-works, Moor Lane ; four men killed and several injured. 9. Corner-stone of new Fish Market laid by the mayor (Alderman Richard Harwood). September 30 : Operatives out of work, 3,643 ; proportion of handloom weavers, 1,108. October 5 : Ordination of the Rev. Jeffery Worthington to the ministry of Bank Street congregation. 11 : The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited Bolton. 24 : Meeting of working men on Market Square ; resolution carried in favour of the erection of a town hall. December : Employment in cotton mills again increasing. 19 : John Musgrave, Esq., the venerable head of the firm of Messrs. Musgrave and Sons, Globe Ironworks, died at the age of 80 years.

1865. February 7 : Death of Thomas Gregson, Esq., at Southport, aged 70, one of the first aldermen of this borough, and mayor in 1843-4. 15 : Award of premiums by town council for designs for town hall—1st prize, £120, Mr. William Hill, of Leeds ; 2nd £80, Mr. Thomas Turner, of Glasgow and Manchester ; and 3rd, £40, to Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, of London and Leeds. March 22 : Death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford, at Weston Park, Salop, aged 75. 23 : Presentation of portrait to Alderman Richard Harwood, ex-mayor, by upwards of 5,000 of the working classes of Bolton. 30 : Resignation of R. B. Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., the recorder of Bolton from the time of its incorporation. April 14 : Eighteenth annual Sunday-school conference for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, held in Bolton, under the presidency of Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P. May 4 : Conference of South Lancashire Union of Baptist Churches, in Moor Lane Chapel. 9 : Bolton Improvement Bill received royal assent. 17 : Laying of the corner-stone of the new Poor-law Offices, Mawdsley Street, by Mr. Charles Hopwood, of Harwood, chairman of the Board of Guardians. 20 : Improvement of trade in Bolton. Discontinuance of the operations of the special relief committee. During the existence of the committee, from August, 1862, 41,160 reports of cases were heard, and 134,291 grants of food made. The committee also heard 12,000 applications for clothing and bedding, and made grants to between 5,000 and 6,000 people. The sums received for distribution were—from local sources, £10,451 ; Manchester central executive committee, £14,526 ; and from the Mansion House committee, £7,964—total, £32,942, equal to a rate of 4s. 2d. in the pound. In addition to this the committee received grants of food equal in value to £612, and the profits at the relief stores amounted to £1,184, which, with grants of clothing, made a total of £34,107. 27 : First festival of the Bolton Choral Union, in Holy Trinity Church. June 3 : J. A. Russell, Esq., solicitor-general of the county palatine of Durham, appointed recorder of Bolton. 22 : Opening of the new Independent Sunday School, Rosehill. 29 : Great scarcity of water. October 12 : Banquet by the mayor (Alderman Stockdale), at the Baths Assembly-room, to Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., vice-president of the late central executive relief committee, Manchester. 18 : Consecration of St. Matthew's Church, Little Lever. 30 : Completion of the purchase of the town hall site ; gross cost £32,343, net cost £31,000. November 11 : Removal of Moor Lane Baptist congregation to the Temperance Hall. 25 : Death of James Scowcroft, Esq., at his residence in Silverwell Street, aged 77. Previous to the incorporation of the borough, deceased was one of the trustees of Bolton, the high constable, and also the boroughreeve during the year that the late Sir Robert Peel visited Bolton. After the incorporation he was, in 1846, the second Conservative mayor. He was also for 52 years treasurer of the Bolton Prosecution Club ; for many years one of the property and income tax commissioners of the town ; some time sub-treasurer to the Bolton Dispensary and Infirmary ; an active trustee of Marsden's, Mather's, or "Highstile School," Hannah Low's, Brownlow's, and other charities ; treasurer of the savings bank ; and president of the Chemists and Druggists' Association. December 7 : Opening of new Wesleyan Chapel at Ringley. 16 : Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Deansgate, by the Bishop of Manchester. 22 : Opening of the new Fish Market.

1866. January 11 : Ordination of the Rev. Robert Mitchell, M.A., as minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Bowker's Row. Spread of the cattle-plague in the Bolton division. 23 : Death of Rev. James Spencer, aged 92, for nearly 50 years incumbent, and prior to that four years curate, at St. Ann's Church, Turton, in the incumbency of which only one change took place during upwards of a hundred years—namely, when the Rev. J. Spencer succeeded the Rev. Amos Ogden, who died in 1815, after nearly 55 years' ministerial duty. 23 : Death of Robert Knowles, Esq., in his 77th year, at his residence, West Bank. He was one of the old Bolton worthies ; a self-made man ; an active and consistent member of the Wesleyan Society ; a zealous supporter of the temperance society, of which he was president ; and an advocate of the short-time movement. February 13 : Presentation of portrait to Mr. Charles Hopwood, chairman of the Board of Guardians, as a mark of their esteem. March 23 : Day of humiliation on account of the prevalence of the cattle-plague. April 4 and 5 : Sale of the Eskrick estates at Brownlow Fold ; purchase of the old family mansion by Mr. Edward Eskrick ; total proceeds of sale, nearly £20,000. 8 : Closing services at the Old Parish Church. The churchyard and the approaches were crowded by five o'clock in the afternoon for evening service, and hundreds were unable to gain admission to the venerable edifice. The collections amounted to £216 10s. As the vast congregation assembled within the church were singing the Old 100th Psalm, the solemn strains were taken up by the people in the churchyard and in the adjacent streets, the effect being sublime and impressive. Preparations for the demolition of the building were commenced on the following day. May 4 : Death of Gilbert James French, Esq., F.S.A., at his residence, Newport Square, Manchester Road, aged 62. Mr. French took great interest in the Free Library and all local institutions ; and it was during his presidency of the Mechanics' Institution that he delivered those lectures on the "Life and Times of Samuel Crompton," which rescued the great inventor's name from comparative obscurity, and eventually led to the noble monument of Crompton which adorns Nelson Square. Mr. French long held a conspicuous place amongst contemporary antiquaries, and was, some years before his death, elected a fellow of the society of that learned body in Scotland. He was interred on the 9th, in the family grave at Walmsley Church. 24 : Opening of the Bolton Park and the Heywood Recreation Ground by the Earl of Bradford. July 16 : Turning of the first sod of the Wayoh reservoir by the mayor (Alderman Stockdale). 25 : Explosion of naphtha at the premises of Mr. Alfred Langshaw, chemist and druggist, Deansgate ; Mr. Langshaw and four other persons killed. August 8 : Destructive whirlwind in Bolton ; damage to houses, plantations, and bleachworks ; persons lifted off their feet by the violence of the wind, and several more or less injured. September 8 : Laying of the corner-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel at Astley Bridge, by Mrs. Thomas W. Heaton. 21 : First flow of water from the Dingle Lodge, at Belmont, into the reservoir at Sweetloves. 27 : Opening of Holy Trinity new Sunday Schools ; total cost of buildings, including fittings, about £3,200. 28 : Cholera in Bolton. October 3 : Henry Grimshaw, the celebrated jockey—a native of Bolton—killed by being thrown out of trap, near Cambridge. 28 : The Rev. W. Westall ordained minister of the New Jerusalem Church, Higher Bridge Street. November 3 : Disastrous fire on the farm of Mr. James Gillibrand, at Tong-with-Haulgh ; eight cows burned to death. 7 : Inauguration of the new stores of the Bolton Co-operative Society Limited, Bridge Street ; cost of buildings and fittings, £4,414. Extraordinary rainfall this month—6.53 inches during the first eighteen days. December 7 : Visit of Colonel Yolland, Government inspector to the Board of Trade, for the purpose of examining into complaints made by the corporation as to the want of accommodation at the Bolton railway stations. Dearthness of provisions this year. Advance of wages of working classes generally. The mean annual rainfall in Bolton during the thirty-six years ending December 31, 1866, was 47.25 inches.

1867, January 1: Art Exhibition inaugurated at Fletcher Street Wesleyan Sunday School by the Mayor (Fergus Ferguson, Esq.). 5: A beautiful two-light stained window, representing the Good Shepherd and the charge to St. Peter, erected in the upper room of the Parish Church Sunday Schools, "in affectionate remembrance of Canon Slade, by the teachers who were privileged to labour with him in these schools." 15: Great town's meeting in the Temperance Hall, in favour of closing public houses on the Sunday. 17: The benefice of St. Michael, Great Lever, declared a rectory, under the 28th Vict., c. 42. 19: Richard Rainshaw Rothwell, Esq. (Marquess de Rothwell), of Sharples Hall, placed upon the commission of the peace for the county. 22: Fire at the linen mill of Mr. John Sharples, in Prospect Street; damage, £1,000. 27: Meeting of delegates of factory workers in Co-operative Hall; resolutions passed in favour of a uniform Eight Hours Bill, and the formation of boards of arbitration between employers and employed. February 2: Window of stained glass erected by subscription in St. George's Church, to the memory of the late James Scowcroft, Esq. 15: Death of Mr. Henry Bradbury, the well-known printer and stationer, Deansgate, in the 51st year of his age; Mr. Bradbury was the proprietor of one of the oldest stationery establishments in Lancashire. 19: William Cannon, Esq., died at his residence, Park Hill, in his 86th year. 21: Opening of the new school connected with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in Bowker's Row. March 7: Munificent offer of Dr. Chadwick, of Southport, to give £1,000 towards the erection of a new infirmary in the suburbs of the town, and another £1,000 towards the purchase of the present infirmary and buildings, and their conversion to the purposes of a public museum and library. 27: Tender of Mr. John Thompson, builder, of Manchester, for the erection of the superstructure of the Mechanics' Institution, for £4,540, accepted. April 5: Meeting at the Temperance Hall in furtherance of an Eight Hours' Bill for factories, and the establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation for the adjustment of disputes between masters and men. 17: Establishment of schools and workshops for the blind in Bolton. 27: Corner-stone of the new parish church laid by Peter Ormrod, Esq., of Halliwell Hall, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Manchester, the mayor and corporation, borough and county magistrates, and a large number of the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. May 25: Foundation-stone of St. James's Church, Waterloo Street, laid by the Rev. H. Powell, vicar of Bolton. The Rev. Franklin Baker, M.A., formerly minister of Bank Street Unitarian Chapel, died at Birmingham, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Baker was born in that town in the year 1800. He graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1823. Soon afterwards, he became minister of Bank Street Chapel, where he laboured indefatigably for a period of forty years. In May, 1864, Mr. Baker retired from the ministry. His remains were interred at Birmingham. June 3: Fever at Fishpool Workhouse; death of one of the nurses, making six within twelve months. 5: Meeting at Park Street Wesleyan Sunday School: £8,288 promised towards a sum of £9,000 for the erection of a new chapel and school on Halliwell New Road, to extinguish the debt on Park Street Chapel, &c. 8: All the cotton mills in the borough running full time; in the suburbs, mules standing for want of hands. 25 to 28: Half-yearly conference of the Miners' National Association held at the Co-operative Hall. 29: Meeting in Wesley Chapel Schoolroom, Bradshawgate: £6,929 promised towards a sum of £8,500 for the erection of a new Wesleyan Chapel in Lever Street, the erection of a new school in connection with the Wesley Chapel, &c. July 10: The town council resolved, by thirty against seven, "that Bolton Park and the Heywood Recreation Ground be open to the public on Sundays for the same time as on other days of the week." 13: Fearful thunderstorm in Bolton and the neighbourhood: the Alexandra Hotel beerhouse, in Mount Street, struck by lightning; extraordinarily rapid rise of the river Croal, many cellars flooded, and other damage done. Memorial window erected in Christ Church, by her pupils and friends, in memory of the late Miss M. A. Robinson, of Wentworth Place. Stained-glass window placed in Bank Street Unitarian Chapel, by Mr. Alderman Richard Harwood, in memory of his daughter, Miss Margaret Harwood. 15: Heavy rains in Bolton; bursting of a sewer in Bath Street, and several cellars flooded. 16: Rev. Henry Powell, vicar of Bolton, appointed an honorary canon of Manchester, in place of the late Archdeacon Master. 23: Severe thunderstorm at Little Lever; the house of Mr. John Greenhalgh, in Hall Lane, struck by lightning. 24: Explosion at the Anderton Hall Colliery, Blackrod, belonging to Messrs. Dewhurst, Hoyle, and Smethurst; Paul Higson, aged 38, killed, and two others seriously injured. September 15: Fire at the steam saw-mills of Mr. Robert Sharrocks, in Hulton Street; damage, from £200 to £300. 20: Inquiry by F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B., and H. M. Hozier, Esq., into the boundaries of the borough of Bolton. The out-townships strongly opposed any extension. The corporation did not recommend any particular scheme, though (said the town-clerk) they were agreed that an extension of the boundaries was desirable. 26: Boiler explosion at the Anderton Hall Colliery, Blackrod, belonging to Messrs. Dewhurst, Hoyle, and Smethurst; damage estimated at £1,000. 28: Mr. J. A. Turner, of Pendlebury House, and late M.P. for Manchester, died in London, in the 71st year of his age. Deceased was the son of Mr. John Turner, of Mayfield; he was born in Bolton, and was educated at its Grammar School. October 5: Explosion at Horrocks Fold stone delph, belonging to Mr. William Charnley: Thomas Isherwood, aged 30, killed, and two others injured. 9: The police of the borough supplied by Government with Colt's revolvers, consequent upon the Fenian movement. 11: Cotton mill of Messrs. John Haslam and Co., Chorley Old Road, burnt down; several persons injured, and damage done to the amount of £30,000. 15: Operative cotton spinners agreed to accept reduction of five per cent in their wages. 16: Cost of the Sweetloves Reservoir up to this date, £20,035 17s. 7d. Resignation of Mr. James Harris, superintendent of police. Mr. Thomas Beech appointed chief constable of the borough, at a salary of £180 per annum. 20: Sermons in aid of the Infirmary and Dispensary preached in most of the churches and chapels in the town, upwards of £200 being collected; afterwards sermons for a like object were preached in other places of worship, when collections were made which augmented the sum to £385 12s. 23: Lock-out in the cotton trade averted by the self-acter minders submitting to a reduction of five per cent. 24: Gas-house adjoining the Victoria Cotton Mills, Chapel Town, owned by Mr. Thomas Howarth, destroyed by fire: damage about £300. 26: General reduction of the wages of the moulders, mechanics, millwrights, &c., in the borough. Adoption of half-holiday movement by the boot and shoe makers of the town. Mr. John Fawcett, professor of music, Haworth Street, died, aged 77 years. He published two books of anthems, composed several popular anniversary pieces, and was for many years leader of choirs at several chapels. Mr. Fawcett wrote upwards of 2,000 pieces of music, some of which are of high merit. His remains were interred at the Bolton Cemetery, October 31. 28: Visit of William Murphy and James Houston, of the Protestant Evangelical Mission and Electoral Union, to Bolton. An attempt to obtain possession of the Baths Assembly Room, for the delivery of lectures, was resisted, and there was considerable excitement in the town. 29: Death of William Saunders, Esq., of Manchester, deputy judge of the Bolton County Court. Grant by the town council of £350 towards the alteration and enlargement of the Bolton Certified Industrial School. November 4: Mr. Edward Pilkington Bolden, of the Springfield Paper Works, and councillor of East Ward, killed whilst superintending some of his machinery; deceased was only twenty-nine years of age. 14: The Pollution of Rivers Commissioners, Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.B., J. T. Harrison, Esq., C.E., and Professor J. T. Way, visited Bolton for the purpose of inspecting the Croal and its tributaries. Accident at the stone delph of Mr. Charles Hopwood, at Harwood: the foreman killed, and two others injured. 27: Half-day Holiday Association formed by the tradesmen of Bolton. 29: The Rev. David Hewitt, M.A., of Lytham, and for twenty-six years incumbent of Horwich, died at Wrexham. December 17: Presentation to Mr. James Harris, by the Bolton Police force, "as a token of respect on his retirement from the office of chief constable, after a period of twenty-eight years' service." Fall of St. Paul's Church, Astley Bridge, whilst undergoing enlargement: William Carruthers, aged 57, foreman joiner, killed, and two other men seriously injured. 21: Opening of a new Wesleyan School, Slater Field. Trade generally dull.

1868, January 2: Munificent gift of £17,000 by Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick for the erection of model dwellings for artisans and the foundation of an orphan asylum. February 17: Robbery of coins and documents from the corner stone of the new parish church. March 9: Parliamentary boundaries of the borough extended. 23: Death of James Knowles, sixteen years town clerk of Bolton. 27: Gift of land in Haulgh for the Chadwick Orphanage. April 2: Fire at Gilnow Mills; damage £50,000. 22: Opening of the Wesleyan Chapel and Schools, Astley Bridge. May 10: Closing services in Mawdsley Street Independent Chapel. July 8: Foundation stone of Claremont Baptist Chapel laid. 18: Corner stone of St. Mark's Church, Fletcher Street, laid. 30: Corner

stone of the Independent Chapel, Mawdsley Street, laid. August 12: Opening of new Post Office, Bradshawgate. September 3: Wesleyan Chapel, Tong Fold, opened. November 17: Parliamentary election; John Hick (c.) and Lieutenant-Colonel Gray (c.) returned.

1869: January 27: Dr. Chadwick gave a further sum of £5,000 for the extension of his charity, making in all £22,000. March 11: St. James's Church opened. 15: Shock of earthquake felt at Bolton. July 1. New Mechanics' Institution opened. 2: New County Court Offices, Mawdsley Street, opened. 13: Government enquiry into the endowed charities of Bolton. August 18: Wesleyan Chapel, Halliwell Road, opened. October 30: Corner stone of All Saints' Church laid. December 2: Claremont Baptist Chapel opened.

1870. January 16: Harrison Blair, J.P. died. February 14: Horwich Branch Railway opened. March 9: Mawdsley Street Independent Chapel opened. May 22: George Slater, the last surviving member of the Bolton Light Horse Volunteers, died, aged 87. July 1: Stephen Blair, of Mill Hill, died; he bequeathed £30,000 for the erection and endowment of a "Blair Convalescent Hospital." November 30: Election of first School Board for Bolton.

1871. March 2: Fall of Mr. Charles Adams's Circus, two men killed and five injured. 17: Shock of earthquake felt in Bolton and neighbourhood. 22: All Saints' Church opened. April 3: Decennial census. Population of the municipal borough of Bolton, 82,850; Parliamentary borough, 92,655; Bolton Union, 158,402. 25: St. Mark's Church consecrated. May 8: New Trinity Street Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway opened. 18: St. James's Church consecrated. June 29: Parish Church, rebuilt by Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall, Esq., at a cost of £45,000, consecrated. July 8: Fern Street Wesleyan School Chapel opened. August 7: The School Board reported that the number of children requiring education in the borough was 17,059, whilst the available accommodation was 14,826; they therefore recommended the establishment of Board schools in West, Bradford, Derby, and East Wards. September 1: Wages of colliers advanced 10 per cent. November 1: Further advance of 10 per cent in colliers' wages. November 30: Riot at the Temperance Hall on the occasion of an address by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., on "Representation and Registration."

1872. January 1: Petition to the Home Secretary from 6,000 persons, praying for an enquiry into the Dilke riot. Nine-hours' system adopted by the iron trades in Bolton. February 28: Embankment of new Waterworks in the Wayoh Valley burst. March 29: Victoria Wesleyan Chapel opened. April 27: Adoption of Local Government Act at Little Lever. 29: Adoption of Local Government Act at Little Hulton. May 9: Adoption of Local Government Act at Blackrod. 23: Adoption of Local Government Act at Turton. June 19: Market Square renamed Town Hall Square. 30: Bolton Gasworks transferred to the corporation. July 18: Royal assent given to the Bolton Corporation Bill for the transfer of the Gasworks to the corporation and the incorporation of Daubhill (Rumworth) with the borough. September 25: Weekly half holiday of the tradesmen of the town commenced. October 13: New Welsh Presbyterian Church, Little Bolton, opened. November 17: New Independent Methodist Chapel, Noble Street, opened.

1873. April 14: Subscription department of the Public Free Library transferred to the Exchange Newsrooms, Town Hall Square. June 5: New Town Hall opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales amid much rejoicing. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. July 3: Certified Industrial School opened. August: Inauguration of the Chadwick statue, Town Hall Square. November 1: First municipal election under the revised ward boundaries. 25: School Board election.

1874. January 8: Explosion of a boiler at the Atlas Forge; six persons killed and 18 injured. February 4: Parliamentary election; John Hick (c.) and John Kynaston Cross (r.) returned. April 23: James Eden, of Showley Hall, Clayton-le-Dale, head of the firm of Eden and Thwaites, died, directing his personal estate to be sold in order to found an orphanage for the reception of infant children, the trustees being instructed to spend a sum not exceeding £10,000 on the building. May 6: Strike of 2,000 colliers in Bolton and district, consequent on notice of a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. June 21: Benjamin Dobson, formerly head of the firm of Dobson and Barlow, engineers, died. 22: Charles James Darbishire, first mayor of Bolton, died. July 4: Corner stone of Bertinsshaw Wesleyan Chapel laid. September 12: Great strike in the Bolton cotton trade, in consequence of a notice of reduction of five per cent in wages. 28: Great Moor Street Station (London and North-Western Railway) opened.

1875. March 29: Corner stone of St. Matthew's Church laid. April 1: London and North-Western Company's new line from Bolton to Manchester opened for passenger traffic. May 17: Peter Ormrod, Esq., J.P., at whose cost the parish church was rebuilt, died at Wyersdale Park, Garstang. 26: J. T. Staton, a local writer, died. June 7: Pike's Lane Board School opened. July 18: Memorial stone of new Congregational Chapel, Derby Street, laid. September 9: Visit of 150 members of the Iron and Steel Institute. October 13: Visit of Cardinal Manning. November 5: Resolution of the Town Council to extend the borough boundaries by taking in adjacent townships rejected by a town's meeting. December 17: Great meeting in the Town Hall in favour of the repeal of the Indian import duties.

1876. February 2: Jubilee of the Mechanics' Institution celebrated. March 7: Infirmary committee resolved upon the erection of a new building for the Infirmary. 8: Thomas Thomasson, for many years identified with the cotton trade of Bolton, died at High Bank, Haulgh, in his 68th year. 12: St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Chapel opened. April 8: Trades union outrage; James Thompson killed. 24: John Fletcher of The Hollins, the oldest magistrate in the Bolton petty sessional division, died, aged 70. 28: Wayoh reservoir completed. May 3: Dr. Samuel Taylor Chadwick, a munificent benefactor to the borough, and founder of the Chadwick Orphanage, died at Southport, aged 66. June 6: Abraham Walter Paulton, a native of Bolton, one of the founders of the Anti-Corn Law League, and a proprietor of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, died at his residence, Boughton Hall, Surrey, aged 64. July 11: H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, billeted in Bolton along with a detachment of the 7th Hussars, of which he was in command, *en route* for Edinburgh. The mayor and town clerk accompanied him to the boundary of the borough on his departure next day. August: Purchase of the Rogerstead estate for a new cemetery authorised by the Town Council. September 13: St. Matthew's Church consecrated. November 6: New County Sessions Room in the Haulgh opened. 23: School Board re-elected without a contest.

1877. January 4: Fire at J. Smith, jun., and Co.'s bleachworks, Great Lever, damage £50,000. 13: Catholic Apostolic Church, Holden Street, opened. 14: Congregational Church, Blackburn Road, opened. 25: Chief Constable Beech resigned after a service of 38 years. February 8: Explosion at A. Knowles and Co.'s (Limited) Fogg's Pit, Darcy Lever, 10 lives lost. April 27: Alderman Joseph Marsden died suddenly at the Westminster Palace Hotel, while attending to give evidence in favour of the Bolton Improvement Bill. May 19: Marsden (new high level) Road opened with a public ceremonial. August 2: Bolton Improvement Bill received the Royal assent. 22: New Primitive Methodist Chapel, Moor Lane, opened. 31: Strike of 10,000 spinners, minders, and piecers, consequent upon a reduction of 5 per cent in wages. September 17: Corner stone of St. Bartholomew's Church, Great Lever, laid by the Earl of Bradford. October 15: Astley Bridge branch railway opened. 29: Close of the strike in the cotton trade, loss in wages to the operatives estimated at £100,000; work resumed at old rates. November 21: Fall of the Golden Lion beerhouse, Little Lever. December 19: Town Council approve application to the Board of Trade for powers to construct tramways in the borough and suburbs at an estimated cost of £60,750.

1878. January 17: Telephone introduced into Bolton. February 1: Bursting of the canal locks, Prestolee. May 23: Award of premiums for new Infirmary designs; 1st awarded to R. Knill Freeman, Bolton. 23: Award of premiums for Heaton Cemetery Mortuary Chapels; 1st awarded to R. Knill Freeman, Bolton. June 1: Hardcastle, Cross, and Co.'s banking business, founded in 1817, transferred to the Manchester and Salford Bank. 27: Corner stone of the Chadwick Museum in the Public Park laid. July 22: Portrait of Samuel Crompton, inventor of the mule, presented to the corporation by H. Ashworth, Esq. October 17: Visit of Japanese ministers to the town. November 14: Bursting of the Bolton and Bury Canal at Little Lever. 27: John Gordou, president of the Incorporated Law Society of Bolton, and for 39 years clerk of the peace for the borough, died at his residence,

Chorley New Road, in his 72nd year. December 8: Rev. William Taylor, of St. Marie's, Palace Street, senior Roman Catholic priest in Bolton, died, aged 61.

1879. January 1: Bank of Bolton reconstructed and converted into a company under the Limited Liability Acts. May 18: William Ford Hulton, J.P., D.L., senior magistrate of the Bolton Borough Bench, and the oldest magistrate in this division of the county, died at Southport, aged 67. 20: William Cooper, a foreman brass moulder, executed within Strangeways prison for the murder of a woman named Ellen Mather, opposite Trinity Street Station, Bolton, on the 17th March. July 30: Little Bolton branch of the Free Library opened. August 13: Proposal to open the Free Library and Reading-rooms on Sunday rejected by the Town Council. 23. St. Bartholomew's Church consecrated. 30: Corner stone of the Chadwick Children's Ward of the new Infirmary laid. October 8: The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., visited Bolton. 23. Chadwick Museum completed and transferred to the Library and Museum Committee. 31: Thomas Cross, J.P., one of the oldest bleachers in Bolton, died at Riddington Hall, near Nottingham, in his 76th year. November 22: School Board election. December 3: First section of the tramway lines, Marsden Road, completed. 16. William Bridge, the oldest amateur musician in Bolton, who had been connected with the Philharmonic and other musical societies in the town for between 50 and 60 years, died, aged 75. 22. First interment in the new Heaton Cemetery.

1880. February 14: Formation of a Church of England Sunday School Union for the Rural Deanery of Bolton. 16: Telephonic communication established between Bolton and Manchester. 23: Accident at the Theatre Royal, four performers injured. 23: Draft scheme for the Bolton new Free Grammar School published. March 31: Parliamentary election: John Kynaston Cross (L.) and John Pennington Thomasson (L.) returned. William Makant, J.P., mayor of the borough 1857-9, died at Giltrow Lodge, in his 74th year. May 1: Corner stone of the new Infirmary laid. 17. Henry Ashworth, J.P., of The Oaks, the first Quaker magistrate in England, died at Florence, in his 86th year. June 14: Mr. Thomasson's offer to erect a Board School in the Haugh, at a cost of £6,000, accepted by the School Board. 26: Sunday school centenary procession. August 30: First stone of the new Scavenging Works, Wellington Yard, laid. September 1: Opening of the tramways to Astley Bridge, Dunscair, Halliwell, Great Lever, and Moses Gate. November 29: Corner stone of the Bolton new Grammar School laid. December 15: Resolution of the Town Council to borrow £300,000 to cover past and prospective street improvements. 29: Henry Bridson, of the Borough Bleachworks, one of the most noted yachtsmen in the kingdom, died at Madeira, aged 55.

1881. January 5: Great strike of miners in reference to the Employers' Liability Acts. March 21: Edmund Ashworth, J.P., of Egerton Hall, one of the founders of the Anti-Corn Law League, died at Southport, in his 81st year. 23: Presentation of plate to Alderman Richardson, ex-mayor, by 4,000 working people. April 3: Decennial census—population of the municipal borough, 105,414; Parliamentary borough, 105,965; Rural Sanitary Authority's District, 24,681; Poor-law Union, 192,413. May 7: Opening of the Haugh Board School, erected and furnished, at a cost of £6,000, by Mr. J. P. Thomasson, M.P. 23: Important augmentation of Church livings in Bolton, from the funds of the old Bolton Rectory Estate. June 30: All Souls' Church, erected by Thomas Greenhalgh, at a cost of £20,000, consecrated. July 28: Marshal Claxton, a distinguished London artist, and a native of Bolton, died. August 20: Selim Rothwell, a well-known artist, died. September 5: Exhibition of Fine Art Treasures at the new Infirmary opened by the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford. November 14: Mrs. Chadwick, widow of the late Dr. Chadwick, the founder of the Chadwick Orphanage, died at Southport, in her 70th year. December 3: Close of the Fine Art Exhibition at the new Infirmary; number of visitors, 77,103. 26: James Greenhalgh, a well-known solicitor, mayor of the borough 1877-8, and for 19 years a prominent member of the Town Council, died, aged 59.

1882. February 11: Christopher Briggs, formerly and for nearly 30 years clerk to the magistrates, died, aged 80. April 16: Temple Opera House, Dawes Street, destroyed by fire; damage £10,000. May 6: Corner stone of the new Fever Hospital, to be erected by the corporation in Rumworth, laid. June 10: Lancashire Fire Brigades' demonstration at Bolton. 13: Luncheon Boardman, founder of the Bark Street Ragged School, died, aged 73. Duke's Alley Independent Chapel closed for want of funds after an existence of 128 years, but subsequently re-opened. August 4: Sanction of the Charity Commissioners to the Blair Convalescent Hospital scheme. August 16: Persian Mill, belonging to Messrs. John Bayley and Sons, destroyed by fire; damage £65,000 to £70,000; two women killed and several persons injured. 16: Bolton Grammar School new scheme, as approved by the Charity Commissioners, laid before the Town Council. 18: Bolton Improvement Bill received the Royal assent. October 2: Benjamin Hick, Esq., head of the firm of Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., Soho Iron Works, died at Bromley Cross, in his 38th year. November 6: Opening of the new organ at the parish church; cost £1,200; preacher, the Archbishop of York. November 11: Charles Norris, chairman of the Board of Guardians and of the Rural Sanitary Authority, died, aged 67. 22: School Board election. 30: Opening of the Neville Jones Jubilee School.

1883. January 16: J. Kynaston Cross, M.P. for Bolton, appointed Under Secretary of State for India. 26: Hugh Calderbank, a spinner at Astley Bridge, strangled by his wife. February 8: Captain Bragg, a native of Bolton, presented at Liverpool with a silver claret jug for his gallantry in saving lives at sea. 8: Thomas Lever Rushton, J.P., a member of the Town Council for twenty years, and twice mayor of the borough, died at Cannes, in his 73rd year. June 9: Corner stone of St. Augustine's Church, Tong Moor, laid. July 11: Corner stone of mortuary chapel for new Cemetery at Astley Bridge laid. 21: New Infirmary and Chadwick Children's Wing opened with a procession of trades and much public rejoicing. August 25: Borough Fever Hospital opened. September 1: William Evans, a native of Bolton, and founder of the *Manchester Evening News*, died, aged 58. 11: New Grammar School opened. October 25: First patient admitted to the new Infirmary.

1884: April 16: Councillor Barrett presented with a gold snuff-box on his re-election as chairman of the Board of Guardians. June 11: Chadwick Museum opened. July 6: St. Augustine's Church, Tong Moor, opened. September 17: Consecration of the new Cemetery, Astley Bridge. October 3: Richard Lee Dugdale, a commercial traveller, murdered by Kay Howarth. November 3: Alderman Charles Wolfenden, mayor of the borough 1875-7, actuary of the Bolton Savings Bank, died, aged 59.

1885. January 20: John Greenhalgh, manager of the Bolton branch of the Manchester and Salford Bank, and for nearly 62 years connected with the banking business of one establishment, died, aged 74. February 1: New railway from Bolton to Atherton opened. March: R. M. Knowles, formerly of Bromley Cross, appointed High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire. 18: Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., a native of Bolton, and formerly M.P. for Manchester, died at Lytham, aged 88. 18: Commencement of the new colossal goods warehouse of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in Bolton. May 15: Fire in Messrs. E. Ashworth and Sons' mill, the Vale, Egerton; damage £54,000. July 25: Memorial stone of the new Strict Baptist Chapel and School, Dorset Street, laid. September 24: St. Saviour's Church consecrated—the last church consecrated by Bishop Fraser. October 4: Centenary celebration of Ridgway Gates Schools. 28: School Board election. November 25: Parliamentary election; Herbert Shepherd-Cross (c.) and Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgman (c.) returned.

1886. January 21: Gas explosion at St. Augustine's Church, Tong Moor. James Martin, J.P., mayor of the borough 1855 to 1857, died. February 11: Joseph Dodson Greenhalgh, a well-known local antiquary, died, aged 64. April 6: John Taylor, first coroner for Bolton, died at Victoria Park, Manchester, aged 74. April 17: Inauguration of the new Lum's Almshouses, near Yew Tree House, Sharples, erected by the corporation in lieu of the original houses, required for Lum Street Gasworks. May 14: James Rawsthorne Wolfenden, J.P., mayor of the borough 1861 to 1863, died. June 9: Bazaar and fancy fair, in aid of the Bolton Church of England Educational Institute; £1,400 realised. 26: Clarence Street Board Schools opened. July 2: Parliamentary election; Herbert Shepherd-Cross (c.) and Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgman (c.) returned. 13: Richard Stockdale, mayor of the borough 1864 to 1866, and a member of the Town Council for 20 years, died at The Grove, Heaton, aged 77. August 5: Site granted by the Park Committee for a statue of Lord Beaconsfield. October 9: New Theatre of Varieties, Churchgate, opened. 18: Opening of the new Sewage Works at Halken. 23: Fire at Messrs. James Chadwick and Brothers', Eagley Mills; damage £40,000. November 8:

St. Augustine's Church, Tong Moor, consecrated. 20: Stained-glass window, in memory of Mr. James Knowles, placed in the parish church. 23: Rev. Canon Powell, vicar of Bolton, resigned.

1887. January 12: John Pearson, of Little Lever, drowned, in attempting to rescue a boy, through the ice breaking. 19: Dr. Fergus Ferguson, J.P., mayor of the borough 1866-7, and for more than twenty years a certifying surgeon and medical inspector under the Factories Acts, died, aged 81. 29: Presentation to Canon Powell on the termination of his thirty years' ministry as vicar of Bolton. 30: Canon Powell's farewell service at the parish church. February 8: Canon Atkinson, rector of Longsight, presented to the vicarage of Bolton. 17: Formation of a chamber of commerce for Bolton. 18: Jabez Johnson, J.P., formerly a member of the town council, died, aged 77. March 12: Canon Atkinson's first sermon in the parish church. April 2: Canon Atkinson inducted as vicar of Bolton. 6: Window erected in The Saviour's Church in memory of the late Bishop Fraser. 20: John Kynastou Cross, formerly one of the Parliamentary representatives for the borough, and for some time Under-Secretary of State for India, died, aged 54. 30: Statue of the Earl of Beausoufield, presented to the town by the Bolton and District Conservative Working Men's Association, and erected in the Chorley New Road Park, unveiled by the Earl of Onslow. May 14: Great strike in the iron trade. June 20: Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated with great public rejoicings, the town richly decorated. 27: Attack upon an omnibus, at Tong Moor, by ironworkers on strike; a detachment of the 13th Hussars billeted in the town. July 1: Proclamation regretting the scenes of lawlessness issued by the mayor, and order of the magistrates to close all public-houses in the neighbourhood of works affected by the strike at six o'clock in the evening. 5: Rooke Pennington, B.A., LL.B., F.G.S., an accomplished scholar and geologist, died, aged 42. 28: Lieutenant-Colonel Hesketh, J.P., died, aged 49. August 3: Rev. Robert Best, thirty-five years minister of Mawdsley Street Congregational Chapel, died, aged 65. 5: Gervase Lyon Taylor, twenty-seven years president of the Bolton Shakspearian Society, died, aged 71. 9: Departure of the 13th Hussars from Bolton; strike still continued. 16: James Barlow, J.P., mayor of the borough 1867-9, and founder of the Children's Home, Edgworth, died. 27: Corner stone of the new Brauch Library, High Street, laid. September 20: Opening of the Sanitary Congress and Health Exhibition. October 8: High Bank, Haulgh, secured for the future vicarage for the parish church in lieu of the one in Churchgate. 13: Richard Harwood, J.P., mayor of the borough 1863-4, and for twenty-one years a member of the town council, died. 22: Rev. R. C. Weston, LL.D., twenty-two years vicar of Emmanuel Church, died, aged 69. 29: Settlement of the iron-trade strike; estimated loss in wages, £50,000. November 13: The Fraser-Powell memorial stalls in the parish church occupied for the first time on the occasion of the state visit of the mayor and corporation. 21: Thomas Holden, forty years registrar of the Bolton County Court, and for twenty-two years honorary treasurer of the Bolton Subscription Library, died, aged 78. 22: Industrial Exhibition in the Market Hall, opened by H. Shepherd-Cross, M.P.

1888. March 10: Rev. Alexander A. Roffe, vicar of Wingates, died. November 17: New Infant School and Mission Room, Holy Trinity Church, opened by the mayor. New Infant Schools, St. Stephen's Church, opened. Vicarage of St. Augustine's, Tonge Moor, erected. St. Anne's Church, Turton, restored and chancel enlarged.

LITTLE BOLTON.—The history of this township is interwoven in the general history of Bolton. It is located immediately to the north of Great Bolton, on the opposite bank of the small river Croal, which, to a common observer, scarcely forms a line of separation, so nearly are the two towns connected. A portion of the township is separated from the rest by the intervention of the township of Sharples, and in an isolated part, on a bank above the Tonge, stands the old brick-and-plaster mansion called Little Bolton Hall, which is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient manor house. In 1600 it was the seat of Richard Bolton, Esq., and now belongs to the representatives of the late Stephen Blair, Esq., who restored it.

LITTLE LEVER.—The extensive barony of Manchester comprehended Little Lever, and probably Darcy Lever, the adjoining township, from two to three miles south-east of Bolton. Albert Gredle, styled *Juvenis*, gave to Alexander Fitz Umoch two bovates of land in Parva Lofre for half-a-mark and twelve-pence, or one of the smaller breed of hawks called a *nisus* (eyas); and in the reign of King John his heirs held that land.¹ The township of Little Lever has contributed largely to the worthies of Lancashire.

THOMAS LEVER, B.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and chaplain to King Edward VI., was the second son of John Lever, of Little Lever, near Bolton, Esq., and born about the year 1520. After having received the early part of his education at home, he was entered a student of St. John's College, where he took his degrees in Arts, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity, and chosen fellow of his college. He was ordained both deacon and priest by Ridley, Bishop of London, in 1550, and became a most eloquent and popular preacher, and was elected master of St. John's College on the 10th of December, 1551. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553 he resigned his preferment, left England, and fled to Frankfort, where he resided with the other exiles for religion until he was appointed chief pastor of the Protestant congregations at Aron and Zurich, in Switzerland. After the queen's death he returned home, and was collated by Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, to a prebend in Durham Cathedral, and afterwards, on the 28th January, 1562, to the mastership of Sherburne Hospital, a piece of preferment of both honour and profit, founded by Hugh Percy, "the joly Busshoppe of Duresme" and Earl of Northumberland, in 1180. He fell sick on his journey northwards from London, and dying at Ware, in July, 1577, his body was brought to Sherburne and interred within the altar-rails in the chapel there. Over his remains is this inscription: "Thomas Lever, Preacher to King Edward the Sixte. He died in July, 1577." Under the mastership of Mr. Lever, St. John's College flourished greatly, and in it the Reformation advanced so rapidly that on the re-establishment of the Popish religion, after the death of Edward VI., he and twenty-four of the fellows resigned their preferments. During his residence in Germany and Switzerland he had deeply imbibed the opinions of Calvin, and was so great a favourer of those tenets as to be considered one of the chiefs of the party opposed to the English Church establishment. The indiscreet conduct of several of them soon made the whole obnoxious to Government, and uniformity being strictly pressed, Lever, among others, was convened before the Archbishop of York, and deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments. Many of the cooler Churchmen, however, thought him hardly dealt with, as he was a moderate man, and not forward in opposition to the received opinions.

On his collation to Sherburne he found there "great disorders and little obedience, its members favourers of the old superstition and too negligent of the worship of God according to the prescription of the reformed religion; and that the former masters of the Hospital had made unreasonable leases and grants, by reason whereof the House was like to go utterly to decay." Not being armed with powers to amend the existing evils, he applied for redress to the Bishop of Durham, who, either from fear that the party attached to the ancient religion was too strong in the northern parts, or from some dislike to Lever himself, "did but coldly proceed in the correcting or bettering of these things." He next addressed his complaint to Grindall, Archbishop of York, who recommended the matter to the notice of the Lord-Treasurer. Nothing effectual being done, Mr. Lever, whose active and indefatigable spirit does not seem to have been easily daunted or repressed, now memorialised the president and council of the north, and got the Archbishop

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 404.

again earnestly to write to the Treasurer, telling him that a restraining statute was the only means of saving the Hospital from ruin. The successive exertions of Lever, added to the glaring necessity of the case, probably produced the "Act for the Incorporation of the Hospital of Christ in the town of Sherburne, in the Bishopric of Durham," of the 27th of Elizabeth, to the regulations of which the house is still subject, and by which it is governed at this day.

Mr. Baker, in his MS. Collections, gives him a very high character. "In the days of Elizabeth," says he, "when others were striving for preferment, no man was more vehement or more galling in his sermons against the waste of church revenues and other prevailing corruptions of the Court; and his conduct on these occasions induced Bishop Ridley to rank him even with Latimer and Knox." He was a man of much natural probity, and blunt native honesty, without guile and artifice; who never made suit to any patron, or for any preferment. No one can read his sermons without imagining he has something before him of Latimer or Luther; and though they are bold and daring and full of rebuke, yet it was his preaching that got him his advancement. His rebuking of the courtiers made them afraid of him, and procured him reverence from the king. He was one of the best masters of his college, as well as one of the best men the college ever bred. He wrote the following works:—

Three sermons printed in the year 1573: The first preached in the Shrolds, upon Rom. xiii., verses 1 to 7; the second before King Edward, upon John vi., verses 5 to 14; the third at Paul's Cross, upon 1 Cor. iv., verse 1; and in 1575 he composed and published a book, entitled "The right way from Danger of Sin and Vengeance in this wicked World unto Godly Wealth and Salvation in Christ."

Little Lever Hall, a wood-and-plaster building, destroyed about a century ago, was the seat of the Levers in 1567; and the late John Andrews, of Rivington, Esq., possessed by marriage the estate of the local family in this township. The family of Heywood was long resident in this township; and Oliver Heywood, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, was born here in March, 1629.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, B.A., curate of Coley Chapel, in the parish of Halifax, a Nonconformist divine and author, was the second son of Mr. Richard Heywood, of Little Lever. He was by his parents designed for the ministry from his birth, and was also himself inclined that way; and having been well educated under the best teachers, was admitted, in 1647, a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and placed, by the advice of Dr. Hill, the master, under the tuition of Mr. Akhurst, then reckoned eminent for his learning and piety. He pursued his studies industriously, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts; but, his father not being in circumstances to support the charges of his residence at the University any longer, he was called home. He lived in retirement a short time, but, at length, by the solicitation and advice of the neighbouring ministers, became a preacher; and having done duty occasionally about the country, was invited to Coley Chapel, in the parish of Halifax, soon after which he passed the usual examinations in divinity and other exercises, and was ordained at Bury Church by the second Classis of Lancashire, on the 4th of August, 1652. Mr. Oliver Heywood was not without his difficulties. He had several disputes with his congregation: some were displeased with him because he would not admit all comers promiscuously to the sacrament; others because he would not thank God for certain advantages over the Scots. Once he was carried by some of Colonel Lilburne's soldiers before Cornet Denham, who told him he was one of the Cheshire rebels; but on the mediation of some of his friends he was dismissed. In 1659 he was in various ways molested, but kept his station, though often urged to remove. His annual income from Coley did not exceed £36; but he held a lecture every Thursday, for several years, at the house of one Hopkins, at the Stubbing, in Sowerby, for which he received a consideration. He had also a small paternal estate in Lancashire, exclusive of what he might get from Mr. Angier, whose daughter he married in 1655.¹ He had a presentation to the vicarage of Preston, in Lancashire, from Sir Richard Hoghton, worth at that time £100 per annum, but, on some account, declined the acceptance. After the restoration of Charles II. he was prosecuted in the Consistory Court at York, for not reading the Common Prayer, a whole year before the Act of Uniformity was published at Halifax, on the 29th June, 1662. On this he forebore to preach at Coley, but took no steps towards getting rid of his suspension, because he well knew that the Act of Uniformity would silence him in August following, and to which he did not choose to conform. Before it took place, however, he ventured to take leave of his flock by two or three days' preaching. On the 2nd of November an excommunication was published against him, on which he went to York, but found from the Chancellor that nothing could be done for him, unless he would take the oath "de parendo juri, et stando mandatis, Ecclesie," which his conscience would not permit him to do. In 1664 came out the writ "de excommunicato capiendo," but he was not taken, though he preached in his own house, and even officiated in public churches where there was a vacancy, with the leave of the churchwardens. On the passing of the Five Mile Act, on the 31st of October, 1665, he left his family, and went into Lancashire and Cheshire, returning home but seldom. After the edge of that Act was a little worn off, he took more liberty, and preached often publicly in the chapels of Idle, Bramhope, Morely, Pudsey, Bramley, Farnley, and Hunslet, all in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the three last-mentioned places in the borough of Leeds. In 1669, preaching occasionally in a private house in Leeds, he was carried before the mayor, who sent him to prison, but released him next day at the intercession of some friends. In July the same year he preached at Coley Chapel, in the absence of Mr. Hoole, the minister, at the desire of several of the people, for which a warrant was issued to distrain on ten pounds worth of his goods; but, Dr. Calamy says, nobody would buy them. In 1672, Charles, who secretly favoured Popery, granted indulgences to the Nonconformists; and at last he was restored, by the king's declaration, on the 15th of March, to ministerial employment in his own house, by licence, as appears from a private register kept by himself. After this he preached at Alverthorpe, Lassel Hall, Sowerby, Warley, and other places, on the week days. On the calling in of these licences, in March, 1675, he met with fresh troubles; for, on 15th of August, 1680, he was again cited before the Consistory Court at York, with his wife and others, for not attending the sacrament at the parish church of Halifax; and for contempt in not appearing they were all excommunicated, the sentences being read on the 24th of October; but keeping private, the storm blew over. After this he was indicted at the Wakefield sessions for a riotous assembly in his own house, and fined fifty pounds; for non-payment of which, and for not finding sureties for his good behaviour in forbearing to preach, he was committed to York Castle, where he had both an expensive and troublesome confinement, and from which he was not freed without great difficulty. During this confinement Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother James, an acknowledged Catholic, who at first pursued the measures Charles had adopted against the Nonconformists, but afterwards changed his plans, and very unexpectedly issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, on the 4th of April, 1687. In 1688 Mr. Heywood built a chapel at Northowram, in the parish of Halifax, and preached his first sermon on Sunday, July 8th, that year. On the accession of William III. the religious rights of the Dissenters were confirmed by law; and Mr. Heywood, though now nearly sixty years of age, having a more favourable opportunity for public service than in any period of his life, laboured incessantly until prevented by indisposition from continuing his duties. In 1691 he was confined to his house by sickness eight weeks, and it was generally thought that he would not recover. After the death of Mr. Newcome, of Manchester, he was invited to accept the charge of his congregation, but declined changing his residence. Soon after this he became so infirm that he travelled abroad but seldom, preached only in his own chapel, and spent much time in his study. He continued his duties till the Sunday but one before he died, and expired on the 4th day of May, 1702, in the 73rd year of his age.

¹ Mr. Heywood married (1) at Denton, Manchester, April 25, 1655, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Angier, minister of Denton 1632-77, who was born at Denton, June 24, 1634. She died May 26, 1671; after which he married (2) Abigail, one of the daughters of James

Crompton, of Crompton Fold, in Breightmet, and sister of Sarah, wife of Richard Godwyn, vicar of Bolton, and of Mary, wife of John Okey, the noted Bolton Puritan.—C.

HEYWOOD, OF LITTLE LEVER AND CLAREMONT, COUNTY LANCASTER, AND OF DOVELEYS, COUNTY DERBY.

JOHN HEYWOOD, of Bolton; living *temp.* . . . dau. of Peter Seddon, of Prestolee, in Edward VI. the Outwood of Pilkington.

Oliver Heywood, of Little Lever, in the parish of Alice, dau. of . . . and sister of Adam Hulton, of Bolton, gent., died 1628, aged 72. Breightmet, in Bolton.

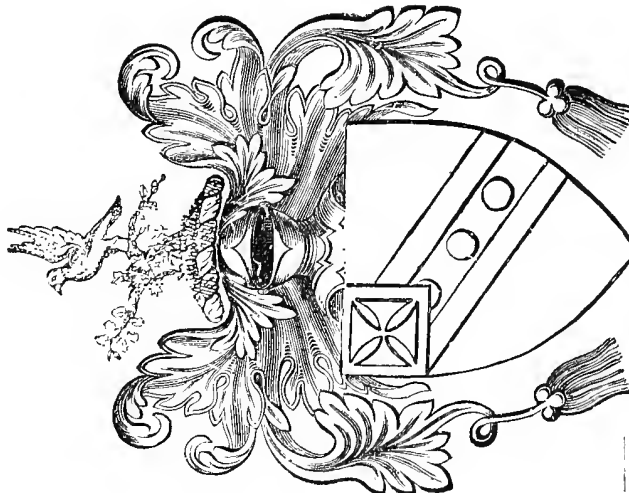
(1) Alice, only dau. of . . . Critchlow, of Long-Richard Heywood, of Little Lever, son and Margaret, dau. of . . . Breerton; d. worth, in Bolton; born 1598; mar. 1615; heir; born at Little Lever, 1646; d. March childless, Dec. 8, 1697; buried at died at Northowram, near Halifax, April 1, 1677, aged 80; buried at Bolton, M.I. Bolton.

(2) Elizabeth, eldest d. . . Rev. Oliver Heywood, B.A.; born at wood, Little Lever, and baptised at Bolton, March 15, 1699. met; born 1635; mar. at Denton, June 24, 1634; mar. there, at Denton, May 26, 1661, aged 27. minister of Coley Chapel, co. York, 1650; ejected, 1662; d. at Northowram, May 4, 1702, aged 72.

(1) Richard Heywood, only son; owned lands in Little Lever. . . . dau. of John Heywood, born at Northowram, April 18, 1686; minister of Pontefract; died 1704. . . . dau. of Eliezer Heywood; b. April 18, 1687; minister at Dronfield till his death in 1730.

John Heywood; owned lands in Little Lever; died 1675. . . . dau. of Eliezer Heywood; minister at Manfield till his death, 1783. A son; died young.

(2) John Heywood, of . . . Nathaniel Heywood, dau. of . . . Lydford, of Brinscoves, near Blackburn; died Jan. 9, 1687-8. . . . dau. of Isabel, dau. of . . . Nathaniel Heywood, dau. of . . . Lydford, of Brinscoves, near Blackburn; died Jan. 6, 1659; buried at Ormskirk, Oct. 26, 1704. . . . Nathaniel Heywood; born at Little Lever; buried Jan. 6, 1659; buried at Ormskirk, Oct. 26, 1704. . . . Anne, d. of . . . and sister of Benjamin Heywood; settled at Ormskirk as a merchant at Drogheda, Ireland; died in 1725, aged 86.



ARMS: Argent, three torteaux in bend, between two bendlets, gules; on a canton of the last, a cross pattée, or.
 CREST: On a mount, *vert*, the trunk of a tree with two branches sprouting therefrom, and entwined with ivy, thereon a falcon with wings displayed, proper.
 MOTTO: ALTE VOLO.

Samuel Hey, ... dau. of ...
 son, solicitor; d. 1780, aged 34.
 ... dau. of ...
 Two sons, one of whom died in 1841, leaving a son.
 Sarah, dau. of Samuel Ogden, of Messley Hill, by his wife Sarah Pemberton.
 (1)
 Arthur Hey, wood, of Liverpool, born 1719; died Feb. 11, 1795.
 Benjamin Hey, wood, of Liverpool, afterwards of Manchester, banker; died August, 1795, aged 72.
 Phoebe, second dau. of Gen. Bowles.
 Nathaniel Hey, wood, of Southampton, lieutenant-col. Coldstream Guards; gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Gloucester.
 (2)
 Hannah, dau. of Richard Milnes, of Wakefield, d. Sept., 1806.
 Benjamin Hey, wood, of Liverpool, pool, merchant, afterwards of Manchester, banker; died August, 1795, aged 72.
 Phoebe, second dau. of Samuel Ogden, of Wakefield, wife of Sir Phoebe Hill, by his wife Sarah Pemberton; died August 25, 1810, aged 81.

Richard Heywood, eldest son, of Lark Hill and Liverpool, banker; died childless, May 3, 1800, aged 49.
 James Mason, Lark Hill and Liverpool, banker; died childless, May 3, 1800, aged 49.
 Mary, wife of James Mason, Lark Hill and Liverpool, banker; died childless, May 3, 1800, aged 49.
 Benjamin Hey, wood, of Stanley Hall and Wakefield, merchant; died 1822.
 Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Hobson, of York, and widow of Wm. Serjeantson, of Hallett, in Craven, 1836.
 Arthur Hey, wood, of Lark Hill and Hilland Liverpool, pool, banker; barrister-at-law, 1797.
 Margaret, d. of Peter Drinkwater, of Irwell House, m. April 17, 1797.
 Anna Maria, Bridget. Both died unmarried.
 Samuel Hey, wood, sergeant-major, and a Cornwell, Liverpool, banker at Manchester; died unmarried, Nov. 19, 1823, aged 73.
 Susan, dau. of John Cornwell, Liverpool, banker at Manchester; died unmarried, Nov. 19, 1823, aged 73.

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Jones, of Lark Hill, West Derby.
 Mary, dau. of Colonel Duroire, of the Coldstream Guards.
 Peter Heywood, eldest d. of Thos. Longueville, of Longueville, Oswestry; mar. Jan. 16, 1826.
 Sarah Harriette, eldest d. of Thos. Longueville, of Longueville, Oswestry; mar. Jan. 16, 1826.
 John Pemberton, of Longueville, of Liverpool, and Cloverley Hall, co. Salop; born April 16, 1803; d. childless, 1877.
 Anna Maria, (consin), dau. of Hugh Jones, of Lark Hill, Liverpool, pool; m. April 21, 1836.
 Anna Maria, dau. of August 5, 1824, Rev. Henry G. Lonsdale, vicar of Liebfeld; wife of Lieut.-Col. Elliott.
 Phoebe; d. unmarried.
 Anna Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Elliott.
 Two sons.
 Four daughters.
 Rev. William Heywood, d. of Peter Heywood, of Heywood, Mifflin, co. Hanis.
 William, m. and had issue.
 Anna Maria, m. and had issue.
 George, m. and had issue.
 George; died childless.
 Anna Maria, wife of ... La Tour; d. 1803, aged 80.
 William, m. and had issue.
 Anna Maria, m. and had issue.
 George, m. and had issue.
 George; died childless.
 Anna Maria, wife of ... La Tour; d. 1803, aged 80.
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 Anna Maria, m. and had issue.
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 George, m. and had issue.
 George; died childless.
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 Rev. William Heywood, d. of Peter Heywood, of Heywood, Mifflin, co. Hanis.
 William, m. and had issue.
 Anna Maria, m. and had issue.
 George, m. and had issue.
 George; died childless.
 Anna Maria, wife of ... La Tour; d. 1803, aged 80.
 Sophia Anne, d. of Thos. Robinson, of Woodlands near Manchester; m. Oct. 22, 1816; died Aug. 25, 1852, a baronet, 1838; died August 11, 1865.
 Nathaniel Heywood; son, of Woodlands near Manchester; m. Oct. 22, 1816; died Aug. 25, 1852, a baronet, 1838; died August 11, 1865.

Mr. Heywood appears to have been a very determined and laborious minister—not easily prevented from following the bent of his inclination; not intimidated from doing his duty by the numerous Acts passed to restrain the Nonconformists within what were thought the necessarily prescribed bounds. In a journal in the possession of the Stansfelds, of Sowerby, he says, "I have now been above fifty years labouring in the Lord's vineyard; studying, praying, and preaching at home and abroad; travelling where Providence hath called, and have arrived well towards two years beyond the age of man; now, at last, I am incapacitated for travel, not only with age, but a very sore shortness of breathing called the asthma, so that I am confined much to mine own house; only I can study, preach in my chapel, and exercise myself in writing books and sermons for those that desire them." His diary fell into the hands of Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, whereby it appears that in one year "he preached one hundred and five times, besides Sundays; kept fifty days of fasting and prayer, nine of thanksgiving, and travelled fourteen hundred miles in his Master's service." In other parts are the following entries: "This year, 1677, I preached, besides Lord's days, sixty times, kept forty fasts, eight days of thanksgiving, and travelled eleven hundred and ninety-eight miles. This year, 1678, I preached sixty-four times on weekdays, have kept fifty fastdays, four days of thanksgiving, and travelled one thousand and thirty-four miles. This year, 1679, I preached seventy-seven times on weekdays, kept fifty-two fastdays, seven days of thanksgiving, and travelled thirteen hundred and eighty-six miles." Under June 2, 1678, is this remarkable passage: "Lord's day, preached too long, being under a mistake a whole hour. *I was employed six hours; not weary.*" In the same diary are also these entries: "Jan. 18, 1677. Began to write my Brother's life. Jan. 22. Writ my Father Angier's life," &c. Of this life of Mr. Angier there was a copy in Thoresby's possession, with notes by Mr. Newcome, of Manchester. His labours were not confined to the pulpit. He was very diligent in visiting the sick, conversing with persons in trouble of mind, and catechising children. He wrote a considerable number of small treatises which were never printed, and published the following works:—

"Heart Treasure," 1667. "Closet Prayer," 1671. "The Sure Mercies of David: a Sermon on Isaiah lv. 3," Lond. 1672, 8vo. "Life in God's Favour," the substance of sundry sermons on Psalm xxx. 5, Lond. 1679, 8vo. "Israel's Lamentation," 1681. "Mr. Angier's Life," 1685. "Baptismal Bonds," 1687. "Meetness for Heaven," 1690. "The Family Altar erected to the Honour of the Eternal God, or an Essay to Promote the Worship of God in Private Houses," Lond. 1693, 8vo. "Best Entail," 1693. "A New Creature," 1693. "Job's Appeal: a Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. John Denton," 1695. "Heavenly Converse," 1697. "The Genuine Assembly," 1699. "The Two Worlds—the Present and Future: a Funeral Sermon on Cjr. i. 15, 19," 1701, 8vo. "A Treatise on Christ's Intercession," 1701. He also printed and prefaced several other works, and communicated to Dr. Calamy memoirs of those who suffered for Nonconformity in the counties of Lancaster and York.

The populous chapelry and village of Little Lever, situated at the confluence of the Croal with the Irwell, produces coal in abundance, and the Bolton Canal, branching off to Manchester in one direction and Bury in another, affords unusual facilities to manufacturing and mining enterprise. The Episcopal chapel of St. Matthew's—a brick edifice—was built in 1790, and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1820. On the 10th July, 1835, seventeen coalminers (seven men and ten boys) were drowned in a coalpit in Little Lever, by an accidental bursting of the river Irwell into the mine.

DARCY LEVER possesses similar local advantages, and is hence a thriving district. The ancient hall bearing the name of the township, and having four wood and plaster gables, is one of the original seats of this widely-extended family of Lever, of whom was Robert Lever, the founder of the Grammar School of Bolton. The hall was the residence of John Bradshaw, gentleman, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, also a John Bradshaw, who died May 1, 1662, married for his first wife Alice, daughter of Robert Lever, of Darcy Lever, and by her had a son, James Bradshaw, clerk, the father of John Bradshaw, on whom were settled all the lands and messuages in Darcy Lever, on the occasion of his marriage with Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Moxon, of Manchester, and, with other children of Sarah Bradshaw, who became the wife of Daniel Bayley, of Manchester, from whom descended the Bayleys of Hope, in Eccles parish. The eldest son of John Bradshaw, James, married, and had a son, John Bradshaw, who was baptised at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, August 13, 1708. He served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1753, and, dying in 1777, left by his wife, Elizabeth—third daughter of Samuel Peploe, D.D., Bishop of Chester—a son, James Bradshaw, who succeeded, and who, by his second wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Greaves, of Culcheth, had a son, John Bradshaw, born June 30, 1782, who married, in 1809, Charlotte Mary Smith, and dying at Bath, January 19, 1816, left two sons—James Edward Bradshaw, of Marnhall, county of Dorset, and Fair Oaks, Southampton, the present proprietor; and John Bradshaw, of Vicar's Hill House, near Lymington, who afterwards assumed the surname of Greaves. The second son of John Bradshaw and Mary Moxon was Jeremiah, who served the office of boroughreeve of Manchester in 1732. He married Mary Towneley, of the family of Towneley of Dutton, and had, with three daughters, a son, James Bradshaw, who, in 1740, married Betty Wagstaff. This James was a captain in the regiment raised in Manchester in 1745, by Colonel Towneley, in support of the cause of Charles Edward Stuart, and, being taken prisoner after the fight at Culloden, was executed at Kennington Common, November 28, 1746, for his share in that unfortunate enterprise. Darcy Lever New Hall, built by the Bradshaws in the last century, is a handsome brick mansion, encircled by extensive pleasure-grounds, and was occupied by the late William Bolling, Esq., one of the members for the borough of Bolton till his death in 1848. The aqueduct over the Tonge, conveying the Bolton Canal to Manchester, is in this township.

TONGE-WITH-HAULGH.—In the reign of King John Gilbert de Tonge held one bovate of land of the king, in Tonge, for four shillings;¹ and that this place was in the parish of Bolton seems to

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

be proved by a record in Birch's manuscript "Feodarium," in which, after mentioning Blackrode, it is said that John, son of Elias Tonge, holds one bovate of land there by the service of four shillings per annum for sake-fee. The family of Tonge probably gave name to the hamlet of Tong, in Prestwich, which, in 43 Elizabeth (1601), was possessed by Christopher Tonge.¹ This township is united with Haulgh, under the designation of Tonge-with-Haulgh. These places extend in two angles between the rivers Croal, Tonge, and Bradshaw, and come to the confines of Great and Little Bolton, the latter being now incorporated with the borough. The principal landed proprietor here is the Earl of Bradford. Haulgh Hall is a plain erection, the property of the earl, inherited from his ancestors, the Bridgemans, who obtained it by purchase temp. James I. In 1821 a barrow was opened here within a hundred yards of the canal, and was found to contain two kist-vaens,² in which were an urn of red earth, a number of mouldered and mouldering bones, with a bronze spearhead and armour, which were very appropriately presented to Lady Bradford.



DARCY LEVER HALL.

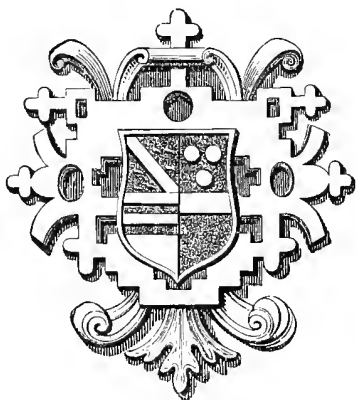
Vestiges of a barrow also exist in Brightmet, and a mass of human bones was dug up in Tonge in 1750, probably relics of the civil wars, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby carried Bolton by storm. At the northern extremity of Tonge, and in the township, stands Hall-i'-th'-Wood, once the seat of the Norrises, but now the property of the Starkies. This house, even in its decay, has been rendered somewhat famous in modern times as the residence of Samuel Crompton, the inventor of that potent cotton-spinning machine called the MULE. The hall is an interesting example of the domestic architecture of the earlier Tudor period, and though time has made sad havoc of many of its beauties and peculiarities, it has happily escaped the assaults of "improvers," and still retains many of its ancient features comparatively unimpaired. It is an irregular pile, with many gables, and has evidently been erected at two distinct periods, the older portion being in the black-and-white half-timbered style, while that of later date, although of

¹ Duchy Records, vol. xviii., num. 14.

² The Cromlech is formed by large stones set on end upon other stones, while the Kist-vaen is closed at the top and sides, giving to the

monument the appearance of a chest—in pure Lancashire, kist, from the Anglo-Saxon.

considerable antiquity, is of stone, with a two-storeyed projecting porch of the same material, erected in 1648, as the date, with the initials $A^N A$, clearly indicates. The earliest portion probably dates from the year 1483. For a time it was held by the Brownlows; and over the fireplace in one of the rooms are the initials of Laurence Brownlow and the date 1591. In later days the house was added to by the erection of a more pretentious structure of stone, with mullioned windows and ornamented parapets, and a square projecting porch. The date and initials show that this was erected by Alexander Norris, son and heir of Christopher Norris, of Tonge-with-Haulgh, whose daughter and heir, Alice, in 1654, conveyed the place in marriage to John Starkie, of Huntroyde, Esq., their descendant in the sixth generation, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde, Esq., being the present possessor. An heraldic escutcheon of the Starkies, with three quarterings, still exists in one of the rooms. There is a good dining-hall, and the massive oak staircase leading to the upper chambers, with its highly-decorated balusters and pendants, well deserves inspection. After the death of John Starkie, his widow continued to occupy the house, but at her decease, or shortly after, it was divided into small tenements and let to humbler occupants, and one of these, in the latter half of the last century, became the residence of Samuel Crompton and his widowed



HERALDIC ESCUTCHEON, HALL-I'-TH'-WOOD.



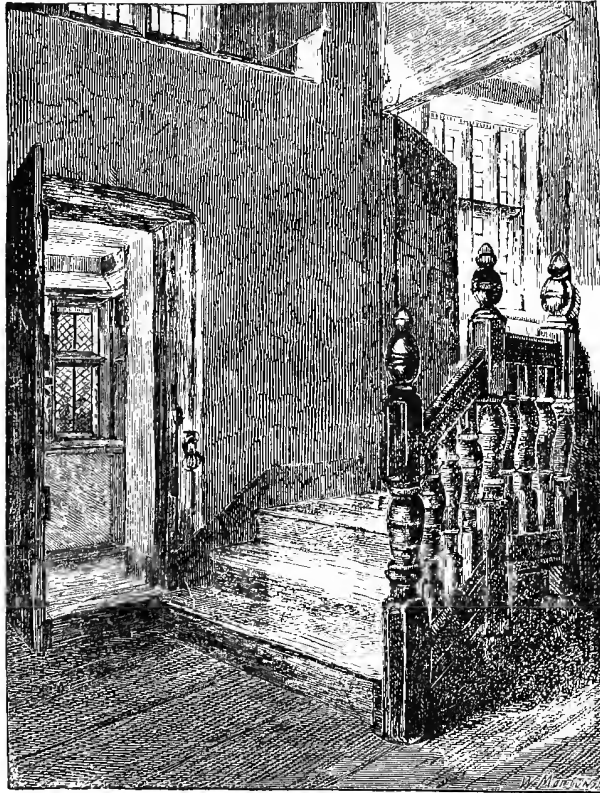
HALL-I'-TH'-WOOD.

mother; and it was in one of the upper chambers that, after years of patient labour, Crompton perfected the machine which was to revolutionise the cotton manufacture. In a window of the farmhouse or grange, at Lower Wood, in this township, the arms of Norris are emblazoned. Tonge Fold wake—a rustic festival of some note, commencing on the 29th of May, and continuing two or three days—is held here. There are in Tonge-with-Haulgh various bleachworks, collieries, and a large paper-making establishment.

BRIGHTMET.—The manor of Brightmet (Bright Meadow), part of the ample possessions of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III. (1361), seems to have been comprehended within the manor of Manchester; for by an inquisition taken in 47 Edward III. (1373), Sir Robert Holland, knight, was found seized of the moiety of the manor of Brightmede, the sixth part of the manor of Harwode, and the whole manor of Dalton, all of the barony of Manchester.¹ In 1 Richard III.

¹ Esceat. de an. 47 Edward III., num. 19.

(1483) this manor was one of the forfeited estates of "our Rebel," Sir Thomas St. Leger,¹ and by that monarch conferred upon Lord Stanley, whose good fortune it was to augment the family inheritance by forfeited estates both in the northern and in the southern parts of the county of Lancaster, and from the unfortunate adherents of both the houses of Lancaster and York. The ill-fated Sir Thomas St. Leger, though he had married the Duchess of Exeter, sister of King Richard, not only lost his estates by attainder but his life by the hand of the public executioner. In Birch's *MS. Feodarium*, under the head *Salforth*-shire, Nicholas Devias (more correctly written D'Ewyas) is said to hold the moiety of the hamlet of Brightmede, which is a moiety of the town of Bolton, by his homage and the service of four shillings per annum for ward of Lancaster Castle, at the term of St. Martin in winter (November 11), and fifteen pence for sake-fee at the four terms, and for the sixteenth part of one knight's fee; and Robert de Holland part of the moiety of the same hamlet, by his homage and service of four shillings per annum for ward of Lancaster Castle at the term of St. Martin (November 11), and twenty pence for sake-fee at the four terms. In a



STAIRCASE, HALL-I'-TH'-WOOD.

subsequent entry the heirs of Sir Robert de Holland and Nicholas Devias are said to hold of the Duke of Lancaster the eighth part of a knight's fee in Brightmede, a hamlet in the township of Bolton, which their ancestors held of the Earl Ferrers and the king. In the *Rolls of Parliament* of 2 Edward III. (1328) is a petition from Sir Robert de Holland for a certification from the exchequer that his lands and tenements were, by default of the sheriff, still in the king's hands, into which they had been seized in the preceding reign among the estates of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, but ordered to be restored by Act of Parliament. In answer to this petition, a schedule was ordered to be prepared, in which were enumerated many estates in Lancashire and other counties, and "a certain tenement in Broughtmete." So that, though his other manors had been seized, that of Brightmet appears to have escaped the general wreck.² Sir Gilbert Southworth, who was living in 37 Edward III. (1363), married the daughter and heir of Nicholas D'Ewyas, and thus became possessed of the manor of Samlesbury and this portion of Brightmet, which was found to be the property of his descendant, Sir Christopher Southworth, in

¹ "Actus Convictionis et Attractionis," Rot. Parl., vol. vi., p. 241, et seq.

² Rot. Parl., vol. ii., n. 56, p. 29.

18 Henry VII. (1502-3).¹ In the earlier part of the present century, the Earl of Derby and Thomas Parker, Esq., of Astle, were the chief proprietors here. John Parker, of Middlewich and Astle, county of Chester, gentleman, who died in 1711, married, February 13, 1693-4, Sarah, daughter of James Grundy, "Batchelor of Physic," of Bolton-le-Moors, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, John, who married, in 1723, Alice, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Brightmet, who is described as of Astle and of Brightmet, served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1732, and died at Bath in 1768, where, in the Abbey Church, there is a monument with the following inscription to his memory:—

M. S.
 JOHANNES PARKER, DE
 BREIGHTMET, IN
 COMITATU LANCASHIRE,
 ARMIGERI.
 OBIT 12 DIE JUNII
 ANN: DOM. 1768
 ÆTATIS SUE 70.

He had two sons—Thomas, who predeceased him, and was buried at Bolton, August 14, 1758, and John, in holy orders (perpetual curate of Chelford from 1772 until his death in 1795), who succeeded. He married Jane, only daughter and heir of Robert Gartside, of Oakenrod, in Rochdale parish, and co-heir of her grandfather, William Sudell, of Blackburn. By her he had one son, Thomas Parker, who succeeded, and five daughters, Jane, Alice, Lydia, Anne, and Mary. Thomas Parker married, at Stanmore, September 14, 1795, Dorothy, third daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, M.P., but having no issue he, in 1833, passed the greater portion of his estates, for a valuable consideration, to his nephew, Henry Dixon, of Gledhow, county of York, the eldest son of his third sister, Lydia Parker, who had married John Dixon, of Gledhow, and the uncle of George Dixon, the present owner of Astle. Thomas Parker died at Malvern, August 1, 1840, at the age of 74, and was buried at Chelford. Having no issue, the line became extinct. The ancestors of Thomas Parker long possessed Brightmet Hall, a substantial stone building. Oaken Bottom, in this township, was formerly the residence of the Cromptons, a family of substantial yeomen. Crompton Fold was one of the seats of the Bollings, and subsequently of William Slade, Esq., brother of the late Canon Slade, vicar of Bolton. About a century ago, twelve Roman urns of earthenware were found in this township, a little below the surface, containing the ashes of the dead, but on being exposed to the air they mouldered into dust.² These vessels were of cylindrical form, and within the top of each was a small bone, and one bone only! about two inches in length. The Roman road appears at this day near the eastern boundary of Brightmet as a broad paved way of irregular surface.

HARWOOD.—The township of Harwood, or Hare-wood, to the north of Brightmet, formed the subject of an ancient suit at law, wherein Thurstan de Holland, Knt., was plaintiff, and Roger le Broune, of Ines (Ince), and Margaret his wife, William Hert, of Orrell, and John del Heth, of Kenyan, were deforceors, and the property in question was a messuage and lands in "Harwode juxta Bolton o' the Mores."³ In 1473, Christopher Southworth, of Samesbury, who was knighted 23 Edward IV. (1483), held one-half of the lordship of Harwood for the sixteenth part of one knight's fee and suit of court, on the payment of a rental of 4½d.,⁴ and the like sum for Castleward; and Sir John Trafford, of Trafford, Knt., held the other half of the same lordship by the same service and rental (4½d.) Sir Edmund Trafford, Knt., was a proprietor here in 2 Edward VI. (1548),⁵ and John Bradshaw held one acre and a half of land in this place, of Sir Edmund, in socage, by rendering one iron arrow, of the value of three shillings and fourpence, to be paid yearly.⁶ During the civil wars this is said to have been a military station, and coins of Elizabeth have been dug up in the township. Lomax Fold was long the inheritance of the Lomax family, but the principal part of the farms in the township belong to Brazenose College, Oxford, being part of the bequest of William Hulme, Esq., for exhibitions to Brazenose. The affix of *Fold* or *Gate* to the names of the principal houses, meaning the enclosure of the homestead, prevails much in this district.

SHARPLES, another member of the ancient barony of Manchester, was possessed by Roger de Mareshey or Maresay, who conveyed it to Randolph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester. Roger de Samesbury, and Alexander de Harewode, held a bovate of land in "Chapplis" for three shillings, of Robert Gredle, lord of Manchester.⁷ The same persons also held the sixth part of a carucate in Harewode, which belonged to Robert de Holland's knight's fee of Aspul, Turton, and Brockholes,

¹ Duchy Records, vol. iii., num. 100.

² "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxxvii., p. 1,097.

³ Rot. Ped. Fin., 42 Edward III. de Com. Lanc.

⁴ Rental of Thomas West, 13 Edward IV.—C.

⁵ Edward Holland, of Danton, who married Cicely, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, and relict of Sir Robert Langley, of Agecroft, and who died in 1570, was seised, *inter alia*, of lands in Harwood and Sharples.—C.

⁶ Harleian Manuscripts, codex 2,085, p. 486.

⁷ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 486.

held by him of Robert de Grelley, and consequently also a part of the barony of Manchester.¹ Sharples does not occur as a manor in the Duchy Records; but the lord of Sharples, by an ancient tenure, can claim from Smithells a pair of gilt spurs annually. Subsequently this place gave name to a local family, who occupied the hall, now a plain edifice, with a centre and two gables. In the "Rental" of Thomas West, lord of Manchester (1473), Richard Sharplus, of Sharplus, near Bolton-on-the-Moors, held one messuage and six tenements, with their appurtenances, worth yearly £11 13s. 4d. (?£6 13s. 4d.), in socage. The chief landed proprietor now in this lordship is the Earl of Wilton. Thomas Wright, Esq., heir-in-tail by devise of his uncle, Laurence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, county of Chester (now represented by J. F. D'Arley Wright, of Mottram), who was a considerable landowner in Sharples, occupied the mansion called Hill Top prior to his removal to Mobberley, in Cheshire, where he died July 16, 1845. Belmont reservoir, from whence the town of Bolton is partly supplied with water, is in this township, and in excavating through the peat earth, fossil ferns were found, and oak-trees were dug up, at the depth of fifteen feet, perfectly sound, and as black as ebony.

BRADSHAW.—This chapelry, on the east bank of the Bradshaw Brook, is admired for its bold and interesting scenery, in that part of the valley called the Jumbles. The family of Bradshaw were seated here in the sixteenth century. The township gave name to a family claiming a Saxon descent, and which was undoubtedly seated here as early as the twelfth century. In a deed without date, but probably of the time of King John, Henry de Bradshaw had a grant of common in Tottington, for his cattle and sheep in Bradshaw. Henry de Bradshaw, his son, had a similar grant, by deed, from Alexander de Keverdale, lord of Harwood, of lands called Troms Booth. Canon Raines, in a note in "Notitia Cestriensis,"² names Elias de Bradshaw as holding lands in 1474 of Lord de la Warr, Baron of Manchester. In the visitation of Richard St. George, in 1613, various fragmentary descents are recorded, commencing with Henry de Bradshawe, who was succeeded in turn by his son Robert and his grandson Henry, who was living 17 Edward III. (1343), and was probably identical with the Henry Bradshaw who was the father of Elias Bradshaw, living 2 Richard II. (1378-9). The record of 1613 closes with John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, then twenty-seven years of age, who married for his first wife Alice, daughter of Sir George Leycester, of Toft, county of Chester. A brother of this John was Robert, a soldier in the Parliament army, who defended Manchester against Lord Strange and the Royalist forces in 1642. The family continued to reside at Bradshaw in uninterrupted male succession until near the close of the seventeenth century, when John Bradshaw, the last of the direct male line—the son of Henry Bradshaw, who died in 1694—who married a Miss Gregg, of Chester, having no issue, sold the estate to Henry Bradshaw, of Marple Hall, county of Chester, Esq., nephew of John Bradshaw, the regicide. The Bradshaws of Marple are supposed to be of the same stock as the Lancashire race, and their heraldic insignia gives colour to the belief; but if so, the connection must be remote, the Marple Bradshaws being descended from the family of Bradshaw Hall, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, who claimed descent from Roger Bradshaw, who represented Derbyshire in the Parliament of 8 Henry IV. (1407). The halls of Bradshaw and Marple passed to the family of Isherwood by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Henry Bradshaw (who purchased the old hall in 1694), the widow of William Pimlott, of Bolton, with Nathaniel Isherwood, of Bolton, the great-grandfather of Thomas Bradshaw-Isherwood, the father of John Henry Bradshaw-Isherwood, the present owner of Bradshaw and Marple. After the sale of the old ancestral home to the representative of the Marple line, the parent stock was represented by the descendants of Thomas Bradshaw, great-uncle of the vendor, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Rawstone, of Lum Hall, whose grandson, Rawstone Bradshaw, gentleman, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Henry Walmsley, of New Malton, county of York, had a son, Dr. Henry Bradshaw, living in Salford in 1765, who considered himself entitled to the estate of his male ancestors.³ Bradshaw Hall affords a beautiful specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the arms of the Bradshaws are still to be seen both in the stained glass of the window and cut on stone over the hall door. The hall, an irregular building embosomed in trees, is now occupied by Thomas Hardcastle, Esq.

The date of the Episcopal chapel here has not been ascertained, but it was in existence before 1650, and is said, though on what authority is not stated, to be dedicated to St. Maxentius. The Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 presented that it "ought to bee made a p'ish," and that "Mr. Felgate (A man of A Civil Carriage) officiate at the said Chappell by the eleccon of the congregaon, And that there is noe meanes belonging to the said chappell but of the voluntary contribuon of the Congregaon." The Rev. Peter Haddon, vicar of Bolton, writing in 1717, says, "Bradshaw Chappel is of antient erection, hath no endowment at all, & the Minister is maintain'd

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 486.

² "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., part 1, p. 17.—C.

³ "Lancashire Manuscripts," vol. xi., pp. 153-6.—C.

by the contribution of y^e people, which scarce amounts to £12 per annum." Haddon's successor certified that the chapel belonged to Bradshaw Hall, and Bishop Gastrell, in 1724, records, "and (as some Inhabit[ants] now living affirm) it was built about 70 years agoe by y^e Bradshaw Family." The structure, which in 1724 was reported as "decayed," was rebuilt of brick and stone by public subscription in the way of brief, amounting to £1,107 3s., in 1770. In 1843 it had become "a mean and dilapidated structure." Subsequently it was taken down and rebuilt at the cost of Thomas Harcastle, of Bradshaw Hall, from the designs of Mr. Paley, of Lancaster, and consecrated by Bishop Fraser, November 9, 1872. Bradshaw is now a parish under the Blandford Act; patron, the vicar of Bolton; value £350; 350 sittings, all free. In the chapelyard are the remains of a rude octagonal font, which had anciently a crown, and is now bound with a simple fillet.

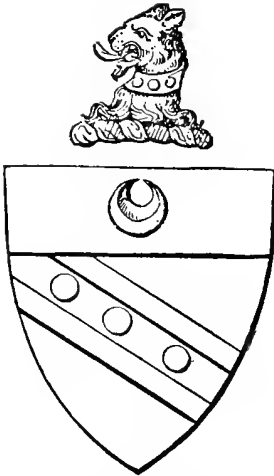
TURTON.—This township is situated between Tonge and Bradshaw, four miles north of Bolton. Aspul and Turton, in the time of King John, were held by Roger, son of Robert de Holland, and the former was a member of the fee of the honor of Tuttebury, in the time of Henry, "the good Duke of Lancaster." The Roman road passes through this township, and presents the appearance already described in the township of Brightmet. From the illustrious House of Lancaster the manor of Turton passed into the knightly family of the Orrells of Orrell, near Upholland, in Wigan parish, who had also property in the neighbouring parish of Dalton. In the reign of Edward IV. the Torbocks claimed the manor, and divers suits took place between them and the Orrells, which were finally settled by Lord Derby's award in favour of Mr. Ralph Orrell, October 1, 6 Henry VII. (1490), at which time Lord de la Warr claimed a chief rent of the lord of the manor as his subfeudatory, and established it. William Orrell, living 25 Henry VI. (1446), son of Nicholas and grandson of Adam de Orrell, living in the reign of Edward III, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Torbock, by his wife Clemence Standishe, and by her had, with other issue, a son, Ralph Orrell, his heir (the Ralph in whose favour the award was made), who died 21 Henry VII. (1506), seised of the manor of Turton and lands in Dalton, near Holland, and in Wigan. By his first wife Alice, daughter of (? Thurstan) Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, he had a son, William Orrell, his heir. By a covenant entered into on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1 Henry VII. (1486), by Ralph Orrell and Gilbert Urmston, of Westleigh, it was agreed that William, the son of Ralph Orrell, should marry Katharine, the daughter of Gilbert Urmston, before the Feast of St. Michael then next ensuing. The other sons of Ralph Orrell were Thurston, Peter, Robert, and George. William Orrell, who succeeded, died about the year 1530, leaving a son, his heir (Ralph Orrell), who married (1) Anne, daughter of William Latham, of Parbold, by whom he had John, his heir, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary, who became the wife (c. 1533) of John, son and heir of John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw. Surviving his wife, Ralph Orrell married (2) Agnes, daughter of Richard Osbuston (Osbaldeston), by whom he had Ralph, William, and Katharine. He died at Turton, July 24, 1533, and his inquisition post mortem was taken at Wigan, on the Monday before the Feast of Corpus Christi, 27 Henry VIII. (1535). His son, John Orrell, who succeeded, and was then twenty-five years of age, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Butler, of Rawcliffe, and heir of Isabel Clayton. He died in 1581, seised of the manors and lands of and in Orrell-in-Makerfield, Turton, Dalton-juxta-Upholland, Wigan, Hindley, Billinge, Wynstanley, and Parbold. In his will,¹ dated 10th May, and proved at Chester, July 20, 1581, he speaks of his two chief houses of "Towreton (Turton) and Wygan," and mentions the "grette nnumber of doughters" he had "to prepare and gette levyngge fore." His wife survived him, and died a widow in 1607. His eldest son and successor, William Orrell, married in his father's lifetime Ellen, sister of William Clyfton, of Balam, gentleman, and relict of William Singleton, of the Bancke Hall, and had settled upon him, 25th August, 17 Elizabeth (1575), by his father, and upon his issue in-tail male, certain lands, with remainders in succession to his brothers Francis and Richard Orrell and their heirs. He almost entirely rebuilt the tower of stone. His first wife dying childless, he married (2) Mary, daughter of George Ireland, of The Hutt, by whom he had issue three sons—John, his heir, William, and George—and four daughters—Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, and Margaret. He died at Southwark, county of Surrey, May 29, 10 James I. (1612), and his inquisition post mortem was taken at Blackrod, September 10 following, when it was found that he was seised in fee of the manors of Turton and Dalton, with their appurtenances, which were held of Nicholas Mosley, Knight, as of his manor of Manchester, in free socage by fealty, and rent of 18d. for Turton and 12d. for Dalton.² John Orrell, his elder son, and then aged twenty-four—who was found to be the next heir—married Alice, daughter of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock. He died without issue in January, 1626, and was buried on the 21st of that month, at the Collegiate Church, as appears by the register—"John Orrell, of

¹ A copy of this will is preserved in the Piccope Manuscripts, Chet. Library, vol. 9, p. 184.—C.

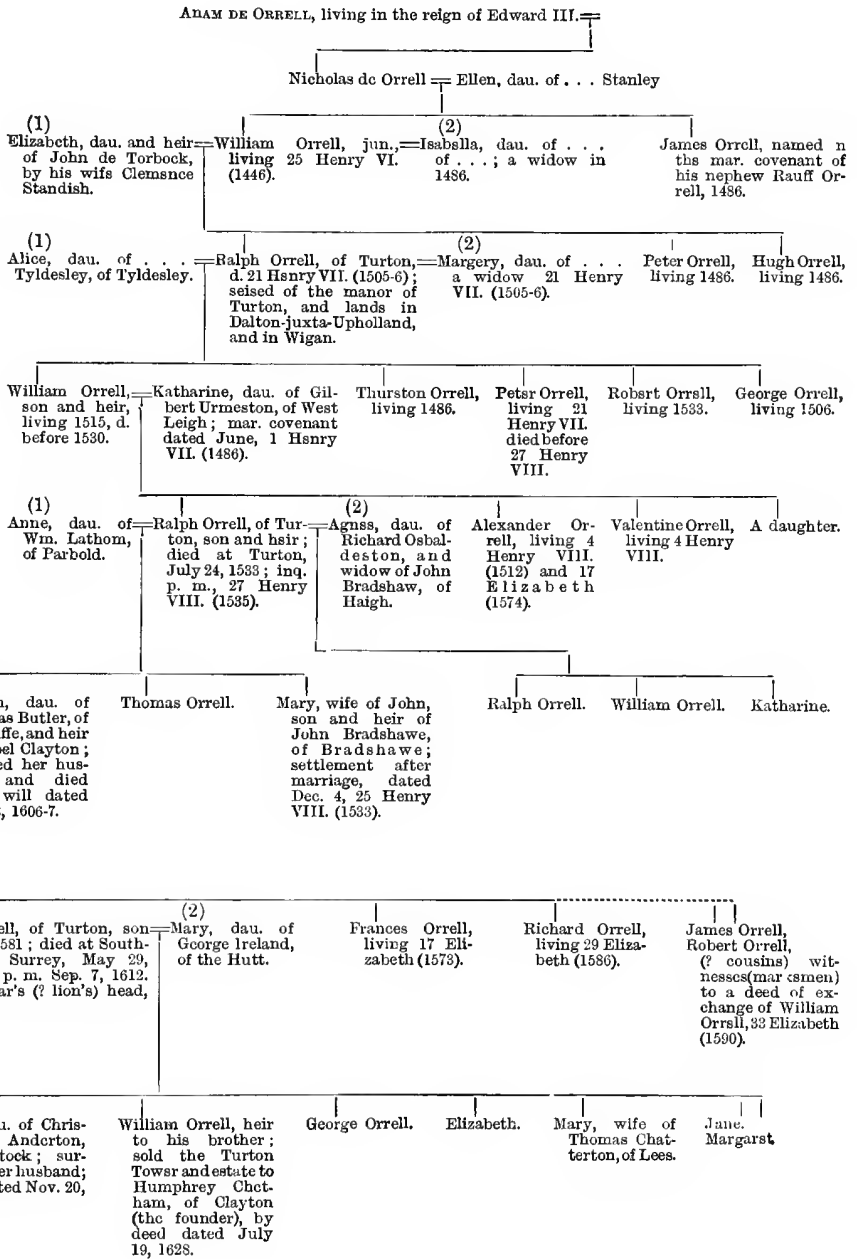
² Lanc. Inq., Record Society, vol. 3, pp. 228-4.—C.

ORRELL OF ORRELL AND TURTON TOWER.

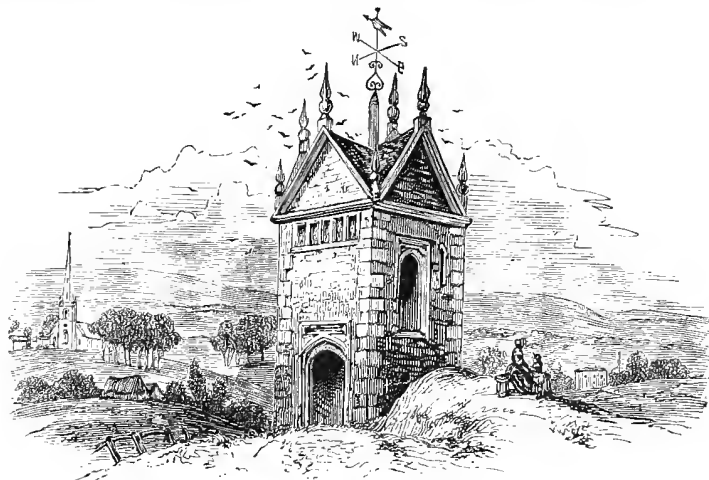
From Deeds, Charters, &c., penes Thomas Helsby, Esq., Inquisitiones, Wills, &c.



ARMS: *Argent*, three torteaux, between two bendlets, *gules*: a chief, *sable*, charged with a crescent, *argent*.
 CREST: A lion's head, erased, *or*, langued, *gules*, a collar, *argent*, charged with three torteaux.



Turton, in the parish of Bolton, Esquire." His wife survived him until 1647. In her will, which is dated November 20 in that year, she desires to be buried at Wigan, "near my brother, Roger Anderton, and his wife." John Orrell dying childless, the estate devolved upon his brother and next heir, William Orrell, who, by deed dated July 19, 1628, sold it to Humphrey Chetham, Esq., the munificent founder of the hospital and library at Manchester, for the sum of £4,000, from whom it passed successively to Humphrey, Samuel, and Edward Chetham; and by Alice, one of the coheirs of Edward Chetham, it was conveyed by marriage to Adam Bland, Esq., whose sole daughter and heir, Mary Bland, married Mordecai Greene, Esq., whose grand-daughters—the issue of his son, James Greene, Esq.—sold the manor and estate, June 24, 1835, to James Kay, Esq., the grandfather of the present owner, who died November 4, 1876. The demesne land of Turton Tower consists of three hundred and sixty-five acres. Turton Tower is a square building of stone, originally constructed for defence, with three wood-and-plaster gables in front.¹ It was almost entirely rebuilt of stone, by William, son and heir of John Orrell, Esq., in 1596, some of the older parts retaining the half-timbered and plaster construction. The edifice has long been rendered irregular by additional buildings, but the tower properly so called consists of four storeys, with an embattled parapet, in which there is some ancient armour. The lower storey of the tower is occupied by the great hall, which is approached from a spacious entrance-hall on the east side. The drawing-room, which occupies the whole of the first floor, and is reached by a fine Jacobean staircase, is panelled in oak, and has a richly-ornamented ceiling. A curious bell, which



PROSPECT TOWER, TURTON.

formerly hung in the tower, is now placed in the hall, and bears the initials of some of the members of the Orrell family. Some persons have interpreted the date as 1287, but this is more likely to be 1587, the figure 5 having probably been reversed through the carelessness of the bellfounder. The Episcopal chapel of Turton, dedicated to St. Anne,² and now a parish church under the Blandford Act—the "chapel among precipices and wastes," as Camden described it—was in existence in the earlier years of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1523-4 Rauff Orrell was patron of the "free chapel" of Turton, and James Anderton, priest, was then the incumbent, though how long he had officiated was unknown.³ Anderton must have held the office for a considerable period, for his name occurs about twenty-five years later (c. 1548) as attending the visitation at Manchester with other ecclesiastics from Bolton. In 1552 the Commissioners reported that the chapel contained "a Chales a Bell & other Ornamentes for a p'ste which John Orrell of Turton Esquier (the son & successor, Rauff above-named) doth Clayme for his heire lomes." A century later, when the Parliamentary Survey was made, it was presented that the "two Chappells (Turton and Walmsley) are fit to bee made a p'ish." James Livesay was then officiating, "a painfull godly orthodox minister," who had been "elected by the vnanimous consent of the congregacon of Turton" in the place of Mr. Michael Briscoe, a godly minister, who did officiate by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, but who had been "outed by some of the chappelry that did not effect (*i.e.* approve) him." The chapel was rebuilt in 1779, and, becoming too small for the

¹ A good view of Turton Tower is given in Hall's "Baronial Halls of England," 1844.

² Canon Raines names St. Bartholomew as the dedicatory saint.—C
³ Duchy of Lanc. Depos., 15 Henry VIII., vol. 10, R. 7.—C.

population, was again entirely rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1840-1. This chapel contains part of a library, left by Humphrey Chetham, Esq., in 1655. Turton, Entwistle, Edgeworth, Quarlton, and part of Bradshaw, are in this chapelry, and marriages were formerly celebrated here. There is also an episcopal chapel (now a parish church under the Blandford Act) at Walmsley in this township of ancient foundation, rebuilt in 1771, and again in 1840, at a cost of £3,000. In Walmsley there is a Unitarian Chapel, formerly Presbyterian, built about 1671. The first minister was Michael Briscoe, who, as we have seen, had served at Turton. He was subsequently ejected from the episcopal chapel at Walmsley, and afterwards removed to Toxteth Park, Liverpool, where he died September, 1685, at the advanced age of 96. In 1745 (the year of the Pretender), when several meeting-houses were burnt down by riotous mobs, it was proposed to make an attack on Walmsley Chapel, but the Presbyterian farmers and young men of the congregation, hearing of the intention, garrisoned the place, and the would-be assailants, seeing the prospect of a warm reception, discreetly withdrew. There is an endowment upon the chapel. On the summit of Turton Heights, in a field called Chetham's Close, a prospect tower has been erected, which commands one of the most varied and extensive views in the district. An annual fair of considerable antiquity, for horses and cattle, is held in this township on the 4th and 5th of September.

QUARLTON is a small township at the foot of the hills, five miles and a half N.N.E. of Bolton. In 20 Edward I. (1292) William de Lee was summoned to show by what authority he claimed to have free warren at Ravensmales and Lee, Quelton, and Charnock, on which he produced his charter, granted to his father, Henry de Lee, by the king, on the 10th of September, in the 12th year of Edward's reign (1284), and thus established his claim.¹ At present, J. F. D'Arley Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, is the chief landowner here.

EDGEWORTH and ENTWISLE, on the north-eastern extremity of the hundred of Salford, near the junction of the mountainous region of the Forest of Rossendale and the manor of Tottington, were anciently common land belonging to the Blackburns and Entwistles. As early as the reign of King John, the father of William de Radclive held twelve bovates of land in Edgeworth and Heton, two of which he gave in marriage with his daughter to Robert de Hennetwisel. The family of Entwisle was long settled here in the township of this name, and Camden, as we have seen, speaks of Entwisle Hall, in his time, as a "neat and elegant mansion," the residence of "noble proprietors of its own name."

Sir BERTINE ENTWISSELL, knight, viscount, and baron of Bricqbec, a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., born at Entwisle Hall, in this hamlet, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, was of this family. Sir Bertine was amongst the heroes of Agincourt, and contributed by his skill and valour to the conquest of France, led on by that royal and accomplished general Henry V. From that king also he received, as a reward for his services, extensive estates in Normandy, and was created viscount and baren of Bricqbec, the chief town of a canton in the district of Valognes, near Cherbourg, in the department of the Channel. On his return to England, on the loss of Normandy by the Duke of Somerset, he became, after the death of Henry V., a faithful follower of the fortunes of his son, Henry VI.; and was engaged on his side in the battle of St. Albans, the first blow struck in the fatal quarrel between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1455, and there unfortunately perished, the king's army being overthrown. In this battle eight hundred men are reported to have fallen on the side of the Lancastrians; among whom, besides the Duke of Somerset, were the Earls of Stafford and Northumberland, Lord John Clifford, Sir Robert Vere, Sir William Chamberlaine, Sir Richard Fortescue, Sir Ralph Ferrers, Sir Bertine Entwissell, and many esquires and gentlemen. On the side of the Yorkists about six hundred were supposed to have been killed, but among them no persons of distinction. The bodies of the nobles were consigned to honourable interment in the Abbey Church, in the chapel of the Virgin; and some other persons of rank were buried in St. Peter's Church, among whom was the body of Sir Bertine. Over his remains was placed an effigy in brass, with the following inscription:—

Here lyeth Sir Bertin Entwissell, knight, who was borne in Lancashire, and was Viscount and Baron of Brickebecke, in Normandy, a baylyfe of Constantine; who died the xxiiiij May in the year of our Lord God MCCCXLV, on whose soule God have mercy. Amen.

This brass remained entire till the last repairs of the church, when the stone on which it was laid was broken to pieces by the workmen, and the upper part lost. The remaining half, after much inquiry, was discovered by Mr. Carter, in October, 1797. There is a drawing of the monument in the British Museum, done in colours, with the shields, labels, ornaments, &c., so far back as 1611, when the whole was in a perfect state.

Sir Bertine Entwissell married Lucy, fifth daughter of Sir John Ashton of Ashton, knight, relict of Sir Richard Byron, knight, by whom he left a daughter, Lucy, from whom the family of Braden, of the county of Northampton, are descended. He occurs as an attesting witness to a charter relating to Church, near Accrington Vetus, in the time of Henry VI.; and Dame Lucy Entwissell was living, as his widow, in 1467, as appears by an inquisition taken at Derby in the 7th of Edward IV. (1467), when she was found to possess the dowry settled upon her by her second husband.

Though the chief branch of this family ended in Sir Bertine, yet the male line continued another generation, for in 14 Edward IV. (1474), when two lords, nine knights, fifty-eight esquires, and twenty gentlemen, bound themselves by indenture to serve William, Lord Hastings, against all men whatever, their allegiance to the king and his successor excepted, Thomas Entwissell, Esq., was one; who presented to the church of Braybroke, in the county of Northampton, on the 21st September, 1482, and was high sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, Richard III. (1483). And although Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," says he found in the collections of Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, a Wilfred Entwissell, "who solde the lande that was left him, and served as a launce at Musselborrow field in the second year of the reigne of King Edwards the 6th (1548)—and after that he served the Guyes in defence

¹ Flacita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 1.

of Meth; after that he was one of the four captains of the Fort of Newhaven, where being infected with the plague and shipped for England, was landed at Portsmouth, and being uncertaine of any house, died under a hedge in September, 1549." There was, besides him, a George Entwisle of Entwisle Hall, who died s. p. and was succeeded in his estate by his brother and heir, William Entwisle, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Mr. Bradshaw of Bradshaw, and had Edmund Entwisle, of Foxholes, Esq., from whom was descended, in the female line, John Entwisle, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1824, and M.P. for Rochdale 1835-37, the grandfather of John Bertin Norreys Entwisle, the present owner of Foxholes, Esq.¹

A branch of the family of Knowles (variously written Knowle, Knolles, and Knowles)—presumably an offshoot from the family of that name resident at Chipping—was located at Edgeworth in the early part of Elizabeth's reign. The will of Richard Knowle, of Edgeworth, was proved at Chester in 1582. He appears to have had three sons—James, of Edgeworth, and Richard and Alexander, who both settled in the adjoining township of Quarlton. The sixth in direct descent from Richard was Andrew Knowles, of Quarlton and Eagley Bank, who, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Brandwood, of Entwisle, had an only son, Robert Knowles, of Eagley Bank, whose eldest son, Andrew Knowles, was the founder of the well-known firm of colliery proprietors, Andrew Knowles and Sons, from whom descended the present Andrew Knowles, of Swinton Old Hall, and John Knowles, of Westwood in Pendlebury, the latter the father, with other issue, of Lees Knowles, Esq., member of Parliament for West Salford. (See pedigree, pp. 222-4.)

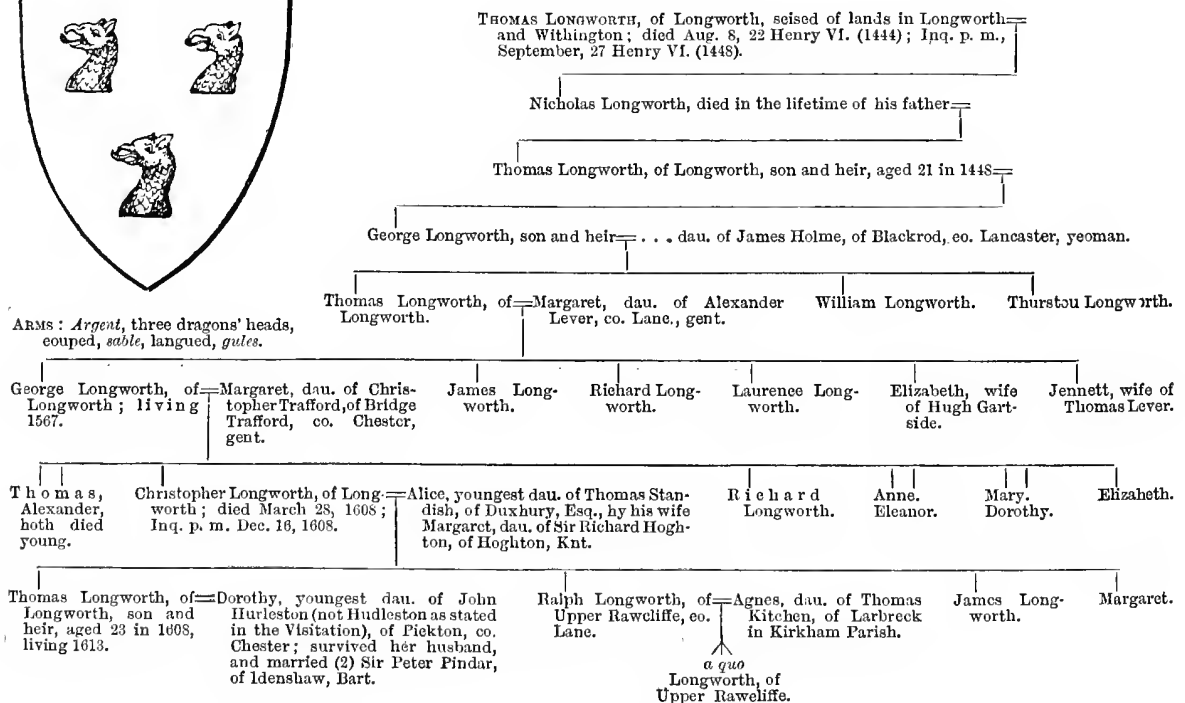
LONGWORTH, as its name imports, is an extended narrow tract of land between the prongs of two branches of the Tonge, on the edge of the dreary moors. The phenomenon, as it may almost be called, in the manufacturing parishes of Lancashire, of a considerable decrease of population occurs in Longworth, the numbers having been reduced from 238, the amount in 1821, to 179, the number in 1831. In 1851 the population was only 152; in 1861, 154; in 1871 it had fallen to 113; and in 1881 it was further reduced to 106. William Wilbraham Blethyn Hulton, Esq., is the sole proprietor of the soil in this township. Longworth Hall was in 1600 the residence of George Longworth, gentleman, the fifth in descent from Thomas Longworth, who died, seised of lands in Longworth and Withington, 22 Henry VI. (1444), and whose inquisition p. m. was taken

LONGWORTH OF LONGWORTH.

(From the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, *Heralds' Visitation*, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, three dragons' heads, coupé, *sable*, langued, *gules*.



at Wigan on Tuesday, next after the Nativity of the Virgin 27 Henry VI. (1448).¹ Christopher, the eldest surviving son of George Longworth, who succeeded, died at Longworth, March 28, 1608. His inquisition was taken at Manchester on Friday, December 16, 6 James I. (1608), when it was found that he was seised in fee of certain lands and tenements in Longworth, and 17 messuages, a watermill, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, 500 acres of moor, moss, and turbary in Longworth; 2 messuages and an acre of land in Bolton-le-Mores; and that Thomas Longworth, then aged twenty-three years and more, was his son and next heir. The lands in Longworth, &c., which were of the clear yearly value of £4, were held of Rowland Mosley, Esq., as of his manor of Withington, by knight's service and 9½d. rent.² At the Visitation in 1567, the family entered a pedigree of five descents; and in 1613, Thomas, the son of Christopher Longworth, appeared before the herald and recorded another descent. The hall is now a farmhouse, without any remarkable features, and has long been the property of the Hultons.

ANLEZARGH, anciently a member of the barony of Manchester, was transferred by Roger de Poitou to Albert de Gresley, whose grandson gave to Robert, son of Henry de Latham, two bovates of land in Anlezargh for three shillings. Sir Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Latham, by a deed without date, gave to the priory of Burscough, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, a part of his lands in Anleshargh, called Swynleyhurst, with the liberties and easements of the vill of Anelshargh, and also a place of pasture in Anelshargh, for the support of themselves and their cattle; and wood to build houses. This grant was confirmed by charter of Edward II., in the seventeenth year of his reign (1373-4).³ By the grant of successive sovereigns, and by the donations of the pious, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem exercised a jurisdiction and claimed exclusive privileges in Anleshargh, Hasphull (Aspul), Edgewich (Edgeworth), and Blakerode, in the parish of Bolton; in Chaderton, in the parish of Prestwich; in the parish of Middleton; and in Botterwrth and Wordehull (Wardle), in the parish of Rochdale, and in other parts of the county. These privileges were exercised in a way that appears to have infringed the king's prerogative and the liberties of the subject, and in 20 Edward I. (1292) the prior of that hospital was summoned to answer to the king by what authority he claimed, as the head of his order, to have weyf, infangethef and gallows, correction of broken assize of bread and ale, the forfeited chattels of fugitives and felons; and for the Hospitallers and their vassals exemption from americiaments, of all mercies and scutage, from geld and other aids to the king, from hidage, carucage, Danegeldage, and scutages; from suits of county and wapentakes, and from wardpenny and hundred-penny. To this summons he appeared, and answered that he claimed them by charter from Henry III., granted in the thirty-seventh year of his reign (1252-3), which he produced, and which witnessed that the same king granted, and by his charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary, and to St. John the Baptist, and to the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, all the reasonable donations of lands, men, and alms, in the said places, conferred upon them by the king's predecessors or others in past times, or by the king himself; and the king also commands that the said brethren and their vassals may have and hold all their possessions and alms, with all liberties and free customs and acquittances in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters, in mills, in way, in footpaths, and in lakes, in all places within their borough and without; with sok and sak, thol and theam, infangethef and outfangethef, and hamsok and grithbrech, and blodwite and fletwhit, and ferdwynt, and hengwynt and leyrywynt, "et flemmenesfrith et murdro et latrocinio et forestale et ordel et oreste," &c. To a certain degree the claims of the military monks were admitted by the inquest held to determine the matter in dispute, but they abridged their number and limited their extent.⁴ At present the soil and minerals of this township are in the Standish family of Duxbury Hall. The leadmines found here have been partially worked, but with no great success. The carbonate of barytes, a mineral substance supposed to be peculiar to this township, but since found in the leadmines of Yorkshire and Shropshire, was first discovered in the mines of Anlezargh. Large quantities of stone are dug from the quarries, and used with advantage both for building and for repairing the public roads. The rigours of the climate in these inhospitable regions, combined with the inducements of higher wages for labour, and fuller employment for the children, obtained in the neighbouring towns, gradually draw away the population, and here again the number of the people diminished in the decennial period between the years 1821 and 1831 from 215 to 168 souls; in 1851 the population was 179; in 1861, 134; in the next decade it increased to 195; but at the census of 1881 it had fallen to 99.

RIVINGTON is commonly assumed to have been a member of the barony of Manchester, though this is open to considerable doubt, for neither in the survey of the manor and barony of Manchester (1320) nor in the extent of the manor (1322) does the name of this lordship occur. According to

¹ Lancashire Inquisitions post mortem, Nos. 36 and 37.—C.
² Lancashire Inquisitions, Record Office.—C.

³ Cartular. de Burscough, fo. 56a.

⁴ Placita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 4 d.

KNOWLES OF EDGEWORTH, QUARLTON, AND EAGLEY BANK.

(?) RICHARD KNOWLE or KNOWLES, of Bolton, co. Lanc.; buried there before July 4, 1582.

James Knowles of Edgeworth, in Bolton parish; will dated July 4, 1582; proved at Chester; invt. July 17, 1590; bur. at Bolton.

Isabel, wife of James Werburton; living 1582.

Maud, wife of James Werburton; living 1582.

Elizabeth, wife of Haworth; living 1582.

Katharine, w. of Thomas Brendwood; living 1582.

Jennet, wife of ... Werburton; living 1582.

Richard Knowles, of Quarlton, in Bolton parish; bur. at Bolton, September 14, 1590.

Elizabeth, dau. of ...; survived her husband; buried at Bolton, Feb. 22, 1613; will dated Jan. 27, 1613; prov. at Chester, 1614.

Alex. Knowles, dau. of Quarlton; bur. at Bolton, Sept. 7, 1619; will proved at Chester, 1619.

Richard Knowles, of Quarlton; living 1613 and 1622; died about 1650.

Eleanor, wife of Richard Taylor, of Turton; living 1613.

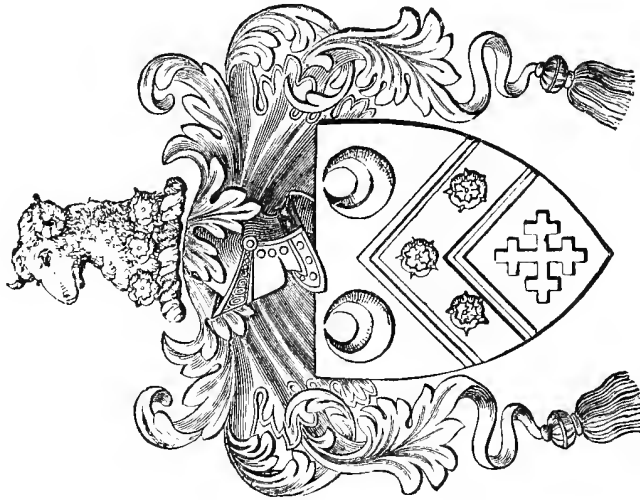
Alice, wife of Henry Holt; living 1613.

Rich. Knowles, of Quarlton; living 1613; bur. at Bolton, September 5, 1637.

Henry Robert Knowles; baptised at Bolton, January 28, 1604; living 1613.

Francis Knowles; baptised at Bolton, March 3, 1610-11.

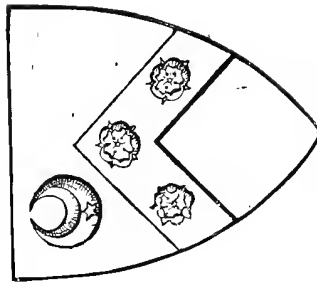
James Knowles; baptised at Bolton, January 6, 1616-7.



ARMS: *Gules*, on a chevron, cottised, between, in chief, two crescents, and in base, a cross crosslet, *argent*, three roses of the field.

CR 537: In front of a ram's head, coupé, *argent*, armed, *or*, three roses, *gules*.

MOTTO: NEC DIU NEC FRUSTRA.



KNOWLES (Ancient).
ARMS: *Gules*, on a chevron, *argent*, three roses of the field; in chief, a crescent, *or*, charged with a mullet, *sable*.

Robert Knowles, of Quarlton, of full age 1651; buried at Turton, November 19, 1701.

Margaret; living 1613; then under age; buried at Bolton, July 21, 1638.

Mary; baptised at Bolton, April 8, 1620.

Hannah, dau. of Thomas Warburton, of Quarlton; baptised at Bolton, June 4, 1626; mar. there, February 28, 1649.

Andrew Knowles, of Quarlton; bur. at Turton, June, dau. of Kinder Kershaw; bur. at Turton, March 7, 1730, aged 71; will dated March 1, 1730; proved at Chester, September 28, 1733.

Robert Knowles, of Little Bolton; bur. at Turton, April 10, 1780, aged 70; will dated June 7, 1779; proved at Chester, May 29, 1783.

Jane, dau. of ... Kinder, of Breighnot Hall; bur. at Turton, July 7, 1783, aged 67.

Sarah; bap. at Bolton, June 8, 1685; mar. there, March, 1702, to Christopher Horrocks, of Dean.

Jane, wife of John Ramsbotham; living 1730.

Hannah, wife of Alexander Haworth; living 1730.

Alice; bap. at Bolton, November 12, 1699; mar. Ellis, son and heir of George Waddington, of Woodley, in Tottington; marriage settlement dated January 23, 1728; both living 1730.

Andrew Knowles, of Quarlton and Eagley Bank, Little Bolton, only surviving son; buried at Turton, February 8, 1810, aged 74; will dated October 11, 1807; proved at Chester, August 25, 1810.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Brandwood, of Entwisle, in Bolton parish; mar. at Bolton, September 9, 1754; buried there, August 4, 1757, aged 26.

Robert Knowles; bap. at Bolton, June 15, 1737; died in the lifetime of his father.

Ellen; bap. at Bolton, Sept. 27, 1734; mar. Richard Lomax, of Hawwood; living, a widow, 1779.

Jane; bap. at Bolton, March 23, 1738-9; mar. there, November 25, 1756, to John Kinder, of Breightmet; both living in 1779.

Margaret; bap. at Bolton, September 30, 1742; wife of Robert Pilkington, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, afterwards of Heywood; living 1779.

Robert Knowles, of Eagley Bank, in Bolton, only son; bap. at Bolton, November 26, 1755; died January 1, 1819; bur. at Turton.

Mary, dau. of ... Chadwick, of Hoywood; mar. at Middleton, June 23, 1782; died February 26, 1808, aged 47; buried at Turton.

Mary; bap. at Bolton, July 1, 1757.

Andrew Knowles, of Eagley Bank, eldest son; born April 16, and bap. at Bolton, May 21, 1783; died December 8, 1847; bur. at Turton; will dated October 20, 1847; prov. at Chester, May 27, 1848.

John Knowles, second son; born July 30, and bap. at Bolton, Sept. 4, 1784; died March 30, 1788; buried at Turton.

Chadwick Knowles, third son; born Jan. 27, and bap. at Bolton, February 24, 1786; died, unmarried, Dec. 17, 1817; buried at Turton.

Robert Knowles, fourth son; lieutenant 7th Fusiliers; born April 4, and baptised at Walmley Chapel, April 25, 1790; killed in the Peninsular War at the Pass of Roncesvalles, July 25, 1813; M.I. in Bolton Church.

John Knowles, fifth son; born October 10, and baptised at Bolton, November 11, 1796; died, unmarried, April 14, 1824; buried at Turton.

James Knowles, sixth son; town clerk of Hardcastle, of Bolton; mar. there, July 26, 1826.

Thomas Knowles, seventh and youngest son; b. May 10, and bap. at Bolton, July 2, 1802; died Nov. 11, 1802; buried at Turton.

Robert Knowles, of Swinton Old Hall, eldest son; born Nov. 20, 1804; baptised at Walmley Chapel in Bolton, Jan. 6, 1805; died January 21, 1883; buried at Turton.

Thomas Knowles, second dau. of Thomas Bridge, of Eagley; bap. at Swinton, March 7, 1840; died in childless, September 21, 1868; buried at Turton.

Thomas Knowles, of Cheveley Bank, Felling, second son; bap. at Turton, April 5, 1807; died August 4, 1872; buried at Turton.

Mary, dau. of Isaac Pendlebury, of Halwell; m. d. Aug. 6, 1827; buried at Turton.

John Knowles, of Darcy Lever; bap. at Turton, April 15, 1811; died July 25, 1852; buried at Christ Church, Southport.

James Knowles, of Ordsal House; m. d. at Ordsal, April 20, 1842.

James Knowles, of Eagley Bank; born Sept. 30, and bap. at Turton, (registers terminated at B. 1812; October 25, 1812; died Jan. 20, 1886; buried at Turton.

Mary Jane, dau. of Robert Millington, of Ordsal House; married at Ordsal, May 12, 1840.

Mary; born October 26, and bap. at Bolton, November 26, 1800; mar. there, June 28, 1820, to Thos. Yates, of Bolton; she died Mar. 7, 1842.

Sarah; born May 27, and bap. at Bolton, July 12, 1805; died June 28, 1821; bur. at Turton.

Jane, second dau. of Adam Kay, of Clifton; mar. Eccles, Sept. 19, 1846; buried at Turton.

Robert Knowles, of Swinton Old Hall, eldest son; born Nov. 20, 1804; baptised at Walmley Chapel in Bolton, Jan. 6, 1805; died January 21, 1883; buried at Turton.

Thomas Knowles, second dau. of Thomas Bridge, of Eagley; bap. at Swinton, March 7, 1840; died in childless, September 21, 1868; buried at Turton.

Thomas Knowles, of Cheveley Bank, Felling, second son; bap. at Turton, April 5, 1807; died August 4, 1872; buried at Turton.

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Mary Jane, dau. of Robert Millington, of Ordsal House; married at Ordsal, May 12, 1840.

Chadwick Knowles, fifth and youngest son; bap. at Turton, Aug. 28, 1825; died Feb. 21, 1826; bur. at Turton.

Mary Anne; born April 20, and bap. at Turton, June 15, 1809; died May 8, 1810; bur. at Turton.

Mary Anne, second dau.; born May 15, and bap. at Turton, June 15, 1817; mar. at Turton, May 15, 1839, George Millington, of Edgeworth.

Sarah Jane, third and youngest dau.; born Sept. 23, and bap. at Turton, Oct. 28, 1821; mar. (1) at Bolton, Oct. 13, 1842, Charles Ainsworth, of Tongre, in Bolton, who died leaving issue, Oct. 1, 1851, and was buried at Turton; and (2) at Ambleside, co. Westmorland, Sept. 26, 1861, to George Prevost Oxley, of Liverpool, who died childless.

Dr. Kuerden, confirmed by the "Testa de Nevill," Albert Gredle Juvenis (1166-82) gave to Thomas de Perpoint three carucates of land in Ruhwinton and Lostock for the third part of the fee of one knight; and "his heirs," says that document, "now hold that land." The "Testa de Nevill," in enumerating the fees of Robert Gredle, the fifth baron of Manchester, son of Albert Juvenis, changes the name of Pierpoint to Peton.¹ Among the tenants of this barony, enumerated in Birch's MS. "Feodarium," are the heirs of John, son of Henry de Halton [Hulton], who held of the barony of Manchester the third part of one knight's fee in Rumworth-with-Lostock, while Robert Perpynte formerly held of the fee; thus showing that the Pierpoints held the three townships of Rumworth, Lostock, and Rivington, unless, as seems probable, that in the "Testa de Nevill," Ruhwinton has been erroneously written for Rumheworth. The two former of these townships passed to the Hultons, while Rivington, which is entirely detached from Rumworth and Lostock, being separated by the intervening township of Horwich, was enumerated, in the reign of Edward III., among the fees of Roger de Montebegon, baron of Hornby, and then held of him by the Pilkingtons in thanage. In the "Testa de Nevill" Alexander, son of Alexander, and grandson of Leonard Pilkington, of Pilkington Tower, who fought at the battle of Hastings, and who died before 1301, held six oxgangs of land in Ruhwinton, in thanage for ten shillings, and the sons of his mother's brother held that land of him, and later William Fitz-William is mentioned as holding twelve bovates of land in thanage for twenty-four shillings, in Ruhwinton,² the tenure on thanage going to show that these Pilkingtons were descended from Saxon proprietors.

A branch of the Pilkingtons afterwards became principal proprietors in Rivington, and few families in the county of Lancaster are more closely interwoven in its history than the members of this knightly house. The battle of Bosworth Field proved almost as fatal to the fortunes of the parent stock of the Pilkington family as to the power of the royal tyrant their master. The property in Rivington not belonging to Sir Thomas Pilkington, but to the younger branch of the family, escaped the general wreck. Fuller, speaking of this family, says:—

"The Pilkingtons were gentlemen of repute in this shire before the Conquest; and the chief of them, then sought for, after espousing the cause of Harold, was fain to disguise himself as a mower. In allusion to which circumstance, the man with a scythe was adopted as their crest. From Richard, second son of Sir Roger (? Alexander) Pilkington, lord of Pilkington, descended Richard Pilkington, lord of the manor of Rivington. He married (1505) Alice, daughter of Lawrence Ashawe, of the Hall on the Hill, in Heath Charnock, by whom he had issue seven (? six) sons and five daughters. The said Richard Pilkington built Rivington church,³ and James, his third son, was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the six divines for correcting the Book of Common Prayer, for which, and other services, he was in 1560 created Bishop of Durham."

JAMES PILKINGTON, B.D., the first Protestant prelate of the see of Durham, was the third son of Richard Pilkington, of Rivington Hall, and was born in the year 1518. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1539, M.A. in 1542, and B.D. in 1550, and where he is said, though erroneously, to have taken his degree of doctor of divinity, and was one of the revivers of Greek literature in the University. He was presented by Edward VI., in December, 1550, to the vicarage of Kendal, in Westmorland; but, during the persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary, was a voluntary exile at Geneva, Basle, and Zurich, where he read lectures, and associated with and imbibed the Calvinistical opinions of the Reformers respecting the Church of England. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned home, and on the 20th of July, 1559, was elected master of St. John's College, and soon after nominated to the see of Durham. He had the royal assent on the 20th of February, 1560, was consecrated on the 2nd of March, received part of the temporalities on the 25th, and was enthroned in the cathedral on the 10th of April. Elizabeth, on his nomination, following the example of her father, excepted out of the restitution several very valuable manors and estates, which the bishop had the courage to contest, and after long and repeated solicitations, the good fortune to recover, charged, however, with an annuity to the crown of £1,020. Dr. Pilkington visited his cathedral in 1564, and complained heavily to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the state of matters generally in the north. He censured the negligence of the Bishop of Chester in not visiting his diocese, and in having compounded with the Archbishop of York for the omission, and pointed out the absence of the Bishop of Man, and the gross indifference of the inferior clergy.

"It is to be lamented," says he, "to see and hear how negligently they say any service, and how seldom. I have heard of a commission for ecclesiastical matters, directed to my lord of York; but because I knew not the truth of it I meddled not. Your cures, all, except Rochdale, be as far out of order as the worst in all the country. The old vicar of Blackburn resigned for a pension, and now liveth with Sir John Biron. Whalley hath as ill a vicar as the worst. And there is one come hither that hath been deprived or changed his name, and now teacheth school; of evil to make them worse. If your grace's officers list, they might amend many things. I speak this for the amendment of the country, and that your grace's parishes might be better spoken of and ordered. If your grace would, either by yourself or by my lord of York, amend these things, it were very easy. One little examination or commandment to the contrary would take away all these and more. The Bishop of Man liveth here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan. The Bishop of Chester hath compounded with my lord of York for his visitation, and gathereth up the money by his servants, but never a word spoken of any visitation or reformation. And that, he saith, he doth of friendship, because he will not trouble the country, nor put them to charge in calling them together. I beseech you, be not weary of well-doing, but with authority and counsel help to amend that is amiss. Thus, after commendations, I am bold boldly to write, wishing good to my country, and furtherance to God's glory."

On the 8th of June, 1565, he preached a memorable sermon, at St. Paul's Cross, on the burning of St. Paul's Cathedral, exhorting the people "to take the dreadful devastation of the church to be a warning of a greater plague to follow, if amendment of life were not had in all estates." In this sermon he touched upon certain abuses of the church, and the conversion of the building to purposes inconsistent with a place set apart for the worship of the Deity. These observations were reflected upon by the Papists, in a paper handed about the city, making the chief causes of the destruction to be, "that the old fathers and the old

¹ Thom' de Peton t'ciam in Rowinton and Lostock. There are many errors of nomenclature in this feodary.—C.

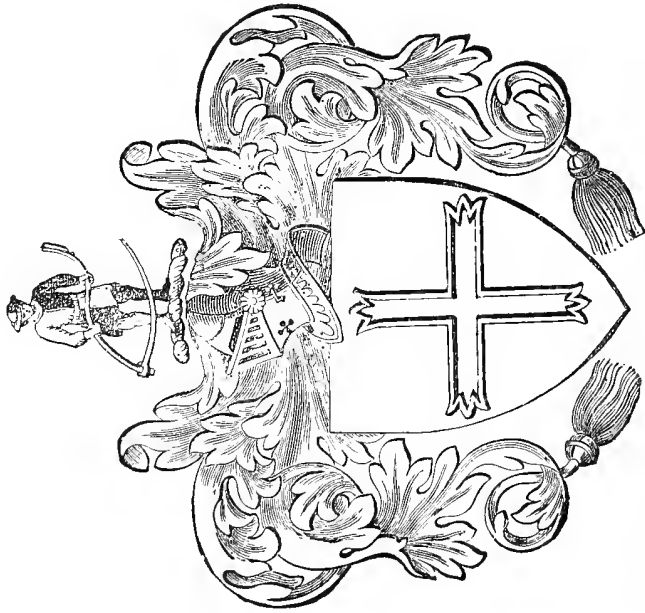
² Fol. 405.

³ The statement of Fuller is inaccurate. Though Richard Pilkington

"made great labour and took great pains" to have the chapel and chapelry consecrated, the chapel itself, as will be hereafter shown, was built "upon a little toft and quillet of land" by the inhabitants of Rivington, Anlezargh, Henshaw, and Foulds, "at their own oost"—C.

PILKINGTON OF RIVINGTON.

(From the *Visitations, Inquisitiones p.m., Rivington Deeds, Registers, &c.*)



ARMS: *Argent*, a cross patonce, *gules*, voided of the field.
 CREST: A mower with his scythe, proper, habited quarterly, *argent* and *gules*.

SIR ALEXANDER DE PILKINGTON; died before 30=Alice, dnm. of . . . ; a widow 2 Edward I. (1308-9).

Sir Roger de Pilkington, eldest son, had Alice, sister and heir of grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Pilkington, Whitefield, Unsworth, Coocham, Grompton, and other places, June 10, 19 Edward I. (1291); died before 20 Edward III. (1346-7).

Richard de Pilkington, second son, had lands in Rivington in right of his wife Ellen.

Ellen, dau. of William Anderson; living 1301.

Pilkington of Pilkington.
 (See vol. II, p. 306.)

a. 1120

Robert Pilkington, of Rivington; in 1336 conveyed the manor of Rivington to Alexander, son of Cecilia (sister of Roger de Workedale), of Swin-toad, which in 1338, was reconveyed to him by the same Alexander.

Elizabeth, dau. of . . .

Robert Pilkington, of Rivington; a juror in the Scrope and Grosvenor trial (1385-9); died 1413.

Katharine, dau. of John Alsoworth, of Ayneshworth; licence of dispensation on account of kinship, 1403; a widow in 1413-14.

Alexander Pilkington, eldest son and heir of the manor of Rivington of his cousin Sir Roger de Pilkington, knight (died p.m. 9 Henry V. 1421-2); settled his estates, 8 Henry VI. (1429-30).

Richard Pilkington; had lands in Rivington from his father.

William Robert Pilkington.

John Pilkington; parson of the church of Bury, 1386-1392.

John Pilkington, eldest son and heir; died January 30, 15 Edward IV. (1476); Inq. p.m. 26th January, 17 Edw. IV. (1478); contracted in marriage with Margaret, daughter of William de Lover, but marriage annulled by Robert Maderer, Archdeacon of Chester, by decree of divorce, 24th July, 1432.

John Pilkington.

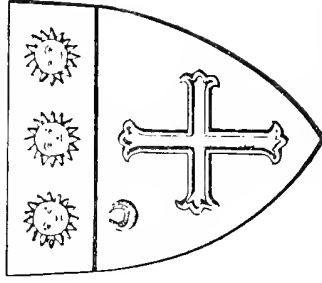
John Pilkington.

Robert Pilkington, eldest son and heir, aged 28 in 1478; said to have fought on the Yorkist side at Bosworth Field, 1485; died September 28, 24 Henry VII. (1508).

William Pilkington; living 16 Edward IV. (1476-7).

William Pilkington; living 16 Edward IV. (1476-7).

Arms granted to Bishop Pilkington, Feb. 10, 1560: *Argent*, a cross patonce, *gules*, voided of the field; on a chief, *vert*, three suns, *or*.



Richard Pilkington, of Rivington, eldest son and heir; living 8 Henry VIII. (1511-12); buried, May 24, 1551, aged 65.

Alice, eldest dau.; mar. Richard, son of Edward Croston, of Heath Char-nock.

Thos. Lockwood, of Horwich.

Chas. Pilkington, eldest son; d. childless before 1575.

George Pilkington, son of Rivington, succeeded as heir, 1551; trustee of Rivington Grammar School, 1566; living at New Hall, Rivington, 1581; died before 44 Eliz. (1601-2).

Anne, dau. of Geoff. Shakerly; married before 1538; died 38 Henry VIII. (1546-7).

James Pilkington, born 1518; consecrated Bishop of Durham, March 2, 1561; died at Bishop Auckland, Jan. 23, 1575; bur. at Bishop Auckland, but reinterred at Durham Cathedral; founded Rivington Grammar School, 1566; will prov. Dec. 18, 1576.

Alice, d. of Sir John Kingsmill; survived her husband, 30, 1597.

Francis Pilkington, D.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1561; rector of Whitburn and rector of Durham, 1563; died August, 41 Elizabeth (1589); will dated Nov. 16, 1596; proved May 26, 1600.

Leonard Pilkington, D.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1561; rector of Whitburn and rector of Durham, 1563; died August, 41 Elizabeth (1589); will dated Nov. 16, 1596; proved May 26, 1600.

Jane Dillycoote, a French woman, relict of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham; married at Whitburn, Sept. 30, 1597; survived her husband; bur. at Durham, June 20, 1605; will dated December 31, 1605; proved at Durham, July 25, 1606.

John Pilkington, D.D.; prebendary of Durham, 1561; archdeacon of Durham, 1563; rector of Eastington, 1563; buried at Durham, June 20, 1605.

Laurence Pilkington, vicar of Norham, 1565; rector of Kimbleworth, and curate of Witton-Gilbert, 1569; bur. at Witton-Gilbert, March 21, 1582-3.

Katharine, wife of John, son of James Sshaw, of Heath Charlock.

Katharine, wife of Janet, wife of John Cowbane, of Ayes, near Blackburn.

Two daus.; Margaret d. young.

Richard Pilkington, died young; in the time of his father.

Robert Pilkington, 2nd son; conveyed his manor of Rivington, &c. to James Anderson, Jan. 17, 2 James I. (1603); died childless, Nov. 17, 1605; left his estates in trust to Richard Hutton, esq.; at-law Thomas Tyldesley, and his sister Katharine.

Isabella, wife of Edward Gillbrand, of Kongsgrave, died under his will; in 9 James I. (1611-12) she, with her co-heirs, Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Tyldesley, sold the Rivington Deeds).

James Pilkington, born, living 1605; had an annuity of £13 under his brother Robert's will; living 1613.

Elizabeth, dau. of 1; survived her husband; and married (2) Thomas Braket, of Easington, co. York; living 1613.

James Pilkington, son of 1; survived her husband; and married (2) Thomas Braket, of Easington, co. York; living 1613.

Edward Gillbrand, of Kongsgrave, died under his will; in 9 James I. (1611-12) she, with her co-heirs, Sir Richard Hutton and Sir Thomas Tyldesley, sold the Rivington Deeds).

Thomas Pilkington, of Huddesdon; will dated Feb. 8, 1622; buried at Durham Abbey, Feb. 12, 1622.

Joseph Pilkington, of Huddesdon; will dated Feb. 8, 1622; buried at Durham Abbey, Feb. 12, 1622.

Wm. Pilkington; d. unmarried; dated March 3, 1602.

Grace; mar. Rev. Robert Hutton, D.D., prebend. of Durham; buried in Durham Cathedral, Sep. 27, 1632.

Wm. Pilkington; d. unmarried; will dated March 3, 1602.

Altee; mar. Rev. Robert Hutton, D.D., prebend. of Durham; buried in Durham Cathedral, Sep. 27, 1632.

John Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

John Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Samuel Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Both d. unmarried.

Thomas.

John Pilkington, D.D.; prebendary of Durham, 1561; archdeacon of Durham, 1563; rector of Eastington, 1563; buried at Durham, June 20, 1605.

John Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Samuel Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Both d. unmarried.

Thomas.

Toby Pilkington, bap. at St. Andrew's, Auckland, Oct. 2 (or 26), 1602; had lands in Merrington by will of his father.

Phyllis, dau. of Featherstonbald; mar. at Merrington, Feb., 1623.

James Pilkington, bap. at St. Andrew's, Auckland, Sept. 5, 1604; bur. at Bishop Auckland, July 2, 1617.

Thomas Pilkington, bap. at Merrington, Nov. 13, 1605; had lands at Westerton by will of his father.

Elizabeth, wife of John Blacket; mar. at Merrington, June 28, 1631.

Anne; living 1622.

Wm. Pilkington; d. unmarried; will dated March 3, 1602.

Grace; mar. Rev. Robert Hutton, D.D., prebend. of Durham; buried in Durham Cathedral, Sep. 27, 1632.

Altee; mar. Rev. Robert Hutton, D.D., prebend. of Durham; buried in Durham Cathedral, Sep. 27, 1632.

John Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Samuel Pilkington; mar. Abrahams and had issue.

Both d. unmarried.

Thomas.

Elizabeth, bap. at Merrington, Mar. 27, 1631.

Robert Pilkington, bap. at Merrington, Mar. 27, 1631.

Thomas Pilkington (twin with Barbery), bap. at Merrington, March 10, 1633.

Anne, bap. at Merrington, July 27, 1639.

Susan, bap. at Merrington, April 13, 1641.

Margaret, bap. at Merrington, April 13, 1641.

Barbery (twin with Thomas), bap. at Merrington, March 10, 1643.

ways were left, together with blaspheming God in lying sermons preached there, polluting the temple with schismatical service, and destroying and pulling down altars set up by blessed men, and where the sacrifice of the mass was ministered." In answer to this paper the bishop published a tract in vindication of his sermon, in which occurs the following curious remark on the abuses of St. Paul's:—

"That no place had been more abused than Paul's had been, nor more against the receiving of Christ's Gospel; wherefore it was more marvel that God spared it so long than that he overthrow it now. That from the top of the steeple down within the ground no place had been free. From the top of the spire, at coronations or other solemn triumphs, some for vain-glory had used to throw themselves down by a rope, and so killed themselves, vainly to please other men's eyes. At the battlements of the steeple, sundry times were used their popish anthems, to call upon their gods with torch and taper in the evenings. In the top of one of the pinnacles was Lollard's tower, where many an innocent soul had been by them cruelly tormented and murdered. In the midst of the alley was their long censer, reaching from the roof to the ground; as though the Holy Ghost came down in their censuring, in likeness of a dove. In the Arches, men commonly complained of wrong and delayed judgment in ecclesiastical causes; and divers have been condemned there by Annas and Caiaphas for Christ's cause. Their images being on every wall, pillar, and door, with their pilgrimages and worshipping of them; passing over their massings and many altars, and the rest of their popish service. The south alley was for usury and popery; the north for serving; and the horse fair in the midst for all kinds of bargains, meetings, brawlings, murders, and conspiracies. The front for ordinary payments of money, as well known to all men as the beggar knows his dish."

He visited his cathedral again in 1567, and assisted in the removal of the popish ornaments and figures, according to the instructions of the queen's commissioners. During the occupation of the see of Durham by Bishop Pilkington, the northern provinces of England were shaken by several religious storms, which threatened the subversion of the Reformation, and the complete annihilation of the civil government. The ancient faith, "which lay like lees at the bottom of men's hearts, and, if the vessel were ever so little stirred, soon came to the top," was at this crisis particularly acted upon by the interest inspired by the misfortunes of the Queen of Scots, and the fears for the safety of the Duke of Norfolk, who had been sent to the Tower for aspiring to a marriage with that unfortunate lady. Among the Roman Catholic peers who favoured the duke's pretensions, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland were summoned to Court; but instead of obeying the royal mandate, they raised the standard of rebellion in the north, but afterwards dispersed their army without striking a blow. The vast confiscations which followed

produced a greater change in the landed property within the bishopric than had ever happened since the Conquest. The princely house of Neville, with all its adherents, was entirely ruined, and the immense estates of the castles of Raby and Brancepeth, with the dependent manors, ought to have been vested in the bishopric, according to the full right to forfeitures for treason and feiomy within the palatinate. The queen, however, seized all, and obtained, on pretence of covering the expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, an Act of Parliament, that "the convictions, outlawries, and attainders of Charles Earl of Westmorland, and fifty-seven others, attainted of high-treason, for open rebellion in the north parts," should be confirmed, and "that her majesty, her heirs and successors, should have, for that time, all the lands and goods, which any of the said persons, attainted within the bishopric of Durham, had, against the bishop and his successors, though he claimeth jura regalia, and challengeth all the said forfeitures in right of his church."

The bishop during these disturbances, being a Protestant and married prelate, and therefore obnoxious to the insurgents, had fled with all his family into the south, and, after an unsuccessful suit to the crown for the forfeitures of war, petitioned to retire for the winter, with the hope, perhaps, and the desire, of being removed to some other diocese. In the next and last year of his life, he required permission to pay over his tithes to the treasurer of Berwick, from fear of robbery; and at the same time refused to surrender the fishery of Norham to the crown. He died at Auckland January 23, 1575-6, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried there, but afterwards removed to Durham Cathedral, and interred in the choir.¹ His will was proved December 18, 1576, by his widow and executrix, whom he therein names as "Alice Kingsmill, my now known wife," an expression that tends to confirm the belief that his marriage was, for a time at least, kept secret, Queen Elizabeth, as is well known, having had a rooted



SEAL OF THE GOVERNORS OF
BISHOP PILKINGTON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
RIVINGTON.

aversion to married ecclesiastics, and taking great delight in subjecting them to annoyance and humiliation.²

Bishop Pilkington founded and endowed the free school of Queen Elizabeth in Rivington, alias "Rivington,"³ with lands and rents situated in the county of Durham; and the trustees have, in late years, obtained an Act to exchange them for other property in the more immediate neighbourhood of the school. The revenues having largely increased in consequence, the Charity Commissioners propounded a scheme for the better regulation of the foundation, under the provisions of which the old school has been rebuilt at a cost of £1,000, obtained partly from Shaw's charity, and is now used for the purposes of an elementary school, and the funds of the Blackrod Endowed School having, under the Commissioners' scheme, been added to Bishop Pilkington's foundation, a new grammar school, of handsome proportions, the building of which cost £7,000, has been erected on the confines of the township, near the southern end of Rivington lake, to the head-mastership of which the Rev. George Squire, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, formerly second master of the Bolton Church Institute, was appointed August 11, 1881. From the troublesome state of the times, we cannot wonder that no public works in this province are attributed to Bishop Pilkington. The hands of the ecclesiastics were busied in defacing the ornaments of the churches, and, under colour of removing objects of superstition, spoiling and pillaging many decorations, which contributed to the solemnity and dignity of the holy places. He was, however, far from indolent in his ecclesiastical duties, and, allowing for some tincture of Puritanical severity, seems to have merited the character which Strype and other contemporaries have given of the "good old Bishop of Durham, a grave and truly reverend man, of great learning and piety, and such frugality of life as well became a modest Christian prelate."

He wrote "Commentaries on Ecclesiastes, the Epistle of St. Peter, and of St. Paul to the Galatians;" "A Defence of the English Service;" "Commentaries upon Haggai (Haggai)," London, 1560, 8vo; "The Burning of St. Paul's Church in London, in the year of our Lord 1561, and the 4th day of June, by lightning, at three of the clock at afternoon, which continued terrible and helpless unto night," London, 1563, 12mo; "Commentary upon Haggai and Abdias," London, 1562, 8vo; "Certain Godly Exercises, Meditations, and Prayers, &c.," London, 8vo; "An Exposition of Nehemiah," published by Fox, the martyrologist.

The earlier descents in the printed pedigrees of the Pilkingtons are involved in obscurity, and irreconcilable with documents of which the dates are known or ascertainable. Leonard Pilkington,

¹ Surtee's "History of Durham," lxxviii.

² It is a singular fact that, even at the present day, the wife of a bishop has absolutely no rank or title whatever, and is the only wife in English society who reflects none of the lustre of her husband's dignity, nor appropriates, even by courtesy, the feminine of his masculine titles.

The wife of every other lord is addressed as "My Lady," whilst she is never anything more than plain "Mrs."—C.

³ This school is for the "bringing up, teaching, and instructing children and youth in grammar and other good learning, to continue for ever." And by the terms of the letters patent the school is open to "all our faithful and liege people, whosoever they be."

lord of Pilkington, lived in 10 Henry I. (1109-10). From Leonard descended Alexander, mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill" about 15 John (1213-4). Another Alexander was living about 46 Henry III. (1262) and 7 Edward I. (1279), who died before 1301, leaving issue Sir Roger, who was living in 24 Edward I. (1296), but dead before 1347, and had issue Sir Roger, lord of Pylkyngton, and a second son Robert, to whom he gave Rivington. The last-named Sir Roger, of Pilkington, was one of the knights of the shire in the Parliaments which assembled at Westminster, October 6, 37 Edward III. (1363), January 20, 38 Edward III. (1365), and May 1, 42 Edward III. (1368).¹

By a deed without date, but executed before 1290, Cecilia, daughter of William de Roynton [? Rovynton], granted lands in Roynton, and in 10 Edward III. (1336) Alexander, son of Cecilia, granted the manor of Revyngton to Robert de Pilkyngton. This would seem, however, to have been a re-conveyance and not an original grant, and made probably to amend the title, for three years previously (1333) Robert de Pilkington granted to Alexander and his heirs male the manor of Rivington.² Birch's MS. "Feodarium" of the duchy has Roger de Pilkington holding six parts of the township of Rovington by the service of 8s. 10d. at the four terms. This Roger was probably of the younger house. Again, Roger de Pilkington holds three parts of a knight's fee in Pilkington of the barony of Manchester, which Roger de Pilkington formerly held. This Roger, then, is the knight of the shire in 37, 38, and 42 Edward III., and probably the son of Roger who "formerly held" this land.

So far these extracts and the pedigree in the Harleian collection coincide. In the Lancashire and Yorkshire pedigrees there is no mention of Alexander, the son of Cecilia, or of any of these Rogers, one of whom is thus shown to have belonged to the Rivington, and another to the Pilkington, or elder branch, but the degree of affinity of these persons is uncertain.

On the death of Richard Pilkington, the father of the bishop, in 1551, the manor of Rivington descended to George Pilkington, his eldest surviving son, whose eldest son, Robert, left his estates in trust, by will dated 16th November, 1605, to Mr. Serjeant Hutton, Thomas Tildesley, Esq., and Mrs. Catherine Pilkington, by whom Rivington was sold to Robert Lever, of Darcy Lever, Esq., whose only daughter and heir, Jane, married John Andrews, Esq., grandson of William Andrews, of Twywell, county of Northampton, whose descendant, in the fifth generation, John Andrews, Esq., succeeded as lord of Rivington on the death of his elder brother, Robert Andrews, Esq., without issue, July 4, 1858. He died in 1865, when the estates passed to his grand-nephew, John William Crompton, Esq., the present (1889) owner.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when England was threatened with invasion from the Spanish Armada, the beacon upon Rivington Pike, standing at an elevation of 1,545 feet from the level of the sea, was kept for several months in continual readiness to apprise the inhabitants of the approach of the invaders, and to rouse into action their most vigorous efforts. A note of taxation, issued by her majesty's privy council, for watching "Ryven Pike and carrying Armour," is preserved in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum,³ and by a precept from Ferdinando, Lord Strange, the divisions of Manchester, Bolton, and Middleton were required to contribute their respective quotas towards the cost. On the alarm of the French invasion during the Napoleon dynasty, the beacon upon Rivington Pike was replaced; but happily, in the nineteenth as in the sixteen century, it was never required to spread the light of its ominous illumination. The Pike is surmounted by a square beaconhouse or tower, embattled, with labelled windows, a projecting cornice, and a bold moulding over the door, which was built in 1733, by John Andrews, of Little Lever and Rivington.

¹ Kuerden's Manuscripts, Collection of Arms, vol. iv.; and Palmer's Manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Harland.—C.

² In the "Genealogy of the Pilkingtons of Lancashire," compiled by Mr. Harland and edited by Mr. Axon, it is stated in the Introduction (p. ix.) that Sir Roger was elected knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster in 1355-6. This is an error, the members returned to the Parliament, November 12, 29 Edward III. (1355), being Rog. de Farndon and Robt. de Hornehy.—C.

³ "Anno Eliz: xxx^o 1588: The hundreth of Salford is to paie for the watchinge of Beacon of Rivington Nyke, from the tenth daie of July untill the xxxth of September then next following, wch cometh to four score & two daies, after the rate of xvjd the daie & nighte, cometh to the some of vii ix^s iiij d viz:—

Manchester, Prestwiche, Eccles, Flixton	xlvi	xj
Middleton, Ratchdalle, Oldhame, Ashtone	xxxj	viiij ob.
Bolton, Burie, Deane, Radcliffe	xxxj	viiij ob.

The some of xxxj^s viij d ob. devyded into seaventeene townes, cometh to xxij d ob. a towne: whereof Burie wth his hamlets cometh to vijs vjd. And Tottingtone & his hamlets cometh to iij^s ix d.

iiij^{to} die Julij Anno R^{ne} Elizabeth &c. xxxviii^o (1588).

A Noate of a Taxaçon for the watchinge of the Beacon att Ryven Pyke begynnynge at the xth daye of Julye next, until the xxxth daye of September then next followinge wch cometh to iiijxx & ij daies, after the rate of xvjd the daye and nighte.

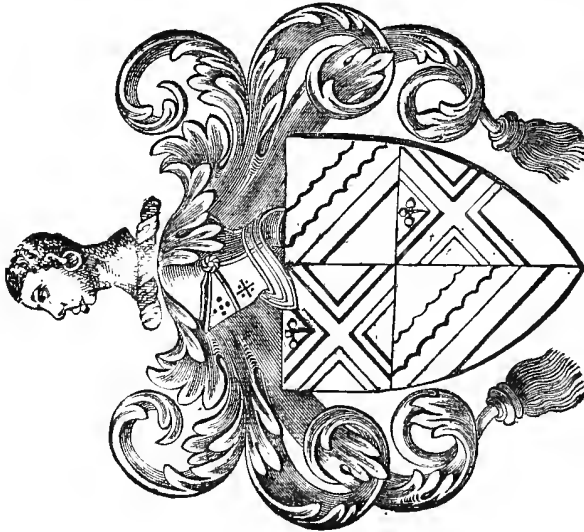
Amounteth to the some of	li s d
	v ix 4
Manchester Diviçon	3 8 x ob. q.
Middleton Diviçon	46 x ob. q.
Bolton Diviçon	xlvi x ob. q.
Sum	v ix iiij

A Taxaçon of Money in Manchester Diviçon towards watchinge of the Beacon of Ryven Pyke, Carryinge of Armour from Crosse Hall.

Manchester	xj ^s	viiij d	} Manchester p'she, xlijs 4d	
Salforde	iiij ^s	vjd		
Withington	xv ^s	viiij d		
Stretford	iiij ^s	vjd		
Reddishe	iiij ^s	vjd		
Chorleton		vjd		
Cheetham		xij d		
Worsley	iiij ^s	ij d		
Barton	vjs	viiij d		
Pendleton	ij ^s	vjd		
Clifton		xiiij d	} Eccles p'she, xvs vjd	
Pendlehurie		xij d		
Flixton	3s 4d	{ Prestwich		3s iiij
Urmston		{ Pilkington	4s vjd	} viijs

Sum^o totl^{is} of the Manchester Diviçon, as the same is here above rated, cometh vnto 3li 9s ijd.—"Lancashire Lieutenantancy" (Harl. Manuscripts, 1,926).—C.

ANDREWS OF LITTLE LEVER AND RIVINGTON.



ARMS: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a saltier or, surmounted of another, *argent*; in chief a trefoil, *argent*; for ANDREWS: 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, two beads, *sable*; the one in chief, engrailed, for LEVER, of Darcy Lever.

CREST: A Moor's head, in profile, couped at the shoulders, proper; in the ear a pendant, *argent*.

MOTTO: FORGITER DEFENDIT.

NICHOLAS ANDREWS, citizen of London, fourth son of—Heath, dau. of Thomas Lever, of Little Lever, William Andrews, of Twyvell, co. Northampton.

(1) dau. of—John Andrews, of Little Lever, son and heir,—Jane, dau. and heir of Robert Lever, of Darcy Lever.

John Andrews, of Little—Anna, dau. of Robert Mort, of Wharston Hall, in Little Hulton; married July 6, 1682. Robert Andrews; b. 1656. Nicholas Andrews; b. 1658. Thomas Andrews; Elizabeth, born 1680.

John Andrews, dau. of Robert Andrews, of Bolton-le-Moors, second son. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Crompton, of the Hackin, co. Lanc.

Joseph Andrews,—Hannah, dau. of Edw. Kenyon, of Bolton-le-Moors; b. 1728; minister of the Presbyterian Chapel, Bridgenorth, co. Salop; died childless. Robert Andrews; b. June—Hannah, dau. of Hazlewood, of Bridgenorth. James Andrews, of Manchester, afterwards of Bolton-le-Moors; b. 1728; died Nov., 1768. Susanab, second dau. and eventually co-heir of Robt. Dukinfield, of Manchester, son of Sir Robert Dukinfield, of Dukinfield, Bart.; m. at Eccles, Oct. 31, 1750; died January, 1787.

(1) Mary, dau. of Saml.—Robert Andrews, of Little—Sarah, d. of Thomas Lever and Rivington; b. Dec. 30, 1741; succeeded to the Rivington estate as great nephew and heir-at-law of John Andrews; died August 13, 1788. Hannah, born April 13, 1740; married, in 1766, John Fletcher, of Liverpool, and had three daughters. Frances; born June 11, 1761; mar. at Wigan, February 23, 1789; Rev. Jonathan Hodgkinson, Nat.bauntel Hibbert, of Rivington, she d. d. April 30, 1830; he died June 30, 1813, leaving and one daughter.

Robert Andrews, of Little Lever and Rivington Hall, second son, heir to the brother; died childless, 1866. Anna Maria; born July 21, 1783;—Robert, fourth son of John Fletcher, of Liverpool, by his wife Hannah, dau. of Joseph Andrews; died June 22, 1859.

Robert Andrews Fletcher; died unmarried. Jane. Sarah. Mary Anne, of Rivington Hall. Woodhouse Crompton,—Lucy. Katharine.

John William Crompton; born Dec. 13, 1824, of Fisher House, Rivington; succeeded in 1865 to the estates of his maternal grandfather, John Andrews, of Little Lever and Rivington Hall; living 1889. Samuel Crompton. Joseph Crompton. Mary Anne. Catherine.

In the last century, Shaw Place, an ancient mansion in Heath Charnock, in the parish of Standish, was occupied by the Willoughbys, of whom was Henry Willoughby, who succeeded to the title of Lord Willoughby de Parham in 1767. In 1765, Lord Hugh Willoughby resided here, the family having become connected with the district by the marriage of his father, Sir Thomas Willoughby, who was erroneously summoned to the House of Peers in 1685, with Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Whittle, of Horwich. In 1779, George, the last lord, a descendant of the Willoughbys de Eresby, died, on which the title, which had been in existence from the first year of Edward VI.'s reign, became extinct. The place is now occupied as a farmhouse, but scarcely a fragment of the old hall remains.

Leland, in his "Itinerary,"¹ thus describes Rivington in the reign of Henry VIII.—

"Riding a Mile and more beyond Morle I saw on the right hand a Place nere hy of Mr. Aderton, and soa ii. Miles off to Lidiate Mosse, in the right side whereof my Gide said that ther were Rootes of Fyrre wood. About this Mosse I began to sei a Hill or Hilles on the right Hond that stil continuid on the same hand as a mighty long bank until I came to Lancastre. One part of this Hille wher I saw it first is caullid *Faierlokke*. But communely the People thereabout caullith hit *Rivenpike*. One told me that aboute *Lidiate Mosse* under the Hille is a village called *Riven* or **Riventon*, and thereabout I markid my self that there was a Coppe in the Hille as a Bakke

* "Standing on a Water caullid *Andertonford*, and *Anderton*, a Gentilmaw having a Place caullid *Andreton*, dwelithe thereby, and Mr. *Rivintons* Howse hy *Riventon*. *Anderton* Water cummith into *Duggles*."

stondding up above the Residue of the Hille.

In Rivington (which has an area of 2,768 statute acres), as in the other moorish lordships to the north-west of Bolton, the tide of population is subsiding, having dwindled from 412 in 1851 to 369 in 1861; in 1871 it had increased to 531; but at the census of 1881 it had fallen to 330, while in the parent township it is swelling with more than corresponding rapidity. The emigrant Flemings, undismayed by the severity of the climate and the sterility of the soil, took up their residence on the south-eastern side of the county of Lancaster; and there is still preserved in this place a pair of wooden shoes of a Flemish weaver, on the model of which the modern clogs of the district extending from the Roach to the Ribble seem to have been constructed.

The Episcopal chapel here was, according to Dr. Fuller, built by Richard Pilkington, the father of the bishop; and it is stated in the inscription painted upon a curious memorial picture in the church: "Richard Pilkington, qui tep' lū hoc condidit hic sepeliebatur año Domini 1551, et Maii 24, tunc dnica trinitatis, ac ætatis suæ 65; bonæ memoriæ vir;" but it is evident that an ecclesiastical foundation existed here at an earlier period, for by the "humble complaint" addressed to Bishop Bridgeman, in 1628, by Richard Sim, the churchwarden, and other inhabitants of the chapelry, it appears that a claim had been set up by one Thomas Breers to the inheritance of the church and churchyard as his lay fee, on the ground that it had formed part of the possessions of Richard Pilkington, and had been conveyed by his grandson, Robert Pilkington, to Thomas Breers the elder, the claimant's father. A reply was filed declaring that long before the inquisition taken on the death of Richard Pilkington (the bishop's father), in 1551, the inhabitants of Rivington, Anlezargh, Hemshaw, and Foulds, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, and who were then reckoned to number five hundred, at their own cost had built the said chapel, "upon a little toft and quillet of land," there to celebrate divine service, sacraments, and sacramentals, which were performed accordingly "for manie yeres of antiquitie;" and that afterwards Richard Pilkington made great labour and took great pains with Dr. Bird, the Bishop of Chester, and desired him to dedicate the same chapel and chapelyard to God and His holy and divine service, and the same was consecrated the 11th day of October, 1541. The petitioners established their case, and the rights of the parishioners were confirmed November 15, 1628. At their visit in 1552 the Commissioners found more than the usual quantity of vestments and ornaments. The latter were sold for 3s. Id., but the "large bell," weighing 3cwt. and of the value of £2 5s., could not be found. In 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners reported that Rivington, with certain adjoining districts, was fit to be made a parish, and that "Mr. Raufe Nuttall, a godly, painfull, and orthodox minister, officiateth the Cure there." The chapel, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1666. It is a small building, with a south porch and an octagon cupola, which serves as a bell-cot, rising from the western gable. In the corner of the graveyard there are the crumbling remains of an old campanile. Formerly the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony was enjoyed in this chapelry, as well by the inhabitants of Anlezargh and Sharples as by those of Rivington, but now the parties in this part of the parish are required to travel a distance of eight miles to their parish church in order to contract the solemn obligation, a journey that may not be without its use if it tends to promote due deliberation. The Dissenters here date their origin from the passing of one of the Acts which identifies the name of Lord Clarendon with St. Bartholomew. At the passing of the Act of Uniformity, Samuel Newton, who had been minister of the episcopal chapel, withdrew, but returning some time after,

¹ Vol. v., p. 88.

and his place remaining unoccupied, he was allowed to preach in the church without disturbance. When the Conventicle Act was in force, the people, as tradition affirms, assembled in Rivington to celebrate worship in the open air at a place called Winter Hill, which, from its amphitheatrical form, exalted the people to hear the solemn truths thundered from the stone pulpit which stood in its centre. The Presbyterian Chapel at Rivington was built in 1703, when toleration began to extend itself to all churches, not excepting even the Church of Rome. Like many other chapels erected contemporaneously, it was built and endowed for the promulgation of doctrines accordant with those of the Church, but enforced by a Presbyterian form of church government. Eventually, however, Arian sentiments were introduced, and it has experienced the declension almost universal with English Presbyterian congregations. The chapel, a small stone building, almost covered with ivy, stands in the midst of its own graveyard, a little way back from the roadside.

By damming up the valleys in this township a series of large reservoirs has been formed, which constitute the chief source of the supply of water to the city of Liverpool and its environs. The Act of Parliament authorising the construction of these reservoirs received the royal assent in 1847, and the water was first delivered from them in Liverpool, January 2, 1857.

BLACKROD.—In the first year of the reign of King John, Hugh le Norris, called in the "Testa de Nevill" Hugh de Blakerode, obtained a charter for a carucate of land in Blackroade,¹ and at a somewhat later period this Hugh de Blakerode is said to hold one carucate of land in this place of the fee of William Peverel,² whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, had contracted marriage with William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 12 Henry II. (1166). Sir William Bradshaw having married Mabel, the daughter and heir of Sir Joseph Norres, lord of Staunton, Rainhill, and Blackrod, entered into these possessions about 8 Edward II. (1314-15). Three years after this, in an inquisition *ad quod damnum*, taken of his manor of Blakerode, we find Sir William styled a felon;³ and in 11 Edward III. (1337), after his death, Mabel and William, the son of John de Bradshaw, became parties in a final agreement for the manor of Blakerod with John, the son of William de Bradeshagh.⁴ In the reign of Edward III. Roger de Bradshaw is said to hold Blackrode of the Earl Ferrers by service of a carucate of land of 20s. per annum, which is precisely the same tenure as that by which Hugh le Norreis held the manor. In 14 Henry VII. (1498-9) this manor is enumerated amongst the possessions of Sir James Harrington, and it passed, on his attainder, into the hands of the Stanleys.⁵ In 10 Elizabeth (1568) it is again found in the possession of Sir William Norreys's family on his death.⁷ Subsequently to this time the manor passed into the possession of the Lindsays, and Lord Balcarres is the present lord of Blackrod, though Roger Leigh, Esq., of Hindley Hall, Wigan, and Barham Court, Teston, near Maidstone, and M.P. for Rochester 1880-85, the adopted son of the late Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., is the principal landowner in the township.

The Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, now a parish under the Blandford Act, was erected in the fourteenth century by Thomas Houghton and Edward Norris, joint lords of the manor, and rebuilt in 1766, at a cost of £1,025, raised by a brief granted for that purpose in the second year of the reign of George III. (1762). The exact date of the foundation is not known, but there is reason to believe that an ecclesiastical structure existed here as early as 1338. In 1523-4 Hugh Hulme, priest, had a chantry in the church by the nomination of the heirs of James Haryngton, and he had then been incumbent thirty-six years.⁸ At the close of Henry VIII.'s reign "Sir" Ralph fforster, or Forester, was returned as incumbent of the chantry of St. Katharine the Virgin, in Blackrod Church, having been appointed October 2, 1543.⁹ When making their inventory of the church goods, in 1552, the commissioners of Edward VI. presented a return of the vestments, ornaments, and bells then belonging to the chapel. The ornaments were sold for 8s. 4d., and two bells, weighing 6½ cwt., and valued at £4 17s. 6d., were taken away.¹⁰ In 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners reported that the "Chappell of Blackrodd is fitt to bee made a p'ishe church," and that "Mr. Gerrard Browne officiatts, a painfull, godly, and orthodox Minister." The chapel, which has a tower at the western end, has an elevated position, the ground sinking abruptly from it, and it commands an extensive prospect, embracing Rivington Pike, Two Lads' Hill, the Horwich Moors, and the reservoirs of the Liverpool Corporation. The living is in the gift of the vicar of Bolton, the Rev. Ralph Calvert Williams Croft, B.A. (1877), being the present incumbent.

By will dated 18th September, 10 Elizabeth (1568), "John Holmes, cytyzen and weyver, of London," left certain tenements in the parishes of All Saints', Lombard Street, and St. Edmund's, in the city. After directing that his body "be buried in the church of Blackrode, near to his

¹ Rot. Chart., 1 John, part 1, mem. 5.

² "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405.

³ Willus de Bradshag, Felo, Num. 4.

⁴ Rot. Ped. Fin., temp. Edward III.

⁵ Birch's Manuscript.

⁶ Duchy Records, vol. iii., n. 40.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 10 Elizabeth, n. 22.

⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Depositions, vol. x., R. 7.—C.

⁹ "Lancashire Chanttries," pp. 125, 128-9.—C.

¹⁰ "Inventories of Church Goods," Bailey, 32, 37.—C.

wife," he bequeathed a rent-charge of £8 to Alexander Rigby, of Exley, county of Lancaster, and Edward Norris, of Blackrod, gentlemen; Roger Bradshawe, of Haghe, and James Browne, of Westhoughton, esquires; Christopher Anderton, of Lostocke, William Anderton, of Anderton, and John Adlington, of Adlyngton, gentlemen; and William Browne and Peter Longworth, yeomen—"to be employed by them upon a lerned and dyscrete Scolemaster w^{ch} shall Teache affree gramar Scole wthin the Towne of Blackrode in the churche there or as nere unto y^t as they shall thynke mete." He also gave to them the sum of £5 "to pay the same yearly to and for the exhibycon ffyndinge and keypyng of one Scoler wthin that Colledge in Chambridge called Mary Vulange other wyse called Pembroke Hall,"¹ to be chosen out of this school. In accordance with his directions the trustees erected a free grammar school, which has been enriched with subsequent bequests, and the number of exhibitioners to Pembroke College increased.

The spirit of improvement, so general throughout this populous township, has reclaimed and enclosed the extensive common called Red Moss, notwithstanding its peaty soil; and so nearly is the rivulet which takes its course through this land balanced, that a very slight pressure upon the enclosure will divert its course either to the east or to the west—to Bolton or to Wigan. The coalmines within the township afford to the inhabitants a cheap and unfailing supply of fuel, both for the manufactures and for domestic purposes.

As the township of Little Lever forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish of Bolton, so the township of LOSTOCK extends to its south-western limit. This small township, as we have seen, formed part of the barony of Manchester, and was held by Richard de Hulton. Subsequently it passed into the family of Anderton, Laurence Anderton, third son of — Anderton, of Anderton, Esq., being settled here in the fifteenth century. The head of this family, Sir Francis Anderton, sixth and last baronet, who died childless in 1760, having been involved in the rebellion of 1745, his estates were forfeited, and afterwards became the property, by purchase, of his kinsman, Mr. Blundell, of Ince-Blundell. His descendant, Charles Blundell, of Ince-Blundell, Esq., dying unmarried, his estates passed by will to his kinsman, Thomas Weld, second son of Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle, county Dorset, who, in consequence, assumed the additional, surname of Blundell, and is at present the principal landed proprietor. Lostock Hall, a venerable half-timbered edifice, with several wainscotted rooms, of the age of Queen Elizabeth (the date 1563 is over the door), at once the pride and the ornament of the township, was, in great part, taken down between 1816 and 1824. The royal arms, over the highest long window of the house, are dated 1590. It is the property of Mr. Thomas Weld-Blundell.

Bolton is a parish full of interest, ancient and modern. The compass of a volume would scarcely suffice to do justice to the history of this populous and flourishing manufacturing town. The soil of the parish is generally moory, and requires general tillage—in the north it is loam, on a red rocky subsoil; in the south it is a stiff loam. Near the town the land is increasing in value, but in the northern townships it is, like the population, stationary in some places, and in others declining. In the northern parts the plough is seldom seen, except to prepare for rather slender crops of oats. Like most mining districts, there is a deplorable want of timber trees in this parish, though some of the valleys are well wooded and romantic. The "mosses," in the popular nomenclature, are of considerable extent in the townships of Anlezargh, Rivington, Blackrod, Sharples, and Entwisle. Many of them are partially cultivated, but in the whole parish there are still some hundreds of acres of waste land. There are numerous coalmines in the parish, chiefly in Blackrod, Little Lever, and Darcy Lever, and several stone quarries, producing excellent flags, and, in some places, slate. The leadmines of Anlezargh and Rivington have already been mentioned, as well as the carbonate of barytes found in Anlezargh. Mineral springs of a cold chalybeate kind formerly existed in Spaw Lane, Bolton, and at Rivington, but they have either disappeared or have lost their reputation, and the only spaw water in the parish is a vaporous sulphur spring at Arley Hall, in the township of Blackrod, near the convergence of the three hundreds of Salford, West Derby, and Leyland, resembling the burning spring of Wigan, and supposed to issue from cavities in the coalmines. The climate of this parish is found to be favourable to health; and even on the borders of the high moors, where the rigour of winter is felt by strangers with great severity, striking cases of longevity are by no means unusual.

¹ Original Evidences, *pcnes* Thomas Helsby, Esq.—C.

ECCLES PARISH.



ECCLES does not give name to any township, but the village forms the eastern centre of five townships. The length of the parish, from Pendlebury, at its eastern extremity, to Glazebrook, the south-west boundary, is ten miles; and its breadth, from Ellenbrook, at the north-west to the confluence of the Mersey and Irwell, at the south-west boundary, is five miles, comprising, in the whole parish, 22,028 statute acres, with a population in 1881 of 98,187.

The following table will show the population of the several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

TOWNSHIP.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		£	£	£	£	£
Barton-upon-Irwell.....	12,687	14,216	18,915	25,994	10,621	42,319	55,310	75,636	108,454	129,268
Clifton	1,647	2,140	2,366	2,578	1,194	10,170	14,982	17,562	30,984	28,920
Pendlebury	2,750	3,548	5,163	8,162	1,031	13,252	22,572	28,068	42,326	33,776
Pendleton.....	14,224	20,900	25,489	40,246	2,254	58,334	84,497	110,608	151,186	192,420
Worsley	10,189	11,875	15,837	21,207	6,928	31,684	37,239	50,404	71,760	83,700
Total	41,497	52,679	67,770	98,187	22,028	155,759	214,600	282,278	404,710	468,084

Although a parish of no high pretensions, this is amongst the most interesting divisions of the county of Lancaster, whether considered as to its surface or its minerals, its improvements in inland navigation, or in agriculture. The parish of Eccles is traversed by two Roman roads—the one passing from the station of Wigan (*Coccium*) to Manchester, called Staney Street, and the other from Manchester, which branches off at a point near Hope Hall, and passes through Barton to the Roman station at Warrington.¹

Adam de Eccles de Oldham occurs *temp.* William II., but the Traffords were settled in the hamlet of (Old) Trafford, township of Stretford, and parish of Manchester, from whence, subsequently to Queen Elizabeth's reign, they removed to Whickleswick or Quickelswyk, a hamlet now covered by Trafford Park, in Barton-upon-Irwell, which came into their possession about the latter half of the fourteenth century,² their present residence standing on, or hard by, the site of the ancient hall; and ancient documents, in possession of the family, show that their property has descended to the present representative, not only by an uninterrupted line of male heirs, but without alienation, during the mutations in national faith and the violence of civil commotions—a rare example of continuous succession, the heir male having in one instance only to be sought in a distant kinsman. The pedigree of this ancient house begins with a certain Ralph, or Randulphus, who flourished in the time of Canute the Dane, and who is said, though erroneously, to have been lord of Trafford in that remote age. This Randulphus, who is believed to have died about the year 1050, left a son bearing the same name, and if "The Blacke Book of Trafford" may be relied on, the second Randulphus and Robert his son had a pardon and protection granted them

¹ This road gave the appellation of Street, or Streetfield, to four meadows that lie in succession along the northern margin of the road of the Irwell. (Whitaker's "Manchester.")

² Among the Trafford evidences quoted by the late Mr. William Langton is a deed dated May 6, 1427, relating to the enfeoffment of Henry, son of Henry de Trafford, of the manor of Whickleswick: "ffor als myche as hit is a dede of charite in iche matr to record a sothe & knowne be hit to all men ytt wee Sr John of Assheton Sr Rauf of Longton Sr Rauf of Longford Sr Rauf of Radelyf knyghtes and John of Radclyf of Ordesall esquier weren p'sent att Mancestr ye Tyusday next after ye fest of ye Invencon of ye boly crosse in ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henry ye sext aft ye conquest fyft. And herden Roger Jonesson a trewe husband a mon of sixty wyntre and ten of age and moe swere open a

Boke yatt he was p'sent when Geffrey of Bulde enfeoffet Henr. of Trafford ye son of Henry of Trafford knyght in ye manor of Whickleswyk to hym and to hys heires for ev'more he dede of feimnt and yrepon delyv'd hym of yn and putte out one Rogr of Entissyle yt yat time was tenant at wylle in ye same manor. And also ye said Sr John Sr Rauf & ce weren p'sent ye said days yere and place when Thom le Pypr a mon of sixty wyntre and ten of age and more swere and on a boke yat he was p'sent at ye livre of seisyng yat aft ye feofment was made to ye said Henr. yat ye said Thom mony yeres after yat gederet ye rent of ye said manor and payet hit to ye sayde Henry as to hym yat was lorde of ye same maner. In ye witness of ye quacho thynge to yese p'sents l'res wee have sette our seals. Writen day yere and place abuf sayd."—O.

about the year 1080, by Hamo, the Norman baron of Dunham Massey, with the lands and body of one Wulfernote, a Saxon rebel,¹ and it is to this early and somewhat obscure period of the Trafford history that the peculiar crest of the family—a labouring man with a flail in his hand, in the act of threshing a sheaf of wheat—as well as the ambiguous motto, “Now thus,” is commonly assigned. This crest may have been founded on some faint tradition of a struggle with that part of the Norman army which entered these parts under the Earl of Chester, who may be symbolised in the garb or wheat sheaf, the badge of his descendants; but whatever the origin, as a matter of fact, this crest was not granted to the family until the time of Laurence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, about the middle of the sixteenth century, at which time many of the Lancashire and Cheshire families added crests to the plain prescriptive coat armour borne by their progenitors. Robert, the son of Randulphus, died about the year 1120, leaving a son Henry, who made considerable additions to the family estates, having obtained from Elias de Pendlebury lands, with a tenement thereon, called Gildehusestide—now the Heald House in Rusholme, Manchester; from Gospatric de Chorlton a fourth part of the hamlet of Chorlton (Chorlton-cum-Hardy). He also obtained lands near the river Medlock from Adam de Chetham, and others in Aldhulme from Matthew Fitz-Gulielm. He died about the year 1130, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who made further additions to the patrimonial estates by the acquisition of lands in Sale from Thomas d Hyde, in Withington from Nigel de Longford, and in Chorlton and Beswick from the Abbot of Cockersand. He was living in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I., and appears to have died, at an advanced age, about the year 1200, leaving a son Richard, who succeeded, and who, in the reign of King John, obtained lands from Hamon de Mascie (fourth baron of Dunham Massey),



TRAFFORD CREST.

and subsequently from Margery, the daughter of the same Hamon, and then widow of Roger Paine, of Eborne (Ashbourn), the whole lordship of Stretford, to be held as of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who by his marriage with Agnes, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, had acquired the whole of the lands in Lancashire lying between the Ribble and the Mersey, the forfeited possessions of Roger de Poitou, the Norman grantee. He also obtained a grant of lands in Stretford from Richard Fitz-Ade de Urmston, as well as lands in other places. In the reign of King John he divided his estates between his two sons, Trafford, Stretford, and the whole of the lands near Manchester falling to the share of Henry, the eldest, whilst the manors Chadderton and Foxdenton, which the family had long possessed, were assigned to Geoffrey, the younger son, who thereupon, in accordance with the custom of the age, assumed the name of his estates, and was founder of the family of Chadderton. This Richard is styled in the pedigree the first lord of Stretford; and Henry, his eldest son, to whom, on the division of his estates, he

had given Trafford and Stretford, obtained in 12 Edward I. (1284) a charter of free warren in those manors, as appears from a record contained in a MS. collection of claims and pleas tried before Hugh Cressingham and others on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, 20 Edward I. (June 24, 1291), in the Chapter-House, Westminster, in which Henry de Trafford claims to have free warren in his territory of Trafford and Stretford, by charter of Henry, then king;² and among the rolls of pleas of Quo Warranto and Rageman,³ of the same place and date, is a record of the pleadings had upon this claim. The name of the parish of Eccles is evidently contracted from the Latin *ecclesia*, a church, and among the *Inquisitores Wapni de Salford*, in the Grand Inquisition taken 13 John, is Willus de Ecclesijs.⁴

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL.—Barton was a member of the barony of Manchester, as were also Monton, Irwelham (Irlam), and probably the greater part of the parish, held by peculiar services, which are described in the survey or extent of that great lordship in 15 Edward II. (1322).⁵ The subinfeudation is thus detailed in the “Testa de Nevill” (fol. 397): “Gilbert de Barton holds a knight’s fee and a half in Barton, of the fee of Thomas Grelley, and he of the Earl of Ferrers, and the latter in the chief of the king.” In the same ancient record this land is described as held in drengage by Gilbert de Notton, son of William de Notton, county of York, together with the lady of Barton.⁶ Gilbert de Notton married (*circa* 1190) Edith “domina de Barton,” a daughter of the baronial house of Gredle or Grelle, who had been endowed with the great manor of Barton,⁷ and,

¹ Harleian Manuscripts 2,077, p. 292.—C.

² Clam. de Quo. Warr., &c., fol. 180.

³ Rageman: A statute of justices, assigned by Edward I. and his council, to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done throughout the realm, within the five years next before Michaelmas, in the fourth year of his reign. (Jacob.)

⁴ One hundred and forty years after the foundation of Whalley, John Eccles, who died 21 Henry VI., was abbot of that monastery. (Whitaker’s “Whalley,” p. 85.)

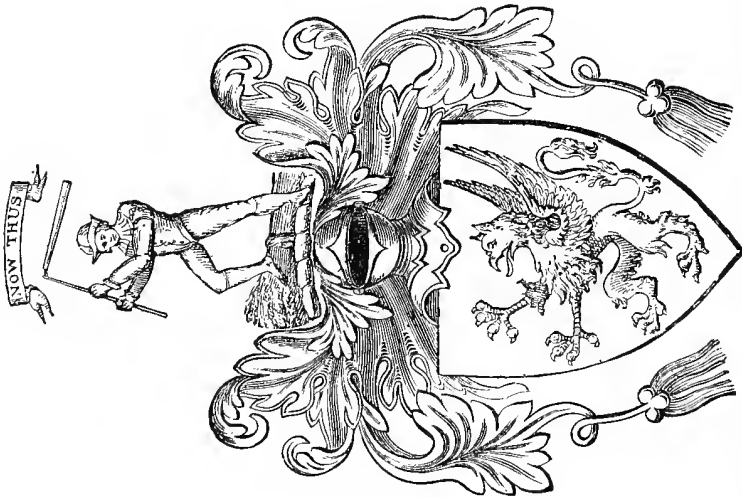
⁵ Kuerden’s Felio Manuscript, p. 217.

⁶ Fol. 404.

⁷ There were not fewer than twenty subordinate tenures appendant to the manor of Barton, viz., Aspul, Brunson, Halachton, Hulton, Haliwell, Brightmete, Farnwood, Northdene, Eccles, Mawinton (Monton), Workedale, Westwode, Withington, Newam, Irwelham, Bromehurst, Hulme, Domplinton, Quickleswicke, and Crompton, all of which are named in a charter amongst the muniments at Trafford, without date, being a conveyance from John, son and heir of Gilbert de Barton, who died before 1277, and the great-grandson of Gilbert de Notton, or Barton, above-named; to Robert Grelle and his heirs, of the whole manor of Barton, with the entire fee pertaining to the same, together with the

DE TRAFFORD OF TRAFFORD AND CROSTON.

(From *Inquisitiones, Deeds, Charters, Visitations, Wills, &c.*)



ARMS: *Argent*, a griffin segreant, *gules*.
 Crest (granted by Laurence Dalton, Norroy): A man threshing proper; hat, *argent* and *purpure*; coat, *per pale argent* and *purpure*; hose, *argent* and *gules*; boots, *saule*; flail, *or*. Over the flail a scroll with this motto: NOW THUS.
 MOTTO: GRIFE GRIFFIN, HOLD FAST.

RADULPHUS, who flourished "ante Conquestum;" living *temp.* Canute; circa 1030; died c. 1050.

Radulphus, fl. Radulphi, with his son Robert, received the king's protection from Sir Hamon de Mascy, Baron of Dudham Mascy.

Robertus, fl. Radulphi; living *temp.* William Rufus and Henry I.

Henricus, fl. Roberti; living *temp.* Henry I.; died circa 1130.

Henry de Trafford, of Trafford; named in several contemporary deeds; living *temp.* Henry II. and Richard I.; died after the year 1200.

Richard de Trafford, had the whole lordship of Trafford granted to him by Hamo de Mascy and Margery his daughter, widow of Roger Payne, of Ashbourne, co. Derby, about the year 1200; in the troubled times of the wars of King John he divided his lands between his two sons, Henry and Geoffrey.

Henry de Trafford, eldest son; living *temp.* Henry III.; inherited Trafford, Stretford, and all his father's lands in Manchester.

Geoffrey de Trafford, inherited the manors of Chadderton and Foxdenton, "which his ancestors long possessed," and assumed the name of Chadderton.

Henry de Trafford; knighted before 1284; died about 1288.

Robert de Trafford.

John de Trafford, a priest, called Johannes senior.

Henr. de Chadderton, had his rights to the manors of Chadderton and Foxdenton confirmed to him, 20 Edward I. (1291). (Plea Rolls Rec. Office.)

a quo
 Chadderton of Chadderton.

Sir Edmund Trafford, Knt., eldest son and heir, aged 28 and more in 1513; one of the first feoffees of Bishop Oldham's Grammar School, Manchester; died June 28, 1533. Inq. p.m. 25 Henry VIII. (1533).

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford, county Derby, and the Hough, county Lanc.; died January 27, 1548. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. VI. (1548).

Wm. Trafford, under sheriff of Cheshire, 1540; had grant of Swithamley, co. Stafford, from the king, and White Hall, county Chester.

Henry Trafford, D.D., rector of Wilslow, co. Chester, 1516; of Bolton-Percy, co. York, and of Siggessthorne, co. York; chancellor of York, 1528-1537; built the chancel of Wilslow Church, 1522; died August 1, 1537; buried at Wilslow, M.I.

Alice, wife of Thos. Boteler, Esq., heir apparent of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, Knt.

Margery; mar. (1) in 1492, Nicholas Longford, Esq., son and heir of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford, Knt.; and (2) Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Knt.

a quo
Trafford of Swithamley,
and
Trafford of Oughtrington.

Sir Edmund Trafford, Kt., eldest son and heir, aged 26 and more in 1533; knighted by the Earl of Hertford for military services in Scotland; served King Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne; sheriff of Chester, 1540; a commissioner to collect the property of the Lanceland cashiers, 1542; died 1564.

George, dau. of Sir Alex. Radcliffe, of Ordsal, Knt.

Ellen, dau. and heir of William Roberts, of Rutland, Holbeck.

Margaret, wife of Sir William, son and heir of Sir Alex. Radcliffe, of Ordsal, Knt.

Cecily; mar. (1) Sir Alice; mar. (2) Sir Robert Langley, of Agcecroft, co. Lanc., who died Sept. 19, 1561; and (2) Edw. Holland, of Denton, Esq.

Elizabeth; mar. (1) 20th May, 27 Henry VIII. (1535), George Booth, of Dunham, Esq., who died 35 Henry VIII. (1543); (2) James Done, of Flaxyard, son of Richard Done, of Uckington, co. Chester; and (3) Thomas Filton, of Sidington, co. Chester, second son of Sir Edw. Filton, of Garsworth, Knt.; buried at Trentham, co. Stafford.

Ellen, fifth and youngest dau.; mar. (1) Thomas Whitte, of Manchester, gent., son and heir of Thomas Whitte, of Fenby Stratford, co. Bucks (marriage settlement dated April 10, 1567); who died May 2, 1577, leaving a son, Edmund; and (2) Thomas Cogan, master of arts and bachelor of physick; high master of the Manchester Grammar School.

(1) Mary, third dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, eldest son and heir; born June 3, 1535; died at Trafford, Norfolk, and co. Chester, at St. Nicholas's Church, King Henry VIII.; died childless.

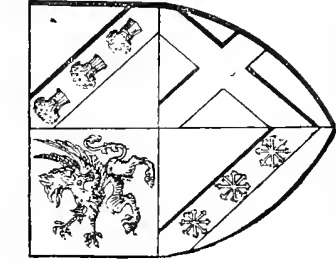
(2) Sir Edmund Trafford, eldest son and heir; born June 3, 1535; died at Trafford, Norfolk, and co. Chester, at St. Nicholas's Church, King Henry VIII.; died 1596.

William Trafford, son of John Griffin, of Batherton, co. Chester.

(1) Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Booth, of Barton; marriage covenant dated January 6th, 7 Elizabeth (1564); married in or about 1583.

(2) Lady Mildred Cecil, second dau. of Thomas, Lord Burghley, and E. of Exeter, knighted by King James I. at York, April 17, 1603; had one-half of the manor of Barton in right of his first wife; died at Trafford, May 7, and bur. at Manchester, per B. de Mand. 10 James I. (1622).

Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Michael, barister-at-law, Adlington, Knt.



ARMS OF TRAFFORD, quartering Filton, Thornton, and Holsby; allowed at the Visitation of 1583.

Richd. Trafford, of London.

Richd. Trafford, of Low Leyton, co. Essex, Esq.; died 1613.

Jane, dau. and co-heir of John Johnson, of London, Esq.; died before 1644.

A

Edmund Trafford, eldest son, aged 36 and more in 1620; buried at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, July 27, 1621. died childless.

Elizabeth; mar. Richard Fleetwood, of Penwortham.

Sir Cecil Trafford, of Davenport, of Suffolk, near Macclesfield, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; bap. at Manchester, May 17, 1608; mar. c. 1638; died at Collegiate Church, Manchester, May 1, 1638.

John Trafford, of Low Leyton, Esq.; died 1644.

Margaret, dau. and eventually sole heir of Simon Wood, of Dunlow Hall, co. Lincoln, Esq., son of Robert Wood, of Colwich, co. Notts, by Margaret his wife, dau. of Sir Edward Montague, Kut., Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

B

Edmund Trafford, eldest son; died unmarried at Anglers, in France, aged 21.

John Trafford, eldest son, heir to his father; bur. Nov. 15, 15, 1701; bur. August, 1729.

John Trafford, b. July 16, and bap. July 17, 1632; had the Croston estates in right of his wife; died Feb. 25, 1686, aged 52.

John Trafford, b. July 16, and bap. July 17, 1632; had the Croston estates in right of his wife; died Feb. 25, 1686, aged 52.

Penelope, w. of William Massey, of Pudding-ton, county Chester, Esq.; died August 15, 1699.

Richard Trafford, married and had issue. Clement, son of Anne, only d. of Matthew Boehm, a senator of Strasburg; d. June 12, 1722.

C

Edmund Trafford, eldest son; died unmarried at Anglers, in France, aged 21.

John Trafford, eldest son, heir to his father; bur. Nov. 15, 15, 1701; bur. August, 1729.

John Trafford, b. July 16, and bap. July 17, 1632; had the Croston estates in right of his wife; died Feb. 25, 1686, aged 52.

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Richard Trafford, married and had issue. Clement, son of Anne, only d. of Matthew Boehm, a senator of Strasburg; d. June 12, 1722.

Humphrey Trafford, eldest son and heir; died childless, July 1772, and buried at Collegiate Church, Manchester, when the estates passed to his kinsman, John Trafford, of Croston.

John Trafford, of Croston, succeeded to the Trafford estates on the death of his kinsman, Humphrey Trafford; in 1772; died October 29, 1815.

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John Trafford, only son; born Dec. 7, 1758; died March 10, 1761.

John Trafford, of Croston, succeeded to the Trafford estates on the death of his kinsman, Humphrey Trafford; in 1772; died October 29, 1815.

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Trafford of Wrexham Hall, co. Norfolk.

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Penelope, w. of William Massey, of Pudding-ton, county Chester, Esq.; died August 15, 1699.

Trafford of Wrexham Hall, co. Norfolk.

Humphrey Trafford; born March 2, 1777; died at Manchester, London, June 17, 1801.

John Trafford; born March 2, 1777; died at Manchester, Jan. 1, and bur. there Jan. 5, 1796.

Joseph Trafford; both died in infancy.

Thomas Joseph Trafford, fifth son, heir to his father, born at Croston, March 22, 1778; a magistrate and lord of the manor of co. Lancaster; sheriff of Lancashire, 1841; grand juror, August, 1841; grand juror of his to alter the topography of his name to de Trafford, October 1841; died Nov. 10, and buried at Manchester Cathedral, Nov. 19, 1852.

Thomas William de Trafford; b. Aug. 23, 1813; died May 7, 1844.

The Lady Mary Annette Talbot, eldest sister and co-heir of Bertram Arthur, 17th E. of Shrewsbury; mar. Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir Humphrey de Trafford, second baronet; born May 1, 1808; died May 4, 1886.

John Randolph de Trafford, eldest son, born April 11, 1820; died Feb. 3, 1879.

Lady Adelaide, third dau. of Charles, Earl Cathcart; mar. July 13, 1830; died Feb. 15, 1871.

Charles Cecil de Trafford; born Oct. 28, 1831; of Hartford Manor, county Chester; died unmar. Dec. 16, 1878.

Augustus Henry de Trafford; late of the 1st Dragoons; born April 12, 1823; of Hartford Manor.

Gertrude Mary, Elizabeth Jane; died second dau. of Herman Walmersley, of Gidlow, co. Lanc. 1826.

Elizabeth Jane; died unmar., 1813.

Laura Anne; married Sept. 4, 1845, Thomas Riddell, of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle, county Northumberland; d. May 16, 1877.

William Trafford; born at Trafford, August 12, 1781; d. August 21, 1820.

Henry Trafford; born July 18, 1785; died Feb. 16, 1816.

Edmund Trafford; born in infancy, at Trafford; died March 30, 1834.

Elizabeth; died unmar., March 3, 1828.

Edmund Trafford; died in infancy, at Trafford; died March 30, 1834.

Clémentina; b. Maria; mar. John, second son of John Clifton, of Clifton, Westry, d. Lytham, April 28, 1817.

Jemima; mar. July 6, 1820, Hen. Temple, of Newland Park, co. York, who died March 19, 1860.

Jane Seymour; mar. Oct. 17, 1842, Geo. Archer Suce, eldest son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., who died childless, Feb. 28, 1879.

Caroline; mar. Oct. 18, 1838, William Gerard Walsley, of Westward House, co. Lanc., who died Oct. 11, 1868.

Sybilie Catherine; Behinda.

Harriette; mar. Feb. 27, 1854, James Cunningham, late capt. 4th Dragoon Guards.

Charles Alan Cathcart de Trafford; born 2nd No. Lancashire Militia; b. 1867.

Alfred Aloysius Randolphus Cathcart de Trafford; lieutenant 2nd No. Lancashire Militia; b. 1867.

Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, county Flint, Bart.; married Nov. 29, 1880; born August 4, 1856.

Mary Annette, dau. of Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, county Flint, Bart.; married Nov. 29, 1880; born August 31, 1853.

Mildred Mary Josephine Guntrade Annette Teresa.

Edmund de Trafford; b. May 21, 1864.

Violet, eldest dau. of the late Captain Franklin; married at the Oratory, Brompton, August 9, 1886.

Henrietta Cathcart; married August 2, 1877, Hon. Henry Robert Orde Powlett.

Mary Adelaide Cathcart.

Two sons.

A dau.

Stigismund Cathcart=Clementina Frances, dau. of Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, county Flint, Bart.; married Nov. 29, 1880; born August 31, 1853.

Calfred Aloysius Randolphus Cathcart de Trafford, 2nd No. Lancashire Militia; b. 1867.

Robert Orde Powlett.

assuming a name from the estate, abandoned the use of the paternal coat of Notton—a shield of three pales—and adopted the canting arms, three boars' heads, erect and erased—*quasi* Boar-ton. The pedigree of the Hulton family states that Richard, son of Jorverth de Hulton, who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and John, "had a grant of lands in Barton of Edith de Barton, by the consent of Gilbert de Notton (county of York), her husband, which Jorverth, father of this Richard, had some time held of her." A family named Hulin held half the manor of Barton-juxta-Flixton in 13 Edward III. (1339). It is probable that the Hulins were merely tenants under the mesne lord. The Bartons of Holme, and subsequently of Smithells, were not, as suggested in the previous editions of this work, a branch of the Bartons of Barton, whose male line failed as early as 20 Edward I. (1292).¹

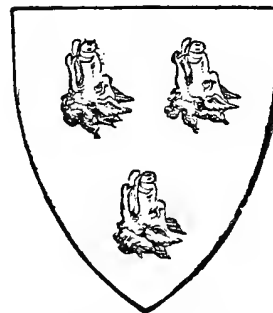
Gilbert de Notton, who assumed the name of Barton, had three sons, of whom the eldest, William de Barton, succeeded, and was in turn succeeded by his eldest son, Gilbert de Barton, who was seneschal to John de Lascy, eighth Baron of Halton, who was living in 1250, and died in or before 1277. He married twice: (1) Margery, daughter of John de Elond, and (2) Cecilia, living 1277, the mother of John de Barton, his heir, and of a daughter, Agnes. John de Barton, who succeeded, was living in 1301, and then styled "John, son and heir of the Lord Gilbert de Barton," but he appears to have died without issue, when his sister Agnes succeeded to the family possession. The wardship and marriage of this Agnes had been sold to John de Black-



SEAL OF THOMAS DEL BOTHE.
(1352.)



SEAL OF THOMAS DEL BOTHE,
43 EDWARD III. (1369).



ARMS GRANTED TO JOHN BOTRE,
OF BARTON (1403).

burne, who again sold it to Thomas Greslet, Baron of Manchester. It is not known to whom she was married, but she had a daughter, who, in 1291-2, was of full age and unmarried, and then described as "Loretta, daughter of Agnes, the daughter of Lord Gilbert de Barton," who was sole heiress of her mother. She married (*circa* 1292) John del Bothe, of the Bothes in Worsley, and thus Barton passed into the possession of the family of Booth. The issue of Booth, after producing two archbishops,² failed in the early part of the fifteenth century, soon after the coronation of Henry VII., and Barton passed from Robert to his brother, Sir John Bothe, who fell in the battle of Flodden Field. The male line of the Bothes of Barton expiring with John Bothe, 9th May, 8 Elizabeth (1566—another account gives the year 1570), the line of Robert Bothe, second son of John Bothe, of Barton, became the chief branch, from whom was descended George Booth, the second and last Earl of Warrington, who died in 1758, leaving an only daughter and heir, Mary, who married, May, 1736, Harry Grey, the fourth Earl of Stamford, and thus Ashton, Dunham, and many other estates, were conveyed to this noble family. John Booth, of the elder branch, left

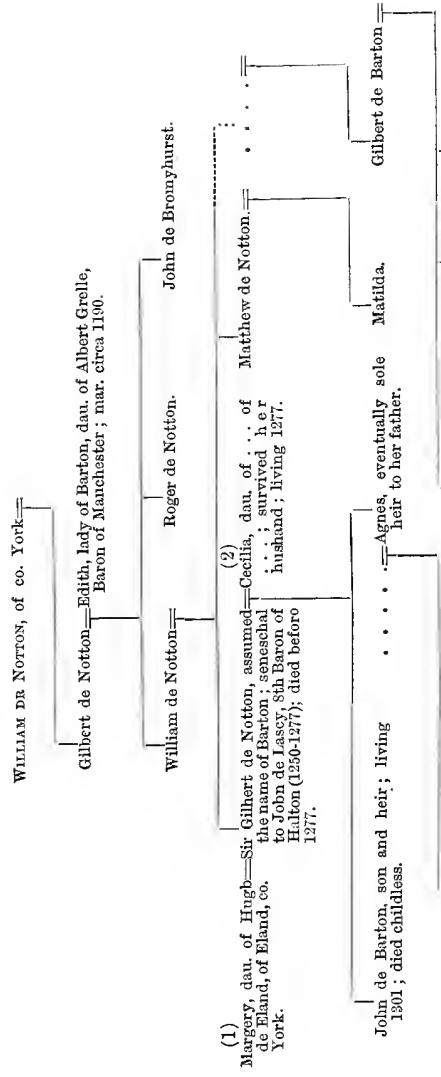
homages and services of the free tenants and villeins, and all the interest which the said John had in the lands which his mother, Cecilia (the second wife of Gilbert) held in the name of dower. There has also been preserved another charter, conveying the same manor, fee, and dependencies from the same Gilbert de Barton ("quondam militis") and Robert de Gredley ("Dom. de Mancestr."), but no mention is made of the dower of Cecilia de Barton. The date is "apud Mancestr die Jovis in festo S'ci Barnahi Apl'i anno regni regis Edwardi quarto" (1276). (Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xxv., pp. 185-201; note to "Visitation of Lancashire," 1533, Chetham Society, pp. 79-80.)—C. ¹ See note, p. 155 *supra*.—C.

² The family of Booth produced an extraordinary number of Church dignitaries during the fifteenth century. Among them was William del

Bothe, a fellow of Manchester Colledge, 1425-1430, nominated Bishop of Lichfield by favour of Pope Nicholas 1447, and by bull of the same Pope translated to the Archbishopric of York 1452; Lawrence Bothe, who succeeded his half-brother William as Archbishop of York in 1476, having previously held the Bishopric of Durham, keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord High Chancellor of England; and John Bothe, Bishop of Exeter 1465-1478. Robert del Bothe, who became Baron of Dunham, was father of John del Bothe, Warden of Manchester; of Robert, Dean of York; and of Edmund, Archdeacon of Stowe. Among other members of the family were John, Prebend of Lincoln; Charles, Bishop of Hereford 1616-1635; John, Archdeacon of Durham; and Ralph, Dean of York.—C.

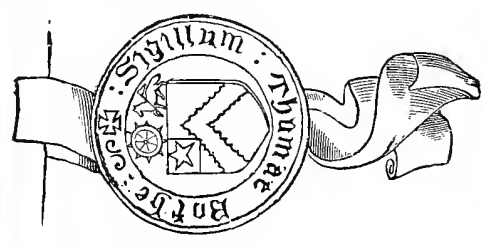
BOTHE OR BOOTH OF BARTON, COUNTY LANCASTER, AND OF DUNHAM MASCY, COUNTY CHESTER.

'From Inquisitiones, Deeds, Charters, Wills, Parish Registers, &c.'



John del Booth, Lorecia, dau. of Robert de Worsley, sole heir to her mother; mar. circa 1292.

Thomas del Bothe, Ellen, d. of lord of Barton in Workedley. right of his wife; founded the chantry of St. Katharine in Eccles Church before 1368; built Salford Bridge and the chapel thereon; died 1373; will dated September 23, 1368.



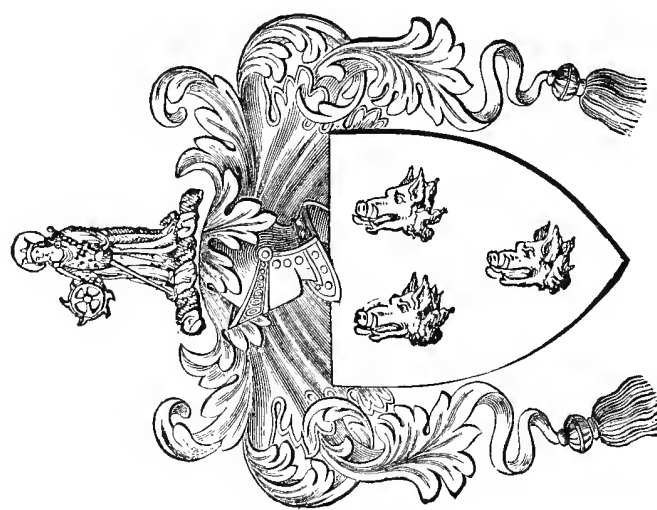
SEAL OF THOMAS DEL BOTHE, 1368.

John de Barton, d. living 1350 & 1369.

Robert de Matilda, daughter of Barton. Alice, with her sister Margaret, leased to Thomas del Bothe and Ellen his wife all their claim to the lands of John de Barton their father and Robert their brother.



SEAL OF THOMAS DEL BOTHE, 1352.



Arms: Argent, three boars' heads erect and erased, sable, langued, gules.

Crest: A demi St. Katharine, proper, couped at the knees, habited, crowned, in the dexter hand a Katharine wheel, in the sinister a sword, point downward.

[In the copy of the Visitation of 1583, in the College of Arms, the figure of St. Katharine is represented at full length.]

four daughters his co-heirs, among whom the estates were divided. Margaret married Sir Edmund Trafford, whose representative, Sir Humphrey Francis Trafford, is the present lord of the manor of Barton; Anne, married, about 1578, George Legh, of High Legh, Esq., whose descendant now possesses Barton Hall; Dorothy married John Molyneux, of Sefton; and Katherine, the fourth daughter, died unmarried about 25 Elizabeth (1583). The original arms of the Booths were a chevron, engrailed, and a canton, charged with a mullet; the crests, a Catherine wheel, and an Agnus Dei, as appears from the seal of Thomas del Bothe, benefactor, which is affixed to the deed wherein he gave to Henry, his son, all his lands in Irwell: given at Barton on Saturday before St. George's Day, 43 Edward III. (*i.e.*, April 21, 1369), which deed was in possession of George Booth, of Dunham Massey, Lord Delamer, in 1666.¹ In 1352 the same Thomas del Bothe, as witness to a deed of Robert, son of Richard de Urmeston, which Mr. Langton found among the Lyme muniments, used as a seal—a chevron between three boars' heads, erect and erased; the shield supported by a figure of St. Katharine, and surmounted by a Paschal Lamb.² Except that the chevron is not engrailed, which may have been an error on the part of the engraver, this shield of the chevron and boars' heads may, as Mr. Langton believed, have been an amalgamation of the Bothe and Barton coats. Be that as it may, the chevron was abandoned in the next generation, when Thomas de Barton—descended, as it would seem, from a younger son of the house of Barton—granted the arms of that family to John, son of Thomas del Bothe. A lengthy account of this grant, with a transcript and translation of the original deed is given by Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., in "Local Gleanings."³ The following is the translation:—

"Know all men that I Thomas de Barton have given and by this my present charter have confirmed to John son of Thomas del Bothe of Barton, his heirs and assigns, my Arms, to be borne (by him and them) that is to say Argent three boars' heads erased Sable; to have and to hold to the said John, his heirs and assigns, the said arms for ever. And I the aforesaid Thomas and my heirs, the said arms to the said John, his heirs and assigns, for ever against all men, will warrant and defend. In witness of which thing to this my present charter I have put my seal. Given at Barton the Sunday next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel the year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth after the Conquest the fifth. (30 September 1403).

In the codex numbered 2,063 of the Harleian MS., is a copy of an old book of Mr. Roger Dodsworth's, a manuscript of the date of 5 Henry IV. (1403-4), consisting of deeds and other papers of families in Salford, Irwelham, Barton, and other places in the parish of Eccles; and those relating to Barton being the most numerous, it is sometimes called "The Book of Barton." The manor of WHICKLESWICKE, within Barton-upon-Irwell, was held by Thomas Massey, father and son, in the reign of Elizabeth.⁴ "Whyccleswyck Hall," which existed previous to 1595, has now disappeared, and the exact site of this mansion is not correctly ascertained, but it is believed to be nearly identical with that of the present Trafford House. CADISHEAD, or, as it was anciently called, Cadewalesate, and subsequently Cadewalshed,⁵ a village in this township, was anciently held by the service of carpentry, and the name of the tenure, not that of the estate, designated the local family.⁶

The parish church of Eccles, in the archdeaconry of Manchester and rural deanery of Eccles, seated on a slight elevation in the township of Barton, at the entrance to the village of Eccles from the Manchester Road, is dedicated to St. Mary de Eccles. The building is a venerable Gothic structure, forming a favourable specimen of perpendicular architecture, with a massive tower, gray with age, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, the latter of which were in early times chantry chapels, founded by members of local families. The structure is of an irregular shape, supported by buttresses, and lighted by pointed traceried windows, those of the clerestory of the nave being of unusually large proportions. The roof has embattled parapets, and at the eastern terminus of the nave, on the north and south sides, rise two small octagonal pinnacles, terminating in crocketed ornaments. The old church porch, belonging to the Traffords, though re-edified in 1790, was in unison with the antique character of the other parts of the building. The interior is spacious, light, and lofty. The columns dividing the nave from the side aisles are octagonal, and bear escutcheons at their capitals. As the population increased, galleries were erected. The west gallery was built in 1717, the north and south galleries in 1770⁷ and the east gallery, opening to a chamber over the chancel door, in 1805. The roof is panelled, with bosses formed of clusters of flowers at the intersection of the principal timbers. So late as 1805, there were ancient gates leading into the chancel, but they were then removed. The original church probably dated from within a century of the Conquest, and the curfew bell, a relic of that age, continues to be rung nightly. Tradition, probably from this circumstance, fixes the date of the church in the year 1111, but the earliest authentic evidence of its existence is in

¹ Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. i., p. 524, new edition.

² A copy of the seal from which our illustration is taken is given in the "Visitation of Lancashire," 1533, p. 79, Chetham Society.—C.

³ "Local Gleanings," July, 1873, pp. 19-27.—C.

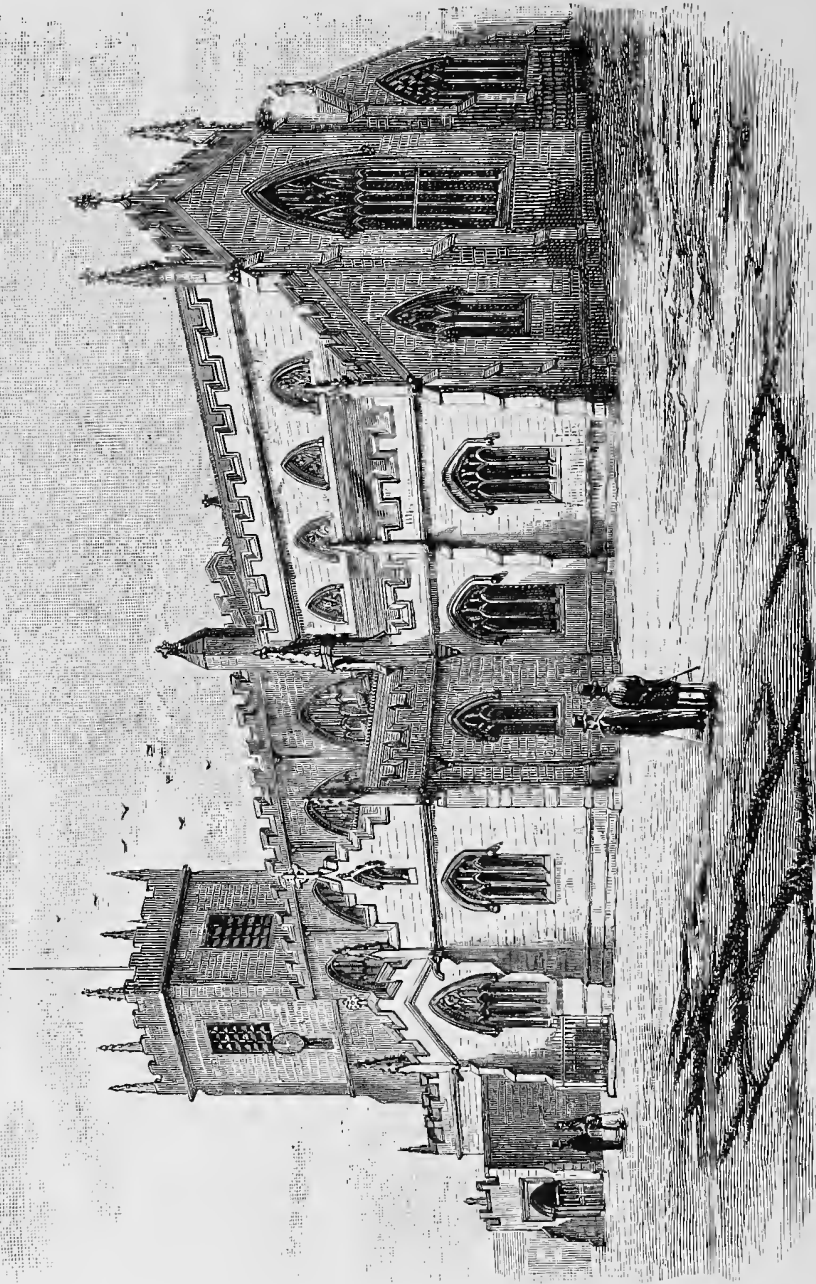
⁴ Duchy Records, vol. xv., 33 Elizabeth, n. 31; vol. xvii., 40 Elizabeth, n. 85.

⁵ Birch's Manuscript "Feodarium," Tit. Feoda Rogeri de Monte Bogonia.

⁶ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405. See also Birch's "Feodarium."

⁷ The north gallery contained thirteen pews, contributing £119 to its erection; the south gallery twenty-six pews, contributing £174.

1192, when Geoffrey de Byron, clerk, obtained a moiety of the church of Eccles, with two closes and two pastures, from Edith de Barton and Robert de Gresley. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1713, when a painting of the royal arms, it may be to mark the loyalty of the parish in those seditious times, was placed over the entrance to the choir. The registers begin in 1563. Randle Holme, who visited this church about 1652, in his manuscript Church Notes, has tricked



ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, ECCLES.

four escutcheons from the western window, of which the first is Radcliffe of Ordsall, with an inscription to the memory of "John Ratelyffe of Ordesalle, Esq., owner of this chapel, who gave this window in 1574."¹ In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, inclosed within rails, was an ancient tomb (since removed to the east end) with whole-length figures, recumbent, of Richard Brereton, of Worsley, and his lady (with their infant son in swaddling clothes), their heads

¹ Harleian Collection, cod. 2,129 fol. 78.

resting on two couches, bearing a covered helmet and two cushions—he fully armed, and attired in the costume of his age, and she dressed in the habit of her time, with a large ruff round her neck, and an enormous head-dress, their feet resting on two animals couchant. The figure of the infant is placed upon an ornamental bracket attached to the tomb, on which are engraved nine coats of arms, quartering various families: the coat on the west side is surmounted with two crests, both upon helmets; the one a dexter arm holding a sword, and the other a cock. Round the border of the tomb is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

“Here lie the bodies of Richard Brearton de Tatton and Worksley, Esq., and of Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Richard Eggerton de Ridley, knight, and Richard, their son, which Richard died 17th December, 1598, and the said Dorothy died 4th April, 1639. And the said Richard, their son, who was an infant, died in 1575. And the said Dorothy caused this Monument to be made in 1600.”

In that part of the church belonging to Barton Hall was an old painting in a plain frame, representing the arms of the Leighs with thirty-seven quarterings; crest, on a helmet, a demi-lion rampant, *gules*, collared, *or*. Underneath all this emblazoning was the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth y^e body of Geo. Legh of Barton, in y^e county palatine of Lancaster, Esq., son & heire of George Legh of Barton, Esq., by Frances his wife, daughter to Tho^s. Brooke of Norton, Esq., younger son of George Leigh of High Leigh, in the y^e countie palatine of Chester, Esq., & son & heire to his mother Anne, daughter & coheire to John Booth of Barton, Esq. The sayde George married Hannah, a daughter and coheire to Tho^s. Whitby, of y^e city of Chester, Esq., & relict of Edw. Morquill of Moston (? Mostyn), gent., but died without issue y^e 21 day of Decembr. A^o 1674.”

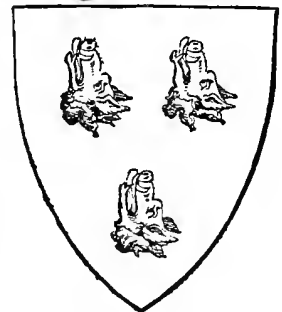
Mr. J. P. Rylands, quoting from a contemporary manuscript of Lancashire Church Notes,¹ says that, in 1598, the arms of Booth were to be seen in “Eccles church in Com. Lanc. in two windowes.” In the first window the arms of Booth: *Argent*, three boars’ heads erect and erased, *sable*, impaling-azure, a bend between six covered cups, *or*, for Boteler, of Bewsey, accompanied by this inscription:—

Of your charitie praye for the soule of John Bouth . . . John Bouth knight & for the good state of Dorothy his wife and the . . . and heire of the sayde John Bouth deceased and for the soule of Frances Bouth wyffe of James Scarsbricke Esquier and the daughter of John Bouth deceased, pray for the good state of Dorothy Bouth wyffe of Alexander Badcliffe knight daughter of John Bouth deceased.

This refers to John Booth, of Barton, who married for his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Bewsey, knight banneret, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Delves. In the second window were the arms of Booth: *Argent*, three boars’ heads erect and erased, *sable*, armed, *or*; langued, *gules*; with the crest on a wreath, *argent* and *sable*, a full length figure of St. Katherine vested, *argent*, robed *gules*, crowned and crined, *or*; the dexter hand extended proper, supporting a Katherine wheel, gold, the sinister resting upon a sword, point downwards, in bend sinister, *argent*.

In addition to these more ancient memorials, there are several modern monuments, brass plates, and sculptured stones. In the nave of the church is a brass plate, recording the death of William Dauntsey, Esq., of Agecroft, 1642; in the western porch a mural tablet records the death of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of Hope Hall, Esq., and Mary Bayley, his widow, in 1818; another the death of John Greaves, of Highfield and Irlam, Esq., in 1815; a fourth in memory of James Bradshaw, of Crofts Bank, gent., who bequeathed, July 26, 1803, seven acres one rood and fifteen perches of land, at Holt, in Davyhulme, to the parish fund for educating poor children, and for drink and dinners to the curate and trustees, which bequest produces £40 per annum.

Others in the new west porch are to the memory of Christopher Dauntsey, Esq., of Agecroft, who died in 1748, and of Elizabeth his wife (1791); of John Simpson, Esq., of Harthill (1802); and Elizabeth his wife (1812). In the nave are tablets to William Whitaker, Esq., of Higher Bentcliffe (1843), and John Gibson Whitaker, Esq. (1859); to William Sargeant, of Cornbrook Bank, and Elizabeth his wife (both in 1834), and of several children and a grandchild; to Joseph Goodier, of Mode Wheel, Pendleton (1854); to Sarah, wife of George L. Ridehalgh, Esq., of Polefield House, Prestwich (1844); to William Lancaster, Esq., of Pendleton (1843), and Elizabeth his wife (1852); and a marble monument, erected by the teachers and scholars of the Church Sunday school, to the memory of the Rev. William Marsden, B.D., of Brazenose College, Oxford, vicar of Eccles for twenty-four years, who died 15th February, 1861, in his 91st year.



ARMS OF BOOTH.

¹ “Local Gleanings,” July, 1870, pp. 25, 26.—C.

By a sort of vestry order of August 27, 1595, the churchwardens were empowered to appoint places in the church for the gentlemen of the parish and for the vicar, and to place the rest of the parishioners, as well husbandmen and cottagers as others of mean estate and calling, having reference to their charges and payments to the church. Servants, boys, young women or children, not to presume into the upper places or pews; if they do, the churchwardens to remove to seats or standing-room in the inferior places of the church. By an order of the 11th December, 1595, the higher settles or pews in the church, nearest the choir and the pulpit, were assigned to the family halls or mansions in the parish, viz., two pews to Worsley Old Hall (then occupied by Richard Brereton, Esq.); two to the house and manor of Barton; one to the house of Agecroft; one to the house of Wardley; one to that of Boothes in Worsley; and one each to the halls or houses of Woollen, Hope, Whittleswick; to George Latham, of Irlam; to the halls of Kempnall, Clifton, Beauliffè; to Otho Holland, of Pendleton; to Monks Hall; to John Barlow's house in Lostock; and to the Rev. Thomas Williamson, then vicar of Eccles. A further series of vestry orders is dated 6th July, 1598, which assigned to the wives of Eccles seats high in the church in proportion to the sums paid by their husbands as church-ley, beginning with 11d. or above; next 9d. to 11d., 7d. to 9d., 5d. to 7d., 3d. to 5d., 2d. to 3d., and 1d. to 2d. To all householding men paying 1d. to 12d. church-ley, seats on certain settles below those who pay 12d. apiece. Still lower to those paying a penny; and lowest seats of all to old people living upon the benevolence of the parish. Two seats near the pulpit are reserved for strangers, and aged and deaf persons. These orders were ratified by the then Bishop of Chester. The writer (Mr. Harland) remembers a plan, hung up in the vestry (but which has long disappeared), which gave a list of 42 pews or seats numbered, and their owners. Of these, one seems to have been assigned to the vicarage, seven to the vicar and churchwardens, two to the churchwardens, eight to old halls in the parish, twelve to other residences and gentry, one to the parish, and one to strangers. About thirty years ago the churchwardens covered both the north and south galleries with new roofs, and replaced the old cracked flagstones of the floor with new flags, laid upon concrete, and throughout that portion of the church occupied by pews laid an upper floor of wood. In excavating for the new flooring the workmen discovered two slabs, one bearing on its upper surface a raised cross, the other an incised cross but no inscription; these sepulchral slabs were under the pews long assigned to Lostock Hall and Monks Hall. A third slab, quite plain, was found near; and a fourth, forming the lintel of the north-eastern postern door, when the whitewash was removed, showed another incised cross, and on its left side a long straight sword. In the years 1862-3 a complete restoration of the interior of the church was effected, at a cost (including £800 for stained-glass windows) of more than £6,000, the whole of which was defrayed by voluntary contributions within the parish. What was the vestry at the west end of the church was removed, and a spacious porch substituted, on the walls of which are placed the mural tablets formerly at the east end of the church, so that this is now one of the principal entrances. A new vestry was erected on the north side of the church, near the chancel. On the south side of the church a new square chapel projects beyond the line of the church wall. This is the site of the "ancient chapel of St. Catherine," which, having been wholly "destroyed by age and neglect," was restored and rebuilt in 1862. The old east gallery was wholly removed, so as to leave an open vista from one end of the church to the other; the old organ was removed from the west gallery (and is now in Walkden Moor Church), and a new and much larger one, by Hill and Son, of London, placed on the floor of the nave, on the south, near St. Catherine's Chapel. The ancestral monument of the Breretons, which stood in the Bridgewater Chapel, where the new organ now stands, was removed to the east end, and its high palisading replaced by a low rail and standards. The improvements include in the chancel a handsome screen or *veredós*, eight low seats of elaborately-carved oak for the choristers, &c.—all the pews throughout being renovated. A new and large west window now lights the gallery at the end, which is appropriated to Sunday scholars; and there are several memorial and other windows in the church, of rich-stained glass—commemorating Mrs. Charles Smith (died 1851), Mr. Armitage (1854), Messrs. H. A. and V. Bennett (1854 and 1861), Thomas Cooke, Esq. (1852); and others, presented by Robert Chadwick, Esq., of Prestwich, the Heywood family, and the present vicar, the Rev. J. P. Pitcairn. Encaustic tiles, decorative carving, gilding, and painting, add to the completeness of this restoration; and the old parish church of Eccles is now one of the best rural churches in the country.

The advowson of the church of Eccles was originally in the gift of the ancient family of Barton, lords of the manor of Barton-upon-Irwell, which was a manor under the barony of Manchester. It was purchased of Gilbert de Barton in 1235 by John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, who in the same year gave it, with its chapels, to the abbey of Stanlaw, in Cheshire. But as early as 1192, Geoffrey de Byron, clerk, had a grant from Edith de Barton, lady of the manor of Barton, and Robert de

Greslet, lord of the manor of Manchester, of a "mediety," or half of the church of Eccles, with two closes and two pastures; and these also passed to the abbey of Stanlaw. The appropriation of the church of Eccles to the abbey by Alexander de Stavenby, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, is dated 29th December, 1232. The ordination of the vicarage of Eccles is dated 18th April, 1277. The monks of Stanlaw removed to Whalley in April, 1296, and for nearly two centuries and a half the abbot and convent of Whalley were the owners of the church of Eccles, till the abbey was dissolved in 1539. After the dissolution the advowson was vested in the crown, and is now exercised by the Lord Chancellor for the time being. In 1291 the church of Eccles was valued (under the *valor* of Pope Nicholas IV.) at £20 per annum, in 1706 at nearly £80 per annum, in 1834 at £500 per annum, and in 1889 at £900 per annum. In the "Whalley Coucher Book" the "second title" includes 41 charters, grants, and confirmations of the church of Eccles, its advowson, lands, &c., all ending in the property being vested in the abbey of Whalley, and many other titles relate to lands in the parish given to the abbey. Thus, in March, 1328, Edward III. granted a long deed of confirmation to the abbot and convent of Whalley of various grants of lands, &c., to the house amongst others of those of Thomas de Greslet of all his land of Monithornes; of the rent and quit-claim of William, son of William de Eccles, of eight acres of land in Eccles; of John de Lascy's (Earl of Lincoln) grant of the advowson of the church, with its chapels; of John, son of Geoffrey de Barton, of half the vill or township of Halghton (Little Houghton); of Gilbert de Barton of all the land of Monithornes, and of half the wood of Westwood; of Richard, son of Geoffrey de Workedlegh (Worsley) of land in an assart called Grene-ruyding; of Geoffrey de Barton of all his land of Maunton and Swynton, with two mills and all the wood of Westwood; and of the grant of Earl Edmund, son of King Henry, of the earl's fee of Maunton and Swynton, &c. It must suffice to add that the abbey of Whalley had most extensive possessions in Eccles and the neighbourhood, mostly granted to their predecessors of Stanlaw; and that they had a grange at Monton, tithe-barns, &c.; Monks Hall, Eccles, being probably erected on the site of another of their granges.¹

There were four chantries founded in Eccles Church, three of them by the Booths of Barton, and the fourth by Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Worsley, and of Tatton, county of Chester.

(1) The oldest chantry in the church was that of St. Katharine, founded by Thomas del Bothe, of Barton, before the year 1368. It was dedicated by him to "St. Katharine the Virgin and Martyr," and in his will (dated 1368) he says, "First, I give and bequeathe my soul to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and my body to be buried in the Church of Eccles, before the altar of St. Katharine, Virgin." He also bequeathed to the two chaplains £6 13s. 4d., to be paid upon the altar of St. Katharine, to pray for the souls of King Edward III., Roger la Warre (baron of Mamecestre), and Thomas de Wyche, parson of Mamecestre, and for the souls of his father, of Roger de Hulton, and all other benefactors. This is the chapel rebuilt in 1862-3, on the south side of the church, forming a kind of south transept to the nave. (2) The second chantry was founded in 1450, by Lawrence Bothe, D.D., youngest child of John del Bothe, of Barton, and grandson of Thomas del Bothe, the founder of No. 1. In 1457 he was consecrated Bishop of Durham, and in 1476 Archbishop of York. [We have followed the authorities in calling Archbishop Lawrence Booth the founder; but think that the royal licence clearly shows the true founder to have been his half brother, William Bothe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.] Henry VI. granted a licence (dated 22nd January, 1450) to William Bothe [Lawrence's half brother], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Lawrence Bothe, clerk, John Byron, Knt., Richard Bothe, clerk, and Seth Worsley, to found a perpetual chantry of two chaplains in the parish church of Eccles, for the welfare of the said bishop, of Lawrence Bothe, and of others named while living, and for their souls after death. And that the chaplains of the chantry of St. Katharine the Virgin in the said church, and their successors, should have lands, rents, and tenements of the yearly value of 24 marks (£16) for their support for ever. William Bothe, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, vested the lands for this chantry in Sir John Byron, Richard Bothe, and Seth Worsley, and provided that the Bishops of Lichfield should appoint chaplains to the said chantry. These chaplains were not to be absent more than thirty days a year, nor to hold any ecclesiastical office out of the parish of Eccles, and that they should daily observe all the hours, according to the use of Salisbury, and say mass for the dead—viz., Placebo and Dirige, with the Lessons and Commendacionem for the souls of King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret, William the Bishop, and for all persons to whom God had made him a debtor, and also to celebrate the mass De hora on festivals. Vestments, books, chalices, and other ornaments were to be kept in the vicarage-house, and not to be removed, but to be carefully preserved, and to be supplied from time to time at the cost of the chaplains, who were forbidden to celebrate mass anywhere except in Eccles

¹ For much information as to the old grants relating to the church, the advowson, and the lands of Eccles, see the Whalley Abbey Coucher Book and Mr. Harland's "Eccles Church Notes," 1864.—H.

Church. On double festivals the chaplains were always to walk in procession in the parish of Eccles, with other priests, and in canonical hours—viz., matins, mass, and vespers—"they shall celebrate in their surplices, with [musical] note, devoutly and with skill, within the choir of the church. On Thursday in every week, whilst the founder lives, one of the chaplains shall say Mass of Requiem, with note, if he can do it conveniently (otherwise without note), for the souls of those hereafter named, and for all the faithful departed, viz., on Sunday after the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, for the souls of John and Joanna, my father and mother; and on the first June, the day of the death of Margery my sister, late wife of Sir John Byron, Knt.; and on the day of the death of Sir Robert Bothe, Knt.; on the day of the death of my brother, Roger Bothe; on the day of the death of Nicholas, son of Sir John Byron; and of William, son of Sir Robert Bothe, Knt.; and on the days of the death of the said John Byron, Knt.; Richard and Lawrence Bothe, clerks; and Seth Worsley; and on these days to say Placebo and Dirige, with Lessons and Commendation and Mass of Requiem, in the chapel of St. Katharine aforesaid. And on the founder's anniversary day, which is to be solemnly observed in the said chapel, 30s. shall be annually distributed, viz., to the vicar of Eccles 6d., and to each chaplain and to each conduct [hired conductor] present 6d., and to other chaplains present in honour of the anniversary 4d., and to four clerks singing 8d., viz., 2d. each, for oblations at the mass 20d., to be distributed generally in Eccles; the residues of the said 30s., together with 20s. more, to be given to the poor of Eccles, viz., to every poor person a penny; and on the anniversary of the said John and Joanna Bothe 10s. to be distributed. The chaplains to receive equal portions of the endowment, and to conduct themselves religiously, honestly, and peaceably, and never to use vexatious or opprobrious words, nor to act contumaciously towards each other, otherwise the vicar of Eccles shall fine the offender 12d. for each offence, which sum shall be disposed of by the vicar and the other chaplain as they may think proper. A decent board or table shall be provided to contain the names of the said William the Bishop, and the names and surnames of John and Joanna, his parents; Sir John Byron, Richard del Bothe, Lawrence Bothe, Seth Worsley, Sir Thomas Bothe, Knt.; Sir Robert Bothe, Knt.; John and Roger, sons of the said John Bothe; Margaret, late wife of the said Sir John Byron; Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Edward Wever, Knt.; Katherine, late wife of Sir Thomas Radclyff, Knt.; Joan, late wife of Thomas Southworth, Esq.; and Alice, late wife of Robert Clyfton, Esq., daughter of the said John Bothe; also the names of Dulce, wife of Robert Bothe, Knt.; Richard and Nicholas Byron, sons of Sir John Byron; William, son of Robert Bothe, Knt.; Thomas, son of Thomas Bothe, Knt.; Robert Bothe, son of the said Thomas; and Robert Langley, Esq., and Thomas his son. And the said board shall be placed above the altar, in the said chapel of St. Katharine, that the chaplains may see it, and may daily pray for those whose names are thereon inscribed." Many minute rules are added respecting rents, goods, disbursements, and yearly accounts, and provision is made that £40 more if necessary shall be expended on the chantry, and a general power is vested in the trustees named for executing the plans and intentions of the founder. The foundation deed is dated at Clayton, near Manchester, 20th July, 1450. ("Bothe's Regist. Lichfield," p. 89, printed in the Rev. Canon Raines's "Lancashire Chantries," p. 132.) (3) The third chantry or college, styled "The College of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary," in the church of Eccles, was founded in 1460, by the same William Bothe, D.D., when Archbishop of York (a Fellow of the Manchester College in 1425 and 1430), who resigned Lichfield in 1452, on being translated to York, and died in 1464. King Henry VI., on the 1st December, 1460, granted a licence to William Bothe, Archbishop of York, Nicholas Byron, Robert Clayton, Richard Bothe, and Seth Worsley, Esqs., to enable them to found a chantry in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Eccles, for two chaplains there to celebrate for the good estate of the said founders whilst living, and also for their souls after death, and to allow them and their successors to take lands, tenements, rents, services, and other possessions, from any one, by name of "The Chaplains of the Chantry of Jesus and Blessed Mary the Virgin," in the parish church of Eccles. The founders (so they are described) give to three or more of their body the rectory of Bethom and its advowson, in Westmorland, to hold to the said chaplains and their successors for ever; to celebrate daily in the said chapel in Eccles, and to say mass before the arrival of the parishioners; to pray for King Henry VI. and the said archbishop and his co-founders, and for all the faithful; the chaplains to receive each seven marks yearly (£4 13s. 4d.) The patronage is vested in the archbishop during his life, and after his death in the said Richard Byron and other feoffees during their joint lives; and afterwards in Sir Robert Bothe, Knt., and Nicholas, son of Sir John Byron, Knt., and their heirs male. The ordinances, services, and statutes of the college are minutely described, and are nearly similar to those already abstracted from the foundation deed of the chantry of St. Katharine (No. 2). The archbishop's anniversary is to be observed with due solemnity for ever and he gives 30s. annually to be distributed in alms. He also provides that a house and

certain chambers shall be built on a vacant plot near the churchyard of Eccles with his money, and that this manse shall serve for the residence of the chaplains of St. Katharine and the chaplains of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and who shall have a common hall, and shall table (or have their meals) together. Special care is to be taken in selecting chaplains, so that good men may be appointed; and if at any time any chaplain be impeached, and convicted by law, of felony or of [any kind of incontinence] to be proved before the church, his place shall be declared vacant, and another chaplain be appointed. A roll is to be provided, inscribed with the names of the individuals whose obits are to be kept, and to be suspended above the altar. The obits are nearly similar to those recorded in No. 2. This foundation deed is dated at the manor of Scroby, 6th May, 1460. ("Reg. Bothe, Lichfield," pp. 94-104, collated with "Reg. Bothe," York, p. 245, and printed in Rev. Canon Raines's "Lancashire Chantries," p. 134.) The archbishop wrote several "special prayers" (Latin) to be used in these services. In his will (Latin), dated 26th August, 1464, is this clause: "I will that my executors erect a house for the chaplains by me ordained in the parish church of Eccles, with ornaments for the aforesaid chaplains for the celebrating divine service in the parish church of Eccles. Also I give and bequeath to the chaplains of the chantry of Jesus in the said parish church of Eccles, £40." This chantry, on the north side of the chancel of the church, has long borne the name of the Trafford Chapel, and is said to belong (as well as the old porch of the church) to the family of Trafford of Trafford Park, in this parish. (4) This chantry, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded by Sir Geoffrey Massey, Knt., lord of the manor of Worsley, in the parish of Eccles, and of Tatton, Cheshire. He was living in 1475, but died before August, 1498. His granddaughter and heiress married Sir Richard Brereton, and her grandson, Richard Brereton, of Worsley, Esq., dying on the 15th of December, 1598; settled all his estates on his wife's kinsman, Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor, from whom they descended to the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater, the Worsley estate being now held by their kinsman, the Earl of Ellesmere. Thus it will be seen how the chantry of the Holy Trinity, which now forms the south chancel aisle, came to be called the Bridgewater Chapel, and how it should receive the monument of Sir Richard Brereton, and his wife and child. By arrangement between the late Earl of Ellesmere and the vicar of Eccles, the earl surrendered this chapel to the vicar for the church, and the vicar consented to the new parish of Worsley being carved out of that part of the ancient parish of Eccles. A small aisle on the north side of the chancel has been called "The Clowes Chantry," and was claimed by the late Colonel Clowes, of Broughton Hall, in right of the messuage called New Barnes Hall; but it seems probable that it is the same as "Mr. Worsley's chapel-place" of Booths, mentioned in some orders as to the pews in 1695, and ought to be claimed as in right of Booths or Booths Hall. Only two chantries in Eccles Church (Holy Trinity and Jesus College, or, in modern names, the Bridgewater and the Trafford Chapels) were suppressed in 1548, restored in 1553, and finally extinguished in 1558. The last positive naming of the chantry of St. Katharine was 1428, and it may have fallen into decay or ruin before 1548.

In the "Lancashire Chantries" of Canon Raines (vol. 59 of Chetham Society, 1863) are the reports of the commissioners of Henry VIII. on two chantries in Eccles Church. *Trinity College*: In that of the Holy Trinity they state that Ralph Antrobus, priest, is incumbent, and celebrates mass and obsequies, &c. The plate and vestments then belonging to the chantry were a chalice of silver, parcel gilt, of 10oz., two vestments, &c., two silk curtains for the altar ends, a mass book, a cruet, and one corporas [the cloth placed between the consecrated elements], with the case. As to the lands and rents forming the endowment of the chantry, they say that Ralph Garret holds a tenement in Wigan, paying yearly 27s.; James Chernock one, 13s.; Lawrence Charnock a cottage, 2s. 6d.; T. Page a cottage, 3s.; William Mason a cottage, 3s.; William Langshaw a parcel of ground, a rod, 12d.; Nicholas Standish's wife a dove-house yard, half a rod, 6d.—altogether in Wigan 51s. yearly. Hugh Cryer's wife, a tenement in Tatton, 10s.; Thomas Mitchell, another, 5s.; together, 15s. Jenkin Millington, a tenement in Knottesforth [Knutsford], Cheshire, 10s. John Muttresheide [Mottershead], another, 10s.; and Richard Swynton, certain parcels of ground in the field there, an acre, 2s.; together, 22s. Sum total of the rental, £4 8s. No reprises or repayments. *Jesus College*: The commissioners report that Roger Okill, George Worrall, and Richard Hide, priests, were incumbents, who by the foundation were bound to celebrate mass daily in that chapel, and to distribute yearly, in alms to the poor people, 20s., and to keep and maintain the choir at divine service. To this college is appropriated a mansion with a garden, an orchard, and a croft, and also the patronage of Bethom [Westmorland], to the maintenance and supplying of the said incumbents' livings. All these priests are resident, and celebrate, keep and maintain, and distribute to poor people thereof, which priests, two being fellows [of the college], either receives yearly for salary £6 13s. 4d., and the third, being called the conduct (conductor), hath for his salary £4 13s. 4d., all which, by the occasion of the large circuit of the said parish, and

the vicar thereof not able to minister to all the same, be enforced often and many times to administer sacraments to the parishioners of the same parish. As to plate and vestments the commissioners found one silver chalice, weighing 12oz., eight vestments, three copes, and two tunicles. Of "household stuff," three brass pots, three old brass pans, 13[lb. weight in] pieces of pewter vessels, a brandreth [for placing over the fire] of iron, two broaches [spits] of iron, one chasen [chased] dish of latten [or brass], one skimmer of latten, one bassen, with one ever masslye [a mixed metal], two kiers [a sort of washing tub] of wood, and three stands of wood. The mansion-house [is] situate in the town of Eccles, with one garden, one orchard, and one croft adjoining, containing an acre, worth yearly to let 5s. William Lancaster holds the parsonage of Bethom, Westmorland, by indenture, for twenty-one years, from 1st October, 25 Henry VIII. (1553), now paying yearly £38. Total of the rental, £38 5s. Whereof [reprises] paid to the vicar of Bethom, by composition for a pension going forth of the parsonage there, yearly £13 6s. 8d. Paid to the king, to the hands of the receiver of the lands of the late monastery of St. Mary without the city of York, for a pension going forth of the said college by year, 40s. Paid to the archdeacon of York for a pension, &c., 13s. 4d. Paid to the vicar of Eccles, for a rent going forth of the mansion-house yearly, 3s. 4d. Total yearly reprises, £16 3s. 4d. And so remaineth £22 1s. 8d.

In the compotus of Brothers John Kyppas and Christopher Thornberg, bursars or treasurers of Whalley Abbey, in 1478, the annual receipts for the church of Eccles and the chapel of Deyn are stated at £63 17s. 4½d.; and in a similar document for the year 1521, in the fifteenth year of John Paslewe, the abbot, the receipts of Eccles and Deyne are £119 10s. 4½d.¹ Another account in the Augmentation Office gives the value, 36 Henry VIII. (1544-5), at cxiiiijⁱ xvij^s vij^d.²

"Upon the dissolution of the monastery of Whalley," says Mr. Rasbotham, "King Henry VIII. became possessed of the rectories of Eccles and Dean, with the chapels to them belonging, then appropriated, united, and incorporated, together with tithes, emoluments, and rates. After having some time possessed them, he demised them by letters patent to the worshipful John Penn, by whom, for the remainder of the grant, they were let to Sir Richard Brereton. King Henry afterwards granted this rectory [of Eccles] with the tithes for twenty-one years to Sir Thomas Holcroft, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth they were demised for thirty-one years to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, both the king and queen making a reservation of the advowson. It appears that the rectory tithes, &c. (the advowson being reserved as before), were afterwards (7 Jac. 1610) conveyed by the crown to Morris and Philips, by them to Downes and Moseley, and by them to James Anderton, of Lostock, Esq., and his heirs for ever."³

The Rev. Canon Raines, in a note in "Notitia Cestriensis," states that on the 8th May, 1723, Sir Lawrence Anderton, of Lostock, Bart., and his mortgagee, conveyed the rectory to Sir Francis Colstone, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Middlesex, in fee; and on the 26th April, 1765, Mary Conyn, widow (sole devisee of the said Francis Colstone), conveyed the same, consisting of all the great and small, predial, personal, mixed, and all other tithes, to Richard Edensor, of Congleton, Cheshire, gentleman, and John Cooke, of Salford, gentleman, for the sum of £5,000, subject to an annual sum of £16 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Eccles, and to a very ancient payment for the finding and providing of wine for the holy sacrament at the parish church of Eccles at Easter. The share of Mr. Edensor passed by his will (dated 3rd October, 1767) to his son, and was held in 1813 by his representative, Sir John Edensor Heathcote, of Longton Hall, county of Stafford, Knt., and is now the property of his grandson, John Edensor Heathcote, of Apedale Hall, county of Stafford, Esq. Mr. Cooke dying intestate, his portion of the rectory devolved to his son, James Cooke, Esq., who by will (dated the 14th May, 1810) devised it to his children, and it was vested in his daughter, Miss Susannah Dorothea Cooke, at her death in 1848. The Miss Susannah Dorothea Cooke, of Pendleton, therein mentioned, who died in 1848, devised her share of the rectory to her cousin Susannah, wife of Frederick Philips, Esq., of Manchester. The yearly stipend of £16 13s. 4d., payable by the improper rectors to the vicar of Eccles for the time being, was formerly paid out of the tithes; but at present the dividends arising out of the sum invested in consols, in the names of the present improper rectors, and a small rent-charge, constitute the annual income out of which the stipend is paid. The deeds and writings relating to the rectory are in the custody of the solicitors to the rectors improper. The surplus beyond the yearly £16 13s. 4d. accumulates for the repairs of the chancel, which was put into good repair a few years ago.

Connected with the tithes of Eccles there is a singular tradition to the effect that in the reign of Henry VIII., or in that of his successor, Edward VI., they became the subject of a bet on a cockfight, and were won from Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Sir — Anderton, of Ince (more properly of Lydiate), in this county. According to this tradition the tithes were granted to the duke by his royal master, Henry VIII. Sometime subsequently a cockfight took place in West-

¹ Whitaker's "Whalley," p. 83, edit. 1800. In little more than forty years a considerable increase took place in the tithes of Maunton and Swinton:—

1478.	1521.
De Mawnton £11 13 8	P. Maunton £16 18 0
De Swynton 0 4 7	P. Swynton 4 7 0

² Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Book, vol. vii., fo. 19.—O.

³ Rasbotham's Manuscript Collection, vol. i., p. 269. Confirmed by the Inquisition post mortem, J. Anderton, 15 Jac. I., Duchy Records, vol. xx., num. 3.

minster, when Sir — Anderton is said to have produced the first duckwing cock that was ever fought at a main, with the vaunting challenge—

“There is a jewel of England!
For a hundred in hand,
And a hundred in land,
I'll fight him against any cock in England.”

The Duke of Suffolk, on finding that Anderton was able to make good his bet, produced another cock, and bet the tithes of Eccles parish as his share of the wager. Anderton won the battle, and became possessed of the tithes, by whom, continues the story, they were afterwards sold to Sir John Heathcote, of Longton, in the county of Stafford. So much currency has this story obtained that duckwinged cocks are called “Anderton jewels” in Lancashire to this day. Local traditions are generally founded on truth, though erroneous in detail; but in the present case the whole story appears to be a fabrication.

When the Commissioners of Edward VI. made their visit in 1552 they found that the Church of Eccles possessed “iij Chalyces whereof one ys in the Custodye of Sr Wyllm pollett and one other in the Custodye of Sr James Lyngarde onc cyiv' Cuppe standyng on a Egle fote in the Custodye of Sr Randell antrobus one purpell velwet Cope a vestment of velwet branches one grene vestment of fustyon in apes one whyte vestment of damaske one grenc vestment of wursted w^t albes belongyng to them one Crosse of Coper gylte iiij greyte Belles a lyttell Sanctus Belle a belle yt serveth the p'yshe for Corses ij Candelstyckes for the hye ault' a Canape ij Crewetts a sacryng Belle ij Aulter Clothes ij Towels ij Corporas.”

When the Parochial Survey was made by order of the Parliament in 1650, the Commissioners presented that—

“There is one p'ishe Church wthin the townshippe of Barton sup' Irewell called Eccles Church and one Messuage or Dwelling-house called the Viccaregge house in Barton aforesaid wth some lands and gardens wth their appurtenances as also some small Cottages therevnto belonginge yeildinge or beinge of late worth aud soe at p'sent are worth the cleare yearly rent of nyneeteene pounds or thereabouts. And that the tyths of the said p'ishe of Eccles doth yeild the yearly rent of One hundred sixty nyne pounds twelve shillings and an halffe penny, the w^{ch} hath form'ly bene payed to Chr'of'er Anderton Esquier then owner or proprietor thereof or his farmors lessees or Assignes, But now of late^r tymes are paid vnto the sequestrators or their Agents (for the Commonwealth) for the said Mr. Auderton's delinquency that the Ministers and Pastors of the said p'ish Church of Eccles are two; vid'zt Mr. John Joanes and Mr. Edmund Joanes his sou who have for their mainteyn'ce the aforesaid Vicarage house and lands therevnto belonginge and the Rents of the said Cottages and have also received of the said Mr. Anderton the yearly some of eighteen pounds And for three yeares last past the said Mr. John Joanes has received from the state the yearly some of fifty pounds or thereabouts by way of Augmentacon out of the Sequestracions of the County And that there is but one Chappell wthin the said p'ish of Eccles w^{ch} is nere the Confines of the p'ishe of Leigh and Deane (called Ellenbrooke Chappell) w^{ch} is above foure statute myles and three quarters from the said p'ishe Church and about three statute myles distant from any other Church or Chappell and fit to be made a p'ish w^{ch} is sometymes supplied by a preachinge Minister and sometimes is wthout and hath no certen meanes for a Minister there but have their wages from the well effected Neighbourhood thereabouts by voluntary Contribucon.”

VICARS, &c., OF ECCLES.

The following names are extracted from the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield and Chester, the Whalley Coucher Book, the Institution and Firstfruits Books (Record Office), Church Registers, and other original evidences. No complete list of the earlier vicars exists.

c. 1180.—HELIA, “clerico de Eccles,” and WILLIAM, “clerico de Eccles.” These are the earliest ecclesiastics of whom we have any mention. Their names occur in an undated deed in the Whalley Chartulary, in which Albert Greslet the younger, baron of Manchester, gives to the said William one fourth part of the church of Eccles, to be held for life in perpetual alms for the souls of his father and mother, himself, his wife and children, and his ancestors. As Albert Greslet died before 1181, the deed must have been executed before that year.

c. 1192.—GALFRIDUS or GEOFFREY DE BIRON, clerico, obtained a mediety of the church of Eccles, with two closes and two pastures, from Edith, lady of Barton (the wife of Gilbert de Notton) and Robert Greslet or de Grelle, baron of Manchester, brother of Agnes and son of Albert Greslet, named above. As the confirmation was made by Hugh de Nouant, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, at Winwick, in the month of April, in the second year after King Richard I. had departed on the Crusade, it must have been in the year 1192.

c. 1200.—THOMAS, chaplain of Eccles. In the grant made by Gilbert de Notton and Edith, his wife, to God and the church of St. Mary of Eccles, and the clerks and their men dwelling in the same ville or town of common throughout their manor of Barton, namely, to have their estovers (*i.e.*, allowances) in wood and plain, and, further, that they would carry as far as their granges the tithes of their grass which the men of the same clerks might there receive. This deed is witnessed, *inter alia*, by Roger de Barton, the second son of Gilbert and Edith, and by “Thoma, capello de Eccles,” who was probably the priest officiating at an altar then founded in the church of Eccles.

The deed is interesting, as showing that at that early period tithes of grass were paid to the church in Eccles. The same Thomas, who appears as "Magistro T. de Eccles," also witnessed a charter of Gilbert de Notton, granting, with the assent of Edith, his wife, one-fourth of the church of Eccles to William, the clerk of Eccles.

c. 1230.—HUGH. The earliest dated deed in the Whalley Chartulary sets forth that on St. Mark's Day (April 25), 1235, in the full chapter of Weryngton (a chapter of the rural dean of Warrington), "Hugo, clericus de Eccles," resigned all his portion (*totam portionem*) in the church of Eccles and in the chapels and appurtenances belonging to the same to Gilbert, Sir "dño Thome de Sancto Nicho Nichō, Archid. Cest." (Thomas de St. Nicholas, canon of St. John's, archdeacon of Chester, and the official of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.) In the same year, as "H. tunc p'sona de Eccles," he, with the whole chapter of Warrington ("toto capitulo de Weryngton"), witnessed the deed by which Robert de Barton quit-claimed and confirmed to the abbey of Stanlaw the gift of John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, of the lands, with the advowson of the church of Eccles, &c., which he had purchased from Aaron the Jew, of York, to whom they had been demised by the said Gilbert.

c. 1240.—WILLIAM. By a deed, Thomas, chaplain of Flekho (Thom. capellanus de Flekho), grants the portion in the church of Eccles assigned to him by Roger de Notton, the son of Gilbert, to William, son of William, clerk of Eccles, for life, in consideration of the yearly payment of six marks (£4), namely, three marks at Easter and three at Michaelmas; and in the same deed the said William assigns to the said Thomas, in return, a share in all obventions of this portion of the mother church of Eccles for four years, saving the obventions of "Saynte Marieden" (St. Mary's Dean, then in the parish of Eccles) and the land of Eccles. This deed is not dated, but as it is witnessed by "Magistro R. de Maidestran, archid. Cestrie," it must have been executed about the year 1240, Ralph de Maidestan, chancellor of Oxford, and afterwards bishop of Hereford, being the successor of Thomas de St. Nicholas in the archdeaconry of Chester. The name of this William ("Willmus, clericus de Eccles") occurs in several grants and charters relating to the church of Eccles during the later years of the reign of Henry III. and the beginning of that of Edward I. This cleric appears to have had two sons, Robert—whose name occurs several times in the Coucher Book—and William, also an ecclesiastic.

c. 1275.—WILLIAM DE ECCLES (the younger). By a deed, without date, William, son of William, clerk of Eccles (Willmus filius Willi, clerici de Eccles), gave, in restitution to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw, eight acres of land of the church of Eccles, with their appurtenances (part of the glebe), in exchange for land which had been held of the abbot by his father for life, and at whose death there appeared to have been some dispute. Of the eight acres five and a half acres and one perch were in "le Bromhousefeld," a name that still lingers in Broomhurst Field, and the remainder was situated on the side of Eccles Church and "le Hengendebank et aquam de Irwel" (the Hanging Bank and the river Irwell). As this deed is witnessed, *inter alia*, by "Henr. de Lee tunc vic. Lanc." the time of its execution is brought within narrow limits, Henry de Lee having been sheriff of Lancashire in 1277 and 1284-5. There is another deed of release by the same William of certain rights in Westwood, which is also witnessed by Henry de Lee in his shrievalty, and both are witnessed by "Galfrido de Bracebrugge tunc senescalle Mamecestr'," Sir Geoffrey or Galfridus de Bracebrugge having been seneschal or steward of the manor of Manchester at the time of the inquisition in 1282.

c. 1277.—ROGER, "vicario de Eccles." This is the first ecclesiastic whom we find styled vicar of Eccles. His surname is not given, but he frequently appears as a witness to undated deeds and charters in the reign of Edward I., and also in a release granted by Cecilia de Rowyngton (Rivington), widow of Roger de Workedlegh, dated in 1277; but he must have been then vicar for some years, and was probably the first appointment made by the abbot of Stanlaw after the gift of the advowson of the church of Eccles to that house by John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1235, and successor of Hugh, the then parson of Eccles.

c. 1284.—JOHN. The surname of this vicar is not known; but as "dño Johanne vicario de Eccles" he appears as witness to a deed dated St. Philip and St. James's Day (May 1), 1284, in which Alice, widow of Richard de Wythyngton (*i.e.*, the present hamlet of Winton in this parish), relinquished her claim in certain lands near Blake-low, which had been given by her husband to the abbey of Stanlaw in consideration of the abbot giving her a cow in calf, some money, and her own grass then on the land.

c. 1329.—ADAM DE BLACKBURNE was probably a kinsman of John de Blackburne, vicar of Rochdale, who was living in 1291, and belonging to a family who were lords of Blackburn, and, as in the case of Whalley, hereditary rectors of the church. The date of his preferment is not known, but as "dño Ada. de Blakeburne p'petuo vicario ecclesie de Eccles," he appears as a wit-

ness to two charters, both dated at Swinton, in 1330, one, in which Agnes, daughter of Richard de Hunewyn, confirms to her father her lands in Swynton, in the ville of Workedlegh, dated on St. Barnabas's Day (June 11), and the other, a grant by the same Richard de Hunewyn, of the said lands and tenements to the abbot and convent of Stanlaw, dated on St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24). By another deed dated at Swynton, on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1329, Richard de Workedlegh grants to Adam, the vicar, certain lands and tenements, with their appurtenances; and by a later deed, dated at Swynton on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1331, the same Adam grants the lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Swynton, in the ville of Workedlegh, to the abbot and convent of Whalley and their successors.

C. 1370.—ROBERT DE MAMPTON. This name has not appeared in any previous list of vicars, but it occurs in the inquisition of an enrolment in the Chancery Rolls, Record Office, relating to the manor of Worsley, made by Richard de Workeslegh, chaplain, on the 31st December, 1395, before Hugh Holes, justice of the king's bench, William Bagot, vice-justice of Chester, and others, to the effect that "Dominus" Geoffrey de Workeslegh, Knt., enfeoffed a fee-simple, the said Richard and "Dominus" Robert de Mampton, late vicar of Eccles, of the manor of Workeslegh; that afterwards the said Robert quit-claimed all his right in the said manor to the said Richard for ever; that sometime afterward Geoffrey, returning from abroad, requested the said Richard to re-enfeoff him of the said manor. Then follows an account of the ceremony of re-enfeoffment, which is sufficiently interesting to warrant its insertion here. They went, we are told, by a way near the said manor, called "La Causey," to the gate of the manor; that he, the said Richard, placed the ring of the gate in the hands of the said Geoffrey, and said, "Here I gyve ye Geoffrey fulle seison in this manor of Workeslegh, with alle the appurtenances as fulle as I hade it of yowe sune time;" that the same form was observed at the door of the hall; that the said Geoffrey, thus enfeoffed, said, "Blessest be God, nowe I am lorde of Workeslegh, and so was y nocht mony day here byfore;" that the said Geoffrey afterwards went abroad, and there died, fully seised of the said manor; that about three years after the said Richard, being in the church or chapel of Dene with Robert de Heton and John de Horewych, clerk, Robert de Workeslegh, accompanied by Ely de Heton, came to him with a charter without a seal, touching the aforesaid manor, and requested him to sign it; that he refused to do so, alleging he had no power, by reason of the re-enfeoffment aforesaid, but that, upon being threatened by the said Robert, he did sign it, calling upon Robert de Heton to witness, saying, "Loo, I must refeffe the maner of Workeslowe wrongfullyth, and, therefore, y pray the and charge the byfore God, that yu bere witness hereof in tyme comyng what so ever fall of me." Geoffrey Workesley died, as his inquisition shows, March 30, 1385, and as some years had elapsed after the first enfeoffment, it may be assumed that de Mampton was vicar c. 1370.

C. 1420.—RICHARD DEL EWODE, or HEYWOOD. This name, which, like that of Robert de Mampton, is not given in any previous list, is no doubt identical with the Richard Heywood who is mentioned 7 Henry V. (1420). It occurs in a fine enrolled on the Plea Rolls of the county of Chester (Record Office), under date 12 Henry VI. (1433-4), with those of William Bothe, clerk (the warden of Manchester), Thurston de Longley, parson of the church of Prestwich, and others of a moiety of the manors of Dunham Masey, Hale, and Altrincham, apparently in connection with the division among the co-heirs of the lands of Sir William Venables. He is also mentioned in an abstract of a writ *ad quod da.* for the abbot and convent of Whalley respecting lands in Clitheroe and Billington proposed to be granted by Geoffrey Banastre, vicar of Blackburn, Richard de Ewode, vicar of Eccles, Henry Merland, vicar of Rochdale, Robert Bispham, and Richard Dugdale, chaplains to the said abbot and convent, in part satisfaction of a licence to acquire lands granted to them by the king, Edward III., 20th April, 7 Henry VI., and 17th November, 8 Henry VI.¹ He was probably a member of the family of Heywood who were seated at Heywood, in Bury parish, as early as the year 1275.

C. 1470.—THOMAS WRIGHT. Nothing is known of this vicar, but he appears to have held the benefice up to the time of his death, which must have occurred in 1504.

1504.—THOMAS HOLGATE was presented by the abbot and convent of Whalley on the death of Thomas Wright, and instituted December 31, 1504.

THOMAS BOWKER is named in previous editions of this work as the successor of Thomas Holgate, but we do not find any record of him. He may be identical with "Thom's burdeman," an officiating priest, but not vicar, of Eccles, who answered the visitation call of Bishop Bird, c. 1547.

C. 1530.—THOMAS CRAVEN, whose name is omitted in the previously printed lists, is named as vicar in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" (Vol. V., p. 227); and his name also occurs in 1547, when, as "Dns. Thomas Crane," he appeared at Bishop Bird's visitation, and he appears also as a witness to

¹ Lancashire Manuscripts, vol. xlv.—C.

the will of Dorothy Barton, of Barton, August 7, 1553. He was doubtless a member of an influential family of that name residing in Whalley parish, who were long tenants of the Abbey of Whalley, and, in all likelihood, a kinsman of the "Syr harre Crauen of Hapton," chaplain, probably, to Sir John Towneley, at Hapton, who was buried secretly at Whalley in 1573. He relinquished (or was deprived of) his vicarage in Queen Mary's reign; but was living in 1591, when, in the will of his bastard son, who bore the same baptismal name, he is described as "late vicar of Eccles, and now a very aged man." But he must have been then at the point of death, for his will was proved at Chester in the same year.

1542.—GEORGE WEREALL. Mr. Baines includes in his list of vicars the name of George Wereall as instituted December 29, 1542, on the death of Thomas Bowker, and the statement is repeated by Mr. Harland in his "Eccles Church Notes, 1864;" but this is clearly an error, the Composition Books (Record Office) showing that George Werall, clerk, paid his firstfruits for a chantry in Eccles Church, January 29, 34 Henry VIII. (1542-3). The same George Werall, or Wirrall, accompanied Vicar Craven at Bishop Bird's visitation in 1547.

1557.—EDWARD PENDLETON, D.D., was presented by Philip and Mary on the retirement of Thomas Craven.¹ He was the second son of Thomas Pendleton, of Manchester, and brother of Francis Pendleton, of the same town, merchant. In 1546 he was appointed high master of Bishop Oldham's Grammar School, and is styled by Anthony à Wood "the famous schoolmaster of Manchester." He was a man of much learning and great eloquence, and the first of the "King's Preachers" in Lancashire; but the picture which Hollinworth draws of him is by no means flattering—

"The sayd Dr. Pendleton (he says) was, in King Henries dayes, a Papist; in King Edward's dayes, hee recanted in Manchester, (being one of the preachers there, maintained out of the revenues of the then dissolved colledge,) and became an earnest assertor and preacher of the gospel: in Queene Maries dayes, meeting with Mr. Saunders in the country, (about Coventry it's like, where Mr. Saunders lived, and Dr. Pendleton went that very way to London), and discoursing of the persecutions then arising, Saunders complaining that though his spirit was ready to suffer, his flesh was weake, and loth to tast of that bitter cup. Pendleton being a fat bigge man, ouer-seife-confidently sayd, I will see the vtmost dropp of this grease of mine molten away, and the last gobbet of this flesh consumed to ashes, before I will forsake God and his truth, but the issue prouoed otherwise when they came to London. Saunders boldly preached Christ, opposed antichrist, and sealed his doctrine with his bloud at Coventry. Pendleton, sayth Mr. Fox, changed his tippet, preached popery, and, being learned, was a greate disputer for it above; and was sent, or of his owne accord came downe to Manchester and other places to recant his recantation, and to preach vp popery which occasioned Mr. Bradford (the martyr) to admonish his Christian friends and countrymen to beware of him."

In March, 1555, Pendleton, who was a connection of Bradford's through the Becks and Bexwickes, with Collier, the warden of Manchester, and Stephen Beiche (? Beck) visited him while lying in the compter before his condemnation, but none of them could refute his arguments or quench the spirit with which he spoke. Pendleton's recanting of his recantation was a humiliating task. Few believed in his sincerity. Romanist and Protestant alike viewed him with suspieion. His eloquence failed him, and his influence was gone. He retained his vicarage, however, for wellnigh twenty years.² From the Domestic State Papers³ we learn that in his vicariate (c. 1563) the parish of Eccles contained 3,000 houseling people (*i.e.*, communicants); that the yearly value of the parsonage inappropriate was then £300; of the vicarage £30; and that the preacher (Pendleton) was "insufficient." He died in 1576, in which year his will was proved at Chester.

1576.—THOMAS WILLIAMSON, M.A., was presented by Queen Elizabeth, and instituted December 7, 1576. He was a member of a family of some note residing at Salford, in Manchester parish,⁴ and probably received his early education at Bishop Oldham's Grammar School there. He was one of the leading Puritans in the Manchester deanery, and is described as "a grave, godly, and learned man." In 1578, when a new charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the College of Manchester, he was appointed one of the fellows on the new foundation. In the following year, when Bishop Chadderton directed the holding of monthly exercises in Manchester, and commanded all vicars, curates, readers, and schoolmasters within the deanery of Manchester to be present at the same, Mr. Williamson was appointed one of the moderators to conduct the same and authorised to "examine, direct, and instruct" those attending. In 1588 he was presented to the vicarage of Childwall, in West Derby Hundred, and he continued to hold this preferment, with his fellowship and the vicarage of Eccles, until his death in 1606, in which year his will was proved. Mr. Williamson, who was a real scholar and an able writer, left several works to attest his literary ability.

¹ Piccope Manuscripts, vol. xvi., fol. 35. Canon Raines gives the year as 1550.—C.

² Bradford's "Writings," vol. i., p. 541, Parker Society edit.—C.

³ Dom. Ser. Elizabeth, vol. xxxi., No. 47.—C.

⁴ His brother, James Williamson, afterwards of Stockport, was the father of three remarkable sons, who were all born in Salford. From the Grammar School they entered the university, and at length obtained

benefices in three different counties. Robert Williamson, D.D., was appointed to Sechmarsh, county of Northampton; John, M.A., was minister near Louth, county of Lincoln; and the third, Henry, B.D., was rector of Conington, county of Hunts. The mother of Henry Newcome, the noted Puritan divine, was of the same family.—"Palatine Notebook," vol. iv., p. 106.—C.

1606.—JOHN WHITE, D.D., was a son of the Rev. Peter White, vicar of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. On the death of Mr. Williamson he was presented to the vicarage of Eccles by King James I., and instituted May 20, 1606, and, like his predecessor, was appointed one of the fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. He also held the office of chaplain in ordinary to the king. Hollinworth, speaking of him, says he was “a learned and laborious preacher and assessor of the reformed religion; hee writt diuers treatises, as the way to the true church, &c., which being excepted against by some Popish priests, were vindicated by his eminent and learned brother, Dr. Francis White, successively Bishop of Carlisle, Norwich, and Ely.” He was the author of “The Way to the True Church” (1610) and “The Defence of the Way to the True Church” (1614). He resigned the vicarage of Eccles in 1609, and died in London in 1615, in great poverty, leaving seven children. His works were collected in a folio volume in 1624, and edited by his brother, Bishop Francis White. A portrait of Vicar White is prefixed to the volume.

1610.—JOHN JONES, D.D., was instituted to the vicarage of Eccles in succession to Dr. White on the 18th January, 1610. Mr. Baines says, and the statement is repeated by Mr. Harland, that he was presented by James I., but, in the Institution Books, the name of the patron is omitted. Mr. Jones, who held the living for the lengthened period of wellnigh half a century, was a zealous Puritan, a hater of Papists, and a sympathiser with the Presbyterian form of church government. His hostility to the professors of the Romish faith is characteristically exemplified in the part he bore in the arrest of Edward Barlow, better known by his religious name of Father Ambrose, as related by Barlow in a letter to his brother Rudesind, which throws an unpleasant light on the religious life of the county at that time. Dr. Jones, on entering his church on Easter Day, April 25th, 1641, instead of entertaining the numerous congregation assembled on that solemn day with a sermon and prayers as usual, proposed that they should omit the service and go and apprehend Barlow, “that noted Popish Priest.” The parishioners relished the proposition, and, “being about four hundred in number, armed with clubs and swords, followed, the parson marching in front in his surplice, to the house (Morleys, a seat of the Tyldesley family), where Mr. Barlow, having finished mass, was making an exhortation to his people, about a hundred in number, on the subject of patience. The mob rushed in, crying out, ‘Where is Barlow? where is Barlow? he is the man we want,’ and laying hands upon him they secured him, letting the rest go upon giving caution for their appearance. The same day Barlow was carried before a Justice of the Peace, who sent him guarded by sixteen armed men to Lancaster, where he was tried, convicted, and executed, September 10th.” When, in the following year (February 28, 1641-2), the “Protestation”—the first of several politico-religious tests or declarations that were drawn up as “a shibboleth to discover a true Israelite”—was presented, it obtained the signature of “John Joanes,” “Vicar of y^e Parish Church of Eccles,” and also of his curate, “Hugh Joanes,” who styled himself “Minister at Eccles.”¹ When, in 1646, the “Humble Advice of the Westminster Assembly of Divines” concerning church government was adopted in Lancashire, Mr. Jones became a member of the First Presbyterian Classis. But Presbyterianism thus established did not work quite so smoothly as some of its more zealous friends had anticipated, and Mr. Jones seems to have retained some lingering preference for the older forms of worship. The method of solemnising matrimony was offensive to many people who were compelled to submit to the Presbyterian rule, but Mr. Jones was, of course, prohibited from performing the ceremony in the prelatial manner. Having, however, on one or more occasions used the old form, he was called upon to make a very humble submission before the Manchester Classis, and excused himself on the ground that he had done so before the prohibition was published. In 1648 he put his hand to the bitter “Harmonious Consent of the Ministers of Lancaster” with their brethren in London, describing himself as “John Joanes, min. of Eccles;” but he does not appear among those who signed the “Agreement of the People” in the following year. Mr. Jones appears to have relinquished his office about the year 1659, and was succeeded by his son.

1659.—EDMUND JONES, a son of the preceding minister, who had been ordained by the Classis in December, 1649, succeeded his father, but did not long retain the living. In the year following his appointment the restoration of monarchy was accomplished. On the 14th August in that year the last meeting of the Manchester Classis was held, when Mr. Joanes, and Mr. Walker, of Newton Heath, were appointed to pray at the ordination of Mr. Ellison, at Flixton, on the 28th. The 24th August, 1662, was the “Black Bartholomew,” and Mr. Jones, refusing to comply with the requirements of the Act of Uniformity, was ejected. When, in March, 1672, Charles, with the advice of the “Cabal,” issued his declaration of indulgence in religion, though it was an arbitrary exercise of the kingly prerogative, Mr. Jones seems to have been willing to avail himself of the liberty it gave,

¹ Hugh Jones, M.A., curate of Eccles, married, October 15, 1636, Jane, daughter of — Irlam, and widow of Thomas Holland, of Clifton. (Piccope's Manuscript Pedigrees.)—C.

and his name appears with those of eleven other Nonconforming ministers, soliciting liberty from the bishops to preach “in void chapels and churches, where the incumbents would give leave.” Concerning these indulgences, Henry Newcome, in his “Autobiography,” writes: “I find in poor Mr. Jones’s ease, and it is well if it prove not so with me, that the indulgence as to outward things will have done great prejudice.” It was of little consequence, for on the 1st May, 1673, he records that he had that day received intelligence of the death of his “dear friend and brother in the work and patience of the gospel, Mr. Edmund Jones.” He died at the age of forty-eight years.

1662.—ROBERT HARTLEY. When Mr. Edmund Jones was excluded, on account of his nonconformity, the king presented Robert Hartley, who was admitted, as the Institution Books show, November 19, 1662. In the church the old order was resumed, the “Directory for Public Worship” which Parliament had set up, was withdrawn, and the “Book of Common Prayer” was restored. In the month of September following his induction a terrier of the glebe lands, &c., was prepared, of which the following is a copy:—

TERRIER OF ECCLES GLEBE, &c., 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1663.

A true and perfect Terrier of the Glebe Lands, together with the houses, orchards, gardens, rents and stipends, belonging to the Vicarage of Eccles, County of Lancaster, and Diocese of Chester, taken 16th September, 1663, by the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Sidesmen of the same parish, and Lands belonging to the Vicarage, viz.:—

Imprimis.—The Vicar’s Acre, containing by estimation 1a. 2r. 20p. and adjoining on the North side thereof to the highway leading from Barton to Eccles; on the East side to a private lane belonging to Edmund Goolden of Eccles; on the South and West sides to the lands now in the occupation or tenure of Richard Hewet, of Eccles.

Item.—The two new fields lying on the South side the town of Eccles, abutting on the East side on Mr. Valentine’s land of Beandliffe called the Jeel Field; on the South on Richard Hewet’s land aforesaid; on the West upon land belonging to Edmund Goolden, now in the tenure and occupation of Randolph Williamson; on the North on the town of Eccles; containing by estimation 2a. 3r. 0p.

Item.—The Barn Field, the Kiln Croft, the Hemp Croft, lying altogether on the North and West sides of the Vicarage houses and barns, abutting on the South and West sides on the Vicarage barn, stable and fold; on the East on the highway leading from Eccles to Manchester; on the North and West sides on the lauds belonging to the Monks Hall, containing by estimation 3a.

Item.—The Jackson Croft lying to the North East corner of Eccles Church Yard, abutting on the church yard wall; and on the West and North sides on the highways leading from Eccles to Manchester, containing by estimation 0a. 3r. 0p.

Item.—The Christ Croft and Marled Earths, lying on the North East side of the town of Eccles, and on the South East side of the highway leading from Monkton to Manchester, where the two highways meet, at a place called Gilnoe Brook (Gildabrook), and on the West side by a field belonging to Richard Hewet, of Eccles, containing by estimation 5a. 2r. 0p.

Item.—One orchard, two gardens and folds, lying about the Vicarage house, containing by estimation about 1r.

Total, 13a. 3r. 20p.

Item.—The Vicarage House, counting divers cross buildings joined together, in which are fifteen rooms, viz.: The kitchen, the kitchen parlour, and two little chambers over them, the body of the house, the great parlour, the buttery and milk-house, with two chambers over them, the parlour on the side of the passage leading from the body of the house to the great parlour, the little parlour and larder, and two chambers over them.

Item.—The Vicarage barn, consisting of four bays of building.

Item.—The cow-house, stable and hay-house, consisting of three bays of building.

Item.—One little hen-house and swine-stye; one little bay of building.

Rents belonging to the Vicarage from houses which stand all or part on the Vicarage land. Some of them have small back sides; some none.

	Per Annum.
	£ s. d.
Widow Whittle for Chas. Whittle, house dung, paying 3d. per load	0 4 0
Robert Hobson	0 3 8
James Nailor	0 1 8
Elizabeth Lowe	0 3 0
Ann Wallwork	0 3 4
Richard Parren	0 2 0
Giles Seddon	0 4 0
Wm. Smith	0 2 0
Lawrence Hampson	0 3 4
Ralph Bayley, his dung and making of the stile into the Kiln Croft	0 0 0
Richard Nicholas and his muck, at 2d. per load	0 4 0
Thos. Sharples and dung	0 2 0
College, which is lost	0 3 4
John Nicholas ..	0 2 0
	£1 18 4

The Stipend allowed yearly out of the King’s Majesty’s Rents to the Vicarage of Eccles, and to be paid by Francis Anderton, of Lostock, Esq., and his heirs, &c., in county Lancaster, but payable at the half-year day, viz., at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions of £16 13s. 4d. per annum.

(Signed) ROBERT HARTLEY, Vicar de Eccles.

Thomas Tonge Richard Lansdale Thomas Barlow John Taylor John Strettel Peter Holland	}	Church Wardens.	}	Thos. Eckersall Thos. Gee Ellis Hey Wm. Morton Thos. Pollit	}	Sidesmen.
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1671.—THOMAS USHERWOOD was presented to the vicarage by Charles II. in succession to Mr. Hartley, and instituted July 25, 1671; but he held the living for a few years only, his death occurring February 17, 1678. He appears to have died intestate, for an inventory of his goods, with an administration bond, was filed at Chester the same year.¹ Mr. Usherwood had a son, John Usherwood, M.A., born in 1667, who matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, April 10, 1685. He took his B.A. degree there October 17, 1688, and his M.A. degree at Cambridge, from Jesus College, in 1693. He was curate of Wilmslow, county Chester, in 1690, and in August, 1699, was presented to the rectory of that parish by Roger Rogers, of Bolton, Esq. He married, Sept. 9, 1702, Madam Eudosa Belgrave, of Kilworth, county Leicester, by whom he had a son, Belgrave Usherwood, and died October 3, 1705, at the early age of 39, and is buried at Wilmslow, where his tombstone, in the south aisle, still remains.²

1678.—THOMAS HALL. Like his two predecessors Mr. Hall was presented by Charles II., and was instituted August 24, 1678. Mr. Hall held the incumbency for over forty years, and during that period considerable alterations were made in connection with the church, as the wardens' accounts show. In 1709 the old bells, four in number, were removed, and a new peal of six substituted. Four years later the fabric underwent a thorough repair, and as a testimony of the loyalty of the parishioners to the reigning sovereign, the arms of Queen Anne were painted and set up. During Mr. Hall's long vicariate it may be assumed that the population of the parish had largely increased, and so necessitated increased accommodation in the church, for in 1717, at the request of the churchwardens and parishioners, a licence was obtained out of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chester for the erection of a gallery at the west end of the church, and several small benefactions, amounting in all to £62, were expended in its erection.³ Mr. Hall died at an advanced age in 1721.

1721.—THOMAS CHADDOCK was instituted January 10, 1721, on the presentation of George I. He appears to have previously served as curate of Ellenbrook, and is doubtless identical with the "Tho. Chaddocke" who, according to Bishop Gastrell, was "Licensed to it (Ellenbrook an(no) 1709, upon y^e nominat(ion) of (the) E.(arl) of Bridgewater,"⁴ he was serving. Mr. Chaddock died in 1723.

1724.—THOMAS BELL, who was instituted on the presentation of the king, January 8, 1724, held the living for little more than two years, his death occurring in 1726, three vicars having thus died within the space of five years.

1726.—THOMAS VAUGHAN was instituted July 27, 1726, on the presentation of King George I., but his induction could hardly have been a cause of rejoicing to one, at least, of his parishioners, if we may judge from a petition of John Bridge, of Eccles, preserved among the church papers, which sets forth that "whereas your petitioner having a small cottage situate upon the Vicarage Glebe Lands at Eccles aforesaid, which hath fallen out of lease three times within the space of five years, by the death of Mr. Hall, Mr. Chaddock, and Mr. Bell, and the resignation of Mr. Crooke, so that your poor Petitioner is now utterly incapable of paying his fine to our parish Vicar, Mr. Vaughan, and will thereby be destitute of a dwelling-place for himself and family, unless timely relieved by the charity of well-disposed people." The petition, which is dated December 8, 1726, and signed by Robert Rigby, curate of Eccles, the churchwardens, Roger Bolton, fellow, and Radley Aynscough, chaplain, of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, the ministers of Stretford, Flixton, and Ellenbrook, and the curates of Astley, Upholland, and Salford, asks that the bearer through the several townships may be supplied with charitable contributions. The amount of the fine is not stated, but the "petition" is indorsed with the names of fifteen contributors—five of 1s., eight of 6d., one of 3d., and one of 2d. In the register of christenings for the parish of Cheadle, in Cheshire, there is a curious entry of the baptism of an adult, in which the name of Mr. Vaughan occurs:—

1726. August 23.—Robert Fildes, of Eccles, co. Lanc., aged 24 yrs. Bap. at Cheadle by Thomas Vaughan, Vicar of Eccles, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Egerton (the then Rector of Cheadle) and others.⁵

Mr. Vaughan appears to have had a keener eye to the temporary affairs of business than to the spiritual concerns of his parishioners, if we may judge from the following letter written at Edingale, near Lichfield, where he was then residing, and addressed to the parish clerk:—

Edingale, 7ber 30, 1727.

Mr. Parr,—I hope this will find you well recovered of your Distemper. I desire you would send me word per next post, in what circumstances Ned Watson died, and if my rent be safe, and if his widow designs to continue my tenant. Let me know how my parish is for health. And pray let me know if the Vicarage House be empty; and if you can recommend a proper tenant. I

¹ "Eccles Church Notes," by John Harland, F.S.A.—C.

² "East Cheshire," vol. i., pp. 93-4.—C.

³ The earliest notice we have of seats in the church of Eccles is a "memorandum," dated August 27, 1505, in which a rate was ordered and agreed to, for among other things, the repairing and amending of

the church in all decayed places, and the making of new pews and furnishing the said church with new forms for the ease of the parishioners.—C.

⁴ "Notitia Cestriensis," vol. ii., part I, p. 54.—C.

⁵ "East Cheshire," vol. i., p. 234.—C.

want to know how Mr. Spence goes on, and where he lives. I suppose the surplice fees rise high this sickly time. I hope you continue to collect 'em, and take an account of what you pay Mr. Spence. Pray collect my Michaelmas rents of all but Widow Watson. Let Mr. Bayley pay Mr. Spence what he owes me; and pray pay the brickmen; but first of all stop 30 shillings for ye Sexton; and anywhere else they owe money. And take care they do not cheat me, nor the country. I must depend upon you for my Steward, till I can come over, which I am afraid will not be this Winter. Pray ask Mr. Jones of Flixton to pay you the sum of money the Bishop ordered for Delapidations, and send it me by Bill from any Manchester man to Lichfield. I believe Mr. Martincroft would take the house; but I leave it to your care and management till I have a tenant, pray have an eye over it, and the rest of my affairs, for I trust unto you. Let me know how the Schoolmaster pleases. My service to your wife and all friends. Concludes from your very affec: friend and servant,

THO. VAUGHAN.

Let me know if Spence's wife be come to Eccles.

(Superscribed)

For Mr. James Parr,

Clark of Eccles, near

Manchester, Lancashire.

(Stone Bag)

Mr. Vaughan held the living for about twenty years, and died in 1747.

1747.—BENJAMIN NICHOLLS, instituted March 9, 1747, on the nomination of the King (George II.). Mr. Nicholls, who was a Whig and a staunch supporter of the king *de facto*, had previously served as curate of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, under the Rev. Abel Ward, and been appointed chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge. On the day of the national thanksgiving for the victory at Culloden and the suppression of the rebellion, October 9, 1746, Mr. Nicholls preached the sermon at St. Ann's, when he undertook to prove to a congregation already convinced, "that rebels and traitors, guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and whose lives had been as immoral as their deaths were infamous, had no just claims to the distinctions of Christian martyrdom." The discourse was afterwards published; the style is uncompromising, and that it was highly appreciated by those in power is evident from the fact that five months after the king preferred Mr. Nicholls to the vicarage of Eccles in succession to Mr. Vaughan. In September of the succeeding year he was appointed to preach the assize sermon at Lancaster before Sir Thomas Birch and Baron Legge. This sermon, the fierce loyalty of which commanded the admiration of the Whig party, was also printed, and another discourse of a strongly political character condemning "false cries of persecution," delivered in 1753, also appeared in print. Mr. Nicholls was, it is to be feared, a more active politician than parish priest; he was non-resident, and as he drew a considerable income from the church without rendering much spiritual service to the parish in return, he was not held in very great esteem by his flock, and the feeling of dissatisfaction was aggravated by a circumstance that occurred in 1761. It appears that in the time of his predecessor an inhabitant of the parish had planted a number of young fir trees in the churchyard for ornament and as a shelter for the church, and they had been kept in order by the wardens at the expense of the parish. The vicar took upon himself to cut them down and dispose of the timber to the annoyance of the churchwardens and the parishioners. Much angry feeling was excited, and eventually a case was drawn up and submitted to a neighbouring barrister, Mr. George Kenyon, of Peel Hall, for his opinion. The document, which is of considerable length, is printed *in extenso* in Mr. Harland's "Church Notes," but the following passage has an interest as showing the neglect of the ministerial office at the time:—

"The present Vicar of the said parish, who does not reside in the said parish, but at upwards of 20 miles from his said parish church, seldom comes to his parish church, nor within his parish, and performs duty there not above 2 or 3 days in a year; frequently or yearly sets or lets the said church yard to tenants, who put therein horses, &c., to eat the grass there, and frequently with their feet, &c., beat and destroy the gravestones, &c. . . . The present Vicar hath lately ordered to be cut down the Fir Trees, &c., growing in the churchyard, without acquainting or advising with the churchwardens or other inhabitants of the parish, has sawn, cut, or broken the same into boards, &c. and sold and disposed of the crop-wood or branches of the said trees, and has (sold) or intends to sell and dispose of, the remaining part of the trees for ready money, and dispose thereof as he thinks proper for money. . . . which behaviour, &c., is a vexation to the said parishioners, and a wrong as is thought by them, and which they wish to have remedied, or the several rights ascertained."

The opinion, with the customary reservations, was given July 27, 1761, but how the dispute ended is not stated. Mr. Nicholls did not long survive these disputations, his death occurring at Chester January 15, 1765.

1765.—CUDWORTH POOLE, B.A. On the death of Mr. Nicholls, the king (George III.) presented the Rev. Cudworth Poole as his successor in the vicarage, and he was instituted June 3, 1765. Mr. Poole was a son of Edward Poole, of Great Woolden Hall, in the parish of Eccles, and a member of the family of that name of Marley, in Cheshire. He was born in 1716, received his early education (with his younger brother, Edward, who was rector of Cheadle, Cheshire, 1763-1772) at Stockport Grammar School, and was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 26, 1734. His uncle, Charles Poole, the last direct representative of the Pooles of Marley, left an only daughter his heir, who carried the estate in marriage to Thomas Tatton, of Stockport, from whom it was subsequently purchased by Robert Heath, of Hanley, and by him bequeathed to Cudworth Poole, who, dying in 1768 without issue, left it to his godson, Domville Halstead, of Dane Bank, Lymm, county of Chester, who assumed the name of Poole, in compliance

with his benefactor's will, and from him descends the present Cuthbert Halsted Poole, of Marbury Hall, sheriff of Cheshire, 1880.

1768.—**JOHN CROOKHALL.** Mr. Poole was succeeded by the Rev. John Crookhall, who was instituted December 27, 1768, on the nomination of the king. In the year following his induction the vestry authorised an application to the Consistory Court of Chester for a faculty for the erection of two galleries in the parish church, and this having been obtained (January 22, 1770), the north and south galleries were erected. In the later years of his vicariate Mr. Crookhall had the misfortune to become involved in pecuniary difficulties, and there is extant an order from Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, dated July 16, 1789, sequestrating the living, in obedience to a king's writ of July 1st of the same year, requiring the Bishop to levy on the ecclesiastical goods of the Rev. John Crookhall, late of Eccles, clerk, the sum of £1,770 for a debt due to the Rev. Edward Owen, clerk, and John Gilbert, Esq. Mr. Harland, who has given the details of the order, says that "in a short time afterwards the debt was paid, the sequestration removed, and the vicar restored to all his rights and functions." He held the living for nearly a quarter of a century, and died in 1792.

1792.—**JOHN CLOWES** was presented in succession to Mr. Crookhall by the Crown, and instituted October 31, 1792. He died in 1818.

1818.—**THOMAS BLACKBURNE, M.A.**, was the second son of John Blackburne, of Orford Hall and Hale, F.R.S., who served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1781, and for forty-six years represented the county in Parliament. He was born December 29, 1790, and instituted to the vicarage of Eccles on the presentation of the Crown, April 9, 1818, having two years previously been appointed chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince Regent. On the 2nd September, in the year following his induction, he married Emma, daughter of Henry Hesketh, of Newton, county of Chester, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. Mr. Blackburne was residing on his vicarage when, on the 15th September, 1830, the Manchester and Liverpool Railway was opened, the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, presiding at the ceremony, on which occasion the Right Hon. William Huskisson, who had been a strenuous supporter of the enterprise, having sustained fatal injuries in the accident at Parkside, was conveyed to Eccles vicarage, where he died. A vivid picture is given of the life of the vicar of Eccles at this time by the mother of the late Dean Stanley, who, writing to her sister, while on a visit at High Legh, in Cheshire, a year or two after Huskisson's death, says:—

"There is one person (here) who interests me very much—Mrs. Tom Blackburne, 'the Vicare's' of Eccles, who received poor Mrs. Huskisson, and immortalised herself by her activity, sense, and conduct all through. She made one ashamed of the ease and idleness of one's own life, compared with hers. They have to deal with such a population—25,000 souls. She has been the ruling spirit evidently; and under her guidance, and the help of a sound head and heart, her husband has become the very man for the place, with quickness and presence of mind for any sudden emergency; and she describes the people—all Manchester weavers—as grateful and sensitive, far beyond our agricultural experience. He is in general at home to parishioners from 8 to 12 and from 4 to 6 every day, and often fully occupied all the time; but during the four days Mrs. Huskisson was in the house, none of them entered the gates. She asked afterwards why it was, and one of said, 'Eh, we knowed what you were at, and so we did without.'"

Mr. Blackburne retained the living of Eccles until September, 1836, when he was presented by the Earl of Wilton to the rectory of Prestwich. He died August 5, 1847.

1837.—**WILLIAM MARSDEN, B.D.** Mr. Marsden, who was presented by the Crown on the resignation of Vicar Blackburne, and instituted April 8, 1837, was a son of John Marsden, corn-dealer, Manchester, and was born in 1771, at Chelmsorton, county of Derby, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. He had previously held the curacy of St. George's Chapel, Wigan, and also the incumbency of St. Michael's, Angel Meadow, Manchester. Mr. Marsden married and had a numerous family, the eldest son being the Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Great Oakley, county of Essex, and formerly canon residentiary of Manchester. Mr. Marsden, who had attained the age of ninety years, died on the 15th February, 1861, and was buried at Chelmsorton. There is a tablet to his memory affixed to the north wall of Eccles Church which bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the REV. WILLIAM MARSDEN, B.D., of Brasenose College, Oxford, the faithful Vicar of this parish for 24 years. He died on the fifteenth of February, MDCCCLXI., in the ninety-first year of his age, and was interred at Chelmsorton, Derbyshire. Erected by the teachers and scholars of Eccles Church Sunday School."

During Mr. Marsden's vicariate the church of Eccles underwent a renovation; the galleries were new roofed, the old flag pavement was taken up and a boarded floor laid for the seats, and the old oak pulpit was at the same time stripped of its outer casing of deal and set up a little nearer the chancel arch.

1861.—**JAMES PELHAM PITCAIRN, M.A.**, the present vicar of Eccles, was instituted in February, 1861, in succession to the Rev. William Marsden, deceased, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor (John, Lord Campbell), and he read himself in on Easter Sunday (March 31). He received

his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1846 and M.A. in 1851. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1846, and admitted to priest's orders in the succeeding year. His first preferment was to the rectory of St. John's, Longsight, near Manchester, in 1850, which he held for a period of eleven years. In 1854 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Roxburghe, and on the death of Mr. Marsden was presented to the vicarage of Eccles, when he resigned the rectory of Longsight. In 1870 Mr. Pitcairn was appointed rural dean of Eccles; in 1872 he was made a surrogate of the diocese of Manchester, and in 1878 he was collated to an honorary canonry in the cathedral and parish church of Manchester. Shortly after Mr. Pitcairn entered upon his vicariate the church underwent a thorough renovation, under the direction of Mr. Isaac Holden, architect, of Manchester. The venerable edifice was reroofed and floored; a new vestry was erected on the north side of the chancel, the old one being converted into the west porch; the old chantry chapel on the south side was rebuilt, and a new organ, by Hill and Son, of London, was placed between it and the chantry of the Holy Trinity, now known as the Bridgewater Chapel, which is situated on the same side of the church, forming the south chancel aisle, the old organ, which occupied a position in the west gallery, being removed to the church at Walkden Moor. The cost of these improvements, exclusive of the additional stained, glass memorial windows, amounted to upwards of £6,000. The church was re-opened March 14-1863, when a sermon was preached by the bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D. Since then new beauty has been added to the fabric by the erection of a handsome reredos wrought in alabaster, with panels adorned with mosaic work.

The parish registers of Eccles commence in the year 1563, and furnish the following returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials, at three different periods, something more than a century apart from each other:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1563	80	15	38	1701	128	28	84
1564	67	16	54	1831	548	373	500
1700	109	25	85	1832	487	408	543

The following list of the sextons of Eccles Church, from the year 1695, was made a few years ago by the late Mr. Edward Kirk: John Andrew, died 6th November, 1695; Edmund Hall, died 26th October, 1726; Richard Jeffreyson, died 26th July, 1762. The following entry appears in the burial registers: "1762, July 26: Richard Jeffreyson, sexton of Eccles about 42 years, greatly beloved by the parishioners; aged fourscore and four or five years." Joseph Andrew, died 24th February, 1793; Robert Andrew, his son, died 6th November, 1793; Jonathan Shaw, died 30th January, 1802; Thomas Shaw, his son, died 24th September, 1808; Joseph Isherwood, vacated June, 1809; James Royle, died 24th May, 1822; Jane Royle, his widow, vacated 10th May, 1838; Ralph Bayley, died 10th November, 1842; Isaac Lomax, died 2nd March, 1849; Mary Lomax, his widow, died 24th May, 1856; Timothy Lomax, their son, vacated 12th June, 1871; succeeded by John Royle, the present sexton. Over the remains of Joseph Andrew, who died in 1793, is the following epitaph:—

"Beneath this stone lie the cold remains
Of those whose hands have by unwearied pains
The Graves of thousands made within this Yard.
Now theirs are ready, for Death hath no regard
To men or calling; or one should have thought
He would have spared them, but he could not do;
For in a moment, when at ease and well,
He brought the summons, with this awful knell—
'PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD!'"

In a volume of miscellaneous papers preserved among the Piccope Manuscripts is the following account of an old custom that formerly existed at Eccles, apparently written about the beginning of the present century: "The following antient custom formerly existed at Eccles Parish Church: When a marriage took place at that church, on the parties leaving the church the schoolmaster sent a boy or two to demand a small sum of money from the new married couple. If they refused to give anything, he then sent more of his boys to insist upon something being given, or, if still refused, to take the bride's garter. This custom having become very obnoxious, the churchwardens abolished it about the beginning of the present century, and in lieu of it directed fourpence for every banns of marriage and sixpence for each licensed marriage to be paid to the schoolmaster of Eccles, and double dues in Lent. These sums he now receives." When the late Mr. Gorst succeeded to the office of parish clerk, he refused to continue the payment, and a meeting of the churchwardens was held specially to consider the subject, when it was agreed to give up charging the fee. A somewhat similar custom at one time prevailed at Knutsford, in Cheshire.

Edward Holbrooke, Richard Haworth, Thomas Birche, and Lawrence Rawstorne, magistrates, published the banns of marriage in 1654, in the time of the Commonwealth, during which period the Rev. Edmund Jones, the vicar of Eccles, acted as the representative of the parish, in the first Presbyterian Classis, for the county of Lancaster. In the somewhat earlier times of fervid persecution, John Bradford, the martyr, preached in the parishes of Eccles, Dean, and Bury, and the doctrines promulgated here constituted one of the offences for which he was condemned to the stake.

The rental of the glebe lands and buildings belonging to the parish church of Eccles, in 1818, is stated at £254, augmented by "burials, christenings, and funerals," on an average at 30s. a week, £78; burial ground, at £4 a quarter, £16; morning funerals, at a guinea each, £30; hatbands and gloves, say £20; other items, £133—in all, £531. In 1819 the estimate was £498; and in 1861 the glebe rents were £700; dues, £100; vicarage, £100; consols, £60; Cooke, £16; and pew rents, £24—total, £1,000. At the present time (1889) the value is returned at £900 per annum.

CHURCHES IN THE OLD PARISH.

The following is a list of the churches within the limits of the ancient parish of Eccles, with the year of consecration, the number of sittings, with the proportion of free seats, and the annual value, to which is added the name of the incumbent, with the year of his admission:—

Name of Church.	Date of Consecration.	No. of Sittings.	Frce.	Value.	Incumbent.	Year of Admission.
ECCLES—St. Mary.....	Existing 1192, re-stored 1863	1,400	550	£900	James Pelham Pitcairn, M.A.	1861
PENDLETON—St. Thomas	1776, rebuilt 1831	1,220	407	500	Joseph Edward Gull, M.A.	1885
SWINTON—St. Peter	1791, rebuilt 1869	900	800	350	Henry Robinson Heywood, M.A.	1864
WALKDEN MOOR—St. Paul	1838, rebuilt 1848	850	All	200	Charles Heath, M.A.	1876
PENDLEBURY—St. John the Evangelist.	1842	562	All	250	Edward Henry Robson, M.A.	1856
BARTON-UPON-IRWELL—St. Catherine ..	1843	600	216	300	Albert Edward Francis, M.A.	1873
WORSLEY—St. Mark.....	1846	800	All	450	Hon. Chas. Henry Phipps, M.A., Earl of Mulgrave	1872
PADDINGTON—St. Paul.....	1856	889	568	250	Francis Hill Arbuthnot Wright, B.A..	1877
CHARLESTOWN—St. George	1858, enlarged 1862	901	600	345	Samuel David Rees	1884
PENDLEBURY—Christ Church	1859	560	All	233	Evan Harries	1881
HOPE—St. James	1861	624	209	450	Henry Sayers, M.A.	1861
WEASTE—St. Luke	1865	500	208	350	James Henry Carter, M.A.	1865
IRLAM—St. John the Baptist	1866	299	165	156	Robert Martin, D.D.	1872
PATRICROFT—Christ Church	1868	600	318	300	William Crass, M.A.	1884
PENDLEBURY—St. Augustine	1874	660	All	180	Alfred Dewes, D.D., LL.D.	1874
CLIFTON—St. Anne	1874	503	479	270	Thomas Wilson	1874
LITTLE HULTON—St. John the Baptist.	1876	419	All	180	Martin Shipman Munroe, B.A.	1885
ECCLES—St. Andrew.....	1879	800	All	400	Henry Jabez Bunting Armstrong, M.A.	1879
PENDLETON—St. Barnabas	1887	520	All	—	Alfred George	1887

The Episcopal chapel of Ellenbrook, the dedicatory saint of which is unknown—an ancient foundation, purchased subsequent to the Reformation by the Breretons, of Worsley—is a domestic chapel attached to Worsley Hall, and in the patronage of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater. There are also within the parish the district church of St. Mary the Virgin, Davyhulme (Thomas Dugdale Harland, M.A., LL.M., 1885), and the licensed churches of Brindle Heath and St. Ambrose.¹

NONCONFORMIST PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Nonconformity in Eccles may be said to date from the time of the exclusion of the Rev. Edmund Jones from the parish church, consequent upon the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. After his ejection Mr. Jones continued to preach in private and public as the ruling powers permitted (service being held in the open air in summer and in barns in winter), till his death, May 2, 1674, aged forty-eight years. His successor, the Rev. Roger Baldwin, ejected from Rainford, in the parish of Prescot, preached in Monks Hall barn for many years. He died on June 9, 1695, before the erection of the chapel on Monton Green. At his death he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Crompton, ejected from Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, who died September 2, 1699; and during whose ministry the old Monton Chapel was built (1697), under the greater freedom afforded for worship by the Act of Toleration (1 William and Mary, 1689). The conveyance of its freehold

¹ Several new parishes have been carved out of the old parish of Eccles.

site from Mr. Peter Ormrod was executed in February, 1697, so the chapel was probably opened in that or the following year. Mr. Crompton's successor was the Rev. Jeremiah Aldred, an intimate friend of the Rev. Matthew Henry, who died 26th August, 1729. During Mr. Aldred's ministry the chapel was attacked (1715) by a Sacheverell mob, and damage to the extent of £140 committed.¹ He was succeeded by the Rev. John Chorley, previously chaplain to Sir Robert Dukinfield, the first baronet of Dukinfield, whose daughter Jane he married, and he is said to have been the first minister who held Arian opinions. He was minister at Monton about thirty-five years, his death occurring in 1764. The subsequent ministers were Rev. Richard Hodgson, till June, 1771, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Bolton, who died in 1773. His successor was the Rev. John Ludd Fenner, who left for Nantwich in 1779. The Rev. George Smith was the next minister till 1786, when he went to North Shields. His successor was the Rev. Henry Toulmin, 1787: he became a judge in the United States. The Rev. George Wyche was minister from 1788 to 1795, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Knowles, who died in 1797. In February, 1798, the Rev. Robert Smethurst became the minister, and remained till his death, October 15, 1846—a pastorate of more than forty-eight years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Elford Poynting, who also held the appointment of theological tutor of the Unitarian Home Mission Board. Mr. Poynting, who was the author of a "History of Monton Chapel" (1875) and some minor works, died April 30, 1878. A few years ago the building was replaced by a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture, erected from the designs of Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Manchester, at a cost of £20,000. The Rev. Philip M. Higginson, M.A., is the present minister. The chapel at Monton was rebuilt in 1857. A spacious building near the chapel, erected in 1861 by the liberality of a resident family, is used as Sunday and infant day schools. The Unitarians have another place of worship in the parish—the Free Church, Jane Lane, Swinton, erected in 1829 and rebuilt in 1857—and also one at Irlam's-o'th'-Height, opened March 6, 1825.

INDEPENDENTS.—The first chapel for the use of the Independents or Congregationalists was erected at Eccles in 1759, at which time Mr. Chorley had become an advocate of Unitarian principles and taught them unreservedly from his pulpit. The Congregational Chapel in Wellington Road is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire. The other places of worship belonging to the same body are at Patricroft, Sindsley Mount, Roe Green, and at Jane Lane, Moorside and Worsley Road, Swinton.

BAPTISTS.—The Baptist Chapel in Peel Street, the memorial stone of which was laid by Mr. Vernon Kirk Armitage, of Swinton Park, July 4, 1885, is a small brick building faced with stone. There is also a preaching-room belonging to the Particular Baptists in Byron Street, Patricroft.

PRESBYTERIANS.—The members of the Presbyterian Church have their place of worship in Ellesmere Road.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The Wesley Chapel, Wellington Road, a handsome Gothic structure with a tower and spire, was opened for public worship October 4, 1876, the building, with the schools adjoining, having cost £16,000. A further sum of £1,000 was expended in 1883 in the erection of a house for the officiating minister. The same body have a chapel in Liverpool Road, Patricroft, erected in 1885 at a cost of £5,000; and others at Barton, Boothstown, Pendlebury, Swinton, and Worsley.

The **NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS** have their chapels in Wellington Road and Chapel Street, and there is one also in Pendleton.

The **UNITED FREE CHURCH.**—The chapels belonging to this body are located in Liverpool Road, Patricroft, and in Worsley Road, Winton. There are also places of worship for the **FREE CHURCH METHODISTS** in Hall Street, Pendlebury, and at Swinton.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The members of this body have a place of worship in Regent Street, and others at Barton, Pendlebury, Swinton, and Mosley Common.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The earliest place of public worship for the members of the Roman Catholic Church was a brick edifice, with stone pillars, erected at Barton in 1829-30, at the sole cost of the late Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford (then Mr. T. J. Trafford), of Trafford Park, as a substitute for the private chapel till that time existing at Trafford House. This building gave place to a handsome stone structure, dedicated to All Saints, and erected in 1867 at a cost of £23,000, the munificent gift of Lady de Trafford, of Trafford. There is another chapel, St. Mary's, in Church Street, and one also dedicated to St. Mary in Jane Lane, Swinton, in addition to which there is the Catholic Apostolic Church in Peel Street.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The members of this Society have a meeting-house in Half-Edge Lane, a small brick building with stone facings, erected in 1879.

¹ It is stated in a manuscript, written at the time of Mr. Aldred, that two of the neighbouring magistrates encouraged the rioters in their destructive work.—C.

In addition to the places of worship above enumerated, there is the Welsh Chapel in Russell Street, a small brick building with stone dressings, the memorial stone of which was laid by Thomas Southam, Esq., LL.D., September 5, 1885; the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg have their place of meeting, the New Jerusalem Church, in Old Lane, Swinton, and there is the Gospel Mission-room at Egerton Bank, Winton.

The Parliamentary Commissioners, in their 16th report (March, 1826), enumerate the following as the charities in the parish of Eccles:—

1689 to 1711. Various benefactions of small sums, amounting to £62, laid out in the erection of a gallery in the parish church, the pew rents of which, being reserved for the poor, produce annually	£15	2	6
1800. Bradshaw's Charity; rent charge for the purchase of books and instruction of children at Davyhulme School; and bread to the poor of Barton and Eccles; annual disbursement.....	£29	5	0
Iu annual sums and donations of linen cloth to the poor, sick, and lying-in women of Crofts Bank, Barton, and Eccles	11	2	4
Sundry disbursements on account of the charity.....	3	16	2½
		43	3
		6	½
WORSLEY.—1657. Dame Dorothy Leigh's Charity; one-fourth of the interest of £500 to Middle Hulton and Worsley; in 1826 the overseers of the latter received.....	11	3	4
PENDLETON. ¹ —1727. Opeushaw's Charity; £105 stock, of which the annual dividends are given in equal portions to two schools in Pendleton, where poor children are taught to read the Bible	4	4	0

Although Eccles was almost the centre of the civil wars of the Commonwealth, and though Sir Cecil Trafford and Sir Thomas Tyldesley, at the two opposite sides of the parish, were both deeply engaged in the eventful transactions of those times, both civil and military, only one military operation of any great importance took place. The pass of the Glass having become a point of contention after the siege of Manchester, the Earl of Derby placed a battery of cannon in Holcroft Wood, commanding the passage of Little Woolden, but his forces were driven from their station and defeated at Woolden, not far from the residence of the brave Sir Thomas Tyldesley. The name of Bury Lane serves to indicate the place of interment of the slain. Here many broken swords, armour, spears, &c., have been dug up, and when the bridge of Little Woolden was repaired some years ago, a cannon ball was found imbedded in the structure, which may be regarded as a remnant of the contest between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. In 1745, the Duke of Cumberland, in his pursuit of Prince Edward's army, after spending the previous night at Dunham Massey, having crossed the Mersey at Hollins Green, passed the valley of the Gless on his way to Wigan by Leigh; and James Clayton, the person who served as his guide, and who died early in the present century at an advanced age, described the country through which they marched as little better than an uncultivated wild.

For the more convenient transaction of the business of the township a Town Hall was erected in 1880-1. The building is a large and handsome structure, in what is known as the Renaissance style of architecture, and was erected from the designs of Mr. Lowe, architect, of Manchester, the contractors being Messrs. Thomas Moore and Sons, of Eccles. It is of brick, with stone dressings, and has a frontage towards Church Street of about 120 feet, and towards Irwell Place of 150 feet, the principal entrance being surmounted by a clock tower, in which is placed an illuminated clock with four dials, 4ft. 6in. in diameter, the gift of Robert Hall, Esq., of Eccles, forming a conspicuous feature. The ground floor comprises a boardroom, committee and waiting rooms, with the requisite offices for clerks, surveyor, and collectors. The second floor is used as a public room for meetings, concerts, lectures, &c., and has the usual anterooms attached. The building, which cost £5,500, was formally opened on the 3rd November, 1881, by the Right Hon. John Tomlinson Hibbert, then M.P. for Oldham and secretary to the Local Government Board.

The population returns of the parish of Eccles were made with considerable precision before the Parliamentary census began to be regularly taken. From these returns we find that within little more than a century the number of inhabitants has increased upwards of elevenfold. In 1776 they amounted to 8,729; in 1780, to 9,148; in 1790, to 12,430; in 1801, to 16,119; in 1811, to 19,502; in 1821, to 23,331; in 1831, to 28,083; in 1851, to 41,497; in 1861, to 52,679; in 1871, to 67,770; and in 1881, to 98,187.

An annual festival is held at Eccles, of great rustic celebrity, and of high antiquity, as old probably as the first erection of the church, called Eccles Wakes, celebrated on the first Sunday in September; and there is a wake at Swinton on the first Sunday after the 23rd of July, and another at Wood Gate, in Clifton, on Saturday in Whitsun-week, by way of concluding the festivities of that carnival period.² Though Eccles Wakes commence on the Sunday, the fair is continued during

¹ Twenty-first Parliamentary Report, p. 321.

² Bill of fare served upon these occasions: "ECCLES WAKES.—On Monday morning at eleven o'clock the sports will commence (the sports of Sunday being passed over in silence) with that most ancient, loyal, rational, constitutional, and lawful diversion, bull-baiting in all its primitive excellence, for which this place has long been noted. At one o'clock there will be a foot-race; at two o'clock a bull-baiting for a horse-collar; at four, donkey-races for a pair of panniers; at five, a race for a

stuff hat; the day's sports to conclude with baiting the bull Fury for a superior dog-chain. On Tuesday the sports will be repeated; also on Wednesday, with the additional attraction of a smock-race by Ladies. A main of cocks to be fought on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for twenty guineas, and five guineas the byes, between the gentlemen of Manchester and Eccles. The wakes to conclude with a fiddling by all the fiddlers that attend, for a piece of silver."

the three succeeding days, and consists of feasting upon a kind of local confectionery called "Eccles cakes" and ale, with various ancient and modern sports:—

"Tarts and custards, creams and cakes,
Are the junkets still at wakes,
Unto which the tribe resort
Where the business is the sport."

All the authorities agree in assigning the first institution of wakes to the annual assembling of the people to watch and pray on the festival of the saint to whom their church was dedicated (or on the anniversary of the dedication itself), and this was doubtless the case originally in Eccles; and the festival of St. Mary the Virgin being on the 22nd of August, and the wakes on the first Sunday after the 25th of August, the correspondence is tolerably well preserved. The wakes or dedication of churches are coeval with Christianity, and were annually kept upon saints' days; but it often happened that those days fell in the time of harvest, which proving inconvenient, the wakes were ordered to be kept on the following Sunday. The day was not of sufficient length for these services, and hence the devout people provided themselves with candles, over which they kept their vigils or wakes; but the wolves crept in amongst the flock in these nightly scenes, and, says the legend of St. John the Baptist, "they then fell to lecherie and songs, dances, harping, piping, and also to glotony and sinne, and so turned holinesse to cursydneyss."¹ In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the wakes, having this licentious character, were put down, or greatly reformed, in Lancashire, by a commission appointed by the queen, of which the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of Chester were members. The people, however, became impatient under these restraints, and, to gratify their wishes, the wakes were revived in this county by the proclamation of James I., issued from Hoghton Tower on the 24th May, 1618, on which his unfortunate successor's memorable "Book of Sunday Sports," published in 1633, was founded. Since that time the wakes at Eccles have had their ancient licence, though of late years the sports have been divested of their more vulgar and brutal features. Another annual festival, called the Gyst-ale or Guising, which has now fallen into disuse, prevailed in this parish for several centuries, and excited an inordinate degree of village emulation. In the month when the marling season terminated, rural processions, with their "king" at their head, were formed in each township or village, consisting, amongst others, of those persons who had been engaged in marling and manuring the land, all gaily decked out, like the principal performers at rush-bearings, and each of them furnished with garlands, the principal garland being of large size, with vessels of silver plate hung to it, often of great value, and contributed by the gentry for the occasion. The object of ambition was to excel in the splendour of their procession; and in the year 1777, it is said by the author of an obscurely written book, under the title of "The History of Eccles and Barton's Contentious Guising War,"² that the Guisers in the latter township collected and expended, from June to September, £687 1s. in this idle parade, while the Eccles Guisers expended no less a sum in those months than £2,242 1s. 6d. in the same contest, raised by collections from the gentry and the neighbouring farmers. To stimulate liberality, the sum given by each individual was publicly announced, and the treasurer of the feast, on hearing it, exclaimed—"A largesse!"³ on which the populace demanded from whom? when the name of the donor was proclaimed, with the affix of "My Lord" attached to it. The loss of time, and the expense of preparation and dissipation, were not the only evils of this guising. The rival parties frequently came to blows, and a kind of servile war was kept up in that year between the villages of Eccles and Barton of three months' duration. Anciently the lord of the manor received a contribution out of the collections, and the conductors of the procession at Ashton-under-Lyne paid Sir John de Assheton, lord of the manor of Ashton, 20s. a-year as a fee of office.⁴ While the people of Eccles and of Barton had their wake and their guising, their neighbours at Pendleton and Pendlebury celebrated the ancient festival of the goddess Flora by the maypole, to which the watchful care of King Charles and his royal progenitor extended, when they printed, in their proclamation and Book of Sports, that after the end of divine service on Sundays, their "good people be not disturbed, letted, or discharged, from the having of May games, and the setting up of the maypoles," &c. The ancient practice was to erect the pole on May-day, and to surround it with a

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, fol. 514.

² This rare tract was printed in 1778, pp. 19, price 3d. The author's name was thus printed in the titlepage: "By F. H**R**G**N" (? Harrington). The author states that this "guising" originated in Mr. Chorlton, of Monks Hall, Eccles, giving money to labourers for a "marling" feast, and some neighbours of Barton township carrying a garland and 3s. 6d. in money to the marlpit. This provoked the emulation of the people of Eccles, and they in turn made a garland, had a procession, and gave 4s. 6d. Barton rejoined with a £5 subscription; Eccles then raised £13; Barton, in reply, collected £37; Eccles, £347; Barton finally raised £644, to be utterly eclipsed by Eccles with £1,881. If these were separate amounts, and not the same subscription increased from time to time, the total amount raised would seem to have been £2,929. But this

seems incredible. It is more probable that the £644 and £1,881 were the aggregate sums raised in the two townships in this foolish affair.—H.

³ "Largesse!"—the cry of the heralds on receiving donations from knights on entering the lists at ancient tournaments, prevailing as early as the twelfth century.

⁴ In the Rent-Roll of the Manor of Assheton-under-Lyne, of 1422, the following entries occur as sums received by the lord of the manor Sir John de Assheton, Knt.: "The Gyst Ale of the town of Assheton.—Margaret, that was the wife of Hobbe the Kyng, for hvr fine, 3s. and 4d. Hobbe Adamson, for his fine, 3s. and 4d. Roger the Baxter, for his fine, 3s. and 4d. Robert Somayster, for his fine, 3s. and 4d. Jenkyn of the Wode, for his fine, 3s. and 4d. Thomas of Curtnall, for his fine, 3s. 4d."

species of verdant booths, brought from "Blakeley Forest,"¹ which were decked annually with garlands and flowers, and around which the people assembled to dance and celebrate their May games. Pendleton pole was of much higher antiquity than the Reformation; for in the will of Thomas del Bothe, who died in 47 Edward III. (1373), the sum of 30s. is bequeathed towards making the causeway at Pendleton near "lc Poll." In the time of the Commonwealth the Pendleton pole was taken down, in virtue of an ordinance of Parliament against maypoles, and such other "heathenish vanities," but it was re-erected at the Restoration, and existed until recent years.

LOCAL ANNALS.

1111. To this year tradition assigns the erection of Eccles Church.
1192. Edith de Barton, lady of the manor, granted to Geoffrey de Byron, clerk, and Robert de Greslet, lord of the manor of Mamecestre, one half the church of Eccles, with some lands.
1235. John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, bought the advowson of Gilbert de Barton, and gave it, with its chapels, to the abbey of Stanlaw. The church was formally appropriated to that abbey by Alexander, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 29th December, 1235.
1277. Ordination of the vicarage of Eccles by Roger Meuland, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 18th April.
1284. By deed of 1st May, Richard, son of Richard the Rymer, surrenders to Stanlaw Abbey 10 acres of the glebe of Eccles.
1291. Under the valuation of Pope Nicholas IV., in this year, the church of Eccles was valued at £20 per annum.
1293. By deed of 18th November Henry de Workedlegh, or Worsley, grants to the high altar of Eccles Church one pound of wax yearly on St. Martin's day, November 11th.
1368. The chapel or chantry of St. Katharine, on the south side of the church, previously founded by Thomas del Bothe, of Barton, who left by will in this year a bequest of £6 13s. 4d. yearly to its two chaplains.
1450. A second chantry in the chapel of St. Katharine founded by William Bothe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, with two chaplains, endowed with £16 yearly.
1460. A third chantry, styled "The College of Jesus and the blessed Virgin Mary," founded by the same William Bothe, D.D., then Archbishop of York, with two chaplains, endowed with £9 6s. 8d. yearly.
- 1475-1498. Within these years a fourth chantry, of "The Holy Trinity," was founded by Sir Geoffrey Massy, knight, then lord of the manors of Worsley in Eccles and of Tatton, Cheshire. [This is now the Brereton or Bridgewater Chapel.]
1478. The yearly receipts for the church of Eccles and the parish of Dean are stated by the treasurers of Whalley Abbey at £63 17s. 4½d. The tithes of Mawnton (Monton) in that year were £11 13s. 8d.; those of Swinton, £4 7s.
1521. Annual receipts of Whalley Abbey for the church of Eccles and the chapel of Dean, £119 10s. 4½d. The tithes of Mawnton, £16 18s.; those of Swinton, £4 7s.
1539. At the dissolution of the monasteries the advowson of Eccles became vested in the crown, where it still remains.
1548. Two chantries in Eccles Church were suppressed—the Holy Trinity and Jesus College, now known as the Bridgewater and Trafford Chapels.
1553. The two chantries restored under Queen Mary.
1553. The chantries finally suppressed under Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.
1563. Eccles parish registers commence.
1574. John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, Esq., gave the western window.
1595. August 27: A vestry ordered three church leys throughout the parish for repairing the church, and for making new pews and forms. They also assigned the seats to the principal parishioners, &c. December 11: Further orders as to the seats.
1598. July 6: Orders as to the seats for the parishioners generally. July 10: These were confirmed and ratified by an order of the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Richard Vaughan).
1598. December 17: Richard Brereton, Esq., of Worsley, died; his tomb is in the Bridgewater Chapel.
1600. The tomb was erected by Dorothy, widow of Richard Brereton, Esq., of Worsley.
1610. The rectory and tithes conveyed by the Crown to Morris and Phillips.
1639. April 4: Dorothy, the widow of Richard Brereton, Esq., died.
1654. During the Commonwealth four magistrates published the bans of marriage, and the marriages were made before one or more of these justices instead of a clergyman.
1657. Dame Dorothy Leigh left one-fourth of the interest of £500 to the poor of Middle Hulton and Worsley. [In 1826 the Worsley overseers received from this source £11 3s. 4d.]
1662. August: The Rev. Edmund Jones, then vicar, declining to make the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity, was ejected.
1674. December 31: George Legh, Esq., of Barton, died.
- [The following are chiefly from the Churchwardens' Accounts.]
1693. November 20: The great bell ordered to be rung at 8 p.m., from September 29th to March 25th.
1694. April 7: To the clerk, for ringing the curfew on the fourth bell, 20s.
1697. April 5: The vestry in the chapel belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater's family, Worsley, said to be only on sufferance, and to be removed at pleasure.
1706. The church of Eccles valued at nearly £80 per annum.
1709. November 21: Six bells ordered for the steeple, instead of the old peal of four only. Peter Aldred, of Monton, left £3 yearly to the poor.
1710. December 25: Thomas Collier, by will, left a yearly rent-charge of £5 to teach twenty poor children of Worsley.
1711. Samuel Charlton, of Monton, left £3 yearly to the poor.
1713. The church beautified, and the Royal Arms [of Queen Anne] painted for the niche set behind the porch-door. [Another account says the arms were placed at the choir entrance.]
1715. April 8: The vestry removed [from the Bridgewater Chapel to the west end of the church].
1716. Trust-deed for Collier's Charity, at Roe Green School.
1717. August 12: The west gallery ordered to be erected. The church was thoroughly repaired this year. Various small benefactions from the year 1689 to 1711, amounting in all to £62, were expended in the erection of this gallery; the pew-rents of which being received and applied in relief of the poor, produced yearly £15 2s. 6d.
1720. Sir Lawrence Anderton, Bart., of Lostock, sold his tithes in Eccles, Dean, &c.

¹ Leland's "Itinerary."

1723. Sale to Francis Colston, Esq., of London, of all the rectories impropriate of Eccles and Dean, with their rights, &c., and all manner of tithes, &c., thereto belonging.
1726. The christening-pew ordered to be erected.
1727. Openshaw's Charity to Pendleton of £105 stock. It is equally divided, £4 4s. yearly, between two schools in Pendleton where poor children are taught to read the Bible. Scroope, Duke of Bridgewater, granted land at Roe Green for a school.
1732. The Bishop of Chester held a confirmation at Eccles Church, whereby the ringers had all of them 8s. by the churchwardens. Richard Crompton, warden for Pendlebury and Clifton, paid 3s. for three fox-heads.
1737. A new bell bought, which cost the parish £24. *N.B.*—Eight leys that year.
1742. April 19: Paid for the heythorn trec [hawthorn] and setting [in the churchyard] 1s. 5d.
1748. April 11: Resolved by a parish meeting, then when the hearse is employed out of the parish in carrying a corpse, there shall be paid to the sexton 1s. a mile for every mile it shall go from the parish church; the money to be paid on the receipt of the hearse. This order is signed by Benjamin Nicholls, vicar, and by ten churchwardens and parishioners.
1761. The Rev. Benjamin Nicholls, vicar, cut down the trees in the churchyard, and a case for counsel was sent to George Kenyon, Esq., barrister, whose opinion was given 27th July.
1764. September 8: The burial-order of Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester. Expenses attending the getting of this order, £1 13s. 2d.
1769. May 31: A vestry authorised an application to the Consistory Court of Chester for a faculty for the erection of two galleries in the parish church.
1770. The faculty obtained for the north and south galleries; the expenses of getting which were £6 16s. The north and south galleries ordered to be erected.
1771. A vestry to be made where the hearse-house was.
1776. The dues of the church settled.
1777. *Eccles and Barton's Givings* published.
1787. Paid the sexton fourpence for warning people against "Lifting" at Easter. James Barlow made a large cover [a sort of hood or canopy] for the clergyman when he attends the funerals.
1789. Paid for 45 lbs. candles, at 7d. per lb., to illuminate the church on the happy recovery of King George III. [from his mental disorder].
1790. The church-porch rebuilt.
1791. In this year St. Peter's Episcopal chapel, Swinton, was erected. Minister's, clerk's, and sexton's dues fixed.
1794. The vestry under the steeple ordered to be made.
1800. Bradshaw's Charity—a rent-charge for books and teaching of children at Davyhulme School, and bread to the poor of Barton and Eccles, yearly £24 5s. In money and linen to poor, sick, and lying-in-women of Crofts Bank, Barton, and Eccles, £11 2s. 4d. Expenses, £3 16s. 2½d. Total yearly, £43 3s. 6½d.
1802. April 19: The schoolmaster at the parish school shall charge the following sums per quarter for teaching—viz. reading, 3s.; reading and writing, 6s.; reading, writing, and accounts, 7s. 6d.
1803. The new east gallery ordered to be erected.
1804. The fee for the hearse going out of the parish was fixed at 7s., to be paid to the churchwardens.
1806. The churchyard levelled and the headstones laid flat down. Number of flags, 496; of headstones, 820.
1809. Iron gates were ordered (and made) for the church porch.
1812. By vote the parish gave the surplus money that had arisen from time to time, from the west, the south, and the north galleries (amounting to £89 4s. 2¾d.) towards building the new organ in Eccles Church. The surplus from the west gallery was £47 15s. 10¾d., and from the north and south galleries, £41 8s. 4¼d. In this year the new parish school was built at a cost of £148. The Infants' School built in the churchyard. A new organ was ordered for the church.
1813. April 21 (Wednesday): The new organ, built by Davis, of London (contract price £500), was opened with a performance of sacred music in the church; nine instrumental and eighteen vocal performers. Best seats, 5s.; north and south galleries, 4s.; body of the church, 2s.; books of the words, 6d. each. A grand assembly was held the same evening at Mr. Wm. Phillips's, the Grapes Inn. Gentlemen's tickets, 7s.; ladies', 5s.; the proceeds to go to an organ fund. Mr. Wilkinson appointed organist. A hearse-house ordered to be built [in the churchyard].
1816. The new church gates placed. They cost £49.
1817. December: Mr. Wilkinson, organist, resigned.
1818. 41½ yards of black cloth, at 7s., bought for the pulpit, &c., when Princess Charlotte died. Paid three men two days for covering, £1 4s. Fringe and trimming, 18s. 1d.
1819. Paid for mourning [cloth, &c.] for Princess Charlotte, £30 14s. 2d. This year was erected the new entrance gate on the north side of the church.
1825. It was ordered that eight bells be placed in the steeple [in the place of the peal of six, hung in 1709, before which year there were only four bells].
1827. The black cloth for hanging the pulpit, &c., in mourning for the Duke of York, cost £11 7s. 3d.

[Here the Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are discontinued.]

FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ORDER-BOOK.

1832. August 13: Ordered that two gates of wrought iron be immediately erected at the entrance of the churchyard, south side. September 3: Mr. William Whittaker offered 1,372 square yards of land, from the field adjoining the churchyard, at 3d. per square yard and twenty years' purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground. Mr. Bradburn offered a plot of the glebe land, called Vicarage Meadow, on behalf the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, vicar, containing 2,100 square yards, at 2d. per square yard and twenty years' purchase. The churchwardens recommended the parishioners to purchase the glebe land, and the Bishop approved such purchase. The fee for interment of any out-parishioner was increased to 7s. 6d. from 6th September, 1832.
1833. At a meeting of churchwardens on the 14th March, it was resolved that the estimate of Mr. Bradburn for the new burial ground wall be accepted, as follows: 282 square yards, 7 feet, 6 inches of brick walling, 5 feet high, at 4s. 6d. per yard, £63 12s. 176 yards of coping stone at 3s. 1d. per yard, £25 14s. 1d. 13 yards rough flag, for the foundation of the end wall, at 2s., £1 6s. A gate for the new burial ground was also ordered to be provided immediately. A committee was appointed to regulate the parish church school, and to report to the parishioners on its present state at Easter. At a vestry on 8th April, this committee was re-appointed. At a meeting of the 17th May, it was ordered that Mr. Bradburn do partition the benches off in the middle of the church. On the 9th September, a rate of three farthings in the pound was laid for the churchwardens to defray the necessary expenses about the church and school.
1834. January 4: At a meeting held this day, it was agreed that a new hearse be ordered, with an oak chest, nine plumes, three springs, patent axle, duly painted and varnished, and altogether of the best quality; and a new set of harness was also ordered. Mr. John Richardson contracted to supply the hearse, &c. (harness excepted), for £42.
1854. The galleries were new roofed, and other repairs of the church done.
1856. The old flagged flooring of the church taken up, renewed, and relaid. A wooden floor laid for the seats. The old oak pulpit taken out of its deal case and set nearer to the chancel by the span of an arch. Several old stone coffin-lids found beneath the floor. They are now in the vicarage garden.

1862. The east gallery removed, and other repairs effected.

1863. The great renovation and restoration of the church completed. The edifice was roofed, floored, lighted, and ventilated anew. The old vestry was converted into the west porch, and filled with mural monuments. A new vestry was built out on the north side of the chancel. The new chapel of St. Katharine built out, on the old site, on the south side. Several memorial windows of stained glass placed. The open seats re-arranged, and new seats erected in St. Katharine's Chapel, &c. A new font erected at the west end of the chancel. The old organ removed from the west gallery and sold to the church at Walkden Moor. A new large and fine organ, built by Hill and Son, Loudon, placed on the floor of the church, on the south side, between the Bridgewater Chapel and St. Katharine's Chantry. The whole interior cleaved, painted, and refurnished. Receipts and Expenditure for this great renovation: Subscriptions (93), £4,050 2s.; sale of old organ (£100), materials, collections at opening, &c., £455 1s. 4d.—Total receipts, £4,505 8s. 4d. [In addition, the seven stained-glass windows, presented by various donors, are valued at £341 5s.; and gifts of different articles of church furniture, fitting, and use, £170; together in gifts, £1,011 13s.—making the total value of offerings in money and materials, £5,516 16s. 4d.] The expenditure was necessarily very large, the chief amounts being to the masons, £2,439; joiner, £1,426; organ builder, £700; plasterer, £436; architect, £347; carvers, £315; plumber, £164; clerk of the works, £160; total expenditure, £6,682 11s. 2d. The balance owing was afterwards made up by further subscriptions. Saturday, March 14: The church was re-opened after its restoration. The Rev. James Pelham Pitcairn, M.A., vicar, and the Rev. R. L. Connell, curate, took part in the services of the church; and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, from 1 Thess. v., 8, 9, 10. On Sunday, March 15, other opening sermons were preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Bowers, dean of Manchester, and the Rev. James Bardsley, M.A. The collections at the three services on Saturday and Sunday amounted to £162.

1864. August 11: More than 6,000 silver pennies of Kings Henry, John, and William I. of Scotland, found by James Britch, a millhand, in an earthenware pot, just below the surface, near Monks Hall, Eccles. The coins were scut as "treasure trove" to the Duchy of Lancaster office, and Britch received their bullion value, £73 2s. 6d. Small collections of these coins were presented to various local museums in Lancashire. Railway opened from Eccles to Wigan.

1866. Harriet Catherine, dowager-countess of the first Earl of Ellesmere, died on the 17th, and was interred on the 24th April, in the family vault in St. Mark's Church, Worsley. St. John the Baptist's Church, Irlam, consecrated July 11. National Schools, Albert Street, opened September 19.

1867. May 30: Seven men killed by an explosion in the Mesne Lee coalpit, Worsley, belonging to Messrs. Peter Nightingale and Company. All Saints' Roman Catholic Chapel, Barton-upon-Irwell, erected by Lady de Trafford of Trafford: cost £23,000.

1868. Christ Church, Patricroft, consecrated September 19. Cost of building, £4,300.

1869. St. Peter's Church, Swinton, rebuilt, consecrated October 2. Cost of building, £17,000.

1874. St. Augustine's Church, Pendlebury, erected by Edward Stanley Heywood, Esq., consecrated May 26. Cost of building, £32,000. St. Ann's Church, Clifton, erected by the Hon. W. R. S. Cotton, consecrated August 19. Cost of building, £7,500.

1876. Wesley Chapel, Wellington Road, opened for public worship October 4. Cost of building, £16,000. St. John the Baptist's Church, Little Hulton, consecrated October 21. Cost of building, £4,700.

1879. St. Andrew's Church, Eccles, consecrated April 16. Cost of building, £8,000. Society of Friends' Meeting House, Half Edge Lane, erected.

1880. Memorial stone of new Towu Hall, Church Street, laid September 13.

1881. Town Hall opened by John Tomlinson Hihbert, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Local Government Board, November 3.

1883. Minister's house, Wesley Chapel, Wellington Road, erected. Cost of building, £1,000.

1885. Memorial stone of the Baptist Chapel, Peel Street, laid by Vernon Kirk Armitage, Esq., J.P., July 4. Cost of building, £5,000. Memorial stone of Wesley Chapel, Liverpool Road, Patricroft, laid by Thomas Southam, Esq., LL.D., September 5.

1887. St. Barnabas's Church, Pendleton, consecrated July 29. Cost of building, £3,435.

1888. Foundation stone of new Mission Room, Christ Church, Patricroft, laid by Oliver Heywood, Esq., High Sheriff, September 15. St. Stephen's new schools, Swinton, opened November.

Although this parish contains a population of nearly a hundred thousand souls, there is neither a weekly market nor annual fair in any of its five townships.

The cotton manufacture prevails here to a considerable extent. There are also calico printworks, and silk throwing and weaving, with power-loom establishments. All the facilities afforded by the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, and the Manchester and Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western Railway, are engaged in the flourishing business of the parish. Up to the period of the opening of the railroad, twenty coaches travelled daily each way through Eccles. Now (1889) not one is left, and instead of a fatiguing coach journey of two days from Manchester to Liverpool, the distance is traversed by railway trains regularly in from forty to forty-five minutes. The branch line from the Liverpool line in Eccles to Wigan, opened in 1864, passes through Worsley and Ellenbrook, and through Tyldesley, Chowbent, and Hindley.

PATRICROFT.—This place, which forty years ago was but a row or two of houses, is now a considerable manufacturing village, with a large population. It contains the Bridgewater Foundry, a silk mill, and several cotton mills. On Saturday, January 11, 1868, Mr. Oliver Heywood laid the corner-stone of Christ Church, Patricroft, on a site previously occupied by a temporary iron structure, and the building was consecrated on the 19th September following. The plan comprises nave with side aisles, with chancel, organ chamber, and vestry adjoining. The internal length of the nave and chancel is 105 feet, the width of nave and aisles 51 feet 4 inches, and the height to ridge of roof 47 feet. The style of architecture is Early English, firmly treated. The nave has on each side an arcade of six arches, formed of moulded bricks of various colours, supported by circular pillars of red Mansfield stone, with carved and moulded caps of Bath stone. The chancel arch has additional enrichments. The principal entrances are in the west elevation, fronting the turnpike road, connected with vestibules.

Barton, as we have seen, and as the name imports, is a manor as well as a township. The river Irwell has the township of Barton on both its banks from Trafford Park to Davy Hulme, where that river becomes the boundary line till it falls into the Mersey. The Mersey and the Glazebrook also form boundaries to this township. The village of Barton is five miles from Manchester. At this place an aqueduct conveys the Bridgewater Canal from Worsely to Manchester across the river Irwell. Barton Old Hall, a brick edifice, with two gables in front, a projecting wing, and mullion windows, now used as a farmhouse, was successively the seat of the Bartons and the Booths, and passed from the last-named family to the Leghs of High Legh by the marriage in 1578 of Anne, daughter and coheir of John Booth, to George Legh, of East Hall, in High Legh, and is now the property of their descendant, Colonel Henry Martin Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, Esq.

Trafford Hall, or House, in Trafford Park, the residence of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, descended from Randle or Randolphus de Trafford, living in the time of Edward the Confessor, is a modern structure of freestone, with a semicircular front, divided by columns. Attached to it are the remains of the old fabric, composed of brick gables. The grounds are watered by the Irwell and by the Bridgewater Canal. The Trafford estates (said to have passed uninterruptedly in the male line for eight centuries) were devised by the will of Humphrey Trafford of Trafford, Esq., dated 5th June, 1779, to his collateral kinsman, John Trafford, of Croston, Esq., who largely increased their value by obtaining an Act of Parliament in 1793 to authorise him to let lands on building leases, and to lease the Waste (or Weaste) moss lands in the parishes of Manchester and Eccles for ninety-nine years.¹ Thomas Joseph Trafford, the fifth but eldest surviving son of John Trafford, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1815, was created a baronet in August, 1841, and in October of the same year he received a royal licence to alter the orthography of his name to De Trafford. His grandson, Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford, the third baronet, is the present possessor. The descent of this ancient family is shown in the pedigree, pages 236-40 *supra*.

Beauchiffé Hall, in this township, on the east side of the village of Eccles, was taken down many years ago, and has been replaced by two modern mansions, called Higher and Lower Bentcliffe. Beauchiffé was once the seat of Thomas Holt, Esq., It was afterwards the estate of Richard Valentine, who married Anne Hopwood in the reign of Henry VII., from whom it passed to Thomas Valentine in 1595. His grandson, John Valentine, who entered a pedigree of four descents at the visitation of 1664-5, suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I. From him descended Richard Valentine, of Preston and Bentcliffe, high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1713, by whose descendants it was sold in the last century to Mr. Partington, from whom it passed to Mr. Bentley, the late owner.

Monks Hall, a wood-and-plaster fabric, now the residence of Dr. Hedley Crocker, near Eccles Church, was in 1596 the seat of Ellis Hey, gent. His son, Ellis Hey, Esq., a staunch Royalist, compounded for his estate in 1646, paying to Parliament £309, as did John Valentine, of Beauchiffé, or Bentcliffe, gent., paying £255 4s. 9d. On the death of Ellis Hey, about the year 1647, the hall was occupied by his fourth but eldest surviving son, Robert Hey, who married Penelope, daughter of Adam Byrom, of Salford. Ellis Hey, the nephew of Robert, and the heir male of his grandfather, who married Katharine, daughter of Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, being at the time resident at Chorlton Hall, in Manchester. "Monke Hall" is supposed to have been once a cell, or perhaps a grange, of Whalley Abbey. Before 1681 the Monks Hall estate had passed to Mr. Martin Willis, and is now the property of his descendant, Henry Rodolph D'Anyers Willis, of Halsnead, near Prescott, Esq., J.P. On a stone inside the barn is the following inscription: "Mrs. Hellen Willis, relict of Martin Willis, gent., deceased, Me Ædificavit 1692." Close to the outer wall of Monks Hall, on ground known to have been an ancient orchard, which, in August, 1864, was being laid out for a new street, a mill operative, named James Bitch, found some silver coins, which the removal of the surface greensward for a footpath had laid bare. Two days afterwards, on the 11th August, he made a further search, and discovered in the whole more than 6,000 silver pennies of Henry [I., II., and III. ?], a few Irish pennies of King John, and a still smaller number of silver pennies of William I. ("the Lion") of Scotland. These were all contained in a coarse earthenware pot, much resembling a modern flower-pot. These coins, after some question between the Treasury and the Duchy of Lancaster, were ultimately handed over to the Duchy Office as "treasure-trove" belonging to the Queen in her right as Duchess of Lancaster. A selection was made from them for the British Museum, and smaller assortments were presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy to Lancashire museums. Ultimately the finder received from the duchy the sum of £73 2s. 6d., being the full value of the silver by weight. The Chancellor of the Duchy also presented to the late Mr. Harland (who had prevented the dispersion of the coins, and had caused them to be sent

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 50.

to the authorities) a selection of the coins. He also possessed the flower-pot in which they were found, which was dug up in his presence.

Lostock Hall, one mile from the village of Barton, now a plain brick building, was occupied and possessed by the Barlows, and Humphrey Barlow occurs in 1595.

Davyhulme Hall was the seat of John de Hulme in the reign of Henry II. The family continued here for many generations, and the estate was purchased by John Allen, of Mayfield, county of Derby, Esq., in the eighteenth century, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Henry, son and heir of Henry Norreys, of Penwortham, Esq., who claimed descent from Nicholas Norreys, of Tarleton, younger brother of Sir William Norris, of Speke, living in the reign of Henry VI. Mary, sole daughter and heir of Henry Norreys, Esq., having married, in 1809, Robert Josias Jackson Harris, of Uley, county of Gloucester, Esq., that gentleman assumed, by royal sign-manual, the name and arms of Norreys; and on his decease, December 13, 1844, his only son, the late Robert Henry Norreys, Esq., J.P., D.L., became owner of Davyhulme. The house is a handsome modern mansion.¹

Irlam Hall, a mansion of the Elizabethan age, is the property of the representatives of the late John Greaves, of Salford, Esq. The edifice contains a principal beam, of massive size, the largest, probably, in the county. In the seventeenth year of the reign of King John (1215) the abbot of Cokersand claimed exemptions by royal charter from certain fines and amerçiements in his abbey lands of Irwelham, Barton, Workedeley, Clifton, and Mawyngton, in this parish, but his claim was disallowed.² It was the property of the Irlams in the fifteenth century. For a time it was in the occupation of the family of Travers or Travis, but had passed to Sir George Lathom, Knt., in the time of Edward VI. Sir George married Margaret (Elizabeth, in the visitation of 1567), daughter of Robert Lever, of Little Lever; and their descendant in the fourth generation, Thomas Lathom, of Irlam, and of Hawthorn Hall, county of Chester, who married, at Ormskirke, October 31, 1667, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ashurst, of Ashurst, county of Lancaster, was living at Irlam in 1681. He took a prominent part in promoting the revolution of 1688, and served as captain in a troop of horse in Lord Delamere's regiment, raised to assist the Prince of Orange. He died after 1691. Jane, his daughter, and eventually sole heir by survivorship, married, about 1693, John Finney, of Fulshaw Hall, county of Chester, gentleman—a volunteer who had fought on the side of the Prince of Orange at the battle of the Boyne, 1689, and afterwards served with the army in Flanders—and had a son, Captain Samuel Finney, living in 1741. The estate was sold, about the year 1695, to John Legh.³ Subsequently it passed to the Stanleys, and was afterwards the property of the Pages, until purchased from them by the late John Greaves, of Highfield, Esq., who died 10th December, 1815, and was succeeded by his son, John Greaves, Esq., who died July 8, 1849, unmarried; and his sister resided at the hall till her death in 1866. The building is now occupied by a farmer.

Great Woolden, or Woolden Hall, at the western extremity of the parish of Eccles and the township of Barton, is a large brick pile, with two gables and tall chimneys, now occupied as a farmhouse. In 1595 this hall was the "worshipful seat of Thomas Holcroft, Esq.," one of a family who shared largely in the Church property at the Reformation, but not the notorious Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Vale Royal. Of this family Camden says:—⁴

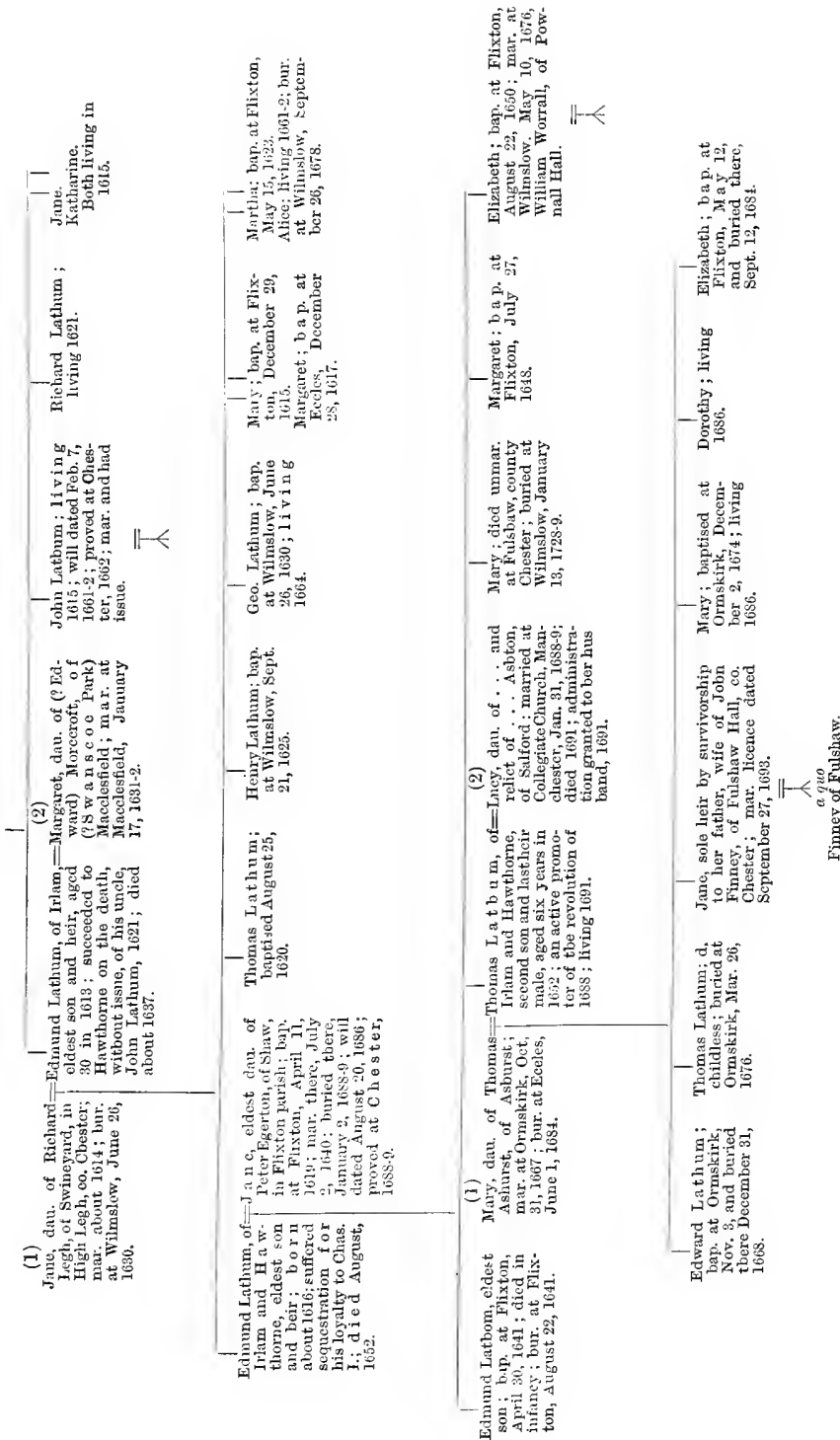
"After *Chatmosse* appears *Holcroft*, which gave both name and residence to the illustrious family of the Holcrofts, which was anciently enlarged by the heirs of *Culchit*. This last place is in its neighbourhood, and was held by Gilbert de Culchit in fee of Almeric the Cup-bearer, who held it in fee of the Earls de Ferrars, in Henry III. His eldest daughter and heir being married to Richard Fitz-Hugh, he took the name of Culchit, as did Thomas, his brother, who married the second daughter, that of Holcroft from the estate; another, for the like reason, that of Peasalong, and a fourth of Riseley. I mention this that the reader may understand the variable disposition of our ancestors, so steady in other matters, in quitting or assuming names from their estates. And this was practised formerly in other parts of England likewise. All round hereabouts are little towns (as also all over this county, Cheshire, and other parts of the north) which give name to considerable families, and are to this day possessed by persons of their own name. As Ashton of Ashton, Atherton of Atherton, Tildesley of Tildesley, Standish of Standish, Bold of Bold, Hesketh of Hesketh, Worthington of Worthington, Torbec of Torbec, &c."

In 1700 Great Woolden was in possession of Richard Calveley, Esq., who sold it to Mr. Poole, of Warrington, by whose heirs it was transferred by sale to the Duke of Bridgewater, whose trustees are the present owners. To this estate are attached eight hundred acres of land on Chat Moss. On an outhouse near the hall are the initials "R. C., 1698," and the arms of Calveley once existed in stained glass in the hall, but they were transferred to Worsley in the early part of the present century.

Little Woolden, or Woolden House, is a modern brick mansion, ornamented by a stone castellated portico, situated at the head of a lawn rising from the river Glass. This estate was also

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 49.
² Placit. de Quo Warranto apud Lanc., 27 Edward I., Rot. 7 (1292).

³ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 50.
⁴ Vol. iii., p. 376, Gough's folio edition.



Finney of Fulshaw.

possessed by Richard Calveley, Esq., and sold by him early in the eighteenth century to Mr. Leach, of Warrington, by whom it was sold to Mr. Kerfoot, of the same place, from whose trustees it was purchased by the late John Arthur Borrton, Esq., one of the magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster. The ancestors of Mr. Borrton were originally of Rolleston, in Staffordshire, but they became settled in Warrington as early as 1632; and the father of Mr. Borrton was the first merchant who ever exported cotton goods from Manchester to Germany or Russia upon his own account. These mercantile adventures took place from 1756 to 1760. Four hundred acres of Chat Moss are attached to the Little Woolden estate, about one-half of which was cultivated and planted by Mr. Borrton.

The most striking feature in the parish of Eccles and the township of Barton is Chat or St. Chad's Moss, probably a possession of St. Chad, or Ceadda, Bishop of Mercia, seated at Chester A.D. 669. It was originally an immense forest, but became reduced to an extensive bog at a remote period. This morass is five miles long from east to west, and three miles broad from north to south, and contains 6,000 acres of land, which is equal to nearly one-third of the peat soil in the county of Lancaster, the whole extent, including Chat Moss, being estimated at 20,000 acres.¹ Trees are continually found embedded in the peat soil, principally birch, oak, and fir, as black as jet and as hard as ebony. Most of the trees are charred on the exterior, indicating that they have fallen under the operation of fire rather than by the stroke of the woodman. They generally lie in the direction from west to east. Amongst other relics of ancient times found in the peat soil is a cow's horn belonging to a breed of cattle now extinct; and a leather shoe, nearly perfect, of a singular shape, being five inches broad at the toe, and not more than one inch and a quarter at the heel—both of which are or were at Little Woolden House. In Michael Drayton's "Faerie Land," the Irwell, in her contest with the Ribble, is made to say—

"Great Chatmosse at my fall,
Lyes full of Turfe and Marle, her vntuous Minerall,
And Blocks as blacke as Pitch (with boring Augars found)
There at the generall Flood supposed to be drown'd."

But the more probable conjecture is that these mosses have been originally swampy forests. Much variety of opinion prevails as to the nature and origin of these vast masses of decayed vegetation. The mosses of Lancashire may be probably ranked amongst the other vestiges of Roman antiquity. According to Cæsar, the ancient Britons, on the invasion of the Romans, took shelter in the swamps of the forests; and it is recorded that Agricola, in order to free himself from the hostile incursions of the native Brigantes, ordered their woods to be burnt down or felled by the Roman soldiers. It is clear that the forest of Chateley had disappeared before the Norman Conquest, since we find from the Domesday Survey that, in the hundred of Salford, the woods were only nine miles and a half in length and five miles and a quarter in breadth, including the forests of Horwich and Blackley, which of themselves must have been of that extent. The indigenous plants are the different kinds of heath, intermixed in the summer with cotton grass, the bilberry, crowberry, cranberry, Lancashire asphodel, bog myrtle, sundew, andromeda or marsh cistus, and the grey bog moss, *Sphagnum palustre*. In the Extent of the manor of Manchester, taken in 15 Edward II. (1322), Chatmosse is described as the soil of the lords of Barton, Worselegh, Astley, and Bedford. It was then held to possess little goodness in so vast an extent. All the tenants of the lords had common of turbary there. Describing this extensive bog in the reign of Henry VIII., Leland says—

"*Chatelay More*, in *Darbyshire*, is a iiii or iii Miles in Bredthe.—Chateley More a vi Miles yn lenght sum [way] brast up within a Mile of *Morley Haul*, and destroyed much Grounde with Mosse thereabout, and destroyed much fresch Water Fische therabowt, first corrupting with stinking Water *Glasebrooke*, and so Glasebrook carried stinking Water and Mosse into *Mersey Water*, and *Mersey* corruptid carried the roulling Mosse part to the shores of *Wales*, part to the *Isle of Man*, and sum into *Ireland*. In the very Toppe of *Chateley More* where the Mosse was hyst and brake, is now a fair plaine Valley, as was in tymes paste, and a Rille runnith in hit, and Peaces of smaull Trees be found in the Botom. Syr John Holcrofte's House within a Mile or more of *Morle* stode in jeopardi with fleting of the Mosse."²

Camden, little less particualar, describes the moss in the reign of Elizabeth—

"Chatmosse, a swampy tract of great extent, a considerable part of which was carried off in the last age by swoln rivers, with great danger, whereby the rivers were infected, and great quantities of their fish died. Instead thereof is now a valley watered by a small stream, and many trees were discovered thrown down and lying flat, so that one may suppose when the ground lay neglected, and the waste water of brooks was not drained off into the open vallies, or their courses stopt by neglect or desolation, all the lower grounds were turned into such swamps (which we call Mosses) or into pools."³

Both these antiquaries speak of the very top of the moss having been reduced by the disruption to a valley, with a rivulet running through its centre, but no man living has any recollection of such an appearance; and the centre of the moss, when the cultivation was undertaken by Mr.

¹ During the last half-century the extent has been considerably reduced by drainage and cultivation at the margins, and in course of time they will in all probability disappear.—C.

² "Itinerary," vol. vii., fol. 56, p. 46; and vol. v., fol. 89, p. 90.

³ "Brit.," vol. iii., p. 376, Gough's folio edition.

Roscoe, about the beginning of the present century, under the authority of a grant from Humphrey Trafford, Esq., the then lord of the soil, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, had risen to its former elevation. The drainage for the purposes of cultivation, and for the passage of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, has for ever done away with the danger of a second bursting of the bog, and cattle are now seen daily grazing upon the cultivated part of the land, while horses are engaged in all the usual operations of husbandry. Neither of the venerable antiquaries just quoted seems ever to have dreamed of moss cultivation. The first mention we have on this subject is found in Dr. Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire," published in 1700, in which the doctor says—

"The mosses, which are white, grey, and black, are made arable by draining and marling them, and bring then very good corn." As to the mode of cultivation he adds: "They frequently pare off the tops of these mosses with push-ploughs, which they amass together in small heaps; when they are dry set them on fire, and by the alcalious ashes the ground is made very fertile, but will not continue so above three years; after that it is very barren. Sometimes in mosses are found human bodies entire and uncorrupted, as in a moss near the Meols; and in Ellor Moss was found the skeleton of a stag standing upon its feet." The mode of cultivation suggested by the doctor continues to produce the effect he mentions; by its stimulating influence crops are obtained for two or three years, after which the land becomes a kind of *caput mortuum*, but that system is now very generally discarded upon Chat Moss. The late Duke of Bridgewater appears to have been amongst the earliest moss-cultivators in this parish, but the agricultural improvements of his grace in this direction were not prosecuted with the same vigour as his mining operations; and the first great effort for the cultivation of Chat Moss was made by William Roscoe, Esq., commencing about 1805. Mr. Roscoe, well aware, from the experience he had had while associated with Mr. Wakefield in reclaiming Trafford Moss, that nothing was to be done with effect till the land was laid dry, intersected about 2,000 acres of Chat Moss with open drains, and underdrained that part of it which was to be immediately improved. A series of laborious and costly experiments followed, but, from a variety of adverse circumstances, the success of the undertaking did not realise the expectations of Mr. Roscoe or of the public. Neither the failure of these operations, nor the extreme depression of agriculture in 1821, discouraged Mr. Edward Baines (the author of this work) from contracting at that period for about eleven hundred acres of the moss-land then in Mr. James Roscoe's possession. With strong confidence in the capabilities of the soil under a proper system of husbandry, with the advantages presented by inland navigation, and, above all, with the town of Manchester—that ample depository of tillage, and that never-failing market for agricultural produce—within eight miles of the estate, he entered upon the speculation with what he conceived a well-grounded hope of ultimate success. The management of the estate he confided to Mr. Joseph Nelson, a person of considerable skill as a planter and practical agriculturist, uniting to the experience of age all the ardour and much of the energy of youth. Under his superintendance, and that of his successor, about two hundred acres of land, the principal part of which had been in a state of stagnant sterility for sixteen centuries, were brought into cultivation, and now (1836) yield crops of clover, oats, potatoes, and even wheat, excellent in quality and not deficient in quantity. The process of cultivation adopted upon this estate consists in sod-draining the land with close drains, at a distance of six or seven yards from each other, the water from which discharges itself into open drains made round the fields, and is by that means conveyed into the Irwell. The land thus freed from water is ploughed, and then covered with a layer of clay dignified with the name of marl, which is found in abundance upon the margin of the estate, and about eighty tons of this "unctuous mineral" are applied to each statute acre of land. The marl being pulverised by the weather and spread over the fields, is then again ploughed and harrowed, and after receiving from forty to fifty tons of ashes, &c., from the middens of Manchester, the seed is sown at the proper season. This manuring serves for a course of crops, consisting of potatoes, wheat, clover, and oats, and is not renewed till the second course, while the marl is found almost inexhaustible, though a thin layer of from forty to fifty tons per acre, by way of renewal, may be advantageously applied at the end of ten or twelve years. This is the most durable of tillage; and the observation made by Pliny that "the effects of marl used as a manure are found to continue eighty years, and that no man was ever known to have manured the same field with this marl twice in his lifetime," though a little exaggerated, approaches pretty nearly to the truth. About 200,000 forest trees, principally the black Italian poplar, Scotch firs, and larches, have been planted upon the estate, with a fair prospect of success, and it has been ascertained that fruit-trees, if judiciously treated, become productive in peat soils. The passage of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway over Chat Moss, as might have been anticipated, had the effect of greatly enhancing the value of the land, and a number of enterprising yeomen and others, with Mr. Edward Evans at their head, undertook the reclaiming of many hundred acres of the land which Mr. Baines had obtained from Mr. Roscoe. These operations, which commenced in 1828, have been upon a large scale, and about three hundred acres of their portion of the moss have been already (1835) brought into cultivation. A railway, laid in 1833 at the joint expense of Mr. Baines and Messrs. Evans and Co., intersecting the estate, and passing from the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, with which it is connected on the north, to the Mersey and Irwell navigation on the south, has given extraordinary facilities to all the farm operations. Combined with the road is a movable railway, by which manure and marl are conveyed either from the river-side or from the public railroad to every part of the farm, and the produce brought to the stackyard, or sent to the market. While these processes have been conducted near the centre of the vast tract of Chat Moss, John Arthur Borron, Esq., has been carrying on his improvements upon the Woolden allotment, and upon the land which Mr. James Roscoe had partially cultivated on the eastern side of Chat Moss; and a number of small moss-farms, recently taken both from Mr. Borron and Mr. Baines, are now in a course of improvement. The mosses, so long the distinguishing characteristic of the county of Lancaster, are thus rapidly assuming the air of cultivation; and, with the aid of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, no doubt can exist but that, within the short period of one or two generations, Chat Moss will become a cultivated plain, distinguished only by its vibration under the step, the blackness of its soil, and the heathy margin on its sides. The ancient right of turbarry enjoyed by all the tenants of the lords of the manor is now only partially exercised, and the abundance of pit-coal, with the facilities for its conveyance, has rendered more substantial fuel so cheap that the privilege has become almost valueless.

The hamlets and villages in the township of Barton consist of—Barton, 5 miles W. of Manchester; Cadishead, 9 miles S.W.; Croft's Bank, 6 miles S.W.; Davyhulme, 7 miles W.S.W.; Dumplington, 5 miles W.S.W.; Irlam and Irlam Green, 8 miles W.S.W.; Monton, 5 miles W.; Patricroft, 5 miles W.; Winton,¹ 5½ miles W.; Eccles, 4 miles W.; Peel Green, 5½ miles W.; Lostock and Wilderspool, each 5 miles W. of Manchester.

The Barton-upon-Irwell Poor-Law Union comprises six townships, viz., Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, Flixton, Stretford, Urmston, and Worsley. Total area, 23,279 statute acres. Population in 1861, 39,038; in 1871, 51,171; and in 1881, 72,815.

¹ Probably an abridgment of Withington, the dwelling by the withes or willows. In this village, at a public-house—The Jolly Carters—Elizabeth Bates, aged 28, was murdered on May 22nd, 1826, and two brothers,

Alexander and Michael M'Keand, linen and tea hawkers, were convicted of the murder and hanged at Lancaster on the 8th August in that year.

PENDLETON.—This township, anciently called Pen-hulton [*i.e.*, the head hill town], in the parish of Eccles, was held by the Hultons of Hulton, by the service of one-sixth part of a knight's fee, at first under the Earls of Ferrers, but afterwards in chief of the king, as appears from several records in the "Testa de Nevill." Jornechio or Jorwith de Hulton, in 1 John, exchanged the wood of Barton and the wood of Kereshall for the village of Penelton.² From a suit instituted at Lancaster, 12 Edward I. (1284), before Hugh Cressingham and other justices itinerant, wherein the jury of Rageman made a presentment, it appears that Robert de Ferraris gave the prior of St. Thomas, near Stafford, in pure and perpetual alms, 18 messuages, 12 bovates, six times twenty acres of land, one toft and one mill in Penilton, which used to be held of the king in chief, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fee.³ And by the Act of Resumption, in 4 Edward IV. (1464), an annuity of ten pounds was secured to Thomas Longley, granted by letters patent on farms in Pennyilton, and pastures called Bryndlach and Wyndelhey, and the sum of 100s. granted to Thomas Leygh, of the Bothes, by letters patent.⁴ In the Bag of Lancashire Fines in the Chapter House at Westminster, we find, in 7 Edward III. (1333), that Henry de Mounton and Alicia his wife, of Mounton, in this parish, fined to Henry, the son of John Gonyng, for messuages, lands, and tenements, in the vill of Penhulton, in Salfordshire. In 1595, Othes or Otho Holland, gent., occupied a house, probably the Old Hall in Pendleton. He died in 1620, in which year an inventory of his goods was filed at Chester, probably on account of intestacy. His eldest son, George Holland, born in 1599, died in 1635, when an inventory of his goods was also filed. Thomas, the second son of Otho Holland, married at Eccles, 7th February, 1622, Mrs. Joan Irlam. James Holland, the third son of Otho, had lands in Pendleton conveyed to him in 1627 by his brother George. He built or rebuilt the New Hall in Pendleton, and was living there in 1640. His will was proved at Chester in 1667. His son, Otho Holland, married Alice, daughter of Edward and Joan Stanley, of Broughton Hall, in Manchester parish, and their eldest daughter Alice conveyed the New Hall estate in marriage to Robert Cooke, of Worsley, about the year 1699, and his descendants, the last of whom was Othe Cooke, of Withycombe House, near Exmouth, county Devon, born in 1802, retained the ownership until about the time of its demolition in 1872. The hall was vacated by the Cooke family in 1781. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 13 Edward II. (1319-20), granted lands and tenements in "le Hope," juxta Manchester, together with the bailiwick of Salfordshire, to Sir Robert de Holland and Matilda, daughter and coheir of Alan, Lord de la Zouche, his wife.⁵ The estate, though now included in the township of Pendleton, formerly formed part of the hamlet of Swinton, and, as the name suggests, was in all probability land reclaimed from the neighbouring waste, the memory of which is still preserved in Weaste and Weaste Lane. In 1595 Hope Hall is mentioned as an ancient house. About the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the succeeding century it was in the possession of James Bayley, an opulent trader of Manchester, descended, on the mother's side, from the Bradshaws of Darcy Lever, who, in December, 1745, was seized by the rebel forces of Prince Charles Edward Stuart on their retreat from Derby to Manchester, as a hostage for a contribution of £5,000 levied upon the inhabitants of that town. His eldest son, Daniel Bayley, who succeeded, married for his first wife Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters of Nathaniel, son of Daniel Gaskell, of Clifton Hall, a sister of Sarah, wife of Hugh, eleventh Lord Semphill, and of Rebecca, wife of Richard Clive, of Styche, by whom she was mother of the celebrated Lord Clive, the hero of Plassy and the founder of the British Empire in India, who spent much of his childhood with his aunt at Hope Hall. Daniel Bayley rebuilt Hope, and at his death, May 14, 1764, was succeeded by his only son by his second wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Butterworth—Thomas Butterworth Bayley, F.R.S. He took a prominent part in the public life of the county, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Shortly after he attained his majority he was placed on the commission of the peace, and became chairman of quarter sessions. In 1768 he served the office of sheriff of the county, and near the close of the American war, when an invasion of this country by France was apprehended, he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the volunteer corps raised. He died at Buxton, June 24, 1802, aged 57 years, and was buried at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester,⁶ having had by his wife Mary, only child of Alderman Vincent Leggatt, of Tottenham, London, whom he married September 17, 1765, and who survived him, sixteen children, several of whom attained distinguished positions. Daniel, the eldest, went to Russia as a merchant, was consul-general at St. Petersburg, and in 1815 was knighted by George III. in recognition of the valuable information and advice on Russian affairs given by him during the war with Napoleon Bonaparte. He was twice married, and died June 21, 1834. Another

¹ Folios 397, 405, 408.

² Rot. Chart. 1 Johan., p. 1, mem. 3.

³ Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 12 d.

⁴ Rot. Parl., vol. v., p. 547.

⁵ Cart. in Turri Londin.

⁶ In a communication addressed to Daniel Bayley's great grandson, Mr. W. H. Bayley, of Leamington, it is stated that "he was buried, at his own express desire, in a vault he had made in Hart's Hill Meadow,

behind his house, and over which his son, T. B. Bayley, erected a monument;" that his wife was, in 1796, buried with him, but "both were subsequently interred in the family vault, Eccles Church." The correctness of this statement is open to question. Both are interred at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, where upon the stone covering their remains is the inscription, "Here lie the remains of," &c.—C.

son, Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., entered the Church, and was in 1805 made sub-dean of Lincoln. In 1823 he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Stow, and five years later he exchanged his sub-deanery for a canonry at Westminster. Of the other sons of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Edward and Thomas were merchants in Russia, and Charles, William, and George held important appointments in the Indian Civil Service. After Mr. Butterworth Bayley's decease, Hope Hall was sold, his widow going to reside at the Friary, Lichfield, where she died September 5, 1818. She was buried by the side of her husband in the church at Eccles, where there is a tablet with the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, ESQ., OF HOPE HALL, IN THIS PARISH. AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE, CANDID IN EXAMINATION, CLEAR IN JUDGEMENT, FIRM IN DECISION, EVER TEMPERING JUSTICE WITH MERCY; A LIBERAL GUARDIAN AND INSTRUCTOR OF THE POOR; A ZEALOUS FRIEND; AN INTERESTING COMPANION; A HOSPITABLE NEIGHBOUR, A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF MANKIND; AND A DEVOUT CHRISTIAN.—THIS TABLET IS GRATEFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED, BY HIS WIDOW AND CHILDREN. HE DIED JUNE 24TH, 1802, AGED 57 YEARS.

MARY BAYLEY, HIS WIDOW, LIES BURIED IN THE SAME VAULT BENEATH. SHE DIED AT THE FRIARY, LICHFIELD, SEP. 5TH, 1818, AGED 70 YEARS.

THE HEART OF HER HUSBAND DID SAFELY TRUST IN HER,
HER CHILDREN ROSE UP AND CALLED HER BLESSED.
IN HER TONGUE WAS THE LAW OF KINDNESS,
AND SHE STRETCHED OUT HER HAND TO THE POOR.

After the death of Mr. T. Butterworth Bayley, Hope Hall was occupied for a time by Mr. Edward Hobson, and subsequently by Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knt. (mayor of Manchester 1846-8), who died here November 26, 1876.

The township of PENDLETON, which is situated at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton Roads to Manchester, and which was little more than a fold of cottages, with its maypole and its green, in 1780, is now an opulent and extensive suburb of Salford, abounding in mansions, and containing large calico-printing, dyeing, cotton-spinning, and coal works. Mr. Whitaker contends that Hylewood, an oblong hillock in this township, exhibits marks of a Roman camp; but subsequent examination in digging the foundation of Hylewood Tower has shown that this eminence consists merely of the red rocky sandstone of the district. Pendleton is now a district chapelry and a perpetual curacy. The chapel or church of St. Thomas was built in 1776, and rebuilt in 1831. The Rev. Joseph Edward Gull, M.A. (1885), is the incumbent. The living is valued at £500. Patron, the vicar of Eccles. The church has 1,220 sittings, of which 407 are free. The other churches in the township are St. Paul's, Paddington, erected in 1856, Rev. Francis Hill Arbuthnot Wright, B.A. (1877), incumbent, and St. Barnabas's, erected in 1887, Rev. Alfred George (1887) incumbent. Pendleton forms a district of the municipal and parliamentary borough of Salford, and a description of its town hall will be found in vol. ii. pp. 205-6.

PENDLEBURY.—In the reign of Edward I. the possessions of the Hultons extended to Pendlebury as well as to Pendleton. Of Marferth de Hulton, mentioned as holding four bovates of land in Pennelton, Elyas de Pennilbury held one bovate for four shillings.¹ The same proprietor also held in chief nine bovates of land in Pennilbury and in Chadeswrthe in thanage for twelve shillings; and Richard, Adam, Henry, and Robert, grandsons of Elyas, held one bovate of him for two shillings.² Adam de Pendulbury, a proprietor of the local family, occurs as early as Henry I., when Richard de Workedley, the son of Elias Gigas, gave him lands in Penulbury, and by a deed dated at Le Mans, in Normandy, October 10, 1 King John (1199), which was witnessed by Robert Greslet, fifth baron of Manchester, the king granted to Elias, son of Robert, and his heirs, one carucate of land in Penulburc to be held in fee and inheritance by the payment of ten shillings, according to the charter previously granted when the king was Earl of Mortcign. This "Elias son of Robert" was most likely the founder of the family of Pendlebury. In 10 Edward II. (1316-17), we find Alicia de Prestwich held one bovate in Penulbury by the payment of ten shillings per annum for all services. This property came by marriage to the Langleys, and afterwards to the Dautesseys of Agecroft, as stated in the history of Prestwich parish. In 1 Edward III. (1327), Richard de Longley, and Johanna, Joan, or Jane,³ his wife, paid a fine of William de Longley, parson of the church of Myddilton, for the manor of Pennyulbury, and messuages and lands in Burghton (Broughton), Chetham, Crompton, Oldham, and Berwyche.⁴ When Leland made his tour in the reign of Henry VIII., Agecroft Hall was the residence of Mr. Langford (Sir Robert Langley); "and there," says the itinerant, "is a Bridge veri hy and great of Tymbre on Irwel, and thereby is *Pilketon* Park, and thereon is a stone house of the Pylketons, attaynted by King Henry the VII. and given to the Lorde of Darby. And within a ii Miles of

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 405. In Birch's manuscript "Feodarium," he is said to hold of Yarferth de Hilton two bovates for 3s.

² *Ibid.*

³ The Court of King's Bench decided, in 32 Elizabeth (1590), that

Johanna (Latin), Joan, and Jane were one name. (Camden's "Remains," p. 98.)

⁴ Bag of Lanc. Pod. Finium, in the Chapterhouse, Westminster (now Record Office).

BAYLEY OF HOPE HALL.

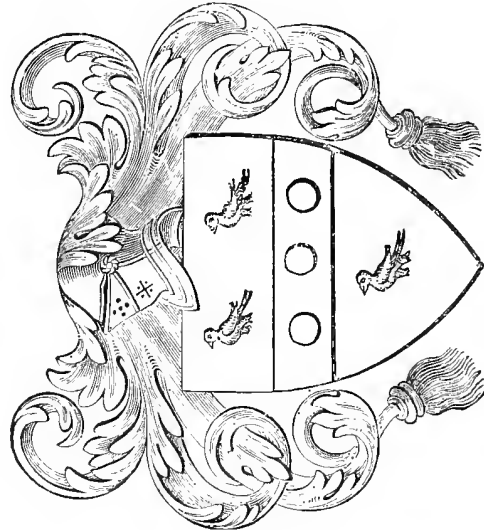
DANIEL BAYLEY, of Manchester, chapman; bur. at Collegiate Church, Feb. 24, 1684, M.I.; administration granted at Chester, March 14, 1684.

Sarah, dau. of James Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever, M.I.; mar. licence dated 25, Charles II. (1673); buried at Collegiate Church, Manchester, July, 1685, M.I.

James Bayley of Hope, in Pendleton, eldest son; Sarah, dau. of Samuel Kirk, or Kirkes, of Chester; mar. Jan. 3, 1698; buried at Collegiate Church, Manchester, January 8, 1719.

... a dau.; mar. ... Stott, of Manchester.

Three daughters.



ARMS: Argent, on a fesse between three martlets, *gules*, as many plates.

(1)

Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Bayley, of Hope Hall, eldest son; born Oct. 13, 1699; rebuilt Hope Hall; died May 14, 1764; said to be buried, by desire, in Hart's Hill Meadow, and reinterred at Eccles, but bur. at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, M.I.

(2)

Ann, dau. and co-buried with her; d. March 9, 1705, aged 82; bur. at Cross Street Chapel.

Samuel Bayley; James Bayley, of Withington; born March 4, 1705; registered at Collegiate Church, Manchester; M.I.

John Bayley, d. in infancy, July 1, 1709; buried at Coll. Church, M.I.

John Bayley, d. in infancy, July 1, 1709; buried at Coll. Church, M.I.

Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of Hope Hall, F.R.S.; born June 30, 1744; lieutenant-colonel Manchester Volunteers; chairman of Quarter Sessions; sheriff of Lancashire, 1768; died at Buxton, June 24, 1802, and buried at Eccles.

Mary, only child of Vincent Leggatt, of Tuffenham, London; mar. Sept. 17, 1765; survived her husband, and died at the Friary Lichfield, Sept. 3, 1818; buried at Eccles.

Saml. Bayley, eldest son; baptised at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Feb. 2, 1732-3; d. young.

James Bayley; bapt. at St. Ann's, Manchester, Feb. 28, 1740; of Brasenose Coll., Oxford; B.A., 1763; M.A., 1765; fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Oct. 14, 1773; died Nov. 13, 1808, aged 69; bur. at Coll. Church, M.I.

John Bayley; baptised at St. Ann's, Manchester, March 31, 1741.

Samuel Bayley; of Booth Hall, in Blackley; b. Dec. 1, 1717; d. March 5, 1778.

Benjamin Bayley; youngest son; baptised at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, 1741; died Dec. 30, 1772; buried at St. Ann's Church, Manchester.

Benjamin Bayley; youngest son; baptised at St. Ann's, Manchester, 1741; died Dec. 30, 1772; buried at St. Ann's Church, Manchester.

Mary; died in infancy, March 29, 1713; buried at Coll. Church, M.I.

Thomas Bayley, heir-at-law to his maternal uncle, John Diggle, of Booth Hall, in Blackley; born 1749; died Jan. 11, 1806.

Mary, dau. of Wm. Kennedy, of Manchester, merchant; mar. Nov. 18, 1773; died Jan. 11, 1806.

James Bayley, of Manchester, merchant.

(1)

Leonor, dau. of Daniel Bayley, K.H., J.P., F.R.S., eldest son; born Sept. 14 1766; consul-general St. Petersburg; 1790; d. child, 1815; died June 21, 1851; buried at Tottenham.

(2)

Maria Barbara Fock; Edward Clive Bayley; born 1766; merchant in Russia; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 22, aged 66.

Thos. Bayley; a merchant in Russia.

William Butter; dau. of George Bayley, in the Indian Civil Service

Mary, only child.

Sir Edward Clive Bayley; eldest son; born in St. Petersburg, Oct. 17, 1821; Sec. Home Department, Indian Government, 1862; died 1884.

Sir Stewart Colvin; Anna, dau. of Bayley, K.C.S.I.; born 1836; member of the Council of the Governor-Gen. of India.

Charles Theophilus Richard Clive Bayley; born Nov. 20, 1864.

Anstruther Clive Bayley.

Emily Isabella Clive; Margaret Clive; Georgiana Charlotte Clive.

Alice Janet Clive; John Arthur Clive; eldest son of John Fowler, of Bracmoor, co. Woss.

Mary Stewart Theophila Clive; Charlotte Canning Clive; Terese Selina Clive.

William Henry Bayley, of Leamington, county Warwick, formerly of H.M. Civil Service, Madras.

Samuel Bayley, Wm. Kennedy Bayley; b. 1778; d. in Jamaica, 1806.

Isabel, dau. of John Russell, of Liverpool; mar. Jan. 19, 1803.

John Diggle Bayley, of Manchester, merchant; b. 1781; died 1848.

Thos. Diggle Bayley; b. 1784; died 1831.

Gilbert Bayley; born 1786; died 1810.

Robert Riddell Bayley, of London; mar. 1837.

Mary, wife of Wm. Henry, M.D., of Manchester; died 1837.

Thomas Potter, of Manchester, merchant; b. at Tadcaster, co. York, April 5th, 1774; knighted at St. James's, July 1, 1840; died March 20, 1845; bur. at Ardwick Cemetery.

Sarah, born 1788; Elizabeth, born 1787; d. 1846. Anne; born 1789.

William Kennedy Bayley, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; b. in Jamaica; mar. by Dr. Baumes, and entered in Coll. Church registers, Manchester, August 31, 1806.

John Potter, of Manchester, merchant; knighted on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Manchester, 1851; M.P. for Manchester, 1857-8; died at Beech House, Pendleton, Oct. 27, 1858, aged 44; bur. at Ardwick Cemetery, October 30.

(1) Mary, dau. of Samuel Ashton, of Pole Bank, Gee Cross, Hyde, county Manchester; died 1885.

(2) Thomas Bayley; Helena, dau. of the late John Hicks, of Bodmin, Cornwall.

Charles, dau. of Bayley.

Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D.; b. at Hope Hall, Dec. 6, 1777; in holy orders; fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, sub-deacon of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stow, and canon of Westminster; died August 12, 1844.

Sarah; died unmarr.

Frances; d. unmarr.

Eight other children.

Morle on the left Hond, not far of a Place of Master Worseley of the Bouthe." The manor of Pendlebury passed by marriage into the hands of Sir Edward Coke's fifth son, and was sold by Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, along with the manor of Prestwich, to Peter Drinkwater, Esq., father of Thomas Drinkwater, of Irwell House, Esq., who died at Bath, March 30, 1861, aged 84, leaving two daughters his coheirs, one of whom, Julia, married the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, M.A., rector of Prestwich, canon residentiary of Ripon Cathedral, and chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, who died at Windsor, June 29, 1884.

Agecroft Hall is a large wood-and-plaster erection, chiefly of the age of Henry VII., on an eminence overlooking the course of the Irwell. It is quadrangular in form, and originally had a moat. In the centre of the edifice is a courtyard, entered from the front by a covered archway. This hall was successively the residence of the knightly family of Langley, from whom it passed to the Dauteseys by the marriage of William, son of Richard Dautesey, gentleman-usher to Queen Katharine Howard, with Anne, the second daughter of Sir Robert Langley, in 1561 (the year after her father's death); and on the failure of that family, at the end of the last century, came into the possession of the late Rev. Richard Buck, whose brother John, on becoming the owner of the estate, took the name of Dautesey. The hall is now the property and residence of Robert Dautesey, Esq. The windows are ornamented with stained glass, exhibiting the arms



AGECROFT HALL.

and crests of the Langleys, the armorial bearings of John of Gaunt, and insignia of Henry II. The hall is liberally adorned by carved work, and rendered increasingly interesting by its antique furniture. The room at the eastern end of the south side of the quadrangle, now used as a dining-room, was anciently a domestic chapel. The great hall, now used as a billiard-room, has a flat ceiling, and is apparently of later date than the main structure. On the eastern side of the building are several richly-carved oriel windows, one of which, over the arched entrance, is engraved in Parker's "Domestic Architecture." In 1867 the hall underwent considerable repairs and alterations. Adjoining to the township of Pendlebury, but within the limits of Worsley, is a place called "Pendlebury Chapel," without any chapel, or even the remains of any such edifice. Irlam's-o'th'-Height is in this township. The limits of Pendlebury do not appear to have been very accurately defined, for while "Pendlebury Chapel" is in the township of Worsley, a portion of the township of Pendlebury lies insulated on the banks of the Irwell, and locally within the township of Pendleton. There are now three episcopal chapels or churches in Pendlebury—St. John's, Irlam's-o'th'-Height, erected in 1842, forming a parish under the Blandford Act; the living, value £250, is vested in five trustees; incumbent, Rev. Edward Henry Robson, M.A. (1856); the church has 562 sittings, the whole of which are free. Christ Church, Pendlebury, erected in 1858, a parish under the Blandford Act, value £233; patron, the Bishop; the Rev. Evan Harries

(1859), incumbent; the church has 560 sittings, all of which are free. St. Augustine's Church, Pendlebury, erected in 1874 also a parish under the Blandford Act, value £180; patron, the Bishop; the Rev. Alfred Dewes, B.D., LL.D. (1874), incumbent; the church has 660 sittings, all of which are free.

CLIFTON.—In the reign of Henry VII. the Hollands (the Denton and Clifton branches having descended from those of Up-Holland) were seised of the manor of Clyfton, in Salfordshire, with messuages, lands, mills, and woods, in Manchester and Swynton, as appears by inquisitions on the deaths of William Holland the father,¹ and William Holland the son.² It also appears that this family had property in the parish as early as the 19 Edward II. (1325-6), from an inquisition on the death of Joan, wife of William Multon, late wife of William Holland, which enumerates "Barton juxta Manchester and Swynton juxta le Hope."³ In 11 James I. (1613) Eleanor, wife of Ralph Slade, is found as lady of the manor of Clifton, with messuages, lands, and other property, in Swinton, Manchester, Leyland, and Farrington.⁴ This lady was the daughter of Thomas Holland, of Clifton, and Ellen, the daughter of Thomas Langley, of Agecroft. By her he had one daughter, Eleanor, and three sons. The elder son died without issue, as probably did the other two. Eleanor Holland married Ralph Slade, Esq., and also died without issue. On failure of issue in this branch, the estate passed to Eleanor Slade's first cousin, Thomas, grandson of John, younger brother of Thomas Holland, of Clifton, who was born about the year 1583. In 1652, Thomas Holland and William Holland, of Clifton, sold lands in Clifton to Laurence Gaskell and Daniel Gaskell, of Manchester, which are now owned by their descendant, Charles George Milnes Gaskell, of Thornes House, county York, and Wenlock Abbey, county Salop, Esq., J.P., D.L., but a large portion of the land in Clifton passed, in the early part of the present century, into the hands of the late Ellis Fletcher, Esq., and is now owned by his granddaughter, Charlotte Anne, only daughter and heir of Jacob Fletcher, of Peel Hall and Clifton, who married June 2, 1866, the Hon. Robert Wellington Cotton, eldest son and heir of the second Viscount Combermere, from whom she obtained a divorce by *decree nisi*, November 20, 1879. Clifton Hall is a plain but handsome edifice. The manor did not pass with the mansion, but became the property of the Heathcotes, and Captain J. Edwards-Heathcote, M.P. for the north-west division of Staffordshire, is now lord of Clifton. Formerly a court-leet was held here by the Hollands, but it is now discontinued. Wood Yate, in this township, had the honour to give birth to Robert Ainsworth, the Latin lexicographer. He was born in 1660, and received his education at the Grammar School at Bolton, of which he afterwards became master, removing thence to Hackney, where he acquired a competence as a teacher of the classics. His dictionary, on which he was engaged for twenty years, was first published in 1736. He died in the eighty-fourth of his age. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal passes over the Irwell by a lofty brick aqueduct in this township, which abounds with coal. Owing to the mountain streams and the crook of the Irwell in Pendleton, this river is very subject to overflow its banks in the lordship of Clifton; and Mr. Rasbotham, in his manuscript notes, made about 1786, says—

"The floods frequently rise to the height of sixteen feet above the surface of the common water. In 1744 the Irwell overflowed to within a few inches of twenty-four feet; and about twenty years ago there were three floods in two years, which rose a few inches more than twenty-four feet above the common level. The river hath trout, shoulers, chubs, dace, gudgeons, and eels. Salmon came up it before the establishment of the fishery at Warrington (till within the last twenty years) higher than this township; but there is no such thing experienced at present."⁵

WORSLEY.—One of the earliest Crusaders who accompanied Robert, Duke of Normandy, in the expedition projected by Peter the Hermit, Elias, or Elizeus, the founder of the family of Worsley, is said to have held the manor of Workeslegh, or Workedlegh, almost as early as the Conquest. Of this person we have the following account in Hopkinson's Manuscript Pedigrees of the North Riding of Yorkshire:—

"This Elias was seised of the manor of Workesley, now Worsley, about the Norman Conquest, A^o. 1066. He was of such strength and valour that he was reputed a Giant, and in old Scripts is often called Elias Gigas. He fought many duells, combats, &c., for the love of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and obtained many victories."⁶

Another account adds that he died at Rhodes, and lies there buried.⁷ His son and heir, Richard Workedeley, or Workerdeley, gave to Adam de Penulbury lands in Penulbury and North Deyne, with the pasture of Swinton, by deeds sans date.⁸ From him descended Richard de Workedeley, in 5 Richard I. (1194), one of the feodaries under Gilbert de Notton.

The avaricious grasp of the priests had deprived Oliua de Boulton, daughter of Geoffrey de Byron, of her privilege of pasture on Swinton Common, in the township of Worsley. The claim of this lady was too clear to be surrendered without a struggle; and in 20 Edward I. (1292) she

Duchy Records, vol. i., 21 Henry VII., n. 14 and 16.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv., 14 Henry VII., n. 49.

³ Escaet., 19 Edward II., num. 96.

⁴ Duchy Records, vol. xxiii., n. 75.

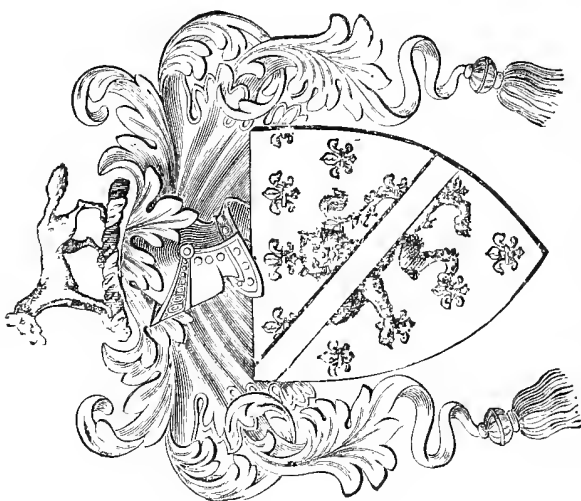
⁵ Collections, vol. i., p. 40.

⁶ Fol. 483.

⁷ Kimber's "Baron," vol. i., p. 84; Lancashire Famil. Manuscript.

⁸ North R. Pedig., fol. 483.

HOLLAND OF CLIFTON.



ARMS: *Aquila*, sence of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant, guardant, argent; over all, a bend, *gules*.
 CREST: A wolf passant, *sable*.

[The Crest was allowed by the Herald at the Visitation of 1553 and 1567, but the authority for its use is not stated.]

Sir WILLIAM DE HOLLAND, 1st, of Sharples, 1272, younger son of Thurston de Holland, dau. of . . . ; survived her husband, and mar. (2) William Milton.

(1) Joan, dau. of Sir William de Holland, died Margaret, dau. and heir of Sir Richard de Holland, temp. Edward II. by gift of his father, 9 Edward I. (1316), and Denton from his mother, Margaret, lady of Denton.

Sir Thurston de Holland living 1330, knighted before 1355; held the manor of Sharples . . . dau. of . . . John de Holland.

Richard de Holland, of Denton, eldest America, dau. and heir of William de Holland, younger son, Margaret, dau. and co-heir with her son; died 3 Henry IV. (1402); had a grant from Thurston, his father, of Bromhouse, in Penylton, 18 Edw. III. (1344).

Henry Holland, living 35 Edward III. (1361) . . . dau. of . . . Henry Holland, living 35 Edward III.

(? Robert) de Holland . . . dau. of . . . Otho de Holland, of Clifton, died before 1462 . . . dau. of . . .

William Holland, gave certain premises in Clifton to his son Ralph and Alianora, his wife; on Nov. 20, 3 Edward IV., made a settlement of the manor of Clifton; died Sep. 17, 14 Henry VII. (1498); inq. 21 Henry VII. (1505-6).

Ralph Holland, son and heir, levied a fine, 9 Henry VII. (1505-6). William de Holland, aged Alice, dau. of Orskell VII. (1493-4); died childless, Feb., 1505-6.

John Holland, 2nd son, dau. of Ellen, dau. of Thomas Langley, of Agecroft.

William Holland, 2nd son, living 1568; died childless; buried at Eccles, Dec. 9, 1589.

Thomas Holland, 2nd son, living 1568; died childless; buried at Eccles, May 11, 1605.

Thomas Holland, of Clifton, son and heir and heir to his cousin Eleanor, wife of Ralph Slade; born about 1583; aged 30 in 1613-14; died in or before 1636.

Daniel Holland, dau. of . . . Richard Holland, Priscilla. John Holland, Jane. Robert Holland, Edmund Holland.

Thomas Holland, son and heir in 1622, joined with William Holland in the sale of lands, &c., in Clifton, to Laurence and Thomas Gaskell.

Elizabeth, dau. of . . . bur. at Eccles, July 12, 1622. Thomas Holland, of Clifton, son and heir and heir to his cousin Eleanor, wife of Ralph Slade; born about 1583; aged 30 in 1613-14; died in or before 1636.

John Holland, bap. at Prestwiche, Oct. 8, 1626.

William Holland; administration of his estate granted, 1669; the last member of the family connected with Clifton.

William Holland, in 1650, purchased lands at Darn Head in Mobbetley, co. Chester.

Baron Knutsford.

sued the Abbot of Stanlawe, at Lancaster, for the recovery of her common of pasture in Swynton, which was appurtenant to her free tenements of Workesley, and of which the abbot had unjustly dispossessed her. The jurors found that John de Workesley, who had enfeoffed Oliua with the tenements and their appurtenances in Workesley, was accustomed to pasture his cattle on the common, at the same time that her father, Geoffrey de Byron, formerly lord of Swynton, exercised the same right; that the same Geoffrey had afterwards given his tenement at Swynton to the abbey of Stanlawe in perpetual alms, and that the abbot and his people had then obstructed John de Workesley in his common of pasture, but had subsequently granted him permission to enjoy that common; and that Oliua de Boulton was in seisin of the common of pasture, John de Workesley having conveyed to her his tenements in Workesley, with their appurtenances, of which the abbot and the other defendants had unjustly disseised her. The verdict was that the aforesaid Oliua should recover heir seisin, and the defendants were cast in damages of 600 marks (£400).¹ Henry de Workesley, the sixth in descent from Elias, the patriarch of the family, in 26 Edward I. (1298), gave to his brother Jordan the subordinate manor of Wardley, which was conveyed by his daughter Margaret, in marriage, to Thurston Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, and it was for several generations a seat of that family. By his first wife he had a son Richard, his heir, who succeeded; and by his second wife, Margaret Shoresworth, he had a son Robert, who married Cecilia, daughter of (? Richard) Bromhall, to whom he gave 500 acres of wood and 200 acres of pasture, called Bothes, in Worsley, and thus founded the line of Workesley of the Booths. A descendant of this Robert, Arthur Workesley, married his kinswoman Elizabeth, only daughter of Geoffrey, the last of the name of the direct male line of the lords of Worsley, but did not succeed to the inheritance.

Sir Geoffrey de Workesley, the great-grandson of Richard, son and heir of Henry de Workesley above named, and the last of the direct male line, died March 30, 1385, and his inquisition was taken September 22 in that year (9 Richard II.), when Elizabeth, his daughter, was found to be his sole heir, then aged one year. He had, it seems, been twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, who was divorced and "went into religion," when he married a certain Isabella, whom Sir Peter Leycester calls Stanley, but is said by other authorities to have been the heiress who carried the Lathom estates to the Stanleys, in which case she must have been a widow when she married Sir Geoffrey de Workesley. After his death, according to Sir Peter Leycester, "Mary (the first wife) came out, and proved she entered for fear, and that she was divorced upon a fained ground, and proved Elizabeth (the wife of Arthur Workesley, of Booths) to be illegitimate, and the Pope confirms her return into secularity. The Worsley estate consequently passed to Alice, the sister and sole heir of Sir Geoffrey Worsley, of the eleventh generation from the grantor, who conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Massey, son and heir of Hugh Massey of Tatton, who, with Thomas, his eldest son by this marriage, was attainted in 1 Henry IV. (1400). In the same year Robert de Workesley, half-brother of Sir Geoffrey Massey, presented a petition to the king and council, preferring claims to the estate and manor of Worsley."² Sir Geoffrey Massey, Knt., however, seems to have succeeded in right of his mother. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hulton, of Farnworth; but dying without issue at the age of seventy, in October, 1457, was succeeded by his nephew, William Massey, son of Richard, a younger brother of Sir Geoffrey. This William, by his wife, a daughter of Sir Geoffrey Warburton, left three sons. The eldest, Sir Geoffrey,³ succeeded, having married, in 1453, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Bewsey. Their only child and heir, Joan or Jane, married William, only son and heir of Sir William Stanley, Knt., of Holt Castle, county of Denbigh, whom Henry VII. beheaded for his alleged complicity in the conspiracy of Perkin Warbeck, and took the manor and estates to himself. William Stanley died about 14 Henry VII. (1498), leaving a daughter, Joan, who married (1) Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-upon-Mersey, and (2) Sir Richard Brereton, Knt., a younger son of Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas. Sir Richard's eldest son dying without issue, about 4 Edward VI. (1550), Worsley and the other estates became the property of

¹ *Placita de Assis. et Jurat. Manuscript, fol. 13.*

² *Rot. Parl., vol. iii., p. 445, No. 158.* The following is an ancient description of the boundaries of the manor of Worsley: "Beginning at the Byreynshawghe [the little birch wood], following thence to the poles [? pales] of Barton; and from the poles of Barton following up the brook into Maunton Mill-dam; and from the mill-dam into the Hopehey; and from thence following up Hen-dene (the hanging hollow or dell) to Nor-dene brook (the north dell brook); and from thence to the Ferner-stoke [? the slender stake] to the Tynden-oke [? the enclosure or hedge oak] of Norden; and from thence following up into the White Moss to Rodenhurst (the cleared grove or the grove of the rood or cross); and from thence to the hills of Kersley; and from thence into the ground (bed or bank) of the Irwell; and so following up Walk-den brook to the Oller, and so up into the Reed Mysies [? reedy mosses]; and so following up between the High Field and Hulton into Cokeridacho (the clayey mire or swampy bottom), the meyre [hound] between Hulton, and so straight even to the Bastard Stone; and from thence following up the Eves (borders) of Hulton into Ilyngbrook (Ellenbrook), into the Blaek

Brook (now the Stirrup Brook) of Mokens (Malkins—there is still a Malkin's Wood Farm), between the parishes of Eccles and Leigh; and so following up the meyses (hounds) of Woldene (Woolden, the wolf's dell) and Cadewalshede (Cadwall's head, now Cadishead), and Irwilham (Irlam), and Barton; and so again into Byreynshawghe." These boundaries seem to be in many respects continuous with those of the old parish of Eccles. The Ellen (or elder tree) brook, near the little chapel, forms a natural boundary or division between three townships (Hulton, Tildesley, and Worsley), between three parishes (Leigh, Dean, and Eccles), and between the two hundreds of Salford and West Derby.—H.

³ By an inquisition of 14 Henry VII. (1498-9), preserved in the Duchy Office, this Sir Geoffrey Massey is found to have died about this time, seised of the manor of Workesleygh by knight's service and an annual render of 10s. (*Duchy Records, vol. iii., n. 68.*) By another inquisition in 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500), Robert Workesley, a descendant of the younger branch, was found to hold the mesne manor of Bothes, the manor of Workesley. (*Ibid., n. 59.*)

Geoffrey, his second son, who had an only son, Richard Brereton. This last married, in 1572, Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Richard Egerton, of Tatton, who had also a natural son, the celebrated Sir Thomas Egerton, lord high chancellor, and Viscount Brackley. Richard Brereton died without surviving issue, 17th December, 1598, settling all his estates upon his wife's half-brother, Sir Thomas Egerton. His eldest surviving son, John, was created, in May, 1617 (six months after his father's death), Earl of Bridgewater. He married Frances, second daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, fifth Earl of Derby, by whom he had four sons and ten daughters. The two eldest sons died young; the third, John, succeeded his father as second Earl of Bridgewater; his eldest son, John, was also succeeded by his third son, Scrope Egerton, fourth earl, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and secondly, Rachel, daughter of Wriothlesley, second Duke of Bedford. This earl, who is said to have entertained some intention of originating inland navigation on his Lancashire estates—which, however, he did not bring to any practical result—was created Marquis of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater in 1720, and died January 11, 1744-5. His eldest son, John, the second duke, having died unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Francis, the third Duke of Bridgewater, so famous in the history of the inland navigation of this county, who died unmarried on the 8th of March, 1803, when the title became extinct. The earldom of Bridgewater descended to General John William Egerton, the seventh earl, grandson of Dr. Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, to whom the duke bequeathed Ashbridge, in Hertfordshire, with the rest of the family estates in Bucks, Salop, and Yorkshire, of the value of about £30,000 a year. The houses, plate, and pictures, valued at £150,000, he bequeathed to his nephew, Earl Gower (second Marquis of Stafford, and afterwards Duke of Sutherland), together with his canal property in Lancashire, with remainder to his second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower. The Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford, the principal proprietor of the manor, coal-mines, and canals of Worsley, died on the 19th July, 1833, and was succeeded in the manor and the estates by his second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who assumed, by royal licence, the surname and arms of Egerton, and was created Earl of Ellesmere in 1846. He died February 18, 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Granville Francis, Viscount Brackley, the second earl. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Charles Granville Egerton, the present and third earl, born in 1847. On the death of the seventh earl of Bridgewater, he was succeeded by his brother, the Honourable and Reverend Francis Henry Egerton, the eighth earl, since deceased.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Robert Worsley was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, as appears from an original roll, or "Sertifeceit of Sir Robert Worsely, Knt., &c., within the Hundredthe of Salford, to their verey good Lordes of the Queenes Majesties Privey Councell," preserved in the British Museum.¹ Another branch of the family settled at Worsley Meyne, near Wigan, of whom, according to an epitaph of St. Mary's, Chester, was Ralph Worsley, Esq., yeoman of the wardrobe to Henry VIII.,² who appointed him, towards the latter end of his life, to the wardenship of the Tower. The Worsleys of Manchester formed a third branch, from whom descended Ralph Worsley, of Platt, in Withington, Esq. By his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Edward Massy, of Manchester, Esq., and widow of Alexander Ford, of Wigan, he had Charles Worsley, who represented Manchester in the Commonwealth Parliament, and was so active a partisan in the civil wars that Oliver Cromwell appointed him major-general for the county of Lancaster.³

There have been three edifices bearing the name of Worsley Hall. That Worsley Hall which was the seat of Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Esq., was a mansion of brick, erected on an elevated situation, which not only overlooked the extensive park-like grounds of Worsley, but commanded a view of seven counties. This house was built by Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, about the middle of the last century, when the old hall and ancient manor-house were abandoned. Lord Francis Egerton, on succeeding to the estates, replaced it with a noble mansion of stone, in the late Tudor style of architecture, to which additions have been made since his death, and it is now the residence of the earl and his family, the Hon. Algernon F. Egerton, a son of the first earl, and the principal trustee of the Bridgewater Trust, residing at the old hall. The old hall, seated at the northern extremities of the gardens of the modern mansion, is constructed partly of wood and plaster, with pointed gables, and partly of brick, projecting chimneys clothed with ivy, and surrounded by tall columnar chimneyshafts. This house, the successive residence of the Worsleys, the Masseys, the Stanleys, the Breretons, and the Egertons, was remarkable as the depository of a series of spirited, grotesque, and allegorical heads, with an intermixture of ornamental devices

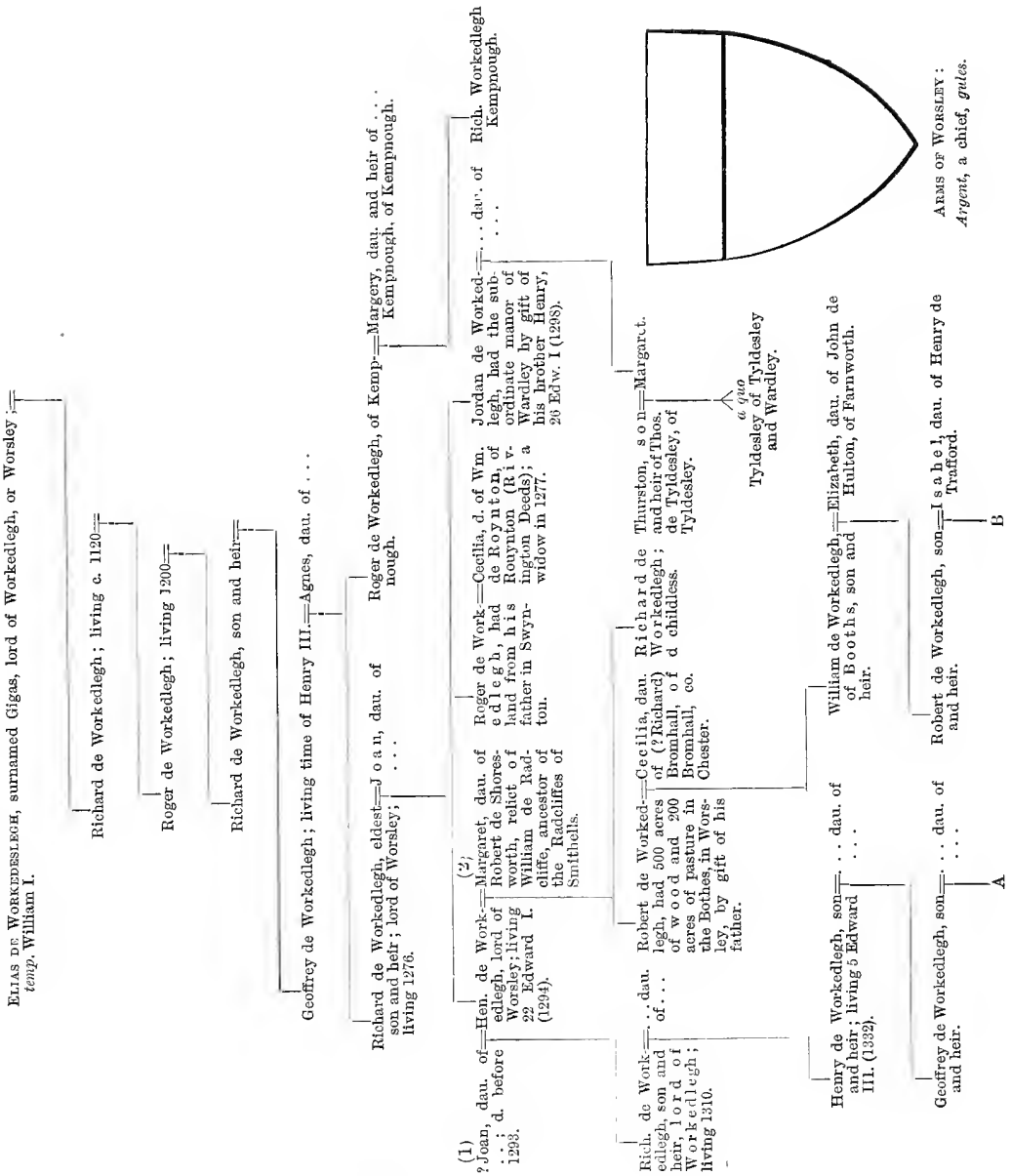
¹ Harleian Manuscripts, codex 309, fo. 143.

² "Pagettus garderoberob robarum."

³ Harleian Collection, codex 2100, fo. 52. *Familie Lancastr. MSS.*, "Worsley of Manchester."

**DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF WORSLEY FROM THE WORSLEYS THROUGH THE FAMILIES OF
MASSEY OF TATTON, STANLEY, AND BRERETON, TO THE EGERTONS.**

(From *Inquisitiones, Deeds, Charters, Will's, Registers, &c.*)



ARMS OF EGERTON:
Argent, a lion rampant, *gules*, between three pheons, *sable*.
Crest: On a chapeau, *gules*, turned up, *ermine*, a lion rampant, *pass*, supporting an arrow, palewise, *or*, puceoned and flighted, *argyrol*.

ARMS OF WORSLEY:
Argent, a chief, *gules*.

(1) Marr, dau. of Sir Thos. de Workedlegh, lord of Felton; divorced and went into religion. Inq. p.m. Sept. 27, 9 Richard II. (1385).

(2) Isabella Stanley (?), sister and afterwards wife of Sir John Stanley.

Elizabeth, only child, aged nine years in 1385; mar. her kinsman Arthur, son and heir of Robt. de Workedlegh, of Booths.

Thomas Massey, attainted with his father, 1 Henry IV. (1399); died childless on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), 8 Hen. V. (1429).

Sir John Massey, of Tatton, co. Chester, Knt., son and heir of Hugh Massey; sheriff of Cheshire, 11 and 13 Richard II. (1387 and 1390); slain at Tewkesbury, 4 May 14, 1 Henry IV. (1403); probably slain at the battle of Shrewsbury. Inq. p.m. 4 Henry IV.

Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Worsley and Tatton, second son, succeeded as heir to his brother; died October 4, 36 Henry VI. (1457), aged 70, without lawful issue.

William Massey, of Worsley and Tatton, son and heir to his uncle, Sir Geoffrey Massey; died on the Festival of the Epiphany (January 6), 7 Edward IV. (1467).

Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Worsley and Tatton, Knt., son and heir; living 15 Edward IV. (1475); founded the chantry in Eccles Church.

William Stanley, of Worsley and Tatton, in right of his wife; only son and heir of Sir William Stanley, of Holt Castle, co. Denbigh, brother of the first Earl of Derby, who was beheaded by Henry VII. for alleged complicity in the revolt of Perkin Warbeck, 1495; he died 1498.

John, only dau. and heir, survived her husband, and mar. (2), 16 Henry VII. (1500), Sir Edward Packer; and (3) Sir John Breton, Knt.; she died May 22, 3 Henry VIII. (1511). Inq. p.m. 3 Henry VIII.

Thomas, son and heir of Sir John, only dau. and heir; mar. (1) in 16 Henry VII. (1500), John Massey, co. Chester; died childless, 5 Henry VIII. (1513).

John, wife of John Booth, of Barton; mar. 32 Hen. VIII. (1540).

Alice, dau. of Piers Ley-Chester, of Tabbey, county of Ashton; mar. 5 Edward VI. (1551); married (2) Robert Charneck, gent.; died April 2, 14 Elizabeth (1572).

Richard Breton, eldest son; died childless, circa 4 Edward VI. (1550).

Dorothy, dau. of Thurston Tyldesley and Wardley; mar. 35 Henry VIII. (1543).

Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Breton, Knt.; d. June 6, 1632.

Sparke, of Ricker-ton, co. Chester.

Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, co. Ches. Inq. p.m. 21 Elizabeth.

Richard Breton, younger son of Sir Randle Breton, of Malpas, county Chester; d. at Ishington, co. Middlesex, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1557).

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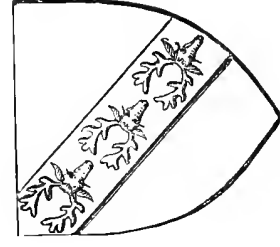
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SEAL OF SIR GEOFFREY MASSEY, OF WORSLEY AND TATTON.



ARMS OF STANLEY: Argent, on a bend, azure, three bucks' heads caboshed, or.

Arthur de Worsley, of Elizabeth, dau. of his kinsman, Geoffrey de Workedlegh, of Worsley, by Isabella, sister of Thomas de Lathom.

Alice, dau. and eventually her brother; mar. 46 Edward III. (1372); died October, 6 Henry VI. (1427). Inq. p.m. 6 Henry VI.

Robert de Worsley, son and heir. Margaret, d. of Thos. Booth, of Barton.

Robert de Worsley, Helen, dau. of Robert Hulton, of the Park.

Alice, dau. and co-heir of Hamon Massey, of Rixton.

Richard Thomas. Robt. Worsley, son and heir; living 1591.

Thos. Worsley, of Booths; died 1632.

Katharine, dau. of Hen. Kighley, of Kighley, co. York.

Margaret, wife of Robert Henley, of Henley, Leicestershire.

Robert Gilbert. Elizabeth, wife of William Leycester, of Toft.

Mary, wife of John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Katharine, wife of Geo. Hulton, of Farnworth.

Dorothy, wife of John Cardinal.

Anne, wife of Geo. Frances.

John Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Assheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

A

Geo. Granville Leveson = Elizabeth, Countess of Gower, second Marquis, Sutherland, and Baynness of Strathaven in her own right; mar. 1758; created Duke of Sutherland, Jan., 1833; died July 19, 1833.

Louisa; mar. the Right Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Bart., and bad issue. Caroline; mar. Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, and left issue. Ann; married the Hon. and Most Rev. Edw. Venables Vernon Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and bad issue.

Granville Leveson = Henrietta Elizabeth, d. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G.; mar. December 24, 1809; and advanced to the Earldom, May 2, 1833; died January 8, 1846.

a quo
Earl Granville.

Georgiana Augusta; mar. November, 1797, William Elliot, afterwards second Earl of St. Germans; died March 24, 1806, leaving issue. Charlotte Sophia; married May 16, 1791, Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort. Susan; mar. July 30, 1795, Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, and died in 1838.

General John Wm. = Charlotte Catharine Egerton, seventh E. Anne, only dau. and heiress of Sir James B. Strachan Hill, co. Wick, Ireland, M.P. for Brackley.

C

Amelia, born 1751; mar. April 25, 1771, Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormleybury, co. Herts, second baronet; he died in 1838.

a quo

Viscount Alford and Earl of Brownlow.

Jobu Egerton; d. in infancy, 1749.

Francis Henry Egerton, succeeded his brother as eighth Earl of Bridgewater; rector of Whitechurch and Middle, co. Salop, and prebendary of Durham.

George Granville Leveson Gower, Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, third dau. of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle; mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria; married May 28, 1823; died October 27, 1868; bur. at Trentham.

Lord Francis Leveson Gower, K.G., b. Jan. 1, 1800; inherited the Bridgewater property on the death of his grandmother, Lady Louisa Egerton, dau. and co-heir of Scroppe, first Duke of Bridgewater; assumed by royal licence, Aug. 24, 1833, the surname and arms of Egerton; created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, July 1, 1846; Lord-Lieutenant of county Lanc.; died February 18, 1857; buried at Worsley.

Charlotte Sophia; mar. Dec. 27, 1814, Henry Charles, Marquis of Westminster, K.G.

Harriet Catherine, eldest d. of Charles Greville; mar. June 18, 1822; died April 17, 1866; bur. at Worsley.

a quo
Duke of Sutherland.

George Granville = Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, dau of John Frederick Vaughan, second E. 823; d. Sept. 19, 1846.

Francis Egerton, only dau. of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire; mar. Sept. 26, 1865.

Algernon Fulke Egerton, of Worsley Old Hall; L. Dec. 31, 1825; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1859-68, and S.E. Lancashire, 1868-80; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1874-80.

Arthur Frederick = Helen, youngest dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, M.P.; married June 2, 1858; mar. (?) July 15, 1875, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Julius Gascoigne, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Granville Egerton; killed at sea, 1851.

Alice Harriet Frederica; mar. July 25, 1854, George Henry Charles Byng, Viscount Enfield.

Blanche; mar. Dec. 27, 1865, John Wm. Montagu, seventh Earl of Sandwich.

Francis Chas. Granville Egerton, third Earl of Blessenere; Viscount Brackley; born April 5, 1847.

Alfred John Francis = Isabel C. G., dau. of Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, second Marq. of Normanby. S.E. Lanc., 1858-9.

Frederick = William F. Egerton, b. April 15, 1869.

Algermon = Mary Louisa. Another daughter.

Granville Geo. = Cecil Martin Claude Francis Egerton, born May 10, 1856. Dec. 4, 1860. 1864.

Arthur Frederick Egerton, born Jan. 16, 1866.

Louisa Blanche.

John Francis Granville Scroppe Egerton, Viscount Brackley; born November 14, 1872.

Mabel Laura, born Dec. 16, 1869.

Alice Constance, b. Nov. 12, 1870.

Beatrice Mary, born Nov. 5, 1871.

engraved in oaken panels, and brought, within the present century, from one of the staterooms of Hulme Hall, Manchester, one of the manorial mansions of the Prestwiches.¹ Many of the sculptured heads represent the domestic buffoons of the sixteenth century, to which period this sculpture is to be referred. Others are suggested by the religious mysteries which formed in early times such inexhaustible subjects for the painter and sculptor. These heads much resemble those carved images seen so frequently in the choirs of ecclesiastical buildings, which, from their satirical caricatures of the monastic orders, or regular clergy, seem to have been executed under the direction of their rivals, the secular clergy. The costumes appear to be mostly of the fashion of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. As one of the panels represents the eagle and child, the Stanley crest, it is not improbable that they were executed under the order of one of the James Stanleys, wardens of Manchester College from 1481 to 1509; and they may have been intended for that church, but placed in Hulme Hall for security in the agitated times of the Reformation. There are preserved at Worsley New Hall Roman antiquities discovered from time to time in Castle Field, including a small stone altar. Courts-baron for the manor of Worsley are held at Easter and Michaelmas in every year in the Town Hall, a building erected for public purposes, where also petty sessions are held on each alternate Friday. In virtue of the manorial rights and freeholders' claims, one thousand acres of Chat Moss belong to Worsley.

Another of the ancient mansions of Worsley is a brick, wood, and plaster building, called Kempnall, Kempnough, or Kempenhalgh Hall, adorned by two gates, now in decay, and the house, &c., occupied as a farm, the property of Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, and said to have been the residence of Nicholas Starkie, Esq., in 1594, when his family was under the supposed visitation of demoniacal possession. In the thirteenth century the place was owned by a family of that name, the last of whom left a daughter, Margery Kempnough, his sole heir, who conveyed the estate in marriage, about the time of Edward I., to Roger, second son of Geoffrey de Workesley, of Worsley. Helen, daughter and sole heir of Richard Worsley, Esq., of Kempnough, the fourth in descent from Roger, conveyed the estate in marriage to Richard Parr, gentleman, a younger son of the house of Parr of Parr, in the early part of the fifteenth century; and it again passed in marriage, in 1578, with Anne, sole daughter and heir of Mr. John Parr, of Kempnough (also of Cleworth Hall in Tyldesley, and Snidale Hall in Westhoughton, and widow of Thurstan, son of Andrew Barton, of Smithells, Esq.), to Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., who lived here in 1594. It was also the seat of his eldest son in the next generation, whose children were baptised at the parish church of Eccles.²

To the east of Kempnough is the ancient pile of Wardley Hall, apparently of the age of Edward VI., situated in the midst of a small woody glade, and probably built on the site of an older house, which was originally surrounded by a moat, except on the eastern side. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, consisting of ornamented wood-and-plaster frames, interlined with bricks, and entered by a gatehouse, which bears the date 1625, opening into a courtyard in the centre. Like many of the manor-houses of the same age in Lancashire, it is now divided into separate tenements. In the room called the hall is the coat of arms (in a frame) of the Downes family—a stag couchant within the shield; crest, a stag's head. The room has an ornamented wainscot and panelled roof of oak. The stairs and hall are fine and capacious. The chimneys are clustered. As elsewhere stated, in 26 Edward I. (1298), Jordan, younger son of Richard de Workesley, had the subordinate manor of Worsley given to him by his brother Henry, lord of Worsley. The place subsequently became the property and residence of Thurstan Tyldesley, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Jordan Worsley, in the reign of Henry IV., and the Tyldesleys settled here before they occupied Morley. In the early part of Elizabeth's reign the Wardley estate, which had been held by the Tyldesleys for a period of three centuries, was sold in parcels by Thurston, son of Thomas Tyldesley, of Gray's Inn, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, when the old manor-house became the property of Gilbert Sherrington, of Lincoln's Inn, at whose death it passed to his brother, Francis Sherrington, a successful trader in Wigan. Subsequently it became the property of Roger Downes, son and heir of Roger, a younger son of the ancient house of Downes, of Worth and Shrigley, county Chester, who twice represented Wigan in Parliament, and held the office of Vice-Chamberlain of Chester for life. He died July, 1638, having had by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Myles Gerard, of Ince, a son Roger, who predeceased him. By his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Calvert, of Cockerham, he had, in addition to a daughter, Jane, three sons, Francis, Laurence, and John. Concerning Francis, a curious story is related by Hollingworth, in his "Mancuniensis." He had, it seems, "revolted from the reformed religion," when Sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford, who was known as "a cruel

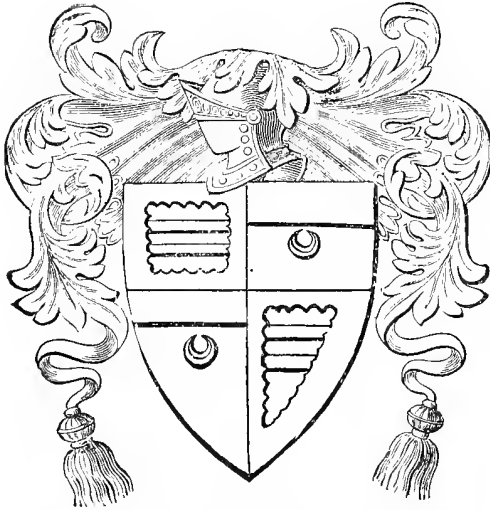
¹ These carvings have within recent years been removed from the Old Hall, and now adorn the walls of Lady Ellesmere's room in the New Hall, Worsley. Reference was made to them in a paper contributed by

Dr. Hibbert-Ware to the "Transactions of the Scottish Antiquarian Society," vol. lii., p. 177, in 1823.—C.

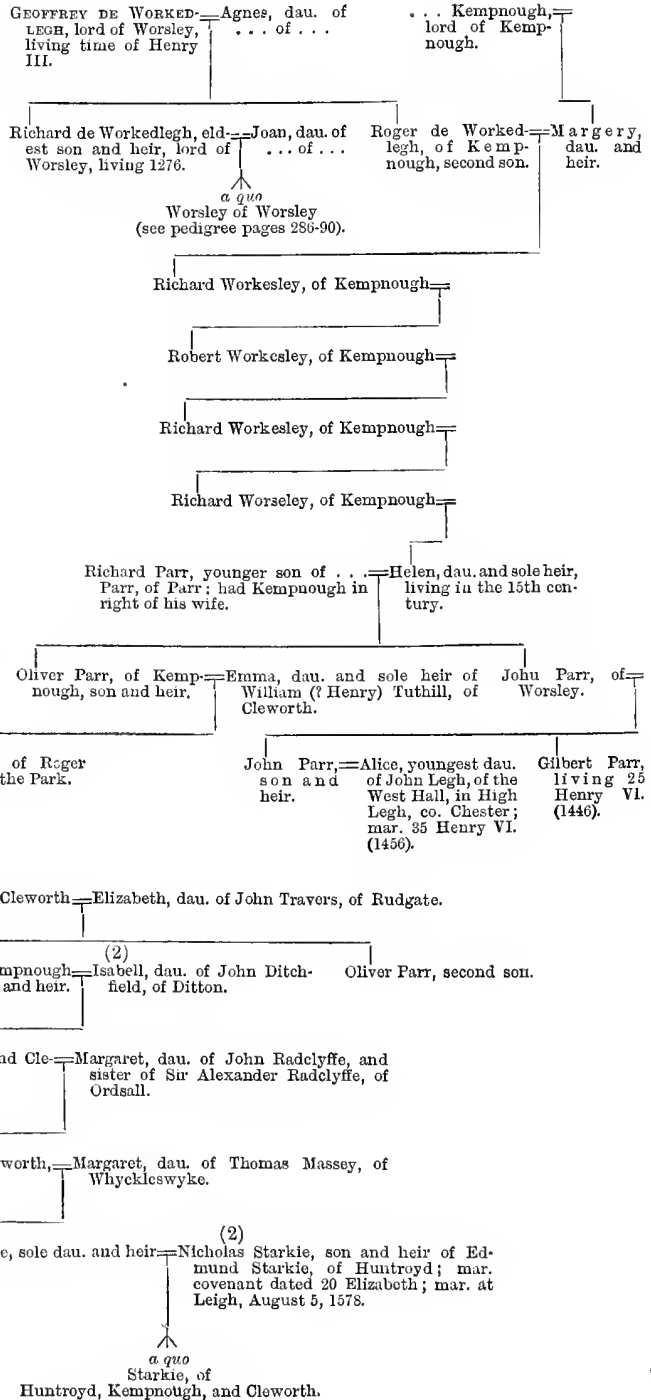
² "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 53.

PARR OF KEMPNOUGH AND CLEWORTH.

(From Deeds, Inquisitions, Visitations, &c.)



ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, two bars, *azure*, within a bordure, engrailed, *sable* (Parr); second and third, *argent*, a chief, *gules*, in the fesse point a crescent (Worsley).



persecutor of Papists," resolved, before resorting to harsher measures, to attempt the reconversion of Mr. Downes by the force of argument, but he reckoned without his host, for in reasoning the Roman Catholic proved himself too clever for the Protestant, and so thoroughly argued Sir Cecil out of his beliefs, that he abjured his own religion and became a convert to the Roman faith; and from that time the Traffords, who had been amongst the earliest adherents of the Reformed faith in Lancashire, have been steady and consistent Catholics. Francis Downes, who represented Wigan in the Parliament of 1625, and Laurence Downes both died childless in the lifetime of their father, and Wardley consequently descended to the youngest son, John Downes, who married Penelope, one of the daughters of Sir Cecil Trafford, an alliance that explains the desire of Sir Cecil to effect the conversion of his son-in-law's brother. The issue of that marriage was Roger Downes, son and heir; and an only daughter, named Penelope, after her mother, married Richard, fourth Earl Rivers, a rake, a warrior, and a statesman. Roger Downes, in the licentious spirit of the age, having abandoned himself to vicious courses, was killed by a watchman in a fray at Epsom Wells, June, 1676, and dying without issue the estate was conveyed by his sister in marriage to Richard Savage, of Rock Savage, county Chester, who succeeded as fourth Earl Rivers of the new creation, and died without male issue in 1712, when the family quitted Wardley.¹ Lord Rivers died August 18, 1712, the only surviving issue of his marriage with Penelope Downes being a daughter, Elizabeth Savage, who inherited her mother's estates as well as those of her father. She married James Barry, fourth Earl of Barrymore, and had by him an only daughter, the Lady Penelope Barry, who carried the estates of her family, in marriage, to General James Cholmondeley, second surviving son of George, Earl of Cholmondeley, from whom, however, she was divorced, in 1737, for adultery with one Patrick Anderson, a surgeon. She died childless, March 5, 1786, at the age of 79. The hall is now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere.

Booths Hall, in Worsley, was formerly a seat of a branch of the Worsleys, of which family was Robert de Worsley, lord of Booths about 1292, and Robert Worsley, who held the manor of Booths of the manor of Worsley, 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500). Leland, in 1549, speaks of "a place of Master Worsley of the Bouthe." The Worsleys resided here in the early part of the seventeenth century, and were afterwards of Hovingham, county York. The manor and hall of Booths were settled by Act of Parliament about 1789, in exchange for other lands, upon the younger children of Samuel Clowes, of Manchester, Esq., and his wife Martha, daughter of John Tipping, of Manchester, merchant. The estate is now vested in the Egerton family. The house is of plain stone and devoid of inhabitant.²

The township of Worsley is little inferior in extent, and not at all inferior in interest, to the township of Barton. The public spirit, skill, and perseverance exerted by the great Duke of Bridgewater have elevated this place to a distinguished eminence amongst the townships of Lancashire. If Manchester be the centre of the inland navigation of the north of England, it is indebted more to the Duke of Bridgewater than to any other person for that distinction, and Worsley is the place from which the first lines were drawn to form that centre. The stupendous works in this township, visible and invisible, exhibit a degree of mechanical skill and individual capital and enterprise unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of this country. Of the duke's canal navigation we have already spoken, but it may be proper to observe that his father, Scroope Egerton, the first Duke of Bridgewater, was the original projector of the canal from Worsley to Manchester, and not, as is generally supposed, Francis, his son, the third and last duke. In furtherance of this object, the latter procured an Act of Parliament, passed 10 George II. (1737), entitled, "An Act for making navigable the river or brook called Worsley Brook from Worsley Mills, in the township of

¹ This is the Roger Downes of whom Lucas speaks, when he says that, according to tradition, while in London, in a drunken frolic he vowed to his companions that he would kill the first man he met, when, sailing forth, he ran his sword through a poor tailor. Soon after this, being in a riot, a watchman made a stroke at him with his bill, which severed his head from his body, and the skull was enclosed in a box and sent to his sister, who lived at Wardley Hall. "The skull," adds the narrator, "has been kept at Wardley ever since, and many superstitious notions are entertained concerning it not worth repeating." (Lucas Manuscript, fol. 101.) Mr. Rohn, in his very ingenious and entertaining "Traditions of Lancashire," has wrought these incidents into a pathetic story, under the title of "The Skull House"—B. The circumstances of Mr. Downes's death are circumstantially described in a letter written by Mr. Charles Hatton, under date June 29, 1676. ("Hatton Correspondence," vol. ii., p. 133, Camden Society.) He says: "Mr. Downes, Ye Ld Rochester doth abscond, and soe doth Etheridge and Capt Bridges, who occasioned ye riots Sunday sennight." They were tossing some fiddlers in a blanket for refusing to play, and a harber upon ye noise, going to see what ye matter, they seized upon him, and, to free himselfe from them, he offered to carry them to the handsomest woman in Epsom, and directed them to the constable's house, who demanding what they came for, they told him a . . . and refusing to let them in, they broke open his doores and broke his head, and beate him very severely. At last he made his escape, called his watch, and Etheridge made a submissive oration to them, and so far appeased them that ye constable dismissed

his watch. But presently after, ye Ld Rochester drew upon ye constable. Mr. Downes, to prevent his pass, seized on him, ye constable cried out murder, and the watch returning, one came behind Mr. Downes, and with a spittle staff cleft his skull. Ye Ld Rochester and ye rest ran away, and Downes, having no sword, snatched up a stick, and striking at them, they run him into the side wth a halfe pike, and soe bruised his arme yt he wase never able to stir it after. He hath given his estate, wch wase 1,500 per annum, to his sister, and is reported ye Ld Rochester is to marry her. But some say his estate wase entayled on a kinsmau of his." To whomsoever the skull belonged, there is abundant evidence to show that it is not that of Roger Downes. He is buried in the family vault in Wigan Church, where there is a tablet to his memory inscribed—"Rogerus Downes de Wardley, armiger, filius Johannis Downes, lujus comitatis, armigeri, obiit 27 Junii, 1676, ætatis suæ 28." About the year 1779 the family vault was opened, and the coffin discovered. "Curiosity," says Mr. Barritt, "led to the opening of it, and the skeleton, head and all, was there; but whatever was the cause of death, the upper part of the skull had been sawed off a little above the eye." Barritt heard another account from one Thomas Stockport, who assured him that "the skull belonged to a Romish priest, who was executed at Lancaster for seditious practices in the time of William III. He was most likely the priest at Wardley, to which place his head being sent, might be preserved as a relic of his martyrdom."—C.

² "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ff., 51.

Worsley, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the river Irwell in the said county."¹ It was not, however, till the time of the last duke that any effectual steps were taken towards the execution of this long-projected work, when an Act was obtained in 1758, with more full powers, to enable the Most Noble Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, to make a navigable cut or canal from a cut or place in the township of Salford to or near Worsley Mills and Middlewood, and to and near a place called Hollins Ferry, in the county palatine of Lancaster. This was followed by another Act, passed in the same year, to enable the duke to carry his canal over the Irwell. A third Act, passed in 1761, enabled him to cut his canal from Manchester to Runcorn; and a fourth, in 1795, to extend his navigation from Worsley to Leigh. Some account of these immense works has already been given, and it may be sufficient in this place to add that the aqueduct at Barton, over the valley of the Irwell, constructed under the direction of Messrs. Brindley and Gilbert, is 200 yards in length and 12 yards in width, sustained by a bridge of three arches, the centre being a span of 63ft. At the time when the duke began his works he possessed only such coalmines as belonged to the entailed estate round Worsley Hall, but subsequently he purchased the additional coalmines which run under the high ground between Worsley, Bolton, and Bury. Both the hereditary and the purchased mines are worked upon two levels, a higher and a lower level, as they proceed in various directions, and they complete 33½ miles of subterraneous navigable canal, measuring from the mouth of the tunnel, locally called "The Levels," at Worsley. The upper



WARDLEY HALL.

line is 35½ yards of perpendicular height above the level, and from 38 to 61 yards below the surface of the extreme ground, while the lower is upon a level with the canal in the open air. The two levels were subsequently united by an inclined plane, which was commenced in September, 1795, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, long after the death of Mr. Brindley. It is remarkable that the two persons principally employed in conducting the works of the Duke of Bridgewater were self-taught geniuses. Brindley was brought up as a wheelwright, and had shown his skill in improving the silk mill at Congleton. When he first entered the duke's service he required only half-a-crown a day for his skill and labour; and contracted, or rather offered to contract, to serve for three years at the rate of one guinea per week. When any difficulty occurred, which he could not easily overcome, he was accustomed to take to his bed, and to remain without interruption till he had devised means for accomplishing his object. He was so extremely illiterate that he could neither write nor read, so that his plans were generally sketched with chalk upon the floor.² Mr. John Gilbert was originally in the employment of, and domesticated with, the Duke of Bridgewater.

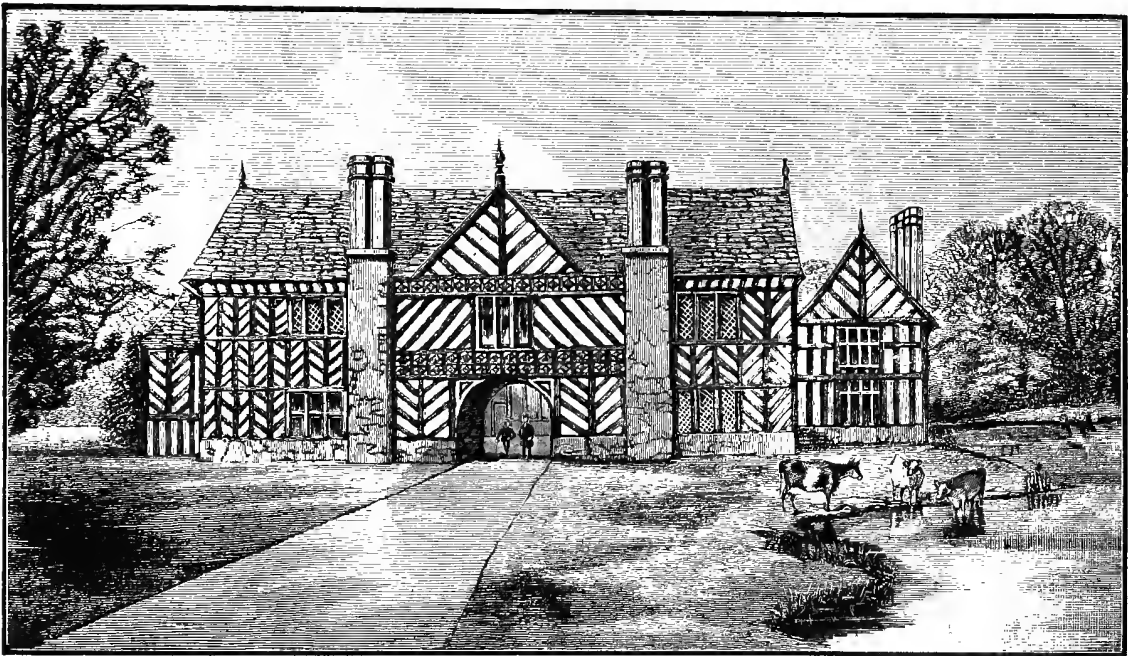
¹ In a singular and rare publication, issued at Paris by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, in 1820, it is said that "the project of a canal from Worsley to Manchester had always been in idea from the time of William of Worsley" (Sir William Egerton).

² The Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton on Canal Navigation, p. 94. This observation applies probably to the time when he first entered

into the service of the duke. According to the same authority, Mr. Brindley was at first of sober and temperate habits, but he degenerated into luxurious living, and did not cease from eating at meals till a certain button on his waistcoat began to pinch his stomach. He died Sept. 27, 1772. For interesting particulars of Brindley, see the life of this engineer by Samuel Smiles.

He lived in his house at Worsley, was always with his grace in the country, and was privy to all his plans and projects. To his skill and judgment the duke was principally indebted for the construction of Barton aqueduct—commenced in September, 1760, and completed on July 17, 1761—from which Mr. Brindley had fled in despair.¹ Justice requires that these facts should be represented, not to detract unduly from the reputation of Mr. Brindley, but to raise that of Mr. Gilbert to the proper elevation.

In 1863 the new parish of WORSLEY was carved out of the old parish of Eccles. It is not so large as the township of Worsley, as part of that parish is included in the new township of Walkden Moor. The new Blandford parish of Worsley has an area of about four square miles, and had a population in 1881 of about 3,866. It includes Worsley village, church, the old and new halls and grounds, Ellenbrook and chapel, Booths Hall and Booths Town, Roe Green and Wardley Hall, and, in short, a great tract of the Worsley estates, of which a large northerly portion also goes to form the parish of Walkden Moor. St. Mark's Church, Worsley, built at the cost of Lord and Lady Ellesmere in 1846, became the parish church of the new parish, and the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, M.A., the vicar, who resigned in 1872, when the present incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps, M.A., Earl of Mulgrave, was appointed. This living is valued at £450, and is in the patronage of the Earl of Ellesmere. The church has 800 sittings, all of which are free.



GATEHOUSE, WARDLEY HALL.

ELLENBROOK CHAPEL, in the parish of Worsley, was originally founded, it is supposed, by the monks of Whalley, for their tenantry in Worsley and the neighbourhood distant from their parish church of Eccles. After the Reformation it was purchased by the Breretons, then lords of Worsley, and was endowed, in 1531, by Dorothy, wife of Sir Richard Brereton, of Worsley. In 1655 the chapel was regarded as a domestic chapel of Worsley Hall. The oldest building on the site was very small. It has been repeatedly rebuilt and enlarged—the last time by the second Earl of Ellesmere, 1862-3, who, dying September 19, 1862, did not live to see its completion. These restorations include a chancel recess, with memorial windows of stained glass, a new vestry, new open timbered roof, open seats, new entrance, &c. A new organ was also presented to the chapel by a number of the earl's tenants and other residents in the neighbourhood, and the chapel was reopened for service in August, 1863. The living is styled a "donative," and is a conventional district, the Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, vicar of Worsley, being the incumbent; and

¹ In the Hon. and Rev. Francis Egerton's Letter to the Parisians, speaking of his own knowledge, he says, "Of Barton bridge [aqueduct] over the Irwell, when it was erecting, Mr. Brindley thought it would fail, and ran away from it to Stretford, whence he never returned to it. He had weighted the sides. Mr. John Gilbert saved it. He took just the con-

trary method—he weighted the arch in danger, and lightened the sides. He put a layer of clay, which he covered with straw, on the arch. He then clayed it again, and let the whole remain till late in the following spring." See further particulars relating to Gilbert in Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers."

there is a curate here. It is in the patronage of the Earl of Ellesmere. The chapel has 500 sittings.

Of the new parish of WALKDEN MOOR, of which St. Paul's Church, erected by the first Earl of Ellesmere in 1838, and rebuilt in 1848, is the parish church, the population in 1881 was 4,958. The vicar is the Rev. Charles Heath, M.A. (1876); the value of the living is £200, and it is in the patronage of the Earl of Ellesmere. The church has 850 sittings, all free. It possesses the old organ from Eccles Church—that which cost £500 in 1813.

The extensive and populous hamlet of Swinton,¹ in the parish of Eccles, has no separate notice in the population census of 1861, or in the 1836 edition of this work. In 1864 it was made a separate parish under the Blandford Act; and its homely brick chapel, built in 1791, and dedicated to St. Peter, became the parish church, having 880 sittings, of which 250 are free. The Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, M.A. (1864), is the vicar. In 1869 the old church was taken down, and a new and handsome Gothic structure erected from the designs of the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., in its place. The building cost £17,000, the vicar and his family giving largely. The living is valued at £350, and is in the patronage of the vicar of Eccles. The church has 900 sittings, of which 800 are free. The parish of Swinton had a population in 1881 of 10,253, including the inmates of the Swinton Industrial Schools.² Owing to the urgent need of burial accommodation, a Burial Board was formed here, and a cemetery was provided, the first sod of which was cut September 1, 1884, by the vicar of Swinton, the Rev. H. R. Heywood, M.A.

It remains only to enumerate the villages and hamlets in the township of Worsley, and shortly to describe the agriculture and geology of the parish. The villages and hamlets are Booths Town, 8 miles W.N.W. of Manchester; Ellenbrook Chapel, the same; New Town, near Clifton, 5 miles N.W.; Swinton, the same; Worsley, 6 miles W.S.W.; Drywood, 5½ miles W.N.W.; Little Houghton (anciently Halghton), 6 miles N.W.; Shaving Lane, Stirrup Brook, 7½ miles W.N.W.; Alder Forest (a corruption of Alder Ford Hurst), 7 miles W.N.W.; and Roe Green, 6½ miles W.N.W. of that town. Not more than one-fifth part of the land in this parish is arable, a large portion of it being uncultivated peat soil, and a still larger part pasture. There are many singular and curious geological strata and vegetable fossils to be seen in the line of the great tunnel at Worsley. There is also in this parish Trafford Moss, in addition to Chat Moss, already described. Worsley, Clifton, Pendleton, and Pendlebury all abound in coal, and in Worsley a large number of persons are employed in mining by the Bridgewater Trust. A large portion of the coal got from the mines at Worsley is shipped by the canal to Runcorn, and from thence to Liverpool, Ireland, and other places. There is a weak salt spring on the Woollen estate, supposed to be a continuation of the Cheshire spring of the Wiches. The stone-quarries in this parish are few, but the stone is excellent. On Chat Moss a mineral spring, exhibiting in its course sulphate of iron, is found, and this is the only spring found in that vast tract. A mineral spring existed at Worsley some years ago, and was resorted to for its medicinal qualities, but it is now neglected. Another spring, in no great estimation, exists on the Barton New Hall estate, belonging to Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford.

This parish is rich in worthies, amongst whom may be enumerated William Booth and Lawrence Booth, Archbishops of York; Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer; and Barton Booth, the tragedian.

WILLIAM BOOTH, Archbishop of York and Lord-Chancellor of England, was the fourth son of John Booth, of Barton, Esquire, by Joane, his first wife, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford of Trafford, knight, and born in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. He was first a student of Gray's Inn, but disliking the study of the law, removed to Cambridge, took orders, and in a short time became prebendary, and afterwards chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and vicar of Prescott, in Lancashire. His next preferment was a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, which, on the 2nd of May, 1429, was followed by the archdeaconry of Middlesex. In 1447, by favour of Pope Nicholas, his patron and friend, he was nominated to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry by bull dated the 26th of April, in succession to John Catterick, who was translated to Exeter, made his profession of obedience on the 2nd of May, had the temporalities restored on the 3rd of June, and was consecrated on the 9th of July. Having held this see five years, he was, by bull from the same pope, translated to the Archbishopric of York on the 21st of July, and received the pall on the 14th of September from Thomas, bishop of London, at Fulham; was enthroned on the 4th September, 1453; and had the temporalities restored on the 26th of October following. This prelate was a liberal and munificent benefactor to the see, and expended large sums of money on the archiepiscopal palaces of Southwell and York. He also endowed the vicarage of Prescott by charter dated September 1, 26 Henry VI. (1447). He died on the 12th of September, 1464, after presiding about twelve years, and was buried in the chapel, built by himself and dedicated to St. John Baptist, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham. This chapel was pulled down some years ago, when the stone which covered his remains was removed to the floor of the south aisle of the minster. The only part of the inscription now legible contains the name and the date of his death.—“Wilhelmus Bothe, ob. 1464.”

By his will, dated the 6th of August, 1464, and proved in November following, he ordered his body to be interred at Southwell, or in York Cathedral, at whichever place he might reside at the time of his death: and among several rich legacies to his relations

¹ Probably a corruption of Swithin-tun—St. Swithin's possession. A great part of Swinton was formerly held by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.—H. ² See a notice of this institution, vol. ii., p. 201.

he bequeathed to *his Spouse, the Cathedral Church of York*, a mitre and pastoral staff.¹ He also directed his executors to erect a mansion for the residence of the officiating chaplain of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, where he had founded a chantry, and bestowed much money on the poor, both by way of alms and yearly gifts.

LAWRENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York and Lord-Chancellor of England, half-brother of Archbishop William, was the youngest son of John Booth, of Barton, Esq., by his second wife, Maude, daughter of Sir John Savage, and born in the latter part of the reign of Henry IV. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, ordained deacon, made provost of Beverley in 1437, and instituted by Bouchier, bishop of Ely, to the rich rectory of Cottenham, near Cambridge, on the 6th of March, 1444, from the proceeds of which living he was ordered by the bishop, on his presentation, to pay to the late rector, who had resigned in his favour, the sum of twenty marks, by four quarterly divisions, for the performance of which engagement he was sworn on the Gospels. On the 21st of September, 1446, letters dimissory were granted him from the same prelate, for priest's orders from any bishop, and he was subsequently put in commission for making inquiry into the validity of a presentation to the church of Papworth Aneueys, in Cambridgeshire, then vacant. He was next collated by his brother William, at that time Bishop of Lichfield, to the prebend of Offley, in his cathedral, which he exchanged for that of Oxgate, in the church of St. Paul's, on the 12th of November following. He, however, reassumed Offley on the 21st of June, 1452, which he again quitted for Tervin; and on the resignation of Dr. Damlet was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, which office he held till his death. In 1450 he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal; and on the 20th of April, 1452, was presented to the archdeaconry of Stow, in the church of Lincoln, by Bishop Chedworth, but resigned it the same year for the prebend of Wistow, by the collation of his brother, then Archbishop of York, which he quitted for Westwang, in the same cathedral, on the 15th of March, 1456, having been admitted to the archdeaconry of Richmond on the 21st of August, 1454. On the 22nd of November, 1453, he was collated to the prebends of Willand and Mapesburg, in the church of St. Paul, was licensed to proceed in law, and made chancellor to Queen Margaret, consort of Henry VI., elected dean of St. Paul's, on the 22nd of November, 1456, collated to the prebend of Rotenham, appointed one of the commissioners for renewing the treaties with Scotland, and made Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. On the 15th of September, 1457, he was, through the interest of Queen Margaret, elevated to the bishopric of Durham, by bull from Pope Calistus, in succession to Bishop Robert Neville, consecrated on the 25th at Shireburn, and put in possession of the temporalities on the 18th of October. It is not known by what cause he became promoted to this mitre; for on the death of Neville, the last bishop, Henry VI. had recommended his chaplain and chief physician, by letter to the pope dated the 12th July, 1457. Attached by gratitude and affection to the reigning sovereign, Bishop Booth warmly espoused the interests of the house of Lancaster. The first events of the war were favourable to the queen; and on the proscription of the Earl of Warwick, his large possessions in the palatinate fell by right of forfeiture to the bishop, who appointed John, Lord Neville, of Raby, constable of Barnard Castle and forester of Teesdale, and gave the keepership of Barnard Castle Park to the high-sheriff, Galfrid Middleton. He was also at this time reappointed commissioner on the Borders. The successes of the royal party, however, were of short duration; and the decisive battle of Towton Field, fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, broke the forces of the Lancastrians, and fixed the crown on the head of Edward, Earl of March. The vanquished army having been chiefly raised in the northern provinces, the Earl of Northumberland, the lords Clifford, Grey, and Dacre, Sir John Neville, and a long list of the northern gentry, perished in the immense slaughter of the day, and the proscription and attainder which followed completed the ruin and dispersion of Henry's adherents. The bishop had been deeply engaged in the interests of the suffering party, and had lately strengthened that connection by the intermarriage of his niece with the heir of Westmorland, yet he escaped the immediate resentment of the conqueror, and an express exception was made in the act of attainder against the Lancastrians in Edward's first Parliament, in favour of his right of forfeiture within the palatinate. On the 28th of December, 1462 (2 Edward IV.), the temporalities of the see were seized and committed to the custody of Sir John Fogg, Knight, probably on the suspicion of the bishop's attachment to his old patron, Henry VI. He remained under the royal displeasure for nearly three years, but having made his peace with Edward, and seeing the case of Henry desperate, the temporal revenues were finally restored to him on the 17th of April, 1464. The king also dispensed with his attendance on Parliament for three years. From this time his conduct was marked by submission to the ruling powers. In 1470 he obtained the forfeitures of the Earl of Warwick, and had his right recognised by Parliament, in conformity with the ancient privileges of the see. On the 5th of June, 1473, having thoroughly won the confidence of Edward, he was made Lord-Chancellor of England, but held that office only about two years. On the 21st of July, 1473, the bishop obtained a charter to himself and his successors for the coinage of pennies and halfpennies in his mint at Durham, and also to make trussels and standards (upper and lower dies) for the same, during the king's pleasure. In the same year he granted license for stamping and gravings. After having held the see of Durham just twenty years, he was, on the 1st of September, 1476, translated to the Archbishopric of York, enthroned on the 8th of the same month, and had the temporalities restored on the 8th of October. This spirited prelate very much augmented the college and improved the buildings of Pembroke Hall, by giving all that parcel of houses which are situated between it and the church, called Botolph's Hostel. He redeemed a pension of £5 going yearly out of the rent of Tilney; built the library and furnished the public school, now appointed for the lectures of the regius professor; endowed the hall of Pembroke with the manor and patronage of Overton Waterville, county Hants, and persuaded King Edward IV. to be a benefactor to it. While he was at Durham he erected the gate adjoining the college of Auckland, and the buildings on either side of it; and during the short time he was primate at York, purchased the manor of Battersea, near London, built a palace upon it, and settled it upon his successors for ever, appointing thereout a stipend for the maintenance of two chantry priests for the celebration of mass for the souls of his brother William and himself in Southwell Chapel. After having sat as Archbishop of York and Legate of the Apostolic See three years and nine months, he died at Southwell, on the 19th of May, 1480, and was buried there—his "elegant altar tomb fixed into the outward wall of the south aisle" still remaining. In his will, dated the 28th of April, 1479, and proved the 11th of July, 1480, he commended his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. William, St. John, St. Wilfrid, and all other saints; and ordained his body to be buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist, built by his brother in the Collegiate Church of Southwell.²

JOHN BOOTH, Bishop of Exeter, was a younger son of Robert del Bothe, of Bolyn (son of John del Bothe, of Barton), by his wife Douce, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Venables, of Bolyn; his uncle William Booth was Archbishop of York; his uncle John held a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral; his uncle in half-blood, Lawrence Booth, was successively Bishop of Durham, Archbishop of York, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord High Chancellor; and his younger brothers, Robert and Edmund, were respectively Dean of York and Archdeacon of Stow, and his brother Ralph Archdeacon of Durham and York. He became warden of Manchester College on the resignation of Roger Radclyffe, December 9th, 1459, and in 5 Edward IV. (1465) was promoted to the see of Exeter, and consecrated bishop on the 22nd February following. He was the donor to his cathedral of the episcopal throne that still remains in the south side of the choir, one of the most remarkable examples of woodwork in existence. "Put together without a single nail, and towering almost to the roof, it is an excellent specimen of its period. The lightness of its ascending stages almost rivals the famous 'sheaf of fountains' of the Nuremberg tabernacle; it is said to have been taken down and concealed during the great rebellion." In the time of his episcopacy, "Devonshire was much divided during the wars of the Roses. Numerous skirmishes, riots, and murders took place in Exeter and its neighbourhood; and in 1469 the city, in which the Duchess of Clarence was then

¹ I had an opportunity, in October, 1831, of examining some of the relics of this archbishop's legacy to York Cathedral, and, among others, his archiepiscopal ring and crozier, which I found, by the care of the vergers, in very good order and preservation.—B.

² According to Wood, in University College, Oxford.

residing, was besieged by Hugh Courtenay, the Lancastrian Earl of Devon. According to Hooker, Bishop Booth removed at this time to his manor of East Horsley, in Surrey, weary of the great troubles which were in the country, and there died April 1st, 1478. He was buried in the Church of St. Clement Daus, Loudon, but there is a curious brass to his memory in the church at Horsley which might lead the credulous to believe that he was buried there. It bears the following inscription:—

Quisquiseris, quitransieris, Sta: perlege: plora:
Sum quod eris, fueramq' quod es, Pro me, precor, ora.
Hic jacet Johannes Boothe quondam Episcopus
Exon. qui obiit v die mensis Apr. An. Dom.
MCCCCLXXVIII

CHARLES BOOTH, Chancellor of the West Marches, who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, in 1516, in succession to Richard Mayen, who died in that year, was a son of Roger del Bothe, of Mollington, by his wife Katharine, daughter and heir of Richard Hatton, of Great Aldersey, county of Chester, and nephew of William Booth, Archbishop of York; of John, Prebend of Lincoln; and Ralph, Archdeacon of York; and nephew (in half-blood) of the Bishop of Durham; and brother of John and Ralph Booth, respectively Archdeacon of Durham and Dean of York. He left his mark for exquisite architectural taste upon his cathedral by the building of the north porch, which is a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical work of the period. It consists of two storeys, the lower of which exhibits four wide arches springing from four piers at the extreme angles, two of which are united with the staircase turrets, the others with the ends of the old porch. The upper storey contains an apartment—a parvise—which is sustained on a vaulted and groined roof, and has three large windows with elaborate tracery. Bishop Charles Booth died in 1535. He is buried in the north aisle of the nave, in a bay next to his porch; his effigy, in which he is represented as reclining on an altar tomb, mitred and fully vested, and holding in his hand the crozier (the head of which has been broken), wrapped with the infula or fillet. The original ironwork protecting the tomb, with its shields and heraldic ornaments, still exists, and the original colouring may still be discerned. The tomb is placed beneath a caupied and foliated arch, enriched with crocket work and surmounted by a finial. By his will he directed that his body should be buried in the episcopal habit, and that six pounds six shillings and eightpence should be distributed at his funeral. His books he left to the cathedral library of Hereford, and also a large piece of Arras tapestry.¹

THOMAS LANGLEY, cardinal of the Church of Rome, Lord Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Durham, descended of a very ancient and honourable Lancashire family, though not of that branch seated at Agecroft, near Manchester, was born, by computation, about 1370.² In his younger years he was a retainer of the house of Lancaster, and to this connection it is evident he owed his future fortunes. Brought up in a monastery in the county of Norfolk, and having completed his education in the University of Cambridge, he was ordained priest, and, soon after the accession of Henry the Fourth, was installed prebendary of York Cathedral, and on the 29th of October, 1399, made archdeacon of Norfolk. In the next year he was elected dean of York, and being admitted by proxy on the 25th of January, was invested in his own person on the 8th August, 1403. In 1405, by a rapid series of promotions, he was appointed to the high and responsible office of chancellor of England, and in the following year, after a vacancy in the see of two years and a half, by the deprivation of Archbishop Scrope, who was executed for his share in the rebellion of the Percies, was nominated by the chapter to the primacy of York; received the royal assent, but, for some reason which it is not now easy to conjecture, was never installed, but removed by papal provision to Durham. He was finally elected by the dean and chapter of that see on the 17th of May; consecrated by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 8th; and received restitution of the temporalities on the 9th of August. Bishop Langley resigned the great seal on his consecration, and, notwithstanding the restlessness of the Scots, who continually harassed the northern parts of the kingdom with their plundering parties, did not appear in any public capacity until 1411, in which year he acted as a commissioner on the Borders, and was created a cardinal by bull from Pope John the 22nd (usually styled the 23rd), dated the 6th of June, but without a title from any church, having never visited Rome. In 1414, 2nd of Henry the Fifth, he was sent ambassador to France, in conjunction with the Earl of Dorset and the Bishop of Norwich, to propose a treaty of peace on a new basis, and to adjust the dowry of the Princess Catherine, as well as to enforce the demand of certain territories. The embassy entered Paris on the 24th of January, with a retinue of six hundred horse, and completed a truce for a year. On the 28th of July, 1417, Cardinal Langley again accepted the office of chancellor, but resigned the seals a second time on the death of Henry, on the 31st of August, 1422. He, however, resumed them, at the request of both Houses of Parliament, on the 16th of November, 1423. In 1424, on the marriage of James, king of Scotland, after a long imprisonment in England, with Jane Beaufort, of the blood royal of Lancaster, the city of Durham was the place appointed for the exchange of hostages and the meeting of the English and Scottish commissioners. Cardinal Langley, the Bishop of Loudon, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the Lords Dacre and Greystock, Richard Neville, warden of the West Marches, and Sir Robert Umfraville, appeared on the part of England, and were met by a numerous train of the most illustrious personages of Scotland. The hostages for the performance of the contract were received, and the necessary securities being mutually exchanged, a truce was concluded for seven years, and James and his Queen, after experiencing for a month the cardinal's hospitality, were honourably escorted by the gentry of Northumberland and the bishopric to Melrose Abbey, where his majesty confirmed the treaty of Durham, and took possession of his crown. Langley was again in commission on the Borders in the course of the next year, in consequence of some violations of the treaty; and in 1430 (8th of Henry Sixth) was at York, where, in his capacity of lord chancellor, with Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, lord-protector, he heard a complaint respecting the Water of Foss. This was the cardinal's last public act, and the remainder of his life was spent in honourable retirement within his diocese. After presiding over the see thirty-one years, he died on the 20th of November, 1437, and was buried, according to the tenor of his will, in Durham Cathedral, within his own chantry in St. Mary's Chapel, called the Galilee. An altar-tomb of plain marble, with the armorial bearings assumed on his elevation to the bishopric sculptured on the stone, still marks the place of his interment.

Cardinal Langley's public works were munificent and numerous. He repaired the beautiful western chapel of the Galilee, Durham Cathedral, and joined with the prior and convent in completing the cathedral cloisters. He built the whole of the old gaol, with its massy gateway, and founded two schools on the Palace Green, one for grammar and the other for plain-song. At Howden he constructed the western gateway leading to the orchard, and erected a fair lodge adjoining. He left legacies of books to the public libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and to those at Durham House in Oxford, St. Mary's, Leicester, the College of Manchester, then lately founded, and York Cathedral, in the library windows of which last are his arms. His will is dated the 21st of December, 1436, and was proved on the 17th of December, 1437. Several important acts relative to the episcopal jurisdiction of Durham and the palatine franchise occur in the time of Langley.

Cardinal Langley was a man of a refined and cultivated understanding, and possessed great merit as a writer. According to the testimony of Pits, he ranked with the first poets of his time; and his epigrams inscribed to the Bishop of Norwich have been

¹ "Reliquary," vol. xxv.—C.

² Cardinal Thomas Langley sprang from the family resident at Langley Hall, in Middleton parish (afterwards a seat of the Rascalfs), and which, like the Hopwoods of Hopwood, in the immediate locality, was an offshoot from the older stock of Middleton of Middleton, the arms of all three houses, with the usual differences, being the same, and indicating a descent from one common ancestor. The Langleys differed their coat with a mullet in the second pale, while the Hopwoods differed

enced with an escallop. The bishop used the device of a mullet on his signet ring. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," is undoubtedly wrong in stating that the cardinal was the son of a Yorkshire yeoman. His close connection with the institutions of Lancashire, his rebuilding the parish church of Middleton, and his founding of a chantry and grammar school there, as well as his heraldic coat, identify him with Lancashire.—C.

republished in two books, with commentaries by Blake. He also wrote a volume "De variis carminibus," and several works on pontifical law and jurisprudence. From his high rank in the church, which he never abused, and the extent of confidence reposed in him by the sovereign and government of the kingdom, he undoubtedly deserves the character of a munificent prelate and an able and attentive guardian of the public rights; and we may feel little hesitation in according an amiable character to the man who was appointed a feoffee of the will of Henry V., supervisor of that of Edward, Duke of York, and executor of those of John, Duke of Lancaster, and the good and generous Walter Skirlaw, his predecessor in the episcopacy during a period of twenty years.

ROBERT AINSWORTH, F.S.A., a celebrated grammarian and lexicographer of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, descended from the respectable family of that name long resident in the neighbourhood of Bolton, was born at Woodgate, near Clifton, in the parish of Eccles, in September, 1660. Having received a classical education at the Free Grammar-School of Bolton, founded by Robert Lever, he became master of a seminary there; but in a few years removed to London, and conducted a highly-respectable academy at Bethnal Green, where he wrote and published in 4to, in 1698, his first work, entitled "The most natural and easie way of Institution; containing proposals for making a domestic education less chargeable to Parents, and more easie and beneficial to Children." From hence he carried his school to Hackney, and afterwards to several other villages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; when, having finally acquired a respectable competency, he withdrew entirely from the duties of scholastic instruction and lived privately.

In 1714 he received proposals from some eminent booksellers in London to undertake the compilation of a Latin dictionary, on the principles of Faber's "Thesaurus," for the use of schools; and in 1736, after great application and several suspensions, during a series of twenty-two years, the first edition made its appearance, dedicated to Dr. Mead, under the title of "Thesaurus Linguae Latinae Compendiarius, or a Compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue, designed for the use of the British Nation." A second edition, with considerable improvements, was given to the world ten years afterwards by Mr. Patrick, a third in 1750, and a fourth in 1752, in two volumes folio, by the Rev. William Young, which was republished in 1761, with the assistance of Dr. John Ward, of Gresham College. In 1773 a sixth edition, with still further emendations, was compiled by Dr. Morell; and in 1779 a useful abridgment by Mr. Thomas in two volumes 8vo. Dr. Morell's edition was republished in 1823, in 4to and 8vo, by Dr. John Carey, which, I believe, constitutes its last form. In 1720 Ainsworth drew up his "Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana," Lond., 1720, 8vo. To the second part, which contains the medals, and was first published separately in 1719, is prefixed "De asse et partibus ejus commentarius," by Professor Ward, which had also been printed separately in 1719. The greatest part of this collection was made by Mr. Gaillard, governor to Lord Cartaret, to whom he sold them for an annuity of £200. After his lordship's death Kemp bought many of them. Henry, Earl of Winchelsea, saw them in Gaillard's hands at Angiers in 1676, and afterwards, improved, at Paris in 1682. The whole sold for £1,090. Six ancient inscriptions, bought by Dr. Rawlinson, are at Oxford, and were published among the *Marmora Oxoniensia*. Some others were purchased by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq., and resold at the auction of his curiosities in 1765. Professor Ward also had "Imagines selectae ex monumentis Kempianis," folio. In 1729 Ainsworth wrote "Ἰσείων, sive ex veteris monumenti Isiaci descriptione, Isidis Delubrum reseratum," in 4to. In 1734 he enlarged Dodwell's dissertation on the famous iron shield, and reprinted it under this title, "De clypeo Camilli antiquo operis elegantissimi, et cum per tot secula duraverat, integritatis planè mirandæ, e reliquiis Musei Woodwardiani, apud cl. V. Ric. King, trib. mil. adservato, Dissertatio. Promittitur ejusdem monumenti argumentique limbo insculpti Descriptio," Lond., 4to. This shield was the source of a long-continued contest among the antiquaries of that day respecting its age and origin. It was sold at Dr. Woodward's sale to Colonel King for £100, and afterwards purchased at the colonel's decease, in March, 1768, for forty guineas by Dr. Wilkinson. Mr. Ainsworth, in the latter years of his life, was in the habit of amusing himself by visiting the more obscure shops of London, and purchasing coins and other rarities, which he did with great success, and at a small expense.

He died in London on the 4th of April, 1743, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried at Poplar, where a monumental tablet (with an inscription composed by himself) is erected. Mr. Ainsworth enjoyed a considerable talent for English and Latin poetry, and some specimens of his composition have been printed, as is mentioned in Mr. Peacock's preface to the second edition of the "Thesaurus." None of these, however, have survived him, and on this account it is that his rank among the poets has never been settled.

BARTON BOOTH, a celebrated tragedian, descended of an ancient and honourable family long resident in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, was the third son of John Booth, Esq., of Barton, in the parish of Eccles, and born in the year 1681. His father removed from Lancashire to Westminster in 1684, and at the age of nine years he was put under the care of Dr. Busby, the head-master of Westminster School, where he distinguished himself particularly by a strong inclination for Latin poetry, and the extreme tenacity of his memory. His aptness at recitation, a graceful action, and fine musical voice, made a great impression upon his hearers, and induced Busby to give him a part in one of the Latin plays performed by the scholars of the upper forms before the vacation. From this circumstance arose his first fondness for the stage, to the great regret of his family, who had intended him for the church, and had paid the requisite attention to his education; but young Booth had made up his mind, and, as the time drew near for his removal to the university, he determined to incur any risk rather than embrace a course of life so utterly inconsistent with the natural bent of his inclination. Becoming accidentally acquainted with Mr. Ashbury, manager of the Dublin company, and finding that all argument against his entry into the clerical profession was useless, he left school privately, and accompanied that gentleman to Ireland. Having distinguished himself greatly in the performance of some of the most important characters in tragedy during three seasons on the Irish stage, he was advised to return home and try his fortune in London. With this view he came back in 1701, and was recommended to Betterton by Lord Fitzharding, one of the lords of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, the consort of Queen Anne, with whom he soon concluded an engagement. His first attempt before an English audience was in the character of Maximus, in the tragedy of "Valentinian," and it was scarcely possible for any actor to hope for a better or more kind reception than he met with. His next part was Artaban, in the "Ambitious Step-mother," which he played with equal effect. From this time he appeared to possess the necessary degree of confidence which enables an actor to estimate the effect of his author without vanity, and to maintain his own reputation without fear, and Mr. Booth stood justly in the rank of one of the most considerable performers of his day. In 1705 he married Frances, second daughter of Sir William Barkham, baronet, of the county of Norfolk, who survived the union but six years, and died without issue. Some time after her decease he married Hester Santlow, a young and beautiful *danseuse*, with whom he had had a *liaison*, who, however, made him an excellent wife, and justified the enthusiastic verse in which he sang her praises. In 1712 Addison's tragedy of "Cato" was first brought forward, and the principal character allotted to Mr. Booth, who entered fully into the spirit of his part, and came up to all that either the audience or the author could expect. After the run in London was over, the company removed to Oxford, where the play met with so extraordinary a reception that the doors were thrown open at noon, and the house was full at one o'clock; and the applause it received from the university was, if possible, superior to that in town. In 1713 he procured a new licence for the management in London, by the especial favour of Lord Bolingbroke, in whose opinion he stood high, for the express purpose of inserting his own name; and his diligence and abilities in the profession, joined to his integrity and the respect paid him as a gentleman of family, elevated him to as high a point of esteem and honour as had ever been attained by any on the stage before. In 1719 he married Mrs. Saintlowe, an actress of much merit, and a favourite with the public, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest harmony and affection. By degrees the health of Mr. Booth began to decline, and he withdrew gradually from the more active duties of the profession; yet the crowded audiences his occasional appearances drew together, whenever the state of his strength permitted a return to the stage, bore ample testimony to their approbation, and confirmed to him, on his retreat, that meed of praise and

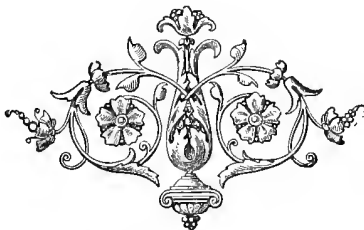
esteem which he had won at his commencement, and secured during the continuance of his professional career. "Few successes," says Mr. Espinasse,¹ "could have pleased him more than the tribute paid to his fame by the Westminster boys, proud of the great actor whom their cloisters had sent forth. A few years before his death he had the satisfaction of hearing himself complimented in an epilogue to the annual Westminster play, one line of which declared that—

'Old Roscius to our Booth must bow.'

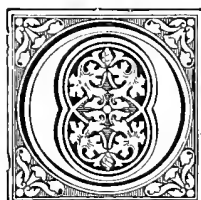
His constitution now began rapidly to decline, and being attacked by a complication of diseases, he died on the 8th May, 1733, in the fifty-second year of his age, and was privately buried at Cowley, near Uxbridge, in Middlesex, the constant place of his retirement, and favoured residence during the summer months. In 1772—nearly forty years afterwards—his widow erected a monument to his memory in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. It contains a medallion bust, showing in profile a handsome spirited face. Above is a laurel crown upheld by two cherubs, one of whom holds in the hand a scroll bearing an inscription, now partly obliterated, but still recording the fact that it was erected "in memory of Barton Booth, Esq."

Mr. Booth's character as an actor has been celebrated by some of the best critics, and among the rest by Aaron Hill, Esq. Cibber also had a very high opinion of Booth's qualifications, and has accorded to him, in his theatrical capacity, a very high character. Theophilus Cibber (Colley Cibber's son) says "he had the deportment of a nobleman, and so well became a star and garter, he seemed born to it." Pope makes frequent allusion to him. Mr. Booth made translations from several of the Odes of Horace, and has written many songs. He was, moreover, the author of a mask or dramatic entertainment called "Dido and Eneas," which was tolerably well received on the stage.

¹ "Lancashire Worthies," vol. i, p. 214.—C.



FLIXTON PARISH.



N the borders of the neighbouring palatinate, Flixton, from its situation, partakes much of the character of a Cheshire parish. Adjoining to the parish and at a distance of not more than seven miles from the town of Manchester, this small portion of the hundred of Salford is of necessity partly manufacturing, but it is principally agricultural. The length of the parish, including its two townships of Flixton and Urmston, is four miles from S.W. to N.E., and its breadth two miles from N.N.W. to S.S.E., comprehending an area of 2,557 statute acres. The township of Flixton has an area of 1,564 statute acres; population in 1881, 1,776.

Urmston has an area of 993 acres and a population of 2,242. Population of the *parish*, 4,018. The whole of the southern boundary of Flixton is washed by the Mersey, as is the northern and western boundaries by the Irwell, and the angle of confluence formed by these rivers is at a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile below Irlam Ferry. At that point the Irwell, having in its course received the Roach (which absorbs the Spodden), the Irk, and the Medlock, surrenders up its own powerful stream, and loses its name in the Mersey. The origin of the name of Flixton is involved in obscurity. In the time of our earlier Henrys it was spelt Flyxton, also Fluxton. At a subsequent period we have Fleece Town, but for some years the original orthography has been restored.

The following table will show the population of the two townships constituting the parish of Flixton in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in 1854.	Valuation in 1866.	Valuation in 1872.	Valuation in 1877.	Valuation in 1884.
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.						
Flixton	1,334	1,302	1,512	1,776	1,564	£ 5,797	£ 6,476	£ 7,234	£ 8,524	£ 12,754
Urmston	730	748	996	2,242	993	3,871	4,172	6,236	9,526	15,954
Total	2,064	2,050	2,508	4,018	2,557	9,668	10,648	13,470	18,050	28,708

Flixton was part of the lands between the Ribble and Mersey which William the Conqueror gave to Roger de Poitou, who in turn bestowed them upon Albert de Grelley or Greslet, another follower of the Norman duke, and the ancestor of the Greslets, barons of Manchester, shortly after the Conquest; and one carucate of land in Eston, in this parish (thence called Orme-Eston, now Urmston), was given by Albert de Grelley for 10s. to Orme Fitz-Siward, or Fitz-Ailward, son of Siward Fitz-Duning, besides a knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, in Wigan parish, with Emma, his youngest daughter, in marriage, by whose heirs it was held in the reign of John.¹ This Orme was the brother of Henry Fitz-Siward, lord of Torboc, Lathom, Burscough, Parbold, and other manors in Lancashire, *temp.* Henry II., to whom the same Albert de Grelley gave also a carucate of land in Flixton, Siward Fitz-Duning being the common ancestor of the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne, the Lathoms of Lathom, and the Torbocs of Torboc. Though the tenants of Flixton owed suit and service to the court of Manchester, the Grelleys were not the sole lords, a moiety having passed, after the defection of Roger de Poitou and the forfeiture of his estates, to Stephen, Earl of Blois, and subsequently to Randle Blundeville, sixth Earl of Chester, and at his death in 1232 became vested in William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had married the earl's sister. In 35 Henry III. (1250-51) William de Ferrers gave to David de Hultone his land in Flixton, together with the manor of Ordeshall, for his homage and the service of two marks (£1 6s. 8d.) at the four yearly terms for the sixth part of a knight's fee.² David de Hulton

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 404.

² Birch's Manuscripts.

must have died sometime before 1304, for in that year his son Richard is found in possession of the estates, and receiving a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Hulton, Ordeshall, Flixton, and Heaton. He married Margery, one of the daughters of Robert de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, and it was probably through the connection with this once powerful family thus formed that the lands in Ordsall ultimately became vested in the Radcliffes, though a good deal of obscurity, not to speak of apparent contradiction, overhangs the transfer. As previously stated, these lands were granted by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to David de Hultone in 1250-1. In a MS. copied from an original tenant-roll of the duchy, dated 1311, Ranulph or Randle de Hulton is said to have formerly held Ordsall and Flixton, which were then in the possession of Richard (second), son of John Radcliffe. This Ranulph is not named in any of the Hulton pedigrees, and it is consequently difficult to say what relationship he bore to the head of the house. He may have died early, or was possibly a younger son of David, the first grantee, and exchanged his inheritance for other lands, which seems not improbable, there being considerable changes going on about this time in regard to the territorial possessions of the Hultons. In any case he could not have held the property for any long period, for David's son, Richard de Hulton, was, as already stated, in possession in 1304, and seven years later it had passed into the hands of Richard, son of John de Radcliffe. This Richard, who was steward of Blackburnshire from 28 to 49 Edward III. (1354 to 1375), was accidentally drowned in Rossendale Water, July 19, 4 Richard II. (1380). He married for his first wife Maud or Matilda, sole daughter and heir of John Legh, of the Booths, nigh Knutsford, who was aged 16, 29 Edward III. (1355), and by her had a son John, his heir. Richard Radcliffe's inquisition was taken at Lancaster, August 14, 1380, when it was found that he held *inter alia*, from the King, three parts of a moiety of the town or ville of Flixton, and from John la Warre, lord of Manchester, another fourth part of the same town; and in the same year the King (Richard II.) and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, issued their mandate giving seisin of the first-named three parts of the manor to John, the son of Richard, who was found to be the heir, and who was then of the age of 27 years and upwards. As early as the reign of Edward II. a small portion of the Flixton lands was in the possession of the Valentines,¹ a family of respectability among the lesser gentry, for in the survey of the manor and barony of Manchester in 1320, Richard Valentine is found holding lands in the township. He was in all likelihood the father or grandfather of John Valentine, who died in 1395-6, and whose inquisition was taken at Manchester 21 Richard II. (1397-8), when his grandson John, son of Richard le Valentine, then aged 14 years and upwards, was found to be the next heir. The Valentines must in the course of time have largely increased their holdings, for in the rentals of Thomas West, son and heir of Lord de la Warre and Eleanor, his wife, May 1, 13 Edward IV. (1473), Thomas Valentine is returned as holding half the lordship of Flixton, probably as a socage tenant, their lands lying on the east side of the township, and known as the Shagh or Shaw. The last lineal representative of this family, John Valentine, of the Shaw, left two daughters his co-heirs, one of whom died unmarried, and the other, Jane, became the wife of Lawrence, younger son of Lawrence Asshawe, of Hall-on-the-Hill, in Heath Charnock. She died childless, leaving her estates by will, dated July 4, 1558, to her husband, who survived, but having no issue, he bequeathed them to his nephew Leonard, younger son of Roger Ashawe, and brother of Thomas, who, as we shall see, left an only daughter, Anne, who carried her possessions to Sir John Radcliffe. In 27-28 Edward III. (1354-5), Robert (? Richard) de Legh, of the Booths, and Matilda, his wife, paid 13s. 4d. for their moiety of the manor of Flixton; and their descendant in the eighth generation, Sir John Radcliffe, died seised of the manors of Flixton and Ordeshall, on 11th February, 1589, aged 53. His widow, Anne, only daughter and heir of Thomas Asshawe, of Hall-on-the-Hill, died there 10th January, 1627, aged 82. In 9 Charles I. (1633), Leonard Asshawe, of Shaw Hall, Esq., the nephew of Thomas, of Hall-on-the-Hill, and cousin of Anne, the widow of Sir John Radcliffe, and the son of Leonard Asshawe, who, as stated above, inherited from his uncle the Valentines' lands in Shaw, and who was probably the builder of the present mansion, was seised of the manors of Shaghe and Flixton, with a fishery in the Irwell.² His daughter and co-heir, Elizabeth, conveyed the estate in marriage to Peter Egerton, Esq., second son of Ralph Egerton, of Ridley, county Chester, brother in half blood of the famous Sir Richard Egerton, Lord Chancellor of England and first Viscount Brackley. He served the office of high sheriff in 1641, and was made deputy-lieutenant in 1642. Embarking with great zeal in the cause of the Parliament, this magistrate became colonel under General Fairfax, and afterwards general in the Parliamentary army, and at the same time filled the office of member of the Committee of Sequestration. In his military capacity he was present at the sieges of Manchester and Bolton; in 1644 he served under Fairfax at the siege of Lathom House, and in the following year, as chief in command, renewed the attack, when the garrison surrendered to him. He died May 17, 1657, having, as is affirmed, been poisoned by

¹ The name Rich. Valentyne Clarke appears as witness to a grant of lands in Urmston in 1305.—C.

² Duchy Records, vol. xxviii., n. 39.

misadventure.¹ His only son and heir, Leonard Egerton, born in 1617, married, first, Mary daughter of William Cooke, of Manchester, and secondly, Mary, daughter of William Lever, of Kersal, the widow of William Dauntsey, of Agecroft. He died and was buried at Flixton, "according to the (Woollen) Act," January 15, 1679-80, having had issue Peter Egerton, born 1642, who married, first, Mary Aldersey, of Chester, and had, with other issue, Mary Egerton. Peter Egerton, who had married for his second wife Anne, widow of William Mascie, of Audlem, county Chester, by indenture, dated August 3, 1699, joined with her in the granting of the "capital messuage or manor house of Shaw," with its appurtenances, for a period of one hundred years, in order to provide a rent charge of £25 per annum for Mary Egerton, the widow of his father, Leonard Egerton, and to make provision for the said Anne, his wife, during the remainder of her life; and in 1722 the estate was sold to William Latus. The Flixton estates were sold to various purchasers during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and much of the land of the parish is now freehold inheritance. In 1757 Humphrey Owen, minister of Flixton, married "Widow Egerton," of Shaw Hall; but Miss Warburton, of Flixton, was, until late years, the owner of that somewhat celebrated mansion.

There was a church here in the twelfth century. It was given about 1190 by Robert de Lathom to his monastery of Burscough, but about the middle of the succeeding century it had, by some means or other, passed from the possession of that house into the hands of Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (son of William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury), who, *circa* 1280, gave the advowson to found a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, and from that time until recent years the great tithes of the parish went to swell the income of a Lichfield prebendary, while the parishioners of Flixton were left to the spiritual care of a perpetual curate, nominated by the prebendary, who received but a slender pittance for his services—the amount, so late as 1707, being only £30 a year. Though the nomination was in the prebendary of the prebend of Flixton in Lichfield Cathedral, it was the practice for the farmers of the great tithes to present, the privilege, as it would seem, being annexed to the lease, and they being charged with the payment of the stipend. When, however, the Egertons, who had long held the lease of the tithes, and had presented, ceased their connection with Flixton, and a voidance of the incumbency occurred in 1756, the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester claimed the right of nomination, but failed to establish their title, and the prebend of the prebendary again presented, as appears by the following note in the Episcopal Register at Chester affixed to the name of the incumbent in 1756:—

Humphrey Owen, instituted July 20, 1756—licensed by the Chancellor to the appropriate curacy of Flixton, vacant by the death of Samuel Bardsley, at the nomination of Harry Mander, prebendary of the prebend of Flixton, founded in the Cathedral Church at Lichfield.

In 30 Elizabeth (1587-8) and afterwards, Flixton was described as being in the parish of Manchester, but it has long claimed and has established the right of being an independent parish. After the erection of the see of Manchester, the patronage was vested in the bishop of the diocese, and the rectorial tithes were transferred from the remote impropiator and applied to their legitimate uses within the parish.

When King Edward's Commissioners visited the church in 1552 they found "iiij vestmentes iij Albes ij belles one Coope on' chalece on' crosse of brasse iij corp'as too Ault' clothes and on Surples belonging to the pisshe church of Flixton."² In 1650, when the Commonwealth Survey was made, it was presented that—

There is one Messuage or ten'te of the yearely value of twenty pounds or thereabouts belonging to the said Church, And the tyths of the pisshe and a little hamlett called Shawe are worth aboute forty two pounds p' ann. And Peter Egerton Esquier is farmer of the whole benefitte of the said Rectory, by vertue of a lease from Mr. Stockett Lutwich, late Prebent, of Litchfield, deceased, under the Seale of the Deane and Chapter. Mr. Edward Hoolmoore (Woolmer) supplies the cure there, who is An able Godly Minister, who for some yeares past hath had and receeved the rents of the said Messuage or Tenemt, wch was Assigned him by the said Mr. Egerton, and the said Minister hath had and receeved the said yearely some of sixteene pounds by way of aughmentacon, by order from the Comitty for plundred Ministers, wch said sixteene pounds is payed him by the said Mr. Egerton, being a rent reserved to the said Prebend vpon the said lease (wch lease was for term of three lives), whereof two of them are yet in beinge.³

The value in Bishop Gastrell's time was certified at £34; in 1834, it was £103; in 1867, £340; and in 1889, £344.

The parish church of Flixton, in the archdeaconry and deanery of Manchester, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small plain edifice, the greater part of comparatively modern date, placed at the

¹ Peter Egerton's death is thus referred to by Henry Newcome, in his "Autobiography":—"This induces to remembrance another sad story that was notoriously known. Not many years since, Colonel Egerton, of Shaw, here in Lancashire, who used to take flour-of-brimstone for some distemper he had; and he sent his maid into the closet, and she mingled it with milk, and he drank it, and it proved mercury; and by

this woeful mistake he was poisoned, and died in a few hours." His untimely end is noticed by William Blundell as an observable "judgement."—C.

² "Inventories of Church Goods," Chetham Soc., vol. cvii., p. 10.—C.
³ "Commonwealth Church Surveys," Record Society, vol. i., pp. 10-17.—C.

ASHAW AND EGERTON, OF SHAW HALL.

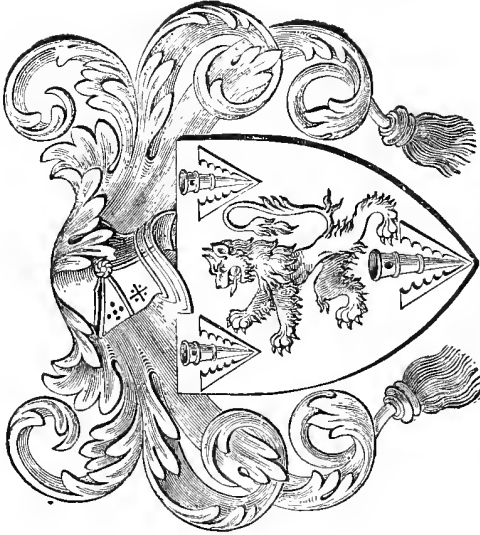
(From Wills, Inquisitions, Parish Registers, &c.)

LAURENCE ASHAW, of Hall-on-the-Hill, in Heath Charnock. dau. of Henry Sell, of Bedford, co. Lanc. in Flixton.

R o g e r—Jane, only child and h. of Christopher Hulston, serjeant-at-law, and Aitor. Gen. for the Duchy of Lanc., by Margaret, d. a. u. of and co-heir of Sir Jas. Harrington, of Wolfage, grand mother, Isabella, widow of Sir Jas. Harrington; d. 1519.

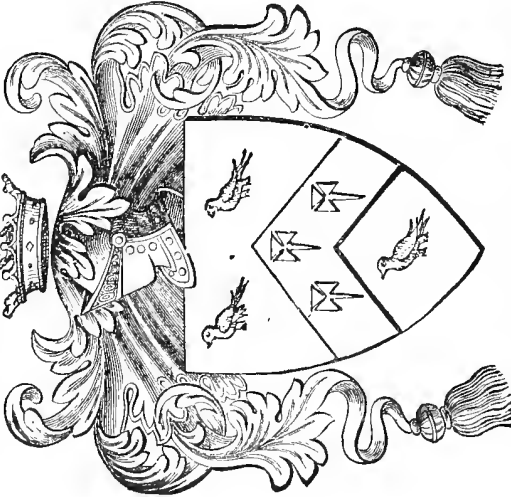
L a u r e n c e—Jane, eventually sole heir; died unmarried. mar. Hall, in Flixton, will dated July 4, 1558.

John Valentine, of Shaw Hall, in Flixton. dau. of



ARMS OF EGERTON.

Argent, a lion rampant, gules, between three pions, sable.



ARMS OF ASHAW.

Argent, on a chevron between three martlets, vert, as many crosses formée, fichée, of the first. Or, an arm embowed, habited with green leaves, holding in the hand proper, a cross, pattee, fitchée, argent.

[At the Visitation by Richard St. George, in 1613, Leonard Ashawe, the last direct representative, was allowed a coat of eight quarterings, viz: 1 and 8. *Argent*, on a chevron between three martlets, vert, as many cross-crosslets, formée, fichée, of the first (for Ashawe). 2. *Or*, an eagle displayed, *gules* (for Hulston). 3. *Sable*, three garts, *or* (for Aughton of Moulds). 4. *Sable*, fretty, *argent*, a label of three points, *or* (for Harrington). 5. *Sable*, three lions passant, *argent* (for English). 6. *Argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three lozenges of the field, each charged with a cross, *gules* (for Urdeswick). 7. *Sable*, a lion rampant, *argent*, charged upon the breast with a mill-rind, *gules* (for Verdon)].

* It is not clear why this coat should have been enunciated for the Hulstons of Farnworth, through whom the Ashawes aimed, bore, *argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, langued, armed, and crowned, *or*.

A l i c e, wife of Richard, Pilkington, of Rivington; mar. bond dated Oct. 10, 20 HENRY VIII. (1505); living 1566; mother of Jas. Pilkington, D.D., Bishop of Durham, founder of Rivington Gram. School.

L a u r e n c e—Jane, only child and h. of Christopher Hulston, serjeant-at-law, and Aitor. Gen. for the Duchy of Lanc., by Margaret, d. a. u. of and co-heir of Sir Jas. Harrington, of Wolfage, grand mother, Isabella, widow of Sir Jas. Harrington; d. 1519.

John Valentine, of Shaw Hall, in Flixton. dau. of

L a u r e n c e—Jane, eventually sole heir; died unmarried. mar. Hall, in Flixton, will dated July 4, 1558.

John Valentine, of Shaw Hall, in Flixton. dau. of

These, Ashawe. dau. of Henry Sell, of Bedford, co. Lanc. in Flixton.

S i r J o h n R a d c l i f f e, of Ordsal, Knt.; aged 82 in 1563; bur. at Coll. Church, Manchester, Feb. 11, 1589-90, M.I. 14, 1629-30, M.I.

Radclyffe of Ordsal.

M a r y, d. of Jas. Anderson, of Euxton.

M a r g a r e t, d. of Edmund Prestwich, of Holme in Manchester parish; bur. at Flixton, Nov. 11, 1596.

L e o n a r d Ashawe, second son, heir to his brother and to his uncle Laurence; bur. at Flixton, Jan. 6, 1594-5; will proved at Chester, 1594-5.

L e o n a r d Ashawe, of Shawton, and heir; bur. at Flixton, April 11, 1633; seized of the manors of Shaghe and Flixton with a fishery in the Irwell; built the present Hall of Shaw.

Anthony Ashawe, third son.

M a r g a r e t; married (1) Hugh Adlington, of Adlington, co. Lanc.; and (2) John Molyneux, of Mellring.

J u d i t h; baptised at Flixton, A. P. 11, 1594; mar. Robert Aynsworth, of Aynsworth.

A n n e, wife of Elizabeth, w. John Bent; mar. at Flixton.

A l i c e, wife of John Cross, of Liverpool.

eastern extremity of the village, pleasantly situated upon an elevated site. The nave of the church, which was built in 1756, is low. The chancel is of earlier date, and at the east end exhibits a remnant of a still more ancient structure. The windows are semicircular at the top, and the tower of the church, erected in 1731, and rebuilt in 1888, though not lofty, is handsome, having an embattled parapet surmounted by small pinnacles. A stone above the window of the belfry chamber has an inscription which states that "This Steeple Was Rebuilt at the Sole Charge of the Parish A.D. 1731. Thomas Rogers, Thomas Wright, and John Wilcock, Churchwardens." The tower having become unsafe, it was rebuilt in 1887-8, and on the northerly side a tablet has been inserted bearing the following inscription:—

"This tower was rebuilt A.D. 1888, to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria. W. J. Hill, curate in charge; John Stott and J. B. Thorp, wardens; and W. H. S. Watts and James Stott, sidesmen."

The tower at the present time contains a peal of eight bells, though up to 1805, when a subscription was raised to increase the number, there were only four. These presumably dated from the latter part of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Lawrence Ashawe, who married John Valentine's heiress, and the first of that name, of Shaw, in his will, dated July 4, 1568, left a sum of money "towarde y^e paving of the highe waye in Flixton betweene y^e tithe barne & y^e Church," and, among other things, twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) for y^e byeng of belles to y^e sayd p'ishe Church," and making of "a p'crosse or trav'se of tymber so'thward y^e sayd p'ishe church." One of the old bells bore the inscription, "Leonard Asshawe Peter Egerton Esquires 1624," the Leonard Asshawe named being the grand nephew of Lawrence and the father of Elizabeth, who conveyed Shaw in marriage to Peter Egerton. The other bells were each inscribed "Jesus be our speed," one having, in addition, the date, 1633. The interior of the church is plain, but has been improved in comparatively recent years, and the pews, which formerly disfigured it, have been replaced by open benches. The nave is divided from the side-aisles on each side by three columns, with moulded capitals supporting semicircular arches. In the year 1815 a portion of the chancel fell in accidentally, in consequence of one of the pillars having been undermined, but without inflicting any material injury. It is of much earlier date than the main structure, and is supported externally at the angles by buttresses worked in stages, and set diagonally. The chancel window is of three lights, and filled with stained glass, the centre light having for its subject the Crucifixion, and the side lights are occupied with figures of St. Michael the Archangel and St. Thomas. At the east end of the south aisle is a stained-glass window, with circular head, erected to the memory of Thomas Rogers, of Liverpool, who died in 1858. On the south side of the aisle, at the eastern extremity, is another window, erected, as the inscription testifies, by "the children of William Wright Worthington Wright and Margaret Amelia, his wife." Next to that is one to the memory of Alderman John Kay, J.P., of Salford, who died in 1871, erected by his nephew. On the north side is a window erected by the children of Charles and Sarah Reade, to the memory of their parents and their grand-parents, John and Hannah Joynson, 1881. On the north side is a vestry and organ-chamber, of pointed Gothic character, erected some years ago, the vestry being lighted by a two-light window of stained glass, erected to the memory of Mariane Gregory, who died May 26, 1853. The roofs of the nave and side-aisles are of open timberwork. There is a handsome reredos in the chancel, and an octagon font, with oak cover, at the west end, under the tower.

Flixton Church ranks amongst the ancient churches of the county, and as early as the year 1291 we have this entry in the ecclesiastical valuation—"Church of Flixton, £4 13s. 4d." Again, in the *Liber Regis* of the date of 26 Henry VIII. (1534)—"Flixton curacy to an impropriation (and therefore left blank)." The church has 430 sittings, the whole of which are free.

INCUMBENTS OF FLIXTON.

(From the Parish Registers, and from the Register in the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester.)

The ecclesiastics who served at Flixton were perpetual curates, nominated sometimes by the prebendary of the prebend of Flixton in Lichfield Cathedral and sometimes by the farmer of the tithes, and consequently no complete record of the presentations exists.

c. 1530.—NICHOLAS SMYTH. This is the earliest name that we have been able to discover, and it occurs as "Dn's Nichūs Smyth," stipendiary priest at Flixton, and paid by Mr. Nicholas Darington.¹

c. 1545.—RALPH BIRCH, who was presumably a member of the family of that name, of Birch in Rusholme, as "Ra'd'us Byrche" appeared for Flixton at a visitation call at Manchester, *circa* 1547.²

c. 1550.—EDWARD SMYTH. In the will of Dorothy Bothe, of Barton, dated August 7, 1553, mention is made of Edward Smyth, "Curate de Flixton." His name also occurs as "Edoward Smythe, Clerk Curate of the pisshe church of Flixton," in the return of the Commissioners of Church Goods in 1552.¹

NICHOLAS HIGSON is named as the successor of Edward Smyth, but the date of his appointment is not known.

1621.—EDWARD WOOLMER, who held the incumbency for a period of more than thirty years, was an active member of the Puritan party. When the breach between Charles and his Parliament occurred, he sided with the opponents of the king, and his name occurs in the list of those who took the "Protestation" at Manchester, February 28, 1641-2. He became a presbyter of the first Classis, but, though a Presbyterian, he did not comply with the whole of the ordinances of the dominant party, having among other things persisted in performing the marriage ceremony with the ring, for which act of contumacy he was cited to appear before the Classis. In 1648 he signed Warden Heyrick's "Harmonius Consent," and in the following year his signature was appended to "The Paper called the Agreement of the People." When Edward Stanley, of Woodhall, in Reddish, who was severely wounded while holding Manchester for the Parliamentarians against the Earl of Derby, in September, 1642, died without making any formal disposition of his estate, "Mr. Edward Woolmer, of flixton, clerke," with others, was appointed by the Chancellor of the Consistory Court at Chester a commission to receive the depositions and examine witnesses as to his nuncupative will, August 14, 1646.² On the 15th April, 1647, Mr. Woolmer, with Richard Heyricke (warden of Manchester), John Harrison (minister of Ashton-under-Lyne), William Walker (Manchester), and Toby Furness (Prestwich), met together, when it was proposed to exchange the government, and rule without a king, a proposition that Warden Heyricke strongly protested against.³ On the same day, Mr. Woolmer, who had been authorised, under the ordinance of Parliament, dated August 26, 1646, took part in the ordination, by the imposition of hands, of Mr. Thomas Clayton, as minister of Didsbury. When the Parliamentary Commissioners visited Flixton, in 1650, they reported him, under the name of "Edward Hoolmoore," as "an able godly minister."

1653.—ALEXANDER BARLOW. This name is given by Mr. Baines and also by Mr. Harland, but we do not find any record of him. If he was serving at the time of the passing of the Act of Uniformity he must have submitted and retained his cure, for his name is not included in the list of ejected and silenced ministers.

1663.—JOHN ISHERWOOD. He appears to have had a son, whose marriage is thus recorded in the church register: "1688-9. Lieutenant Thomas Isherwood and Mrs. Margaret Williamsons. January 15th."

1708.—JOHN JONES.

These names are also given by Mr. Baines and Mr. Harland. In the admission register of the Manchester Grammar School there is an entry under date October 13, 1756: "Thomas, son of the late Jn^o Jones, minister at Flixton, Cheshire (? Lancashire)."

1717.—EDWARD SEDGWICK. This name does not appear in the previously printed lists of incumbents, but the name occurs as curate of Flixton in 1717, at which time he was receiving £30 a year from Mrs. Egerton, the lessee of the tithes.

SAMUEL BARDSLEY appears to have been the successor of Mr. Sedgwick. Mr. Baines says he was instituted in 1715, but this is evidently an error. It is not unlikely that he was a son of the Rev. Samuel Bardsley, who was incumbent of Marple, county Chester, 1685-1695, and who was buried there, March 23, 1695. In 1752, during the incumbency of Mr. Bardsley, Mr. Peter Starkey, of the Hough in Wilmslow, who was related to the Starkeys of Flixton, was buried here, as appears by the following entry in the register:—

28th Nov. 1752. Mr. Peter Starkey, from the Hough, in the Parish of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, aged 50, & buried in Flixton-Church, in the Isle near the Chancel.

To this entry there is appended the following biographical note in Mr. Bardsley's handwriting:—

N.B.—Mr. Starkey served some years as a Domestic (? chaplain) in the Palace of ye late ABp. Wake [Archbishop of Canterbury, 1716-37], who gave Him 2 sine-cures in the South; Afterwards He was in the Family of Lord Fairfax (Thomas 6th Lord of Denton [astle] & with Dr. David Wilkins (the learned Editor of Selden's Works, which were dedicated by ye Dr. to his present Majesty [George II.] and presented to Him by this Gentleman). He complimented our parish with a beautiful Folio Common-Prayer Book bound in blew morocco for ye service of Flixton-Church.

¹ Inventories of Church Goods, Chetham Society, vol. cvii., p. 10.—C.

² Bishop's Registry, Chester.—C.
Canon Raines's "Wardens of Manchester," part ii., pp. 129-130.—C.

1756. July 20.—HUMPHREY OWEN, M.A., who, as the name suggests, was of Welsh descent, was born at Aberystwith in 1723, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed chaplain of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, a position he held for twenty-six years, during the greater part of which period (1751-1777) he acted as a kind of *locum tenens* for the Rev. Abel Ward, rector of St. Ann's in the same town, a pluralist, who held with that benefice the rectory of Dodleston, in Cheshire, and the arch-deaconry of Chester. He was subsequently appointed to the rectory of St. Mary's, Manchester; and having been the chief contributor to the erection of St. Michael's, Angel Meadow, he was on that account appointed, in 1789, first incumbent, but he did not long enjoy the changed position, his death occurring November 14, 1790. He is buried at the Collegiate Church, where, on a flat stone covering his remains, is recorded the burial of himself, his wife, and several members of his family. He married, in March, 1757, Mary, daughter of (? Rev. Benjamin) Nicholls (? vicar of Eccles), who was buried at Manchester, August 17, 1795, and by whom he had, with other children, a son, John Owen, baptised at St. Ann's, Manchester, September 8, 1759, who was educated at the Grammar School, and long practised as an attorney in his native town. He died in 1831, at the age of 72, and was buried by the side of his parents, as the inscription testifies, September 22. Mr. Owen was, as we have seen by the entry in the Bishop's Register (p. 303 *supra*), licensed to the appropriate curacy of Flixton, July 20, 1756, at which time there was a dispute between the Lichfield prebendary and the warden and fellows of Manchester as to the right of nomination. Mr. Owen relinquished his appointment after holding it for about eight years.

1764. December 10.—TIMOTHY Y. LOWTEN, M.A., was a son of Timothy Lowten, a well-known attorney of Dunham, in Cheshire, where he was born about the year 1740. He was admitted to the Manchester Grammar School, where he received his early education, January 11, 1753, proceeding thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., and was second wrangler in 1761, and took his M.A. in 1764. He was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Flixton, Dec. 10, 1764, but relinquished it in 1769, when he appears to have settled and died at Savannah, in America, for in the Grammar School Register there is an entry of the admission of his son, under date January 17, 1778: "Thomas, son of the late Rev. Timothy Lowten, Savannah, America."

1769.—THOMAS BEALEY.

1807. March 7.—SAMUEL STEPHENSON, M.A., was a son of Mr. Samuel Stephenson, of Chapel Town, Yorkshire, and received his early education at the Grammar School at Manchester, and at Sheffield School, from which latter he was admitted a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1788 and M.A. in 1791. He served for a time as curate of Thurncoo, near Doncaster. In 1790 he officiated as minister of Lydgate during the non-residence of the Rev. Thomas Seddon, the incumbent, and on his death, which happened at sea on his passage to the West Indies as chaplain to the 104th Regiment, in 1796, he was nominated by Dr. Drake, vicar of Rochdale, the patron, to the incumbency of Lydgate. In 1801 he was appointed by the Rev. Nicholas Mosley Cheek to the stipendiary curacy of Chorlton Chapel, in Manchester parish, which he continued to hold until his preferment to Flixton in 1807.

1816. June 12.—HENRY BURDETT WORTHINGTON, M.A., was the third son of the Rev. Richard Worthington, who, under the will of his father, inherited Ashton Hayes, in Cheshire, and was descended from John Worthington, D.D., master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1650-60. Mr. Worthington married, in August, 1826, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, and by her, who died in November, 1837, had issue.

1823. December 23.—WILLIAM ASTELEY CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE, M.A., was the second son of Sir William Cave-Browne-Cave, of Stretton-en-le-Field, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the ninth baronet, and was born August 3, 1799. He married (1), May 21, 1828, Eliza Martha, daughter of Samuel Wathen, of New House, Gloucestershire; but by this lady, who died a few months after her marriage (November 6, 1828), he had no children. He married (2), March 25, 1830, Julia, daughter of Thomas Minton, of Stoke, in Staffordshire, and by her, who died September 6, 1866, he had two sons—William Cecil Cave-Browne-Cave, M.A. Oxon, formerly incumbent of St. Thomas's, North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales, and now of the Treasury, Melbourne; and Fitzherbert Asteley Cave-Browne-Cave, M.A., the present vicar of Longridge, near Preston—and two daughters, Louisa Wilmot, who married, August 3, 1853, Colin Minton Campbell, of Woodseat, Staffordshire, who represented the northern division of that county in Parliament, 1874-80, and Julia Mead, who became the wife of the Rev. Howard Gough, M.A., incumbent of Hartshill, Staffordshire, who died January 18, 1867. With the perpetual curacy of Flixton Mr. Cave-Browne-Cave held the family living of Stretton-en-le-Field until 1860, when he resigned it in favour of his nephew, the Rev. Ambrose Sneyd Cave-Browne-Cave, the present rector of that parish. He died June 13, 1862.

1863.—CHARLES BARTON, M.A. On the death of Mr. Cave-Browne-Cave, the patronage was for the first time exercised by the bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. James Prince Lee, who presented the Rev. Charles Barton as the first rector.

1873.—RICHARD MARSDEN REECE, B.A., the present rector, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1864. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1866, and admitted to priest's orders in 1868, his first curacy being that of Barton-upon-Humber, where he remained until 1869, when he accepted the curacy of Kirkby-la-Thorpe with Asgarby, near Sleaford. In 1871 he entered upon the curacy of Little Ponton, in the diocese of Lincoln, but remained only a very short time, his next appointment being to the curacy of Horncastle, in the same diocese. In 1872 he was presented by Lord Rivers to the rectory of Cheselborne, in Dorsetshire, but resigned it in the following year on his preferment to the rectory of Flixton.

The registers of the parish, which commence in 1570, and contain many entries relating to the families of Radcliffe, Ashawe, and Egerton, exhibit the following contrast:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1570	11	2	7	1831	81	3	103
1571	8	3	3	1832	62	8	88

A species of mausoleum is erected in the churchyard at Flixton, in memory of the late Ralph Wright, of Flixton House, Esq., an active magistrate of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, who died November 16, 1831, aged seventy-one years; and a neat mural tablet is placed in the church to the memory of Henry, son of the late Robert J. J. Norreys, of Davyhulme Hall, Esq., who died May 9, 1832, aged twenty-two. In January, 1868, additional burial ground, attached to the church, was consecrated, and a further addition, amounting to about a statute acre of ground, lying on the easterly and southerly sides of the churchyard, was consecrated in 1888.

There are two Dissenting chapels in the township—one for the Congregationalist body, and a spacious building for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The charities of Flixton, as exhibited in the sixteenth report of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament, are the following:—

FLIXTON TOWNSHIP.

Warburton and other Charities: Peter Warburton de Brook, according to a memorandum, and a tablet dated 1768, left £60, one half the interest of which was to be given to the poor, and the other applied to the support of Shawtown School, within Flixton. £3 appear to be distributed on account of this charity. £1 10s., the annual produce of three other charities of £10 each, was formerly distributed between the school and the poor in 1807. Wood's Charity, 1779: £30 for the education of poor children. By litigation in the Exchequer, this charity has been totally annihilated.

URMSTON TOWNSHIP.

Gregory's Charity: No date; £10 in bread to the poor of Urmston. Heywood's Charity, 1681: £10, producing annually 10s. to the school in Urmston. Coupe and Sherlock's Charities, 1705: £30, producing annually 30s., of which 5s. appear to be lost; 25s. are given to the school in Urmston; 5s. to the minister and ringers of Flixton, by Mr. Samuel Taylor, proprietor of Newcroft, and successor of William Allen, by whose insolvency Sherlock's charity of £20 for bread to the poor has been lost. Newton's Charity, 1800: £100, producing annually £5 to Shawtown school, for the instruction of ten poor children of Urmston.

During the incumbency of the late Rev. A. T. Gregory, two excellent schools, one in Flixton and the other in Urmston, were erected and established.

The population of the parish of Flixton, though it had increased in the proportion of three to two during the first twenty years of the present century, retrograded during the succeeding ten years, and decreased from 2,064 in 1851, to 2,050 in 1861, a circumstance easily accounted for from the almost total absence of manufacturing establishments in the parish, and the strong attraction presented by the abundant supply of labour and liberal wages of Manchester. Since 1861 there has been a considerable increase, the population of the parish in 1871 being 2,508, while in 1881 it had further increased to 4,018, a circumstance largely due to the opening up of railway communication, which has made Flixton a convenient residential district. The Ship Canal passes through the township, and a large number of men are now (1889) engaged upon this section of the works.¹

FLIXTON.—This village is delightfully situated upon a verdant eminence. Flixton House is a plain family mansion, with extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds. Shaw Hall, near the small village of Shawtown, is a venerable mansion of the age of James I., with gables and wooden parapets on the S.W. and N. sides. The roof has a profusion of chimneys, and a cupola formerly surmounted the centre. In one of the apartments is a painting, covering the principal part of the ceiling, which represents the family of Darius kneeling in supplication before Alexander the Great. This picture, though two hundred years old, is in fair preservation, and the faces and figures indicate the hand of a master. There are some smaller paintings and tapestry in other rooms, on one of which is represented a Persian chief at parley with Alexander, and afterwards submitting to

¹ Flixton has its annual wake on the first Sunday after St. Michael's Day, and the festival is noted for eel pies. There are no markets or fairs.

the conqueror. The remains of stained glass in the windows exhibit the arms of Ashawe and Egerton, successive lords of Flixton. The hall and 149 statute acres of land in a ring-fence were advertised for sale in January, 1774. Adjoining to the ample gardens and filbert-grove was once a moat, which has now disappeared. Shaw Hall was long used as a boarding-school, a purpose to which, by its situation, it was well adapted. For some years it was the residence of Adam Stott, Esq., who died in 1886. It has since been divided into separate tenements, a portion being occupied by Mr. James Ridehalgh, cousin of the owner.

URMSTON.—In its oldest form this small manor was named Ormeston, that is, Orme's tun or dwelling. In the "Testa de Nevill" we find that Albert Greslet the elder gave to Orme Fitz-Siward, or Fitz-Ailward, with his daughter Emma in marriage, one carucate of land in Eston, by 10s. yearly, and that the heirs of this Orme still held the land. To distinguish it from other places named Eston or East-ton, it was called Orme's Eston, or Ormeston, whence its present name. The "Testa de Nevill" (fol. 827) states that in the time of King John Adam de Urmeston then held one carucate of land of the heir of Randle Fitz-Roger. In the Trafford family pedigree, Richard, son of Adam de Urmeston, is said to have granted lands to Richard de Trafford, 4 Henry III. (1219-20).

Amongst the muniments of the Hydes of Denton is the following, copied by Roger Dodsworth, (Harl. Manuscripts 2112, fo. 123):—

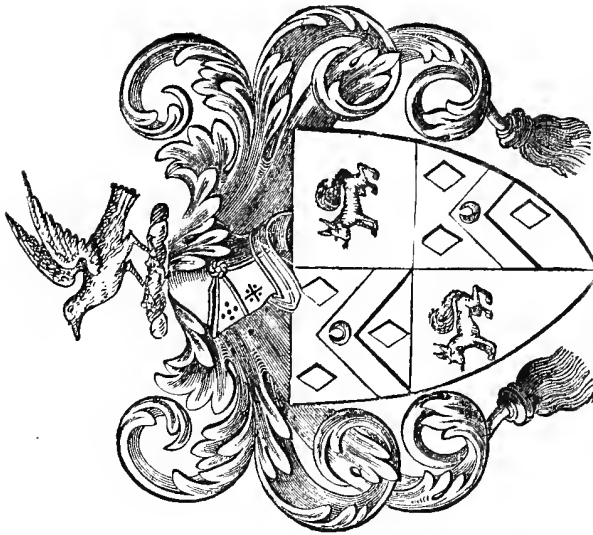
Ormeston. } A.D. 1305. }	Adam of Ormeston giueth vnto Gilb't of Ashton all his lands of Ormeston, with the Lordship of the whole towne, with wards, releifes, &c. Witnesses: Roger of Pilkington; Rich. of Moston; Ad. of Hudlegh; Roger of Barlow; Ad. of Holme; Rich. Valentyne, Clarke, a° d'ni 1305. [Sealed.]
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Subsequently these possessions appear to have reverted to the Ormestons or Urmstons, and about the reign of Henry IV. Ralph Hyde, fourth son of Sir John (not Thomas) Hyde, of Norbury, Knt., married the daughter and heir of Adam de Urmston, lord of Urmston, and thus took the manor and estates of Urmston into the Hyde family, who held them until the eighteenth century, when John Allen, of Davyhulme Hall, Esq., became the lord of Urmston, from whom Mr. Marsden bought the manor, and from him it was purchased by the uncle of the late G. L. Ridehalgh, Esq., who inherited, and whose son, Colonel George John Miller Ridehalgh, of Fell Foot, Newby Bridge, is the present lord of the manor. A court-baron for the manor of Urmston is held here twice a year—namely, at Christmas and Midsummer—but no court is now held for the manor of Flixton.

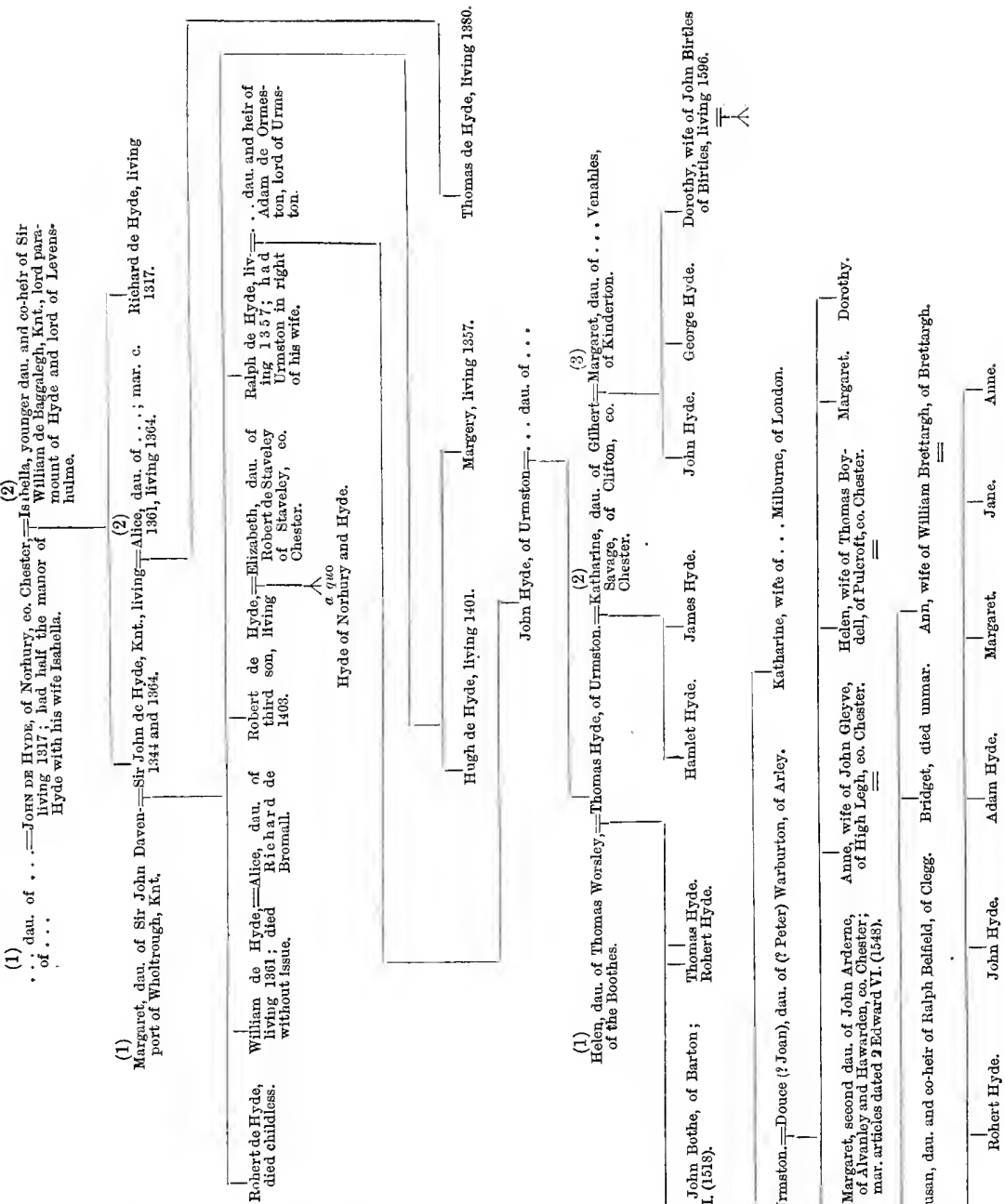
The church of St. Clement, at Urmston, the foundation stone of which was laid in March, 1867, was consecrated on Saturday, January 4, 1868, by the Bishop of Manchester. It is built from a design of Mr. J. Medland Taylor, architect, of Manchester, in the geometrical decorated style, the external walls being faced with stone, and three colours employed for variety and relief. Accommodation is provided for 552 persons, 250 seats being free. The body of the church comprises a nave and side aisles, divided from each other by an arcade of four arches, resting on pillars with moulded and floriated capitals. The main entrance is through the north porch. This is of timber framing, on a stone base, with little cusped windows in its sides, and a high overhanging roof, surmounted by a metal cross. The font (which is the gift of a son and a daughter of the Right Hon. J. T. Hibbert, formerly M.P. for Oldham) stands in a central position at the western end of the nave. It is a circular bowl, extensively carved, and enriched in the upper part with a traceried band, the panels of which contain various symbols. The pulpit is of Caen stone, circular in form, with open tracery all round, and marble shafts. A larger circular carved shaft bears an eagle, which supports the book-rest. The pulpit is entered from the vestry, through an arched opening at the north-east angle of the nave. It is the gift of Mr. Hibbert. The reredos is also of Caen stone, relieved with marble. The reredos occupies the whole space between the Lord's table and the east window; the rest of the eastern wall of the chancel, and some other parts of the church, are decorated, in colour, with various devices and symbols. This work, as well as the reredos, was given by Mr. Joseph Deakin. The brass lectern, from which the lessons are read, is the gift of Mrs. Ashcroft, Croft's Bank. The windows are all traceried, and of different designs; repetition, either in the general elevations or in the details of the different parts, having been carefully avoided.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, under what is known as the Blandford Act, assigned to the church a separate district, consisting of the township of Urmston, in the parish of Flixton. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Manchester and his successors in perpetuity. The annual value is £350, and the Rev. Elijah Harwood Cooke, M.A., is the first and present incumbent. Mr. Ridehalgh, a large owner of property in the neighbourhood, contributed the site of the church and burial ground. For purposes of burial one thousand yards only, on the south side of and contiguous to the church, were consecrated along with the sacred edifice. The amount required for the

HYDE OF URMSTON.



ARMS: Quarterly—First and fourth, *azure*, a chevron between three lozenges, *or*, in the fesse point, a crescent (Hyde); second and third, *argent*, a squirrel passant, *sable* (Urmston).



erection and completion of the church—£2,135 or thereabouts—has been raised by subscription, Mr. Hibbert, who then resided at Urmston Grange, being one of the chief contributors.

There are several Nonconformist chapels in the township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in George Street, the Primitive Methodists in High Road, and the Independent Methodists in Lodge Avenue. There is a place of worship for the Congregationalists.

The township has an area of 993 statute acres. In 1871 the population was 996, and in 1881 it had grown to 2,242, an increase of 125 per cent in ten years.

Urmston Hall, now a farmhouse, is a wood-and-plaster fabric of the age of Elizabeth, adorned by a gable painted in lozenges and trefoils. The Urmstons resided here before a branch of the family settled at Westleigh, and they were succeeded by the Hydes, Ralph, fourth son of Sir John Hyde, of Norbury and Hyde, having married the daughter and heir of Adam de Urmston, about the reign of Edward III. The hall is surrounded by lofty trees; and in a small house that formerly existed opposite to it, bearing the name of "Richard o' Jones's," was born John Collier, the renowned "Tim Bobbin," the provincial satirist of Lancashire, as appears from the following document:—

"Baptisms in the parish church of Flixton in the year 1708-9. John, son of Mr. John Collier of Urmston, baptized January the 8th." I hereby certify this to be a true extract of the parish register book at Flixton, as witness my hand this 30th November 1824. (Signed) THOMAS HARPER, parish-clerk.

Mr. Collier's father was a village schoolmaster,¹ a pursuit which our author took up when he established himself at Milnrow, in the parish of Rochdale, where he spent fifty-seven years of his life, laughing himself and the cause of laughter in others. His original destination was the church, to which by his disposition he was so little fitted. He was afterwards apprenticed to a weaver, but the confinement of the loom did not all accord with the vivacity of his mind and his impatience under restraint; he therefore sought a pursuit more congenial to his inclinations, and this he found in his own little seminary at Milnrow. Had the eccentricity of his disposition and his love of mirth allowed him to bend his mind to poetical compositions of the loftier kind, there is little doubt that he would have been a successful candidate for poetic fame. The following unpublished lines, written by Mr. Collier, show that he was well acquainted with the style of our ancient English poets, and had the power to imitate them with success. A gentleman named Kershaw, of Manchester, having lent him an old edition of Chaucer, of the date of 1561, he was so delighted with it that he penned, in a beautiful old black-letter character like that of the volume, the following verses, in imitation of those of the father of English poetry, and addressed them to Mr. Kershaw, attached to the blank leaf of the work. This volume was given by Mr. Kershaw's family to the late Mr. Titus Hibbert, of Manchester, and was in 1836 in the possession of Dr. Hibbert [Ware], to whom we are indebted for the transcript:—

"Hende [gentle] Maister Kirshaw ych desiren
 Moe thanks perchaunce than yo requiren
 For sending me youre old frynde Chaucer;
 And as I weene thee myckell fawser
 Than Countrie Hynde, soe gif ge wanten
 A Boke of myne it sal be senten;
 For marveyle tis that ych ne soone
 Yerne for a Boke, eftsoones its doone.
 How can ich thanken trulyck soche
 Goode fryndes as favouren me o'er moche;
 Who reckless of theyr Bokes & peyns
 Prove trulyck frynds for lytel geynes."

Newcroft Hall, in this township, is an ancient seat of the Radcliffes, of Ordsall. In the reign of Edward III. it was held by Sir John Radcliffe, who served in the French wars and represented Lancashire in Parliament in 1340, and his descendant in the seventh generation, Richard Radcliffe, third son of Sir William Radcliffe, of Ordsall, resided here. This Richard married, after 1567 (1), Bridget, daughter of Thomas Carrell, of Warnam, county Sussex, and widow of William, eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, by whom he had three sons—Alexander, who died with issue in 1628, and Francis and Richard, both of whom died unmarried. He married (2) Margaret, only daughter and heir of John Radcliffe, of Gisborne, county York, and Foxdenton, by whom, in addition to six daughters, one only of whom, Margaret, survived, he had also two sons, the eldest of whom, Sir William Radcliffe, Knt., inherited Foxdenton, and married Susan, daughter of

¹ The senior Mr. Collier has been represented as a clergyman filling the office of curate of Urmston; but the inhabitants say that this is a mistake—that he did not at any time officiate as a clergyman; and it is certain that there is not now, nor was there during his lifetime, any curate or curacy of Urmston.—B. The father of "Tim Bobbin" was for some years minister of Stretford, and his name is of frequent occurrence

in the registers. The first entry is under date December 17, 1706, in which he is described as "parson of Stretford;" in 1707 and 1708 he is styled "minister of Stretford," and in a later entry he is called "curate of Eccles." In 1716 he was discharging the deacon's office at Hollinsfere, or Hollinsgreen, near Warrington; and in 1725, in compliance with a then recent enactment, he took priest's orders at Chester.—C.

Christopher Coote, of Loxam, county Norfolk, and from this marriage descends the line of Radcliffe, of Foxdenton. Richard Radcliffe, of Newcroft, died 13th January, 1601-2, and, on the 23rd February following, was buried in the chancel of Flixton Church, where he is commemorated by a brass placed in the porch, on which he is represented kneeling with his two wives and the children of each, the grouping being surmounted by heraldic shields with the armorial insignia of the respective families. The brass bears the following inscription:—

Here lyeth y^e bodie of Richard Radclyff Esquier of Newcroft, yongest sonne to Sr William Radelyff of Ordsall whoe in his life was Captaine over CC foote at y^e Siege of Lceghte and at y^e rebellion in y^e North, hee had first to wife Brigett y^e davght. of Thomas Carell of Warnam in y^e County of Svssex widow of W. Mollynex sonne and heyre of Sr Richard Mollynex, and had issue by her 3 Sonnes he had to his 2 wife Margret y^e davght: and heyre of John Radclyff of Foxdenton, and had Issue by her 2 sonnes and 6 daughters whereof 5 davghters are deceased.

He being of the age of 67 years departed this life 13th of Janvarie in Ano Dom 1602.

Richard Radcliffe was succeeded at Newcroft by his eldest son, Alexander Radcliffe, who died without issue, and was buried at Flixton, September 21, 1628, having joined with his brother, Francis Radcliffe, of London, in 1609, in the sale of Newcroft to their half-brother, William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, ancestor of the present Charles James Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, Esq. Francis Radcliffe, who joined in the sale of Newcroft, was buried at Flixton, 1635-6.

Much of the land in the parish of Flixton is arable. The farms are comparatively large, and the soil is in general a rich, black, sandy, vegetable loam, producing corn, fruit, and potatoes in abundance.

We here terminate the parish histories of Salford Hundred, the summary retrospect of which may be thus briefly sketched: Taking the great and almost metropolitan city of Manchester as our centre, the first line of radiation was drawn to Ashton-under-Lyne, the south-east boundary of the county of Lancaster; then northward along the eastern border, the history of Prestwich-with-Oldham came next under review; the adjoining parishes of Middleton and Radcliffe followed; and the eastern frontier was completed, on the Yorkshire border, by the parish of Rochdale. After climbing the heights of the royal manor of Tottington, in the parish of Bury, we descended into the vale of the Irwell, taking, in succession, the parishes of Bolton, Dean, Eccles, and Flixton, where a junction is formed with the neighbouring county palatine of Chester, and where the circuit of the hundred of Salford is completed.



BLACKBURN HUNDRED.



AFTER Salford Hundred, the next great manufacturing division of the county of Lancaster is the hundred of Blackburn. This hundred is twenty-four miles in length, from the western part of Walton-le-Dale, in the parish of Blackburn, to the eastern boundary of the forest of Trawden, in the chapelry of Colne; and seventeen miles in breadth, from the northern boundary of the parish of Chipping to the southern boundary of the parish of Blackburn. It consists of the five ancient parishes of

Whalley—Chipping—Mitton—Ribchester—and Blackburn.

These parishes, consisting of seventy-nine townships, form the upper and lower divisions of Blackburn Hundred, and for parochial and police purposes are thus arranged:—

Upper Division.

1. **WHALLEY PARISH (Part of).**—New Accrington, Old Accrington, Altham, Barley and Wheatley Booths, Barrowford Booth, Higher Booths, Lower Booths, Briercliffe-with-Extwisle, Burnley, Chatburn, Clitheroe, Cliviger, Colne, Downham, Dunnockshaw, Foulridge, Goldshaw Booth, Habergtham Eaves, Hapton, Henheads, Heyhouses, Higham Booth, Huncoat, Ightenhill Park, Great Marsden, Little Marsden, Mearley, Little Mitton, Newchurch Deadwin Clough Bacup and Wolfenden, Old Laund Booth, Padiham, Pendleton, Read, Reedley Hollows Filly Close and New Laund Booth, Roughlee Booth, Simonstone, Trawden, Twiston, Whalley, Wheatley Carr, Wiswell, Worsthorn, Worston, and Yate with Pickup Bank (44 townships, &c., besides 5 in the Lower Division).

Lower Division.

2. **BLACKBURN PARISH.**—Balderson, Billington, Blackburn, Clayton-le-Dale, Cuedale, Lower Darwen, Over Darwen, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Livcsey, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Pleasington, Ramsgreave, Rishton, Salesbury, Samlesbury, Tockholes, Walton-le-Dale, Wilpshire, and Witton (23 townships, &c.)
 3. **CHIPPING PARISH.**—Chipping, and Thornley-with-Wheatley (2).
 4. **MITTON PARISH (Part of).**—Aighton Bailey and Chaigley (1).
 5. **RIBCHESTER PARISH.**—Dilworth, Dutton and Ribchester, (3, besides Alston, in Amounderness Hundred).
 6. **WHALLEY PARISH (Part of).**—Bowland-with-Leagram, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Haslingden, and Oswaldtwisle (5, &c., besides those in the Upper Division).

According to an ancient document on the early state of this hundred, supposed to have been written in the fourteenth century (1347) by John Lyndelay, abbot of Whalley, entitled “De Statu Blagborneshire,”¹ the Christian religion was established here under the authority of Pope Gregory I.,

¹ This very long document is in not very intelligible Latin. The following is a translation of it:—

CONCERNING THE STATE OF BLAGBORNESHIRE.*

The first foundation of the church of Whalley by Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of other churches within the limits of Blagborneshire. Succession of Deans in the same. Appropriation of the same, and grant to the Monks of Stanlawe by John de Lascy, with many other things most worthy of note. (From authentic writings, late in the possession of Ralph Assheton, Bart.)

Be it remembered, that in the time of Ethelbert, king of the English, who began to reign A.D. 596, the blessed Augustine, the Apostle of the English, sent by the blessed Pope Gregory, in the third year of his papacy, at the instance and request of the said king, preached in England, and taught the Christian faith. There was at Whalley in Blagborneshire a certain parish church built in honour of all saints, in the cemetery of which church were certain stone crosses then erected, and called by the people the crosses of the blessed Augustine, which under the same name exist there to this day; and the above-named church was called, at that time, “The White Church under the Legh.” Within the bounds and limits of the same parish church were comprised, at the time, all Blagborneshire and all Boland, and so it endured for many years. After these things, the devotion of the faithful increasing, and the number of believers in those parts being augmented, there were built other three churches in Blagborneshire—namely, the church of Blagborne, the church of Chepny, and the church of Ribchester—the parishes of these churches being distinct, and marked out by certain limits on all sides, as they have continued to be to the present time, and are well known to all in those parts. In these times, while the said churches had thus been built, there was not, in Blagborneshire, at Clidderhowe, or elsewhere, a castle built, nor any chapel whatever besides the above-named churches, nor any lord who had ever claimed the patronage of the said churches, or of any of them; but each rector held and possessed the land and vill in which his church was situated, as the endowment of his church; and governed his church, so endowed, as if it were his own patrimony and inheritance; and freely appointed his successor from among his sons or

friends, acceptance or institution by the Bishop of Lichfield then taking place; and, for a long time, the rectors of Whalley and of Blagborn were for the most part married men, and the lords of vills. And those of Whalley were called deans, not parsons—the cause of which is thought likely to be, that at the time of the founding of this church, and through times long subsequent, the people of those parts were so sparse, and so untamed and wild, and, moreover, there was such a multitude of foxes and hurtful beasts, and the place also seemed so inaccessible to men, that alike the bishops for the time being, and their officials, left and continually committed the whole jurisdiction (pertaining to the office of common deans) over the ordinaries of these parishes to the aforesaid rectors, on account of the inconveniences specified; and the more difficult and weighty causes, indeed, being reserved for the bishop. Wherefore from this office of dean, which they successively and continuously exercised, they were called by the people not rectors, but deans; and in this manner the churches were managed till the time of King William the Conqueror—to wit, for 470 years; and, after the time of the said King William the Conqueror until the Lateran Council (A.D. 1215), as sufficiently appears from ancient and true chronicles. Who held this lordship of Blagborneshire before the time of the said King William is not stated with certainty in the chronicles. Common opinion holds and asserts that as many as were the vills or manors, or the manors of men, so many were the lords, not only in Blagborneshire, but also in Rachedale, Tottington, and Boland, and all the adjacent neighbourhood, of which none was held from another, but all in chief from the lord king himself. Be it remembered, that the rectors of Whalley were married men from of old time, and were called deans, not rectors or parsons; and that they held the said church, together with the church of Rachedale, as by a certain right of inheritance. So that always the son to the father, or the brother to the brother, or other relative nearer by right of kin, succeeded hereditarily in the possession of the said churches—namely thus, that a dean of Whalley dying, immediately his son, or brother, or other relative to whom the hereditary right of these churches belonged, offered himself to the lord of Blagborneshire as the next heir of these churches, and letters testifying this being received from the lord, sent to the bishop other priests serving in the said churches and their chapels, with letters from himself and from the lord, for the succession of the cure of the parishioners, or at least for license and power to administer the canonical sacraments in these churches and chapels. And in this way the aforesaid churches were governed down to the Lateran Council. And be it known

* This document might with more propriety be named “The Deanery and Parish of Whalley: its Deans and Possessions.”—H.

in the century that followed the departure of the Romans, and churches were erected in the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, Chipping, and Ribchester, about the year 596; but later investigations have tended to throw discredit on the accuracy of this statement, and Dr. Whitaker is scarcely less reliable in attributing to Paulinus what had previously been claimed for Augustine, though it is true he has the authority of the Venerable Bede for his statement. There is not the slightest evidence that Augustine ever visited this part of Britain, and the story of the preaching of Paulinus, and the miraculous conversions and multitudinous baptisms that followed savours so much of monkish fable that we are inclined to treat it as a mediæval myth, though doubtless having a substratum of truth underlying. Indeed, tireless as was his energy and great as his merits unquestionably were, there is no absolute certainty that Paulinus ever crossed the mountain ridges which separated Deira from the country now called Lancashire, nor is it probable that his preaching would be acceptable to a people who, long after the other states had submitted to the Saxon invader, retained their independence, who had little sympathy with Italian usages, and who would, moreover, look with misgiving on the advances of one so closely allied with the Northumbrian king. As elsewhere stated,¹ the country west of Deira—the Lancashire of to-day—long after the departure of the Roman legionaries, formed an integral part of the great Celtic kingdom of Strathclyde—Strathelwdd Wealas, as it was sometimes called—and was consequently included in the diocese presided over by Kentigern, the contemporary of Columba, and must therefore have received the first glimmerings of truth from the Celtic teachers of the north—the missionaries from Iona and Lindisfarne—and not from the co-labourer of Augustine, though it is not improbable that subsequent to the flight of Paulinus, Wilfrid of York may have done much to revive Christianity after the fiery ordeal of Pagan persecution. Of the inhabitants of this region, then including the parish of Rochdale, it is said, in the same account, that they were few, untractable, and wild, and that there were great multitudes of foxes and destructive beasts, while the place itself was in a manner inaccessible to men; that, owing to these causes, the diocesan Bishop of Lichfield and his officials relinquished the whole jurisdiction of ordinaries in the parishes to the rectors or deans, who held and possessed the lands and townships in which their livings were situated; and that this state of things continued for 470 years, until the reign of William the Conqueror.

It is evident that, so far as the earlier ecclesiastical history is concerned, this monkish MS. is in error; but strong confirmatory evidence, which Dr. Whittaker has traced with his usual acute-

that the first rector or dean of the church of Whalley of whom mention is found in the register of the diocesan of Lichfield, or the memory of whose name is in the chronicles or amongst the people, was called Spartlingus, styled "Dean of Whalley," to whom succeeded Liwlfus Cutwolve, his son and heir, called dean of the same church. After him succeeded Cudwolf, dean of the same church. To him also succeeded Henry, the elder heir, in like manner dean of the same church; after whom Robert, his son, also dean of the same church; and to him succeeded Henry, younger son and heir, dean of the same church. To him succeeded William, dean. After him succeeded Geoffrey the elder, in like manner dean of the same church. This Geoffrey (Galfridus) the elder married the daughter of Sir Roger de Lascy, then Lord of Blagbarnshire. To this Geoffrey also succeeded Geoffrey the younger, his son and heir, dean of the same church, to whom succeeded Roger, also his son and heir, who is the last who is called dean of the church; nor afterwards was hereditary succession permitted in the deanery or in the possession of the forenamed church, which, as stated above, was wont to be occupied of old time by married men and hereditary succession, the Lateran Council held at that time (A. D. 1215) preventing it by imposing chastity upon all clerks and rectors of churches.

Therefore the said Roger lived continently, and caused himself to be promoted to the sacerdotal order. And considering that ecclesiastical benefices, according to the ordinance of the foresaid council, ought not thenceforward to be held by hereditary grant, and willing to please the noble man, Sir John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln and Lord of Blagbarnshire, his kinsman—and to transfer to him, and confirm to him and his heirs the right of patronage over the whole of his church of Whalley and its chapels—ceded the rectory and deanery of his foresaid church to the said earl and his heirs, as much as in him was and assured this the more manifestly, by retaining to himself only, by the assent of the bishop, the vicarage of the same church; wherefore the earl presented to the parsonage of the said church of Whalley a certain clerk of his, Peter de Cestria, which said Peter became the first nominated parson of that church; and on the presentation of the same lord the earl was, by the Bishop of Lincoln, Alexander (de Savenshy, A. D. 1224-1240), admitted to the same parsonage and canonically instituted and inducted, and thenceforward he held the same church, and possessed it for the whole of his life—to wit, for fifty-nine years and more. Nevertheless the same Peter, for the time of the said Roger, had of the forenamed church only 50 marks (£33 6s. 8d.) of yearly pension, in the name of his rectory; and the same Roger had, while he lived, the whole of the rest of the benefice, in the name of his vicarage, as sufficiently appears in the letters of presentation and institution of the said Peter, and in the ordination of the bishop thereon made. To this Peter succeeded, in the foresaid parsonage, the religious community called the abbot and convent, formerly of Stanlaw, recently of Whalley, and they entered into the manor of Whalley (Sir Roger de Norbury being then abbot) on the 7th of the Ides of April, 24th Edward I. (7th April, 1296), in the forty-seventh year of the age of the Lord Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, A. D. 1296, leap year, dominical letter G. &c. Be it known that the said Geoffrey the younger, dean of Whalley, had a certain brother named Robert, to whom the same Geoffrey gave the chapel

of Alvetham, in the name of vicar of Whalley, as appears by the muniments thereon made. Which Robert, being afterwards promoted to the church of Rachedam (Rochdale) in the name of its vicar, gave the aforesaid chapel to a certain Henry, son of the son of Hugh de Clayton, his grandson (or nephew) in the name of the said vicar, as by the writings thereon made testify. Therefore the above-named Peter de Cestria, after he had acquired the entire rectory of the church of Whalley, restored by means of a lawsuit the said chapel of Alvetham to its right and former property, as of his church of Whalley, before the prior of St. Fredeswyde of Oxford, the judge then-delegated in this matter by the dean of Warwyk, principal delegate deputed by the Apostolic See, before whom the said Peter legally obtained and recovered the same chapel by decisive verdict, namely, on the morrow of Ash Wednesday (February 14), 1241; and so the same chapel has continued from that time to the present, as a chapel dependent on and belonging to the same church.

The aforesaid Roger the dean, considering that ecclesiastical benefices according to the ordinance of the foresaid council, ought not to be occupied by hereditary succession, desirous to provide for a certain brother of his named Richard, afterwards called of Townley, from his patrimony of Whalley, at least in part, as he could not wholly, gave to the same Richard the chapel of St. Michael in the castle, at Clidderow, by the assent of Sir Roger de Lascy, Lord of Blagbarnshire, whose kinsman he was, together with the oblations and issues assigned to the same chapel. He gave also to the said Richard the vill of Townley, which the heirs of the same Richard yet hold, and his manor of Coldecoates, all which were of the patrimony of the deans of Whalley. But the said Peter, after he had acquired the entire rectory of the church of Whalley, on the death of the said Roger the dean, claimed again of the said Richard the same chapel, as a right and part of his church, as aforesaid, and obtained it from him. Geoffrey the dean gave to a certain servant named Elias, for his homage and service, all the land of his which was Ralph Proudfoote's, with all its appurtenances; and, moreover, he gave also to the same Elias all his demesne land on the east side of the road leading from Wiswall to Reved (Read), with the newly-reclaimed land, and all the land which he might reclaim from the said road in Garecloghes, saving to the said dean his wood, to have and to hold, to the said Elias and his heirs, of the church of Whalley, and of the dean and his successors, rendering to them yearly 3s. for all services at the Feast of All Saints (November 1), &c. All which said lands, &c., Dean Peter received and restored to his church from Robert Snelleshou, as is more clearly shown in the deeds thereon made. Geoffrey the dean gave 7½ acres in Reved to a certain Luke, harper (or player on the cithara), to have and to hold of him and of the church of Whalley, &c. Afterwards the abbot and convent (of Whalley)—considering that the aforesaid lands, &c., in the vill of Reved, were free-almes, and of right belonging to their church of Whalley, and not the lay fee of Luke, and of the others who had held them successively as of hereditary right—obtained a writ "de juris utrum" against John the son, &c., and by plea in the court of the lord king recovered them, as appears in the chartulary of Whalley, title 20. In the time of John Lindelay, abbot, the tenth part of the manor of Revod was acquired.

¹ Vol. I, pp. 16-19.—C.

DESCENT OF THE FAMILY OF LACY, LORDS OF THE HONOR OF CLITHEROE.



ARMS: Or, a lion rampant, purple.

ILBERT NE LACI, or LACY; a follower of William, Duke of Normandy; lord of the fief or honor of Pontefract; died circa 1090.

Robert de Lacy; lord of the honor of Pontefract and lord of Blackburnshire; founded the priory of St. John, in Pontefract; dispossessed of his lands for disaffection to Henry I., and banished the kingdom A.N. 1100.

Ilbert de Lacy, eldest son, had his father's possessions restored to him by King Stephen for his services at the Battle of the Standard, 1138; died without issue.

Alice, d. of Gilbert de Gaunt; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Robert de Mowbray.

Henry de Lacy, second son, heir to his brother Ilbert; founded the abbey of Barnoldswick.

Robert, son of Fulke de Lizours, lord of Sprotborough.

Robert de Lacy, only son and heir; lord of the honor of Clitheroe; died without issue, August 21, 1193, when this direct male line terminated; bur. at Kirkstall.

Richard, son of Eustace Fitz-Roger, fifth baron of Halton and constable of Chester; died before 1178.

Albreda, or Aubrey, lady of Sprotborough, heir to her cousin Robert de Lacy; mar. (2) William Fitz-William, descended from Sir William Fitz-Godric, cousin to King Edward the Confessor.

a quo
Fitzwilliam,
and
Copley, lord of Sprotborough.

John Fitz-Richard, lord of Halton and constable of Chester; founded the abbey of Stanlawe, the parent of Whalley, 1178; governor of Ireland, 1181; joined the Crusade, and died at Tyre, 1190.

Alice, sister of William de Mandevyle.

Roger Fitz-Richard
a quo
Clavering of Axwell.

Roger de Lacy, seventh baron of Halton and constable of Chester; made heir by his grandmother, Albreda, dau. of Robert de Lizours and his wife Albreda de Lacy, in 1194, and assumed the name; lord of Pontefract and Clitheroe; known by the sobriquet of "Hell," for his severe executions of the Welsh; took the cross, and was present with Richard Cœur de Lion at the storming of Acre, in 1191; sheriff of Lanc. 7, 8, and 9 Richard I. (1205, 1206, and 1207); died October 1, 1211, and buried at Stanlawe.

Maud de Clare.

Eustace, surname of Chester.

Richard; a leper; bur. at Halton.

Peter; believed to be identical with Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, 1235-1294; a bastard.

Alice.

(1) Alice, dau. of William (Peter) de Aquila; d. childless; buried at Norton.

John de Lacy, son and heir, eighth baron of Halton, constable of Chester, and lord of Pontefract and Clitheroe; one of the barons present at the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, 1215; present at the siege of Damietta, 1218; had the earldom of Lincoln conferred upon him by patent, November 23, 17 Henry III. (1232); died July 22, 1240; buried at Stanlawe.

(2) Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Robert de Quincy, by his wife Hawys, sister and co-heir of Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, Countess of Lincoln in right of her mother. Died 1232.

A daughter; married before 13 John (1211), to Geoffrey the elder, dean of Whalley.

a quo
Towneley
of Towneley.

Edmund de Lacy, ninth baron of Halton, constable of Chester, and lord of Pontefract and Clitheroe; born 1230; died in the lifetime of his mother (having never assumed the title of Earl of Lincoln), June 5, 1258; buried at Stanlawe.

Alice, dau. of Manfred, Marquis de Saluzzo, by his wife Beatrix of Savoy, cousin to Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III.; mar. at Woodstock, May, 1247; living 1294.

(1) Margaret, dau. of Wm. Longspee; mar. 1256.

Henry de Lacy, tenth baron of Halton, constable of Chester, lord of Pontefract and Clitheroe, and Earl of Cornwall and Lincoln, knighted 57 Henry III. (1272); gave to the monks of Stanlawe the advowson of Whalley, to which place he subsequently procured the transfer of the fraternity, and laid the foundation stone of Whalley Abbey, 1296; died at Lincoln's Inn, February 5, 1310-11, aged 60; buried at St. Paul's.

(2) Jans, dau. of William Martin, Lord Keims.

Edmund de Lacy; died young.

John de Lacy; died young.

Margaret.

Thomas Plantagenet, son and heir of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster; beheaded at Pontefract, March 22, 1321-2.

Alice, only surviving issue; mar. at the age of 9, in her father's lifetime; mar. (2) Sir Ebulole Strange, and (3) Hugh de Frenes, who claimed the earldom of Lincoln, *jure uz.*; she died childless, 1348.

ness and erudition, exists¹ to prove that subsequently the ecclesiastical history of Blackburnshire is correct, and it may be considered of sufficient importance to be preserved in an unmutated state.

The commissioners of William the Conqueror, in Domesday Book, say of Blackburn Hundred—

“King Edward held Blacheburne. There are two hides and two carucates of land: the church had two hovates of this land: and the church of St. Mary had in Wallei two carucates of land free from all custom. In the same manor there is a wood one mile in length and the same in breadth, and there was an aerie of hawks. To this manor or hundred belonged twenty-eight freemen, holding five hides and a half, and forty carucates of land for twenty-eight manors adjoining. There is a wood six miles long and four broad, and there were the above said customs.

“In the same hundred King Edward had Hunnicot with two carucates of land, Waletune with two carucates of land, Peniltune half-a-hide. The whole manor, with the hundred, paid to the king for reut thirty-two pounds two shillings.

“Roger de Poictou gave all this land to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet, and there are as many men who have eleven carucates and a half; they allowed these to be exempt for three years, and therefore they are not rated.”

Although Roger de Poictou, the original grantee at the Conquest, gave the hundred of Blackburn to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet, yet on the defection of the same Roger, his lands, including the hundred of Blackburn, reverted to the crown. The latter were presented by William the Conqueror to Ilbert de Lacy, knight, lord of the Honor of Pontefract, to swell his extensive possessions.² With Robert de Lacy, the great grandson of Ilbert, who died without issue, terminated the direct line of this once powerful family, the vast possessions of the house, including sixty knights' fees, descending to his cousin (not his uterine sister, as stated in the former editions of this work, and by Dr. Whitaker and other writers), Albred, daughter of Robert de Lizours, by his father's sister of the same baptismal name. She married Richard Fitz-Eustace, lord of Halton and constable of Chester. Their grandson Roger, surnamed, from the ferocity of his temper, “Hell,” was made heir by his grandmother Albreda, and assumed the name of Lacy. He died in 1211, and was succeeded by his son, John de Lacy, first Earl of Lincoln of his line, in right of his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert de Quincey and Countess of Lincoln. By her he had a son Edmund, the father of Henry de Lacy, the second and last Earl of Lincoln of this family, one of the most conspicuous and powerful barons of the realm, who in 20 Edward I. (1292), was called upon to show his right to possess the wapentake of Blackburne, and to free chace in all his fees in Blackburneshyre, and to make attachments and distresses by his bailiffs,³ to try felons, and to have fines and amercements in all his fees, &c. On this occasion he claims by usage *from the time of the Conquest*, and by confirmation of Henry III. the exercise of these baronial liberties, and a verdict was accordingly awarded in his behalf.⁴ This decision shows conclusively that Dugdale is right in carrying the jurisdiction of the Lacics in the hundred of Blackburn up to the time of the Conqueror, and that Dr. Whitaker's hypothesis, which refers the first connection of that family with Blackburnshire to the time of Robert de Lacy, is erroneous. It is also recorded in the “Book of Chronicles at Whalley” that King William the Conqueror of England gave to Ilbert de Lacy, who came over with him from Normandy, and to his heirs, to possess by hereditary right the lordships of Blackburn and Pontefract, as in the memorandum just cited. The marriage of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, to Alicia, the only surviving child of Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1310, transferred, as we have already seen, the possessions of the house of Lacy to the house of Lancaster. The temporary confiscation of the princely inheritance of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, threatened to involve the lords of the castle and house of Lancaster in ruin; but restitution of those possessions to Henry, the “Good Duke of Lancaster,” the father of Lady Blanch, afterwards espoused to John of Gaunt, placed them on a more secure footing than before, and constituted them part and parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the death of John of Gaunt in 1399, his son and heir, Henry Plantagenet, surnamed Bolingbroke, having assumed the throne of England, under the title of Henry IV., added this rich gem to the crown of his ancestors.

This succinct view of the descent of the baronial possessions of Blackburn Hundred, from the time of the Saxons to the elevation of the Plantagenets to regal power, will serve to abridge the details in the parish histories, which will now claim our attention.

¹ “History of Whalley,” 3rd edition, p. 49, &c.

² “Historia Lacciorum.”

³ By an indenture of 24th February, 25 Edward III. (1351), between Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Derby, Leicester, and High Steward of England, of the one part, and the abbot and convent of Whalley, Gilbert de la Legh, John de Alvetham, and Richard de Townely, of the other part, the earl grants to the parties of the second part the bailiwick of the wapentake of Blackburnshire, with all its profits, commodities, and appurtenances—to wit, that they should find one horseman and two footmen to be bailiffs, to execute the office which belongs to the bailiwick, whom they shall present yearly before the earl's steward, to the Michaelmas Court at Clitherhowe, undertaking to do all things belonging to the office, and true account to render of all things relating to the bailiwick, as farm rents, fines, and amercements, and the provision of putures within the bailiwick, as completely as the bailiffs in the time of

Sir Henry de Lacy, formerly Earl of Lincoln, &c. Rendering yearly to the earl $\frac{5}{8}$ marks (£3 13s. 4d.) at Michaelmas. [Then follow covenants to distrain for arrears of rent, &c.] The indenture is dated, as above, at the manor of the Savoy, near London. The abbey, observes Mr. W. A. Hulton, continued to hold the one-fourth of the bailiwick (granted them by Edward III., 5th December, 1362) until the dissolution; and in the computus of 1478 is an entry of 40s. received from the office. At this time they held one-fourth, the Townleys of Towneley one-half (one-fourth for Towneley and the other fourth for De la Legh), and the Banastres of Alvetham the remaining one-fourth. The Townleys and the Waltons of Altham still hold the office, and till lately appointed a bailiff, who attended at the court of the hundred.—(Wballeys Abbey Coucher Book, p. 1164.)

⁴ Placita de quo Warr. apud Lanc., 20 Edward I., Rot. 9.

WHALLEY PARISH.



FOR territorial extent no parish in Lancashire equals that of the original parish of Whalley. This great parochial division of the county comprehended, even in its dissevered state (in 1835), one borough and forty-nine townships (forty-four in the upper and five in the lower division of the hundred), as already enumerated, of which thirteen were chapelries. Its breadth, from the northern boundary in the township of Chatburn, to the southern boundary of the hundred in the forest of Rossendale, within this parish, is fifteen miles; and its length, from the western boundary, in the township of Oswaldtwisle, to the eastern boundary, where the counties of Lancaster and York are separated by the division line at Wolfstones, in the forest of Trawden, is eighteen miles.

The name, like the parish itself, is Saxon, signifying a *Field of Wells*, expressed by the term *Walalæg*, on which point Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley, says, "No term more strikingly descriptive could have been chosen, for, situated as Whalley is, upon a skirt of Pendle, and upon the face of those vast inverted mineral beds, popularly denominated the *Rearing Mine*, the earth, if drained, bleeds almost at every pore; and there are no less than six considerable springs within the immediate precincts of the village."

Having already shown¹ that the country between the Mersey and the Ribble was included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and not, as Dr. Whitaker contends, in the kingdom of Mercia, though sometimes claimed by the Mercian kings, as the changing fortunes of war gave one or the other power the dominancy, it is unnecessary to accumulate evidence upon this point; but if further proof were wanted, it is to be found in that passage of the Saxon Chronicle in which it is recorded "that in the year A.D. 798, a severe battle was fought in the Northumbrian territory during Lent, on the fourth day before the nones of April, at Whalley, wherein Alric, the son of Hubert, was slain, and many others with him." What we know further of the early history of Whalley before the Norman Conquest is contained in the "Status de Blagborneshire," already inserted. In the Domesday Survey, the name of "Wallei" occurs, as held by Edward the Confessor, at which time the church of St. Mary existed, and appendent to it were two carucates of land.²

The original parish of Whalley, comprehending as it did four hundred square miles, was much more extended than that which at present exists, and included the parishes of Rochdale, Blackburn, Ribchester, Chipping, Mitton, and Slaidburn, with part of the district of Saddleworth. The boundary division at this early period consisted of the Ribble and the Hodder to the north, and the Tarne and the Chaw to the south. At what time Rochdale was dissevered from the parish of Whalley does not appear, but it was certainly before the termination of the deanery, in 1296, seeing that it appears as an independent parish in Pope Nicholas's valuation of 1291. The parish of Whalley is stated in the census of 1881 to have an area of 111,942 statute acres, and a population in that year of 244,107.

The parish church of Whalley, originally called the "White Church under the Legh," is of high antiquity, as appears from the "Status de Blagborneshire," and from the crosses in the churchyard, erected to commemorate the introduction of Christianity into this part of the country, and, as is commonly affirmed, though on very doubtful authority, the preaching of Paulinus. The original edifice has totally disappeared. The tower of the present church was built about A.D. 1285, during the incumbency of Peter de Cestria, the first and only rector, a man of great ecclesiastical and political influence, who had in that year a grant of free warren in Whalley conferred upon him.³ He was probably a natural son of John Fitz-Richard de Lacy;⁴ was provost of Beverley and rector of Slaidburn, and held the living of Whalley from 1235 to 1294.⁵ The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid (or to All Saints, according to Ecton and the Status de Blagborneshire,⁶)

¹ See vol. i., p. 25.—C.

² See vol. i., p. 39.—C.

³ *I.e.*, built of stone, as distinguished from the darker coloured edifices of wood of an earlier date. Compare Bede, "Ecclesiastical History," lib. iii., c. 4.—B. H.

⁴ Rot. Chart., 12 Edward I., n. 40.

⁵ In a charter relating to the sale of certain tenements to Peter de Cestria, rector of the church of Whalley (dño Petro de Cestria, rectori ecclesie de Whall.), the following memorandum is appended: "Sed quia

dñus Petrus de Cestria cui facta fuit carta prox. precedens, fuit bastardus, et non habuit heredem legitimum, dñs Henr. de Lasey, comes Linc, &c."

(Coucher Book, Chatham Society, vol. i., p. 280.)—O.

⁶ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by Canon Raines, ii., 299.

⁷ The terms of a grant by Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, of two acres of land to Luke Cytharista (Coucher Book, vol. iii., p. 1073) prove the accuracy of the statement of the compiler of the "Status de Blagborneshire," that the church at Whalley was dedicated to All Saints previous to its transfer to the abbey of Stanlawe.—C.

is in the rural deanery of Whalley, and in the archdeaconry of Blackburn. From the Status de Blagborneshire, it appears that the patronage was originally in the lords of the soil, who appointed pastors to the cure after receiving instructions from the Bishop of Lichfield. Its earlier priests were styled deans, not vicars, and the succession was hereditary. When the lordship of Clitheroe fell into the hands of the Lacies, soon after the Conquest, letters commendatory were given by that family upon every vacancy. With this changed constitution the deanery of Whalley subsisted down to the Lateran Council in 1215, when the marriage of ecclesiastics was finally prohibited. Whalley then became a rectory, in the presentation of John, constable of Chester. During that period, when wheat sold at one shilling a bushel, the living was valued at £66 13s. 4d., and it was found, by Inquisition in 1296, that eight parts of the mother church of Whalley, the chapel of the town of Clitherow, and the chapel of Dounom (Downham), belonged according to law and custom to the church of Blakeburn. After two successive appropriations it was degraded into a vicarage, and at the end of two centuries and a half, when the average price of wheat was 2s. per quarter, the living was valued at only £6 3s. 9d.

The following table will show the population of the several townships within the parish in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the areas of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

Township.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		in 1854.	in 1866.	in 1872.	in 1877.	in 1884.
						£	£	£	£	£
Accrington	10,374	17,688	21,788	31,435	3,425	23,895	61,773	68,890	96,656	115,178
Altham	426	410	401	395	1,440	2,123	2,785	3,410	4,304	4,504
Barley, with Wheatley Booth	542	485	354	314	2,625	1,816	2,316	2,236	2,216	2,462
Barrowford Booth	2,875	2,880	3,110	3,842	2,365	5,556	8,673	11,030	11,282	14,200
Booths, Higher	3,827	5,131	5,667	6,239	4,412	10,439	17,497	20,260	24,482	24,910
Booths, Lower	3,778	4,655	5,114	6,196	1,600	3,408	14,500	15,118	22,442	24,684
Bowland, Little, with Leagram	240	234	236	206	4,664	2,912	3,213	3,408	5,418	5,324
Briercliffe with Extwisle	1,612	1,332	1,263	1,147	4,227	3,856	5,240	7,822	7,440	9,160
Burnley	14,706	19,971	21,501	28,744	1,996	40,621	57,841	66,334	82,480	110,224
Chatburn	503	521	584	771	894	1,812	2,340	2,554	3,230	3,958
Church	2,035	4,753	4,450	4,850	528	7,165	15,350	15,818	16,464	21,790
Clayton-le-Moors	3,392	4,682	5,390	6,695	1,059	3,485	14,568	17,316	18,414	20,974
Clitheroe and Castle	7,244	7,000	8,217	10,192	2,381	17,153	21,397	24,020	29,822	36,662
Cliviger	1,441	1,770	1,674	1,952	6,819	7,752	12,780	14,888	17,766	17,848
Colne	8,987	7,906	8,633	10,313	4,635	17,156	19,814	27,518	30,602	38,614
Downham	362	292	282	272	2,300	2,079	2,066	2,226	2,426	2,492
Dunnocksshaw	86	167	186	212	389	361	680	798	870	910
Foulridge	1,233	988	827	890	2,455	4,172	5,438	5,688	6,314	7,020
Goldshaw Booth	620	406	358	355	2,334	1,720	2,606	2,682	2,914	2,824
Habergham Eaves	12,549	18,013	23,423	35,033	4,217	33,840	64,000	84,168	103,670	134,792
Hapton	550	1,003	1,586	2,155	4,008	4,186	9,108	10,244	12,344	16,818
Haslingden	9,030	10,109	12,000	14,298	4,342	18,102	31,203	36,258	48,360	56,086
Henheads	160	211	201	233	317	721	826	846	1,118	1,720
Heyhouses	147	128	84	77	322	384	430	502	574	566
Higham, with West Close Booth	839	759	791	751	1,584	2,029	2,752	3,128	3,514	3,850
Huncoat	598	839	854	930	990	1,975	3,354	3,762	4,258	5,580
Ightenhill Park	176	161	149	205	760	1,678	2,205	4,570	1,562	5,522
Marsden, Great and Little	6,068	7,342	10,284	16,725	4,689	13,466	24,907	32,100	39,766	62,906
Mearley	47	47	48	30	1,509	860	1,030	1,026	1,226	1,228
Mitton, Henthorn, and Coldcoats	74	62	55	73	873	839	982	998	1,438	1,344
Newchurch, with Bacup	16,915	24,413	26,823	28,261	5,858	35,891	67,560	79,468	94,296	93,644
Old Laund Booth	447	423	296	332	431	751	901	908	962	1,156
Oswaldtwisle	7,654	7,701	10,283	12,206	4,883	17,133	29,234	32,750	39,162	48,398
Padham	4,509	5,911	6,914	8,346	1,953	10,048	17,960	19,842	23,836	29,434
Pendleton	1,308	1,446	1,229	1,312	2,826	3,772	4,532	4,688	5,510	5,786
Reed	449	531	634	909	1,548	2,547	3,687	3,736	5,060	5,156
Reedley Hallows, Felley Close, and New Laund Booth	374	423	588	667	1,446	2,939	8,329	5,970	6,500	7,524
Roughlee Booth	719	424	372	323	1,141	1,678	1,825	1,878	1,878	2,162
Simonstone	365	325	366	421	1,026	1,128	1,532	1,822	2,158	2,816
Trawden	2,601	2,087	2,129	2,164	6,808	5,181	7,762	7,504	7,842	9,082
Twiston	161	141	134	128	865	798	837	822	982	950
Whalley	945	806	747	895	1,603	3,334	4,193	4,714	5,556	6,462
Wheatley Carr Booth	40	46	36	39	254	278	340	358	368	390
Wiswall	747	465	419	737	1,693	2,461	2,675	2,700	3,412	4,096
Worsthorne, with Hurstwood	909	865	996	1,093	3,510	2,129	3,696	5,976	8,190	8,276
Worston	89	84	71	62	1,088	1,013	1,113	1,132	1,210	1,278
Yate and Pickup Bank	1,208	1,111	766	682	850	1,664	1,776	1,544	2,278	2,444
Total	133,961	167,147	192,313	244,107	111,942	343,311	569,626	665,410	812,572	983,204

From the Chartulary of the Monastery of St. John of Pontefract,¹ it appears that one of the ancestors of the Earl of Lincoln, named Hugh de la Val, gave, along with the patronage of "Sleteburn," the patronage of the church of Whalley, and the chapelry of the castle of Clitherow, with tithes of the chapelry to the prior and convent of Pontefract by charter, and that they exercised the patronage for several presentations. Subsequently, an ancestor of the Earl of Lincoln, Henry de Lacy, gave (1284) the patronage of this church to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe, in Wirral, Co. Cestr., and increased the number of the monks from forty to sixty. These conflicting claims caused litigation and excited great popular commotions; and when the monks of Stanlawe came to take possession of the church, in the presence of the people, "who were not a few," they rose in resistance and exclaimed, "Out with you, ye Simoniacists!" Sir Roger de Meuland, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, exasperated at this usurpation, moved an appeal and interposed a sequestration of 350 marks (£233 6s. 8d.) against the monks of Stanlawe, for which, after his death, they made satisfaction in the sum of £100 sterling, at which price they obtained possession of the said church, but the collation having been vacant for twelve years the presentation was claimed by Pope Nicholas IV.²

The abbey of Stanlawe was thus in 1296 removed from that place to Whalley. The vicarage of the parish church of Whalley remained in the abbot of that religious house till 1537, when it was confiscated by the attainder of John Paslew, the last abbot. The inappropriate rectories of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, with the advowsons of their vicarages and dependent chapels, were (in fulfilment of an incomplete arrangement made between Henry VIII. and Archbishop Cranmer), conveyed to the see of Canterbury in exchange for more valuable church property, by Edward VI. by indenture on 1st June, 1547.³

The primate continued to be the patron of the vicarage of Whalley until its alienation to the trustees of William Hulme, Esq., in 1846, although his grace never exercised his right of nominating the curates to the chapels. In the last century the right of the vicar to the patronage of the chapels was established. Archbishop Juxon, *temp.* Charles II., reserved out of the rectory of Whalley the Easter roll and surplice dues, which he gave to the vicarage of Whalley, and to the parochial chapelries, on condition that the incumbents of the latter should receive the same within their respective cures, and should pay the vicars of Whalley £42 a year, in various proportions. This arrangement still exists.⁴

DEANS, RECTOR, AND VICARS OF WHALLEY.

The deans of Whalley were semi-secular persons, and, as Dr. Whitaker describes them, "compounded of patron, incumbent, ordinary, and lord of the manor," a combination probably unexampled in the history of the English Church. Living in an almost inaccessible district, they seem to have acknowledged no other ecclesiastical authority than was implied in receiving institution at the hands of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in violation of the decrees of the Popes they married and perpetuated a race of ecclesiastics who succeeded each other, generation after generation, until the Council of Lateran not only forbade but annulled such marriages. According to the "Status de Blagborneshire," the first dean of Whalley whose name occurs in any existing record, or has been preserved by tradition, was SPARTLING or SPARTLINGUS, who flourished 190 years before the Conquest. He was succeeded by his son, LIWLPH CUTWULPH, who was succeeded, in turn, by his son CUDWOLF. He was followed by HENRY, the elder, his heir. The next in succession was ROBERT, son of Henry, whose eldest son, HENRY the younger, succeeded. WILLIAM succeeded his brother Henry, and was followed by a younger brother GEOFFREY, who married a daughter of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, before 1212, and had in free marriage land in "Tunleia, Coldcotes, and Snodeswerth." He was the father of another GEOFFREY, who succeeded, and died 8 Henry III. (1223-4), leaving by his wife, a daughter of Gospatric de Samlesbury, a son ROGER, the last dean of Whalley, who was living in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and who during his lifetime transferred the church of Whalley to John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. He resigned his office, and thus broke the order of hereditary succession, and put an end to the peculiar constitution of the benefice itself.

¹ Extract from the charter of Hugh de la Val to the priory of Pontefract, in the possession of Sir Thomas Wedrington, Knt. *Vide Rot. Chart.*, p. 2, n. 1.

² So late as the reign of Edward III. the disputes respecting the right of presentation to the church of Whalley were agitated in the Duchy Court, from which the prior of Pontefract obtained a writ of *Quare impedit* against the abbot of Whalley, on the ground that the latter had unjustly prevented the presentation of a proper person. Subsequently, in 32 Edward III. (1358) the prior released for himself and his successors all the right which he had to the presentation of Whalley Church. (Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iii., fol. W., 20 b., in the Herald's College, London.)

³ By deed of exchange between Edward VI. and Archbishop Cranmer, dated June 1, 1547, the appropriate rectories of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, formerly regardant to the dissolved monastery of Whalley, and also all the chapels of Padigham, Clyderhow, Coln, Brunley, Churche, Altham, Haslingden, Bowland, Penhull, and Rossendale, and the chapel of Clyderhowe, and all the chapels of Law, Walton, Samlesbury, Saddleworth, and Butterworth, with the advowson of the right of patronage of the vicarages of the churches of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale.

⁴ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 301, 302.

1235.—PETER DE CESTRIA. On the resignation of Roger, the last dean of Whalley, Peter de Cestria was presented by John, Earl of Lincoln. He was the first and only rector, and during the lifetime of Roger, the last dean, he received a *pension* of sixty marks,¹ or about one-third of the then income. He was presented by his reputed father, John de Lacy, to the living of Slaydburn, Dec. 29, 1290. Subsequently he was made provost of Beverley, and died on the festival of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian (January 20), 1294, having held the rectory of Whalley for well nigh sixty years.

The death of Peter de Cestria was the commencement of a new and memorable era in the ecclesiastical history of Whalley. Ten years previously Henry de Lacy had given the church of Whalley to the abbey of Stanlawe, in Cheshire, and with the demise of Peter de Cestria, in 1294, the ancient rectory expired; but it was not until four years after that the regular ordination of the vicarage took place, when Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, endowed the same, the cure in the meantime having doubtless been supplied by chaplains at the instance of the monks of Stanlawe.

1298.—JOHANNES VIC. DE WHALLEY. This is the first vicar who held the benefice after the new foundation and under the endowment secured by Bishop Langton.

1309.—RICHARD (or RADULPH) DE CHADDESSEN was instituted vicar, May, 1309, on the presentation of Bishop Langton, and in the following year resigned at the request of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

1311.—RICHARD DE SWINFLEET was presented by the abbot and convent of Whalley on the vacation of Richard de Chaddesden, and instituted June, 1311. He resigned his charge in 1330, having been the last vicar who enjoyed the endowment secured by Bishop Langton.

1330.—JOHANNES DE TOPCLIFFE, instituted October, 1330, was a brother of Robert de Topcliffe, first abbot of Whalley, who built the magnificent conventual church attached to his monastery. He submitted to the impoverishment of his vicarage by his patron, who succeeded in inducing Roger de Northborough, Bishop of Coventry, to annul the equitable ordination of Bishop Langton, and substitute a reduced provision in order to meet the necessities of the conventual church then in course of erection. He resigned in 1336.

1336.—WILLIAM LE WOLF DE KIRKLAUTON, who was presented by the abbot and convent of Whalley on the resignation of Vicar Topcliffe, appears to have been a member of the family of Lawton, of Church Lawton, in the county of Chester, the representatives of which at the present day bear a demi-wolf rampant for their crest. He had to submit to the conditions imposed upon his predecessor, and in the "History of Whalley"² the text is given of his undertaking not to seek any increase of the new foundation of his vicarage, dated at Whalley, October 20, 1336. He died in 1342.

1342.—JOHANNES DE TOPCLIFFE, who had been vicar from 1330-1336, was a second time instituted, and held the cure until his death, in 1348.

1348.—JOHANNES DE WALTON was instituted on the presentation of the abbot and convent in succession to Vicar Topcliffe, but he held the living only for a very short period, his death occurring in the following year.

1349.—ROBERT DE NEWTON, of whom nothing seems to be remembered save the name; but he was doubtless identical with the "Robertus Newton," a monk of Whalley, who is named in the Abbey Registers between 1341 and 1350.

WILLIAM SELBY, one of the monks of Whalley, was presented on the death or resignation of Robert Newton, but resigned in 1379 on being appointed abbot of Whalley.

1379.—ROBERT DE NORMANVILLE (? NORMANTON), another member of the fraternity at Whalley, was presented as the successor of Abbot Selbie, as appears by the Lichfield Registers: "iiij Id. Julij 1379, apud Heywood, Rob. de Normanton, Pr. et Mon. de Whalley, inst. ad Vic. de Whalley vac. per res." He resigned two years later, and was succeeded by another of the Whalley monks.

1381.—JOHANNES DE TOLLERTON: "Fr. Joh. de Tollyton, inst. Vic. Whall. 7 Id. Jun. 1381" (Ex. Reg. Lich.). He remained vicar for a period of thirty years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by another of the fraternity.

1411.—JOHANNES DE SALLEY, prior. He probably derived his name from the abbey in which he was educated. His institution is thus recorded in the Lichfield Register: "Joh. Salley, mon. Whall. inst. Vic. Whall. Niv. 7, 1411, post res. Tollerton."

1426.—RALPH DE CLIDERHOW, another monk, succeeded, but the cause of the voidance of the vicarage whether by the resignation or death of Salley, is not stated. His institution appears in the register: "Apud Haywood penult. Oct. 1426, Rad. de Clerehow inst. ad Vic. de Whalley." He

¹ Dr. Whitaker, on the authority of the "Status de Blagborneshire," gives the yearly pension as fifty marks, but the first-named sum is cor-

rect, as evidenced by the Earl of Lincoln's letter of presentation to the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.—C.

² "History of Whalley," vol. i., p. 225, 4th edition.—C.

held the vicarage for a period of twenty-seven years, when he resigned to undertake the important office of abbot of Whalley. Though called Cliderhow or Clerehow in the Episcopal registers, his family name was Sclater, as appears by a receipt in the Towneley Manuscripts (G. 20) given to him when abbot of Whalley by John Pilkington.

1453.—WILLIAM DYNKLEY, S.T.B., who, like so many of his predecessors, belonged to the neighbouring abbey, was instituted as the successor of Vicar Cliderow, "Sep. 11, 1453 Wm. Dynkley inst. p. res. R. de Clid." He held the vicariate for the comparatively long period of thirty-five years, his death occurring in 1488.

1488.—JOHANNES SELLER. On the death of Dynkley, John Seller, another of the Whalley monks, was appointed. He was probably a member of the family of that name resident in Whalley, whom Dr. Whitaker believed to have been masons employed about the abbey. His institution is thus recorded: "Nov. 24 Joh. Seller mon. inst. Vic. Whalley post mort. Wm. Dinkley." When St. Mary's Chapel in Whalley Church was erected, in consequence of the suppression of the neighbouring hermitage, Vicar Seller, with Oliver Shuttleworth and his wife, and Henry Holker bore the cost of glazing the south window, which bore the following inscription:—

Orate p. animabus Johis Selter, Vicarii de Whalley, Olivir Shuttleworth et uxoris ejus, et Hen. Holker, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt, ano d'ni mccccxx.

John Seller appears to have held the vicarage for about half a century. There is no record of the date of his death, but it must have been in the stormy period immediately preceding the overthrow of the abbey in which his earlier years had been passed.

c. 1534.—ROBERT PARYSHE (OR PARIS). The name of this vicar (whose real patronymic was Birch) was given for the first time by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in his additions to the "History of Whalley." It occurs in the Valor taken in 1535¹ as at once vicar of Whalley and receiver of the rectory of Eccles. He was one of the last monks of Whalley. He received a pension, and died at an advanced age in 1572, as appears by the following entry of his burial in the parish registers:—

1572. Robertus Paris, alias Birch, capellanus vet. de Winsum.

He transcribed some of the abbey documents, and there is in Dr. Whitaker's interleaved copy of the 1811 edition of "Whalley" a copy of an inquisition of 1296 in his handwriting, endorsed: "Ane old valuation of the Rectorye of Whalley, vnd^r Mr. Roberte Parys hand wrytinge, whome was a monke of the Abbey of Whallye," and at the foot of the front page this memorandum: "Mr. Paryshe his awne hande."

1536.—EDWARD MANCHESTER, B.D. The name of this vicar is given on the authority of Mr. John Gough Nichols. Nothing appears to be known respecting him, and, if instituted, he could only have served the cure for a very short period.

1537.—EDWARD PEDLEY, S.T.B., was the first Protestant vicar, and was collated in the year which witnessed the execution of Paslew, the last abbot of Whalley. He must, however, have held the appointment before the dissolution, having probably been presented by Paslew, for his name occurs as vicar in the first half-year's accounts made by John Braddyll, the great trafficker in the forfeited estates of the abbey, at Michaelmas, 1537, and the payment of his pension occurs in the Ministers' Accounts, 28 and 29 Henry VIII. (1537).² He must have submitted to the changed condition of things, for after the dissolution of the abbey and the forfeiture of its possessions to the Crown, Edward VI., by a deed dated June 12, in the first year of his reign (1547), transferred all the rectorial rights and revenues of Whalley to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with an arrangement made by Henry VIII. before his decease, and the archbishop, in the exercise of his patronage, shortly after collated Pedley to the vicarage. He lived through Queen Mary's reign, and died a few days after the accession of Elizabeth; the register recording his burial at Whalley, December 5, 1558. He must have been an eloquent preacher, and a man of very different character to his successor, if we may judge from the eulogy appended to the entry in the parish register—*egregius Conscionatur.*

1558 (-9).—GEORGE DOBSON. Though the patronage was in the Archbishop of Canterbury, this vicar, who appears to have belonged to a local family, is said by Dr. Whitaker to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth, and instituted April 8, in which case the appointment cannot be said to have done much credit to the Queen's discernment. He is described as a man of low habits, loose morals, and grossly ignorant; incapable of reading intelligently, and altogether unfitted for his office. Bishop Pilkington, when remonstrating with Archbishop Parker on the condition of his

¹ The commission for taking the Valor is dated January 25, 26 Henry VIII. (1535), and returns were to be made before the Octaves of Holy

Trinity, May 31, in the same year. ("History of Whalley," vol. I., p. 212, edition 4.)—C.

² Ministers' Accounts, Augmentation Office.—C.

Lancashire parishes in 1564, says, "Whalley hath as ill a Vicar as the worst." Dr. Halley says, "As he was not a Papist, nor anything else contrary to the Act of Uniformity, he contrived to keep his place and neglect his duties;"¹ but this is scarcely accurate, for if he was not a Papist, he certainly taught the doctrines of the Roman Church, as evidenced by the fact that on the 27th May, 1575, his parishioners alleged an information against him to the Bishop of Chester, in which he was charged with teaching "in y^e Church y^e Seven Sacraments, and he persuadeth his parishioners that they shall come and receive but in one kynd, and in any case to take it not as common bread and wyne as they may take it at home or elsewhere. That he gives at Easter to certein of his Parishioners consecrated Oasts, saying that in them is Salvation." To these charges he replied that for thirty or forty years past he had "behaved himself as a man of hys callyeng ought to do." William Downham, who was then Bishop of Chester, was a Protestant of a very mild type, and not much troubled with earnest scruples of any kind, so that the "ill Vicar" was left very much to his own devices. Bishop Downham died in 1578, and in the following year William Chadderton, a noted Lancashire Puritan, was appointed his successor, who at once set about the reform of abuses in his diocese, shortly after which Dobson appears to have resigned his benefice. He died in 1583, and was buried at Whalley, his interment being thus recorded in the register:—

"Georgius Dobson, dec. rur. de Blackburn; sep. Maij 23, 1583."

1581.—ROBERT OSBALDESTON, M.A., was presented by Archbishop Grindal, and instituted October 9. Little is known respecting him, but he was doubtless a member of the ancient Lancashire family of that name.

1605.—PETER ORMEROD, a brother of Oliver Ormerod, of Gambleside, in Whalley parish, was presented by Richard Chadderton, who appears to have had the patronage for that turn, and was for some years head master of the Grammar School of Whalley, which, after the dissolution of the abbey, had been re-founded by Edward VI. He resided on his benefice, and appears to have been painstaking in the discharge of his duties. He was instituted August 11, 1605, and from that time to within a day or two of his death every entry in the parish registers is made in his own hand, a burial being entered five days before his own interment, which is thus recorded:—

Petrus Ormerod; sep. Feb. 11, 1631.

An abstract of his will has been given by Canon Raines in "Nicholas Assheton's Journal."

1631-2.—WILLIAM BOURN was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was admitted, as the Institution Books (Record Office) show, February 24, 1631-2, but nothing appears to be known respecting him. The probability is that he retired, or was ejected, during the conflict between Charles and his Parliament, for we find his successor holding the charge in 1645.

c. 1645.—WILLIAM WALKER, M.A. The date of Mr. Walker's appointment is not known, but his name occurs in the third Presbyterical Classis, from which it may be assumed that he had been put into the living by the dominant party; but, though a Presbyterian, he did not append his signature to Heyrick's "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, nor does it appear upon the "Agreement of the People," which was signed in the following year. He was holding the living when the Commonwealth Survey was made in June, 1650, and is there described as "an able & orthodox divine."

c. 1656.—WILLIAM MOORE. The date of this appointment is not known with certainty, neither Mr. Moore nor his predecessor appearing in the Institution Books, but he was holding the living in 1657, when he styled himself "Rector at Whalley." He appears to have devoted himself to the ministerial work of the parish, and to have abstained from the conflicts which were at the time distracting the country. Though, undoubtedly, a Puritan and inclined to Presbyterianism, he must have conformed after the restoration of monarchy, for he retained his vicarage until 1663, when he resigned on his preferment to the vicarage of Rothwell, near Leeds, where he died in the following year. He was the author of a small volume, entitled "The Grand Inquiry: Who is the Righteous Man?" published in 1657.

1663.—STEPHEN GEY was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was admitted, as the Institution Books show, February 11. He held the living for a period of thirty years, and died October 8, 1693. He is buried at Whalley, where at the east end of the chancel is a monumental brass affixed to the wall, bearing the following inscription:—

Huic subsunt cippo exuviæ reverendi Dni. STEPHANI GEY, Vicarii de Whalley, qui annos plus minus triginta pastoris evangelici hac in parochia munere egregie functus est; cujusque vitæ probe peractæ exitus etiam pius et placidus respondit. Occubuit 8vo die Oct. 1693.

¹ "Lancashire Puritanism," p. 63, edition 2.—C.

1693.—RICHARD WHITE, M.A., received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. In 1674 he was instituted to the vicarage of Chipping, in succession to John King, and held the living until the death of Stephen Gey, when he resigned on his preferment to the vicarage of Whalley. He died in 1703, and was buried at Whalley on the 19th of November.

1703.—JAMES MATTHEWS. Mr. White's successor was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and instituted December 8, 1703, and a most unworthy successor he was. Dr. Whitaker says he was "a needy man, of whom I have but too convincing proofs that he took money for presentations to the curacies, and that he set the lowest offices, such as those of parish clerk and sexton, to sale. By this means too, and not without a valuable consideration, the patronage of six, if not seven, of the curacies was alienated from the vicarage under 1st George I. His example," he adds, "however, appears to have operated as a warning to the dignified patrons of the living of Whalley, never more to intrust so poor a benefice with so rich a patronage annexed to it, in the hands of any but a man of property." He held the living for nearly thirty-five years, his death occurring in 1738, on the 19th July, in which year he was buried at Whalley.

1738.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, M.A., who was presented by Archbishop Potter as the successor of Vicar Matthews, was instituted December 8. He came of a Lancashire stock, being the son of Alexander Johnson, of Rushton Grange, in Bowland, great-grandson of William Johnson, of Welsh Whittle, near Chorley, the father of Richard Johnson, fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, and reader of the Temple, London. Mr. Johnson received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degree, and on entering upon his benefice set about the renovation of the vicarage-house, which, through the neglect of his predecessor, had fallen into a state of ruin, and upon this he spent a sum equal to about three years' income. He also set about raising funds for the recasting of the bells, and which was done and the number increased to six, by Abel Rudhall, the famous bell-founder of Gloucester. He was a man of active energy and resolute determination, qualities that unfortunately brought him in conflict with both his patron and diocesan, when an attempt was made to deprive him of the patronage of the unalienated curacies within his parish. He succeeded in establishing his claim, and thus protected the rights of his successors. After holding the vicariate for nearly thirty-eight years, he resigned May 1, 1776, and retired to Prescott, where he spent the last years of his life, and where he was buried in 1792. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Tatlock, attorney-at-law, of Prescott, by whom he had surviving issue.

1776.—THOMAS BALDWIN, LL.B., who was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and instituted July 2, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, 1750-1802, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, chaplain to Earl Cholmondeley, rector of Liverpool, 1721-1750, who in 1748 purchased the patronage of the living of Leyland (which still remains in his descendants) from the Fleetwoods, and was himself vicar of the parish from 1748 to 1750, his father being Alderman Baldwin, of Wigan. Mr. Baldwin retained the vicarage of Whalley after his preferment to the family living of Leyland until his death, which occurred at the last-named place, January 11, 1809.

1809.—THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D., F.S.A. This, the most distinguished of the vicars of Whalley and the learned historian of the parish, who was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury in succession to Mr. Baldwin in acknowledgment of his literary labours and on the strong recommendation of his former diocesan, Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of Bangor, and instituted January 24, 1809, will be noticed more at length later on. He died at Blackburn, December 18, 1821, and is buried at Whalley, where an altar-tomb with a recumbent effigy was erected to his memory in 1842.

1822.—RICHARD NOBLE, who was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the death of Dr. Whitaker, and instituted March 11, was head-master of the Whalley Grammar School, having been appointed in 1813. He held the living up to the time of his death, which occurred November 29, 1839, at the age of 62.

1840.—ROBERT NOWELL WHITAKER, like his predecessors, was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and instituted on New Year's Day, 1840. He was the fourth son of Dr. Whitaker, the historian, who held the vicariate from 1809 to 1821, by his wife Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, and was born at Leeds, December 4, 1800. Mr. Whitaker received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. He married, July 7, 1830, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., rector of Llangewners and Llangaffo, Anglesea, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret Lucy, born at Tycoch, in Carnarvonshire, August 1, 1835, who is now (1889) living. Mr. Whitaker, who died in 1881, was the author of a "Handbook of Whalley," which has been edited by his daughter and published since his decease.

1881.—CHARLES COLLWYN PRICHARD, M.A., the present vicar of Whalley, was Somerset Scholar and Philpot and Hulmeian Exhibitioner at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1869 and M.A. in 1871. He was ordained deacon in 1870 and admitted to priest's orders in 1871 by the Bishop of Worcester. His first curacy was at Rugby, where he remained from 1870 to 1872, when he accepted the appointment of chaplain to the Bishop and Warden of the Bishop's College, Maritzburg, in South Africa, where he remained until 1874, when he was preferred to the vicarage of Much Birch, Herefordshire, but vacated the living in the following year for the curacy of Aylesford, in Kent, which he held until 1877, when he was appointed to the curacy of the parish church of Prestwich, and there remained until 1881, when, on the death of Mr. Whitaker, he was presented by Hulme's Trustees to the vicarage of Whalley. Mr. Prichard is a surrogate of the diocese of Manchester. Since Mr. Prichard entered upon his vicariate much in the way of church and school extension has been accomplished in the parish. In 1884 a new boys' school was built at Whalley, at a cost of £800, on a site given by Colonel Hargreaves; in 1885 the parish church was put in order, and the interior beautified; in the following year a new chapel-of-ease, at Read, was completed and consecrated, the building having cost over £1,800, and providing accommodation for 250 worshippers. In 1888 a new school was built at Read, providing accommodation for 327 children, at a cost of over £1,100; and in the present year (1889) a new vicarage-house has been completed at a cost of over £2,000.

The rectory of Whalley, after having been held under renewed leases from the time of Edward VI. by the Asshetons of Downham, and, after the marriage of the co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Assheton, by the families of Curzon and Lister, was in the year 1799 alienated in perpetuity to the lessees, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and became a lay-fee. Seven chapels were dependent upon the original foundation of Whalley Church—namely, Clitheroe, Colne, Burnley, Altham, Downham, Church, and Haslingden, all of which were endowed with competent glebes before Henry de Lacy's grant of the advowson of that church to Stanlawe Abbey in 1284. These chapels alone were recognised in the general confirmation, A.D. 1400; but subsequently to that period the following were added: Padiham, of the date of 1451; Whitewell, Holme, Marsden, all erected between the ages of Henry VI. and Henry VII.; Newchurch in Rossendale, in 1511; Goodshaw, erected in 1540; Newchurch in Pendle, 1543; Accrington, existing as a chantry before 1547; and Bacup in Rossendale, consecrated in 1788; while, subsequently to the revival of church activity in the present generation, this number has been very largely increased, as will be seen in the accounts of the separate townships.

During the Commonwealth an inquisition was taken in Blackburn, dated June 25, 1650, by order of Parliament, of the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, before Richard Shuttleworth and eight other commissioners, for inquiring into and certifying the value of all parochial vocations within those parishes, a copy of which is given by Dr. Whitaker, and from which the following summary is deduced, principally for the purpose of exhibiting the population of those places in the middle of the seventeenth century:—

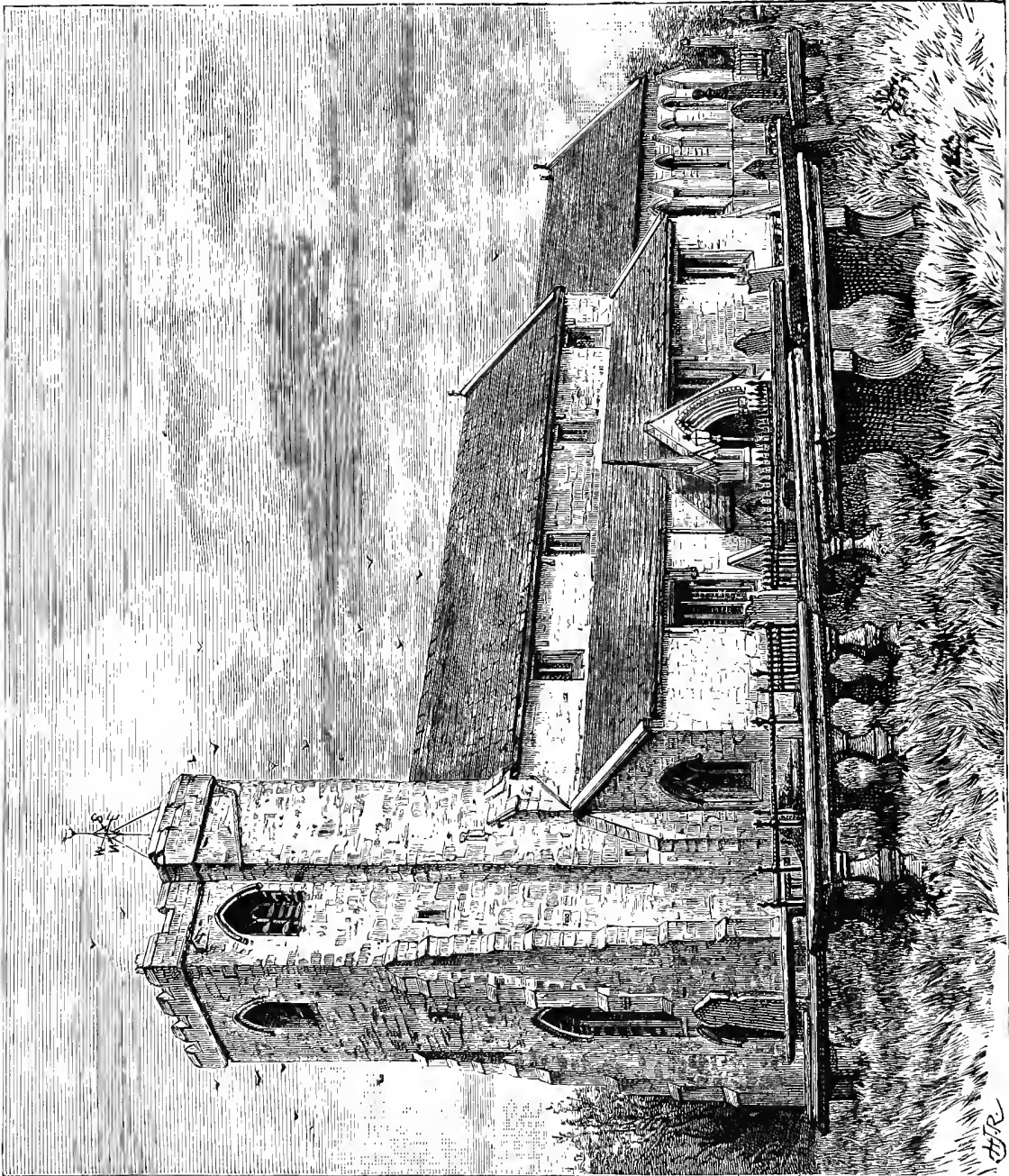
PROPOSED PARISHES, WITH THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH, IN 1650.¹

	No. of Families. [No return.]
1. WHALLEY	232—1106 souls.
2. PADHAM, including Hapton, Simonstone, and Higham Booth.....	400
3. COLNE, including Foulrig, Marsden, and Trawden	400
4. CLITHEROE, including Chatburn, Worston, Mereley, and Heyhouses, about	340
5. DOWNHAM, including Twiston.....	200
6. ACCRINGTON, Old and New.....	150
7. ALTHAM and part of Clayton.....	100
8. Brercliffe and Entwistle desire to erect a chapel for themselves.....	40
9. Newlaund, Reelley Hallows, Filly Close, and Ightenhill Park, desire to be united to Burnley, and made a parish	300
10. BURNLEY, including Habergham Eaves and Worsthorn, upwards of	100
11. HOLME, including Cliviger, Worsthorn, and Hurstwood	200
12. CHURCH, including Oswaldtwistle, Huncote, and part of Clayton	[No return.]
13. MITTON (Little), Henthorn, Coldcoats, and Wiswall desire to be continued to the parish church ...	300
14. HASLINGDEN, Newhallhey in Rossendale, part of Rawtenstall Booth, Oakenhead Booth, Constable Lee Booth, and part of Crawshaw Booth	150
15. NEWCHURCH in Pendle, to which Weetlee and Roughlee desire to be annexed	70
16. GOODSHAW	116
17. WHYTEWELL	300
18. NEWCHURCH in Rossendale, including Dedwen Clough, Tunsted, Wolfenden Booth, and part of Wolfenden and Bakcop	

¹ In 1650 the parish was found to contain 35 townships and 14 chapels. (Parliament Inquisition, Lambeth Manuscripts, vol. ii.) There are now (1840) not fewer than 45 chapels, including those of Clitheroe, Colne, and Burnley, within the parish. ("Notitia Cestriensis," note by

the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 303.)—H. The full text of the Survey is given by Colonel Fishwick, in his "Commonwealth Surveys," Record Society, vol. i.—C.

The Presbyterian discipline was established in this county in 1646, and continued in force till 1650, when the Independent or Congregational plan began to prevail. The Lancashire Presbyterian Classis, which Dr. Whitaker had not been able to meet with, was formed on the 2nd of October, 1646, and the parishes of Blackburn, Whalley, Chipping, and Ribbleschester composed the third Classis.



THE PARISH CHURCH, WHALLEY.

WHALLEY.—Whalley Church is a plain but venerable building, supported by perpendicular buttresses, and lighted by square and lancet-headed windows. It appears to have been built at two different times, or, at least, to have been enlarged considerably towards the east. It is partly Transitional Norman and Early English, and partly late Perpendicular. The tower is of substantial masonry, with a castellated parapet, and is supposed to be coeval with the edifice of Peter de

Cestria, the first and only rector, c. 1285. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, and galleries, with benches and several massive oak pews, one of which, curiously canopied, and now divided into two, called "St. Nicholas's Cage," belonging to the manor of Reade, has this inscription upon it—

Factum est per Rogerum Nowell, Armigerum, Anno D'ni m^occcc^oxxxiii^{to} 1

and on outside—

Factum est per Rogerum Nowell, Arm. m^occcc^ox

the columns of the north isle being circular pillars, and those of the south aisle being octagonal. Eighteen of the splendidly-carved oak stalls, taken from the dismantled abbey, and placed in the chancel of the church (which is in the first age of Pointed architecture), impart to that portion of the sacred structure a rich and antique appearance. The tabernacle-work of these stalls is light and graceful, and the *miserere* seats are interesting and curious; that of the abbot's stall, which is highly admired, is carved with representations of vine leaves and grapes, the emblems of plenty and good cheer. Under this are the initials of Abbot William Whalley and this jingling hexameter—

Semper gaudentes suit ista sede Sedentes.

On another is the figure of a man trying to shoe a goose, with this inscription—

W^ho so melles hym of g^t alme dos, let hym ce here & choe ge ghos.²

They were carefully restored by the late John Taylor, of Moreton Hall, Esq.; and further restorations of the floor, seats, &c., begun by the same gentleman, were carried on by his successor, John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, Accrington, the possessor of the abbey and lord of the manor. There is an excellent organ, the gift of Adam Cottam, Esq. It was built by Gervase Smith (or Smit), nephew of Father Smith, the celebrated organ builder, and was formerly in the parish church of Lancaster. It was restored some years ago at the expense of the late Mr. John Taylor, of Moreton. The eastern window, which doubtless occupies the place of the triplet of former days, is of five lights, with a pointed traceried head, and was filled with painted glass by Mr. James Hall Miller, of London, in 1816, during the incumbency of Dr. Whitaker. Near the top of the window is a rebus of Ashton—an *ash* in a *tun*; and on the opposite side is that of Bolton—a *bolt* in a *tun*; the four evangelists occupy the four centre compartments. At the top of the compartment to the left is the red rose of Lancaster, crowned, within an azure quatrefoil, and corresponding on the right is the portcullis, crowned, on an azure ground. At the head of the family arms stand those of the De Lacies, the abbots of Whalley, the see of Canterbury impaling the arms of Archbishop C. Manners-Sutton, the Buccleuchs representing the castle and honor of Clitheroe, and the Curzons. The arms of Towneley of Towneley, of Parker of Browsholme, of Assheton of Downham, of banastre of Altham, and of Beaumont of Little Mitton, constitute the next line; they are followed by those of Clayton of Barneside, Nowell of Read, Starkie of Huntroyd, Weld of Wiswell, and Whalley of Clerkhill and Whalley; the next line of arms consists of those of Braddyll of Portfield, Cunliffe of Wycoller, Halstead of Rowley, Hargreaves of Bank, and Hargreaves of Ormerod; and the series is completed by the arms of Holden of Holden, Ormerod of Ormerod, Parker of Alkincoats, Starkie of Twiston, and Whitaker of Simonstone. At the upper left corner of this splendid window are the arms of the late Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., vicar of Whalley when these armorial paintings were executed, and in the opposite corner the arms of the see of Chester impaling those of Dr. G. H. Law, at that time Bishop of Chester. The lancet window to the north contains the arms of Richard Grimshaw Lomax, Esq., and Hayhurst of Parkhead; and the opposite window those of Taylor of Moreton, and the ancient armorial bearings of the Holden family. At the time when the east window was finished, Adam Cottam, Esq., already a liberal modern benefactor, presented Whalley Church with an exquisite picture of the Saviour, by Northcote, to ornament the altar.³ The church underwent a general restoration in 1868, when the conventual stalls in the chancel were rearranged, the ancient timber roof again exposed to view, and a beautiful reredos of Caen stone erected in the chancel. A few years ago a new pulpit, reading desk, and lectern were presented, and further improvements have

¹ The Roger Nowell named was brother of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's.—C.

² "Whoso melles (meddles) of that another does,
Let him come here and shoe the goose."—C.

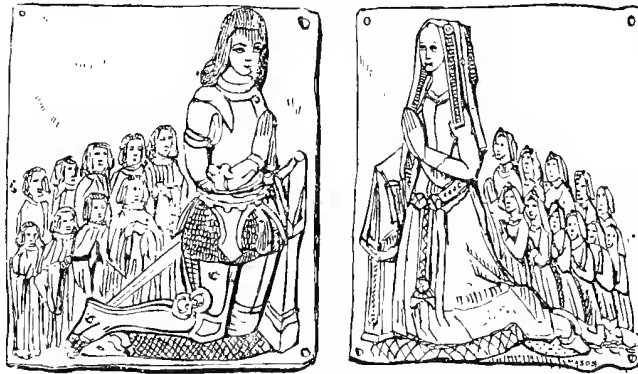
³ The east window in St. Mary's Chapel has been restored at the expense of Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P., and a window, by Hardman, inserted in memory of his father; near it is another window, by Hardman, erected by the late Samuel Brooks, Esq., in memory of his

father, William Brooks, Esq., the founder of the great banking-house of Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co. A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a cumbent effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel, beneath a canopied arch, in 1842, to commemorate the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., vicar and historian of this parish, who died December 18, 1821, in his 63rd year. ("Notitia Cestriensis," note of Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 303, who, however, by mistake, gives the date of his death as January 15, 1822.)

since been made. The bells, which, as we have seen, were recast in 1738, suffered much from a fire that broke out in the tower in 1855, and which necessitated their being recast, though they contain the identical metal composing those given by different benefactors as early as 1215. The present weight is 56cwt. 3qr. 26lb. The tenor bell, which weighs 15cwt. 0qr. 23lb., has an heraldic shield chased upon it, and the inscription, "'Gloria in excelsis Deo.' L. G. N. Starkie de Huntroyde;" the fifth is inscribed, "John Taylor de Moreton;" the fourth, "'Sing we merrily to God, our strength,' Samuel Brooks, and William, his son;" the third has "Rev. J. M. Whalley de Clerk Hill, 1855;" the second has "Richard Fort de Read Hall, 1855;" and the first has "Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicarius de Whalley, 1855."

Within the church are monuments to the memory of the Whalleys, the Catteralls, the Sherburnes, and the Braddylls; with two mural monuments, the first to the memory of the wife of James Taylor, Esq., and the second to the memory of Mr. Thomas Brooks. A curious brass plate to the memory of Ralph and Elizabeth Catterall, their nine sons and eleven daughters, which was lost when Dr. Whitaker published his history of Whalley, was subsequently found by the doctor himself at Catteral Hall, near Garstang, the story being that it had been dug up out of the yard of Garstang Church. It is now placed against the respond of the pillars in the Little Mitton or north chapel. The figures are represented kneeling, the sons all ranged behind the father and the daughters behind the mother, and underneath is the inscription:—

"Of yr charyte pray for the sowlls of Raffe Catterall Esquyer and Elizabeth hys wyfe, whyche bodies lyeth before this Pellor and for all ther chyldr sowlls whych Rafe decessyd the xxvi day decēber ye yere ̄ Lord god M^ccccc^x v on whose sowlls Jhu haue mercy amen."



CATTERALL BRASS, WHALLEY CHURCH.

The chantry at the head of the south aisle was appropriated to Whalley Abbey; and that on the north to the manor of Little Mitton. At the entrance to this chapel, and close to the burial-place of the Paslews, of Wiswall, is a massive stone assigned by Dr. Whitaker to the last unfortunate abbot, who was executed in the Hole-houses in Whalley, March, 1537, for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace, simply bearing a floriated cross with a chalice and the words, "'Thū fill dei miserere mei," and the initials J. P.—the latter much fractured; near the font is a similar stone with the initials of Christopher Smith, the last prior of Whalley. In the old Whalley chantry, called St. Mary's Chapel, is a piscina, an altar having been here. In 1799 the families of the Curzons and the Listers, lessees of the rectorial tithes, under sanction of an Act of Parliament, purchased the tithes from the Archbishop of Canterbury; and they are now, with a few exceptions, possessed by the respective landowners. The parish registers, which commence in the year 1538, are among the earliest as well as the most complete in the kingdom. They contain the following entry in the year 1657: "The agreem^t of Marriage betweene Roger Kenyon of Park-head, Gentⁿ, and M^{rs} Alice Rigby, of Great Meareley, both of this parish of Whaley, was duly published, according to Act of Parliament, at the market towne of Clitherowe, the next market towne to their habitations, 3 market dayes, to witt uppon Saturday the 23d day of May, uppon Saturday the 30th of the same, and uppon Saturday, June 6, 1657."¹

¹ On looking into the register, however, to verify this quotation, which I have had to correct, I find that two entries follow, still more characteristic and interesting. Immediately succeeding the entry given in the text, occurs the register of the marriage itself: "The sayd marriage between Mr. Robert Kenyon and Mrs. Alice Rigby was solemnized and made according to Act of Parliament the seaventeenth day of June, in the yere of our Lord God 1657, by Lawrence Rawsthorne, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the co pal of Lane at Great Meareley, in the

presence of," &c. Signed, "L. Rawstone." Here all entries end for three years, i.e., till the Restoration in 1660. Then, after a line right across the page, dividing off all the old entries, comes the date 1660, followed by the marriages of that year in the hand of William Moore, the vicar. Just above these later entries, however, written in the blank space about the heading 1660, is the following: "Rog^ori Kenyon Gen & Alicia Rigby nuptia celebrat. Decimo Sextimo Die Junii 1657 Secund. Can. Eccles. p. me Guil. Moore vic de Whalley;" and then—with a

The most curious monuments of antiquity are the three crosses, adorned with carved figures, and the interlaced ornament so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon period, standing in the churchyard, erected, doubtless, early in the seventh century, and said, though on doubtful authority, to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus.¹ A stone coffin also stands in the churchyard, and several fine old stones that have been the coverings of such coffins, ornamented with floriated crosses.

Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, having, as we have already seen, given the advowson of Whalley to the White Monks of Stanlawe, in Cheshire, they removed their house (1296) to Whalley, where they established an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. From the disagreement with the neighbouring monks of Salley, and from the disfavour of the people, as well as from the insufficiency of the place, and the want of wood for timber and fuel, they contemplated another remove under the patronage of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 1316, to Toxteth, near Liverpool; the translation, however, did not take place, though a charter was granted for the purpose.² Stanlawe Abbey was founded in 1175, by John, constable of Chester, a descendant of Nigel, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. The founder of Stanlawe gave to the monks the house of Stanlawe, with the grange of Stancy and the town of Ashton; Roger, his son, augmented these munificent donations by the gift of the advowson of the church of Rachedale, Brindewood, and four bovates of land in the vill of Castleton; John, his son, Earl of Lincoln, gave the mediety of the church of Blackburn Staynges, viz. Hordenc, Newton, Bolderstath, and the manor with the mill; and Edmund, his son, gave the other mediety of the church of Blackburn, and the town of Croenton; Henry, his son, in 12 Edward I. (1284) gave the advowson, as has already been seen, of the church of Whalley, and four bovates of land in Castleton, and through his instrumentality the monastery was translated from Stanlawe to Whalley.³ The house of Stanlawe was subject to periodical inundations, by which it was occasionally flooded to a depth of three feet.⁴ Whalley was selected for its warm and sheltered situation, and from its vicinity to the seat of the noble monastic benefactor, Henry de Lacy. The complaints of the monks of Salley on the translation of Stanlawe Abbey to Whalley were numerous, but they may be resolved into the undue increase of population, and the consequent rise in the price of provisions, though the distance of the houses from each other was eight miles at least, and though the population of the monastery, independent of visitors and mendicants, could not then exceed one hundred souls. To terminate this monastic litigation, the neighbouring abbots were called in, and through their mediation the difference was adjusted without disturbing the settlement of the monks of Whalley.⁵ On the petition of the monks of Whalley, supported by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, a bull was issued by Pope Nicholas IV. appropriating the church of Whalley to the monks of Stanlawe, and sanctioning the translation of that house to Whalley.⁶

After the death of Peter de Cestria, the first and last rector of Whalley, the founder of the abbey, Henry de Lacy, considering that he had dealt with too bountiful a hand towards the monks, seized the chapel of St. Michael, in the castle of Clitheroe, and detached it from the mother church of Whalley, "not by right," says the abbot, Robert de Topecliffe, in his petition to King Edward III., "but by the force and magnitude of his domination," which chapel he gave to William Nunney, "at the peril of his soul." This spoliation his successor continued till 5 Edward III. (1331), when, on the persevering and importunate representations continued for three years by the abbot to the King and Parliament, the advowson of the chapel of Clitheroe was restored to the abbot and convent of Whalley, by letters patent, dated 18th of March, 8 Edward III. (1334)⁷ The collation of this chapel remained in the abbot till the Reformation, when we find Clitheroe *capella* returned as a chantry of Whalley Abbey. Although the translation from Stanlawe occurred in 1296, the consecration of the abbey of Whalley did not take place till A.D. 1306, and additions were made to the buildings for more than one hundred and forty years after that time.⁸

flourish as if the clergyman exulted in being now able to record how, even under the Puritan rule, he had thus evaded the Act of Parliament, and privately married his parishioners with the church service the day before the civil service of the magistrate—come the words "Repudiatus eet Justiciar Reeditus vicar." Dr. Whitaker says he at one time thought this Mr. Moore, from his resignation being dated 1663, must have been ejected by the St. Bartholomew Act, but concluded that it was not so on finding on his gravestone in Rothwell Church, Yorkshire, that he is styled minister of that parish. The entries quoted above, however, afford still more conclusive evidence how little his tendencies were towards Puritanism.—B. H. Following the entry in the year 1660 are the words "Sepultus eet Registrar, Reurexit Vicar," doubtless intended to indicate the restoration of the old order of things.—C.

¹ These memorials of early Christianity, which bear a close resemblance to the crosses at Ilkley, in Yorkshire, are commonly described by the generic term "runic"—a name thoughtlessly given, and one altogether meaningless, the word "rune," both in the Scandinavian and the Teutonic dialects, merely signifying an alphabetical character.—C.

² Pat. 10 Edward II., part. I., m. 5.

³ Register of Whalley Abbey, fo. 93 b., in possession of Earl Howe.

⁴ Notwithstanding the name "Locus Benedictus" conferred upon Stanlawe, that monastery, says Dr. Whitaker, was peculiarly unblesed,

for in the year 1287 the tower of its church fell down, and in 1289 a great part of the abbey was consumed by fire. After the translation to Whalley, Stanlawe seems to have subsisted as a cell down to the Dissolution.

⁵ Salley Abbey, on the Ribbles, was founded by William de Percy in 1146, and existed till the general dissolution of monasteries. (See "Historical Account of the Cistercian Abbey of Salley," &c., by J. Harland, 1853, 8vo, p. 107.)—B. H.

⁶ Dated Reale 16 Kal. 2^o an. Pontif. noetræ. Register of Whalley, fo. 92. See also Rot. Chart., 23 Edward I., P. 1, n. 11.

⁷ These letters patent are in the possession of Dixon Robinson, Esq., at Clitheroe Castle. *Vide* copies in Coucher Book of Whalley, vol. x. Chetham Society's publications, p. 228.

⁸ According to the custom of the times, Sir Gregory de Norbury, Abbot of Whalley, who died in 1309, made merchandise of his property in the native families, and conveyed the transfer of one of those families in the following terms, called by Dr. Whitaker, "Sale of a Slave and his Family:" "To all, &c., Gregory, abbot, and convent of Whalley, &c., health. You shall know that we, for ourselves and each of our successors, have given, granted, and delivered to our beloved in Christ, John G. and his assigns, R. son of I. son of A. de W., our native, with all his family, and all his effects, for 100 shillings sterling to us by the said

The original cost of the monastery, according to the estimate of the monks, amounted to £3,000, at a time when the wages of an artisan were only twopence a day, and when much of the timber used in the erection was obtained from the woods, six miles in length and four in breadth, recorded in the Domesday Survey. The other important building material was also near at hand in the stone quarries of Read and Symonstone. Adjoining to the abbey was a hermitage for two recluses, founded and munificently endowed by Henry, "the good Duke of Lancaster."¹ According to Dr. Whitaker, the hermitage, which has now totally disappeared, stood upon the site of "those dirty cottages which defiled and disgraced the western side of Whalley churchyard."

Whalley Abbey, from its foundation to the breaking up of the monastic system in England, like many other religious houses, affords little matter for history, with the exception of some disputes upon that fruitful subject of litigation—tithes. But on the eve of the Reformation, when the property of the church had been surveyed, and an "Inventorye of all the Goods belonging vnto the Monasterie taken by the Erle of Sussex and others of the Kinges Counsell,"² 24th March, 28 Henry VIII. (1536), preparatory to its appropriation to the use of the King, a widespreading rebellion—"The Pilgrimage of Grace"³—broke out, in which the abbots of Whalley and Salley took a prominent part. For several months the counties of York and Lancaster were kept in a state of great agitation. The Earl of Surrey, lord-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, established his residence at Whalley Abbey; and the Earl of Derby, with Lord Monteagle, and a great number of the gentlemen of the county, took up arms against the monks. The dispersion of the army of Aske at Doncaster, on the 9th of December, 1536, served only to light up a new flame in the north. On the final suppression of these successive rebellions, the abbot of Whalley, John Paslew, with many of his followers, was brought to trial at Lancaster for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of Paslew took place on the 10th of March, 1537,⁴ at Whalley—at a spot on the Billington side of the Calder, called the Holehouses, at the foot of Whalley Nab—along with John Eastgate, a monk of the same house, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered;⁵ while William Heydocke, another of the monks of Whalley, suffered the following day on a gallows erected at Padiham.⁶

The following is a list of the abbots of Whalley from the foundation until the time of its suppression:—

- 1296-1309.—GREGORY DE NORTHBURY, died January 9, 1309.
 1309-1316.—HELIAS DE WORKESLEY, D.D., resigned 1316, died 1318.
 1316-1323.—JOHN DE BELFIELD, died July 25, 1323.
 1323-1342.—ROBERT DE TOPCLIFFE, resigned 1342, died March, 1350.⁷
 1342-1378.—JOHN LYNDELAY, D.D., died *circa* 1378.
 C. 1378.—WILLIAM SELBIE.
 C. 1390.—NICHOLAS DE EBORACO (York), died 1417.
 1417-1434.—WILLIAM WHALLEY, died 1434.
 1434.—JOHN ECCLES, died 21 Henry VI. (1442-3).
 RALPH CLIDERHOW (or Sclater), living 1466.
 NICHOLAS BILLINGTON.
 ROBERT HARWOOD.
 WILLIAM BILLINGTON.

John, delivered and paid; so that the said John, with all his family, be free, discharged, and quit of all challenge. So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid on account of his nativity (*i.e.*, being in the condition of a native, or slave, of Whalley), eaving to us our right and challenge with respect to any other of our natives. In witness whereof we have affixed our seals." Is not this rather a purchased manumission?—H.

¹ To this hermitage women were admitted, who took the vow, till Isole de Heton, of the county of Lancaster, widow, who had sworn that she would be an anchoress in that place for the term of life, broke from her vowe, and quitted her cell, on which a petition was presented to King Henry VI., which recited in terms too descriptive, it is feared, of monastic life, "That divers of the wemen that have been servents there in the hermitage, and attendyng to the recluses afortym have hyn misgovernyd, and gotten with chylid withyn the eyed plase halowyd, to the grete displeasaunce of hurt and dislander of the abheye aforeseyd." This representation had the desired effect. The king dissolved the hermitage, and appointed in its place two chaplaine to say mass daily in the parish church of Whalley for the soul of the founder of the hermitage, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and his ancestors.

² Record Office, Inventories of Monasteries. When Dr. Whitaker searched the office for materials for his "History of Whalley," this curious document had not been discovered. It is printed *in extenso* in the Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Ahhey, edited by W. A. Hulton, Esq., vol. iv., pp. 1255-65. Of Whalley Ahhey there exist two valuable historical records—Dr. Whitaker's "History of the Original Parish of Whalley," &c., London, 4to, 3rd edition, 1818, page 568 (4th edition, in two volumes, revised and enlarged, 1872 and 1876); and the

Coucher Book, vols. 10, 11, 16, and 20 of the Chetham Society's series. This latter consists of an extensive series of grants, charters, and deeds of various kinds, showing the landed and other possessions of the monastery. Under twenty titles it comprises about 1,200 documents, many of them throwing great light on the early history of various parts of Lancashire. Amongst them will be found much valuable information as to the parishes and churches of Whalley, Blackburn, Rochdale, Eccles, &c. Under the title "Billington" are 144 documents. To these may be added 15 papal bulls, various compositions between different monasteries, the Act of Spoliation by Henry VIII., a survey of the abbey possessions soon after the Dissolution, and the inventory of plate, vestments, furniture, and utensils already named. To these works—Dr. Whitaker's history and the Coucher Book—the curious reader is referred for fuller information than can possibly be given in a county history.—H. See also a very full and interesting account of Whalley as it is at present, in Dehson's "Ramblings by the Ribble," second series.—B. H. Also a popular "Hand-book of Whalley," by the late Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A.—C.

³ See vol. i., p. 208.

⁴ Dr. Whitaker gives the date of Paslew's execution variously as the 10th and 12th March. Stowe names the 10th, which is probably correct.—C.

⁵ According to Stowe the quarters of this monk were "set up at divers towne in this shire."

⁶ Some discrepancies exist in the records as to the place of execution, but they all agree in the main point—that the lives of these unfortunate monks were terminated by the hands of the public executioner.

⁷ The erection of the great conventual church was commenced in 1330, in the time of Abbot Topcliffe.—C.

1472-1480.—RALPH HOLDEN, died 1480.

1480-1486.—CHRISTOPHER THORNBERGH, died 1486.


1486-1507.—WILLIAM REDE, died July 13, 1507.

1507-1537.—JOHN PASLEW, B.D., executed March 10, 1537.

The names of the monks of Whalley, from Gregory de Northbury, the first monk admitted on this foundation (who died in 1309), to John Paslew, the last abbot, who closed his ministry of thirty years by a species of martyrdom, are given as above in Dr. Whitaker's elaborate history of this parish, along with a return of the income and expenditure of the monastic possessions. From the latter of these documents it appears that the average annual consumption of the house, in the zenith of its prosperity, was 200 quarters of wheat, 150 quarters of malt, 8 pipes of wine, 132 oxen and cows, 120 sheep, 60 calves, and 30 lambs, three-fifths of which appear to have been expended at the abbot's table, and two-fifths at the inferior tables and in alms deeds. According to the same authority, the resident population of the monastery amounted to 120 souls, exclusive of visitors and mendicants who were daily partakers of the monastic hospitality. At this time the average rent of land was about 2s. per acre, Lancashire measure, and the rent of a cottage from 1s. to 2s. per annum.

In 1650, when the Parliamentary survey of this parish was made, the average value of land was from 4s. to 5s. per acre; in Queen Anne's reign, farms had advanced to 8s. an acre; at the end of the reign of George II., the value was about £1; and in 1835 they were let usually for £3 an acre, being an advance of 3,000 per cent in the reign of William IV. upon the rents of Henry VIII. Upon a valuation of this nature, made by Richard Pollard, Esq., one of the king's surveyors-general, the demesne lands of the monastery were leased by Henry VIII. to John Braddyll of Braddyll and Brockhole, on the 12th of April, 1543.¹

At the end of fourteen years the lessee had so much profited by his monastic contract-lease as to be able to purchase a moiety of the property, and in the 7 Edward VI. (1553) Richard Assheton of Downham, a younger son of the house of Lever, and John Braddyll, purchased, for the sum of £2,132 3s. 9d., "all the demesne and manor of Whalley, and the lands called Whalley Parke, and all the capital house and site of the said late monastery of Whalley, with the guest house, the common stable, the fermery garths, the kitchen garthes, the prior's orchard, the abbot's orchard, the proctor's orchard, the abbot's kitchen garthe, the proctor's stable, &c., to have and to hold in as ample form and manner as any abbot of Whalley and the convent thereof ever held them." Within four days of this purchase a division of the premises took place, by which Assheton obtained possession of the house, and Braddyll retained possession of so large a portion of the land, that he paid the sum of £467 6s. 8d. to his co-grantee for the excess of his share of the purchase. The attempt made by Queen Mary to restore the abbeys was fatal to many of these edifices. "Such as possessed them," says Fuller, "plucked out their eyes by levelling to the ground, and shaving from them, as much as they could, all abbey characters." The work of demolition was probably at that time commenced upon Whalley Abbey, but it was not until 1661, after the Restoration, that Sir Ralph Assheton, probably to prevent the building being used as an internal fortress, pulled down the old walls of the close, part of the church and steeple, and fourteen yards of the high cloister walls. Sir Ralph Assheton died without issue in 1680, and was succeeded by his brothers Sir Edmund and Sir John, the third and fourth baronets of this family. The issue failing in the male line, the estate descended to his sister's son, Sir Raphe Assheton of Middleton, who took possession of Whalley in June, 1697, and died in 1716, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Mary, having married Sir Nathaniel Curzon, that baronet came into possession of Whalley, and a descendant of that family, Richard William Penn Curzon, Earl Howe, became the proprietor of Whalley Abbey, and co-parcener of the manor of Whalley (the other half having been purchased some time ago), who, about February, 1834, sold the estate of Whalley Abbey, and his moiety of the great tithes of the parish, to Robert Whalley, John Taylor, and Adam Cottam, of Whalley, Esqs.

The remains of the abbey are thus described by Dr. Whitaker: "First, then, the whole area of the close, containing 36 acres, 3 roods, 14 poles, is still defined by the remains of a broad and deep trench which surrounded it; over this were two approaches to the house through two strong and stately gateways yet remaining—one, the north-east gateway, of which an illustration is given, believed, from the frequency with which the initial letter r is repeated in the decorations, to have been built by William Rede, who was abbot from 1486 to 1507; and the other, the western gateway, the work of John Paslew, the last abbot, who has left the initial of his christian name——on the groining and other ornamentation of the archway. Within this area, and on the verge of the Calder, which formed the south-west boundary of the close, was the house itself, consisting of

¹ According to Dugdale the revenues of Whalley Abbey were of the value of £321 9s. 1d., and, according to Speed, of £551 4s. 6d. per annum.

three quadrangles, besides stables and offices. Of these the first and most westerly was the cloister court, of which the nave of the conventual church formed the north side; the chapter-house and vestry, yet remaining, the east; the dormitory, also remaining, the west; and the refectory and kitchens, the south. The cloister was of wood, supported, as usual, upon corbels, still remaining; the area within was the monks' cemetery, and some ancient gravestones are still remembered within it. The south side of this quadrangle contained the lavatory. To the east is another quadrangular area, formed by the choir of the church on one side, the opposite side of the chapter-house, &c., on another, a line of ruinous buildings on the third, and the abbot's lodgings themselves surrounding a small quadrangle on the fourth. This, as being best adapted to the habits of an ordinary family, immediately became the residence of the Asshetons; and after many alterations, and a demolition of its best apartments, particularly a gallery nearly 150 feet in length, has still several good habitable rooms, and is now preserved with due care by its owner. The ancient kitchen, the *coquina Abbatis* of the *Comptus*, whence such hecatombs were served up, remains, though roofless, with two huge fireplaces. On the southern side of this building is a small but very picturesque and beautiful ruin mantled with ivy, which appears to have been a chapel, and was probably the abbot's private oratory. But the conventual church itself, which exceeded many cathedrals in extent, has been levelled nearly to the foundation.



NORTH-EAST GATEWAY, WHALLEY ABBEY.



LAVATORIUM, WHALLEY ABBEY.

Little remains to be added to this description of the ruins of the abbey of Whalley. The northern gallery, as it at present exists, is a massy pile perforated by a lofty arch; the dormitory, a long building of two storeys, is in utter decay, and grown over with grass and shrubs; the abbot's lodging, renovated by the Asshetons, still forms a spacious mansion to the south, now occupied by the family of the owner. In front are a noble flight of steps, and several armorial bearings; amongst them the "Insignia Loci Benedicti de Whalley."¹

There are no ancient halls now remaining in the township of Whalley.

Moreton Hall, a mansion existing in the year 1490, and supposed to have been the residence of the mortuary collector of the abbey, was re-erected in 1829, in the Tudor style of architecture, by its proprietor, the late John Taylor, Esq., of the ancient family of the Taylors of Accrington,² and is now the residence of William Henry Worsley Taylor, Esq.

Clerk Hill, of the date of Edward VI., has been modernised. Dr. Whitaker inclines to the belief that it was the place granted by Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, to Ughtred the clerk, and that it derives its name from that circumstance. It was sold in 7 Edward VI. by Richard Assheton

¹ An exhaustive description of the abbey buildings was given in a paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Mr. William A. Waddington, in 1874.—C.

² Before the reign of Edward I. the estate of Mortun gave name to a family, of whom was Syward de Mortun; and, the 1st August, 25 Elizabeth, William Halstead, of Worsthorne, and Isabella, his wife, grant to

John Moreton, citizen and haberdasher of London, the "tenement calld Moreton House, in Whaley, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the occupation of Gilbert Moreton," with reversion to Roger Noel, son of Roger Noel, of Read, Esq., and Catherine, daughter of John Moreton, (Deeds in Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iii., fo. M, 6 and 7, in the Herald's College, London.)

and John Braddyll, the purchasers of Whalley Abbey, to John Cromboke for £152 10s. 8d. From the Crombokes it passed by sale to Thomas Whalley in 1699, from whom it descended through successive generations to Sir John Brocas Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart., the last of the direct male line, who died October 6th, 1868, leaving an only daughter, Mabel Katharine, then aged five years, whose trustees sold the estate in June, 1871.

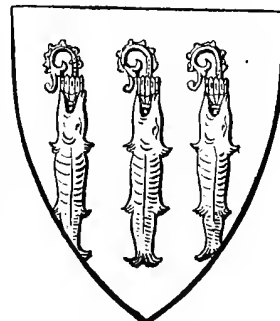
The mansion of Portfield, in this township, was destroyed in the last century, and the house built on its site, with the adjacent land, is now occupied as the home-farm attached to Moreton Hall.

The Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley and York, called Brede or Broad Street, intersects this parish through the townships of Mitton, Pendleton (near Standen-hey), Clitheroe (dividing it from Chatburn), Worston, and Downham, and thence through Bracewell and Broughton to Ilkley. Crossing the Calder at Potter's Ford, a little above its junction with the Ribble, it enters Whalley, where the remains are still visible. It crosses the modern road to Mitton, at Barker's Farm, and the railway at the lane leading from Hardle to Lower Standen. This road is seven or eight yards broad, and about half a yard deep in metal materials, and about a foot beneath the surface, so that the plough just leaves it undisturbed. A minor road, or vicinal way, passed through Whalley, and continued by way of Portfield (where Dr. Whitaker discovered remains of fortifications) to the "castra-æstiva" of Worston, whence several minor roads diverged in various directions.

During the civil wars of Charles I. an attempt was made by the Royal forces to clear the hundred of Blackburn of the Parliamentary levies. With this determination the Earl of Derby, accompanied by Lord Molyneux, Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and Colonel Tyldesley, marched from Preston to Ribchester, early in the month of April, 1643, at the head of 5,000 men, and from thence to Whalley, where they took possession of the abbey. To meet this overwhelming force Colonel Shuttleworth raised the population, and, with the assistance of Captain Ashton's forces, dislodged the earl from the church, of which he had taken possession. The fortune of the day being still in suspense, both armies met upon the plain, when a great battle ensued, in which the earl was defeated and driven out of the hundred,¹ with the loss of 300 men.

Whalley has been famed for its prodigies, amongst the most memorable of whom were the witches of Pendle, and Margaret Johnson, of Marsden, in the same parish, who, according to her own deposition, still extant, sold her soul to the devil in 1633. Utley, a conjuror, figured here about the same time, and, in the language of that day, bewitched to death Richard, the son of Rafe Assheton, for which offence he was committed to Lancaster, tried, found guilty, and executed! Richard Dugdale, a reputed demoniac, lived at Surey Barn, in the time of the Puritans, and agitated the parish of Whalley almost as much with his preternatural possession as the parish of Leigh was disturbed by the possession of Mr. Starkie's children somewhere about fifty years before.

INSIGNIA LOCI BENEDICTI



DE WHALLEY.

Evidences of Roman occupation have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the church, and a few coins of the lower empire of Vespasian, Constantine, and Valentinian Claudius Gothicus have been dug up in the churchyard and neighbourhood, which have been arranged and are now preserved at the vicarage.

The increase of inhabitants in this parish within the present century has been very rapid, and there is reason to believe that this increase is proceeding in an equal, probably in an augmented, ratio. In some of the more agricultural townships the numbers show comparatively little variation; but wherever manufactures prevail the growth is gigantic, and the ancient resort of the deer of the forest has become the abode of a dense population. Roads, canals, and railways now intersect almost every part of the ancient wild parish of Whalley, distributing the comforts and conveniences of social life to the people; while the benefits of education, increasingly dispensed, are enlarging their minds. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday in May and the first and second Thursdays in October, every year.

Soon after the dissolution of monasteries, a free school was instituted here by Edward VI. with an endowment of twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.), payable out of the rectory of Tunstal, in this county, and now paid by the receiver general out of the duchy rents. Further gifts and bequests have augmented the income. The school is open to six boys of the parish for classics, free of expense, and about forty boys are generally receiving education here. This is one of the three Lancashire schools to which Dean Nowell left an endowment of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.) apiece for

¹ Despatch, dated Padiham, April 24, 1643; and "Jehovah-jireh," 320.

thirteen scholars at Brazenose College, Oxford. The appointment of the head-master is in the principal inhabitants of the parish of Whalley. When two shillings were equal to the annual value of an acre of land, Dean Nowell's bequest to the Lancashire free schools was a substantial donation; but owing to the depreciated value of money, it is now never claimed. The other charities of this extensive parish are summarily exhibited in the following catalogue, deduced from the Parliamentary Commissioners' 15th Report, p. 52, &c. :—

Township.	Name of Charity.	Date.	Object.	Amount.	Annual Produce.
Whalley	John Read's Charity	1813	Grammar School	£520 0 0	£22 17 6
	Chew's Dole and other Charities...	1631	Poor of 8 townships in the parish	551 15 5	46 16 0
	Edward's and Braddyll's Charities	1681	Apprentice Fund.....	£100 & £10 per an.	14 14 0
Pendleton	Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity	1679	Ministers and poor	135 0 0	8 0 0
	Almshouses, erected 1672	unknown	For two widows	30 0 0	1 7 0
Read	Edmund Dickinson's Charity	1743	The poor and a school.....	197 10 7	
Old Accrington	National School	1816	130 children now educated	1010 0 0	40 8 0
	Catherine Cunliffe's Charity	1716	Bibles, &c., for the poor...	10 0 0	0 9 0
Burnley Chapelry	Madam Isabel Sherburn's Charity...	1693	For the poor of the parish	190 0 0	9 0 0
	Robert Halstead's Charity.....	1649	For the poor of Burnley and Worsthorn	6 13 4	
Burnley Township and Hahergham Eaves	Elizabeth Peel's Charity.....	1800	Clothes and bread to the poor	1244 15 0	37 6 11
Burnley	Molly Hindle's Charity	1804	Old and infirm persons ...	500 0 0	20 5 0
	Free Grammar School.....	Ed. VI.	...	Premises	137 16 0
Briercliffe with Extwisle ...	Mary Hargreave's Charity.....	1814	Cloth to old women.....	200 0 0	9 0 0
	John Halstead's Charity.....	1672	For the poor	Morsley Hill Estate	3 0 0
Cliviger	George Stephenson's Charity.....	1805	Holme School and 4 widows	£30 in Chancery	
Church Kirk Chapelry	Ellen Darwen's Charity	1776	Bread to the poor	60 0 0	2 14 0
Clitheroe Chapelry.....	Free Grammar School of Mary Queen of England	1 and 2 P. and M.	...	Lands, messuages & tithes	452 8 8
Colne Chapelry	Thomas Blakey's Gift.....	1687	For 4 children in the Grammar School	40 0 0	6 0 0
	Milner's Gift	1713	To the schoolmaster	Danber's Estate	3 0 0
	John Smith's Gift	1733	To the school .....	...	1 0 0
	Mrs. Shaw's Gift .....	...	To the school	100 0 0	6 0 0
	John Emmott [Emmott's School]...	1746	For the school so called, at Laneshaw Bridge	Estate at Idle, Co. York	48 0 0
	Spread Dole, Alice Hartley's Charity	42 El.	For the poor of Colne.....	60 0 0	3 10 0
	Lord's Ing Dole	1671	For the poor.....	A close of land	5 0 0
	Lawrence Manknoll's Charity	1660	For the poor.....	Townhouse Estate	10 0 0
	Poor Field Dole, John Malham's Charity	1733	Poor of Colne .....	...	1 13 4
	Walton and Ryecroft's Charities ...	1698	Poor of Colne	137 10 0	16 0 0
	Mary Starkie's Charity .....	...	The minister and poor ...	...	7 10 0
	Thomas Smith's Charity	1688	Poor of Colne	50 0 0	2 10 0
Town and Township of Colne	James Robinson's Charity	1764	Bread to the poor	Premises	1 5 0
	Ralph Assheton	no date	Downham School.....	110 0 0	26 0 0
Downham	Provis Land, supposed the gift of one of the Asshetons	...	Poor of Downham	A house, shippon, and croft	7 0 0
	Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity	1679	Minister and poor	35 0 0	4 0 0
	Unknown	unknown	For blue cloth to the poor	Rent-charge	1 10 0
	Samuel Mill's Charity.....	...	For the poor	23 0 0	1 0 0
Goodshaw Chapelry	John Heap, &c .....	...	Haslingden School	Money & land	18 1 0
Haslingden Chapelry.....	Charities of Rev. Holden and others	1759	Linen to the poor and a schoolmaster	170 0 0	10 11 0
Newchurch in Rossendale Chapelry	Free School	1701	...	Rents	60 12 8½
	John Ormerod's Charity.....	1757	For a workhouse and the poor	315 0 0	13 10 0
	Robert Haworth's Legacies	1823	Church and Methodist Sunday Schools	1000 0 0	No statement
	Subscription	1698 and 1756	For a school	158 17 9	10 16 0
Padiham Chapelry.....	Le Gendre Starkie	1821	To the Sunday School.....	200 0 0	Paid
	John Brabin's Charity .....	...	Benefit of Brabin's School in Chipping		
Leagram	Thomas Wallbanke's Charity.....	1732	To the poor	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Webster's Charity	1742	Poor of Leagram and Chipping	18 0 0	No account kept

The life of the historian of this parish, partly as sketched by himself in his own history, will appropriately claim a place in the history of the township of Whalley:—

“THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, the author of this work was born, June 8th, 1759, in the parsonage house of Rainham, Norfolk, which is the subject of a singular story recorded by Sir Henry Spelman: In the reign of Charles I. Sir Roger Townshend, purposing to rebuild his house at Rainham, conveyed a large quantity of stone for the purpose from the ruins of Coxford Abbey, in the neighbourhood. These stones, as often as any attempt was made to build them up in this unhallowed edifice, obstinately gave way. The owner next tried them in the construction of a bridge, the arch of which in like manner suddenly shrunk. He then piously determined to apply them to the rebuilding of the parsonage house, where they quietly remained till about the year 1764, when they were once more removed by the late Viscount, afterwards Marquis Townshend, to another place, and the site of the original manse, of which the foundations are still visible north-west from the church, was taken into the park. The writer's father was, in 1759, curate of that parish; but his elder brother dying unmarried in the following year, he came, October 3, 1760, to reside at his paternal house at Holme, which had never been out of the occupation of the family from the reign of Henry VI. In November, 1766, the writer of this was placed under the care of the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale, an excellent grammarian and teacher. In 1771 he became sickly, and apparently declined, so as to be incapable of any attention to books, till the year 1774, when he was placed in the family of the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Grassington, in Craven, an airy and healthful situation. In November of that year he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he went to reside, October 3, 1775. In November, 1780, he took the degree of LL.B., intending to pursue the profession of the civil law, which he studied for two years with great attention. But in June, 1782, his father having died after a week's illness, he settled upon his paternal estate, which for thirty years he has continued to improve and adorn by successive plantations. In August, 1785, he was ordained deacon at Rosecastle, by Dr. John Law, Bishop of Clonfert; and in July, the following year, received the order of priesthood from the same prelate, both without title. In 1788, having previously recovered, by a donation of £400, the patronage of the chapel of Holme, which had been formerly held by one of his ancestors, with the aid of some liberal subscriptions, but at an expense of £470 to himself, he rebuilt it, the old edifice being mean and dilapidated. In 1797 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Holme, on his own nomination. In July, 1799, he qualified, as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, and in the next year but one for the West Riding of the county of York. At the Cambridge commencement, 1801, he completed the degree of LL.D. In January, 1809, he was presented, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Charles Manners Sutton), to the vicarage of Whalley, the great object of his wishes. For this favour, besides his grace's own generous disposition to reward a stranger who had written the history of the parish, he was also indebted to the recommendation of Dr. Cleaver, formerly his diocesan, and then Bishop of Bangor.”

In 1813 the rectory of Heysham was given to him, and in 1818 he was also presented to the vicarage of Blackburn, when he resigned the rectory of Heysham. He died at Blackburn, December 18, 1821, leaving by his wife, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, Esq., of Leeds, who survived him, three sons and one daughter; his other daughter having died in 1816, and another son having been killed by a fall from his horse in 1817. Previous to his death, Dr. Whitaker gave written instructions relative to his interment, in which he directed that a certain larch tree, which he had himself planted in the year 1786, should, after his decease, be cut down, and an excavation made in the thickest part near the roots to receive his corpse.¹ A monument to the memory of Dr. Whitaker was erected by his friends and parishioners on the north side of the chancel in Whalley Church in 1842. It is in the form of an altar tomb of Caen stone, designed by Salvin, and upon it rests a recumbent figure of the deceased, executed by Mr. C. Smith, of London. The features, which are reproduced from a bust by Macdonald, now preserved at Holme, are said to be an excellent likeness. Upon the face of the tomb, which is placed beneath an archway, is a long Latin inscription from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History.

JOHN WOOLTON, Bishop of Exeter, who flourished soon after the Reformation, was the eldest son of Mr. John Woolton, of Whalley, by Margaret, youngest daughter of John Nowell, Esq., of Read, and born in the year 1535. He was entered a student of Brasenose College, Oxford, on the 26th of October, 1553, and supplicated for the degree of bachelor of arts on the 26th of April, 1555; but it does not appear by the University register that he was ever admitted. In consequence of the persecutions under Queen Mary, he left England and fled to Germany, and joined his “thrice revered uncle,” Alexander Nowell, at Strashurg, to which city great numbers of Protestants had resorted. He, however, returned home on the accession of Elizabeth, and was ordained priest on the 25th of April, 1560, by Dr. Grindall, Bishop of London, and made prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and canon residentiary of Exeter, where he read a divinity lecture twice a week for four years, and preached twice every Sunday; and in the time of the great plague remained in the city, preaching publicly, and comforting privately such as were infected with the disorder. In 1563 he was admitted to the rectory of Spaxton, in the diocese of Wells; on the 4th of May, 1570, to the vicarage of Braunston, in the diocese of Exeter; and on the 27th of May, 1575, supplicated the Congregation of Regents that he might have the degree of bachelor of divinity, but it does not appear that his desire was granted. On the 28th of July, 1575, he was constituted by the new foundation charter, first warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, in the place of the old warden, Thomas Herle, who had resigned or been deprived. In 1579 he supplicated, as “a minister of God's word,” for licence to proceed in divinity; but in this instance also there is no record that he was allowed to do so, though in the same year he is styled B.D. In 1579 he was nominated to the Bishopric of Exeter, was elected on the 2nd of July, confirmed on the 24th, and consecrated at Lambeth by Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Rochester, on the 2nd of August following. In 1585, six years after his consecration, articles of accusation were brought against him by one Pagett, a person disaffected to the Church, and who, at a visitation of the bishop, had been convicted of ignorance and wilful contempt of the laws. These accusations were forwarded to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, to be answered in the Ecclesiastical Commission. Dr. Woolton received them on the 29th of April, and made answer, in his own vindication, showing fully and satisfactorily how falsely and uncharitably he had been dealt with, and how groundless were the charges brought against him.

Whether these slanders fell upon Dr. Woolton from the general hatred of the episcopal order, or because he did not spare such as despised the canons of the Church, it is by no means clear; but one instance of his justice is recorded, executed against a person of the name of Randall, a member of the *Family of Love*, or *Philadelphians*, whom he deposed, in 1581, from the parsonage of Lydford, in Devonshire, for heterodox opinions and assertions inimical to decency and religion. He resigned his wardenship of Manchester in 1580, and, having held the see about fourteen years, died of asthma on the 3rd of March, 1593, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Exeter Cathedral. Upon the monument erected to his memory is the following epitaph, written by his eldest son, John Woolton, who was a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and a graduate in Physic:—

“EPITAPHIUM IN OBITUM REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS JOANNIS
WOOLTONI, EPISCOPI EXONIENSIS.

“Hic jacet—haud jacet hic, tumulo quam credis in esse,
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum.
Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores,
Eloquiumque pium busta perusta tegent?
Falleris, Ultonus tonus est, sic spiritus, ‘Unde
Hoc nosti?’ Tonus est cœlicus orbe tonans.”

¹ The original paper containing these directions, which were strictly carried out, was, in 1835, in the museum of John Crossley, Esq., at Rochdale.

Bishop Woolton was a man of great piety, and an earnest asserter of conformity against those who opposed it. He was also a skillful divine, and a vigilant and exemplary prelate. Hooker says of this bishop, soon after his elevation, "John Woolton, now living (1583), next after Bradbridge, called to be bishop of this sea, is a professor of divinity, and a preacher of the gospel, and universally read in all good letters: great good things are looked for and hoped for at his hands; and that he, being a new watchman over the house of Israel, and a shepherd over the Lord's flocke, to be a minister of the gospel, and a disposer of God's holie mysteries, will attend the same, and performe the office of a bishop, in preaching in season and out of season, not by constraint or slowlie, but willinglie and gladly, not for filthie lucre, but of a readie miud; by leading an unreprouchful life, to be example of good works in all sobrietie, patience, gentlenesse, and integritie."

He wrote "The Christian Manuell; or the Life and Maners of True Christians; wherein is plentifully declared how needfull it is for the servants of Gode to manifest and declare to the world their faith by their deedes, their wordes by their workes, and their profession by their conversation;" London, 1576, 8vo. "An Armourie of Proufe, very profitable, as well for priuces, nohlemen, and gentlemen, as all other in authoritie, shewing the firm fortress of Defence, and haven of Rest in these troublesome times and perilous dayes;" London, 1576, 16mo. "Of the Conscience; a Discourse, wherein is plainly declared the unspeakeable joye and comfort of a good conscience, and the intollerable griefe and discomfort of an evil conscience;" London, 1576, 8vo. "A Treatise of the Immortalitie of the Soule; wherein is declared the origine, nature, and powers of the same; together with the state and condition thereof, both as it is conjoynd and dissolved from the bodie;" London, 1576, 16mo. "A newe Anatomie of the whole Man, as well of his bodie as of his Soule, declaring the condition and constitution of the same in his first creation, corruption, regeneration, and glorification;" London, 1576, 8vo. "The Castell of Christians, and Fortress of the Faithful besieged, and defended now for almost six thousand yeares;" London, 1577, 8vo. Also, according to Dodsworth, "David's Chain," dedicated to Russell, Earl of Bedford.

The history of the remaining townships of Whalley parish must necessarily be brief. To secure perspicuity, an arrangement of the different portions of the old parish, more general than the township arrangement, is indispensable; and that will be best effected by following the most important of the old ecclesiastical divisions, noting in each the very considerable changes which have been made by the alteration and division of the old chapelries and the creation of new parishes:—

Parliamentary borough of Clitheroe, including the townships of Clitheroe, Worston, Chathurn, Downham, Twiston, Mearley, Pendleton, Wiswall, Whalley, and the three detached hamlets of Little Mitton, Henthorn, and Coldcoates, forming one township.

Parochial chapelry (now parish) of Newchurch-in-Pendle, including the townships of Rough Lee Booth, Barley-cum-Wheatley, and Wheatley Carr, Goldshaw Booth, and Old Laund Booth.

Chapelry (now parish) of Colne, including the townships of Colne, Barrowford, Foulridge, Trawden, Great Marsden, and Little Marsden.

Chapelry of Burnley, including the townships of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park, Reedley Hollows, Filly Close and New Laund Booth, Briercliffe-cum-Extwisle, Worsthorn-with-Hurstwood, and Cliviger.

Chapelry (now parish) of Haslingden, including the townships of Haslingden, Henheads, Higher Booths, and Lower Booths.

Chapelry of Newchurch-in-Rosendale, including the townships of Newchurch, Wolfenden, Bacup, and Deadwen Clough.

Chapelry (now parish) of Church, including the townships of Church, Oswaldtwisle, Yate and Pickup Bank, and Huncoat.

Chapelry of Altham, including the townships of Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old and New Accrington.

Chapelry of Padiham (now parish), including the townships of Padiham, Dunnockshaw, Hapton, Simonstone, Read, Higher Booths, and Heyhouses; and
Bowland-with-Leagram.

NEW PARISHES.—The chapelries of Downham, Church Kirk, Colne, Haslingden, and Newchurch-in-Pendle, having been freed from the payment to the mother church of Whalley of "all dues, fees, and all other emoluments," by deed dated December 21, 1867 (under 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 45), these five chapelries are now new parishes under Lord Blandford's Act (19 and 20 Vict., 104).¹

BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

The length of this Parliamentary borough, from Moreton in Whalley to the eastern extremity of Twiston, is eight miles, and its breadth, from Edisford Bridge to Sabden, four miles and a half, comprehending about 28,000 acres. The picturesque Ribble runs on the west from north to south, and the Lancashire Calder, descending by Whalley, falls into the Ribble below little Mitton; while Mearley and Henthorn brooks, uniting near Clitheroe on the south, yield their tributary streams to the Ribble at Henthorn, and in wet seasons, Chatburn brook, issuing from the wild fissures of Pendle Hill, increases the Ribble below Chatburn.

So situated, *The Hill by the Waters*, on which the castle of Clitheroe stands, affords a most appropriate etymology, or, in the supposition that the name is of Danish origin (*klettur*, a crag, and *how*, a hill), the *rocky hill* would not unfitly describe the most prominent feature in this ancient borough. The De Lacies,² of Norman extraction, came over with the Conqueror, and obtained, as their share of the prize for which the invaders fought, sixty "knights' fees," principally in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Lincoln. For the maintenance of these possessions they built two castles; one at Pontefract, the baronial residence, and the other at Clitheroe, as the seat of the honor, and also a species of fortress where justice was dispensed, and tribute received at stated periods from the feudatories. The Great Fee, or lordship of Pontefract, was vested in them; and the honor of Clitheroe became theirs after the defection of Roger de Poitou, the first Norman grantee. By the feudal law, a *great fee* or *great lordship*, which are convertible terms, was the

¹ "Manchester Diocesan Church Calendar" for 1868.

² The name of this family has been variously written Laci, Laseye, Lacy, Lassi, and Lassie. Hunter, in his "South Yorkshire," expresses

the belief that the name is derived from a place now called Lassi, in the Department of Calvados, in Normandy.—C.

highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown; an *honor* or *seignory*, consisting of a number of manors, was the next in rank; and the manors were held by their lords in dependence on the lord paramount, the lord of the fee or of the honor. Ilbert de Lacy, or more probably his son Robert de Lacy, had conferred upon him the lordship of Blackburnshire,¹ and the honor of Bolingbroke, with numerous other possessions. Ilbert de Lacy died about the year 1090, leaving a son Robert, who had a grant of Bowland from Henry I. to be held of the crown *in capite*;² this Robert, having declared for Robert Curthose against Henry I., in 1190, was deprived of his possessions, and with his son, who had joined in the defection, was banished the kingdom. He had, in addition to a daughter, Albreda, married, in 1131, to Robert de Lizours, lord of Sprotborough, in whose descendant the line was eventually continued, a son, Ilbert, married to Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt (afterwards remarried to Robert de Mowbray); and another son, Henry, who founded Barnoldswick Abbey, the parent of Kirkstall, and whose son Robert, if he did not found the Castle of Clitheroe, built the chapel of St. Michael the Archangel there, with the consent of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley.³ Dying intestate without issue, February 7 (? August 21), 1193, the direct male line of this distinguished baronial family died with him. His possessions, including the honor of Clitheroe, were inherited by his cousin (not uterine sister, as stated by Dr. Whitaker) Aubrey, or Albreda, daughter of Robert de Lizours and his wife Albreda, daughter of Robert de Lacy, who married Richard Fitz Eustace, lord of Halton and constable of Chester. Their son, John, constable of Chester, the founder of the Cistercian abbey of Stanlawe, the parent of Whalley, who died at Tyre in 1190, was succeeded by his son Roger, who assumed the name of De Lacy, surnamed *Hell* for his military ferocity,⁴ and who succeeded, as heir of his grandmother Albreda, to the fees of Pontefract and Clyderhaw. He died in 1211. John de Lacy, his son and successor, married (1) Alice de Aquila, and (2) Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Quincy, by his wife Hawys, Countess of Lincoln in her own right, who transferred the earldom to her son-in-law, an arrangement that was confirmed by royal charter dated November 23, 17 Henry III. (1232). During Henry's reign, he obtained numerous privileges within his honor of Clitheroe, including the furca or gallows at Clitheroe and at Tottington. He died July 22nd, 1240, and was buried at Stanlawe, being succeeded by his son, Edmund de Lacy, who died June 5, 1258, and was succeeded by his son, Henry de Lacy (born 1251), Earl of Lincoln, the last and greatest of the line, who died at his house in Lincoln's Inn, February 5, 1310, aged sixty years, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, having received, by order of King Edward I., the third penny of the county of Lincoln, as the ancestors of the earl were wont to receive.⁵ This earl⁶ was twice married, (1) in 1265, when he was only six years of age, to Margaret, daughter of

¹ Dnehy Records, bundle AA, No. 8.—B. It is doubtful, however, if this statement is correct. When the great survey was made in 1086 the hundred of Blackburn formed part of the possessions of Roger de Poitou, and had then been granted by him to Roger de Busli and Albert de Greslet, the name of Lacy nowhere occurring. So that if Ilbert de Lacy held lands there they must have been acquired in fee from the "barones comitatús" named, or have been granted after the defection of Roger de Poitou and the confiscation of his estates. Be that as it may, it is certain that this Robert de Lacy was lord of the wapentake.—C.

² From the adherence of Robert de Lacy to the cause of Robert Curthose, he was banished the realm along with his son Ilbert, and his possessions were bestowed upon Henry Traverse, who being shortly after shot by his servants, the king gave those possessions to Hugh or Guy de la Val, who held them till King Stephen's reign, when Robert de Lacy reclaimed and took possession of them again during the troubles in that reign.

³ "Historia Lacciorum, Monasticon," vol. v., n. 6, p. 533. Other accounts refer the erection of the castle of Clitheroe to the time of Ilbert de Lacy, the companion in arms of the Conqueror, and others even to Saxon times, in which last opinion we are inclined to concur, though it is highly probable that the castle was re-edified by the Lacys, the better to adapt it to their extensive requirements.—B.

⁴ It was this Roger who, being at Chester when news arrived that Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, was beleaguered in Rhuddlan Castle, and, hard pressed by the Welsh, mustered all the beggars, minstrels, and other strollers then assembled at Chester fair, and marched them to the earl's rescue. The Welsh, amazed at the approach of such a multitude, at once abandoned the siege, and fled. For this service he had conferred upon him the licensing of all beggars, vagrants, strollers, and minstrels within the limits of the earldom of Chester—a privilege he transferred to his seneschal, whose successors, the Duttons, continued to exercise, without interruption, until the passing of one of the Vagrant Acts some thirty years ago.—C.

⁵ Madox's "Exchequer," vol. i., cap. xxiii.

⁶ In 20 Edward I. (1292) he was called upon to show by what right he claimed to have the wapentake of Blakeburne and free warren in Carne, Little Merchedene, Great Merchedene, Brerelcve, Brumley, Padingham, Penilton, Wortheston, Dounnum, Dene, Chatterburne, Clyderhou, Wyddenes, Appelton, Denton, Upton, and Crawntyn, and a market and fair in Clyderhou and Rachedham, and free chase in all his fees in Blakeburneshyre, and wreck of the sea in all his fees, and the wapentakes of Laylandshyre and Amundernesse and Derbyshyre (West Derby); emendations of broken assize of bread and beer, infangenthef, utfangenthef,

weyf and gallows in Clyderhou, Penwortham, Rachedham, Totinton, Wyddenes, Appelton, Denton, Upton, Trawyngtone, and in all his fees of Rochedale and the wapentakes of Blakeburneshyre, Amundernesse, and Derbyshyre (West Derby), and to make attachments and distresses by his bailiffs in the fees aforesaid, and to have the suit of all trespasses done within his fees, without suit of plaintiffs. And by what warrant he claims to be exempt, for himself and vassals, from the custody of arrested felons and robbers, and from fines and americiaments of the county, and suits of the county and wapentake, and that none of the king's bailiffs shall enter into his fees within the county of Lancaster to execute their office without the presence of his bailiffs, which belong to the crown and dignity of our lord the king, without the licence, &c. The earl produces a charter of 4 John, granting to Roger de Lacy one fair every year, for two days, on the day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, and a charter of 25 Henry III. to Edmund de Lacy, for a market every Wednesday at Rochedale, with all liberties; and another charter of the same date for free warren in all their demesne lands in the said towns. And as to the wapentake of Blakeburneshyre, he says that he has his free court at Clyderhou, commonly called the wapentake of Blakeburneshyre, where all his vassals ought and are wont to plead on minor pleas from time immemorable as the sheriff pleads in other wapentakes, which are in the hands of Edmund, the king's brother, but he does not claim pleas of withernam or others, which pertain to the crown. And as to the market at Clyderhou, he says that his ancestors, from the time of William the Conqueror, have been accustomed to have a market there every Saturday, and that they have also had free chase in all their demesnes of Blakeburneshyre. And as to wreck of the sea, he says that he claims to have wrecks in his manor of Penwortham, in Blakeburneshyre, with all its members, and in Northmoles and Wyddenes in Derbyshire (West Derby), and in Stenton, Frelkelton, and Warton in Amundernesse, and emendations of assize of brea and beer in all the towns contained in the writ of Quo Warranto; infangenthef in all his fees in Blakeburneshyre, Salfordshyre, and Leylandshyre; and gallows at Clyderhou, Penwortham, and Torington. He also claims to make distresses and attachments belonging to his court of Clyderhou by his own bailiff, &c. The liberty of assizing bread has been used at Clyderhou and Rochedale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. And as to having suit of certain trespasses done within his fees, he says that he and all his ancestors, and other lords of the manors which he now holds, have used such liberty from the time of the Conqueror, viz., that if any trespass be done within his fees aforesaid, it is very lawful for him by his bailiff, at the suit of the plaintiff, or ex-officio, if there should be no suit, to attach the trespasser to appear before his (the earl's) court. And to punish a

Sir William Longespée (by whom he had two sons, Edmund and John,¹ who both died young, and a daughter, Alicia, who alone survived), and (2) Joan, daughter of William Martin, Lord Kernes, but by her had no issue, his only surviving child, Alicia de Lacy, succeeding.

The descent of the Lacies is more clearly shown in the pedigree already given (p. 316) which corrects some of the errors that have appeared in the previous editions of this work, as well as in other accounts of the family.

Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, having married Alice de Lacy, and obtained the vast possessions of that house, became too powerful for a subject, and, rebelling against Edward II., he was made prisoner and executed at Pontefract for high treason, March 21, 1321, and his possessions given to Edmund, of Woodstock, the king's half brother, and from him to Queen Isabella, consort of Edward II.;² but the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, being reversed in 1327, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, succeeded to the honor of Clitheroe and the bailiwick of Blackburnshire; who dying March 24, 1360, his daughter and heiress Blanche married John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., who received, as the property of his wife, besides the fees of Pontefract and Lancaster, the hundred of Blackburn or honor of Clitheroe, with its appurtenances. John of Gaunt died February 3, 1399, leaving a son, Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, who became Henry IV., on which the honor of Clitheroe, and the other possessions, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, vested in the crown, in which the honor of Clitheroe remained till the restoration of the Stuarts, when Charles II. rewarded the services of General Monk by bestowing upon him this honor. The general, who was created Duke of Albemarle, July 7, 1660,³ and was succeeded by his son Christopher, who married Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter and coheir of Henry, Duke of Newcastle, and dying without issue in 1687 or 1688, bequeathed his possessions to his wife. She dying August 28, 1734, at the advanced age of ninety-five, willed them to her second husband Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, whose son and heir by a former wife, John, Duke of Montagu, succeeded to this property. He had issue by his wife, Lady Mary Churchill, daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough; Isabella, who married Edward Hussey, Earl Beaulieu; and Mary, who married George Brudenell, fourth Earl of Cardigan, afterwards created Duke of Montagu. Lady Beaulieu dying without issue, her moiety descended to her sister's only child, the Lady Elizabeth Montagu, who married Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., great grandfather of the present duke. At her death, November 21, 1827, the estate was, under her will, divided—the Yorkshire portion, the Forest of Bowland descending to the fifth duke (whose father, her eldest son, the fourth duke, had died many years previously), by whom it was sold, with all the forest rights, to the Townleys of Towneley, who now hold the lordship of that part of the honor; the Lancashire portion, with Clitheroe Castle, went to her second son, Lord Montagu; and being entailed, and he dying in 1845 without leaving male issue, it became the property of Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, the father of the present owner.

The part of the honor which is in Lancashire, and of which the Duke of Buccleuch is lord, comprises the whole of the wapentake or hundred of Blackburn, being that part of North Lancashire which, by the Representation of the People Act of 1867, forms the north-eastern division of the county, but including the Parliamentary boroughs of Clitheroe, Blackburn, and Burnley, and which under the provision of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1884, 48 and 49 Vic., c. 23, comprises the Darwen, Clitheroe, Accrington, and Rossendale divisions, including also the Parliamentary boroughs of Blackburn and Burnley; Clitheroe, under the provisions of the Act ceasing to return a member and becoming merged on its division of the county. The manor of Tottington, comprising the townships of Tottington Higher-end and Tottington Lower-end in

convicted trespasser according to the measure of the offence, excepting pleas of the crown. And that the word *Blodwyte** is not to be named, but if it should be named in future, he will not proceed further thereupon, but leave it to the sheriff to try in the county. And the earl is asked if he claim to punish a trespasser for wounds and bloodshed, &c. And he says, Yes, if *blodwyte* be not named by the plaintiff. And so he is exempted from himself and vassals from wardship of felons, he says that if the king's bailiffs shall take any robber within his fee, they shall take him to prison and ward him at their own peril. And if any robber or other shall be taken within his fee for any matter which he cannot try in his own court, then his bailiffs shall deliver him to the king's bailiffs, and they shall conduct and ward him at their own peril, &c., and so he and all his ancestors have done from the time aforesaid. He claims to be free from common fines and amerancements of the country for all his lands and fees in Blackburnshire, except his land in *Downham* (Downham) and *Worchester*, which his ancestor gave to Robert de Chester, and which he, the earl, afterwards purchased, and of which the king has the common fines, &c. He claims the like exemption for his demesne lands in *Leylandshire*, *Amunderness*, and *Derbyshire* (West Derby), and to be free from suits of counties and wapentakes, except for his lands of *Rochedale*, for which he performs suit and service to the county of Lancaster, and

* *Blodwyte*, or rather *Bloodwite*, is used in ancient charters of privileges to denote an amercement for bloodshed.

to the wapentake of Salford by his bailiff or attorney. And as to the bailiffs, he says that the king is in seisin of making distresses and attachments, in his fee by his bailiffs, without the presence of the earl's bailiffs, though of right they ought not to do so; for his ancestors and himself, until within fourteen years, have been accustomed to make distresses and attachments by their bailiffs, likewise with the king's bailiffs, &c. The jurors say that the earl and his ancestors, and all the other lords of the manors which the earl now holds, have been accustomed to use all the aforesaid liberties which the earl now claims; and that the earl and his ancestors have had free chace in Blackburnshire from the said time.—*Placita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc.*, 20 Edw. I., Rot. 9, in the Record Office.

¹ Of these sons Edmund, the eldest, born in 1271, is said to have accidentally fallen into the draw-well at Denbigh Castle, and been drowned; and John, the youngest, was killed by falling from a turret on Pontefract Castle.—C.

² At this time Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was steward of the lordship of Penwortham, and Thomas, Lord Stanley, receiver of the lordship of Clyderhowe.

³ In his patent of creation it is said "he vindicated the laws from the licentiousness of tyrants; public liberty from most unworthy slavery; nobility from contempt; the people from misery, poverty, and disgrace; religion from contamination and the fury of heretics; and lastly, our selves from exile and most cruel distress."

the hundred of Salford, in South Lancashire, is also within the honor of Clitheroe. A considerable area within the honor is copyhold, and held either of the wapentake of Blackburn, or of one of the several manors and forests within it, for which courts are held half-yearly at Easter and Michaelmas. The Yorkshire portion of the honor, of which Charles Towneley, Esq., who died in 1876, leaving three daughters, his coheirs, was the lord, is called the Wapentake or Liberty of Bowland, and comprises the several townships of the Higher and Lower Divisions of the Forest of Bowland, Slaidburn, Newton, Grindleton, Easington, West Bradford, Waddington, Bashall, and Great Mitton. The townships of Slaidburn, Newton, Grindleton, and West Bradford are principally copyhold, and held of the manor of Slaidburn. The steward, by virtue of his office, is coroner for the liberty of Bowland.

The following return of the fees appurtenant to the castle of Clitheroe was made by the escheators in 4 Edward II. (1311):—

Alvetham in Clinton super Moras 1 carucate—Churche 1 car.—Ristone 1 car.—Blakeburn 1½ car.—Levesage, Tockholes, Overderwent 1 car.—Netherderwent 2 car.—Walton 2 car.—Keversdale 1 car.—Samlesbury 1 car.—Melure ½ car.—Ockleshill 1 car.—Claytone and Billington 2 car.—Wittone 1 car.—Sallesburie and Penhiltone 2 car.—Dunkele 1 bovat—Wilpeschere ½ bov.—Aghton 1 car.—Dileworill 1 car.—Mittone Parva 1 car.—Wisewalle 2 car.—Morle Magno 2 car.—Morle Parva 1 car.—Folerigg 2 car.—Hennethorne ½ car.³

Annexed to the wapentake of Blackburn was a Great Court Leet, or sheriff's tourn, held at Clitheroe Castle, at Easter and Michaelmas yearly, to which not only tenants holding in thanage, or freeholders and copyhold tenants holding of the wapentake, but all resiants (except those professionally privileged) owed suit and service. (?)¹ This, however, with various other ancient courts held within the honor, with a court-baron for the recovery of small debts under forty shillings, at which the steward of the honor presided as judge, have all been suspended or become obsolete.

Clitheroe Castle is described by Grose as "situated on the summit of a conical insulated crag of rugged limestone rock, which suddenly rises from a fine vale, in which, towards the north, at the distance of half a mile, runs the Ribble, and a mile² to the south stands Pendle Hill, which seems to lift its head above the clouds. The castle has never been of large dimensions. Originally it consisted of a keep, twenty feet square, inside measurement, with walls ten feet in thickness, and a tower entered by an arched gateway, and surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, placed on the margin of a rock, the residence having been lower down on the same hill as at present. When Henry VI. was deposed he took refuge at Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe, and Leland³ thus speaks of the manner in which that unfortunate prince was betrayed and treated: "In anno D. 1464, King Henry was taken yn Cletherwoode, byside Bungerlee [Brungerley,] Hippingstones, in Lancastreshyre, by Thomas Talbot, Sunne and Heire to Syr Edmunde Talbot of Bashal, and John Talbot his Cosyn of Colebry (Salesbury), which deceivid hym beyng at his Dyner at Wadington Haul, and brought hym to London with his Legges bounde to the Stroppes."

In the early period of the Commonwealth (1649) Clitheroe Castle was dismantled by order of Parliament; the chapel called "St. Michael in Castro" has totally disappeared, and nothing now remains of the ancient edifice but the square keep, and some portions of the strong wall by which the whole was surrounded. Within the precincts of the castle a handsome castellated house has been built, as the residence of the steward of the honor, who administers the affairs of both divisions of the honor. Here the court-rolls are kept, several of which date as far back as the reign of Henry VII. The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, extra-parochial; and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "castle parish,"⁴ were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to Parliament extra-parochial.

Horrockford Hall, in Clitheroe, the original seat of the Parkers of Browsholme, by whom it was occupied in 1528, became at a later period the property of Earl Howe, by whom it was sold, thirty years ago, to the father of Samuel Tudor Ashton, Esq. The old hall, which stood at the castle-foot, of a date not ascertained, but probably the house called *Le Wynnerres* in 1454, in which resided the Dineleys, was pulled down some years ago. At the northern extremity of the town stood the ancient manorial hall, the *Alleys*, the successive residence of the families of the Clyderhows and the Radcliffes.⁵ From the last-named family it passed to the Hollands, who sold it, in 1672, to Thomas Oddie for £220, and it remained in this family until 1841, when William Lister Oddie was the last male representative, leaving two unmarried sisters his coheirs. Though

¹ Escaet., 4 Edward II., n. 50.

² Three miles to the south-east.

³ "Collectanea," tom. i., pars. ii., p. 717.

⁴ The area of the "castle parish" proper is 6a. 2r. 12p. statute measure.—C.

⁵ The Radcliffes, who resided at the ancient manor-house, the Alle-

scy or Alleys, were long connected with Clitheroe, and one of the family was a benefactor of the Church and Grammar School. "Alys Radclyff, of Thalleys (the Alley), late wyeff of Thoms. Radclyffe of Wymn'legh (Wymmarleigh)," gave, by will dated October 5, 1554, "to the Church of Clederow x^s and to the fundament (foundation) of the fre Schole at Clederhow x^s (Raines's Manuscripts).—C.

originally a strong tower-built house, no vestige of the mansion now remains, and even the moat by which the spacious enclosure was surrounded is filled up. These demesnes, with the small park of *Salthill-hey*, were anciently conveyed as the manor of Clitheroe.

The first mention we have of the Clyderhowe family in the documents we have consulted is the 25th of Edward I. (1297), when the Welsh marched through Lancashire to unite with the English in the expedition against the Scots, when Hugh de Clyderhou was appointed by the king one of the assessors of the rates for this county. In 6 Edward II. (1312-13), Robert de Clyderhow was summoned by writ dated at York, as one of the sixteen clerks of the council of Parliament at Lincoln.¹ The name next appears in an inquisition taken before the king at Wigan in 1323, when the jurors presented that Robert de Clyderhow, "parson of Wygan," who had been for thirty years clerk of the King's chancery, and afterwards escheator *citra Trentam*, an adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, did send two men-at-arms, one of them his son Adam, with four powerful foot soldiers armed with swords, knives, and bows and arrows, to aid the rebel army.² This Robert de Clyderhow, who died about 1334, was buried at Salley Abbey, where his tomb, which originally had the brass effigy of an ecclesiastic let into the centre, still remains, and on which the following inscription in Lombardic characters upon the exterior edges may be traced:—

+ SIRE
ROBERT DE CLYDERHOW PER-ONE
DE WIGAN
GIST YOY. DIE DE SA ALME EYT VERRAT
MERCY +³

Towards the close of the same year, Adam, son and heir of Hugh de Clytherow, complained to the king in council that Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, disseised his said father of thirty-two acres of land in Little Penhilton, and continued that wrong until his death, and that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, recently executed, the proprietor by marriage of the estates of the said earl, held the land so unjustly obtained at the time of his death, which wrong the king is petitioned to redress for God's sake, by ordering the land now forfeited to the crown to be restored to the Clytherows. To which the reply is, that the widowed Countess of Lancaster is suing the crown for her inheritance out of her late lord's possessions, and that the petitioner must wait till an ordinance has been issued concerning the said inheritance.⁴ We next find Gilbert de Clyderow and Robert de Radecluf served with a military summons in 13 Edward III. (1339), commanding them to assemble the men-at-arms in Lancashire under their command, and to meet the king at Carlisle, to repel the Scotch invaders.

In the same reign John de Clyderow (1338 and 1346) and Robert de Clyderow (1339) were knights of the shire for the county of Lancaster. The marriage of Richard de Radcliff to Sybil, daughter and heiress of Robert de Clyderhow, about the year 1322, carried the Clitheroe and Oswaldtwistle estates into the family of the Radcliffes. In the 3rd Elizabeth (1561), William Radcliffe, of Astley, Esq., settled his manors of Astley, Wimborsley, and Clitheroe upon the issue of Anne, his niece, wife of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, whose son, Sir Thomas, the first baron Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, sold the manor-house called the Alleys and the south choir of Clitheroe Church to the Heskeths of Martholme, in 44 Elizabeth (1602), since which time the property has frequently changed hands.

The family of Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, sprang from the borough of Clitheroe, and by an inquisition post mortem, 33 Elizabeth (1591), Edmund Dugdale is found possessed of messuages and lands in Clitheroe.⁵ John, the father of Sir William Dugdale, was matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, by the name of "John Dugdale, a Lancashire man borne." On quitting college he sold his property in Clitheroe, and settled at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, where his only son William, afterwards Sir William, garter principal king-at-arms, resided. Sir William Dugdale made his visitation of Lancashire, being the last heraldic visitation of this county, in 1664, some particulars of which have already been given.⁶

A charter was granted to the free burgesses of Clitheroe, supposed to be about the year 1147, by the first Henry de Lacy, which was confirmed by Edward I. and also by Henry VIII. Of this charter no copy can be found, but of the charter of a later Henry de Lacy, about 1283, there are copies.

¹ Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, part I., p. 73, u. 3.

² Rot. Plac. coram Rege Mich., 17 Edward II., No. 65 (Parliamentary Writs, vol. II., div. II., appendix p. 240).—C.

³ The inscription, with the exception of the low Latin word *perone* for parson, it will be observed, is in Norman-French or Anglo-Norman.—C.

⁴ Ex. Pet. in Parl., 15 and 16 Edward II., n. 81.

⁵ Duchy Records, vol. xv., n. 21.

⁶ A lengthy notice of Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms, by Canon Raine, will be found in vol. lxxxviii. of the Chetham Society's publications.—C.

⁷ Records in the Tower of London, 1 Henry V., inserted in Whitaker's "Whalley," 3rd edition, p. 279. An abstract of this interesting charter is printed in "The Ancient Charters and other Muniments of the Borough of Clitheroe," with translations by J. Harland, privately printed for the mayor and corporation of Clitheroe (Manchester, quarto, 1851), p. 6.

King Henry IV., by a charter of 4th December, 1409, granted two fairs "to be had and held at our town of Clitherowe," to wit—"one on the eve, day, and morrow of the Conception" (*i.e.* December 7, 8, 9), "and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary" (March 24, 25, 26). Two days afterwards (December 6th, 1409), the same king, by writ to the sheriff of Lancashire, directs proclamation to be made to the effect that the king having lately learned that fairs have been held on the above days in the cemeteries and other places near the abbey of Whalley, without any grant or other authority, whereat exchanges, buying and selling of goods, chattels, and merchandise have been had, "to the great inquieting of the religious persons of the said monastery," the king forbids the holding of such fairs at any place in the monastery or town of Whalley, on pain of forfeiture of all things offered for sale there, and of further punishment, and that he hath granted two fairs to be held at Clitheroe on the said days for ever.

In 1 Elizabeth (1558) the elective franchise to return two members to Parliament, instead of Baron Clytherow and Baron Netherwyresdale, was granted to this borough. The municipal government of the place formerly consisted of one out-bailiff and of one in-bailiff, who were elected annually from amongst the out and in burgesses, on the first Friday after the festival of St. Denys, and who conjointly constituted one magistrate for the borough, much in the same way that the two sheriffs of London make one sheriff of Middlesex. There were also a recorder, a town clerk, and a serjeant, and like most other ancient corporate bodies was close and virtually self-elected; but by the Municipal Corporations Act the government is now in the mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, who also act as the Urban Sanitary Authority.

The area of the municipal borough is 2,375 statute acres. The population in 1881 was 10,176, and the number of burgesses on the roll 1,858. The rateable value of the municipal borough was, March 25, 1888, £33,607; the income of the borough, from the borough rate, £850; from tolls £231; and from rents £420; the total income of the municipal authority being £1,632, and the total expenditure £1,937. The amount of loans outstanding at the same time was £4,566. The rateable value of the urban sanitary district was £33,607; the income from general rates £2,057; from all sources £2,333; and the total expenditure £2,574. The amount of loans outstanding was £19,105, and the capitalised value of the gas and water works which with the cemetery, are vested in the Corporation, was returned at £64,149.

The election of members of Parliament was, till the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act in 1832, in the free burgesses at large; and, in the event of any landlord being absent, the freemen, his tenants, had the right to vote in his stead. The borough, however, was close in the patronage of the predominant family interests, and the elections nominal. The corporation formerly held a court-leet half-yearly; there was also a borough court of inquiry, held on the elections of bailiffs and other officers, and at other times when occasion required; also a court baron, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; but these have not been held for many years, and may be considered as destroyed. There was also a court of pleas, having jurisdiction in actions to any amount, held every three weeks before the bailiffs. This is still in existence, but no processes are issued from it. The jurisdictions of these courts were limited to the ancient borough or township of Clitheroe. The Moot Hall, or Town Hall, as it is now commonly designated, of freestone, ornamented with the arms of the Lacys, Curzons, and Brownlows, and those of Lancaster and Clitheroe, was erected in 1820, at the joint expense of Earl Howe and Earl Brownlow, in lieu of the old edifice, which had sunk into decay. Formerly there was a gaol at the castle, where assizes were held, and sentences for capital offences passed, on which, according to tradition, executions took place at Dike Nook, a place distant from the town about a mile, at the junction of the cross roads from Clitheroe to Pendle Hill, and from Whalley to Worston. This was before the civil wars of the Commonwealth; and it is shown from ancient records that in 1660, the gaol and castle were in the custody of "Jeremie Webster, who held the same by patent during pleasure." Within the recollection of aged persons living in 1835, a pillory stood in the market place at Clitheroe, but no vestige of it now remains.

By the Reform Act of 1832 the franchise was greatly extended, but the number of members returned to Parliament by this borough was reduced from two to one. By the Boundary Act the borough, which was placed in the northern division of the county, was made to comprehend "the respective chapelries of Downham and Clitheroe, and the four townships of Whalley, Wiswall, Pendleton, and Henthorn,¹ and Little Mitton and Calcoats." Under the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act 1885 (48 and 49 Vic. c. 23), the borough of Clitheroe ceased to return a member, and became merged in its division of the county. Though Clitheroe is described in the commissioners' report half a century ago as a poor town, within which there are very few good houses, the number of the houses within the borough of the value of £10 a year and upwards is estimated by the commissioners at 359.

¹ A mistake was made in the name of this township. It should have been Mitton, Henthorn, and Coldcoates.

The following is a list of the members for the borough of Clitheroe, under the old *régime*, from 1 Elizabeth to 1 William IV. :—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR CLITHEROE.

1558-9.	Thomas Greenacres and Walter Hooton.	1713.	The same and Charles Stanley.
1563.	John Newdigate and John Jeffrys (in whose place Thomas Greenacres <i>vice</i> Jeffrys).	1714.	The same and Edward Harvey.
1571.	Richard Greenacres and George Horsey.	1722.	Nathaniel Curzon and Thomas Lister.
1572.	William Wintorn and Thomas Dookwra.	1727.	Lord Galway and The same.
1585.	Michael Purefoy and Alexander Fisher	1734.	William Curzon and The same.
1586.	Edward Poley, and John Walmsley.	1741.	The same, The same.
1588.	Robert Pilkington and John Whitte.	1747.	Sir Nathaniel Curzon and The same.
1592.	William Twissenden and John Chamberlain.	1754.	Ashton Curzon and The same.
1597.	William Holt and George Rotherham.	1761.	The same and Nathan Lister.
1601.	John Osbaldeston and Anthony Deering.	1762.	Thomas Lister and Ashton Curzon Nathaniel Lister.
1603.	John Dormer, Knight, and Martin Lister.	1768.	The same, The same.
1614.	William Fanshaw and Clement Coke.	1768.	Thomas Lister.
1620.	Thomas Walmsley, Knight, and William Fanshaw.	1774.	The same, The same.
1623.	William Fanshaw and Ralph Whitfield.	1780.	The same and John Parker.
1625.	Ralph Ashton and William Fanshaw.	1782.	John Lee <i>vice</i> Parker resigned.
1625.	Ralph Ashton and William Kirke.	1784.	Thomas Lister and John Lee.
1628.	Thomas Jermy and William Newell.	1790.	Penn Ashton Curzon and Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Assheton Curzon.
1640.	Richard Shuttleworth and Ralph Ashton.		R. E. D. Grosvenor <i>vice</i> A. Curzon raised to the peerage, 1794.
1640.	Ralph Ashton and Richard Shuttleworth.	1796.	Lord E. C. Bentinck and Hon. Robert Curzon.
1653.	} No returns.	1801.	The same, The same.
1654.		1802.	Hon. John Cust and The same.
1656.		1806.	The same, The same.
1658.		1807.	The same, The same.
1659.		1808.	James Gordon in place of Hon. John Cust, who had become a peer.
1660.	Sir Ralph Ashton and John Heath.	1812.	October 10. Viscount Castlereagh and Hon. Robert Curzon.
1661.	The same, The same.	1812.	December 30. Edward Wilbraham Bootle in place of Viscount Castlereagh.
1678.	Sir Thomas Stringer and Sir Ralph Ashton.	1818.	Hon. Robert Curzon and Hon. William Cust.
1681.	Henry Marsden and Sir Thomas Stringer.	1820.	The same, The same.
1685.	James Stanley and Edmund Ashton.	1822.	Henry Porcher in place of Hon. William Cust.
1688.	Christopher Wilkinson and Anthony Parker.	1826.	Hon. P. F. Cust and Hon. Robert Curzon.
1690.	Roger Kenion and Fitton Gerrard.	1830.	The same, The same.
1695.	Christopher Lister and Ambrose Pudsey.	1831.	The same and the Hon. R. Curzon, jun.
1698.	Thomas Stringer and Christopher Lister.		
1701.	Ambrose Pudsey and Thomas Stringer.		
1702.	The same, The same.		
1705.	Daniel Harvey and Edward Harvey.		
1708.	Christopher Parker and Edward Harvey.		
1710.	Thomas Lister and Edward Harvey.		

The following are the elections from the Reform Act of 1832, to the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, when the borough ceased to return a member.

CLITHEROE.—ONE MEMBER.

ELECTORS IN 1832, 306.—IN 1883, 2,060.

Elections.				Elections.			
1832. Dec.	John Fort	(L.)	157	1853. March.	On petition, last election declared void for bribery and treating :—		
	John Irving	(C.)	124	May.	John T. W. Aspinall	(L.C.)	215
					Richard Fort	(L.)	208
1835. Jan.	John Fort.....	(L.)	unop.		Mr. Aspinall being unseated on petition :—		
1837. Aug.	John Fort.....	(L.)	164	1853. Aug.	Le Gendre N. Starkie	(C.)	216
	William Whalley	(C.)	155		Jonathan Peel	(L.)	205
1841. July.	M. Wilson, jun.	(L.)	175	1857. March.	John T. Hopwood	(C.)	
	Edward Cardwell.....	(L.C.)	170	1859. April.	John T. Hopwood	(C.)	
1842.	On petition Mr. Cardwell seated <i>vice</i> Mr. Wilson declared unduly elected :—			1865. July.	Richard Fort	(L.)	
1847. Aug.	Matthew Wilson	(L.)	unop.	1868. July.	Ralph Assheton	(C.)	
					<i>vice</i> R. Fort deceased		
1852. July.	Matthew Wilson	(L.)	221	1868. Nov.	Ralph Assheton	(C.)	760
	J. T. W. Aspinall	(L.C.)	187		C. S. Roundell	(L.)	693
				1874. Feb.	Ralph Assheton	(C.)	896
					Edward Ebenezer Kay, Q.C.	(L.)	804
				1880. April.	Richard Fort	(L.)	1078
					Ralph Assheton	(C.)	882

The old Clitheroe Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, formerly in the patronage of Earl Howe, but now of Mrs. H. Jackson, rebuilt in 1829, is a simple unadorned fabric of limestone, with an embattled parapet and buttresses, terminating in triangular heads, with small crockets, the first stone of the new structure having been laid on the 1st May, 1828, by the Rev. J. T. Allen, the then incumbent. It was further restored in 1854, when the old tower was replaced with a handsome tower and spire, with clock and peal of eight bells. The situation, like that of the castle, is commanding; the interior consists of a spacious nave, side aisles, and chancel; with lofty octangular columns and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately behind, but detached. Dr. Whitaker says of the former church of Clitheroe, that it had "nothing remarkable except the fine Saxon (? Norman) arch between the nave and the choir, one of the oldest remains of architecture in the parish, and a complete specimen of the style which prevailed till the time of Henry I.¹ The north chapel was appropriated to Great Mearly, but has no monuments of the Radcliffes, many of whom were interred here." "The south choir of the church," he adds, "belongs to the Radcliffes, who by marriage with the heiress of Derwentwater, *temp.* Henry V., became progenitors of that noble but unfortunate house. In this choir, till within the last thirty years, were two cumbent statues of a knight and lady, in alabaster, always said by tradition to be of the Radcliffes, and most probably intended to represent Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died 19 Henry VI., and Catherine his wife, daughter of Booth of Barton." The two cumbent figures have been disinterred, and placed under the staircase, though in a mutilated and broken condition. An old cross stood at the east end of Clitheroe Church as late as 1835, but this, with the small cross at a place called Stump Cross, on the old road from Clitheroe to Chatburn, and the ancient market cross, have all disappeared. Amongst the mural monuments in this church is one inscribed on a brass plate to the memory of Dr. John Webster, the astrologer, and the intrepid detector of imposition under the guise of witchcraft, who was master of the free school in Clitheroe in 1643, and died in 1682. The monument is embellished by a horoscope, in which it is sapiently indicated that they who understand the diagram will understand that the doctor understood it. There is also in this church a monumental inscription to the memory of Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, of Standen, in the parish of Whalley; a monument by Westmacott, with a more elaborate inscription, to the memory of Thomas Wilson, S.T.P., for nearly forty years head master of the grammar school of Clitheroe, who died in 1813, erected by his pupils; a tablet to the late James Thomson, Esq., F.R.S., of Primrose, and several others. The east window of the church is adorned with fifteen heraldic bearings in stained glass, amongst which are the arms of the abbot of Whalley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lacies, lords of Clitheroe, the Montagues, Buccleuchs, the Asshetons, the Listers, the Brownlows, and the Curzons. In the vestry are the arms of Curzon quartering Assheton; also those of John Aspinall, with some fragments of stained glass.

CHAPLAINS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S, CLITHEROE.

(From Whitaker's "Whalley," with the Additions of Canon Raines.)

HUGO capellanus de Clyderhow } by deeds without date, but contemporary with Geoffrey,
 PETRUS caps. de Clyderhow } dean of Whalley, or Henry II.
 HENRICUS clericus de Clyderhow.

1339.—Dns. JOHANNES FIL. HEN. cap. de Clyderhow, capellanus 13 Edward III.

1397.—HENRY DE MITTON capel. Paroch. de Clyderhow.

1535.—Sir THOMAS SYLCOCK was minister in this year, and the two priests serving in the chantries were John Dukedale (? Dugdale) and William Burd.

1551.—WILLIAM SLATER capellanus de Cliderhow. In the Chantry Return (1545) he is named as "William Sklater, preiste, incumbent there (Clitheroe) of the foundation of the antecessors of Thomas Ratclyff to celebrate there for their sowles." In 1548 the Chantry Commissioners returned that he was "of the age of lxxvi. yeres, a lame man, and was hurt at Floden Felde," from which Canon Raines concluded that he had attended the English army on that occasion in the capacity of chaplain, and when he would have been 43 years of age.

1558.—Sir WILLIAM CATON, of Clitheroe, priest, died *circa* 1558. Dr. Whitaker is doubtful as to whether he was chaplain of St. Michael in the Castle or of St. Mary Magdalen in the town. His will is dated 1558, and in it he bequeaths his effects to his illegitimate child.

1569.—EDWARD LAWSON. Dr. Whitaker says he was "also a Master of the Grammar School," but as the "Edward Lawson, clerk," was not licensed as head master of the Clitheroe Grammar

¹ This arch was in the possession of the late Rev. J. T. Allen, incumbent 1826-34, who intended to have it placed as a gateway to the churchyard, but this intention was never carried out.

School until June 8, 1594, he is more likely to have been a son of the chaplain and identical with the Edward Lawson licensed to Clitheroe in 1592.

1576.—THOMAS HOWARTH licensed by the bishop July 1.

1588.—MARTYN DYCKSON.

1592.—EDWARD LAWSON licensed September 2. This name is not included in Dr. Whitaker's list. He was probably a son of the former chaplain of the same name, and in all likelihood identical with the Master of Clitheroe School before referred to.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON (uncertain).

c. 1600.—JOHN TOWNE. In the Bishop's Roll-call at Blackburn, 1608, there is the entry—John Towne, curate of Clitheroe, sus (pended).

1611-12.—EDWARD ROSTHORNE licensed February. Edward Rosthorne, curate of Clitheroe, of the age of 40 years, occurs in a deposition, September, 1614 (Lanc. MSS., fo. xxii., p. 76).

1626.—THOMAS WARRINER. Curate of Clitheroe 1626-9.

1657.—ROBERT MARSDEN. This chaplain is also said by Dr. Whitaker to have been master of the Grammar School, but the list of masters gives the name "*Thomas Marsden clerk master* in 1662. He was reported by the Cromwellian Commissioners, in 1650, as minister here, and "an able divine."

1672.—WILLIAM BANCKES.

1696.—STEVEN MORE.

1701.—THOMAS TAYLOR. This name occurs in 1701. He was buried in 1737.

1743.—JAMES COWGILL, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1735, M.A. 1739, and B.D. 1746.

1743.—JAMES KING, D.D., afterwards chaplain of the House of Commons and dean of Raphoe. He was preferred to the vicarage of Guildford 1772, and made canon of Windsor 1774. In 1776 he exchanged his canonry for the deanery of Raphoe, and died at Woodstock. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Walker, of Hungerhill, county York, by whom he had a numerous family, including five sons, who all became distinguished men. The eldest, Thomas King, D.D., was prebendary of Canterbury and chancellor of Lincoln; the second, James King, capt. R.N., LL.D., and F.R.S., was the companion of Captain Cook and the historian of his voyage round the world; the third, Dr. Walker King, was Bishop of Rochester; Edward, the fourth, was the Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and John, the youngest, was Under-Secretary of State under Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Pelham.

1750.—MATTHEW SEDGWICK.

1775.—THOMAS WILSON, B.D. He was also appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar School, May, 1775, which office he held until his death, March 5, 1813. He is buried at Bolton-in-Bowland, but there is in his church at Clitheroe a mural monument with a bust by Westmacott, erected partly at the cost of his pupils, with a Latin inscription recording his talents and virtues from the pen of Dr. Whitaker.

1813.—HENRY JOHNSON, M.A., like his predecessor, was also master of the Grammar School, being appointed to that office May 4, but did not long retain it, his death occurring on the 14th February in the following year.

1814.—ROBERT HEATH, M.A. Mr. Heath was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. He also held with his incumbency the mastership of the Grammar School, to which he was appointed March 29, 1814. He died December 17, 1825.

1826.—JOHN TAYLOR ALLEN, M.A., was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1805 and M.A. in 1807, and in the last-named year received the Chancellor's prize in English prose. In 1812 he was appointed keeper of Chetham's Library, Manchester, which office he held until 1821, when he resigned on accepting the incumbency of High Legh, in Cheshire, which he vacated on his presentation to Clitheroe. He was appointed master of the Grammar School February 22, 1826, and held that office with his incumbency until December, 1834, when he resigned on his preferment to the rectory of Alresford, in Essex. In 1841 he was instituted to the vicarage of Stradbroke, in Suffolk, which he retained until his death, which occurred August 12, 1861, at the age of 77. His successor in the vicarage of Stradbroke was the Rev. J. C. Ryle, now (1889) Bishop of Liverpool.

1835.—JOSEPH HEYWOOD ANDERTON, M.A. Mr. Anderton was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was presented to the incumbency of Clitheroe in succession to the Rev. J. T. Allen, and hold the living, of which he was also patron, until his death in 1878.

1878.—EDWARD HUGHES THOMAS, M.A. Mr. Thomas graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1870, and admitted to priest's orders in 1871. His first curacy was that of Helidon, in Northamptonshire, which he held 1870-2,

when he removed to Heywood. In the following year he accepted the curacy of North Meols, and in 1874 was preferred to the vicarage of St. James's, Latchford. On the death of Mr. Anderton he was presented to the incumbency of Clitheroe, which he still (1889) holds. He is a surrogate of the diocese of Manchester.

A new church, dedicated to St. James, was built at Clitheroe and consecrated October 1, 1839, the living being vested in trustees. It contains 858 sittings, of which 118 are free, and is of the annual value of £370. It is a "Blandford" parish, the Rev. George Fielden (1852) being the vicar. Another church, St. Paul's, containing 600 sittings, all free, was erected at Low Moor, in the same township, and consecrated July 20, 1870, the endowment being provided by Miss Garnett. It is in the patronage of the Bishop, and is of the annual value of £300. The Rev. John Barton Waddington (1870) is the vicar.

Clitheroe also contains the following places of worship:—

The INDEPENDENT or CONGREGATIONALIST body have a chapel in Moor Lane, erected in 1863, when the old chapel, built in 1815, was given up to the use of the Primitive Methodists.

The WESLEYAN METHODISTS have their places of worship at Waterloo, Wesleyan Square, Chapel Square, Waddington, Grindleton, Chatburn, Downham, West Bradford, and Low Moor, all in Clitheroe or the immediate vicinity.



SEAL OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CLITHEROE.

The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS worship at Shaw Bridge and Lower Gate.

The UNITED FREE CHURCH METHODISTS have their chapels in Moor Lane and at Low Moor.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC Chapel is in Lower Gate.

The Town Hall of Clitheroe, in which the Free Library is also housed, is situated in Church Street.

A hospital for so-called lepers, called the hospital of Edisforth, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood within this borough, though beyond the Ribble, as early as the twelfth century, and the number of these institutions, in various parts of the country, in monastic times, leads to the conclusion that *elephantiasis* was then a much more prevalent disease than at present. This hospital shared the fate of the smaller monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.¹ The name is still preserved in Edisford or Eadsford Bridge, a structure spanning the Ribble about a mile below the town.

¹ By an undated charter, John, son of Ralph de Cliderow, grants three acres of land in Sidhill to the lepers in Edisforth; and by another dateless charter, Orme de Hammerton grants to God, St. Nicholas of the house of Edisforth, and to the brothers-lepers of the same dwelling with Reginald (probably the warden of the hospital), two acres on Schetill (Sidhill). Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, who died in 1211, for the salvation of his soul and those of his ancestors, gave to this hospital four acres of land in Baldwin Hill. [There was a plot of land in the town of Clitheroe, called Baldenhull, or Baldwinhull, containing 20 acres 1 rood.] Walter de Grimshaw, warden of the hospital at Edisforth, seems to have died about 10 Edward II. (1316-17), and Richard de Edisforth succeeded him on the presentation of the Earl of Lancaster. In his time there were no lepers—a proof that the disease was on the decline. In the

reign of Edward III. (1350-51) a record states that the house had then neither warden nor brethren-lepers; and Hugh de Clitheroe, the bailiff, entreats the abbot and convent of Whalley to take possession of the hospital and its lands, subject only to the condition of finding a chantry-priest to celebrate in the chapel. This proposal was accepted, and the last memorial of the old leper-house is, that in 1508, John Paslew, the last abbot of Whalley, and the burgesses of Clitheroe jointly presented Sir William Heard to the chapel of St. Nicholas of Edisforth, vacant by the death of Sir John Dinoley. The site of this ancient hospital was on the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, near the road to Mitton, and a farmhouse lately covered the spot. Dr. Whitaker adds that some remains of strong and ancient masonry are remembered there.—II.

A gallant stand was made at Clitheroe against the invaders under the command of William, son of the bastard brother of David, king of Scotland, in 1138. On that memorable occasion the English fought with great bravery, but, being overpowered by numbers, they sustained a signal defeat; and vestiges of this sanguinary engagement have been found at Edisford Bridge, and along the banks of the Ribble, during successive ages up to the present time.

The Free Grammar School of Clitheroe formerly stood in the churchyard, but was removed to York Street in 1829, and rebuilt, stone by stone, as it had formerly existed. It was founded by Queen Mary on the 29th of August, 1554, and the statutes were drawn up by Bishop Bridgman. The endowment consisted of the lands and rectorial tithes of the parish of Almondbury, and other lands in Skipton and elsewhere, in Yorkshire. These, however, have been sold, and estates at Clitheroe purchased in their stead. There is a good residence for the head master, who, in addition to his salary, has the privilege of receiving boarders. The school is free as regards classical education, but, as not only writing and accounts, but mathematics, modern languages, &c., are taught, a small quarterage is charged to each pupil. The number of scholars is from seventy to eighty. In 1835 it was not half that number. A fund amounting to £1,400 has been raised by subscription for the purpose of founding two exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge in connection with the school. There are at present two exhibitions, one of £40 and the other of £30 a year, tenable for four years.

JAMES KING, captain R.N., LL.D. and F.R.S., the friend and companion of the celebrated Cook in his third voyage round the world, was the second son of the Rev. James King, D.D., incumbent of Clitheroe, and dean of Raphoe, Ireland (descended of a respectable and ancient family long resident at Skellands in Craven), and was born at Clitheroe in the year 1750. He received the first rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Clitheroe, and at the age of twelve years entered the navy, under the patronage of his near relative, Captain Norton, a brother of the first Lord Grantley. During the peace which followed the accession of George III. he served successively under Lord Rodney, Sir Hugh Palliser, and Earl St. Vincent, by whom he was highly esteemed, and by the last promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The continuance of the peace did not admit of much active service; and possessing a disposition naturally adapted to the pursuit of literature and scientific acquirement, he conceived that an acquaintance with French would be useful to him; and therefore, in 1774, he spent some time in Paris, where he became acquainted with several persons eminent for their scientific knowledge. Upon his return to England he took up his residence, by the permission of that society, in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which his younger brother, Walker, was a member. In 1776 preparations were made for a third voyage of discovery under the command of the distinguished Cook. Important improvements had been lately made in the science of nautical astronomy, and particularly by the skill and labours of Dr. Maskelyne, then Astronomer Royal. The farther prosecution of these improvements was made an object of no inconsiderable importance in the intended voyage; and Dr. Maskelyne and Captain Cook, directed by the Board of Admiralty to name some person qualified to superintend the astronomical department of the expedition, fixed upon Lieutenant King. The proposition of accompanying Captain Cook was eagerly embraced by Mr. King, and the offer of his services being accepted by the Board of Admiralty and the Board of Longitude, he was most cordially received by Captain Cook. The story of this voyage need not now be repeated. Soon after his return Captain King was appointed to the command of the sloop *Crocodile*, and afterwards to the *Resistance*, a frigate of 46 guns. In the former vessel he was employed during the war in the Channel service; and, during the command of the latter, a singular opportunity was afforded him of demonstrating the immense importance of scientific nautical knowledge in the skill with which it enabled him to convoy a large fleet of merchantmen, consisting of nearly 500 vessels, from the Channel to the West Indies. He died in October, 1784, and was buried at Nice. The following tablet is erected in Clitheroe Church:—

“To the memory of James King, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D., and F.R.S., the friend and colleague of Captain Cook in his last voyage round the world, the history of which, from the time of the death of that celebrated navigator, he wrote at Woodstock during the intervals of his retirement from the public service of his country, in which his laborious and almost uninterrupted exertions brought on a premature and deeply-lamented death. He died in the month of October, 1784, in the thirty-second year of his age, at Nice, and was there interred.”

There is a small medallion, inscribed “Jac. King, LL.D. F.R.S.,” at the foot of the title-page of the third volume of the voyage, painted by S. Shelley, and engraved by J. Hogg, which is the only remaining portrait of this illustrious man.

The population of the township of Clitheroe has increased considerably within the present century, though not much during the last thirty years. According to the Government census, the numbers in the township in 1801 amounted to 1,368, while in 1831 they had increased to 5,213, being rather more than half the population of the newly-constructed borough, which the commissioners for suggesting the limits of boroughs estimated at 9,890 in 1831. In 1861 the population of the township and municipal borough was 7,000, that of the Parliamentary borough 10,864. This was an actual decrease from the tables of 1851, which gave 7,244 and 11,480 respectively for municipal and Parliamentary boroughs. In the next decade the population had increased to 8,217, and in 1881 the return gave 10,192.

The people within the precincts of the borough of Clitheroe are a robust and healthy race. Formerly, like the inhabitants of most rural districts, they were given to rude sports. Bull-baiting was the principal amusement forty years ago at the rush-bearings, which were common in the villages of the neighbourhood; and in 1835 we read that “within a very few years the practice of adorning a man and woman in the costume of the king and queen was observed yearly at Downham, when a crown was carried before them by prescriptive right, as they maintained, founded on a grant from the king at a period too early to form the subject of record!” This innocent delusion is now, however, forgotten, and rush-bearing has disappeared with bull-baiting. A curious custom

may be mentioned here of women, in parties of eight or ten, running after men on Easter Tuesday, and *lifting* or *heaving* them, in allusion, it is said, to the resurrection of the Saviour. This practice formerly prevailed in Manchester, and it is still common in some of the rougher manufacturing districts, including parts of the parish of Whalley, Warrington, and Bolton. A Manchester man, in the year 1784, thus describes it:—

“*Lifting* was originally designed to represent our Saviour’s resurrection. The men lift the women on Easter Monday, and the women the men on Tuesday. One or more take hold of each leg, and one or more of each arm, near the body, and lift the person up, in a horizontal position, three times. It is a rude, indecent, and dangerous diversion, practised chiefly by the lower class of people. Our magistrates constantly prohibit it by the bellman, but it subsists at the end of the town; and the women have of late years converted it into a money job. I believe it is chiefly confined to these northern counties.”¹

A document, entitled “*Liber Contrarotulatoris Hospicii, anno 13 Edward I.*,” presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq., keeper of his Majesty’s records in the Tower of London, to the Society of Antiquaries, March 28, 1805, proves the antiquity of the custom, containing an entry of £14 “to seven of the queen’s ladies and damsels because they took up the king in his bed on the morrow of Easter, and made him pay a fine for the peace of the king, which he did of his own gift, through the hand of Hugo de Cerr (or Kerr), Esq.”

Annual fairs are held at Clitheroe on the 24th and 25th of March; third Thursday in May; on the 1st and 2nd of August; and on the fourth Thursday and Friday after the 29th of September, and on the 7th and 8th of December. There is also a fortnightly fair for cattle, altered from Tuesday to Monday in 1863. Henry de Lacy claimed a fair at Clitheroe on Maudlin Day, with gallows and other feudal privileges. A market was held here in the Conqueror’s time. Saturday is the chartered market-day. The cattle from the fine grazing district of Craven used to be driven through this town in great numbers to Manchester and to the south, but are now sent by railway. For a century at least annual horse races were held at somewhat irregular periods at Clitheroe, on Salthill Moor, but they were of a low character, and were given up many years ago. The manufactures of this town and district consist of the weaving of calicoes by power, and cotton-spinning. There were for many years extensive calico printworks at Primrose, but these are now converted into paper mills. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from Blackburn passes close to the town of Clitheroe, where there is a station, and past some of the lime-works to Chatburn, and thence to Hellifield, in Yorkshire, where a junction is formed with the Midland Company’s line through Settle to Carlisle. The public roads also, owing to the abundance of good materials for their repair, are excellent; and the town is well supplied by public companies with both gas and water.

This district forms a declining plain from the stately hill of Pendle to the Ribble, well cultivated, richly wooded, and gently undulating, stretching from nine to ten miles north and south. From the centre of this tract rises the abrupt and lofty hill on which stands the castle; and on the sides and at the foot of that hill lies the town of Clitheroe, forming a striking object in the landscape for many miles round. Petrified bodies are found in the limestone rocks in abundance, both animal and mineral; and there is a petrifying spring near the Ribble. Small quartz crystals, equal in lustre to the Bristol stones, are found at Downham, and are called “Downham diamonds.” Some artificially formed fissures appear on Worsaw Hill, adjoining to Chatburn, made as entrances to the lead-mines, which were formerly worked here, with but little success. At Pimlico, Salthill, Coplow, and Bankfield, all within Clitheroe, and also at Chatburn, are valuable and inexhaustible quarries of limestone, from all of which large quantities of lime are conveyed by railway to various parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Many thousands of tons of limestone are also sent away annually for the repairs of roads, for smelting iron-ore, and for use in various chemical works. This lime is in high repute as a manure and for dyeing and bleaching. There is no navigation at a less distance than seven miles from the town. The Ribble, indeed, in its course, passes within half a mile, but that river is not navigable above Preston marsh, a distance of fifteen miles from Clitheroe.

A mighty convulsion, affecting the face of the country to a distance of forty miles to the north, and also for a considerable distance to the south and west of Clitheroe, has given to this district a peculiar character: “The crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds of the minerals are thrown up into the air, and down towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of forty-five degrees, immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and to the north, again, appears a surface of limestone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals, which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position,

¹ Bayard Taylor, in his “*Byeways of Europe*,” mentions a custom bearing some resemblance to the Lancashire “*lifting*,” which is practise by the inhabitants of Andorra, a little republic in the heart of the Pyrenees.—C.

must have lain at a vast depth beneath.”¹ The swelling shoulder of Pendle Hill, which attains an elevation of 1,831 feet, forms the most striking point of the landscape throughout the whole district; and though nearly 800 feet lower² than the Grey Friar, at the northern extremity of the county, and nearly 600 feet lower than Whernside, in the neighbouring county of York, it jingles in the distich of—

“Ingleborough, Pendle Hill, and Pennygent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent;”

and in the other well known rhyme—

“Pendle Hill, and Pennygent, and little Ingleborough,
Are three such hills as you’ll not find by seeking England thorough.”

In Downham, on the declivity of Pendle, there is a turbary, seven or eight feet deep; and in Twiston Moss, oak, fir, and ash trees are found, with hazel amongst them, bearing nuts, which have been preserved in their peaty beds for centuries.

Pendle Hill has been subject to sudden and vast discharges of water, amounting to inundations. Camden says of this mountain—

“It is chiefly remarkable for the damage which it lately did to the country below” (about the year 1580), “by the discharge of a great body of water; and for the certain signs which it gives of rain whenever its summit is covered with clouds.”

And Mr. Charles Towneley, in a communication to Richard Towneley, Esq., written in the year 1669, describes a mighty torrent which issued from the “butt-end (the N.W.) of Pendle,” on the 18th of August in that year, in terms to the following effect:—

“The water gushed out near the top of the hill in such quantities, and so suddenly, that it made a breast a yard high, and continued running for about two hours. It grew unfordable in so short a space of time, that two persons going to church on horse back, one having passed the place where it took its course, the other, being a little behind, could not pass this sudden torrent. The houses in the village of Worston, at a distance of two miles from the point of eruption, were so completely inundated that the furniture in the lower rooms was set afloat by the turbid stream. Five or six apertures were made in the side of the hill, but the longest of them was speedily closed by the sand, earth, and gravel which accompanied the water.”

Immense as must have been the body of water discharged at this time, Mr. Towneley describes it as much less than that which burst forth from Pendle Hill sixty years before,³ which made two cloughs or dingles, and are to this day called the Burst or Brast Clough. These phenomena probably originate in the accumulation of water in a large natural subterraneous reservoir, which, when the pressure becomes too strong to be resisted, forces its way out between the rock and the peaty incrustation with which it is covered. On the declivity of this hill stood Malkin Tower,⁴ the celebrated rendezvous of the witches of Pendle Forest, Dame Demdike, and the rest; and for their alleged sorceries seventeen of them were sentenced at the autumn assizes, 1612, to suffer death at Lancaster. The view from the summit of Pendle Hill is very extensive. York Minster, at a distance of sixty miles, may be recognised on a clear day from this point; the beautiful vales of the Hodder and Ribble may be traced through all their windings; and the Irish Sea, with its capes, promontories, and bays, where it washes the coast of Lancashire, like a chart before the spectator.

At Shaw Brook, to the east of Clitheroe, there is a sulphur spring used in cutaneous diseases, and there are also several spas at Downham, but they are neglected. Highwall Well in Whalley has no medicinal qualities, but was used as a cold bath for the monks, who, being clad in woollen, without the intervention of linen garments, or of the fabrics so extensively made in the parish, must have stood in need of frequent immersions.

The agricultural pursuits of this district have of late much improved. Agricultural societies have been established, and better farming encouraged. Here, as in most of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the pasture land predominates very largely over the arable.

The charters and other official documents relating to Clitheroe are too numerous to be particularised, but are comprehended summarily in the following synopsis:—

References to the Lacies and to Whalley parish in the Testa de Nevill, fo. 409.

Cliderho Chapel confirmed to the monks of Pontefract, Rot. Chart. 14 Hen. III. (1230), p. 2, m. 1.

Robert de Cliderhou free warren in Salebery. Ibid. 5 Edw. II. (1311-12), p. 1, n. 18.

Inquest concerning the chapel of St. Michael in the castle of Cliderhow, whether it be appurtenant or annexed to the mother church of Whalley. Inquis. ad quod Damnum, 19 Edw. III. (1345).

¹ Whitaker's "Whalley."

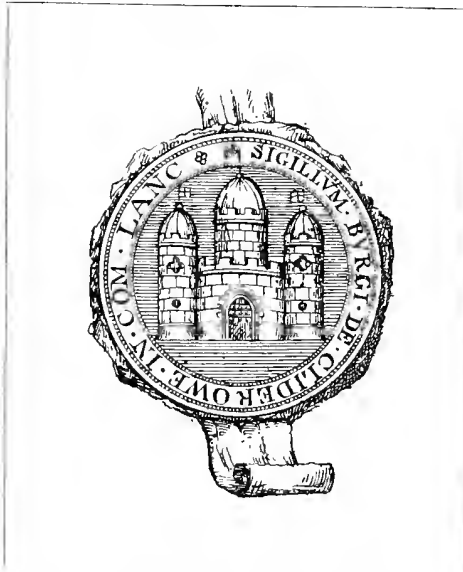
² The most elevated point of Pendle Hill is in Downham, and, according to the last Ordnance Survey, the real height of its highest point is 1,831 feet.

³ Probably on the occasion mentioned by Camden—though, in that case, it would be above eighty years before.—H.

⁴ Baines, in the text of 1835, confounds this with Hoar Stones, a

place at some distance—notorious, however, in connection with the subsequent witchcraft cases of 1633. Malkin Tower, in the township of Barrowford, has altogether disappeared. See vol. 1, pp. 270-276. Also "Rambles by the Ribble," first series, pp. 101-2.—B. H. See also the chapter on "Pendle Witches," in "Pendle Hill in History and Literature," by James McKay, 1889.—C.

Extent of the manor of Cliderhow on the death of Edmund de Lacy. Escaet. 42 Hen. III. (1253).
 Robert de Cliderhou, in trust for the abbot and convent of Cockersand, held the manor of Baylege as of the Honor of Cliderhou, with lands and tenements in Cliderhou. Inquis. post mortem, 4 Edw. III. (1330).
 Henry de Cliderhou, in trust for a certain chaplain, held 40 acres of land in Ribblechestre and Dutton, and the manor of Cliderhou remains to Henry. Ibid. 11 Edw. III. (1337).
 Alescia, Countess of Lincoln, died seised of the manor and castle of Clyderhowe, with the chaces and parks. Escaet. 22 Edw. III. (1348), n. 34.
 Matilda, wife of Sir Robert de Holand, died seised of Cliderhowe wapentake, and suit of court, &c. Ibid. 23 Edw. III. (1349).
 John de Gristhwaite had lands, &c., in Cliderhowe. Ibid.
 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in trust for the abbot of Whalley, tenements in Cliderhou, called Standenhulcroft and Grenelache, the foldage of Stonden, with lands, &c. Ibid. 34 Edw. III. (1360).
 The same died seised of Clyderhou Castle, &c. Ibid. 35 Edw. III. (1361), n. 122.
 John de Gristewayt and others, for the abbot and convent of Whalleye, land in Cliderhoe. Ibid. 36 Edw. III. (1362).
 Richard de Caldecotes, for the same, held 120 acres, in Cliderhowe, Wadyngton, &c. Ibid.
 The abbot and convent of Whalley, the fourth part of the wapentake of Cliderhow. Escaet. 45 et 47 Edw. III. (1371 and 1373).
 Richard Sotheworth, 18 Hen. VII. (1502-3), held Samlesbury manor as of the manor of Clidrow. Duchy Records, vol. iii. n. 41.
 Thomas Morley, 24 Hen. VII. (1508-9), lands, &c., in Cliderowe. Ibid. n. 60.
 Richard Dyneley, 3 Hen. VIII. (1511), held Downham manor, and lands in Cliderow. Ibid. vol. iv. n. 50.
 William Boswell, 6 Hen. VIII. (1514), held Symondeston of the manor of Clitherow. Ibid. n. 53.
 William Radcliffe, of Wemmersley, 3 Eliz. (1561), the manor of Clydrow. Ibid. vol. xi. n. 7.
 Edmund Dugdale, 33 Eliz. (1591), lands, &c., in Clitherowe. Ibid. vol. xv. n. 21.
 Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt., 35 Eliz. (1593), the manor of Cliderowe. Ibid. vol. xvi. n. 2.
 William Langley, 36 Eliz. (1594), lands, &c., in Clytherowe. Ibid. n. 52.
 John Aspinall, 17 Car. I. (1641), lands in Cliderow. Ibid. vol. xxx. n. 98. ¹

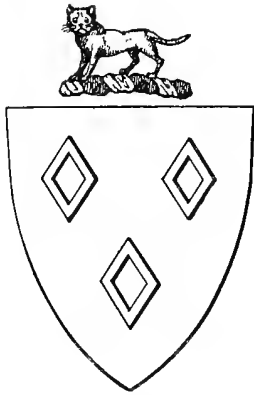


SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

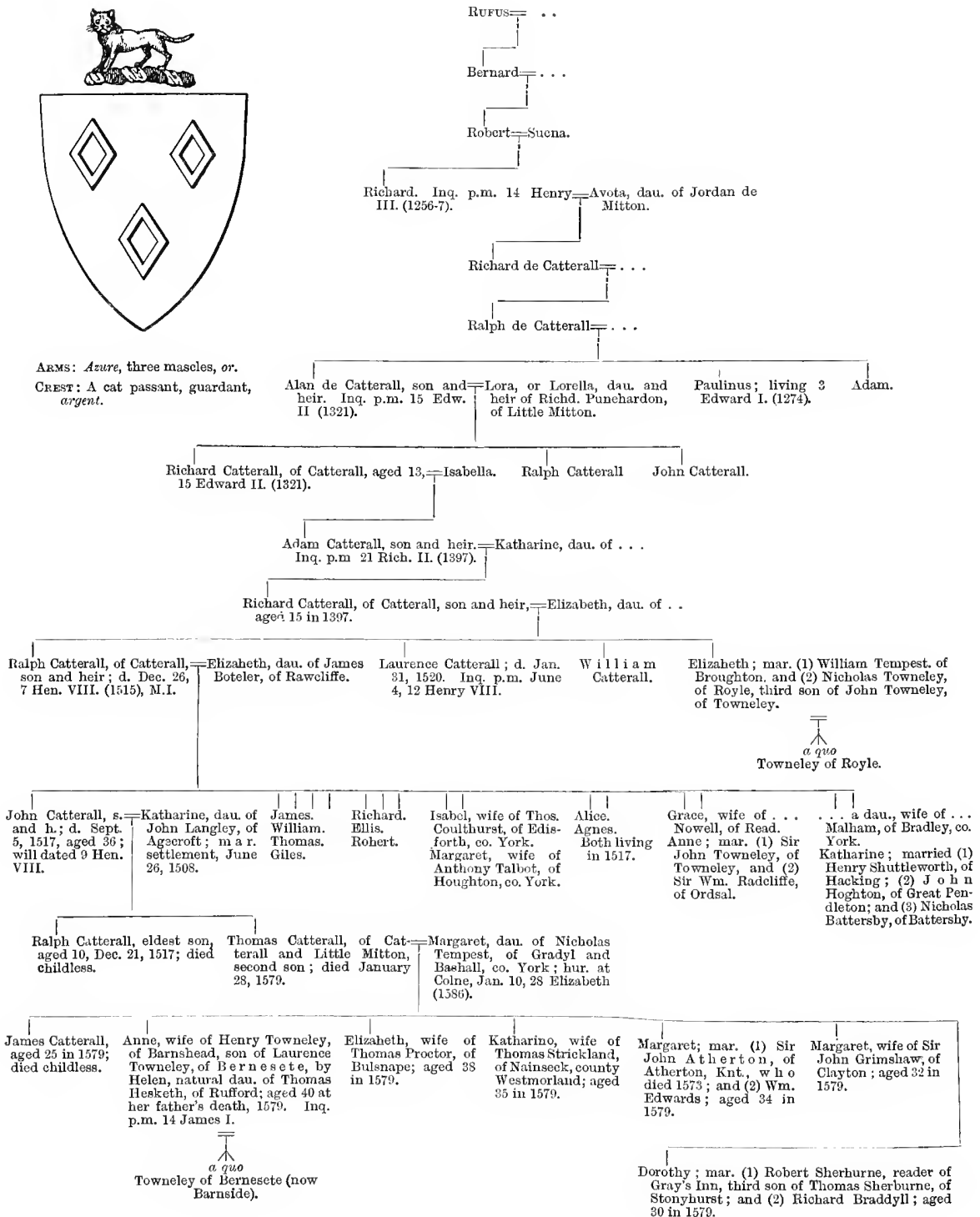
LITTLE MITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Whalley, forming part of the township of Mitton, Henthorn, and Coldcoates, gave name, as early as Richard I., to a knightly family; and hence, in the Towneley MSS. we have Sir Ralphe de Little Mitton. The "Testa de Nevill," associates John de Puncharden with this place as holding in it the twelfth part of a knight's fee under the Lacies. His son, Richard de Puncharden, married Beatrice, daughter of Adam de Blackburne, who had a daughter Laura, or Loretta, who married, in the reign of Edward I., Allan, a descendant of the lord of Catterall, near Garstang, to whom the estates passed. Having remained many generations in the Catteralls, the manor of Little Mitton was granted by deed to Richard Sherburne, Esq., of Stonyhurst, and Dorothy his wife, the sixth daughter and coheir of Thomas Catterall, of Catterall and Little Mitton; but in 1664 it was sold by Richard Sherburne, brother and heir of Thomas, and great grandson of Robert Sherburne and Dorothy Catterall, to Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith of London, descended from the Holts of Grislehurst, and subsequently passed to the Beaumonts, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Holt, with Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, county of York. This place is principally remarkable for its ancient manorial hall (Little Mitton Hall), of the age of Henry VII. After many changes of ownership, and coming to be occupied as a farmhouse a generation ago, it was, about 1840,

¹ See also Harland's "Charters and other Muniments of the Borough of Clitheroe," 1861, 4to.

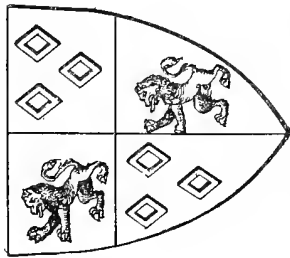
CATTERALL OF CATTERALL AND LITTLE MITTON.



ARMS: *Azure, three mascles, or.*
 CREST: *A cat passant, guardant, argent.*

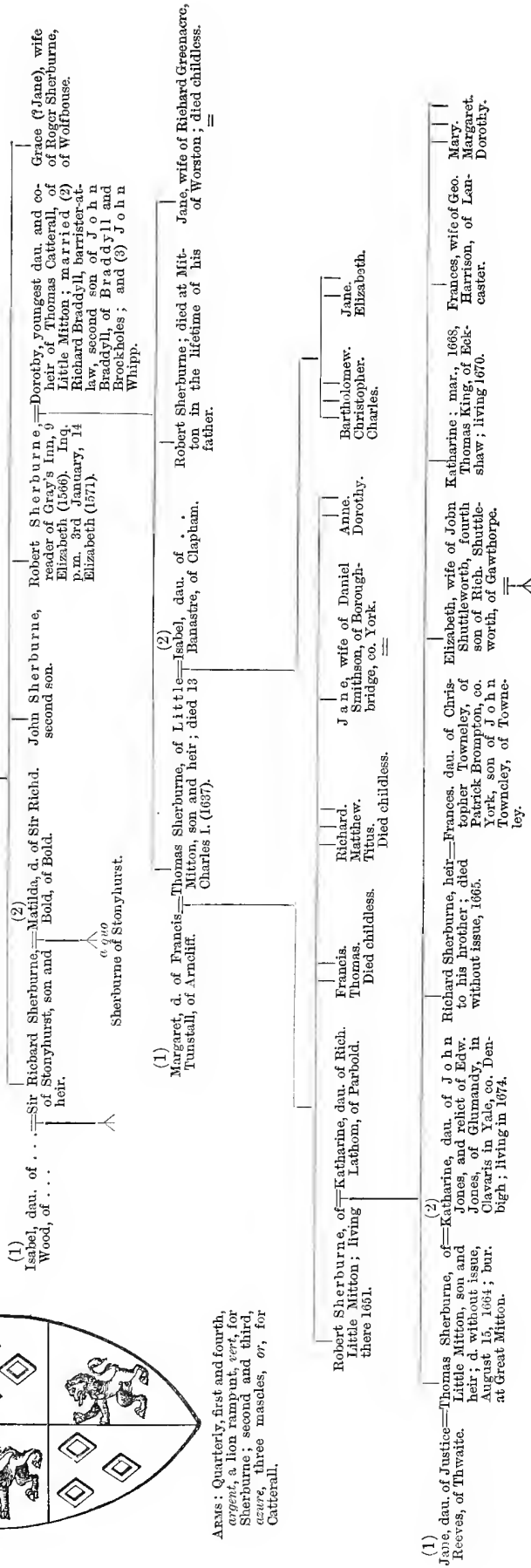


SHERBURNE OF LITTLE MITTON.

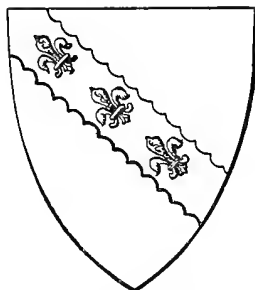


ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a lion rampant, *vert*, for Sherburne; second and third, azure, three mascles, *or*, for Catterall.

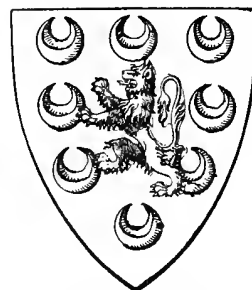
THOMAS SHERBURNE, of Stonyhurst, Joanna, dau. of Sir John Towneley, of Towneley, Knt.



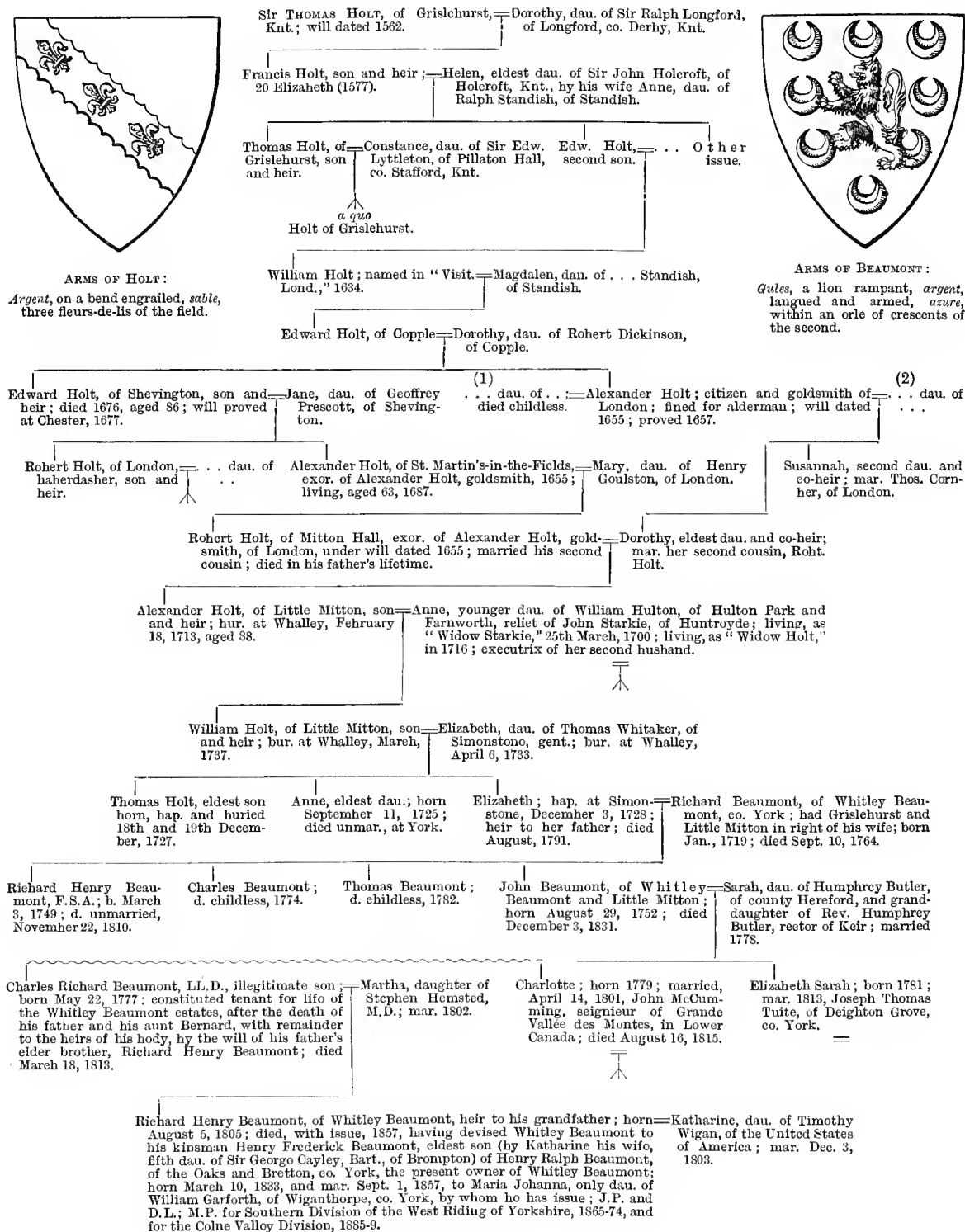
HOLT AND BEAUMONT OF LITTLE MITTON.



ARMS OF HOLT:
Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three fleurs-de-lis of the field.



ARMS OF BEAUMONT:
Gules, a lion rampant, argent, langued and armed, azure, within an orle of crescents of the second.



purchased by the late John Aspinall, Esq., of Standen, restored and enlarged, and is now the property of his grandson, Ralph John Aspinall, Esq. It was for a time the residence of John Gerald Potter, Esq., who contested the Darwen division at the Parliamentary election of 1885, and is now the residence of John Hick, Esq., M.P. for Bolton, 1868-1880. In the great hall, a spacious apartment thirty-three feet long and twenty-four wide, with open timber roof and minstrels' gallery at one end, is some very fine carved oak screenwork of about the style of Edward VI., which bears the cyphers T. D. H. Dr. Whitaker conjectures that this was brought from Grislehurst on the sale of the property to the Holts in 1664, the cyphers exactly corresponding to Thomas and Dorothy Holt, who were the owners of Grislehurst in Edward VI.'s time.

The manor of DOWNHAM is carried up to a period before the Conquest, when it was possessed by Aufray, or Alfred, a Saxon; subsequently it was granted by Ilbert (or Robert) de Lacy, as part of his Honor of Clitheroe, to Ralph le Rous. Having reverted to the Lacies, it was granted to Peter de Cestria, the reputed natural son of John de Lacy, constable of Chester. Afterwards it was granted by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to John Dyneley, in whose family it continued until it was sold by Henry Dineley, Esq., in 1545, to Richard Greenacres and Nicholas Hancock, who again sold it to Ralph Greenacres, and he, in 1588, alienated it to Richard Assheton, Esq. He devised it to his great nephew, Richard Assheton, second son of Ralph Assheton, of Lever, Esq.; and Richard, his grandson, dying unmarried in 10 Charles II. (1658), devised his estates in Downham and Worston to his second cousin, Sir Ralph Assheton, of Whalley, Bart., whose son (having no issue) settled the manor of Downham, in 1678, upon his cousin, Richard Assheton, of Cuerdale, Esq., the lineal ancestor of Ralph Assheton, Esq., the present manorial owner, and the eldest male representative of this feudal and aristocratic house.

The parochial chapel of Downham, dedicated to St. Leonard, existed prior to the foundation of Whalley Abbey, and consists of a tower, aisle, and north and south chapels. The registers begin in 1653. The south chapel was rebuilt by the late William Assheton, Esq., the grandfather of the present possessor of the Downham estates, and who served as sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1792. The north chapel is the property and burial-place of the Starkies, of Twiston, descended from the Dineleys. In 1 Edward III. (1327) John de Dineley granted Twiston to Richard de Greenacres, whose descendant, Sir Richard, left two daughters his co-heirs, one of whom, Joanna, married Henry de Worsley, whose grandson, Richard Worsley, died 3 Edward IV. (1463), leaving co-heirs, the youngest of whom, Alice, married Thomas Starkie, brother of Edmund Starkie, the first of Huntroyd, and conveyed to him a moiety of the manor of Twiston, which descended to Thomas Starkie, Esq., M.A., who died April 5, 1849, leaving issue two daughters¹ his co-heirs, Lucy Anne, married to Alfred Power, Esq., C.B., and Katharine Blanche, who married the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, rector of Crawford, and by him had an only daughter, Margaret Lucy, who became the wife of Major William Augustus Gillespie, and by him had issue. In 1801, the entire edifice, with the exception of the tower (which is of the perpendicular period, and dating from the middle of the fifteenth century), was restored with little regard for architectural effect. The modern structure embraces a wide aisleless nave, covered in by a flat ceiling, and a south porch. The east window is of five lights, and filled with stained glass. There is also affixed to the north wall a tablet in memory of William Assheton, Esq., who died in 1858. Downham Hall existed A.D. 1308; the centre and one wing were rebuilt about 1775, and the other wing was afterwards added by William Assheton, Esq. This mansion (which Dr. Whitaker observes has in point of situation no equal in the parish of Whalley) is now the seat of Ralph Assheton, Esq., lord of the manor of Downham, (elected M.P. for the borough of Clitheroe in July, 1868, on the death of Richard Fort, Esq., and who continued to represent it until 1880), by whom a court-leet and court-baron are held yearly in the spring. Adjoining to Downham Hall is a small but varied park.

TWISTON, in the reign of King John, was called Twysilton, at which time the family of Twisleton occurs here. The hall existed in 1327, in which year John de Dyneley granted to Richard de Greenacres his capital messuage and water-mill in Twisleton which he had of the grant of Richard de Twisleton. Johanna, daughter and co-heir of Richard de Greenacres, carried the property in marriage to the Worsleys, and from them it passed by distaff to Thomas Starkie, brother of Edmund Starkie, of Huntroyd, whose descendants are the present possessors. At the north-eastern termination of Pendle Hill, in this township, there is an ancient burial-place of the Quakers.

MEARLEY (GREAT).—This township, situated on the northern skirts of Pendle, was granted by Jordan (son of Ralph) le Rous to one Stephen, afterwards called de Merley, whose daughter married Adam de Nowell, and carried the hall and manor into that family. Lawrence Nowell, the fourth in descent from Adam Nowell, who married the heiress of Merelay, about the

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 329.

38 Edward III. (1364), exchanged the chase and manor of Merley with Sir Richard Greenacres for half the manor of Read; his youngest daughter and co-heir, Agnes, married William de Radcliffe, of Todmorden, and brought the inheritance into that family, in which it remained till Roger Mainwaring, who married Elizabeth, sole issue of Joshua Radcliffe, of Todmorden, Esq., wasted the estate, and sold Mearley to John Harrison, Esq., on the death of whose son, Allan, it was sold to Piers Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyd, in whose representative, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq., it still remains. The hall is in a dilapidated condition, though still retaining evidence of its original importance. The western wing has been restored, and on a tablet over the door is a shield bearing the arms of William de Radcliffe, who married Agnes Greenacre, the heir. The hamlet and manor of Mearley (Little) still remains in the descendants of William Nowell, the first grantee under John de Lacy, who died in 1240. Little Mearley Hall, of the date of Henry VI., formerly the seat of Thomas Preston, Esq. (descended from the Nowells), is now occupied as a farmhouse. It retains many of its ancient features; and what is of special interest is a beautifully-executed bay window, of late perpendicular work, believed by Dr. Whitaker to have been taken from the refectory at Salley Abbey, though the character of the work points to a later date than the refectory, and also to the conclusion that it had been removed from another part of the building. Its connection with Salley is established by the appearance of the Percy arms.

PENDLETON township forms a large and populous district, stretching along and across Pendle Hill, and comprises Sabden, a thriving village in a deep dale. Peniltune is found in Domesday Book, from which it appears that Edward the Confessor held half a hide of land there. "Rex Edwardus Peniltune de dimidia hida." At the Conquest it passed to the Lacies, from whom it was inherited by the house of Lancaster. Henry, the Good Duke, gave large possessions here to the monks of Whalley, to support the two recluses and their women-servants in the hermitage. The Clyderows had possession here; but in 10 Henry V. Sir Henry Hoghton levied a fine on the manor of Pendleton, having married the daughter of Richard Radcliffe, who inherited from the Clyderows. Sir Henry died about 3 Henry VI. (1425), leaving a son, Richard, one of whose descendants, Katherine, daughter and co-heir of John Hoghton, of Pendleton, married, in 1600, Thomas Hoghton, a third son of the Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton, who was slain in the feud with Thomas Langton, at Lea, and brother of Sir Richard Hoghton, the first baronet. They left four daughters, co-heirs, who sold Pendleton to Savile Radcliffe, Esq. His grandson, Joshua Radcliffe, died in 1676, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, married to Roger Mainwaring. Charles Aspinall, with whose family the Hoghtons intermarried in the reign of Elizabeth, died seised of lands in Pendleton in 17 Charles I.¹ (1641).

Pendleton Hall, situated upon the western slope of Pendle, is now occupied as a farmhouse. Some of the old labelled and mullioned windows remain, the lights of which are cusped, a style not often met with in these parts. Standen Hall, of the date of Henry VI., has been rebuilt, and is a handsome modern residence, the seat of Ralph John Aspinall, Esq. At Wyminghouses, or Wymond Houses, there was an ancient Presbyterian chapel, at which Mr. Thomas Jollie, ejected from Altham, was minister when he died, April 16, 1703.² A service was held there once a year by the Independents, but the chapel, which was merely a room communicating with the farmhouse, was sold some years ago by order of the Charity Commissioners, to Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., the owner of the Wymond Houses estate.

CHATBURN AND WORSTON.—These townships, forming part of the manor of Chatburn, Worston, and Pendleton, were, until the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885 (when it was deprived of its member) included in the Parliamentary borough of Clitheroe; and, according to Dr. Whitaker, "they partake of the same natural qualities, great fertility of soil, and considerable beauty of situation."³ Chatburn, so called from its shady stream, named, as it would seem, in compliment to St. Ceadda, or St. Chad, one of the earliest Saxon bishops of Lichfield, commands a splendid and extensive view of one of the most fertile tracts of Ribblesdale. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, which survived the dissolution of chantries, though the site is now only remembered by the name of the Chapel Croft. In December, 1778, an important discovery of Roman coins was made in this village, by some workmen employed in widening the road leading to Worston. They were all *denarii*, in the finest preservation, of the Upper Empire, and with a great variety of reverses. The whole number was about 1,000, which the nine workmen who were present at the find immediately divided amongst themselves. About 340 were recovered for the use of the ladies of the manor, and about forty and a small bronze lamp, which was found with the coins, were obtained by the late Josias Robinson, Esq., of Chatburn, the owner of the land in which they were discovered, and they are still in the possession of one of his descendants. A neat church, in the Romanesque style, with a tower and spire, calculated to accommodate about 310

¹ "Duc. Lanc.," vol. xxx., n. 93.

² Whitaker's "Whalley," p. 406.

³ Whitaker's "Whalley," third edition, p. 294.

persons, was erected at Chatburn in 1838, and the townships of Chatburn and Worston form together the new parish of Chatburn. The patronage of the church is in Hulme's Trustees. The Rev. Daniel Horace Gray, M.A. (1887), is the vicar, and the annual value is returned at £212. This is now a thriving village, being the terminus (until the extension of the line to Hellifield) of a section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and intersected by the Skipton and Clitheroe turnpike-road. Besides the extensive limestone quarries and kilns, which find employment for a considerable number of the male inhabitants, there has been erected a loomshed for weaving calicoes by steam power, in which many females are engaged. There are gasworks from which the entire village and part of Downham are lighted, and the place is supplied with excellent water from a reservoir which has been constructed on the side of Pendle Hill by Ralph Assheton, Esq. Thus there is scarcely a cottage in the village that is not well supplied with both gas and water.

WISWELL (or the Spring of Wiga) first occurs in the reign of Richard I., in a charter without date, attested by Swaine, son of Leofwine, and Henry, son of Swaine,¹ when it was in the De Lacies, though Adam de Blackburne and Roger de Archis held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Wiswall and Apton. By an inquisition after the death of the last Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1311, and by another in 4 Edward III. (1330) it was found that Robert de Sherburn, Sir Henry de Lee, and Thomas Arden, held two carucates of land in Wiswell by the fourth part of a knight's fee, for the render of 1s. 4d. In 14 Edward III. (1340) Richard Radcliffe held the manor of Wysewell for the manor of Whalley; and by an inquisition held on the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 35 Edward III. (1362) it was found that the abbot of Whalley, Richard Sherburne, and Gilbert de la Legh held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wiswell and Hapton for the render of 25s.; and by another inquisition taken 38 Edward III. (1365) it was found that Richard Sherburne, Kt., had free chase appertaining to his manor of Wiswell. As we have seen, a moiety of the abbey lands was granted to John Braddyll, of Portfield; and Wiswall and Wiswall Eves appear in the inquisition taken at the death of his descendant, Edward Braddill, 5 James I. (1607). But in the 16 James I. (1618) a commission was issued by the Crown relating to a division of the commons and wastes of Pendleton and Wiswall, which sat on April 12, 1619, at Pendleton, and directed to John Greenaugh and others, esquires, and John Parker and others, gentlemen, and after reciting the full hearing of the two causes then depending at the relating of Henry Hamond and others, plaintiffs, and Richard Sherburne, defendant, touching the commons and wastes claimed by the king in right of his manor of Pendleton, and by Richard Sherburne, in right of Wiswall, all the manors and wastes, except fifty acres, were declared to belong to the king, as parcel of Pendleton manor, and the said fifty acres were decreed to Richard Sherburne, to satisfy his pretence of title to the said soil, of the whole, and out of favour to him, and the commoners and inhabitants of Wiswall, in respect of long possession and usage, and not upon ground of title to any part thereof. Dated from Pendleton, 12th April, 1619.²

From the Sherburnes the manor of Wiswell passed by marriage to William, son of Sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, by whose descendant, Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth and Stonyhurst, it was sold in 1830, to Robert Whalley, of Clerk Hill, Esq., from whom it passed to the Duke of Buccleuch. Wiswell Hall, now a farmhouse, existed in the 10th of Henry V., when it was the property and residence of the Paslews, the direct male line of which family terminated in Francis Paslew, who died in 1641. The hall exhibits few features of interest. It is lighted by a series of long low mullioned windows, and over the porch entrance is a shield with the arms of the Paslews: *Argent*, a fesse between three mullets *sable*, pierced of the field, with a crescent for difference, and beneath it is the date 1636, and the initials F. P., answering to Francis Paslew, who died in 1641. In the interior are some few fragments of oak panelling, but nothing deserving of special mention.

NEW CHURCH IN PENDLE.

Adjoining to the borough of Clitheroe, on the east, is the ancient chapelry of New Church in Pendle Forest, made a separate parish under Lord Blandford's Act, in 1867. This division of the parish of Whalley is of an oblong form, measuring six miles in length from Admergill, in the north, to Old Laund Booth, in the south, and six miles in breadth from Pendle Hill, on the west, to Colne Water, on the east. Pendle Water, which is formed of the two branches of Ogden and Barley, both springing from Pendle Hill, flows east, and, falling into the Wycoller and Colne waters below Barrowford, the conjoint streams form the eastern boundary of the chapelry, and effect their confluence at Filley Close with the river Calder. The forest of Pendle, in and surrounding this chapelry, takes its name from the hill so called, and was one of the four divisions of the great forest

¹ An instance of the retention of the old Saxon patronymic.—C.

² "Records of the Duchy of Lancaster," Bundle H, No. 6.

of Blackburnshire.¹ This forest covers an extent of no less than 25 square miles, or 15,000 statute acres. In 1311, the great De Lacy Inquisition states that the pannage of Pendle Forest was sometimes "nothing worth," but commonly, one year with another, it was worth 6s. 8d. to the lord, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who also had the agistments and summer and winter herbage of Pendle; and the profits of hay sold there, taking only 1d. for every cartload carried away, amounted, one year with another, to 6s. 8d. He also had the profits of the wood sold in the forest. At this time there were eleven vaccaries (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agistments of each vaccary were valued to the lord at 10s., or in all 110s. yearly. Of these vaccaries the principal names, as they appear in a commission of Henry VII., are preserved. The forest, formerly called Penhill Vaccary, and sometimes the Chace of Penhill, was perambulated in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about the year 1824 this ancient ceremony was repeated. In 11 Edward II. (1317-18) when Ric. de Mercesden was master forester of Blackburnshire, William de Tatham was warden or keeper of Pendle. This officer is now called the "Greave of the Forest," holding his appointment from the landowners. In 6 Henry VIII. (1514) *puture*² was paid for the forest, which was reclaimed towards the close of that reign.

ROUGH LEE BOOTH, formerly Over and Nether Rougley or Roughley or Roughley Boothes, is a cluster of houses at the east end of the forest, in a rugged glade, three miles west of Colne.⁴ The Wesleyan congregation here was founded by John Wesley himself, his journal containing many notices of his preaching at Rough Lee. George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, received his first illumination on the top of Pendle. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. Rough Lee Hall was the abode of Alice Nutter,⁵ the reputed witch of Pendle, and the hapless victim of a conspiracy among her own family.

ADMERGILL, sometimes named as one of the vaccaries of Pendle Forest, was granted 20 Richard II. (1396) to William son of John de Radcliffe. There is no township of this name, which merely denotes an old boundary, and Admergill, or Ald-mere-Gill or Gully, defines the parish towards Barnoldswick. Here were found, a generation ago, 117 pennies of Edward I. and of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Amongst the ancient perambulations of this district, we find in the Duchy Office one, of which the following is a translation, made by the first Henry de Lacy and his successor, in 1147—

"Henry de Lacy's Declaration of the right Divisions between Bernolswyk and his Forest of Blakeburneshire, as by him and his men perambulated on the day that he delivered Bernolswyk with all the appurtenances to the Monks of the Cistercian order, to build an Abbey, and that the said Bernolswyk should be held by those Divisions in perpetuity to the same Monks, viz: By the river which is called Blackbrok, and so to the Marsh against Gailmars, and then to the head of Clessaghe, and then to the hill which is called Blackhow unto Oxegil, and so by Oxegil to Pikedelaw, called Alainesete, and from Pikedelaw to the ditch between Middehope and Colreden. And that there should be no contention arise thereafter with the said monks and their heirs, the said Henry de Lacy granted his said charter in testimony of the said Divisions."⁶

BARLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY, anciently Bareley and Whitley Boothes, at the foot of Pendle Hill, are two small adjoining villages, five miles W.N.W. of Colne. Wheatley is north of Barley. The common appellation of "Booth" seems to point to the sheds of the cowherds in the respective vaccaries. White Hough, in Barley, is an antique pile, formerly the property and residence of Mr. William Bolland. Hereabouts the general *patois* of the county becomes almost peculiar, being more rugged; and the natural sound *oo* is perverted into that of *oy*, as "spoyn," and "noyn," for *spoon* and *noon*. In this township, adjoining to Wheatley, is Haweboothe, a name now obsolete. An annual wake is held on Midsummer-day.

WHEATLEY CARR, anciently Whitley Carre, is a small village, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Colne, possessing nothing of interest. Having with Reedley Hallows, Filley Close, and New Laund, all ancient vaccaries of Pendle, been allotted to no chapelry, they are considered with Ightenhill Park as still belonging to the Castle Parish, in consequence of which their inhabitants marry at Clitheroe.

GOLDSHAW BOOTH, anciently Gouldes-hey, Over and Nether, is the central township of Pendle Forest, and contains the chapel of New Church, erected by the inhabitants of the five booths of Gouldshaw, Bareley, Whitley, Roughlee, and Ouldlawnde, which was consecrated October 1, 1544.⁷

¹ The other three were Trawdon, Rossendale, and Accringtoun. The area of the great forest of Blackburnshire was about 76½ square miles, or 48,945 statute acres.—H.

² There are thirteen vaccaries enumerated in the decree of Henry VII., their names being—(1) West Close and Hunterholme; (2) Heigham Boothe; (3) Newe Launde; (4) Bareley Boothe; (5) Heigham Close, formerly Nether Heigham; (6) Over and Nether Goulds Hey; (7) Feele Close; (8) Old Launde; (9) Whitley Carre; (10) Over and Nether Barrowforde; (11) Over and Nether Roughley, or Roughley Boothes; (12) Hawboothe and Whitley in Hawboothe; (13) Red or Reed Hallows.

³ Food for man, horse, and dog, claimed by the keepers of the forest.

⁴ On the 14th July, 5 Edward IV. (1465), a lease was granted for twelve years to William Nutter, Christopher Baudewyn, and Peter Jake-son of two pastures, called Overroughlegh and Netherroughlee, *sufficiente pastura et pasua pro feris dicti domini Regis reservata*.—C.

⁵ There is a tradition that Alice Nutter, who was a gentlowoman of fair fortune, was closely connected by relationship or marriage with Eleanor Nutter, daughter of Ellis Nutter, of Pendle Forest, the grandmother of Archbishop Tillotson. Heywood and Broome, in their play "The Laste Lancashire Witches," make the chief character say of her:—

"I knew her, a good woman and well bred,

Of an unquestioned carriage, well reputed

Amongst her neighbours, reckoned with the best."

(McKay's "Pendle Hill in History and Literature.")—C.

⁶ The instrument is without date, and is attested by Otto de Tilly, Osbert Archdeacon, and others. Superscribed Bernoldswyk.—"Duchy Records," Bundle R, 13, No. III.

⁷ The original ecclesiastical edifice at Church is of the age of Henry III. When the chapel was erected at Goldshaw afterwards it took the name of New Church.

A court baron is held at Higham twice a year for the whole forest of Pendle, which is a copyhold fee of the honor of Clitheroe, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is the superior lord. Of the church, dedicated to St. Mary, built in 1735 at a cost of £1,268, the original tower, with the date 1712 inscribed upon it, indicating that the tower was then elevated, still remains; but the nave and north aisle of the church were rebuilt in 1788. It is a plain stone building, with a low tower, pierced by simple window openings, and surmounted by an embattled parapet, nearly the whole of which has been rebuilt within the present century, and has one bell. The church was restored in 1854. It possesses no remarkable sepulchral memorials. The registers begin in 1574. The living, which is of the value of £253 a year, is in the gift of the Hulme Trustees, and was declared to be a vicarage by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1868, the requisite deed being deposited in the Bishop's registry. The present vicar is the Rev. James Holt Horrox, M.A. (1870). In the churchyard anciently stood a low, plain cross, at which, in 29 Henry VI. (1451), Rauf, abbot of Whalley, with the charterers and customary tenants of eight townships without the chapelry, held a meeting to abate encroachments on the common. The cross has now disappeared. Near this church was found, many years ago, a stone mallet, of British construction, with a perforation for the hand, the only relic of British art in stone ever discovered within the parish. The only endowment is £100 left in 1865 by the late Mr. Starkie, of Huntroyd.

Of the two old halls, Sabden and Hoarstones,¹ in this township, the former, in the hamlet of the same name, is now a farmhouse. Wakes are annually held at Goldshaw Booth on the Sunday immediately preceding the 12th of August.

OLD LAUND, or LAWND BOOTH, on the north-east side of the forest, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Burnley, consists of scattered houses amidst tolerably wooded pastures. Old Laund Hall is a very ancient strongly-built fabric, the property of the Greenwoods, of Palace House, near Burnley, who purchased it from the lords of Clitheroe. A church was erected at Fence, in this township, in 1837, dedicated to St. Ann. The incumbent is the Rev. W. Haworth, M.A.

The small farmers of this district were formerly much employed in handloom weaving of cotton, but there is nothing of this now, and several large manufactories have sprung up. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes across the eastern verge of the forest, and is found useful in the transit of manufactures and building materials. A number of irregular ridges stretch along the north-west side of Pendle Hill, cheerless, bleak, and sterile on the summit, but tolerably well wooded on the declivities, and abundantly watered by the mountain springs. The land is nearly all in pasture. Fuel is not so plentiful as in many of the districts of Lancashire, but there is a valuable coal-mine near Pendle Water.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF COLNE.

This chapelry, which resembles in form the leaf of the fig-tree, is six miles from S.E. to N.W. and the same length from E. to W., and contains 23,040 statute acres. The only rivulet of any importance in the chapelry is Colne Water, sometimes, but improperly, called Calder, which, being fed from several streams issuing from the sides of the Yorkshire hills, flows through the valley east of Colne, and, descending by Barrowford, where it is augmented by other streams, passes over Pendle Forest, and falls into the Lancashire Calder below Higham Booth. The town is surrounded by distant sterile heights, except to the south-west, where a fine expanse of comparatively richly cultivated country opens to view.

Colne is unquestionably a place of great antiquity; and there is no doubt now that it is the *Calunio* of the Romans, though it may have derived that name from the old British term *Col-aun*, signifying the station by the narrow river.

Its origin has been warmly discussed among antiquaries. Rev. John Whitaker, the historian, of Manchester, says:—

“The British name of the town, the concurrence of a Roman road from Cambodunum at it, the voice of tradition, and the appellation of *Castor*, evince this to have been the site of a Roman station. The Roman road from Cambodunum stretches visibly over Stainland Moor, passes through the townships of Barkisland and Rishworth, in Yorkshire, crosses the Devil's Causeway and the Roman road from Manchester to Ilkely, and must, therefore, assuredly have terminated at Colne. A considerable quantity of Roman coins has been discovered near Colne, at Wheatley Lane, and near Emmott; and the station must have been fixed where tradition fixes it, upon the tall eminence of Castor Cliff, about a mile south of the town. There appears the evident skeleton of a Roman station at present—a regular vallum, encircled by a regular fosse; and standing on a lofty cliff, it commands a very extensive view around. The Roman name of the town could have resulted only from the British name of the station; and accordingly we find the anonymous Chorography placing such a station amongst the hills, mentioning it next to one which was certainly amongst them, the Cambodunum of Antoninus, and giving it in different MSS. the different names of Calunium and Colanea. This name of

¹ Mr. William Hamper, F.S.A., in his “Observations on Certain Ancient Pillars of Memorial called Hoar Stones,” says, “The Hoar Stone is the stone of memorial, or landmark, describing the boundary of pro-

perty, whether of a public or private nature, as it has been used in almost all countries, from the patriarchal era down to the days of the present generation.”—C.

the station must have been derived from the same name of the river upon which it is erected, and which is now denominated Colne Water. In the memorable campaign of A.D. 79 Agricola subdued the county of Lancaster, and in the autumn of that year rose the towns of Lancaster, Overborough, Freckleton, Blackrode, Ribchester, Warrington, Manchester, and Colne. The erection of fortresses is expressly asserted by Tacitus; and the erection of these towns in particular is sufficiently attested by that Itinerary, which was composed about sixty years only after the conquest of Lancashire."¹

Dr. Whitaker, adopting the opinion of the historian of Manchester, says—

“Colne is unquestionably the *Colunio* of the anonymous Ravennas, and was probably never abandoned entirely in the long and obscure period of the Saxon history. Here was one of the four manor houses of the De Lacys, from which several of their charters are dated, now, in the mutability of things, degraded into the workhouse of the town” [and since removed].

The historian of Whalley does not, however, agree with Mr. Whitaker as to the exact site of *Colunio*. Instead of standing upon Caster Cliffe, he thinks it probable that the exact spot occupied by this station was in some of the low grounds beneath the present town, and on the banks of the river, where all remains of it have been effaced by cultivation, for Caster Cliff itself, placed upon a bleak but commanding elevation, which overlooks a large expanse of Craven to the north, and many miles of the vale of Calder to the west, has plainly been the *Castra Æstiva* only of *Calunio*. The area of the Caster Cliff has been a parallelogram of about 120 yards by 110, though somewhat rounded off at the angles. It has been surrounded by a double vallum and fosse, and all the stones about it bear marks of fire. The late Rev. Mr. Hargrave, the rector of Brandsburton, but a native of Colne, speaking of the antiquity of this place, says, “A great number of Roman coins have been frequently dug up here, as well as at Wheatley Lane, which are generally copper, and those silver ones cast up by a plough, about the year 1696, near Emmott, enclosed in a great silver cup, some of which I have seen: one of Gordianus was very legible, and another not so: I have seen parts of others, whose remains show they were one of the Antonines.” In 1825 a number of Roman coins were dug up while preparing the foundations of a manufactory at Greenfield, and similar discoveries have since been made from time to time at the foot of Caster Cliff, at Emmott, and in Wheatley Lane.

The manor was at an early period vested in the family of Lacy, and, like their other possessions, being parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, merged in the Crown, and Colne being a member of the honor of Clitheroe, passed, on the death of Lord Montagu, to Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, the father of the present lord paramount.² The manor of Colne comprises the township of Colne, the forest of Trawden, and the township of Foulridge; and for this tract two halmote or leet courts are held on behalf of the lord, the Duke of Buccleuch, yearly, in May and October, before the steward of the honor of Clitheroe, the land being chiefly occupied in copyhold. Great and Little Marsden are principally copyhold, and are within the manor of Ightenhill Park, otherwise Burnley. Barrowford, though in the chapelry of Colne, is in the forest of Pendle. Foulridge, Blakey, Catlow, and Burnside are still manors. In the inquisition post mortem of Henry the first Duke of Lancaster, we find enumerated Colne, a manor with its members, Ightenhull manor, &c.; and in “anno 1 et 3 Ducatus” (1353), a grant from the duke of a messuage and lands in Colne and Marsden (Marsden) held by custom of the manor and castle of Clitheroe and of the premises in Trawden.

The church of Calna, though not mentioned in Domesday Survey, because Colne was a chapelry dependent upon Whalley, was probably enough in existence at the Conquest; and sixty years afterwards it was denominated by Hugh de la Val, who gave it, with others, to the monks of Pontefract. In 1311, the names of Emmott, Holden, Alcancoats, Catlow, and Ayre belonged to proprietors of land in this chapelry. The parochial chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, standing upon an elevated and exposed site towards the S.E. extremity of the town, is a spacious and venerable building, containing 900 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living has been lately augmented. It is now returned as of the value of £370 a year, and is in the gift of the Hulme Trustees, the present incumbent being the Rev. William Clifford, M.A. (1876).

The original church having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, the Archdeacon of Chester issued a commission in 1515 to Edmund Braddyll and Henry Towneley, gentlemen, authorising them to rebuild certain parts of it, and they nearly rebuilt the whole. The body is low and irregular, with small windows, and diminutive buttresses, of the type of rural churches of the earlier Tudor period; but the east and west windows are fair specimens of the perpendicular Gothic. The tower, on which are several shields of arms now much decayed, is low, massive, and embattled. Its lower part and three massive Norman cylindrical columns in the north aisle are remains of the original church. The interior is seated partly with pews and partly with oaken benches, and the old carved screen, though much mutilated, still remains. The edifice consists of

¹ Whitaker's "Manchester," vol. i., pp. 184 and 186.—B. These quotations only give the substance of the passages referred to.—B. H

² "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 304.

a nave with two side aisles, two chantries, and a chancel. The arches are all pointed Gothic, and the pillars octagonal, except the three Norman ones. In 1815 some of the pillars of the north aisle having given way, and the church being considered insecure, they were all skilfully underfooted and restored. In 1856 the north aisle was rebuilt, widened, raised, and peded anew, the old west gallery removed, and the handsome moulded oaken roof exposed to view and restored. Since 1840, three stained windows have been placed, the west window by Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, the east window by the congregation, in 1861, on the completion of the forty-second year of the incumbency of the Rev. John Henderson, and the south window in memory of the late Captain and Mrs. Harrison. The font, which is ancient and octagonal in form, bears the arms of Towneley, and the letters L. T.—the initials, it is surmised, of Laurence Towneley, the first of Barnside. Against the east wall of the north chantry is a singular Latin inscription, cut upon oak, and probably of the date of 1508, in which a fervent invocation is breathed to the Virgin by William Hyrd for protection against diabolical illusions in the hour of death. The interior of the church is rather rich in monuments. There are several ancient ones to the family of Emmott of Emmott, and a number of modern ones to members of the family of Parker of Alkincoats, and several other families of the parish. Some gravestones in the churchyard are old. One in memory of Nicholas Michel is dated 1500; another is inscribed "L. H. 1613;" and a third 1614.

The ancient chantry of the Banisters of Park Hill, on the north side of the church, now belongs to the Parkers of Alkincoats, the Holts of Park Hill, and the Sutcliffes of Heptonstall; and the Towneley choir on the south side is now the property of Thomas Every-Clayton, of Carr Hall, Esq., in right of Margaret, wife of John Clayton, Esq., who was a Towneley of Barnside. The parish registers of Colne commence in the year 1599, and exhibit the following results:—

A. D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A. D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1599	61	17	15	1831	328	167	217
1600	106	18	51	1832	277	160	242

From an inquisition, taken in the time of the Commonwealth, it appears that Colne, Foulridge, Marsden, and Trawden, in this chapelry, contained 400 families, while in 1831 the aggregate number of families in these townships amounted to 3,151. By the census of 1801 the population of the chapelry was 9,448; in 1861 it was 18,323; and in 1881 it had increased to 30,092, having considerably more than trebled itself during the present century. That the population of Colne has not increased in a ratio equal to some neighbouring towns has been partly occasioned by the circumstances that at the time handloom weaving ceased to be a business by which families could live, there were not sufficient mills to afford employment for the weavers, in consequence of which many families migrated to other localities in search of work. A better state of things has, however, existed for several years. The situation of Colne is healthy, and longevity is not unfrequent. An ancient woman in the town was living in 1832 of the reputed age of 103 years, who remembered the short visit of the Scotch rebels in 1745, and the alarm they excited in the neighbourhood.

INCUMBENTS OF COLNE.

(With the additions of the late Rev. Canon Raines.)

c. 1500.—JOHN HYCHYN. This name does not appear in the previous editions of this work, but it occurs in the Lancashire MSS. (Vol. xxii. p. 489), as curate of Colne, August 16, 1500.

c. 1510.—WILLIAM FAIRBANK was the son of Edmund and Alice Fairbank, and, doubtless, a kinsman of "Sir Gilbert Fairbanke," at one time a chantry priest of Burnley, and subsequently master of the Grammar School there, who died in 1566. "Sir William Fayrebanke, clerk," as he is styled by his will dated June 10, 1520, directed his body "to be buried in y^e Chappele of Coln;" and bequeathed "to Sr Robert Blakely, Chaplen, to praye for my sawle whereso^r hee wyll vi^s viij^d," and also "a gowne clothe wth lynyng." His will, dated June 10, 1520, is given in Lancashire and Cheshire Wills (Chetham Society).

c. 1520.—ROBERT BLAKEY, who is named in the will of William Fairbank just cited, occurs as "Sir Robert Blakey, priest, divina celebrans in Capella de Colne, August 23, 1535" ("Lancashire Manuscripts," note, page 289).

1536.—JOHN FELDEN (or Fielden) occurs among those at the Bishop's Visitation, 1536.

1536.—JOHN CRABTREE, a contemporary, occurs at the same visitation.

1560.—ROGER BLAKEY, of the family of that name, probably of Blakey or Colne, was curate 1560-74.

1599.—RICHARD BREARLEY was curate in 1599, and in a letter written October 9, 1611, he describes himself as "Rich. Brearley, Minist Colnienss." He died in 1635, and was buried on the 2nd of February in that year "near the vestry door."

1635.—THOMAS WARRINER, A.M., who served as curate of Clitheroe, 1626-1629, succeeded Brearley, and was incumbent at the time of the outbreak of the civil war. Holding with the Royalists he was an object of dislike to the dominant party, and according to Walker ("Sufferings of the Clergy"), was, in the time of divine service, dragged out of the desk by two soldiers, who pursued him down the aisle, and owned that they intended to fire upon him, had not some of the congregation restrained them. He sought refuge in Yorkshire, where he is supposed to have died.

1645.—THOMAS WHALLEY, who succeeded, held the incumbency only for a brief period, his death occurring February 1646-7, on the 22nd of which month he was buried.

1647.—JOHN HORROCKS, M.A., was of the family of that name of Horrocks Hall. Walker says that he succeeded Thomas Warriner, but this, as we have seen, is incorrect. His character has been variously estimated, the author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy" describing him as ignorant and immoral in a high degree, while the Commonwealth Commissioners, in 1650, reported him to be "a very able divine." As he had been put in by the Parliamentary party he must have held Presbyterian views in regard to Church government, but he does not appear to have taken any very active part in ecclesiastical affairs. His name does not appear in the list of members of the Presbyterian Classis, nor is his signature attached to the "Harmonious Consent of the Ministers of the Province (1648)," or the paper called the "Agreement of the People" of the following year. When the Commonwealth Government fell to pieces, Mr. Horrocks appears to have found little difficulty in accommodating his principles to the changed circumstances of the times; for, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, he renounced his Presbyterianism, and accepted the new order of things. He died on the 7th September, 1669, at the advanced age of 77, and is buried in the church of Colne, where there is a brass bearing the following inscription:—

Hic jacet JOHANNES HORROCKES, quæ fuit Artium Magister et hujus Ecclesiæ Minister. Vixit annos 77, obiit die Septem. 7^o an. Dom.

Following this is a long Latin epitaph, remarkable only for its inflated absurdity.

1669.—JAMES HARGREAVES, the successor of Mr. Horrocks, was "a native and schoolmaster of this place." He died on January, 1693, and to the entry of his burial (January 11), in the church register, is appended the following testimony: "Fidelis hujus ecclesiæ pastor."

1693.—THOMAS TATHAM was a son of Christopher Tatham, of Otterburn, in Craven. He resigned the living in 1708-9, and died at Almondbury, in Yorkshire, of which he was then vicar, about the year 1716.

1709.—JOHN BARLOW was born at Harwood, near Blackburn, and educated at Glasgow. He was instituted April 2, 1709, and died in 1727. In the register, which shows that he was buried here, April 10, the following note is appended: "Fidelis laboriosusque hujus excelsiæ pastor."

1727.—THOMAS BARLOW, a son of the foregoing, succeeded, but held the incumbency for only a very brief period, the register recording his burial on the 5th of May following.

1727.—HENRY SMALLEY, who succeeded, was interred February 3, 1731-2.

1732.—WILLIAM NORCROSSE was a member of a family residing at Ribchester, of which place Henry Norcrosse was vicar, 1573-1616. The relations existing between him and his parishioners were of the most unsatisfactory character, and at length, after many altercations with them, he was suspended by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Peploe), April 3, 1741.¹ He died in the Fleet Prison the same year.

1741.—GEORGE WHITE, M.A., who succeeded Mr. Norcrosse, was a man of some literary ability, but with much eccentricity of character, little discretion, and still less regard for the sacred office he held. He had been educated at Douay for orders in the Church of Rome, but recanting attracted the attention of Archbishop Potter, who recommended him to the notice of the Rev. William Johnson, whom the archbishop had then lately presented to the vicarage of Whalley. While sadly negligent of his own ministerial duties he bitterly resented any interference with his parishioners by the teachers of other religious denominations, and on the occasion of John Wesley's visiting Colne encouraged a riotous opposition to his preaching.² Mr. White was the editor of a newspaper called the *Mercurius Latinus*, of which thirty-one numbers were issued. He also issued a translation of Thurlow's Letters into Latin, and was the author of a sermon against Popery and Presbyterianism, preached at St. Giles's, Durham, 1741, and a sermon against the Methodists, preached at Colne and at Marsden in 1748. He died at Langroyd, and was buried at Colne, April 29, 1751.

¹ Lancashire Manuscripts, v. xxii.—C.

² This Rev. George White was one of John Wesley's clerical persecutors. When Wesley first visited Colne his reception was prepared for by the following placard: "Notice is hereby given, that if any man be mindful to enlist into his Majesty's service, under command of Rev.

George White, for the defence of the church of England, let him repair to the drum-head at the Cross, where each man shall have a pint of beer in advance and other proper encouragement." Thus "encouraged," the mob savagely beat the preacher and threw some of his hearers into the river.—B. H.

1751.—ROGER WILSON, LL.B., was a member of the family of that name, of Eshton, near Gargrave, in Yorkshire, now represented by Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., and received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He held the living for the long period of thirty-eight years, and died at Otley, where he was interred on the 18th March, 1789, aged 77 years.

1789.—JOHN HARTLEY, B.A., was the son of a physician of the same name residing at White Lee, or Whittlee, near Colne, where he was born in 1760. He received his early education at the Grammar School, Manchester, whence he proceeded to Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., December 11, 1782. He died May 22, 1811, at the age of 51, and was buried at Colne.

1811.—THOMAS THORESBY WHITAKER, M.A., was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley, and was born at Leeds, December 31, 1785. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he successively took his B.A. and M.A. The year before his presentation to Colne he married Jane, eldest daughter of James Herdern, of Wolverhampton (who survived him, and died March 30, 1857), and by her had an only son, Thomas Hordern Whitaker, of Holme, born December 2, 1814. Mr. Whitaker died at the vicarage house, Ribchester, in consequence of a fall from his horse, August 28, 1817, at the age of 31, and was buried at Holme—where a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription to his memory, has been erected—on the 2nd of September following.

1817.—PHILLIP ABBOTT, who succeeded Mr. Whitaker, was usher or writing-master of Clitheroe Grammar School, to which office he had been appointed, December 29, 1812. He resigned in 1821, and four years later accepted the incumbency of Newchurch in Rossendale, which he held until in 1853, when he resigned; in October, 1841; he was appointed head master of Clitheroe School, an appointment he retained until his death, which occurred September 4, 1852. Mr. Abbott, who was a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, had, with other children, a daughter, who married in 1840, William Lister Oddie, solicitor of Clitheroe.

1821.—JOHN HENDERSON. On the death of Mr. Abbott, the Rev. John Henderson was instituted to the incumbency, and retained the living for the long period of forty-five years. He resigned July 15, 1876.

1876.—WILLIAM CLIFFORD, M.A. On the resignation of Mr. Henderson, the Hulme Trustees, in whom the patronage is now vested, presented the Rev. William Clifford, M.A., the present incumbent.

In addition to the church at Colne, there is an ancient Episcopal church, dedicated to St. Paul, at Little Marsden (now a parish under the Blandford Act), of early but unascertained date, but which was in existence in 1296 and rebuilt in 1809; and the following additional chapels have been erected within the chapelry: Christ Church, Colne, 1836; St. Thomas's, Barrowford, consecrated 1841, and enlarged in 1855; St. Mary's, Trawden, 1846; and St. John the Evangelist's, Great Marsden, 1848. There are also other places of religious worship of various denominations in the chapelry, viz., Wesleyan chapels at West Parade and Sutherland Terrace, Colne, at Lane-shaw Bridge, at Foulridge, at Trawden, at Barrowford, and three in Marsden. There are Independent chapels at Colne, at Barrowford, and at Marsden. There is a Baptist chapel at Colne, and Primitive Methodist chapels at Colne, Trawden, Barrowford, and Marsden. Three Free Gospel chapels at Colne, Marsden, and Trawden. Inghamite chapels at Colne, West Street, Winewall, and Wheatley Lane. There are also Roman Catholic and Unitarian chapels at Colne, and a Friends' meeting-house at Little Marsden.

One of the ancient mansions in this chapelry was Barnside, which the prior and convent of St. John of Pontefract recovered from Simon Nowell, with the lands thereto appertaining, in a suit at York;¹ and from a claim without date it appears that this religious house possessed a great number of feudal privileges in the lordship of Barnset.² For some time the manor was held under that house by the Towneleys; but on the dissolution of monasteries it passed to the Braddylls, by patent of the crown, dated 36 Henry VIII. (1545);³ and from them it appears to have repassed by sale to the Towneleys. It subsequently became the property of Robert Hargreaves, of Johnston Hall, Staffordshire, by purchase of the trustees of the late Colonel Thomas Clayton, for the sum of £22,000, whose father, John Clayton, of Little Harwood, Esq., in 1754, married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Richard Towneley, of Barnside, Esq., who died in 1739 (the last male descendant of Lawrence Towneley, of Towneley, 14 Edward IV, 1474), second son of John Towneley, of Towneley, Esq., and it is now owned by Mr. Hargreaves, descendant of Robert Halstead Hargreaves, of Knightley Grange, county Stafford, Esq. The old mansion of Barnside is now demolished.

¹ Placit. Term. Michis., 28 and 29 Edward I., apud Ebor, Rot. 27.

² Kuerden's 4to Manuscript, fo. 53.

³ Braddyll Manuscripts.—C.

The mansion of Emmott, which gave name to a family resident here as early as the reign of Edward II., and the property of Richard Emmott, Esq., the last male heir of that ancient family, who died in 1819, is now the property of George Emmott Greem Emmott, Esq., son of Harriet Susanna Ross, one of the nieces of Richard Emmott, on whom this property was entailed. The hall has been restored. Gough's "Camden's Britannia" mentions "Emmott pastures" as containing "two of the rare plants of Lancashire, the *Lichen glaucus* and the *Lichen ampullaceus*."

Alcancoats, now Alkincoats, which gave name to the family of Alcancoats, is the seat of Edward Parker, Esq., of Browsholme and Alkincoats.

Langroyd Hall, an ancient house, modernised, but not divested of its antique character, is occupied by James Carr, Esq., of a venerable family long seated here.

Colne Hall, though once of sufficient consequence to afford its hospitalities to the unfortunate head of the house of Lancaster, Henry VI., and now the property of the Earl of Derby, is a mean dilapidated building, without any remains of ancient dignity.

In the town of Colne there are two mansions of some antiquity, the one of them of the date A.D. 1640, and the other the property of the owner of Barnside, of a date not ascertained.

In the infancy of Methodism the Rev. John Wesley visited this place to preach in the newly-erected chapel. Great numbers of persons pressed, as was usual, to hear, till at length the pressure becoming too severe to be sustained by the timbers, one of the galleries gave way, and a number of persons in the congregation had their limbs broken, but no lives were lost. This melancholy occurrence happened on Wednesday, June 11, 1777, and is still remembered as an epoch in the religious history of the place.

The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon crooks, and had the honour to afford instruction to Archbishop Tillotson. This school is now taken down, and was rebuilt by public subscription, in 1812, in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the liberality of the inhabitants.

The town was made a petty-sessional division on the 1st January, 1874, and comprises the townships of Colne, Nelson, Brierfield, Great and Little Marsden, Foulridge, Trawden, Wheatley Carr, Booth, Old Laund Booth, Rough Lee Booth, Barley-with-Wheatley, and Goldshaw Booth. The government of the town is vested in a Local Board.

Colne stands in an elevated situation at the eastern extremity of Mid-Lancashire, on a *lingula* of land formed by Colne Water and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the highest level of which is opposite to the town. It is a brisk, second-rate town, with a market on the Wednesday, and three annual fairs—namely, on the 7th of March, the 13th of May, and the 11th of October. There is also a monthly fair held on the last Wednesday in every calendar month, for cattle, woollen cloths, &c. Situated as this town is, on the borders of the fine grazing country of Craven, it forms a point of communication for the transit of sheep and cattle, which are continually passing, both by road and rail, from the rich pastures where they are fed to the populous districts where they are to be consumed. The inhabitants of Colne are well supplied with water from a spring near Laneshaw Bridge, called Flass Spring, about two miles to the east of the town, which is conveyed through pipes, under the management of a waterworks company established by the Act of 46 George III. (1806). The establishment of gasworks was accomplished in 1840 by a company of proprietors. Petty sessions are held weekly at the Court-house, Albert Road. The County Court holds its sittings every month. The banking establishments are the Craven Bank Limited, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Manchester and County. About the year 1859 an eligible plot of ground in Bent Lane, at the east end of the town, was purchased, under the Burial Act, for the purpose of a general cemetery, which has been most tastefully laid out, and two handsome chapels, with elegant spires, have been erected therein.

The dialect of the district is peculiar, being a mixture of the Lancashire and the Craven. The fame of the Pendle witches extended to this place; and to guard the inhabitants against their machinations, Margaret Pearson, of Padiham, one of the weird sisters, was placed, in the year 1612, upon the pillory in Colne, by sentence of Sir Edward Bromley, to deter the people from witchcraft. It does not appear that the inhabitants of this district took any very prominent part in the civil wars of the Commonwealth; but in a despatch sent to Parliament in 1642, they are commemorated amongst "sturdy churls," who were ready to fight the king's forces, "rather than that their beef and fat bacon should be taken from them."

The land in this chapelry is principally in pasture, for which it is the best suited. This is one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture. As early as 1311, a fulling-mill, value 6s. 8d. a year, is returned in the rent-roll of the last Henry de Lacy. This circumstance has been quoted to prove that the woollen manufacture existed in England before the 10th of Edward III. (1337), when that prince passed an Act of invitation to the Flemish manufacturers. It may also

serve to show that the staple trade of the kingdom was introduced at Colne earlier than at Halifax, for, according to the Rev. Mr. Watson, the historian of that place, the first fulling-mill in the parish of Halifax was erected in the 17th of Edward IV. (1477). A coal-mine was worked in the chapelry of Colne as early as the reign of Edward III. (1340-1377). At the end of five centuries, the ancient fulling-mill of the Lacys had become a power-loom cotton manufactory, the first loom of that description in this district having been introduced into this mill in 1832. In addition to the woollen fabrics, shallons, calimancos and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighbourhood; and a Piece or Cloth Hall, conducted on the principle of the halls of Bradford and Halifax, formed the great mart of the district for many years. The hall, a substantial stone building, situated on the south side of the town, was erected in 1775, by a company of proprietors, upon a piece of ground presented for the purpose by Banastre Walton, Esq., of Marsden Hall.

At the end of the eighteenth century the cotton trade was introduced into this district, and the manufacturing part of the population of Colne is now chiefly employed in making cotton and worsted goods for sale in the Manchester and Bradford markets. In 1847 the Midland Railway from Colne to Shipley, by way of Skipton, was opened, and in the following year the East Lancashire line from Colne to Manchester and Liverpool, now incorporated into the Lancashire and Yorkshire system of railways, was opened for public traffic. These railways, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which passes through a subterranean tunnel a mile in length, at a distance from the town, afford an advantageous conveyance for the coal, slate, lime, and stone of this hilly region, as well as for the raw materials and the manufactured articles of the district.

A deplorable picture was drawn of the state of the families of handloom weavers in Colne and Burnley, and the eastern parts of Lancashire and the northern parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where goods of an inferior description are woven, in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1833. To show the contrast in prices for handloom weaving during the present century, one witness¹ says that for what was paid 8s. 7d. in 1802, 5s. 5d. was paid in 1806; 6s. 2d. in 1810; 4s. 1d. in 1815; 2s. 7d. in 1820; 2s. 2d. in 1825; 1s. 5d. in 1830; and 1s. 4½d. in 1833 (and this on a medium quality of handloom weaving) but that since 1802 the width of the cloth has been reduced two inches in 28. This poverty-stricken condition of the handloom weavers was occasioned by the great reduction of wages during the transition from hand looms to power looms, the continuance of which, in this chapelry, was shortened by the introduction of the manufacture of mousselines-de-laine, which for some years was confined to hand looms, and yielded improved wages. But for many years these mixed fabrics have all been woven by power; and the operatives, both in cotton and worsted, are now all employed on power looms, and receive as good wages as in any part of the manufacturing districts.

BARROWFORD, in the chapelry of Colne, is a large manufacturing town at the junction of several streams flowing into Colne Water. In the reign of Henry VII. Barrowford constituted two vaccaries, called Over and Nether Barrowford. Carr Hall, in this township, was the property of Richard Towneley, of Barnside, in 1760, but is now the seat of Thomas Edward Every Clayton, Esq., the grandson of Colonel Thomas Clayton, the last of the ancient family of the Claytons of Little Harwood, near Blackburn, and maternally a descendant of the Towneleys. In February, 1835 died, aged eighty years, Thomas Clayton of Carr, in Barrowford, Esq., a magistrate, a deputy lieutenant, and the high sheriff of Lancashire in 1808. In August, 1835, his son-in-law, Edward Every, of Carr Hall, Esq., obtained the royal permission to take the surname and arms of Clayton. Park Hill, the residence of a yeoman, was long the seat of the Banasters, a branch from those of Bank and Altham. Richard Banister occurs as of Park Hill, *temp.* Edward IV. The church of St. Thomas, Barrowford, erected in 1838, was consecrated in 1841 and enlarged in 1855. It is in the patronage of Hulme Trustees, the present vicar being the Rev. Alfred Freeman Studdy Studdy, presented in 1877.

FOULRIDGE, anciently Folrigge, was held by John de Grigleston, in the reign of King John, of the Earl of Lincoln, by the eighth part of a knight's fee.² Before the year 1211 Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, granted to Alexander de Bamford 14 acres of land, in Soureby and Chorlesakehirst within Folrigg, the witnesses being Hugh de Dutton, Geoffrey brother of the same, Geoffrey Dean of Whalley, Richard de Elvetham, William de Bavilla, and others.³ By inquisition 4 Edward II. (1310) William de Pothan held two carucates of land in Folrigge for a fourth part of a knight's fee and 9½d.; and in 15 Edward II. (1321-2) John de Thornhill held in the ville of Folrigge one capital messuage of eight acres of meadow of the king, *in capite*, and eight ox-gangs and 50 acres of land of the rodlaund by the eighth part of a knight's fee. By marriage with his daughter, Sir Henry Saville became possessed of the manor in 1404. In

¹ Mr. George Smith, of Manchester, handloom calico manufacturer. ² "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397. ³ Harleian Manuscripts, 2074, f. 56.—C.

6 James I. (1608) John Pollard was seised of Fowlrigge,¹ and in 7 Charles I. (1631) Margery Emmott was lady of the manor.² Foulridge Hall is a plain uninteresting fabric. In this township, which abuts against and pierces the county of York, is the head level of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, for the supply of which, in seasons of drought, there are here three spacious reservoirs.

TRAWDEN FOREST consisted of five vaccaries when the inquisition was taken on the death of Henry de Lacy, the last,³ and is described as Troghden Chace, in the inquisition taken on the death of Henry Duke of Lancaster.⁴ The tract bearing the name of Trawden, the hollow valley, stretches from Colne to the foot of Boulsworth Hill, which is elevated 1,689 feet above the level of the sea. The forest is estimated at 10 square miles, or 6,400 statute acres. In the reign of Henry VII. the vaccaries were reduced to three—Berdshaie Booth, Over and Nether Wycoller, and Wynewall. The first named is now obsolete. The old mansion of Wycoller, or Wykeoller, is remarkable for an ancient and spacious open circular fireplace, at the end of the hall, detached from the wall, in the fashion of the houses of the time of Henry VI., and having stone benches all round it. The Hall, which is of stone, with square mullioned windows, with the exception of the fireplace, is now in ruins. In 22 Henry VII. (1506-7) Piers Hartley occupied and possessed Wycoller, which afterwards passed by marriage with the heiress to the Cunliffes of Hollins, but formerly of Cundeclive or Cunlive, near Billington. In 11 Edward II. (1317-18) Adam de Cunliffe was of the jury in the extent of the barony of Manchester,⁵ and in the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey, the name of Robert de Cundeclive frequently occurs as a witness. The estate of Cunliffe Hill, in Billington, was mortgaged in the reign of Henry VIII. to an ancestor of Sir Thomas Walmsley, and by foreclosure in the reign of Elizabeth lost to the Cunliffes. Thus dispossessed, they settled at Hollins, which having acquired by marriage, they retained till the Protectorate, when it was sequestrated, and the house plundered, in consequence of what was called the apostacy and opposition of John Cunliffe to the government of the Commonwealth. Being compelled to quit Hollins, he removed to Wycoller. His great-grandson, Henry Cunliffe, dying without issue in 1773, his sister Elizabeth married John Scargill, of Sheffield, by whom she had Sarah, married at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, January 2, 1746, to Joseph Owen, of the same place. Their eldest son, Henry Owen, having assumed the name and arms of Cunliffe, inherited Wycoller, and held it till his death, without issue, in 1818, when the house and estate passed to his creditors, one of whom was the Rev. John Oldham, the husband of his wife's sister, who came into possession of the hall and the estate attached to it. At his death he demised them by will to the Rev. John Oldham, chaplain of Dulwich College, by whom they were sold to John Wilkinson Warney, Esq., barrister-at-law, and they have recently been purchased by Richard Hartley, Esq., said to be a descendant of the original possessors. The other issue of Joseph Owen and Sarah Scargill were Joseph, a captain in the 77th Regiment, who was killed while leading a forlorn hope at the siege of Seringapatam May 4, 1799, and died childless; and Charles, whose descendants now represent the elder branch of the Cunliffes through the female line. The present representative of the family in the male line is Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, of Acton Park, Wrexham, descended from Ellis, second son of John Cunliffe, of Wycoller, living time of Charles I. and II., who succeeded as fifth baronet on the death of his grandfather, Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, C.B., in 1859. In 4 Elizabeth (1562) Edmund Towneley died seised of Trawden Forest or Chace.⁶ Trawden Hall, a neat old mansion, still exists.

GREAT MARSDEN, anciently called Merclesden and Merlesden. In 35 Henry III. (1251) Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in Great and Little Merlesden,⁷ and in 20 Edward I. (1292) Henry de Lacy, on a writ of *Quo Warranto*, established his right to the wapentake of Blakeburneshire, and to free warren in Great and Little Merclesdene.⁸ In 4 Edward II. (1310-11), when the ancient fulling mill is mentioned at Colne, a fishery existed at Marsden by grant from Henry de Lacy. In the reign of Edward III. a Richard de Merclesden was master forester of Blackburneshire to the dowager Queen Isabella. In the same reign (1355-6) Henry Duke of Lancaster granted a large tract of land in Merclesden to Richard de Walton, whose descendants were seated here until the failure of the direct male line, by the death of Richard Thomas Wroe Walton, in 1845. The two places of this name are within the manor of Ightenhill Park, otherwise Burnley. South Field, an ancient edifice, now occupied by a tenant, was the property of the late William Sagar, Esq., whose family have long been seated at Marsden. Catlow, a recently-modernised seat, was formerly styled a manor, and is the property of another family named Sagar. Marsden Hall, rebuilt about 1740, by Henry Walton, became the property of Mrs.

¹ Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxiii. n. 58.

² Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xxviii. n. 81.

³ Escaet., 4 Edward II. (1310-11), n. 50.

⁴ Escaet., Edward III. (1361), n. 122.

⁵ Hollinworth's Manuscript, fol. 6.

⁶ Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xvii. n. 13.

⁷ Rot. Chart., 35 Henry III., m. 8.

⁸ See *ante*, p. 337.

Hallam and Mr. Fawcett, having been bequeathed to them by the late Mrs. Frederick Maw and Miss Walton, the sisters and coheirs of the late Richard Thomas Wroe Walton, Esq., who died unmarried, April, 1845. Marsden was anciently within Trawden Forest, and the episcopal chapel in Little Marsden was called Trawden Chapel.

LITTLE MARSDEN.—Here is an episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, existing before the year 1296, and re-edified by a brief to the amount of £398 18s. in 1809. There are also Wesleyan Chapels, a Quakers' Meeting-house, rebuilt about 1792, an Independent Chapel, a Free Gospel Chapel, and a Primitive Methodist Chapel. This township has made remarkable progress of late years in population and social position. Its population in 1801 was 1,322; in 1861, it was 5,160. In 1871, Marsden (Great and Little) had a population of 10,284, which in the next decade had increased to 16,725. In 1865 the inhabitants adopted the Local Government Act, established public gasworks, and in 1866 obtained an Act to establish waterworks.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF BURNLEY.

This ancient chapelry, forming another important division of the parish of Whalley, comprehends the seven townships of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park, Reedley Hollows, Briercliffe-cum-Extwisle, Worsthorpe-with-Hurstwood, and Cliviger. It is nine miles in length, from Padiham on the W.N.W. to the extremity of Briercliffe on the E.N.E., and six miles in breadth from New Laund Booth, on the north, to Deerplay Hill on the south, and contains about 22,975 statute acres, with a population in 1881 of 68,841.

The following table will show the population of the several townships in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, with the area of each in statute acres, and the valuation of property for assessing the county rate in the years 1854, 1866, 1872, 1877, and 1884:—

TOWNSHIP.	Population in				Area in Statute Acres.	Valuation in	Valuation in	Valuation in	Valuation in	Valuation in
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.		1854.	1866.	1872.	1877.	1884.
Burnley.....	14,706	19,971	21,501	28,744	1,996	£ 40,621	£ 57,841	£ 66,334	£ 82,480	£ 110,224
Habergham Eaves	12,549	18,013	23,423	35,033	4,217	33,840	64,000	84,168	103,670	134,792
Ightenhill Park	176	161	149	205	760	1,678	2,205	4,570	4,562	5,522
Reedley Hollows, Filley Close, and New Laund Booth	374	423	588	667	1,446	2,939	8,329	5,970	6,500	7,524
Briercliffe-cum-Extwisle...	1,612	1,332	1,263	1,147	4,227	3,856	5,240	7,822	7,440	9,160
Worsthorpe-with-Hurstwood	909	865	996	1,093	3,510	2,129	3,696	5,976	8,190	8,276
Cliviger	1,441	1,770	1,674	1,952	6,819	7,752	12,780	14,888	17,766	17,848
Total	31,767	42,535	49,594	68,841	22,975	92,815	154,091	189,728	230,608	293,346

The population of the municipal borough of Burnley, which includes part of the township of Burnley, and part of that of Habergham Eaves, had a population in 1861 of 28,700 persons. At the census of 1871 the population was 31,608, and in 1881 it had further increased to 58,882. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1871 and 1881 was 44,107 and 63,502 respectively.

Burnley became a parliamentary borough by the Act of 1867. The district is watered by the south branch of the Calder, which, winding from Cliviger on the S.S.E. by Towneley, Burnley, Padiham, and Whalley, falls into the Ribble; by the Brun, which flowing from the junction of the Shedden, Thursden, Thornden, and Swinden streams, gives name to Burnley; and by the Pendle Water, the north branch of the Calder which, falling into the south branch below Royle, descends from the neighbourhood of Colne, and completes the streams of this chapelry. Burnley itself is comparatively a small township, seated in a narrow, fertile vale, and the town consists chiefly of stone houses, erected principally within the last sixty or seventy years. Dr. Whitaker conjectures that Burnley was a Roman settlement upon a vicinal way between Ribchester and Slack, and the number of Roman coins¹ and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood gives countenance to the conjecture. According to the same authority, the name of Saxifield, and an obscure tradition of a sanguinary engagement here (possibly that of Brunanburh)² during the Heptarchy, identify the district with Saxon times, while Danes or Dancer House, the ancient

¹ In 1847, during the excavations for the Holme tunnel of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a large number of Roman coins were discovered.—C.

² See an interesting paper by T. T. Wilkinson, Esq., F.R.A.S., in the

"Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," vol. ix., p. 21, in which the locality of this battle is very fully investigated.—B. H. For some notes on Æthelstan's victory at Brunanburh, see vol. i., p. 27.—C.

residence of the Foldys family, may derive its name from the Danes. Adjoining to the town, and near the church in Godley Lane, is a cross of great antiquity, which is commonly said to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus, the first Christian missionary in these parts, about the year 597, but is more likely to have been erected after the preaching of Wilfred, or one of the Scoto-British missionaries.¹ This ancient relic is of large size, bound by simple fillets, and terminating in a cruciform head of circular form. Dr. Whitaker awards some weight to this supposition from the name of a neighbouring field, called Bishop-Leap;² and says that the tradition of the place is, that, prior to the foundation of a church at Burnley, religious rites were celebrated on the spot where the cross stands; but that afterwards, upon an attempt being made to erect an oratory on the place, the materials were nightly transplanted, by supernatural agents, in the form of pigs, to the present site. A somewhat similar tradition attaches to other churches in Lancashire, and, abating the preternatural part, it may have some basis of historic truth.

In the reign of King John, between the years 1193 and 1211, Roger de Lacy granted to Geoffrey (son of Robert), Dean of Whalley, progenitor of the Towneleys, common of pasture in Brunleia, with all the other easements belonging to that town as parcel of the honor of Clitheroe.³ In 25 Henry III. (1250-51) Edmund de Lacy had a charter for free warren in his manor of Brunley,⁴ and in 22 Edward I. (1294) Henry de Lacy obtained a charter for a market every Tuesday at his manor of Brunley in Lancashire,⁵ and also for a fair to be held annually on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast (June 29) of Peter and Paul the apostles.⁶ The manor of Burnley became vested in the crown, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was subsequently granted by Charles II. to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, from whom the manor has descended and passed to the present lord, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Burnley, New Laund Booth, Filley Close, Reedley Hollows, Briercliffe, and Habergham Eaves, are all within the manor of Ightenhill Park, which existed in 1238, and forms a part of the honor of Clitheroe. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, lord of the honor, exercises manorial rights here, and courts-baron are held at Burnley for the manor of Ightenhill Park twice a year, in April and October. Cliviger was a manor as early as 1399. Extwisle is a manor of the date of 1193, belonging to Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., and Worsthorpe was a lordship of the Towneleys in the first of Elizabeth (1559).⁷

The church of Burnley, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain castellated edifice, on the south bank of the Brun. The tower, about 120 feet high, has crocketed pinnacles, and the lower stages, which are of late perpendicular work, are supported by broad buttresses. The interior is antique, but clean, and adorned with many monuments. In the reign of Henry I. the church of "Brunlaia" was granted by Hugh de la Val to the monks of Pontefract, but they failing to establish their claim, it reverted to the abbey of Stanlawe, the parent of Whalley. In the reign of Edward III. the church was re-edified, and the roof and old east window are supposed to have been of that age. In 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500) Sir John Towneley founded a chantry here, at the east end of the north aisle, called in his will "Our Lady's Chapel," and endowed it with a rent of 7 marks (£4 13s. 4d.). After the Reformation (34 Elizabeth), the queen granted this chantry to Richard Brathurst, of London, and Roger Bromley, with all the lands belonging to the same, on payment of £5 3s. 9d.⁸ The lands are probably those which, in 8 Edward IV. (1468), Raulfe the abbot and the convent of Whalley granted to John Towneley, and described as "litel garthes lying from the brig of Browne between the water and p'ish churchyarde of Bronley, on ye N. and W. side of ye saide church, from 19 yeares to 19 yeares, at ye rent of 3^d per an., so long as ye^e said John and his heires wyll paye the same." In 24 Henry VIII. (1532), a contract was made

¹ Mr. J. Arthur Waddington, in his paper on "The Crosses in and around Burnley," says the cross "has been removed by the owners of the estate from its site in the plantation in Godly Lane, where it was threatened with destruction in consequence of building operations in its immediate neighbourhood, and now stands in a position where it can be seen to advantage by the passers-by, and where, it is hoped, it will be no longer subject to that rough usage which has reduced it to its present state of dilapidation. It is supposed by some that it originally stood in the churchyard, and it was observed, when it was removed to its present position, that the cross was let into the base stone in a very rude way, indicating that some unskilled persons had let it into its present base at a period subsequent to its original construction.—C.

² This is a meadow belonging to Bishop House Farm.—H.

³ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 1074.

⁴ Rot. Chart., 35 Henry III., m. 8.

⁵ This market is now held on Mondays and Saturdays, and the corporation has fixed the fair to commence the second Thursday of July in each year.

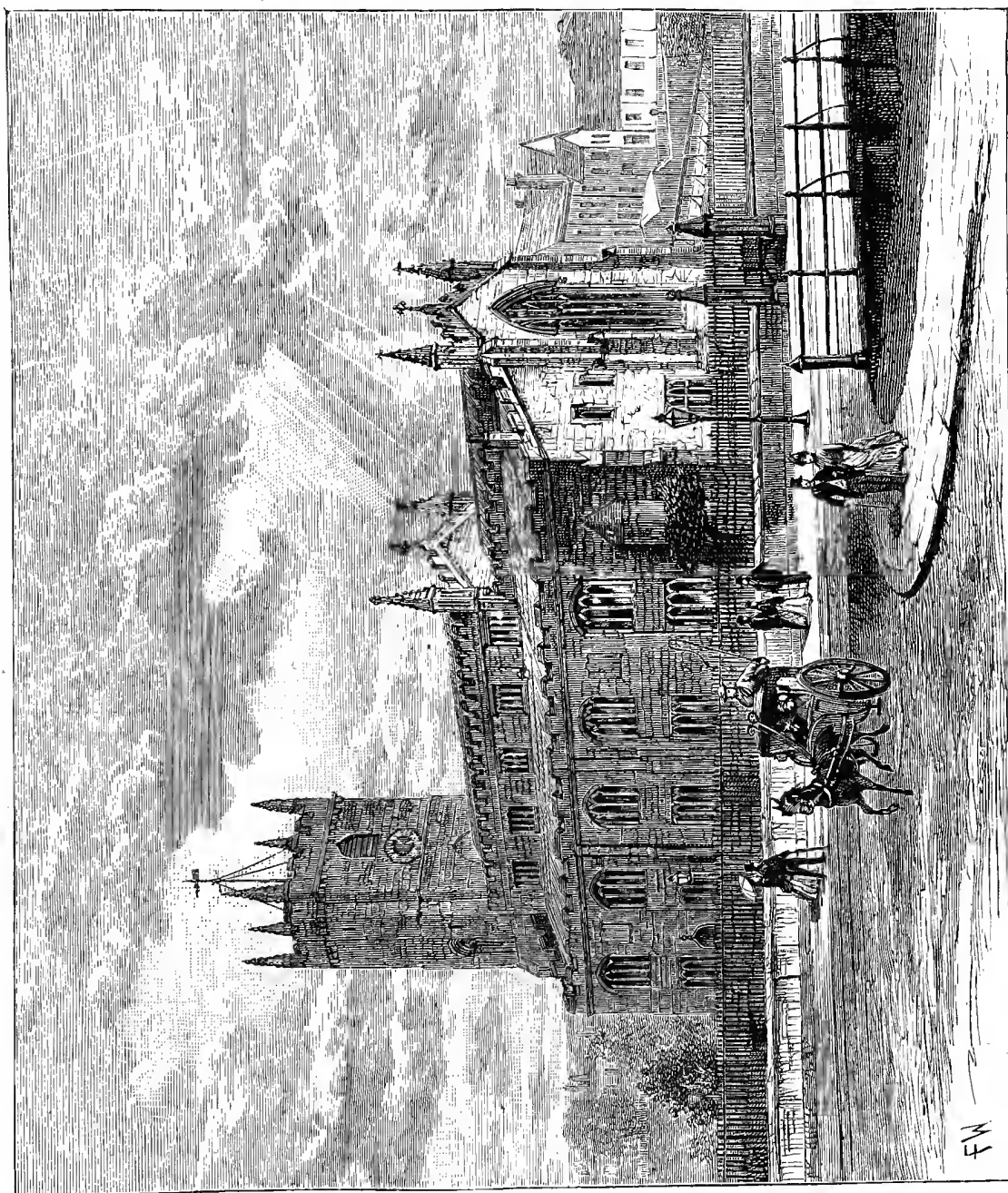
⁶ Rot. Chart., 22 Edward I., p. 1, n. 23.

⁷ A curious document is extant, *pene*s the Rev. Canon Raines, vicar of Millnrow, Rochdale, who purposed to edit it for the Chetham Society (now Chetham Society, vol. ciii.). It is a rental of Burnley, &c., made January 1, 27 Henry VIII. (1536). The farms or rents of the parish are stated at £12 6s. 2d.; and the total, including 72 boon hens,

and 16 days' boon shearing, is £13 8s. 4d.; the fee-farm being only 15s. 10d. The farms of Hapton, £14 7s. 10d., with 72 boon hens, 16 days' shearing, and 12 days' mowing. The fisheries of Hapton are also set down. The farms of Ightenhill Park, £20 8s. 6d., with 78 boon mallards, 37 days' boon shearing, 23s. 10d. boon money, and the lord's part of the tithes was 20s.; deducting £10 paid to the king, there remained clear for the lord (a Towneley) £11 12s. 4d. in Ightenhill Park, of which £4 14s. 3d. was due at Easter, and £6 18s. 1d. at Michaelmas. The farm of the Feele Close is £16 11s. 4d. Four mills are named, Brunley Milne, paying yearly to the king £3 6s. 8d., to the abbot of Whalley, 4s.; Padham Mill, to the king, 13s. 4d., to the abbot of Whalley 12d.; Clivicher Mill and Walfreden Mill, each, to the abbot of Whalley 12d.; the reversion of all four mills is stated to be "upon account to Mr. Towneley," who receives a clear sum for them of £25 4s. 7d. Then there are heast-gates—12 heasts in winter paying 16s., and 30 wethers 8s. The farm of Nutshaw and Dunnockshaw, £4 4s. 8d.; 400 sheep in winter, £4. Then follow the names and rents of the demesnes belonging to Mr. Towneley—total, £40 12s. 2d. The agistments of Ightenhill Park are £25, leaving, after payments to the abbot of Whalley and Mr. Hesketh, £7 16s. 8d. clear to Mr. Towneley. The total rental of the whole seems to be upwards of £100; from which are to be deducted payments to the king's "haillio," £8 2s.; to the greave, 46s. 2d.; tithes of Burnley, £3 10s.; Peter money, £4 6s. 8d., &c.—J. H.

⁸ Kuerden's Folio Manuscript, p. 93.

for rebuilding the north and south "hylings"¹ of Burnley Church, and eighteen buttresses, "every buttress having a funnel (? finial) upon the top, according to the fashion of the funnels upon the new chapel of Our Lady of Whalley," for the sum of £60; and the north and middle aisles were rebuilt, but the south aisle remained in its original state till the year 1789, when it was rebuilt



ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH, BURNLEY.

with a gallery over it at a cost of £1,000. In 1854 the church underwent a satisfactory renovation, at a cost of more than £4,000, defrayed by private subscription. A memorial window, of stained glass, was then placed in the chancel, in honour of the Venerable Achdeacon Master, who had been twenty-eight years incumbent of the chapelry. The Rev. Robert Mosley Master died

¹ Instead of the north and south "hylings," as stated in the contract, it was the north and middle aisles that were actually rebuilt.—C.

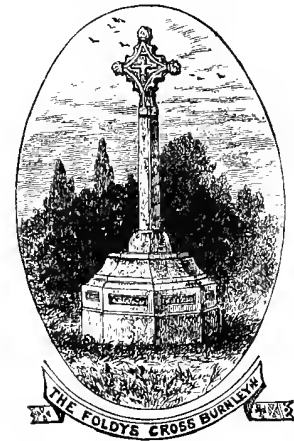
July 1, 1867, in his seventy-fourth year. This church had four chantries—namely, the Rood-altar, placed upon the rood-loft, at the entrance to the choir, now removed; the altar of St. Peter; the altar of St. Mary (Towneley's); and the altar of St. Anthony (Stansfeld's). In the second year of Edward VI. (1548) the incumbent of Burnley "had for his wages yearly, the sum of £4 8s. 11d.," as appears from an inquisition, taken at Manchester, on the 11th of April, 1683; but from the liberality of subsequent donors, the living of the present perpetual curate amounts in the gross to £2,000 per annum; so that three of the best church livings of their kind in the kingdom are comprehended in the county of Lancaster—the rectory of Winwick, the vicarage of Rochdale, and the curacy of Burnley. The living is in the gift of Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq.; and Canon Arthur Townley Parker, M.A. (his younger brother), is the incumbent of the living, the value of which was enhanced by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1819, enabling the incumbent and patron to grant building leases of the glebe lands for 999 years.¹ The living was constituted a rectory in 1867.

At the eastern extremity of the south aisle is the Stansfeld choir, now the property of Colonel Sir John Hardy Thursby, of Ormerod House, and the representatives of the late General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, in which there was an ancient gravestone, with a cross fleury and sword, supposed by Dr. Whitaker to indicate the burial place of Oliver de Stansfeld, constable of Pontefract Castle, and the first grantee of the manor of Worsthorpe, *temp.* Edward II. This was removed some years ago, to make way for a marble monument to the wife of Colonel Thursby. Close by is a marble bust, by Noble, of the late General Scarlett, who headed the charge of the Heavy Brigade, at the battle of Balaclava, and in whose memory the chancel was enlarged, and three stained glass windows erected. Near the bust of General Scarlett is another revealing the features of Robert Towneley Parker, of Astley and Cuerden, the father of the present rector, and the patron of the living, who died in 1879.

At the east end of the north aisle is the chapel of the Virgin Mary, a chantry founded by Sir John Towneley and his wife Isabella, about the year 1500, as evidenced by the fragmentary inscription remaining upon the cancelli surrounding it—

. . . quod ego Johannes Townley miles fundavi et ordinavi hanc cantariam in honorem beate Marie Virginis pro bono statu meo Isabelle uxoris mee dum diveximus et pro animabus . . .

Hec non et pro animabus Ricardi Townley militis patris mei et Johanne uxoris ejus matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, quorum anime requiescat in pace. Amen.



It is now the property and the burial place of the Towneley family, and is usually called "The Towneley Choir." In this choir there are many shields of arms, cut in stone, a large mural monument, and also an altar tomb, to the memory of Richard Towneley, Esq. (the geometrician), who died on the 22nd of January, 1706, and a classical tablet in memory of Charles Towneley, Esq., the collector of the Towneley marbles, who "obit January 3, 1805." More recently have been added an altar tomb, in memory of Peregrine Edward Towneley, who died December 31, 1846, aged 84, and of Lady Charlotte Teresa, his wife, who died eleven days later, aged 78; and a memorial of Colonel Charles Towneley, the last direct representative of the family, who died in 1876, and to whom "a burial of silence" was accorded.

The font, which is of the time of Henry VIII., is octagonal in form, 3 feet 4 inches in height, with a bowl 26 inches in diameter, and large enough to admit of baptism by immersion, is ornamented on each face with carvings, representing the arms of the Townleys of Towneley and of Royle, the implements of the passion, a grotesque figure, and other devices. The bells are eight in number, the tenor bell weighing over 16 cwt. The registers are complete from the year 1562, and remain in excellent preservation.

A tall and stately piece of sculpture, bearing the following inscription around the octagonal base—

Orate pro anima Johannis Foldys, Capellani, qui istam crucem fieri fecit. Anno Domini MCCCCXX.

¹ Private Acts, 59 George III., cap. 6.

² There was a chantry of much older date on the site founded by Thomas, second son of Gilbert de la Legh, from whom the Towneleys descend, in the latter part of the fourth century. This Thomas, in 46

Edward III (1372-3) granted the third part of the manor of Towneley to Gilbert de la Legh, subject to his finding a chaplain to chaunt for the souls of the said Thomas, Gilbert, his father, and Alice de la Legh, his mother, and their ancestors.—C.

with a crucifix cut in relief upon it, stood in the churchyard, which Dr. Whitaker says was brutally destroyed by a drunken rabble, hired for the purpose a few years before he wrote—"the last instance," he adds, "of puritanical fury (for such it was) which has been directed against the ornaments of an English church. The base, which bore the date of 1520, and the head were removed to Towneley, and now stand behind the hall." So far from the fact being as the Doctor states, the destruction was the result of a bet amongst some drunken fellows, and had nothing to do with "hiring," or "puritanical fury."¹

When the commissioners of Edward VI. visited the church they took away with them the vestments, jewels, bells, and other property to which it was pleaded that they were not entitled, the church being "neither a chantry or free chapel, but a parish church, for the parishioners of the same parish," and in 1553, Richard Towneley, Lawrence Habrian, Simon Haydock, and John Parker, the wardens, entered an action on behalf of the parish against Sir Richard Towneley, Knt., for restitution. Their case is set forth in a paper which appears upon the Duchy Pleadings,² wherein they state that they the said churchwardens "were lawfully possessed of four bells with clappers and Iron, whereby the same did hang in the steeple of the said church, iij chalises, iijj patentes or couers for chalices, all of silver panel gilt, a sute of vestments of crymson velvet, embrodered with braunches of gold on cope of the same, iijj fyne albes, iijj olde vestments, one vestment of blew satten, and two Vestments of Deacon and Subdeacon of the same, one cope of blacke velvet faced about with golde, one fyne Corporas case, one hand bell, iij little sacring bells, a crosse of tinne and gilt, two candelstyks of marlyn as of the ornaments goods and jewells belonging and appertaining to the said parish Church of *Burneley* given assigned and appoynted for the maintenance and sustentation of devyne service to be said and celebrated within the said parish church, the which church is distant from any other church four miles and above, and is and time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary have been knowen taken and reputed and called as a parish church for the inhabitants and dwellers within the same parisshe w^{ch} be to the number of two thowsand husslynge people or thereabouts w^{ch} do continually dwell and inhabite wth in the said parish of *Burneley*." It was further pleaded that "there is and time where the memory of man is not to the contrary hath been used to wedde and bury within the said parish church of Burneley and to administer all time of Sacraments and Sacramentals accordinge to the rytes and ceremonyis of Holy Church in as large and ample manner as ys used in any other parish church within the county of *Lancaster* or elsewhere within England."

When the Commonwealth Survey was made in 1650, the commissioners said that Burnley was "a p'ochal' Chappell consistinge of the Town^{ps} of Burnley, Habersham Eves, and Worstone, wherein there are Three hundred families and vpwards," and that "the Inh'iats being distant from their p'ishe aboue seaven myles, desire the same maye bee made a p'ishe Church and competent maynteinance allowed."³

INCUMBENTS OF BURNLEY.

c. 1200.—HENRICUS, clericus de Brunlay, living time of Roger de Lacy.

s. d.—JOHN, clericus de Brunlay.

c. 1300.—WALTER, capellanus de Brunlay.

1358.—RICH. de Brunlay, capel.

1359.—WM. MOTON, and JOHN, son of Adam, son of Walter, capel.

1369.—ELIAS DE HABRINGHAM, capel.

1375.—ROBERT DE BOLTON, capel. de Brunlay.

1520.—JOHANNES FOLDYS, capel. A member of the old and honourable family of Foldys, of Danes or Danser House, in Burnley, who caused the Foldy's Cross to be erected.

1535.—GEORGE HARGREYVS.

1547.—Dom. RICHARD MARSDEN.

1551.—Dom. STEPHEN SMYTH, curate, 5 Edward VI.

¹ The facts are simply that the churchyard was not enclosed until 1754, and this ancient memorial, which had been used as a market cross, had been damaged by the people who daily gathered round it, its final destruction being through a wager between drunken men. In a paper contributed to the "Palatine Notehook," vol. iv., pp. 244-5, Mr. W. Waddington says, "Considerable doubt has long existed as to the truthfulness of its restoration, and there was a belief that some important part was missing. Some time ago I was invited to inspect a piece of carved and lettered masonry, used as an urn, in the garden of Pheasantford House, near Burnley. I found it to be an octagonal enbattled corona. Around the frieze are Gothic capitals forming the name *J. Foldys*, with a patera to mark the end of the name, and also to fill up the remaining side of the figure. It appears to be the same kind of stone as the base at Towneley. Its height is about 12½ inches and diameter 16 inches. At the bottom there is a deep socket to receive a shaft 9 inches diameter, with sides of 4 inches. On the top there is a socket about 6½ inches

square to receive a finial. No doubt this corona should fit on a shaft, of the shape and size of the socket in the bottom, and the carved cross which now surmounts the shaft at Towneley should fit into the square socket at the top of the corona. I am told by Mr. J. A. Waddington, who has written an excellent paper on the crosses in and around Burnley, that there is, in the grounds of Towneley, a crown moulding which should fit as a foot of the shaft, and rest on the pedestal. Were all these parts put together, Foldy's Cross would be almost as perfect as on the day of its erection." It is much to be desired that this cross should be returned, as near as may be, to its original site, near the path leading to the south door of the church, and, with its scattered fragments, restored to its "tall and shapely" form.—C.

² "Duchy Pleadings" (Phillip and Mary), vol. iii., t. 13; Calendar, vol. 1., p. 283.—C.

³ Church Surveys, Record Society, vol. 1., p. 166.—C.

c. 1555.—Sir GILBERT FAIRBANKE, “chantrie priest of Burnleye,” buried January 28, 1565-6.

c. 1566.—Sir JOHN ASPDEN. “Sir John Aspdene, curate of Burnleye,” buried June 30, 1567.

c. 1567.—Sir WILLIAM DUXBURY, curate, was buried May 14, 1583.

c. 1583.—THOMAS RYLEY. Was probably appointed on the death of Duxbury, as his name occurs in the register immediately after the death of that ecclesiastic. The register records the burial of “Thomas Ryley, minister of Burnley,” May 1, 1631.

1631.—ROGER BREARLEY. He appears to be identical with the Roger Brearley, at one time “minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven.” He is described as a “frantic enthusiast,” and his followers became known as Brierlists and Grindletonians. The register shows that he was buried June 13, 1637. Canon Raines has given some interesting notes on the family of this incumbent, and on the doctrines he taught.

c. 1638.—HENRY MORRIS, who appears to have succeeded Brearley, is first mentioned in 1640. He inclined to Presbyterianism, and was minister of Burnley at the time the Book of Common Prayer was suppressed, and the Directory for Public Worship set up in its stead (1645). In the following year he joined the third Presbyterical Classis, but he did not append his signature either to the “Harmonious Consent” of 1648 or the “Agreement of the People” 1649. In 1650 the Cromwellian commissioners reported him to be “an able and orthodox divine,” and that he had “allowed for his Sallery from the ffarm^r of the rectory, eleaven pounds Tenn shillings p’ ann’, and out of the Dutchy lands foure pounds eight shillings and twoe pence p’ ann’, and by ord^r of the late Comittee of this Countye, Twenty foure pounds one shilling and eleaven pence p’ ann’, being in all ffourty pounds.” The date of his death is not known, but if he was living at the time of the passing of the Act of Uniformity, he must have submitted, for his name does not appear among the ejected and silenced ministers.

c. 1665.—JOHN WALLWORK. The date of Mr. Wallwork’s appointment has not been ascertained, but the register records his burial May 2, 1671.

1671.—ROBERT HARTLEY, the successor of Wallwork, who is described as “curate,” was buried February 9, 1687-8.

1687-8.—RICHARD KIPPAX was licensed in 1687-8, and held the incumbency for well-nigh thirty-five years, his death occurring in 1723.

1723.—JAMES MATTHEWS was the son of the vicar of that name, who held the living of Whalley, 1703—1738. He died in 1744, and was buried at Whalley on the 17th May in that year.

1744.—TURNOR STANDISH, B.A., was the sixth son of Sir Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, Bart., by his wife Jane, daughter of Charles Turnor, of Cleveland, county York.

1787.—THOMAS COLLIN, D.D. This incumbent is said by Mr. Wilkinson¹ to have been born at Cannock, near Rugeley, in Staffordshire. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1770 and 1773, and had his B.D. and D.D. conferred in 1792. He was rector of Compton Valence, in Dorsetshire, but non-resident, and chaplain in ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Dr. Collin was also domestic chaplain to Thomas Lister, first Lord Ribblesdale, and acted as steward for several of his lordship’s estates. During his long incumbency of Burnley he was almost entirely non-resident. He died in December, 1816, and was buried on the 31st of that month under the pew he usually occupied in Gisburne Church.

1817.—EDWARD STRINGFELLOW RADCLIFFE, B.C.L., was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he had the degree of B.C.L. conferred on him in 1803. He was appointed perpetual curate of Walton-le-Dale in 1803, and on the death of Dr. Collin was presented to the incumbency of Burnley, which he held until his death, which occurred at Walton, January 20, 1826.

1826.—ROBERT MOSLEY MASTER, M.A., was the eldest son of the Rev. Streynsham Master, rector of Croston, by his wife Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, of Ancoats, Manchester, and Rolleston Hall, county Stafford, Bart., and was born in 1793. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815 and M.A. in 1818. He was successively curate of Tarleton, Croston, and Chorley. On the death of Mr. Radcliffe he was presented to the incumbency of Burnley, in the following year he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and in 1830 chaplain to Lord Carrington. During the twenty-nine years that he held the living of Burnley he was resident upon his cure, and was revered as the active and judicious pastor of his people. In 1846 he was appointed rural dean of the parish of Whalley. In 1850 he was nominated to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral, and on the death of Archdeacon Rushton, in 1854, was appointed Archdeacon of Manchester. In that year, in testimony of his usefulness, the large east window in the chancel was filled with stained glass, at a cost of £233, and the following inscription affixed—

¹ “History of Burnley Church,” p. 48.—C.

"This window was erected A.D. 1854, by the parishioners of Burnley, as a mark of respect and esteem for their beloved minister, the Rev. Robert Mosley Master, M.A., Honorary Canon of Manchester, and for twenty-eight years incumbent of this Chapelry."

In 1855 Archdeacon Master resigned the incumbency of Burnley, and accepted the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Leyland, and on the death of his father, January 19, 1864, at the advanced age of 98, he was presented to the Rectory of Croston, which he retained until his death, July 1, 1867, at the age of 74.

1855.—ARTHUR TOWNLEY PARKER, M.A., the present rector of Burnley, is the fourth son of the late Robert Townley Parker, of Astley Hall, and Cuerden, by his wife Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Church Minshull, in Cheshire, and was born at Naples, February 4, 1830. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated successively B.A. and M.A. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1850, and admitted to priest's orders in 1854. On the resignation of Archdeacon Master, in 1855, he was presented by his father to the rectory of Burnley, and in 1866 was collated to an honorary canonry in Manchester; he is also rural dean of Burnley, and a surrogate. Canon Parker, who resides at Royle Hall, married at Cheltenham, January 18, 1858, Catherine Susan, third daughter and co-heir of John Wilson, of Normanton Hall, county Leicester.

CHURCHES.

The first stone of St. John's Church, Worsthorne, was laid 11th September, 1834, by the Rev. William Thursby, husband of Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Hargreaves, Esq., of Ormerod House, who contributed largely to the erection of the church, and also £1,000 towards its endowment, and the church was consecrated in 1836. The living, which is of the value of £235 per annum, is in the gift of the Hulme trustees, and the Rev. John Todd Atkinson, M.A. (1882), who succeeded the Rev. William Thursby, M.A., is the present incumbent. The east window is filled with stained glass in memory of the above-named John Hargreaves, Esq.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Habbergham Eaves, was erected in 1836. It was consecrated 10th November of that year, but was not opened until 12th March, 1837. There are 1,090 sittings in the church, of which 600 are "free and unappropriated for ever." The site and a donation of £200 were given by Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden and Extwistle. This is also in the gift of the Hulme Trustees; and the Rev. John Maurice Dorset Owen, M.A. (1877), is the present incumbent. One compartment of the east window was presented by Mary Veevers, of Coal Clough, in memory of her brother, James Heyworth, Esq., of Everton, near Liverpool. The others were presented by James Roberts and George Stansfield, Esqs., aided by private subscription.

St. James's Church, Briercliffe, was erected in 1841, at a cost of about 1,200. Robert Towneley Parker, Esq., gave the site, and also subscribed to the building fund. The patronage is in the hands of Hulme's Trustees; and the present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Martin Harrison, M.A. (1844), of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church will seat 515 persons.

St. James's Church, Burnley, was erected in 1849, and provides sittings for about 559 persons (all the sittings being free). The patrons are the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately. The present incumbent is the Rev. Benjamin Winfield, B.A. (1887). The annual value is £340.

St. Paul's Church, Burnley, was erected on a site given by the executors of the late John Hargreaves, Esq., of Ormerod and Bank Hall. The first stone was laid by the late General Scarlett on 10th January, 1852, and the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, 27th May, 1853. The endowment is £300 per annum; and the patrons are the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester alternately. The Rev. William Elton, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin (1885), is the present incumbent.

The Church of All Saints, Habbergham Eaves, was erected during the years 1846-9, at a cost of £5,016. The site was given by Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. of Gawthorpe, and the whole expense of the building was defrayed by James Dugdale, Esq., and brothers, of Ivy Bank and Lower Houses. The first stone was laid 1st January, 1846, and the church was consecrated 19th November, 1849. The church which was rebuilt in 1868, will accommodate 754 persons, and the sittings, for 400, are declared "free and unappropriated for ever." The endowment is £200 per annum; and the Rev. Edward Arundel Verity, B.D., of St. David's College, Lampeter, who was appointed 22nd October, 1845, is the present incumbent.

St. Andrew's Church, Burnley Lane, was consecrated on Thursday, 19th December, 1867 by the Bishop of Manchester, who shortly after appointed the Rev. Henry Herbert Robinson, M.A., to the incumbency. The total cost was about £4,000, and the sites for both church and schools

were given by Robert Townley Parker, Esq. The district was separated from that of St. Peter, and is of the value of £300 per annum. The church, which is in the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester, will seat about 558 persons, the whole of the seats being free. The organ was presented by Hugh Dawson, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, and the stone font by Thomas Chaffer, Esq., of Burnley.

St. Luke's Church, Brierfield, erected by public subscription, at a cost of £2,963, was consecrated by the late Bishop Fraser, October 18, 1872. It will accommodate 497 worshippers, the whole of the seats being free. It is of the annual value of £230, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Manchester, the present incumbent being the Rev. Edward Jobson, B.A. (1885). The parish is formed under the Blandford Act.

St. Stephen's Church, Burnley, erected by subscription at a cost of £8,500, from the designs of Mr. J. Green, architect, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, February 1, 1879. There are 620 seats, the whole of which are free, and the annual value is £309, the first and present incumbent being the Rev. James Cranbrook, B.A. (1879). The rector of Burnley is the patron.

The Church of St. Matthew the Apostle, Habergham Eaves, erected by subscription at a cost of £8,000, from the designs of Messrs. W. Waddington and Son, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, November 1, 1879. There are 527 seats, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. The annual value is £300, and the present incumbent is the Rev. William Edward Durham, M.A. (1888). The rector of Burnley is the patron.

St. John the Baptist's Church, Gannow, erected by the late Rev. William Thursby and Lady Scarlett at a cost of £8,000, from the designs of Messrs. Waddington and Son, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, April 8, 1880. The church will accommodate 496 worshippers, and is entirely free and unappropriated. The annual value is £300. The first and present incumbent is the Rev. William Joseph Gerratt (1850). The rector of Burnley is the patron.

In addition there is the Church of St. John, at Holme-in-Cliviger, existing in 1552, and rebuilt in 1794 (which is noticed more particularly in the account of that place), and St. Anne's, Fence-in-Pendle, consecrated in 1837, which is now a parish church under the Blandford Act, and the Rev. James Robinson, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge (1887), is incumbent. It has accommodation for 500 worshippers, 246 of the seats being free. Colonel Henry Holden is the patron, and the annual value is £80.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

The Dissenting places of worship in Burnley and district are numerous, amongst which are the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, in Hargreaves Street, Worsthorne, Habergham, Parker Lane, Lower House Fold, Mereclough, Brierfield, Rose Hill, Accrington Road, High Street, and Canning Street. There are Baptist chapels in Yorkshire Street, Red Lion Street, at Hurstwood, Clow Bridge, Hammerton Street, and Colne Road; Independent chapels in Bethesda Street, Brierfield, Manchester Road, and Westgate; Primitive Methodist chapels in Hammerton Street, Brierfield, Waterloo Road, Lane Head, High Sim, Briercliffe, Roebuck Street, and Colne Road; and United Methodist chapels in Manchester Road, Stoops, Cog Lane, Salford Street, and Old Hall Street. There is also a Roman Catholic church (St. Marie's), and the Convent of Mercy in Yorkshire Street; a Particular Baptist chapel at Haggate, Briercliffe, erected about 1788, and rebuilt in 1865; the Scotch chapel, and one in Boot Street, and a Unitarian chapel in Trafalgar Street.¹

CHARITIES.

The Charities belonging to the chapelry are neither numerous nor of large amount. One of the earliest is "Rochester Dole," producing £6 13s. 4d. a year, left "to the poor people of the parish of Burnley," March 27, 1649, by Robert Halstead, "of the city of Rochester, haberdasher."

John Halstead's Charity, for the poor of Briercliffe, is charged upon the Mosley Hill estate. It was bequeathed in 1672, and produces £3 a year.

Isabel Sherburne's Charity was bequeathed "for the poor of the parish" in 1693, and produces £9 a year.

Catherine Cunliffe's Charity produces 9s. a year, "to be expended in Bibles for the use of the poor." It was bequeathed in 1716.

Elizabeth Peel's Charity, for "clothes and bread for the poor of Burnley and Habergham Eaves," produces yearly £37 6s. 11d. It was bequeathed by a sister of the first Sir Robert Peel, who died at Bridge End House, Burnley.

Molly Hindle's Charity now produces about £15 a year, and has to be distributed "to old and infirm persons in Burnley." It was bequeathed in 1804.

¹ By the census of 1851 the number of places of worship and sittings in the registration district of Burnley (population, 63,863) were then—Church of England, 23, 14,446 sittings; Independents, 6, 3,364; Baptists, 10, 2,352; Society of Friends, 1, 296; Unitarians, 1, 201; Wesleyan

Methodists, 25, 7,926; Primitive Methodists, 11, 2,994; Wesleyan Association, 8, 1,176; New Church, 1, 78; Inghamites, 3, 1,086; undefined, 2, 400; Roman Catholics, 2, 566. Total, 91 places; 34,914 sittings.

George Stephenson's Charity for Holme School and four widows belonging to Cliviger, was bequeathed in 1805; but owing to some Chancery proceedings this charity appears to have been lost.

Mary Hargreaves's Charity for "clothes to old women belonging to Burnley." This bequest dates from 1814, and produces about £9 annually.¹

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Free Grammar School, Bank Parade, deserves particular notice. This institution has existed ever since the Reformation, Sir Gilbert Fairbanke, a discarded chantry priest, of Burnley, who died in 1566, being the first master. The *parva aula* of the compotus of 1536 belonging to the chantry priest of St. Mary's altar, on the west side of the churchyard, now taken down, was used for the schoolhouse till 1693, when a new school, situated in North Parade, was erected on a site given on the other side of the Brun by Robert Parker, of Extwisle, Esq. In 1872 this building was demolished, and the erection of a new school in the Gothic style of architecture, from plans prepared by Messrs. Waddington and Son, commenced, which was opened in August, 1874. This institution is well endowed. Gifts by Richard Woodruffe, in 1558, and John Ingham, in 1557, are recorded. A farm at Alverthorpe, in Yorkshire, was bequeathed to the school by the Rev. Oates Sagar before the close of the sixteenth century. In the seventeenth century the chief benefactors were the Rev. Edmund Towneley and his brother Nicholas Towneley. In 1702 the endowments were estimated to be of the annual value of £21 7s. 9d. In 1825 the Charity Commissioners reported them at £137 16s., and in 1862 the income was stated to be about £276. In accordance with the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 a new scheme for the government of the school was drawn up, and was approved in January, 1873. Under its provisions the number of governors is fixed at fourteen, of whom one is the Mayor of Burnley for the time being, seven are representative, viz., five elected by the Town Council and two by the School Board, and six are co-optative. The term of office is for five years.² The school is open for instruction in the classics to all boys of the chapelry indefinitely. Formerly an admission fee was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, mathematics, &c. A less charge is made for the sons of persons in humble life, according to the discretion of the head master. The head master is appointed by the trustees of the lands belonging to the school, and the revenues of the foundation are managed by a law clerk under their directions. A maintenance at Brasenose College, Oxford, for thirteen scholars from the Free School of Middleton, and from the schools of Whalley and Burnley, or any other school in the county palatine of Lancaster, was established in 1572 by Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, London, but these have now lapsed. There is no other exhibition belonging to this school. Henry Halsted, B.D., clerk, rector of Stansfield, in Suffolk, left by will, dated August 5, 1728, all his books to the Free School in Burnley, where it is probable he had received his early education. This library, which numbers about a thousand volumes, chiefly in divinity, classics, history, and law, including a valuable bequest of the Rev. Edmund Towneley, rector of Slaidburn, is now arranged in a room over the school.

The first Sunday school in Burnley was established in 1787, in connection with St. Peter's Church, by William Todd, of Briercliffe, and was held for some years in the Grammar School. The first teachers were paid 1s. 6d. each for every Sunday they attended.

On the 24th May, 1884, the foundation stone of the new VICTORIA HOSPITAL was laid by Colonel Thursby on a site given by the executors of the late Colonel Hargreaves. It was erected from the designs of Messrs. W. Waddington and Son, on what is known as the circular-ward system. The building, which cost about £20,000, was opened with much ceremony by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, on the 13th October, 1886.

The ancient mansions of this township are Heysandforth, Royle, Dancer House, Fulfilledge, and Bank Hall.

Heysandforth, commonly called Pheasantford, on the banks of the Brun—that is all that Ralph, son of Norman, had granted to him, viz., 40 acres, which Henry, the clerk of Bronley (Burnley), formerly held, between the rivulet flowing through the midst of Bronley and the field called Saxifield, saving to John de Lacy, *domino suo*, his right of forest and venison—was granted by Robert de Merclesden to Robert de Swillington,³ by whom it was sold, before 4 Edward II. (1310-11), to Oliver de Stansfeld, descended from Wyan de Maryons, a follower of the Earl of Warrenne, who held it at the time of the great inquisition of 1311. In 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500) Geoffrey Stansfeld (great grandson of Oliver) died seized of the manor of Heysandforth, held by military service. His granddaughter, Johanna, daughter of his son Giles, inherited the

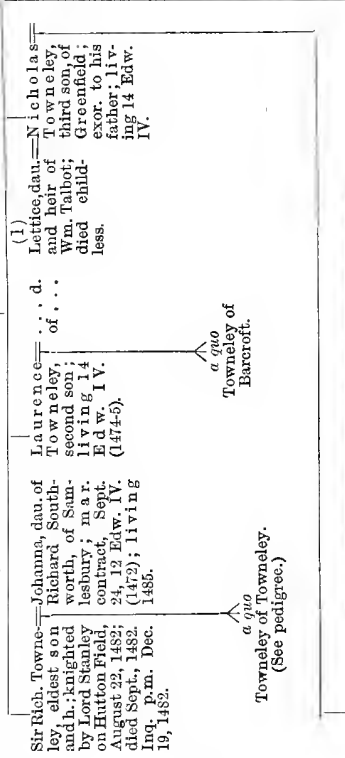
¹ Wilkinson's "History of the Parochial Church of Burnley," pp. 80-5.

² A valuable paper on "The Burnley Grammar School and its Library," by Mr. J. Langfield Ward, M.A., headmaster, was published in 1881.—C.

³ As the grant was made in the time of John de Lacy, it must have been before 1240.—C.

TOWNELEY AND PARKER OF ROYLE.

(1) Isabella, dau. of Nicholas Buller, = John de Towneley, = Isabella, dau. of Richd. = Alicia, dau. of
of Rawcliffe; mar. covenant, 6 son and heir of Sherburne; mar. settle- ...; survived
Henry V. (1418); divorced in ment, April 16, 33 Hen. her husband.
1442 on the plea that she had, aged 40 in 1456; VI. (1445); died before
two years before her marriage living 1462; died before 1473.
with John de Towneley, con- before 1473.
tracted a marriage "per verba
de present" in her father's
orchard with John de Thorne-
ton, then dead.



Towneley of Towneley. (See pedigree.)

(1) Sir Richard Towneley, eldest son and knighted by Lord Stanley on Hutton Field, August 22, 1482; died Sept. 1482; living 19, 1482.

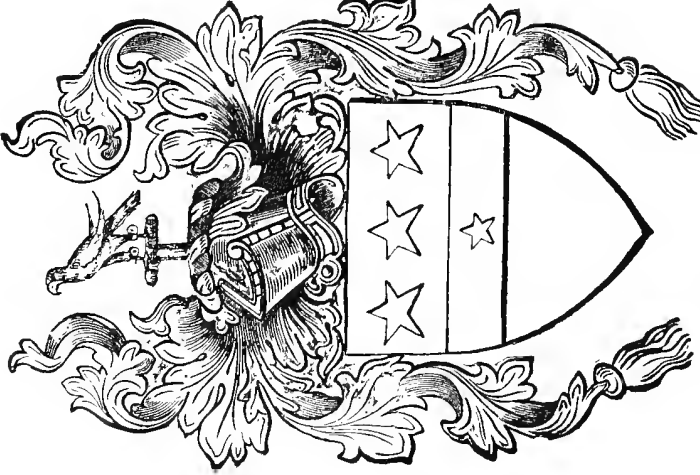
(2) Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Catterall, and relict of Wm. Templest, of Broughton.

(3) Richard Towneley, living 30 Henry VIII. (1538); had Royle in right of his wife.

(4) Margaret, dau. of John Nichols, clerk of the works at the building of Cardinal College (now Christ Church), Oxford; chaplain to Henry VII.

ARMS OF PARKER:

Orles, a chevron between three leopards' heads, *or*, in the mouth of each an arrow, fesseways, *argent*.
Crest: A buck trippant, proper, transpierced through the body with an arrow, paleway, point downward, *argent*.



ARMS OF TOWNELEY:

Argent, a fesse, *sable*, charged with a mullet of the first; in chief, three mullets of the second.
Crest: On a perch, *or*; a hawk close, proper, beaked and belled of the first; round the perch, a ribbon, *gules*.

Nicholas Towneley, of Royle; sheriff of Lancashire, 8 Charles I. (1632); disinherited his only child, and settled his lands on his nephew, Nicholas Towneley; died 1645.

Edmund Towneley, of = Katharine, dau. of = Cur-Royle; died 41 Elizabeth (1629).

Nicholas Towneley; reader and = Anne, dau. of Hugh Hadden, of Holden, of Footaugh.

Richard Towneley; living 30 Henry VIII. (1538); had Royle in right of his wife.

Margaret, dau. of John Nichols, clerk of the works at the building of Cardinal College (now Christ Church), Oxford; chaplain to Henry VII.

Grace, wife of Gilbert Holden, of Holden.

Mary, dau. of Laurence Ormerod, of Ormerod.

Francis Towneley, Barnard Towneley; horn 1587.

Richard Towneley; died childless, 1660.

Thomas Towneley; died unmarried.

property, and marrying Simon Haydock, conveyed it into his family. Johanna died in 1562, and her husband in 1568. In 1745, John Haydock, the seventh in descent from Simon Haydock, who married the heiress of Stansfield, a justice of the peace, died seised of this manor, which was purchased by Mr. Hargreaves, of Ormerod and Bank Hall, or Bank Top, and is now held by his representative, Colonel Sir John Hardy Thursby, Bart., of Bank Hall and Ormerod House. Near Heysandforth is a reservoir covering two acres, formed many years ago to supply the waterworks at Burnley; but which has in late years become the property of the executors of the late John Hargreaves.

Royle, originally Role or Ryelands,¹ at the northern extremity of the township, became the property of Richard Townley in the reign of Henry VIII., on his marriage with Matilda, daughter and heir of Mr. John Clarke; and passed, on the death of Edmund Towneley, Esq., the seventh in descent from Richard Towneley, the last heir male, in 1796, to his niece, Ann Towneley, who married Robert Parker, of Extwisle, Esq., great grandfather of Thomas Townley-Parker, Esq., the present owner. Much of the present house was built in seventeenth century by Nicholas Towneley.² The hall is a massive stone building, with three gables in front, lighted by substantial-looking windows. In the interior is a curiously-planned stone staircase, which would appear to have belonged to an earlier structure. It was at one time the residence of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.; afterwards of the late Venerable Archdeacon Master, incumbent of Burnley, till his removal to Farington; and is now occupied by Canon Townley Parker. The Lodge, near Royle, is an ancient building, partly of early Tudor and partly of the late Elizabethan period. The hall is large and lofty, and has a wide fireplace resembling the one at Wycoller. The house belonged to a branch of the Barcrofts of Barcroft, from whom it passed by marriage to the Parkers of Royle, and it is now owned by Thomas Townley Parker, Esq.

Dancer House, an old gabled building, with narrow mullioned windows, a little to the north of Burnley, on the Colne road, the original name of which is supposed to have been Danes House, is now the property of a descendant of the ancient family of Foldys. From a date, now covered up, the house appears to have been repaired or rebuilt in 1500. The arms are still hanging in a sort of escutcheon frame in the hall, and the cross above a crescent, which forms part of the crest, is supposed to indicate the honour of Knight of the Red Cross conferred upon a member of the family engaged in the Crusades.

Fulledge is an ancient pile between Burnley and Towneley; over the door are the initials R. Y. E. 1567, probably those of a member of the family of Ingham, or Yngham, then resident at Fulledge.

Bank Hall, formerly called Bank Top, was once the property of the Woodroofs, of whom Isabella, the last heir, married Nicholas Townley, of Royle, in 1606, and had an only daughter, Margaret, who married John Ingleby, of Lawkland, near Clapham, Esq., whose daughter, Isabella, married Richard, son and heir of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, Esq. By this marriage Bank Hall passed to the Sherburnes, and it was sold by Mr. Weld, the representative of that family, to the Rev. John Hargreaves, who erected the present mansion, and died there in 1812. One of his granddaughters, Charlotte Anne, became the wife of General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., who resided here until his death in 1871. It is now the residence of Sir John Hardy Thursby.

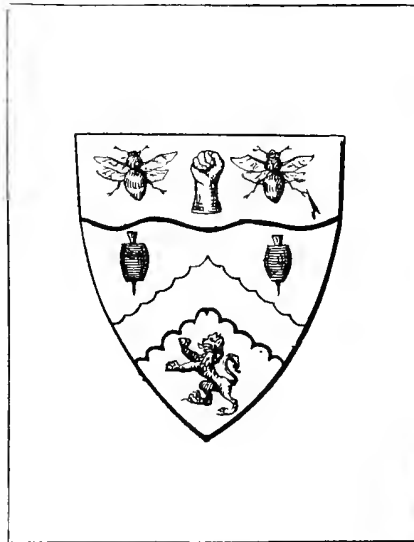
The local government of Burnley was vested in a board of sixteen commissioners by Act of Parliament of 1819, who were empowered to watch, light, cleanse, pave, and otherwise regulate the whole town. All inhabitants of £50 rental were qualified for commissioners. In 1846 their number was increased to sixty, and their powers were extended; while in 1854 the Burnley Improvement Act gave them still larger powers. In 1861 the town was incorporated by royal charter, granted October 24, with a mayor (John Moore, Esq., of Palace House, first mayor, elected January 5, 1862); and on the 17th May, 1862, the following arms were granted by the Heralds' College to the newly-incorporated borough: *Or*, a chevron engrailed, *gules*, between, in chief, two fusils, and, in base, a lion rampant, *sable*; on a chief wavy, of the last, a dexter hand erect, coupé at the wrist, *argent*, between two bees volant, of the first. Motto: *Pretiumque et causa laboris*. The municipal borough is divided into eight wards, viz., St. Peter's, St. James's, Trinity, St. Andrew's, Fulledge, Bankhouse, Healey, and Gannow; and the corporation comprises eight aldermen and twenty-four councillors, making thirty-two in all. On the 31st March, 1872, the first commission of the peace was granted, and petty sessions are held weekly on Mondays, in the Courthouse, Bank Parade. The new corporation offices, the erection of which was commenced in 1886, are in the Manchester Road, opposite the Post Office. Under these and various incorporated acts, the corporation, acting as the urban sanitary authority, now possess the gasworks, established

¹ Thomas de Ryelands held twenty acres of land here at the time of the great De Lacy inquisition of 1311.—C.

² "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 315.

in 1824 by a company, and purchased by the commissioners of police in 1854; the waterworks, first formed under the powers of an Act for the supplying the town with water obtained in 1819; the markets, the cemetery, and the public baths and offices. The Burnley Improvement Act, 1871, which was passed on the 24th July in that year, gave the requisite legal powers for many extensive improvements throughout the town, and the Burnley Improvement Act, 1883, empowered the corporation to construct new waterworks at Cant Clough, and to consolidate the various debts and create redeemable stock. The principal reservoirs for the supply of water are at Heckinhurst and Swindon, and there is a compensation reservoir at Lee Green.

The area of the municipal borough of Burnley is 1,731 acres, and of the parliamentary borough 4,063 acres. The population of the municipal borough was, at the census of 1871, 31,608, and in 1881 58,882, and the population of the parliamentary borough was at the same dates 44,107 and 63,638 respectively. The number of burgesses on the roll is 12,506, and the number of parliamentary electors 11,438. The rateable value of the municipal borough is £225,000. The income of the borough from the borough rate for the year ending March 28, 1888, was £857; from tolls, £1,171; total income of the municipal borough, £2,022; total expenditure, £2,022. The Urban Sanitary District is conterminous with the borough. The income of the Urban Sanitary Authority was at the same time from general and special rates £26,160, and the income from all sources £94,486. Expenditure on improvement works, £26,124; total expenditure, £80,344. Amount of loans outstanding, £242,152. Amount issued of the "Burnley Corporation Redeemable Stock,"



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

£231,140. The police force of the borough comprises one chief constable, three inspectors, six sergeants in three classes, and sixty constables in six classes. Cost of the force, £5,572.

In 1831 a market place was opened by a company of shareholders, and in 1868 a new market hall was erected, the property having been purchased by the corporation. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday in each week.

There have been six fairs long established in Burnley, viz., on the 6th March, Easter Eve, 6th and 13th of May for cattle, the 10th of July for horses, cattle, and pedlery; the 11th and 12th July for pigs and toys, and the 11th of October. In addition to these there is a fair for horses on the third Thursday in October. Formerly there was an annual wool fair, held on the second Thursday in July, but it has long been discontinued; and several of the preceding have merged into the ordinary fortnightly fairs.

On the death of Henry de Lacy, in 1311, a census was taken of his town of Burnley, when it appeared that the population consisted of 53 families; since that time a great increase has taken place, the population of the municipal borough in 1861 being 28,700.

The solitary fulling-mill named in the De Lacy *compotus* of 1305,¹ and the rent of which was then xxiijs., existed here till the year 1824, as the last lingering remnant of the ancient staple of

¹ The existence of a fulling mill at so early a date as 1305 points to the conclusion that the woollen manufacture was carried on at Burnley before the time of Queen Philippa, who is commonly supposed to have

imported it into this country, and some years earlier than the mention (1322) of a fulling mill in Manchester, which the Rev. John Whitaker affirmed was the earliest erected in the northern part of England.—C.

the place; it has now disappeared, but its place has been supplied by other and more extensive woollen mills. The principal manufactures at present are those connected with cotton, the spinning and combing of worsted by power, machine-making, and calico-printing. There are a large number of cotton-spinning and manufacturing firms, ironworks, machine, printworks, &c., employing in the aggregate many thousand operatives. Few places can be more favourably situated for trade: coal, stone, and water, all afford their efficient assistance in no parsimonious supplies; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, as well as the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, furnish cheap and expeditious conveyance to and from this place over the whole line of country from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea. It was not till 1780 that the cotton business found its way to any material extent into this parish, but since that time it has been of gigantic growth. Casualties have frequently occurred in Burnley owing to the extensive excavations for coals made under the town, causing many buildings to sink several inches. The principal buildings in the town are the Corporation offices, the Victoria Hospital, the Mechanics' Institution, and the Craven Bank. There is also a Literary Institution connected with the Church of England. The *Burnley Gazette* (Liberal), established in 1863, is the oldest newspaper; it is published on Saturdays, 1d.; and there is also the *Burnley and East Lancashire Mid-Weekly Gazette* (Liberal), published by the same proprietors on Wednesday at a ½d. The *Burnley Express and Advertiser* (Conservative), established in 1877, is published on Saturdays at 1d., and on Wednesdays at ½d.

It is a peculiarity of Burnley, that wakes, rushbearings, and annual feasts obtain little attention from the inhabitants; and though formerly horse-racing was a favourite amusement, and races were run at Old Hall Postern, Turf Moor, and Burnley Moor, many years ago, they fell into disuse for want of support.

The native dialect of Burnley has been much modified by the spread of education, but still retains much of its original roughness. Many pure Danish words are still current in the locality, and are very expressive in their meaning.

During the progress of the Reform Bill (1832), a petition was sent to Parliament praying that this town, with its 13,000 inhabitants, including Habergham Eaves, might be enfranchised and erected into a parliamentary borough, but the petition failed. It was, however, constituted one of the new boroughs in the "Representation of the People Act" of 1867. The following are the elections since the passing of the Act:—

BURNLEY.—ONE MEMBER.

ELECTORS IN 1863, 5,862. IN 1889, 9,638.

Elections.		Elections.	
1863. Nov.	Richard Shaw (L.) 2,620 Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett (C.) 2,238	1885. Nov.	Peter Rylands (L.) 4,866 H. H. Wainwright (C.) 4,119
1874. Feb.	Richard Shaw (L.) 3,066 William Alexander Lindsay (C.) 2,490	1886. July.	Peter Rylands.....(L. U.) 4,209 Alderman J. Greenwood .....(G. L.) 4,166 On the decease of Mr. Rylands, new writ : —
1876. Feb.	On the decease of Mr. Shaw, new writ : Peter Rylands (L.) 3,520 William Alexander Lindsay (C.) 3,027	1887. Feb.	John Slagg (G. L.) 5,027 Col. John Ormerod Scarlett Thursby. (C.) 4,481 On acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. Slagg, new writ : —
1880. April.	Peter Rylands (L.) 3,943 Lord E. B. Talbot (C.) 3,217	1889. Feb.	Jabez Spencer Balfour .....(G. L.) unop.

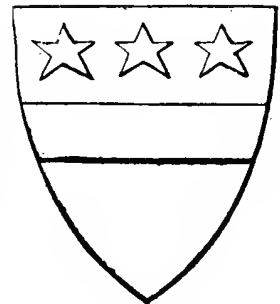
HABERGHAM EAVES is called the hamlet of Habrincham, in the *vill* of Burnley, in a charter dated 31 Edward III. (1357). As early as 1201 this place gave name to a family, of whom we find three sisters engaged in a litigation respecting their possessions in Haubringham. The ancient record states that Alina and Sabina de Haubringham owe xx^s to the king, on account of a petition pending in the county court against Eugenia their sister, for four bovates of land in Haubringham, in which they pray that the plaint may be heard at Westminster.¹ Roger de Lacy, who died in 1211, gave to Matthew de Hambrigham two bovates of land in Hambrigham. The last male heir of this family was John Habergham, of Habergham, born in 1650, married to Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Townley, of Royle, who died without legitimate issue about the year 1725, after wasting the family estates. The mansion-house and demesne, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, passed to George Halsted, of Manchester, M.D., the mortgagee. His son, George Halsted, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, dying childless, devised Habergham Hall to his uncle, the Rev. Henry Halsted, rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, and he, after the death of his son without issue, to the Halsteds, of Rowley, by whom it was sold to the late John Holt, Esq., of

¹ Rot. Cancel., 3 Johannis.

Goodshaw Fold, who bequeathed it to the late William Preston, of Mearley Hall, Esq., who took the name of Holt, and it is now in the possession of his son, Thomas Preston Holt, Esq., of Mearley Hall.

Hood House, now occupied by Miss Halsted, was the seat of Lawrence Halsted, Esq., who died possessed of Rowley January 24, 1832. In 4 Edward II. (1310-11) two bovates of land were held by Adam de Holden and Henry de Birdtwissell, for 6s., in this township. Ralph Holden, the last male heir of the Holdens of Holden, died without issue April 8, 1792, leaving two sisters: Frances, married to Hugh Taylor, Esq., died without issue: and Elizabeth married Henry Greenwood, Esq., of Well Hall, Burnley. The present Colonel Henry Holden disposed of Palace House¹ to John Moore, Esq., and it is now the property of James Tertius Dugdale, Esq., J.P., formerly of Lower Houses.

Towneley Hall, the seat of the very ancient family of the same name, is in Habergham Eaves. Geoffrey the Elder, descended from Spartlingus, the first Dean of Whalley upon record, who lived about 170 years before the Conquest, married the daughter of Roger de Lacy, who granted to him the *vill* of Tunleia between the years 1193 and 1211, and his grandson, Roger, the last Dean of Whalley, gave the *vill* of Tunleia to his brother Richard, who had a son, Peter de Tonly. Richard de Tonley survived his son Peter, and was the last remaining heir-male of the deans of Whalley; he died leaving three daughters his co-heirs, of whom Alicia married Robert Hopkinson, but died childless; Agnes married John de Hargreaves and died leaving a son, William de Hargreaves, who, being childless, in 12 Edward III. (1338) granted to his nephew, Richard, second son of John de la Legh, the lands and tenements which he had from his father in Towneley, and the reversion of those of his mother and of his Aunt Alice, then widow of Robert Hopkinson; and Cecilia de Tonley, who married about 4 Edward III. (1330), John de la Legh, who was afterwards called de Townley, and was the progenitor of the present families of that name, which, however, does not seem to have been regularly adopted by the del Leghs, or de la Leghs, until the time of Richard de Towneley, who served the office of sheriff of Lancashire from 50 Edward III. to 2 Richard II. (1376-1379), when he died. His son, John de Towneley, in 1397, sealed the settlement which he made of his estates with the present arms of the Towneleys—*argent*, a fesse, *sable*, in chief, three mullets of the second, "which was the seal that the De la Leghs formerly sealed withall."² His great grandson, Sir Richard Towneley, was knighted by Lord Stanley, at Hutton Field, August 22nd, 1482. His son, Sir John Towneley, who founded the chantry of St. Mary, in Burnley Church, died about the year 1539. His eldest son, Richard, left a son bearing the same baptismal name, who was knighted for his services at the siege of Leith, and added considerably to his patrimonial lands by his marriage with Frances, daughter and heir of Christopher Wimbyshye, of Nocton, in Lincolnshire, and heir also of her mother, Mary, the sister and heir of Sir Nicholas Byron. This Sir Richard, who died October 22, 1554, left an only daughter, Mary, his heir, who in 1556 carried her vast possessions in marriage to her cousin, John Towneley, of Gray's Inn, descended from a younger son of Sir John, who founded the chantry in Burnley Church. As they were within the prohibited degrees, a dispensation for the marriage was obtained, which bears date 1556. There is a portrait of this John Towneley in the gallery at Towneley, beneath which is the following record of his sufferings and losses:—



ARMS OF TOWNELEY.

This John, about the 6 or 7 yere of her Ma'tie yt now ys for professing ye Apostolicall Catholick faith, was imprisoned first at Chester Castell, then sent to Marshalsea, then to York Castell, to ye blockhouses in Hull; then to ye Gatehouse in Westminster, then to Manchester, then to Broughton, in Oxfordshire, then twice to Elie, in Cambridgeshire. And so now of: 73: years old and blinde, is bound to appear and to kepe within five myles of Towneley his house, who hath since ye statute of 23: paid into ye Exchequer XX L ye month, and doth still, yt theer is paid already above Five M. £ (£5,000) 1601."

He died in 1608 and was buried at Burnley. His eldest son, Richard Towneley, who succeeded, "built the great building upon the north side of the house where the kitchen is. It was finished about 1626."³ His eldest surviving son, Richard, who succeeded, died childless in 1635, when the estates devolved upon his next brother, Charles Towneley, who espoused the Royalist cause, and, joining Prince Rupert, was slain at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644. His wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Trapps Birmand, of Harrogate, survived him, and died at the advanced age of 91.⁴ A younger brother of Charles Towneley was Christopher, the indefatigable transcriber

¹ This should more correctly be called Paliz House, paliz being the old plural form of the word pale, i.e., the house of the keeper of the pales—the parker or forester.—C.

² Christopher Towneley's Manuscripts.—C.

³ Towneley Manuscripts.—C.

⁴ The following note relating to the wife of Charles Towneley, the Royalist, from an "old manuscript," is given in the "Palatine Note-book," vol. iii., p. 260: "Mary Trappes, widow of Charles Towneley, who

of the Towneley muniments. These MS. collections, which comprise twenty-two folio volumes, are preserved in the library at Towneley. Richard Towneley, the son and successor of Charles, who fell at Marston Moor, was compelled, after the Restoration, to sell Nocton Hall and the other possessions in Lincolnshire, which had been acquired by the alliance with the heir of the Wimbyshes, to repair the losses his family had sustained through their loyalty to the ill-fated Charles I. One of his grandsons was Colonel Francis Towneley, who commanded the Manchester regiment, raised in 1745, in support of Charles Edward Stuart. He was made prisoner at Carlisle, and executed at Kennington, when his head was placed on Temple Bar.¹ The fourth in descent from Charles Towneley, who was slain at Marston, was William Towneley, born in 1714, who married Cecilia, fifth daughter and eventually heir of Ralph Standish, of Standish, by his wife, the Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. Their eldest son and heir was Charles Towneley, F.R.S., F.S.A., the accomplished antiquary, and the collector of the "Towneley Marbles," who will be noticed more at length anon. He died unmarried in 1805, when the family inheritance devolved upon his only surviving brother, Edward Towneley, who had then assumed the name of Standish. He married Anne, daughter of Basil Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston, but died without issue on Easter Sunday (March 29), 1807, when the estates were divided, the Standish property passing to his nephew, Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, co. Westmorland, who thereupon assumed the surname of Standish, and the Towneley property devolving upon his cousin, Peregrine Edward Towneley, F.R.S., F.S.A., who died December 31, 1846, leaving by his wife, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Robert Drummond, sixth son of William Viscount Strathallan, with other issue, a son, Charles Towneley, his heir, born January, 1803, who served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1857. He was colonel of the 5th Lancashire Militia, a trustee of the British Museum, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He died in 1876, leaving by his wife, the Lady Caroline Harriet Molyneux, daughter of William Philip, second Earl of Sefton, who now (1889) resides at Towneley, three daughters—Caroline Louisa, who married, July 10, 1858, Montagu Arthur Bertie, Lord Norreys, eldest son and heir of the present Earl of Abingdon, and died September 4, 1873; Emily Frances, who married August 6, 1863, Lord Alexander Francis Gordon Lennox, fifth son of the Duke of Richmond, K.G.; and Alice Mary, who married, August 2, 1871, Thomas O'Hagan, Lord O'Hagan, of Tullahogue (second wife), who died in 1886, by whom she has issue.

"The original site of Towneley," says Dr. Whitaker, "appears to have been a tall and shapely knoll, southward from the present mansion, and still denominated Castle Hill. When this elevated situation was abandoned, it is impossible to ascertain; but the present house may, in part at least, lay claim to high antiquity. It is a large and venerable pile, with two deep wings and as many towers, embattled, and supported at the angles by strong projecting buttresses, all of which contribute to give it a formidable and castle-like air. But it was, till about a century ago, a complete quadrangle, with two turrets at the angles, of which the south side, still remaining, has walls more than six feet thick, constructed with grout work. The side opposite to this was rebuilt by Richard Towneley, Esq., immediately before his death in 1628;"² but the new building applied to it on the north side was the work of William Towneley, Esq., who died in 1741." On the N.E. side, now laid open, were two turrets at the angles, a gateway, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it, said to be the work of Sir John Towneley, *temp.* Henry VII. These last were removed by Charles Towneley, Esq., in the early part of the last century, and placed, with religious reverence, in their present situation; the stonework, wainscot and everything to which the effects of consecration could be supposed to extend, having been preserved entire. The vestments, some of which are of a very antique and unusual form, are recorded by tradition to have been brought from Whalley Abbey. Opposite to the side of the quadrangle now demolished is the hall, a lofty and luminous room, which was gutted in 1725 by Richard Towneley, Esq., and ornamented in the Italian style. The original walls remain, but the windows are of the time of George I. The great doorway, which is ancient and elaborately ornamented, bears the date A.D. MDXXX. The porch has upon it the date 1614. Charles Towneley, Esq., the late owner, added a west wing to the structure, in strict keeping with the architecture of the rest of the building. "Here is an unbroken series of family portraits, from John Towneley, Esq., in the time of Elizabeth, to that of the

was killed at Marston Moor, went after the battle into the field in search of her husband's body. She was accosted by an officer on horseback, who told her it was no fit place for a gentlewoman to be at, and offered to take her to her home if she would mount behind him, which she accepted, and on her alighting at the end of the village she learned that it was Oliver Cromwell. Her husband's estates being forfeited, she was allowed 3s. 6d. per week to support herself and several children, which the justices refused to pay unless she would wear the poor's badge, which, to save her children from starvation, she submitted to do."—C.

¹ The skull of Colonel Towneley was afterwards obtained by his relatives, and is now in the possession of one of them, by whom it is preserved under a glass case. (Kelly's "Manchester.")—C.

² John Towneley, the father of this Richard, had been shut up in the

prison at Manchester, under the wardship of Mr. Worsley, for his adherence to the religion of his ancestors, and it is highly probable that the persecuting spirit of the times had driven the family into exile, and made them strangers in their own house. It is of an ancestor of this Richard (the great-grandfather), of whom William Fitton, the Lancaster Herald, speaks, when he says, in his Visitation of 1533, that Sir John Towneley would have no note taken of his family, saying that "there was no more gentlemen in Lancashire but my lords of Derby and Montegle." The herald adds, what is not very favourable to our Lancashire families in those days, that only one Cheshire family declined making an entry in the Visitation, while many of the Lancashire declined even to be spoken with, and others, who condescended to grant an audience, dismissed the visitor with undisguised rudeness.

present owner. One apartment is completely filled (besides a full-length portrait of Richard Towneley, Esq., who died at Lincoln in 1635) with heads inserted in the panels of the wainscot. In the dining-room hangs a noble picture, inscribed with the name of the first Lord Widrington, killed in Wigan Lane, a page presenting him with armour; but it more probably represents his son." Amongst the portraits are Richard Towneley, born in 1598, who was so long in foreign countries that it was only by his dog that he was recognised on his return, and this faithful rememberer is drawn by his side; Christopher Towneley, the eminent antiquary, born in 1604; Charles Towneley, slain at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644; a beautiful bust in white marble of Charles Towneley, the collector of statuary; and a portrait of John Towneley, grandfather of the late owner, and father of the translator of "Hubibras" into French. In different parts of the house are to be seen casts from various figures, the originals of which, the Towneley Marbles, were brought over to this county by Charles Towneley, and sold to the British Museum for £20,000 by Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq., the former owner of this mansion. The present owner is his son, Charles Towneley, Esq., Colonel 5th Royal Lancashire Militia. The estate has no manorial rights.

CHARLES TOWNELEY, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a celebrated virtuoso and collector of marbles, was the eldest son of William Towneley of Towneley, Esq., by Cecilia his wife, the fifth but only surviving daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish, Esq., and born on the 1st of October, 1737. His paternal ancestry, says Dr. Whitaker, extended itself into the early Norman ages, and a large patrimonial territory, of his own name, had been transmitted through a long succession of male heirs, till it passed to him on the premature death of his father in 1742. This event, united with religious considerations, sent him in early childhood to France for education, and at a later period he was committed to the care of the Abbé Turberville Needham, a man of considerable reputation at that time upon the Continent as a natural philosopher. His own native taste and activity of mind carried him far beyond his companions in classical attainments; and after a few years of gaiety and fashion he withdrew to the Continent, resumed his literary pursuits, studied with critical exactness the principles and works of ancient art, and gradually became one of the first connoisseurs in Europe.

During this period of his life he principally resided at Rome. The faithful attachment of his family to the cause of the ill-starred son of James II. insured for him, upon his arrival at Rome, an easy introduction into the best society, and gave him unrestrained access to the cabinets and galleries of the Roman nobility. Statuary was his favourite study, and gradually he gave himself up to the discovery and acquisition of its ancient masterpieces. How he acquired so many specimens of ancient art from the East there is now no means of learning. Competitors, indeed, he had many; for besides the Camera, or Pope's Council, who claimed the greater share for replenishing the Pio-Clementine Museum, then forming by Pope Ganganelli, the prince Borghese, and the agents for the empress of Russia, with the kings of Prussia and Sweden, there were three British residents who applied themselves solely to acquire these venerable relics, which were afterwards restored by Cavaceppi and other Roman sculptors with wonderful intelligence and skill. Gavin Hamilton, Mr. Byres, and Mr. Jenkins, the English banker, embarked deeply in this adventure, and supplied their countrymen with the greater part of those marbles of which the modern English collections are composed.

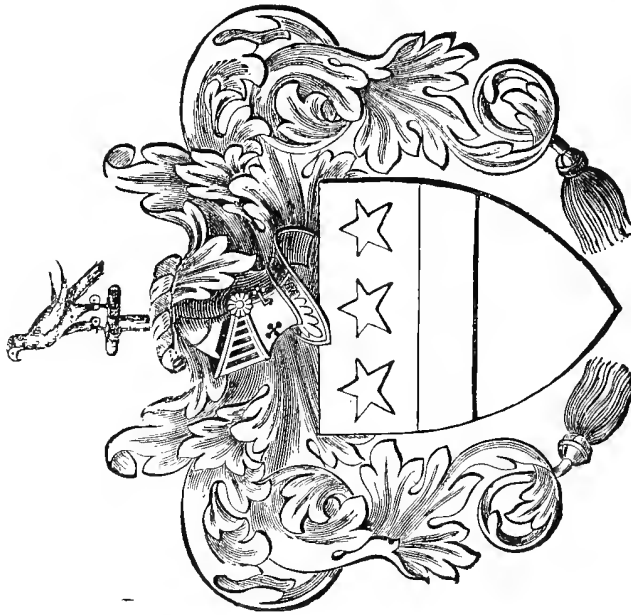
About 1770 these gentlemen rightly conjectured that the site of the spacious villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, was by no means an exhausted mine. Having obtained permission from the Pope, with the usual restrictions, to search those classical domains, their eventual success realised their hopes. With Mr. Hamilton, a liberal and ingenious artist, Mr. Towneley formed a strict alliance, and maintained a correspondence from England, which has been preserved. The first and most authentic information of every discovery which was made, and the result of every new investigation, was reported to Mr. Towneley. Mr. Jenkins, who acted as his agent, for certain reasons well known, did not enjoy so much of his confidence, as the following anecdote will prove. Upon the receipt of a letter from Jenkins, at Towneley, promising the first choice of the discovered statues, he instantly set off for Italy, without companion or baggage, and taking the common post conveyance, arrived *incognito* at Rome on the precise day when a very rich cave was to be explored. He stood near as an uninterested spectator, till he perceived the discovery of an exquisite statue, little injured, and which decided his choice. Observing that his agent was urgent in concealing it, he withdrew to await the result. On calling at Mr. Jenkins's, house in the Corso, who was not a little surprised at his sudden appearance, the statue in question was studiously concealed, while other pieces were shared between them with apparent liberality. Mr. Towneley remonstrated, and was dismissed with an assurance that, after due restoration, it should follow him to England. In about a year after Mr. Towneley had the mortification to learn that the identical young Hercules had been sold to Lord Lansdowne, at an extreme, yet scarcely equivalent, price.

After residing, with peculiar advantages, at Rome for several years, he determined, in 1772, to bring his acquisitions to London, and purchased for their reception successively two houses in town, the latter of which, in Park Street, Westminster, he fitted up with great taste and elegance, and made his principal residence till his death, which took place on the 3rd of January, 1805, in the 68th year of his age. These marbles now became a national object. The trustees of the British Museum, therefore, obtained from Parliament a grant of £20,000—probably not half the original cost—and for this sum they were purchased from the family. In the midst of an expensive war, and under the administration of one whose great mind rarely condescended to patronise the fine arts, this may be considered a remarkable testimony to their value. On the whole, they were undoubtedly the most select assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture ever brought into England. That of the Earl of Arundel, the first which travelled so far beyond the Alps, though much more numerous, appears, from the remnants of it which are preserved, to have been filled with subjects of very inferior merit. The same, perhaps, may be said of a few celebrated collections yet remaining in some noble houses. But in the Towneley Museum there was not a single statue, bust, or basso-relievo, which did not rise far above mediocrity; and, with the exception of seven or eight subjects beyond the hope or possibility of private attainment, it certainly contained the finest specimens of ancient art yet remaining in the world. Among these may be distinguished the far-famed head of Homer, engraved for the splendid Oxford edition (1836) of the "Iliad"; the Apotheosis of Marcus Aurelius; the younger Venus; the Astragalizontes, a small but exquisitely beautiful group; the Isis; the female Bacchus; the ivy-crowned Muse; and the small bronze of Hercules Alastor, found at Biblus, in Syria.

The Towneley Museum was also rich in gems, terra cottas, sepulchral monuments, and, above all, in a series of Roman imperial large brass coins, second only in extent and preservation to that of the King of France, which alone cost the collector more than £3,000. The Greek medals were rather specimens than a collection, having been selected for the particular purpose of illustrating the mythological system of D'Hancarville, of which Mr. Towneley was a great admirer and zealous advocate.

TOWNELEY OF TOWNELEY.

(From the Towneley MSS., Inquisitions, and Registers, with the additions of the late William Langton, Esq.)



ARMS: Argent, a fesse, sable, three mullets in chief, of the second.

CREST: On a perch, or, a hawk close, proper, beaked and belled of the first round the perch, a ribbon, gules.

MOTTO: TENEZ LE VRAIE.

SPARTLINGUS, first dean of Whalley upon record; living circa 896, time of King Alfred.

Leophilus Cutwolve, dean of Whalley; traditionally said to have derived his name from his having cut off the tail of a wolf when hunting in Rosendale Forest.

Cudwiphus, dean of Whalley

Henry the elder, dean of Whalley

Robert, dean of Whalley

Henry the younger, succeeded Robert as dean of Whalley.

William, succeeded his brother Henry as dean of Whalley.

Geoffrey the elder, succeeded his brother William as dean of Whalley; vicar of the Church of St. Cedde (Chad), in Rochdale, 1194; had a grant in free marriage between the years 1193 and 1211 from Roger de Lacy, of "lands in Tumble (Townley), Coldeotes, and Snodesworth," with their appurtenances, to erect a house thereon where he pleased, to hunt there, together with all manner of chase of wild beasts, &c.

John, d. of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester.

George Thomas, witnesses to a charter of their bro. Geoffrey.

John, "clericus;" Henry, son of Geoffrey, the dean, died childless.

Robert, parson of Alvetham (Altham), afterwards vicar of Rochdale.

Michael de la Ley, who had lands in the vicarage of the abbey and convent of Newbo.

Richard de Towneley, held lands in Towneley, Coldeotes, and Snodesworth, by gift of his brother Roger, circa 1200; Henry III. (1235).

Gilbert de la Legh, acquired lands in Alice, named in the endowment of the chantry in Burnley Church by her son Thomas.

Roger, the last dean of Whalley; living temp. Henry III. and Edward I.

Geoffrey the younger, dean of Whalley; living temp. William, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died 8 Henry III. (1223-4); vicar of Rochdale.

Patrick de Samlesbury, son of Gos-Alvetham (Altham), afterwards vicar of Rochdale.

Alice, named in the endowment of the chantry in Burnley Church by her son Thomas.

A

B

Richard Towneley; Elizabeth, dau. and aged 40 at the siege of father's death; married Feb. 7, 1556.

Charles Towneley, in 1534 had a grant of Lymode from his father; will dated April 9, 1539.

John Towneley; Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford; and (2) Laurence Habergam, of Habergam.

Grace; mar. (1) Sir Thomas Sherburne, and (2) Ralph Shuttlesworth, of Hacking.

Jane, wife of Eleanor, w. of Evan Haydock, and heir of Robt. Dalton.

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Banastre, of London, son and heir of Rich. Banastre, of Alvettham.

Sir Richard Towneley; Frances, dau. and heir of Christopher Wymbish, of Nocton, co. Lincoln, by his wife Mary, sister and heir of Sir John Byron, of Clayton; mar. covt., Sept. 25, 28 Henry VIII. (1539); survived her husband, and mar. (2) Alexander Radcliffe.

John Towneley; d. young.

Christopher Towneley; d. young.

John Towneley; Charles Towneley; died young.

John Towneley; Grace, wife of Hugh Halstead.

Helen; married, 1508, Sir Robert Neville, of Liversedge, co. York.

John Towneley; Benedicte, wife of Read.

Grace; mar. (1) Sir Thomas Sherburne, and (2) Ralph Shuttlesworth, of Hacking.

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Richard Towneley, son and heir; had Towneley in right of his mother; born April 29, 1566; made a deed of entail, 1601; died in Drury Lane, London, November 29, 1628; bur. at St. Clement Danes; will dated Sept. 20, 1627; prov. building on the north side of the house (Towneley Hall), where the kitchen is. It was finished about 1626.-(Towneley MSS.)

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Though an indefatigable writer, Mr. Towneley never published anything but a dissertation on the Ribchester helmet, in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1800.¹ The reason of this may partly have been a consciousness that his English style was tintured with foreign idioms. Indeed, he never spoke his native tongue but with some hesitation, and had frequent recourse to French and Italian words. To young connoisseurs and in general to his inferiors in taste and science, who sought his assistance, he was an active and zealous patron. In his conduct to a numerous tenantry he was singularly considerate and humane. In one year of general distress he distributed among the poor of the neighbouring townships a sum equivalent to a fourth part of the clear income arising from the estate. His personal habits were frugal and unostentatious. He never even kept a carriage. He was an early riser, and an exact economist of his time; and to his own affairs minutely and skillfully attentive. In his latter years he grew more attached to his native place, and displayed, in adorning the grounds about it, a taste not inferior to that which distinguished his other pursuits. He was happy in a vigorous constitution, and still more so in a slow and sensible decay; for, after half-a-century of uninterrupted health and spirits, which gave but too keen a relish to every enjoyment, a lingering disorder, which hung over him for the last three years of his life, co-operating with other means, brought him to a deep sense of his religion; and in this sense he died.

His body was interred on the 17th of January, 1805, in the family chapel at Burnley, and the following memorial, from the classical pen of the late Dr. Whitaker, was placed over it:—

M S
CAROLI TOWNLEYI
viri orati, modesti;
nobilitate stirpis, amœnitate ingenii, suavitate morum, insignis;
qui omnium bonarum artium, præsertim Græcarum,
spectator elegantissimus, æstimator acerrimus, judex peritissimus,
earum reliquias, ex urbium veterum, ruderibus effossas,
summo studio conquisivit, suâ pecuniâ redemit, in usum patriæ reposuit;
ea liberalitate animi, quâ, juvenis adhuc,
hereditatem alteram, vix patrimonis minorem fratri spontè cesserat, dono dederat.
Vixit annos LXVII., menses III., dies III.
Mortem obiit Jan. III., A.S. MDCCCV.

BRIERCLIFFE-WITH-EXTWISLE is a large township at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, containing Worsthorne and Hirst, or Hurst Wood. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, gave a carucate of land in Brereclive, and an essart, called Rublie, to Oswald Brun. In 35 Henry III. (1251) Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in Brerecleve,² which was called in question on a writ of *Quo Warranto* in 20 Edward I. (1292).³ Briercliffe was never granted out as a manor, and Extwisle was the property of the Lacys shortly after the Conquest.

Adam de Preston held, in the reign of King John, the tenth part of a knight's fee of the Earl of Lincoln in Extwisel.⁴ This particular portion of land was afterwards held by the abbot of Christall [Kirkstall] of Henry Duke of Lancaster.⁵ In 19 Henry III. (1235) the canons of the Præmonstratentian abbey of Neubo, in the county of Lincoln, had a charter of a carucate of land in Extwysell,⁶ granted to them by Richard de Malbyse, and confirmed by Robert de Lacy, which must therefore have been before 1193. Monk Hall is supposed to take its name from the monks of Pontefract, to whom it belonged as early as Edward III. Henry de Moniac occurs in the charter by which Accrington was granted to Kirkstall abbey. At the dissolution of religious houses, the manor was granted to John Braddyll, Esq., who afterwards alienated it to the Parkers, who appear to have been lessees under the abbey in the reign of Edward IV. In 2 Henry VIII. (1510) John Parker, gent., was found by inquisition to have held Moneke Hall, in Extwisel, and lands in Brerclif, by knight's service, and his son and heir John Parker was then 18.⁷ In 11 Charles I. (1635) the property of the Parkers is described as the manor of Extwisle, with lands in Brearcliffe.⁸ Extwisle is now a manor belonging to Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., son of Robert Townley Parker, who died in 1879, and whose grandfather, Robert Parker, of Extwisle, Esq., married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Townley, of Royle, Esq. Extwisle Hall, a large, handsome, and lofty pile, apparently of the age of James I., or earlier, long the property of this family, is now in part abandoned to dilapidation, the rest being occupied as a farmhouse.

WORSTHORNE was the property of Henry de Wrdest', in the reign of Stephen or Henry II., who granted a toft and a croft in the *vill* of Wrdest' to Henry, the son of Adam de Winhill. In the 20th Edward I. (not the reign of Edward II.) it was granted by Henry de Lacy to Oliver de Stansfeld, who survived the grant to 23 Edward III. (1349-50). 104 years after the death of Oliver, his grandson, James Stansfeld, in 32 Henry VI. (1454), left Geoffrey, whose granddaughter, Johanna, married Simon Haydock, of Heysandforth, and was living in 1650. The Halsteds, a branch of the family of that name, of Rowley, held lands here in the time of Elizabeth, as appears by

¹ When about the age of twenty-three Mr. Towneley appears to have written a play, of which a copy was sold among his books. Mr. Waddington, of Burnley, who has described it, gives the title as follows: "The Courtzeans: A Comedy of two Acts, founded on Truth, and Acted every Night at Drury Lane and Covent-Garden. By Charles Towneley, Esq. London. Printed for T. Lewis, in Russel Street, Covent Garden, M.DCC.LX. (Price One Shilling.)" 8vo, pp. 59. The play exposes the follies of the time, and one of the characters in the first act thus parodies the soliloquy of Hamlet:—

"To college to return, or not return?
That is the question. Whether it be best,

Surveyed in every light, to bear the Rack,
And curb the passion of illicit Love," &c.—C.

² Rot. Chart., 35 Henry III., p. 1, m. 8.

³ Placit. de Quo Warr., apud Lane. Rot. 9.

⁴ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.

⁵ Birch's Manuscript.

⁶ Rot. Chart., 19 Henry III., m. 17.

⁷ "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. vi., n. 37.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., n. 4.

(1269), granted to Matthew, son of Henry de Dynelay, the lands which Richard de Brericroft had, east of the Calder, and all the lands in Dynelay. Matthew had three sons, of whom John, the youngest, appears to have succeeded. His grandson, John, left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Henry Townley about 8 Henry V. (1420); and their grandson, Richard Towneley, in 1492, sold Dyneley to Laurence Towneley, of Barnside, and he to Sir John Towneley, in whose descendant it remains.

Another part of the abbey possessions in Cliviger, used as a grange, was alienated in 15 Edward I. (1287), being restored by the monks to the chief lord. Seven years afterwards, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had a charter for free warren in Clivacher;¹ and in 30 Edward I. (1302) he granted this property to the De la Leghs, of whom John, marrying the heiress of Towneley, became progenitor of the Towneleys. The land thus granted was that which Robert de Holme held by a payment of 20d. to the Earl of Lincoln, and which is now known as The Holme in Cliviger. The estate was settled upon the heirs of Margery, daughter of Gilbert de la Legh, the first of Hapton, and wife of William de Middlemore, both living in 1323, when John de la Legh established, on a presentation before the hundreds, his right, from holding a third of the manor of Towneley, to hunt and take wild beasts within the king's chase, beginning "at a place called Thirsedenhead towards the east, to a place called Bradeleye Brok on the west, and beginning at a place called Saxifeldyk on the north, to a place called Crombebok on the south."² A Richard de Whitacre, or Quitacre, appears in 1347 and 1350, who is supposed to have married a daughter of Middlemore, and thus to have acquired the estate now vested in his descendants. Of this family was Dr. Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

DR. WILLIAM WHITAKER was the third son of Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Nowell, Esq., of Read, and born in the year 1547. His mother's brethren were Alexander and Lawrence Nowell, respectively deans of St. Paul's and Lichfield, and her sister Margaret was mother of Dr. Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, whose daughter married Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, the learned "Commentator de Presulibus Angliæ." He received the rudiments of his early education at Burnley, and at the age of twelve was removed to London by his uncle, the dean of St. Paul's, who brought him up in his own house, and placed him in St. Paul's School. Here he made such rapid progress that he was quickly removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Mr., afterwards Dr., Robert West. At the university young Whitaker's advancement in learning was equally rapid, and procured his election, first as Scholar and afterwards as Fellow of his college. In 1563, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, the first opportunity of displaying that acuteness of intellect, and that consummate elegance in the Latin language, which brought him acquainted with Dr. Whitgift, Master of Trinity, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1569, he published the Prayers of the Church of England in Greek, a circumstance worth mentioning, because most of his biographers assert that he was first known by his translation of Nowell's Catechism, which, however, did not appear till 1578, and was dedicated to the Lord Treasurer Cecil. In 1573 he proceeded Master of Arts, and took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In 1597 he translated Nowell's Smaller Catechism into Latin, and Bishop Jewel's Reply to Harding, in a dispute on the tenets of the Romish Church. In 1579 the Queen gave him the appointment of Regius Professor of Divinity on the promotion of Dr. Chaderton to the Bishopric of Chester.

In the next year, on the 1st October, her Majesty also gave him the Chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the 25th of February, 1586, he was, by the interest of Cecil, the Lord Treasurer, though not without great opposition, elected to the Mastership of St. John's, and immediately after proceeded Doctor of Divinity. In this dignity he governed with great prudence and moderation, and continually sacrificed his own interest to the advantage of the public, still remaining the indefatigable student, making himself acquainted with the writings of the fathers, and successfully controverting the champions of the Romish Church. Cardinal Bellarmine, though often foiled by his pen, honoured his picture with a place in his library, and said he was the most learned heretic he ever read. He continued in his station of Master of St. John's more than eight years. He was in doctrine a rigid Calvinist, and with respect to discipline, though conformable himself, rather favourable to the Puritans. On these accounts he regarded everything that looked like Popery with perfect abhorrence; and fell into the injustice of punishing with illegal severity a trifling offence which can be proved, in order to be avenged on a much greater which is but suspected. One Digby, in a sermon, had commended voluntary poverty. This, though a heinous offence in the Master's eyes, was not unstatutable. But Mr. Digby's commons had been unpaid for three weeks. He had been admonished and put out of commons by the Master, and had sat down to table while under the sentence; and for this transgression was summarily deprived of his fellowship. Digby appealed to Cecil, as Chancellor of the University, and to Whitgift, as Visitor of the College during the long vacancy of the see of Ely, and was very properly reinstated; and the Master, during this contest, finding himself not only deserted but opposed and reproved by his old patrons, scrupled not to court the favour of Lord Leicester—conduct of which these two excellent men expressed a very proper and dignified resentment. Another ebullition of zeal and bigotry, which happened a few years after, contributed to shorten his life. One Barret, a Fellow of Caius College, in a *Consilio ad Clerum* for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, asserted, besides some other positions of less moment, that assurance of salvation did not amount to absolute certainty, at the same time treating the names of Calvin, Beza, and Zanchi with a levity and petulance certainly unbecoming his age and station. The Regius Professor, with some other heads, took fire at this. Barret was summoned before them, retracted, then withdrew his retraction, and appealed to the Archbishop, whose sense of these abstruse questions seemed to approach nearer to that of the culprit than of his accusers. The heads for a time declined the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan; then submitted; and in the month of November, 1595, Dr. Whitaker, together with Dr. Tindal, Master of Queen's, waited upon the Archbishop at Lambeth, and, probably with his acquiescence, rather than approbation, drew up the nine famous propositions, which Bishop Warburton, who was far gone in the other extreme, called the horrible Lambeth articles. Having pursued this business warmly, but without success, and having paid what proved to be a farewell visit at the deanery of St. Paul's, he set out on his return for Cambridge, fatigued and disappointed, and falling sick, died within a fortnight, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

He was interred at a vast expense, and with unusual demonstrations of sorrow, in the antechapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, where a Latin inscription was placed to his memory. Dr. Whitaker was twice married, and left eight children; but his descendants have not been satisfactorily traced. He was a man of an acute and strong understanding; in private life gentle and

¹ Rot. Chart., 22 Edward I., p. 1, n. 23.

² Placit., apud Westm. de Term. Trinit., 17 Edward II., Rot. 30.

humane ; extremely temperate, and fond of no bodily exercises but archery and angling, and of no sedentary employment but chess. Bishop Hall calls him the "honour of our schools, and the angel of our church, than whom our age saw nothing more memorable—what clearness of judgment, what sweetness of style, what gravity of person, what grace of carriage was in that man ! Who ever saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder ?"

He wrote—"The Liturgy in Latin and Greek," Lond. 1569, 12mo. "Catechismus, sive Prima Institutio disciplinaque Pietatis Christianæ explicata," &c., Lond. 1570, 4to ; "Latine et Græce explicata," 1571, 8vo. "Responsionis ad decem illas Rationes, quibus fretus, Edmuudus Campanus certamen Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ministris obtulit in causa fidei, Defensio contra Confutationem Joannis Durdi Sotti, Presbyteri Jesuitæ," Lond. 1581, 8vo ; 1583, 1584, 4to. Translated from the Latin by Richard Stoke, under the title of "Answer to the Ten Reasons of Edmund Campian, Jesuite, in confidence whereof he offered Disputation to the Ministers of the Church of England, in the controversy of Faith," Lond. 1606, 4to—"Ad Nich. Sanderi Demonstrationes quadraginta, in octavo libro visibilibus Monarchiæ positas, quibus Romanum Pontificem non esse Antichristum docere instituit, responsio." Lond. 1583, 8vo. —"Answer to a Certain Booke, writtenu by William Rainolds, entituled, 'A Refutation of sundrie Reprehensions, Cavils,' &c, Cant. 1585, 8vo. "Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura, contra hujus Temporis Papi-stas ; imprimis Robertum Bellarminum, Jesuitam, Pontificium in Collegio Romano, et Thomam Stapletonum, Regium in Schola Duacena Controversiarum Professorem. Sex Questionibus proposita et tractata a Gulielmo Whitakero, Theologiæ Doctore, ac Professore Regio, et Collegii D. Joannis in Cantabrigiensi Academia Magistro." Cant. 4to, 1588, Herb. 1600, 8vo. The questions are : (1) De Numero Canonicorum Librorum Scripturæ, (2) De Editione authentica Scripturarum, et Versionibus sacrisq. vernaculis. (3) De Autoritate Scripturæ, (4) De Perspicuitate Scripturæ, (5) De Interpretatione Scripturæ, (6) De Perfectione Scripturæ contra non scriptas Traditiones, The Epistle dedicatory to Cecil, the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the University—"Pro Autoritate atque *ἀποκρισι* S. Scripturæ, Duplicatio contra Th. Stapletonum, libri 3," Camb. 1594—Prelectiones de Ecclesia contra Pontificios, per J. Allenson editæ," Cant. 1599, 4to—Concio in 1. Thess. V. 12. de Prædestinatione et Certitudine Salutis. Cant. 1599, 4to—"Prelectiones & Cygnea Cantio." Cant. 1599, 4to—"Tractatus de Peccato Originali." Cantab. 1600, 8vo, et "cum Prælectione contra universalem Gratiam Hardouini," 1613, 8vo—"Prelectiones de Conciliis contra Pontificios, edita cura J. Allenson," Cant. 1600, 8vo, et Herb., 1607, 8vo—"In Controversiam de Romano Pontifice distributam in Questiones VIII. adversus Pontificios, imprimis Ro. Bellarminum, Prælectiones," Hanovia, 1608, 8vo.—"Responsio ad Refutationem G. Rainaldi, interprete H. Jackson," Oppenheim, 1612, 8vo—"Gulielmi Whitakeri, Angli, S. Theologiæ olim in Academia Cantabrigiensi Professoris Regii Prælectiones in Genere et in Specie ; de SS. Baptismo et Eucharistia." Francof. 1624, 4to, ded. to Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, &c.—"Articuli de Prædestinatione, &c., a Whitakero Lambethæ propositi, et L. Andrews de iisdem Judicium." Lond. 1651, 8vo—"Vita et Opera," written and published at Geneva, 1610, 2 vols. 8vo.

Before 1380 The Holme had passed to Peter Tattersall, having previously belonged to Edward Legh, probably a kinsman of Margery Middlemore, daughter of Gilbert de la Legh. In the 9th Henry VI. (1430-31), a Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, occurs, and the estate has descended uninterruptedly to the present occupier, Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq., grandson of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., the historian.¹ The bare and rocky brows, the glens and gulleys upon the estate of Holme were, in the interval betwixt the years 1784 and 1799, planted with trees of various species. Holme Hall, like most of the ancient structures of the neighbourhood, was originally built of wood. The centre and eastern wing were rebuilt, as appears by a date remembered in the plaster of the hall, in 1603. The west end remained of wood till 1717, and one or more private closets for the concealment of priests, the family having continued recusants to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, if not later. It has been much improved by the present owner. Appendant to this demesne was a chantry, founded about the year 1537, certainly after the dissolution of Whalley abbey (as it never appears in any Compotus), and dissolved on 1st Edward VI. (1547), when a pension of £1 10s. 4d. was granted to Hugh Watmough, the stipendiary priest, but then of Prestwold, county of Leicester,² who, in 3 Elizabeth (1561), sold a portion of the chantry lands within Cliviger, to Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gentleman, probably the founder, as the site was taken out of the demesne lands, and adjoined the house.³ Having continued without a stated minister for 200 years, Anthony Wetherhead, A.M., of Christ College, Cambridge, was licensed to it by Bishop Peplow, on the nomination of Thomas Whitaker, gentleman, in 1742. The old chantry (called in Harrison's Description of Britain, 1577, "Holme Church") was a rude but picturesque little building, only 42 feet by 18 within. In 1788, this old chapel growing ruinous was pulled down, and rebuilt on higher ground, at an expense of £870, more than a moiety of which was defrayed by Dr. Whitaker, author of the "History of Whalley," to whose public spirit this place is so much indebted for its improvements and renovation. The new chapel was consecrated by Dr. William Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, July 29th, 1794. It is a plain Doric edifice with an octagonal cupola springing from a square base at the western end. In the interior is preserved a curiously carved oak pulpit of Henry VIII.'s time. Two or three stalls removed from the old church at Blackburn. There are several monuments of members of the Whitaker family, as well as memorial windows. Holme is now a Blandford parish, value £1+0. Patron, T. H. Whitaker, Esq. The church has 400 sittings, all free. The Rev. Daniel Sutcliffe, M.A. (1860), is the incumbent.

Barcroft, in this township, became the property of a family of the same name, in the reign of Henry III., and continued in the direct male line until 1668, when Thomas Barcroft died, leaving several daughters, of whom Elizabeth⁴ conveyed Barcroft in marriage to Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, Cheshire, nephew of the President Bradshaw, and the purchaser of Bradshaw Hall,

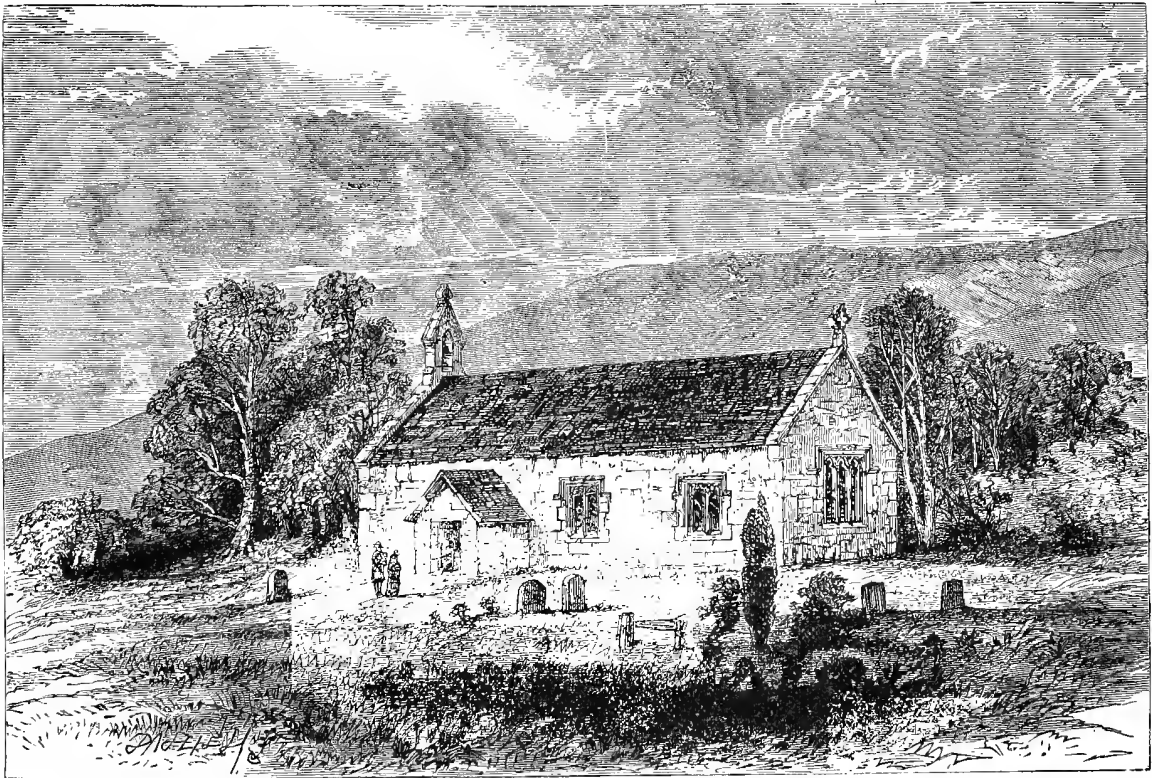
¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 335.

² The register of burials at Prestwold contains the following entry :
"Hugo Whatmowe, clericus, Oct. 4, 1571."—C.

³ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 335.

⁴ According to Dr. Ormerod, her name was Magdalen ("History of Cheshire," vol. iii., p. 408).

Lancashire, in 1693. The three sons of Henry Bradshaw—Henry, Thomas, and John—died without issue, but his daughter and finally his heiress Mary married William Pimlot, Esq., and had a son John Pimlot, who possessed the estate, and died without any surviving issue in 1761. The second husband of Mary Bradshaw, or Pimlot, was Nathaniel Isherwood, of Bolton-le-Moors, by whom she had two sons, Nathaniel, who died without issue in 1765, and Thomas Isherwood, of Marple, whose son Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., born in 1768, came into possession by the death of the last Pimlot, and died unmarried, at the age of 22, January 5, 1791. His executors, in 1795, sold the hall and demesne of Bareroff, to Charles Towneley, Esq., ancestor of the present owner. The hall is a massive stone structure, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and is of different dates. The great hall is of ample proportions, being 36 feet long, including the screens and ingle nook, 24 feet wide and 14 feet high, with a ceiling supported by massive oak timbers. Some parts of the house are of the time of Henry VIII. Over the hall door, which has a square moulded head, is the date 1614, that in which the principal front was added. The doorease is



THE OLD CHAPEL, HOLME.

finished with a frieze and cornice, and between the triglyphs of the former is the name WILLIAM BARCROFT, by whom, it may be presumed, these improvements were effected. He was the father of Thomas Barcroft, the last of the name, and died in 1620. The embattled gateway was erected in 1636.¹

Ormerod is a house of great antiquity, which remained in the family of that name from 1311 until 1793, when Laurence Ormerod died, aged 39, leaving Charlotte Anne, his sole daughter and heir, married to John Hargreaves, second son of John Hargreaves, of Goodshaw, a lieutenant-colonel of local militia, whose only son John, died an infant, May 17, 1826. The estates passed in 1834, on the death of Colonel Hargreaves, to his daughters, and co-heirs. His eldest daughter, Eleanor, married the Rev. William Thursby, formerly vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of Hardingstone, in the same county, and incumbent of St. John's, Worsthorne, 1836-39, by whom she had a daughter, Eleanor, and six sons. The estate of Ormerod was conveyed to him (Mr. Thursby) by this marriage. The house, rebuilt in 1595, was much enlarged and improved by

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 315.

Colonel Hargreaves, and presents the appearance of an extensive picturesque mansion in the debased Elizabethan style of architecture, having two towers with large sashed windows. It is now the residence of Colonel Sir John Hardy Thursby, Bart. Of this family of Ormerod was the Rev. Oliver Ormerod, rector of Huntsfrill, county Somerset, the author of two rare polemical works, the "Picture of a Papist," and the "Picture of a Puritan," and who died in 1626. The same house has also produced one of the best county historians of his day,¹ the late George Ormerod, Esq., of Sodbury Park, near Chepstow, the historian of Cheshire.

The Hollins, two miles from Burnley, near Worsthorne, was long the property of the Cunliffes, and was sequestrated in the time of the Commonwealth, when the family removed to Wycoller. Hollins was afterwards sold by Nicholas Cunliffe, in the reign of Charles II., and subsequently became the property of Gilbert Hamerton, Esq., a junior member of the Hellifield Peel family, and here for a time resided Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the distinguished artist and art critic. Holden Hamerton, Esq., the last owner, disposed of the estate to the late Rev. William Thursby, and it now forms a part of the Ormerod estate.

The Manor House, in Ightenhill Park, is said to have been occasionally a royal residence; however that may be, a very ancient manor-house of the Lacies existed here in 22 Henry II. (1176), and, in the 35th Henry III. (1253), Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in his manor of Hightenhull which is the ancient orthography, but it is called Ightenhill in the inquisition after the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III. (1361).³ In 14 Henry VIII. (1522), when Sir John Towneley was lessee under the crown, an inquest or survey was taken, from which it appears that the manor-house, which had sometimes probably been a royal residence, was in utter ruin.⁴ In 12 James I. (1614), the manor of Ightenhill and chase of Pendle appear to have been held by Christopher Hartley, who is returned "not a lunatic" in an inquisition of that date.⁵ John Jeffrey and Piers Hartley were tenants of Berdshaie Booth and Wycollar, in 22 Henry VII. (1506-7). Their estate passed to the Cunliffes of Hollins, by marriage of Grace, daughter and heiress of Hartley of Wynewall, with John Cunliffe, and was the property of Henry Owen Cunliffe, Esq. Mr. Cunliffe died in 1819.

Gawthorpe Hall, in Habergham Eaves, is the ancient residence of the Shuttleworths, a branch from Shuttleworth Hall, but settled here as early as about 1330. Henry de Shuttleworth, who married by dispensation about 1330, Agnes, daughter and heir of William de Hacking, was the first of Gawthorpe. His descendant, Robert Shuttleworth, who died January 29, 1816, devised Gawthorpe and other estates to his son Robert, a barrister-at-law, whose only child and heiress, Janet, took the estates in marriage (24th February, 1842), to James Phillips Kay, Esq., M.D., of the Privy Council Office; who, by royal licence, took the name and arms of Shuttleworth, in addition to those of Kay, was created a baronet 9th January, 1850, and served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire, 1864. Sir James, who occasionally resided here, died May 26, 1877, and his eldest son and successor, the Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., is the present possessor. The hall was built 1600-1604 on the site of an ancient border house. It is a lofty embattled pile, with large embayed windows of many lights. From the centre rises a square tower, probably the remains of the ancient keep. The house was tastefully restored about 1854-5 by the late Sir Charles Barry. It contains some fine family portraits, and various initials, mottoes, and dates of former possessors of the Shuttleworth family.⁶

Healey Hall, in Habergham Eaves, was the residence of the Whitakers in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and descended to Robert Whitaker, M.D., said to be "of a very ancient family," and a person who took an active part in the religious movements of the 17th century. Robert, his great grandson, had an only daughter and heir, Mary, who married Mr. John Fletcher, of Ightenhill Park, whose grand-daughter Ann, daughter of Mr. John Fletcher, jun., conveyed the estate to her husband, James Roberts, of Burnley, Esq. It was sold in 1826, to Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq., in whose representatives it is now vested.⁷ The remains of the old house were completely demolished in 1867.

REDHALOWES, or Reedley Hollows, FEELIE CLOSE ("the flower of the forest of Pendle"), and NEWE LAWNDE, are all ancient vaccaries of Pendle, and form one extra-parochial township, generally comprised in the chapelry of Burnley. It is a large district, crossing the Pendle Water, and extending within less than a mile of Burnley, containing Reedley House; the Lodge, formerly a watch tower, now the property of Thomas Towneley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq.; Mount Ford; Reedley Hall; Reedley Bank, the seat of William Peart Robinson, Esq.

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 314.

² Rot. Chart., 35 Henry III., p. 3, n. 50.

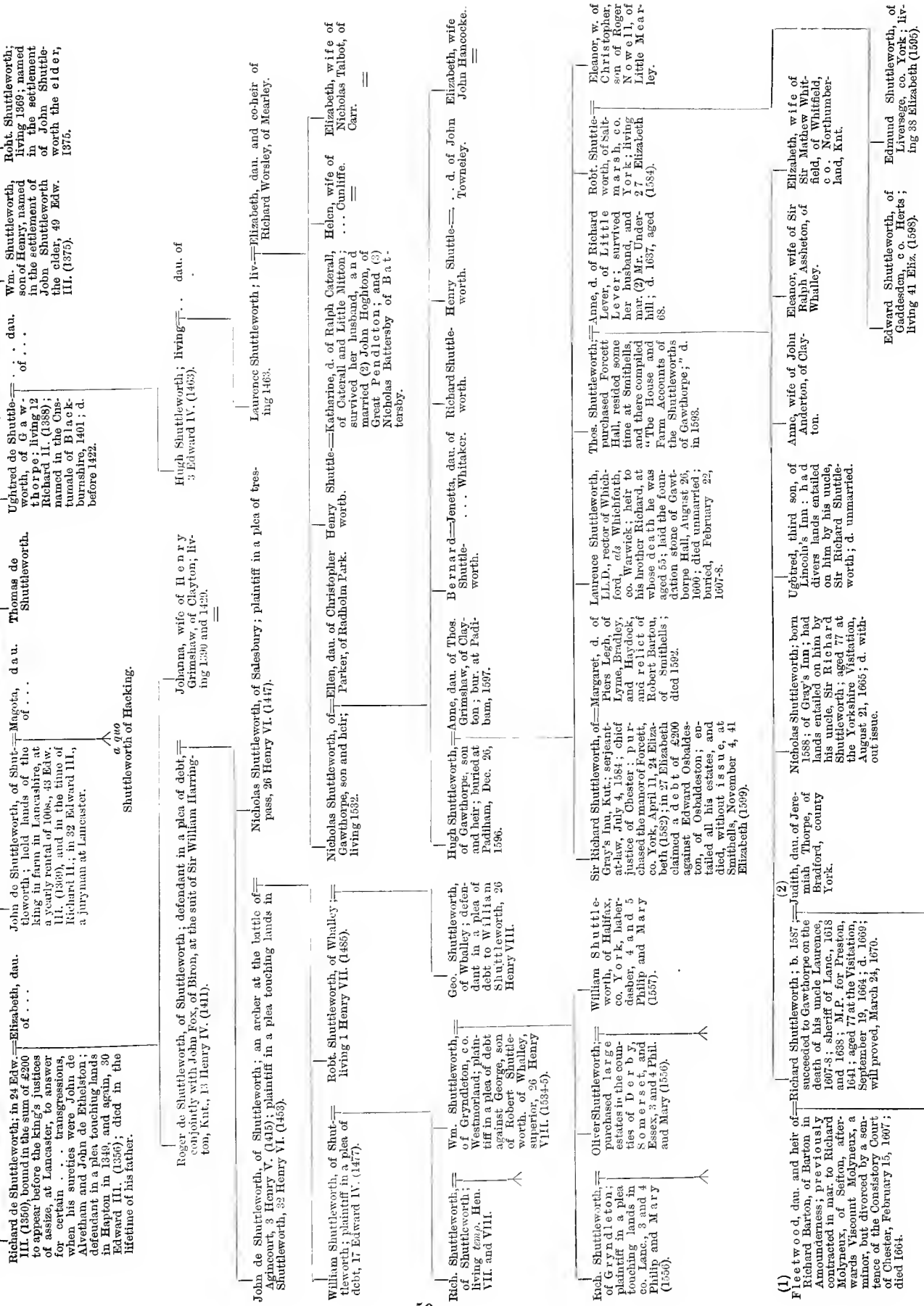
³ Escacet., 35 Edward III., n. 122.

⁴ Court Rolls of Clitheroe.

⁵ "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. xxi., n. 48.

⁶ For a detailed account of the family and of the hall, see Harland's "House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe," vols. xxxv., xli., xliii., and xlvi. of the Chetham Society's series.

⁷ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 315.



(1) m. Shuttleworth; died Jan. 12, 1791.
 Robt. Shuttleworth; sold Forcett, 1784; died Jan. 29, 1816; General Desa. gullers; mar. at Grays Thurrock, 1786; d. April 23, 1801. county Essex; will proved February 6, 1816.
 James Shuttleworth; assumed name of Cockburn, of Holdon on succeeding to his mother's estates at Aston; died childless, 1780.
 Rev. Chas. Shuttleworth, LL.B.; took name of Cockburn, of Holdon on succeeding to the Aston estates at the death of his brother James, 10, 1776.
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 (2) Elizabeth; married, 1778, Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, co. Derby; living, a widow, at Derby, 1829.
 Mary; m. a. r. (1) Sir Chas. Turnour, Bart., and (2) Sir Thos. Gascoigne, Bart.
 James Kay, of Bury, dau. of Bass Lane, in Middleton. Bury, county Lanc.

(1) Anna Maria, dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Richd. Henry Clones, relict of Hon. Blake, of Renvyle, co. Galloway; died at Dawlish, 1800.
 Charles Ughtred Shuttleworth; born Nov. 15, 1824; lieutenant-colonel 68th Regiment.
 Suette, dau. of the Count de Sully; married 1833.
 Henry James Shuttleworth; died unmarried.
 Anna Maria; d. unmarried.
 Algernon Ughtred Shuttleworth; h. Sept. 5, 1872.
 The Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, 2nd baronet, of Gawthorpe Hall, co. Lanc., and Barbon Manor, co. Westmorland; born Dec. 18, 1844; M.P. for Hastings, 1869-1880, and Chichester Division of Lancashire, 1885-9; a.P.C.
 Angela Mary. Nina Louisa.

(2) Robt. Shuttleworth; eldest son, of Barton Lodge, which place he sold; d. at Bradford House, near Barnstaple, Nov. 22, 1846.
 Thomas Lloyd, of Chetwynd, mar. in 1815.
 Robt. Shuttleworth; Marjorhanks, of Lees, co. Berwick, married at Edinburgh, Nov. 5, 1816; survived her husband and mar. (2), June 16, 1825, Frederick North, of Rougham, co. Norfolk M.P. for Hastings; died 1855.
 Janet, dau. of Sir John Richard; d. in infancy.
 Richard; d. in infancy.
 Emma, wife of Catherine; d. unmarried, aged 71.
 Caroline, wife of Rich. Hurt, young, co. Derby.
 Elizabeth; d. unmarried, aged 71.
 James Phillips Kay; born July 20, 1804; sec. to the Em. of Privy Council on Education, 1838-48; hon. C.L. of Oxford; assumed the additional arms and surname of Shuttleworth by royal licence, Feb. 14, 1842; created a baronet, Jan. 27, 1850; sheriff of Lancashire, 1864; d. May 26, 1877.
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 Robert Kay, of Rochdale; died Dec. 31, 1873.
 Thomas Kay; d. in New Zealand, leaving issue.
 Hannah, only dau.; died June 16, 1869, aged 63.
 Stuart Marjorie Banks Kay-Shuttleworth; born November 8, 1851. wall; married Dec. 21, 1877.
 Charlotte Mary, fifth surviving dau. of Chas. Walcott, captain R.N., of Portlooe House, Cornwall; married Dec. 21, 1877.
 Charles Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; born March 6, 1879.

(3) Mary; m. a. r. (1) Amela Dean.
 d. of Rosamond Whitmore.
 Emma, wife of Catherine; d. unmarried, aged 71.
 Caroline, wife of Rich. Hurt, young, co. Derby.
 Elizabeth; d. unmarried, aged 71.
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The old parochial chapelry of Burnley is chiefly comprised within the extensive vale of the Calder and the Brun, terminating in the lofty hills of Boulsworth and Ladlaw on the east, Thieveley on the south-east, and Deerplay with Horelaw and Hambledon on the south and west. The summits, and, in many situations, the sides of the hills, are sterile, but the low and sheltered situations are fertile, and the "rocky district" of Cliviger presents much bold and interesting scenery, interspersed with cascades, in some places where "the rocks are rent and riven," truly



WATERFALL IN CLIVIGER.

sublime. These scenes are diversified by the rich and romantic features of the valleys, by the numerous pleasure-grounds, and by the park and woods of Towneley. The predominant soils of the district are marl, gravel, and sand. The extensive wastes differ from those of Mid-Lancashire, being rather more stony than peaty. Stone and lime abound, and limestone used to be obtained by washing the drift in Worsthorpe and the vicinity; there is here also a celebrated quarry of slate and flags. The coal prevails principally in Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park, Burnley,

Marsden, and Cliviger. The carboniferous deposits around Burnley are unique in their character, and exceed 10,000 feet in thickness.

LOCAL ANNALS.

A.D.

627. Probable foundation of Burnley Church, and erection of the Cross in Godley Lane.
 937. Battle of Brunanburh, probably on Saxifield and Worsthorne Moor.
 1284. Henry de Lacy granted an advowson to Burnley Church.
 1293. A weekly market established at Burnley by charter obtained by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.
 1308. The Stansfeld chantry founded in Burnley Church.
 1311. Burnley, Habergham Eaves, and Worsthorne, contained 53 families, or 270 inhabitants.
 1320. Oliver de Stansfeld of Heysandford, constable of Pontefract Castle.
 1369. Elias Habergham, of Habergham Hall, incumbent of Burnley.
 1373. The Towneley chantry endowed by Thomas de la Legh.
 1481. Sir Richard Towneley knighted at Hutton Field, in Scotland.
 1490. The Old Park, west of Towneley, enclosed.
 1502. The Towneley Chapel and Choir rebuilt.
 1520. The Foldys Cross erected in Burnley Churchyard.
 1531-40. Sir John Towneley, sheriff of Lancashire, built Hapton Tower, enclosing the park with a fence ten miles round.
 1533. St. Peter's Church enlarged.
 1547. The chantries in Burnley Church finally abolished.
 1548. Sir Richard Towneley knighted at the siege of Leith, Scotland.
 1553. Burnley Grammar School founded. Sir Gilbert Fairbanke, chantry priest, the first head master. Died 1556.
 1578. Edmund Spenser, the poet, probably resident at Spenser's House, near Hurstwood, where he composed the "Shepherd's Calendar."
 1634. Allotment of seats in Burnley Church.
 1636. Burial fees fixed for Burnley Church: "In the body of the church, a noble (6s. 8d.), in the chancel, an angel (10s.)."
 1637. Rev. Roger Brearley, "a desperate fanatic," incumbent of Burnley.
 1638. John Habergham, of Habergham, Esq., ordered by the Bishop of Chester to pay "a noble" each "for his wife and child," buried "inside Burnley Church."
 1640-53. Rev. Henry Morris, incumbent; conformed through all changes, and used "The Directory" when required by law.
 1644. Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Esq., killed at Marston Moor, July 2nd; his widow was escorted by Oliver Cromwell when searching for her husband's body. Prince Rupert's forces passed through Burnley, to the number of 10,000 men. Skirmish at Haggate between Rupert's forces and the Parliamentary contingent; "many slayne and wounded."
 1645. "The Directory of Publick Worship" introduced in Burnley Church June 9th.
 1653. The Rev. Henry Morris appointed Registrar of Marriages before the magistrates, 20th September.
 1687. Rev. Robert Hartley left "to the curate of Burnley 20 shillings a year, for ever," on condition that he should read "Morning Prayer" every morning throughout the year in Burnley Church.
 1687. The Rev. Robert Hartley's salary, as incumbent of Burnley, is fixed at £13 6s. 8d.
 1693. The Grammar School erected on Bank Top.
 1696. Rev. Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, gave the parsonage and lands adjoining to Burnley Church.
 1699. Nicholas Towneley, of Royle, gave "Cockridge Farm," in equal portions, to Burnley Church and Grammar School.
 1702. The old peal of four bells cast at York. Bell metal at 1s. 2d. per pound. William Whitacre, of Hood House, one of the contracting parties.
 1702. "Dues for man or woman buried at Burnley, out of Pendle or Ighten Hill Park, 2s. 7d. For a chyld, 2s. 2d."
 1704. 3rd September: Great flood in the Brun, "£300 damage between Rowley and Royle," reached the doorstep of the Sparrowhawk Inn.
 1704. Benjamin Robertshaw, Head Master of the Grammar School. His tombstone, containing an elegant Latin inscription, has in late years been cut up and formed into flags for repairing the churchyard walks.
 1706. Richard Towneley, of Towneley, Esq., the geometer and philosopher, died.
 1727. Salary of the "Clark of this Parish" (Burnley), fixed at £1 4s. yearly. Also, "for the Saxton, eleven shillings for sweeping the church."
 1728. Rev. Henry Halstead, B.D., rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, left "all his Library of Books" for the use of the masters of the grammar school.
 1730. "The Saxton to have every two years a new coat for Sundays only." Burnley Workhouse established.
 1740. No "badgers" [retail grocers] allowed to sell by retail "Town's oat meal" to the poor.
 1741. The old pulpit and reading-desk, "that mountain of wood," erected at a cost of £37 4s. 9d.
 1750. Ellis Nutter head-master of the grammar school.

[From the Churchwardens' Accounts.]

A.D.

1723. Paid for five hedgehogs, 10d.
 1729. Paid for whipping dogs, 4s. Paid for a manchet, 1d.
 Janet Broxup for getting moss, at 6d. per rood, 1s. 6d.
 1729. for mousing [grammar] school, 4s. 6d.
 1730. Paid Mr. Townley a Royle's man for four hedgehogs, 8d. Paid John Covey and others for a fox head, 1s.
 1731. Paid for an Hour Glass, 1s. Paid Robert Davis for getting three pack cloths full of moss, and carrying them to Burnley, 4s. 6d. Paid John Helliwell for a fox head, 1s. Paid for a Book to Mr. Hopkins, called "The Five Offices," 2s. 6d.
 1734. Paid John Parker for ringing 8 o'clock, 5s. Paid Barnes for dressing Church at Rushbearing, 1s. Paid Barnes for Tenting the Church Clock and whipping the dogs, 20s.
 1737. Spent on the King's Preacher at Holme's Chapel, 4s.
 1740. Paid for ringing on news of taking Porto Bello, 4s.
 1741. Paid for "Answer to the Book of Articles," 2s. 6d.
 1746. Paid for "Interrogatories," 2s. 6d.
 1754. Paid for Saxton getting rushes out, 1s.
 1759. Paid for a poor man's oath before Mr. Blackmore, 1s.
 1750. All persons receiving relief from the Town to be "Badged with B. P. [Burnley Poor], in capitals, on the shoulder of their uppermost wearing garment." No one to receive relief who did not wear the badge.
 1760. The Rev. William Halliwell, head master of the grammar school.

A.D.

1796. The Rev. William Barnes, head master.
 1799. The Rev. John Raws, head master.
 1835. Rev. S. J. Allen, M.A., head master, afterwards vicar of Easingwold.
 1839. Rev. H. N. Highmore, M.A., head master.
 1842. Rev. James Butler, D.C.L. Oxon, head master.

A.D.

1787. First Sunday school established in Church Street, Burnley, by William Todd.
 1802-3. Burnley Church spire taken down, the present steeple built, and a new peal of eight bells placed therein.
 1807. "New Burial Ground" attached to the church.
 1814. The church yard walled in. Before, mostly open to the public. Youth of both sexes used to meet at the "chirch steel."
 1818. All the "Waste lands" around Burnley disposed of by the overseers to neighbouring landowners.
 1819. The Cavalry and Infantry Barracks erected by subscription.
 1821. The Burnley Gaslight Company established their works at Lane Bridge.
 1841. Nov. 14: Lieut. O'Grady, of the 60th Rifles, and Isabella Haddon murdered at Burnley Barracks by Robert Morris, a private, who committed suicide at the same time.
 1846. Burnley Improvement Act obtained for better lighting and sewerage of the town.
 1853-4. Burnley Church enlarged, restored, and renovated, at a cost of £4,170, raised by private subscriptions.
 1854. The second Burnley Improvement Act obtained, giving further powers to sixty commissioners appointed under the Act.
 1861. Burnley constituted a municipal borough. Charter obtained October 24th. Burnley divided into four wards—St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. James's, and Trinity Ward. First election of town councillors, December 27th. John Moore, Esq., of Palace House, chosen first mayor.
 1862. Grant of Arms, by the Herald's College, to the newly-incorporated borough of Burnley.
 1863. Great distress in Burnley in consequence of the cotton famine—over 10,000 operatives on the relief lists. *Burnley Gazette* newspaper first issued.
 1867. Burnley and a portion of Habergham Eaves constituted a Parliamentary borough to return one member to Parliament.
 1868. Richard Shaw, Esq., solicitor, returned to Parliament as first member. New Market Hall erected.
 1871. Burnley Improvement Act passed, July 24.
 1872. First Commission of the Peace granted, March 31. St. Luke's Church, Brierfield, consecrated October 18—cost £2,963.
 Grammar School taken down and rebuilt.
 1873. New Scheme under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for the government of the Grammar School, approved January
 1874. New Grammar School Buildings, erected from the designs of Messrs. Waddington and Son, opened August
 1876. Charles Towneley, of Towneley, died
 1877. Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, Bart., died May 26. *Burnley Express and Advertiser* newspaper established.
 1878. Colonel John Towneley, of Towneley, died February 21, aged 72.
 1879. St. Stephen's Church, Burnley, consecrated February 1—cost £8,500. Church of St. Matthew the Apostle, Habergham Eaves, consecrated November 1—cost £8,000.
 1880. St. John Baptist's Church, Gannow, consecrated April 8. Cost £8,000.
 1884. Foundation Stone of the Victoria Hospital, laid by Colonel Thursby, on a site given by Colonel Hargreaves, May 24.
 1886. Victoria Hospital opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, October 13. Erection of new Corporation Offices commenced.
 1888. St. James's Churchyard, Briercliffe, extended at a cost of £450.
 1889. Election for Burnley, on the retirement of Mr. John Slagg—Mr. Jabez B. Balfour returned unopposed, February 10.
 Death of Mr. John Slagg, late M.P. for Burnley.

THE FOREST OF ROSSENDALE.¹

The forest or chase of Rossendale, the largest of the four great divisions of the forest of Blackburnshire, including Brandwood, Coupe, and Lench, originally members of it, has an area of not less than 30½ square miles, or 19,505 statute acres. Its great natural and prominent boundaries are Flour-Scar, Cliviger Moor, Hambleton Hill, Cribden Hill, Musbury Tor, Coupe Law, Brandwood Moor, and Tooter Hill. The Booths called Musbury, and Yate-cum-Pickup-Bank, though detached from Rossendale proper, and lying outside of the boundary specified, are nevertheless reckoned as part of the forest. In the great De Lacy Inquisition of 1311, it is stated that in the forest of Rossendale are eleven vaccaries (or cow-pastures), the herbage and agistments of each being then worth 10s. yearly, or in all 110s. The agistments and winter herbage of Trawden, Rossendale, Penhill, Hodleston, and Romesgreave, were worth yearly 29s. 8d., and the agistments and summer herbage in the same places were worth 40s. The profits of hay sold there, for each cart-load carried away a penny, amounted, one year with another, to 6s. 8d. The profits of the iron-mine (in 1311) of Weel, and of the woods, raised and yearly sold in the said forests, amounted, one year with another, to 9s. 4d. In 22 Henry VII. (1506-7) the number of vaccaries, by this time called "booths," had increased to nineteen, of which the herbage was estimated at advanced rents, varying from 13s. to £13.

It is remarkable that the forest has few relics of ancient British or Roman occupation, or of the Saxon tribes that subsequently peopled the district. One great monument of antiquity there is, indeed, the Dyke at Broadclough, which consists of a vast excavation described by Dr. Whitaker as an entrenchment, more than 600 yards in length, the trench 18 yards broad in the bottom, which he considers to be one side of a vast British camp, intended to have been carried round the hill, but for some reason left unfinished. The late Mr. T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S., of Burnley, who gave

¹ For most of the facts in this account I am indebted to the very interesting "History of the Forest of Rossendale," by Mr. Thomas Newbigging, courteously permitted by the author to be used for this work.

² "History of Whalley," 3rd edition, p. 221.

the same dimensions,¹ also thought it must have been abandoned in an unfinished state. Mr. Newbigging² states that the Dyke is 11 or 12 feet high in the deepest part; that it extends from the farm called "Dykes House" to the edge of Whitaker's Clough, not continuously, however, for much of the centre is levelled. He differs from Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Wilkinson as to its being an unfinished work, suggesting that the rising ground in the rear and extremities was protected by strong natural defences of trees and underwood, forming an *abattis* easily strengthened.³

Dr. Whitaker states that in the Red Moss (once within the forest) iron arrow-heads have often been found, and that in a field belonging to himself was found a *torque* of the purest gold weighing 1½ oz., originally a complete ring, but bent back upon itself and twisted round, leaving two looped ends.⁴ The remains of beacons on the neighbouring hills, which Mr. Wilkinson conjectures may have been successively used by Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, are highly interesting monuments of antiquity. The one on Thieveley Pike is quite distinct, and is a complete circular basin, having a circumference round the centre of the embankment of about 80 feet. Many of the stones within the ring, and in the immediate vicinity, bear evident marks of having been exposed to fire. On a clear day a magnificent view is obtained from the Pike, embracing to the west Hambledon Hill and the country stretching far beyond to the sea; to the N.W., Pendle Hill, Ingleborough, and Pennyghent; while due north are Worsthorne and Beadle Hill; to the east Black Hambledon, and, inclining a little further south, Studley Pike; more southerly still Tooter Hill, below Sharneyford, and the bleak profile of Blackstonedg; while nearly due south are Coupe Law, Cribden, Musbury Tor, Holcombe Hill, and beyond, the great plain of Lancashire. Occupying, as it does, a central position, the beacon-light of Thieveley would blaze forth its ominous signal, and answering fires would soon flare on every surrounding hill. "The deans of Whalley, like other ancient and dignified ecclesiastics, were mighty hunters, and enjoyed the right of chase: Firstly, to a considerable extent in other manors adjoining to their own domains; and secondly, within the forests themselves."⁵ It is narrated of Liwlfhus, one of the deans of Whalley, that whilst hunting in the forest of Rossendale, at a place called Deansgreve, he cut off the tail of a wolf, whence he was afterwards named "Liwlfhus Cutwulph." This was about the time of King Canute (1016-1035), in whose reign this dean lived. The forest of Rossendale was the resort, probably for centuries both before and after the Roman rule in Britain, of various wild animals; the wild boar leaving tokens of its existence here in such names as Boarsgreave, Hogshead, Sowclough, and Swinshaw; the wolf, in the local names of Wolfstones, Wolfenden, and Wolfenden Booth. There were also wild oxen; and names having reference to the deer and its kindred are plentiful throughout the district, as Deer-play, Stack-steads [Stag-steads], Cribden or Cribden (*i.e.* Brit. *Keiru don*, the hill of stags), Roclyffe, Stag-hills, Hart-hill, Buck-earth, and others. Of inferior animals there were the badger, otter, fox, wild cat, and weasel; and tradition says that at one time the squirrel could traverse the forest, leaping from bough to bough, from Rawtenstall to its extreme eastern limits at Sharney-ford. The disforestation of the forest was decreed and commenced during the latter years of the reign of Henry VII., and was completed in the reign of Henry VIII., in compliance with the expressed desire of the inhabitants. A decree of the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, of 4 Edward VI. (1550), giving to the chapel in Rossendale all the rights and privileges of a parish church, refers to this disforestation. It states that the bill of supplication of the inhabitants was preferred "44 years ago" (*i.e.* in 1506), and that the two kings Henry considered "that if the deer were taken out of and from the said forest, that then the same was like to come and be brought and applied to some good purpose," &c. Accordingly it was commanded that the deer should be killed, and that the ground within the forest should be let out to such inhabitants as would take the same; and this was done, some land being demised for a term of years, part to be held by copy of court-roll, and under such leases and grants the tenants "buildded houses and tents within the forest, and inhabited them; so that where before that time was nothing else but deer and other savage and wild beasts, there is, since then, by the industry and labour of the inhabitants, grown to be a very good and fertile ground; and the same at this day (1550) is become very populous and well inhabited, and replenished with a great number of people." The decree adds, that at the time of the disforestation, there were not above twenty persons in the forest, but there were now (1550) one thousand young and old people.

In a "Certificate of all the copyhold rents, customary estates, and officers by patent," within the survey of the duchy of Lancaster, for the northern parts, made in 11 James I. (1613), the manors of Rossendale, Trawden, Haslingden, and Penhull [Pendle] are returned as parcel of the

¹ Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society's "Transactions," vol. ix., pp. 21, 42.

² "History of the Forest of Rossendale," p. 10.

³ After careful personal examination I cannot resist grave doubts whether this is an artificial excavation at all. Its immense extent, the considerable space in the centre evidently *not* "levelled," but where no

such work has ever been, and the fact that the mound consists of undisturbed strata—loose shale—and not, as was formerly supposed, of earth excavated from the trench—all militate against the theory of an artificial entrenchment.—B. H.

⁴ "History of Whalley," 3rd edition, p. 366.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

honor of Clitheroe; and it is stated that the tenants had compounded with the lords commissioners for their customs, which were settled by decree, and confirmed by parliament.¹

The progress of population in the Forest has been remarkable. In 3 Henry VIII. (1511) there were only eighty persons living in the Forest, being only one family to each Booth, or wooden house in which the family resided; in 1550 the population had increased to 1,000; by the census of 1801 the population of the district comprised within the old Forest was 11,474; in 1811, 15,617; in 1821, 19,466; in 1831, 22,987; in 1841, 25,574; in 1851, 33,863; and in 1861, 45,606; the increase in the two last decades being respectively 32·4 and 34·7 per cent., in the 60 years (1801-1861) 297 per cent. This great increase of population is ascribed to the establishment of the woollen manufacture here in the time of Henry VIII. and his immediate successors, aided by the abundance of coal and the strength of the waterfalls. In 1867 there were in the district eleven woollen manufacturers, employing about 1,200 hands, with 450 nominal horse power; weekly wages, £800; and the capital employed was estimated by Mr. Newbigging at about £300,000.

Rosendale is essentially a manufacturing valley. Its prevailing formation being an unkindly rock, and its soil damp and cold clay, it is not a good agricultural district. Dairy farming, however, is profitable, and butter and milk of average quality are produced. The inhabitants of the forest of Rosendale are proverbial for their shrewd, enterprising character. A few of the oldest families can trace their ancestors back through two or three centuries, but the chief men of wealth and position in the district have risen from the ranks. One key to the secret of the success of Rosendale, is the fact, that absenteeism has never prevailed to any extent amongst those who have amassed fortunes in the district. They live, as a rule, in the locality, and many of them take an active interest in its progress. Numerous tasteful residences, with neatly planted grounds, adorn the hill sides. But Nature has also dealt bountifully with the ancient forest. The abundant supply of coal, the almost inexhaustible stone-quarries, and its numerous streams, utilised by the industry of the inhabitants, have contributed to raise the district of Rosendale to its present importance.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE.

Like the vaccaries of Pendle, the booths of Rosendale were the foundations of townships; of which Dedquene Cloghe, now Deadwin, contains the hamlet of Newchurch, which gives name to the chapelry. A lease of this booth was granted to James de Greenhalgh, which was attested at Lancaster by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, regent in the minority of Henry VI. The length of the old parochial chapelry of Newchurch in Rosendale is five miles, and its breadth three miles; it contains 5,858 acres, and is watered on the south by the Irwell, which, rising at the foot of Dirplay or Deerplay Hill, in Cliviger, descends to Bacup by Broadclough, and passing Wolfenden runs by Tottington to Bury. At the head of Wolfenden rises Whitewell Brook, which having run its course, empties itself into the Irwell below the village of Newchurch. The term Newchurch is derived from the chapel built in 1511, the first place of worship erected in the forest of Rosendale.²

¹ BOOTH; OR VACCARIES IN THE FOREST OF ROSSENDALE AND PENDLE, According to decree of 22 Henry VII. (1507), and confirmed 11 James I. (1613), with estimated value at the latter period.

<i>Rosendale Forest.</i>		£	s.	d.
Gamulside	.....	4	0	0
Dunnockshawe	.....	2	3	4
Lovetclough	.....	5	0	0
Goodshawe	.....	5	6	7½
Crawshaweboothe	.....	10	4	0
Constablee	.....	5	0	0
Rawtonstall	.....	0	0	0
Dedqueneclough	.....	10	2	7
Wolfenden Boothe	.....	4	17	2½
Tunstead	.....	5	12	0
Lenches	.....	4	6	8
Cowhope	.....	5	8	4½
Newhall Heye	.....	7	13	4
Oakeheade Woode	.....	9	9	2½
Musbury	.....	13	1	8
Hoddleden	.....	9	19	11
Bacupe	.....	11	16	8
Wolfenden	.....	13	5	1
Henheads	.....	0	13	0
<i>Pendle Forest.</i>		£	s.	d.
West Close and Hunterholme	.....	2	6	8
Heigham Boothe	.....	3	6	8
Newelawnde	.....	1	6	8
Bareley Boothe	.....	3	19	4
Heigham Close <i>olim</i> Nether-heigham	.....	1	6	8
Over-gouldeshay and Nether-gouldeshay	.....	4	16	8
Feelie Close	.....	1	6	8

Old Lawnde	.....	£	s.	d.
Whitley Carre	.....	1	6	8
Over Barrowforde and Nether Barrowforde	.....	1	0	0
Over Rougley and Nether Rougley, Rougley Boothes	.....	4	3	4
Hawboothe and Whitley in Hahoothe	.....	4	6	8
Rodhalowes	.....	2	15	0
	.....	3	13	4

—Duchy Records, Bundle Y, No. 6.

² In the decree of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster of 1550, already referred to, is the following passage: "Forasmuch as the Castle and Church of Clitheroe, being their parish church, is distant twelve miles from the said Forest, and the way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and hillous, and the country in the winter season is so extremely and vehemently cold, that the children and young infants in that time of the year, being borne to the church to be christened, are in great peril of their lives, and almost starved with cold; the aged and impotent persons, and women great with child, are not able to travel so far to hear the word of God, &c.; and the dead corpses there [are] like to lie and remain unhuried, for lack of carriage, until such time as great annoyance do grow to the king's subjects there, by reason that the said parish church is so far from the forest, a d the ways so foul. And whereas the inhabitants of the forest about thirty-eight years past, or thereabouts (1512), at their own proper cost and charges, made a chapel of ease in the Forest of Rosendale," and as the inhabitants have maintained the chapel and an honest minister there at their own costs and charges, it is decreed by the chanceller and council of the duchy, "that the inhabitants of the Forest, and the inhabitants of the Lenches, Brandwood, Rockcliffe, Graveclough, and Tongue, adjoining and intermingled to and with the Forest, should have, use, and enjoy the said chapel, together with one parcel of ground, inclosed and environed with a hedge, called the chapel yard, for ever."—Newbigging's "History of Rosendale," p. 114.

This original chapel, said to have been called the Scdenayse (Seetonhayes), and to have been dedicated to St. Nicholas (though for centuries it has been known as Holy Trinity), was small and humble, yet adequate at the time to the wants of a thinly-populated district.¹ In 3 Elizabeth (1560-61) the original building having become inadequate to the accommodation of a rapidly-increasing population, it was taken down and replaced by a more spacious and substantial erection. The latter, after serving for a period of 263 years, became dilapidated, and it was accordingly rebuilt and enlarged in 1824-25, so that the present is the third church or chapel on this site. The new erection is in the Gothic style of architecture, with lancet windows, and a handsome tower, in which are inscribed the initials of Queen Elizabeth, and the date 1560. The interior is light but substantial, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and choir, with a tablet thus inscribed: "This church was enlarged and rebuilt 1825, when 453 additional sittings were provided, and 227 rendered free by means of a grant from the Society for Enlarging and Rebuilding Churches and Chapels." In the east window are the arms of Lawrence Lord, of Booth Fold, who died 1825, and who gave his own armorial bearings to ornament the church. The registers commence in 1564. The living is now (1889) a rectory, value £580; patron, the vicar of Whalley. The Rev. James Botton Philips, M.A. (1850), is the incumbent. The church has 1,500 sittings, of which 237 are free. At Waterfoot, adjoining Newchurch, is also St. James's Church, erected in 1863, and consecrated in 1865; incumbent, Rev. Charles Wesson, M.A. (1886). Newchurch, as well as Rossendale generally, is included in the manor of Accrington, and the Duke of Buccleugh is the feudal owner. The land is entirely copyhold of the honor of Clitheroe. The court baron of Accrington is held twice a year at Haslingden, at which the tenants perform suit and service. Rossendale was formerly governed by a constable, called "The Greave of the Forest," who was nominated by the principal landowners. The expenses of this officer were borne by four principal householders in each booth in rotation, a practice that prevailed from A.D. 1557, from which time down to 1818, a list of the greaves of the forest is extant.² A book containing the accounts of the greaves of the forest from 1691 to 1820 is still preserved at Newchurch. The precepts of the high constable of the Hundred were all addressed to the greave, who levied the rates and was responsible for the proportionate share to be contributed by the forest towards the county expenses. The greave's appointment was made at the Halmote Court of the Lord of the Manor of Michaelmas Day yearly, according to the 29th clause of "The Customs of the Copyhold of the Honor of Clitheroe." His accounts, varying from £20 to £600 a year, were presented at an annual vestry in the parochial chapel, Newchurch, audited, passed, and signed or certified. Of late years the duties of greave have been limited to attending the Halmote Court and summoning its juries. There are no ancient halls in this district, unless Broadclough Hall, erected A.D. 1600, re-edified in 1666, and renewed in 1816, by James Whitaker, Esq., the tenth in descent from John Whitaker, 22 Henry VII. (1506), may be considered of that class. It is now the property of John Whitaker, Esq. Many modern mansions, spread over the ancient forest, exhibit striking indications of opulence derived from manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise. The "Dykes," already described, are on the declivity of the heights near Broadclough.

At Newchurch there is an excellent grammar school, endowed with estates at Heald, in Bacup Booth, bequeathed by John Kershaw, Esq., in 1701; on whose gravestone in the churchyard is inscribed—

"In Memory of JOHN KERSHAW, of Wolfenden Booth Fold, the beneficent donor of the estates situated in Heald, in Bacup Booth, for the benefit of New Church school. He was buried the 1st of February, 1701, at the age of 85 years. ANNE KERSHAW, his wife, was buried 4th January, 1709.

"They lived long beloved
And dy'd bewailed.
And two estates
Upon one school entail'd."

The manufactures of this place consist of druggets, woollen cloths, baizes, and bockings, with a mixture of cotton spinning and weaving. Two unchartered annual fairs are held at Newchurch, the first on the 29th of April, and the second on the first Monday after Midsummer Day, for horned cattle and pedlery.

This parochial chapelry contained, in 1835, one dependent Episcopal chapel, at Bacup, and seven dissenting chapels; of which the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1807, the Unitarian chapel, built in 1812, now used as the Sunday school, a handsome Gothic chapel having been erected on a

¹ There is a tradition that it was originally intended to build it on or near to the site of the present workhouse, at Mitchell-Field-Nook, about a mile distant; but one night all the building materials were mysteriously removed by some unseen power to the hillside on which the church stands. The materials were carried back again to the Nook, but

notwithstanding a watch was set, they were thrice removed to the hill, and so, yielding to the powers unseen, the church was erected on the present site.

² This list is given in the "History of the Forest of Rossendale," pp. 74-81.

piece of ground adjoining, in 1866, and the Baptist chapel, built in 1700, are in Newchurch. Within the last generation, however, the number both of churches and chapels throughout the district has greatly increased. Hall Carr and Coupe-Lench, two townships on the south side of the Irwell, often considered in Bury parish, with part of Brandwood in Rochdale parish, were in this parochial chapelry, but in 1841 were joined to Rawtenstall in Haslingden old chapelry, as parts of a new parochial district.

The progress of population has here been remarkable: in 3 Henry VIII. (1511) there were only 80 persons in the whole forest of Rossendale, being only one family to each booth, or wooden house, in which that family resided; in 1650 the chapelry of Newchurch alone contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish; in 1798 Bacup alone contained 306 houses and 1,426 persons; in 1801 the numbers in Newchurch, Deadwin Clough, Bacup and Wolfenden, amounted to 5,046; in 1811 to 6,930; in 1821 to 8,557; in 1831 to 9,196; in 1841 to 11,668; in 1851 to 16,915; in 1861 to 24,413; in 1871 to 26,823; and in 1881 to 28,261.

All along the valley of the Irwell (through which runs the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), and along every valley branching from it, are factories and populous villages, while groups of houses are scattered at little intervals on the adjacent hills. STACKSTEADS, or more properly TUNSTEAD, not even named when this work was first compiled, is now a considerable manufacturing village, and a separate parochial district since 1858, joining Bacup on the east with Newchurch on the west. Tunstead Church, opened in 1840 and consecrated September 29, 1841, "Ho'y Trinity," is a fine stone building, the land for which was given by Robert Munn, Esq., J.P.; it is seated for 1,000 persons. Here are also a Baptist chapel at Waterbarn, and one each for the Wesleyan and United Methodist Free Churches.

WOLFENDEN, or the Den of Wolves, formerly a mere hamlet in this chapelry, is now a populous district, extending northward from Newchurch, past Deadwin Clough, in which is part of the populous village of Rawtenstall, to Lumb and Water. The prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in 20 Edward I. (1292), claimed privileges for this place by charter from Henry I. Booth Fold, in this hamlet, consists of a cluster of houses on the steep hill opposite Newchurch. At Lumb there is a small but neat stone church, accommodating 400 persons, built in 1848, for which in 1846 was assigned a separate parish—incumbent the Rev. Francis Hall Lockett, M.A. (1882).

BACUP (said to be derived from *bay*, red, *cop*, a hill, from the red deer frequenting it in earlier forest days), a large village in 1835, is now a considerable town, with a population of 25,034 inhabitants, in the valley of the Irwell, and at the eastern verge of the forest of Rossendale, extending into Spotland township. It contains extensive cotton mills. The original Episcopal church here, dedicated to St. John, erected by subscription in 1788, and consecrated on the 16th of August in that year by Dr. Cleaver, bishop of Chester, was rebuilt in 1883, and consecrated by Bishop Fraser on the 21st of June in that year. There are two mural tablets in memory of George Ormerod, Esq., of Greens Nook, and Mrs. Ormerod. The patronage of the living is in Hulme's Trustees. The present incumbent is the Rev. Arthur Phillips (1883). In 1842 it was made a consolidated chapelry by the Church Commissioners, and by the 19th and 20th Vict. it has become a separate parish. In 1854 was consecrated a second church at Greens Nook—Christ Church—in the early English architecture. It was built on the estate and principally by a bequest of the late James Heyworth, Esq., of Rosehill, Bacup, afterwards of Liverpool, whose nephew, Rev. James Heyworth, M.A., of Bristol, was the first patron. The living was augmented in 1866, and the patronage was vested in five trustees. Incumbent, Rev. John M'Cubbin (1854). Also in Bacup, but in the Spotland (Salford Hundred) part, was built in 1864, and consecrated January 23, 1865, St. Saviour's, a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty and elegant spire, and a parsonage-house adjoining. Bacup owes this church to the munificence of James Maden Holt, Esq., M.P., of Stubby Lee. St. Saviour's and Christ Church have in recent years had districts assigned to them. In 1835 there were only three Dissenting chapels: the Baptist Chapel, built in 1720; the Methodist Chapel, built in 1788; and the Baptist Chapel, built in 1821. Now these are more than quadrupled. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Bankside. The Wesleyans, the United Free Methodists, and Primitive Methodists have also chapels, and the Baptists have no fewer than six chapels in the town and immediate neighbourhood. The Independents, also, have a chapel in South Street. The great progress of the town is also evinced in other ways. The town was lighted by gas in 1836. A Mechanics' Institution was established in 1839, and in 1846 the present handsome stone building was erected for it, including a lecture-room to hold nearly 900 persons, at a cost of £1,300, which was enlarged and in part rebuilt in 1870 at a cost of £1,200, and further improved by the addition of two galleries in the

lecture hall, and the erection of a new roof, the entire cost being £1,200. In 1852 the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was extended hither from Waterfoot (Newchurch). In 1853 a system of water supply was inaugurated by the formation of the Rossendale Waterworks Company, and in 1863 the Local Government Act was adopted, the town being divided into the following wards, returning the number of members attached—Bacup Ward (6), and Greave, Acre Mill, Broadclough, and Rockcliffe wards (3 each). On the 22nd August, 1882, a charter of incorporation was granted constituting Bacup a municipal borough, and the first election took place on November 1 in that year, after which the Local Board transferred its functions to the newly-elected council, which has also the cemetery under its control. The municipal borough is divided into six wards, viz., Tong, Greens, Broadclough, Tunstead, Irwell, and Brandwood, each of which returns one alderman and three councillors, making a total of twenty-four members. The borough comprises an area of 6,400 statute acres, and the rateable value is about £85,000. The Town Hall, a neat and substantial stone building, was completed in 1857; and the petty sessions and monthly county court are held therein. The Bacup Cemetery was opened for interments in April, 1862; it is fourteen acres in extent, and cost, to February, 1867, the sum of £10,873. A market-house, built at a cost of about £7,000, was opened in August, 1867. Bacup has two weekly newspapers, the *Bacup and Rossendale News*, established in 1863, and the *Bacup Times and Rossendale Advertiser*, established in 1865. Co-operation amongst the working classes has taken deep root in Bacup. After those of Rochdale, the co-operative societies in Rossendale are probably the most important in the country. The Bacup Society was established in 1847. It possesses a news and reading room, plentifully supplied with newspapers and journals; a circulating and reference library, containing several thousand volumes, all free to members; and a spacious assembly-room, capable of seating 1,200 persons.

Fairs are held at Bacup on the Tuesday and Wednesday before Good Friday, and Friday Saturday in the Whit Week. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday.

Bacup Booth is a wide heathy tract, extending for three miles to the north of the town of Bacup, up to the source of the Irwell. In 5 Henry V. the king granted to John Booth, of Barton, Esq., his vaccary of Bacopec, within his forest of Rosssyndale, and a certain pasture called New Hall Hey, for the term of ten years, so that the said John Booth and his assignees shall neither kill nor destroy any wild beast within the aforesaid forest.¹

The mountainous region of Newchurch consists of three valleys watered by the Irwell and the Whitewell, with their corresponding elevations. Although the hills are high and naturally sterile, and very bare of wood, modern improvements, cherished by manufacturing prosperity, have carried cultivation to their summits. There is little arable land, but the meadow-lands in the warm sheltered vales are tolerably productive. The quarries yield flags, grey slate, and other kinds of building materials in plenty, and coal mines abound.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HASLINGDEN.

This town of the *hazels*² is situated on the margin of the forest of Rossendale, and in the midst of that mountainous district which extends from the southern part of the hundred of Blackburn to beyond the borders of the county of York. Formerly the town of Haslingden stood upon the hill, but modern builders, preferring shelter to the picturesque, have placed their houses at the foot of the second declivity of Laund Hey to the west. The convenience of this new situation is felt daily, and the traffic, particularly on the market days, is much facilitated by the change. The market, at one time held on the Wednesday, and afterwards on the Tuesday, is now held on the Saturday; and there are four annual fairs, namely: on the 2nd of February, on the 8th of May, the 4th of July, and (for cattle) the 2nd of October. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday, in the Town Hall, a handsome erection in George Street. Landscapes of the most extensive kind present themselves from the summit of the hills; an immense inclined plain, watered by the Irwell and the Roach, slopes towards Manchester, and is terminated by the Derbyshire hills to the south; while the fine champaign country of Amounderness opens to the view westward, and, by the aid of glasses, ships may be seen in the distance navigating the Irish sea. The chapelry, which consists of the townships of Haslingden, Henheads, Higher Booths, and Lower Booths, extends seven miles in length from north to south, and four miles in breadth from east to west, and includes an area of 10,671 statute acres. It is washed by the river Irwell on the S.E.; Woolley (Whorlaw) Brook, now called Lommy Brook, descending from Goodshaw into the Irwell, below Rawtenstall; the Ogden, issuing from the Trippet of Ogden, and falling into the Irwell at Ewood

¹ Towneley Manuscripts, g 17.

² Anglo-Saxon, *Hæsel*, and *dene* valley. There is evidence of the

abundance of the hazel in remote times, in the quantities of remains, nuts, &c., in the peat of the adjoining moor.

Bridge; and the Swinnel, a small but valuable stream, rising in the Cribden Hills, N.E. of the town, and uniting with the Ogden at Cams Mill. Within a distance of a mile and a half the Swinnel gives motion to a considerable number of water-wheels; and in a farm at Hollin Gate, one of the highest situations in the whole district, the water runs to the north and finds its way into the Ribble, and to the south, and finds its way into the Mersey.

Robert Holden, the last heir male, had a sister, Elizabeth, who pre-deceased him, leaving by her husband, Henry Greenwood, of Well Hall, Burnley, an only child, John Greenwood, of Palace House, who died October 2, 1834. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Aspinall, of High Riley and Rcedly House, who, after his decease assumed the name and arms of Holden, for herself and children, by Royal licence, dated July 28, 1840, and their eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Holden, of Palace House, is the present representative of the ancient house of Holden.

In 53 Henry III. (1269), a Robertus Haselngden appears, by an inquisition post-mortem of that date, to have held lands in the township. Nothing further is specifically known of him by that name, but he may have been the Robert de Holden, to whose son Adam, in 56 Henry III. (1272), Henry de Lascy granted for his service all that land which Will. of Keelin and Will. his son formerly held, and which reverted to the grantor by the felony of Will. de Keelin, for which he was hanged at Lancaster on the Justices' Iter, or circuit, in 1272. The rent or render was 2s. yearly. The witnesses were Sir Geoffrey de Nevill, John Bely, W. le Vavasour, Will. de Ryther, knights; Wm. de Hacking, Robert de Plessington, H. de Rischeton, Jordan de Cliderhou, Robert de Reved, and others. Dated Pontefract, Wednesday after St. Barnabas, 56 Henry III.¹ (*i.e.* June 15, 1272).

The family of Holden, after being allied to the Bartons of Barton, Bradshaighs of Bradshaigh, Husseys of Sleaford (ancestors of Lord Hussey), Townleys of Royle, Chorleys of Chorley, and other distinguished Lancashire houses, terminated in Robert Holden, who died unmarried April 8, 1792. An inquisition, taken after the death of Henry de Lacy in 1311, serves to show that the rent paid by the tenants for land at Haslingden was sixpence an acre; and that Robert and Adam de Holden, being of the privileged orders, paid to the lord a much less sum. The whole chapelry of Haslingden, and the forest of Rossendale, are within the manor of Accrington New-hold and the lord of the Honor of Clitheroe, to which Accrington with its dependencies is subject, exercises the manorial rights. Courts-baron are held in the spring and autumn at Haslingden, as a member of Accrington manor, and the jurisdiction extends over the whole of Rossendale. The land is partly freehold, but chiefly copyhold under the Honor of Clitheroe. Holden, though now copyhold tenure, was itself a manor in 1411.

Holden Hall, probably originally Haslingden Hall, which stands shelterless on the moorside, about 700 feet above the sea level, is of great antiquity, and was doubtless the residence of Robert de Haselngden. After flourishing for five centuries in one family, this ancient mansion has sunk into decay, and is now occupied partly as the homestead of a farmer, and partly as a residence for cottagers. The well grown timber with which the Holden estate was formerly ornamented has now nearly all disappeared, and these lands partake of the common characteristic of the neighbourhood, a want of wood to relieve the bleakness of the towering and frequently sterile hills.

In the time of the Protectorate, it was proposed by the ecclesiastical commissioners who sat at Blackburn, that Haslingden should be exalted to the dignity of a parish, consisting of Newhall-hey, part of Rawtenstall Booth, Oaken-head-wood Booth, Constable-lee Booth, and part of Crawshaw Booth, containing at that time 300 families. In 1656, marriages were celebrated here by Lawrence Rawsthorne, of Newhall, in Tottington, Esq., one of the magistrates of the district. Twenty years after this time, Blome, the topographer, describes Haslingden as "a very small town with a market on Wednesday."

The church of Haslingden, which existed in 1296, when its tithes were valued at five marks, was formerly a parochial chapel under Whalley, but was made a separate parish church in the year 1867. It is dedicated to St. James, and the living, formerly a perpetual curacy, now constituted a vicarage, was till recently in the gift of the vicar of Whalley, but now is vested in Hulme's Trustees. It is a plain, substantial structure. The previous edifice was of the age of Henry VIII., but having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt between the years 1773 and 1780, by a brief of the date of March 1, 1773, for £1449. At that time the tower was permitted to stand, but in 1828, it was taken down and replaced by a more capacious stone erection; at the same time the new tower was furnished with a peal of eight bells, of which six were presented by the following gentlemen: John Greenwood, Esq., the owner of Holden Hall, and the nephew of Henry Holden, of Holden, the Rev. William Gray, incumbent of the chapelry; James Holt, Esq.,

¹ Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, vol. iv., fol. H 10, in the Herald's College, London. By a charter in French, dated 1301, the same earl grants to Robert de Holden all the lands and tenements which Robert, son of Gilbert de Holden, and William le Mordrimer, held of him in the town of Haslingden.—*Ibid.* In 1307 by an indenture he conveys to Adam, son

of Adam de Holden, part of his waste at Tottingtonfrith, adjoining Musbery Park, for a yearly rent of 5s.—*Ibid.* And, in 1328, the earl quit claims to Robert de Holden a piece of land, which has the name of Brodlioux, which he had by gift and feoffment of Alan Bold.—*Ibid.*

William Turner, Esq., Henry Slater, Esq., and John Townsend, Esq.; the remaining two being purchased by subscription. When the tower was rebuilt the church was enlarged, and galleries were erected on the north and south sides, partly by subscription, which improvements are commemorated by a memorial on the north side of the altar, expressed in these terms:—"This church was enlarged and the galleries built therein, MDCCXXVIII., by which means 542 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Society for Enlarging and Building Churches and Chapels, 462 are free and unappropriated." And since then further extensions have been made at the chancel end. The font is of the same age as the ancient edifice, and bears the arms of Towneley of Towneley and Towneley of Royle, in different compartments, and a cipher, probably of Holden.¹ The living of Haslingden has been considerably augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and the comforts of the clergyman increased by a neat parsonage residence, purchased by the inhabitants for his accommodation. The only monument that claims particular attention is engraved on brass, to the memory of the Rev. John Holme, a native of this place, fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, who died in the year 1795, at the age of fifty-one years. In the old church was an aisle on the north side of the choir belonging to the Rawstornes of Newhall, and another on the south belonging to the Holdens of Holden. These were purchased by the inhabitants when the church was rebuilt, in Henry VIII.'s time.² A chapel in the chancel was claimed as belonging to the Gartside's of Ewood, in 1617.³ In the course of extensive alterations and improvements made in the church in 1857, there was dug up from a cavity underneath the old altar a skull and two crossbones with remains of rich gilding upon them, evidently the old relics of St. James, the patron saint, probably hidden on the visit of the Chantry Commissioners, who only found "ii lytell belles," and "ornaments" to the value of 7s. 6d.⁴ They were in the possession of one of the churchwardens for some years, but have since disappeared. In the churchyard was found, a few years ago, a huge plague-stone, with the two holes, in one of which used to be deposited any article sold, and in the other the money for it. It now stands by the porch. A very fine east window was presented, in 1864, by Mary Hoyle in memory of her mother. Large national schools were built adjoining the churchyard, in 1851. The registers appear to have begun in 1620, but of the earlier years there are only fragmentary remains. About the year 1716, and onwards, they contain many entries such as the following:—"Thus farr given accounts out off the register, to the Bishop's Court kept at Blackburne, the 18th of June, 1716." In one instance it is to "the Bishop's Court kept at Preston." In one of the old registers a list of incumbents has been entered, drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, in 1776.

The list, which is very incomplete, is incorporated in the following catalogue compiled by Dr. Whitaker, with which important additions, collected by Mr. W. A. Abram from the Church Registers and other sources, have also been included.

INCUMBENTS OF HASLINGDEN.

JO. BLAKE, WILLIAM HACKENSTALL, capellani 1411.

LAUR. HALLIWELL, cap. 15 Hen. VIII. (1523-4).

JOHN HOLDEN, cap. sued at the Halmote of Accryngton Aug. 31, 1519 ("Duchy Records"), and in 1535 "Sir" John Holden was the curate and Christopher Jackson the chantry priest of Haslingden (Lanc. MSS., v. ix., fo. 46).

Sir THOMAS HOLDEN, monk of Whalley, curate April 30, 1539, living in 1574, the first Protestant minister.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, 1597 to 1634.

JOHN CROSTON, 1607.

THOMAS MERCER, 1625.

GEORGE JACKSON, to 1637.

ROBERT DEWHURST, 1640-48.

ROBERT GILBERT, 1650.

JOHN KIPPAX, 1658, Sep. apud Colne, Dec. 27, 1679.

¹ The edition of 1836, following Dr. Whitaker ("Whalley," p. 416), say of Gilbert Holden. This, however, is an error, as the initials are unmistakably E. H. The only Holden I can meet with corresponding to these initials (and of a date subsequent to the Towneleys acquiring Royle) is Elizabeth, wife of Ralph, the eldest son of Gilbert Holden by Grace Towneley, of Royle. On other compartments of the font, which has been repaired and reinstated by the late vicar, are the five wounds of Christ and the sacramental emblems.—B. H. Mr. W. A. Abram, the historian of Blackburn—a high authority—holds the belief that the initials are those of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Elston, of Brockhall, and wife of Ralph Holden. The eight compartments of the font, which is of octagonal

form, contain (1) the arms of Towneley of Towneley, (2) Towneley of Royle, (3) a shield with fine escallops shells, (4) a goat with a bell round the neck, (5) a jug and platter, (6) a pair of shears, (7) a heart in the centre between two hands above and two feet below, and (8) the initials E. H. The font, in its general form, resembles those at Altham, Padham, and Burnley, and the designs on the first five compartments are identical with those on the one at Burnley.—G.

² Whitaker's "History of Whalley," p. 417.

³ "Lancashire Manuscripts," vol. xxxi.

⁴ "Lancashire Chantries," by Canon Raines, ii., pp. 259, 277.

JOHN DUCKWORTH, M.A., licensed 1680, died 1695, aged 44.

THOMAS FLEMING, M.A., August 7, 1716.

— SLATER.¹

— STEEL.

— STONES.³

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, 1716.

ISAAAC PLACE, occurs 1717 to 1739.

JOHN HOLMES, D.D., 1760 to 1764, died 1767.

JOHN WADSWORTH, B.A., 1776.

RIGBY BALDWIN, M.A., resigned.

— TROUTBECK, died 1784.

— BALDWIN.⁴

— EDWARD THELWALL, 1789.

— DORSEY, 1793.

— QUARTLEY, 1794.

— BARNES.

— ALLINSON.

— BEETHAM.

A. REAY.

WILLIAM GRAY, 1815.

NATHANIEL MORGAN, instituted 1847.

LOUIS HENRY MORDACQUE, M.A., instituted November, 1849, died January 30, 1870.

THOMAS PERCIVAL WILSON, M.A., presented April 21, 1870, resigned 1874.

WELDON CHAMPNEYS, M.A., instituted November 21, 1874 (the present incumbent).

Mention of one of the earlier curates of Haslingden is made, in *Iter Lancastrense*, a poem written in 1636, by the Rev. Richard James, B.D., and printed by the Chetham Society from the MS. in the Bodleian Library. In the course of his excursion at Pendle come the following quaint lines:—

“ Churches farre doe stand
In laymen's hands, and chappells have no land
To cherish learned curates, though Sir Jhon
Doe preach for foure pounds vnto Haselington :
Such yeerely rent with right of hegging [begging] corne
Makes John a sharer in my Lady's horne.⁶
He drinks and prayes, and fortie yeeres this life
Leading at home, keepes children and a wife.
Theis are ye wonders of our careless dayes ;
Small store serves him whoe for ye people prayes !”

The Dissenting chapels in Haslingden are—Independents: Deardengate, 1787, now replaced by a handsome Gothic chapel. Wesleyans: in King Street (1797), removed from an old chapel in Bury Road; in Bury New Road, a very fine Gothic chapel, with a noble range of schools; and in Blackburn Road, Haslingden Grane (1815), besides chapels at Baxenden and Helmshore. Baptists: in Blackburn Road, Bury Road, and Chapel Street. New Jerusalem, Blackburn Road. Primitive Methodist: Deardengate (1831), Irwell Vale, and Helmshore. Methodist United Free Church, Regent Street. Primitive Free Church, Beaconsfield Street; and an elegant Catholic chapel in Bury Road.

The manufactures consist of the woollen fabrics called bockings, dometts, flannels, &c., and calico, cotton-spinning, and calico-printing. There is no inland navigation connected with the place, for though an Act was obtained 34 George III. to cut a navigable canal from Bury to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, at Church, taking Haslingden in its course, that project was never executed. The public improvements have, notwithstanding, made considerable progress; many old and unsightly buildings have given place to new and substantial erections; the symmetry of the town has been increased by its extension. Water, stone, and coal have all contributed to the growth and prosperity of this place. The river and other streams lend their efficient aid in advancing the manufactures in their various branches. Stone in abundance, “millstone grit,” is furnished by the surrounding hills, and the quarries of Hutchbank and Slate yield flags and grey slate of superior quality. Coal, the great manufacturing ingredient, is abundantly obtained from the neighbouring mines, and brought to the place at an easy expense. Till the middle of the last century the

¹ From a list in one of the registers.—C.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ There is a monument in the churchyard to the memory of Mr. Mordacque, and to a daughter who died shortly before her father.—C.

⁶ A marginal note says, “An alewife so called; she hath ye horne of plentie according to all.”—B. H.

manufacturing part of the population of this district was employed chiefly by Rochdale firms in making baizes and flannels; but trade is now supported by resident manufacturers, many of whom have, by their own industry, skill, and frugality, accumulated the wealth they possess. The consequence of this state of things is, that, in the habitations, furniture, dress, and food of the inhabitants very important improvements have taken place. A species of government formerly existed here, which shows, better than in most other places, the original form of parochial administration. The township is formed into four divisions, called *posts*, Town, Grane, Church, and Holden Posts, for each of which there was a churchwarden. This arrangement was done away, however, in 1853, and the churchwardens are chosen as in other places. Haslingden is not under any Local Government Act, and its only authorities are the overseers, the magistrates of the Petty Sessional Division, who sit on alternate Mondays, at the Town Hall, and the Guardians, who have jurisdiction on nuisances. It is an open, clean, well-paved town, lighted by gas. The Town Hall was built by a company in 1851; a fine Mechanics' Institute in 1860, and a large Public Hall, to hold over 1,000 persons, in 1868. The land of this chapelry is almost all in pasture, but considerable improvements have been made within the last thirty years in its cultivation and appearance. On the first declivity of Laund Hey there was formerly a noted race-ground at the foot of Cribden.

HENHEADS and DUNNOCKSHAW, or Dunoakshaw, are two small townships amongst the hills, partly extra-parochial. In 22 Henry VII. (1506) Henheads and Dunnockshaw were booths of Rossendale Forest. At a still earlier period, namely in 1311, Henheads was a vaccary of Rossendale, at which time the herbage in this, as in other vaccaries, was valued at £10 per annum; Roger de Rishton had a lease of Henheads, Antley, and 70 acres in Fernihalgh for ten years, from September 29, 1418, when Roger Flour, chief steward of the North, made so many leases in the forests of Accrington and Rossendale.¹ In 22 Henry VII., while other booths had advanced to £80 and upwards, the booths of Henheads produced only £13 per annum.

HIGHER BOOTHS, an extensive and populous township in the forest of Rossendale, formerly divided into Crawshaw Booth, Goodshaw Booth, Love Clough Booth, and Gambleside Booth, stretches N.E. of Haslingden to within two miles of Burnley. The term *booth* has now become obsolete, except in the name of the principal village, Crawshawbooth. This village, with its immediate vicinage, has now a large population. The other villages, which are but small, are Goodshaw, Goodshawfold, Ringsrow, Unionrow, and Love Clough, in the central valley, through which passes the Manchester and Burnley road at an average elevation above the sea of 850 feet; and Forest Holme and Griever Wear, in the valley washed by the Whitewell, along which passes the New Church and Burnley road. The township consists of two ranges of hills, rising from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the sea, running nearly N. and S. The land is almost all meadow and pasturage, and the northern portion of the township is almost one continuous coalfield, which is very successfully worked in many places. There are in this township several stone-quarries, extensive calico-printing works of Messrs. Butterworth and Brooks, and the Rossendale Printing Company; and at Clow Bridge, partly in the township, are extensive waterworks supplying the central valley as well as Rawtenstall and Haslingden.

The original Episcopal chapel was built in this chapelry about 1540,² and rebuilt for the second time in 1829, at Goodshaw. It was originally dependent upon Whalley, and constituted the chapelry of Goodshaw, but subsequently was dependent upon and in the chapelry of Haslingden. In the survey of 1650, when New Hall Hey, now in Bury parish, was proposed to be joined to "Haslington," Goodshaw was proposed to be erected into a parish church. Nothing was done, however, until October 6, 1849, when by an order in Council³ it was made a separate parish, now a vicarage. It was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, and is in the gift of Hulme's Trustees. The Rev. Thomas Lloyd Jones, B.A., is incumbent since 1887. The living is valued at £206. The church contains 912 sittings, of which 357 are free. There are at Crawshawbooth a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1866-7, to replace one built in 1811; a Friends' meeting-house, built in 1816-17; and a Primitive-Methodist chapel. The Baptists have chapels at Reeds-Holm (Sunnyside), built in 1851; Fernhill (Goodshaw), built 1864, to replace one built 1760; Goodshawfold, built 1852-3.

LOWER BOOTHS, within the forest of Rossendale, a large and populous district, south of Higher Booth, extends to the banks of the Irwell, and includes part of the thriving village of Rawtenstall, provincially called "Rattenstall." Rawtenstall includes Constable Lee, Fold, Laund, and Long Holme, small villages.

RAWTENSTALL, where at the beginning of the present century lived but a few families, has now become a populous town; its population at the present time, including Newhall-hey and other

¹ "History of Whalley," vol. ii., p. 298, new edition.—C.

² In Newbigging's "History of the Forest of Rossendale" (pp. 134-136) is preserved a copy of the curious old indenture for the original building of this church.—B. H.

³ By the constituting document, the parish is co-extensive with the township, but previously to 1849 a small portion of the township had been appropriated, and is at present attached to the parochial district of Lumb.

adjoining places, amounting to about 30,000 inhabitants. The whole place has a neat, cleanly appearance, and in recent years many tasteful buildings have been erected in its neighbourhood. St. Mary's Church was consecrated in 1838, having been built by public subscription. The late Henry Hoyle, Esq., of New Hall Hey, gave £1,000 towards the endowment, and presented the Rev. William Whitworth, M.A., to the living, who was succeeded, on his resignation in 1847, by the Rev. Henry Haworth. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Norris, B.A., who was instituted in 1878. The Methodists are a numerous body here. The Old Wesleyans have a large chapel, built in the Ionic style of architecture. The United Methodists have two places of worship, the newest being a handsome structure of the Corinthian order. The Primitives possess a small chapel. The Roman Catholics and the Unitarians have also commodious places of worship. Most of the above have excellent schools attached. There are several extensive cotton mills here, belonging chiefly to the Messrs. Whitehead, to whose exertions and liberality the growth and prosperity of the town is largely due. Messrs. Hardman Brothers and Co. have extensive woollen and cotton mills at New-hall-hey. The original building, called Oakenheadwood Mill, one of the Soke Mills (the other being at Boothfold) erected for the use of the inhabitants of the Forest, dates back to the end of the sixteenth century. There is a flourishing Co-operative Grocery and Drapery Society in the town, which transacts a large business, and possesses a well-furnished library and newsroom for the use of the members; it also possesses an assembly-room capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, which is let for meetings, concerts, &c. The society has extensive and handsome premises, now in course of erection, for the purposes of their business.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF CHURCH.

The ancient parochial chapelry of Church, now the parish of Church, and a rectory, consists of the townships of Church, Oswaldtwistle, Huncote, and Dunkenhalgh, in the township of Clayton, and is of great extent, being six miles in length from west to east, and five miles in width from north to south. It is watered on the east by the rivulet called Hyndburn, rising in the high land of Yate-cum-Pickup Bank, which separates into several branches in Oswaldtwistle, and frequently overflows its banks, so as to exhibit the appearance of a broad river. Prior to the reign of Edward II. the lords of the village also took the name of Church, but in 4 Edward II. (1310-11) Robert de Rishton held a carucate of land in Chirch, and William de Radcliffe held two carucates by thanage. The manor of Church passed from the Rushtons of Dunkenhalgh, by sale, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Walmesley, and was conveyed, in 1712, by his representative, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., in marriage, to Robert, seventh Lord Petre, and is now in possession of her descendant, Henry Petre, Esq.

The manor of Oswaldtwistle, which is a township in the parish of Church, was granted by Philip de Oswaldtwistle to Adam de Radcliffe by dateless deed. Richard, great-grandson of Adam de Radcliffe, granted the premises to William his son before 32 Edward I. (1303), and William, the son, conveyed the manor to Richard his son, at Bury, 16 Edward III. (1342). On the death of John Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower, Esq., in 1518, the manor and other estates passed by entail to Robert Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex, K.G. His son, the second earl, sold this manor to Andrew Barton, of Smithells, in 3 Edward VI. (1549), by whose representative, Thomas, second Viscount Fauconberg, it was sold about 1722, to James Whalley, of Sparth, and Christopher Baron, of Oswaldtwistle, gentlemen. The manor passed from the late to the present Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.¹

The only manor in which a court is now held in the parish is Church; and Oswaldtwistle, though still reputed a manor, has now no court. Huncote, an inferior manor, which gave name to a family descended from the house of Billington, and living there temp. Edward I., is in the same situation. Henry Petre, of Dukenhalgh, Esq., is lord of Church. A neat old mansion, called Church Bank, was the seat of Edmund Peel, Esq., and is now the residence of the Marquis de Jancourt.

The church, usually called Church Kirk, dedicated to St. James, is a plain building, with an antique castellated tower. Of the original structure (anterior to Henry III., for in 1296 the tithe of corn in Church was 4 marks, £2 13s. 4d., and the altarge of the chapel 5 marks, £3 6s. 8d.) no part remains, the church having been entirely rebuilt about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1804 by a brief, amounting to £1,691 10s., aided by a subscription. One of the widows is ornamented with stained glass, representing the Virgin Mary, and the arms of the Whalleys, the Petres, and other families of the parish. It is now a separate parish and rectory, the Rev. Thomas Farmer Collins, M.A. (1879), being the incumbent; value, £550; patrons,

¹ "Notitia Cæstriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 323.

Hulme's Trustees. The church contains 1,100 sittings, and has been in late years enlarged by the addition of a chancel in the florid Gothic style. Its registers begin in 1633. From the nature of the surrounding country, the church forms a prominent object in the landscape. The living was increased in 1725 by the addition of a glebe, procured principally by the munificence of the Curzon family, then the patrons; and the great increase in the value of land in the locality is illustrated by the fact that this glebe now produces annually considerably more than the whole cost in 1725.

To nearly all the Dissenting places of worship Sunday schools are attached. The interest of a bequest of £60, left by Mrs. Ellen Darwen, on Cowhill Fold, is distributed in bread to poor persons attending service in the church.

The population of this district doubled itself within the first thirty years of this century, and has again nearly doubled since 1831 to 1861; in 1871 the population was 4,450, and at the last census it had further increased to 4,850, a certain indication of the thriving state of its manufactures, and no unfavourable symptom of the salubrious air of the "wild wastes" of Oswaldtwistle and its neighbouring townships. In the township of Church Mr. William Sadler, a distinguished aeronaut, was thrown from his balloon and killed, on the 29th September, 1824, having commenced his aerial voyage from Bolton.

Calico printing, power-loom weaving, bleaching, dyeing, and chemical works form the principal branches of manufacture in this district. The extensive calico printworks of Edmund and Robert Peel, Esqs., situated on the banks of the Hyndburn, at Church Bank, were established by the late Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Accrington House (brother of the first Sir Robert Peel, and uncle of the statesman), who established similar works at Brookside in Oswaldtwistle, Bury, and Farnworth. Mr. Jonathan Peel died 2nd December, 1834, aged 83. Mr. James Hargreaves, a carpenter and weaver, resident some time at Blackburn, and afterwards at Stanhill, in this parish, first constructed that important machine called the spinning jenny, in 1767; and three years afterwards introduced the cylindrical carding machine. At Peel Fold, near Blackburn, but in the township of Oswaldtwistle, Sir Robert Peel, the first baronet, resided during the earlier period of his life. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which extends along the northern margin of Church and Oswaldtwistle, by Rishton, opens a beneficial water communication to the east and western seas.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township in this parish, was held by lords of the same name, before the general use of dates in charters, by several of whom land was granted to the Radcliffes. Pontalgh, anciently Pentalght and Powtalgh, but now called Rixonalgh, was styled a hall and a manor in 19 Henry VIII. (1527), and was the property of the Rishtons, whose name seems to be preserved in the modern denomination of this house and demesne, from the beginning of Edward IV. These Rishtons held Pontalgh, Dunnishop, and Antley, and became extinct in the last century. The heiress of the Dunnishop branch carried the estate by marriage to Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq. Duckworth Hall, a plain, large house, is the property of Mr. George Yates. In the reign of Edward III. (1327-77) Richard de Radcliffe held two carucates of land in Oswaldtwistle and Duckworth, at that time called Dokeward. Rough Hey, an antique mansion, is in this township, Knuzden Hall, an ancient plain building, was the seat of Christopher Baron, gent., in 1722; afterwards of the late Thomas Baron, Esq., and is now possessed by the representatives of Miss Baron, late of Bath. Roger Baron, Esq., the uncle of this lady, resided at Cabin End, in Oswaldtwistle. In this township is now the parochial district church of Emmanuel's, built in 1836, and enlarged in 1867; incumbent, Rev. Boulby Haslewood, B.A. (1857). The Methodists erected a chapel at Tinker, in Oswaldtwistle, in 1806-7, now replaced by a much larger one. The Baptists have also a chapel, built at Little Moor End in 1821, and the Independents have a place for public worship, built in 1830-1. The other bodies of Dissenters have their separate places of worship.

HUNCOTE or HUNCOAT was a royal manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who, in the Domesday Survey, is recorded to have held two carucates in Hunnicot. The manor was never granted out. James de Huncote and John, his son, occur in the reign of Edward I., and Huncot Hall was occupied by this family. It afterwards became the seat of the ancient family of Birdtwisell, descended from Reyner de Bridtwisell, in Hapton, 3 Edward III. (1329). They became extinct soon after the death of James Birdtwisell, 23rd June, 29 Elizabeth (1587). It was afterwards occupied by the Botteswells and Rigbys, both extinct. This estate is now the property of the Towneley family, and of John Hargreaves, Esq.

The land in this ancient chapelry is principally in pasture, and much of it is bleak and exposed. Coalmines abound.

YATE-CUM-PICKUP BANK, a small township and village, an isolated portion of the Forest of Rossendale, was, in the 1835 edition of this work, included in the parochial chapelry of Church, and was stated to be partly in Over Darwen, in the parish of Blackburn, and partly in the town-

ship of Oswaldtwistle. In some accounts it is placed in the parish of Blackburn. The census returns give it as part of the parish of Whalley. It is extra-parochial. The house called Hoddesden Hall, is a large plain venerable building, and was probably the residence of the Hoddlesdens of former ages. At Hoddesden is St. Paul's Church, consecrated in 1863, vicar, Rev. Stanford Harris, M.A. (1881); and at Pickup Bank is a small Independent chapel.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ALTHAM.

The old chapelry (now parish) of Altham, comprehending the townships of Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old Accrington, is about four and a half miles in length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and three in breadth from W. to E.S.E. The river Calder forms the northern boundary of Altham township; on the east it is increased by a nameless brook from Huncoat; and the Hyndburn, after serving as the western boundary of the chapelry, forms its confluence with the Calder at the north-western extremity of Clayton-le-Moors.

Under the name of Elvetham, this manor, together with Clayton and Akerington, was granted by the first Henry de Lacy to Hugo, son of Leofwine, a Saxon, whose descendant, Hugh de Alvetham, held it by the eighth part of a knight's fee in the reign of King John.¹ John de Alvetham, great grandson of William, the brother and heir of this Hugh, left a daughter and heiress Johanna, who, about 10 Richard II. (1386-7) married Richard, son of John Banastre of Walton; and from this match sprang the Banastres of Altham, who occupied the manor-house for five centuries. The last male heir, Nicholas Banastre, only son of Henry Banastre, died July 19, 1694, leaving two sisters, Mary and Isabella. Mary, by the will of her father, dated 1684, succeeded to the estate, and married Ambrose Walton, of Marsden, 1692. Their eldest son, Henry, married, in 1726, Elizabeth Wainhouse, of Emmott, whose elder son Banaster, dying without issue, bequeathed the estate to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Wroe, rector of Radcliffe, the only son of his father's sister, Mary Walton, and the Rev. Thomas Wroe, fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. On succeeding to the estate he assumed the name and arms of Walton. His only son, Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton, inherited the estate, and dying unmarried and intestate, 1845, the estate devolved upon his two sisters, Mrs. Maw and Miss Walton, who bequeathed all their real property to two sisters, Mrs. Hallam and Mrs. Fawcett, who were very distant relatives but the heirs-at-law. Mrs. Hallam and the widower of Mrs. Fawcett are the present possessors and patrons of the living. Altham Hall was originally surrounded with a deep quadrangular moat, but about the reign of Henry VII. a farmhouse was constructed from the materials of this hall, with a moulded basement, and two doors with pointed Gothic arches.

Altham and Clayton-le-Moors are freehold manors, like many others within the honor of Clitheroe, and the mines and minerals belong to the lords of those manors. In virtue of the charter of Henry de Lacy mentioned above, the manor of Altham is still held, with Clayton as a mesne manor dependent upon it.

The parochial chapel of Altham, St. James's, on the south bank of the Calder, formerly a small whitewashed edifice, with a cupola and one bell, was restored, in 1860, and a tower added. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side-aisles, the south-eastern of which was formerly a chapel of the manor-house. Here repose the late Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton and his two sisters, and in the churchyard, beneath the east window of the chancel, lie the ancient lords of Altham, with inscriptions to the memory of Nathaniel Banastre and his daughter Dorothy, and Nicholas the last heir-male. The Rev. Thomas Jolly was minister of the church in 1650, and, after having been ejected by the St. Bartholomew Act, was subjected to great suffering and indignities for conscience sake.² At the same time that Mr. Jolly was ejected from Altham, the Rev. Robert Town was ejected from Accrington. Hugh, the son of Leofwine, founded and endowed the original church, which dates back to 1140, with four bovates of land, and tithes, intending it for a parish church, with the consent of Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, who appointed his son to the rectory of Alvetham. The erection of this intended parish was opposed by Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, who, in 1241, obtained a papal decree, by which it was pronounced to be a dependency of the church of Whalley.³ The suit, however, was revived after the death of Peter de Cestria, and was not finally determined until Simon de Alvetham, in 1301, in consideration of £20, surrendered his right in the chapel. No remains of this structure exist, but it is probable that the ancient font, walled into the porch, is of the date of the original building. The font now in use, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was the gift of Abbot Paslew. "Sir" John Radcliffe was the last curate presented by the abbey, and was living in 1535. From 1547 to 1722, the patronage of the church was vested in the vicar of Whalley, and was transferred to Mr., afterwards Sir Nathaniel Curzon, on his augmenting the endowment of five chapels in the parish, including Altham. The advowson was sold by Lord Howe to Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton, Esq., the late manorial owner,⁴ and is now vested in his representatives, Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Hallam. Altham was created a vicarage, in 1867, by order of the Queen in Council; present vicar, Rev. William Sharp (1848). The registers of the church begin in 1518.

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.

² Calamy, p. 303, and Cont., p. 557.

³ "Status de Blagborneshire."

⁴ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 307.

The population of Alvetham township has been almost stationary during the last sixty years, but the general population of the chapelry has enormously increased. The principal manufacturing operations of the district are calico-printing and cotton-spinning and weaving.¹ The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through Altham and Clayton-le-Moors

By the charter to Hugh, son of Leofwine, Clayton-le-Moors (the clayey district amongst the moors) is a mesne manor under Altham, and it gave name to a family who resided here as early as the reign of Henry II., and of whom Henry de Clayton was one of the grand inquest, 13 John (1211-12), for the wapentake of Blakeburnsir.² The last of this family was Henry, son of John de Clayton, who left two daughters, co-heirs, of whom Cecilia, living 43 Edward III. (1369), married Adam de Grimshaw, living 19 Edward III. (1345); and Margaret, living 50 Edward III. (1376) married Henry de Rishton.³ The Grimshaw moiety descended to John Grimshaw, whose daughter Mary married John Heywood, of Urmston, and had Rebecca, married to Richard Lomax, of Pilsworth, living in 1759, whose representative, Richard Grimshaw Lomax, was the owner and occupant of Clayton Hall and other estates in this parish. The Rishton moiety appears to have been transferred to judge Sir Thomas Walmesley, who was knighted by King James I. in 1603, and died in 1613. By the marriage of Catherine Walmesley, who died in 1785, with Robert the seventh Lord Petre, March 1711, it was conveyed to this noble family, and Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh Hall, Esq., is the present joint lord of the manor. Dukenhalgh, originally built by the Rishtons, was re-edified in the time of James I., and rebuilt and enlarged by the Petres. Sparth House, in this township, was the ancient seat of the Whalleys. The church of All Saints, consecrated in 1840, has now a district under Altham; incumbent, Rev. James Johnson (1885). The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Okenshaw, in this township, built in 1830. The Catholics and Baptists have also chapels. Clayton is under the Local Government Act, adopted in 1864.

ACCRINGTON or Akerington was granted, with Altham and Clayton, to Hugh, son of Leofwine, by Henry de Laci the first; but having been released by the grantee to the Lacies, the *vill* of Akerenton was given to the monks, of Kirkstall, by Robert de Laci—

“For the love of God, and for the salvation of my soul and the souls of Ysabel my wife, my heirs, and predecessors, I have given and granted, and by the present charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary⁴ (of Kerkstall),” by these bounds and divisions—viz., “towards Hunecotes to the brook which is called Wirmelia Cloche, and so direct to the middle of the mountain ridge to Hamelton, and thence across the moor to Ornestanes, and thence to Warineden, and thence to the head of the brook called Blacabroc, and thence as that brook descends into Bestane-cloch, and thence to the head of Esseneloch, and thence to Readdelache, and thence to Orethes, and thence by the brook called Amlleasie into the water called Hindeburn.” From the following narration of the historian of Kirkstall, it appears that this was rather an exchange than a gift:—

“Lambert succeeded as abbot. In his days there was peace with the brethren among their neighbours. It happened that a certain knight, named Richard de Elland, claimed the grange of Clivacher with the pasture. The abbot, understanding that the knight had justice on his side, resigned the grange to his patron Robert de Lacy, who gave him the *vill* of Akerington in exchange. Having dispossessed the inhabitants, he converted the village into a grange for the future use of the monastery, should they be able to retain possession. Some malignant persons, however, dwelling in the neighbourhood, whose ancestors had formerly possessed Akerington, instigated by the devil, burned it, with all its furniture and implements, and cruelly slew the three lay-brethren Norman, Humphrey, and Robert, who had the management of the grange. The abbot, deeply lamenting this disaster, commended the souls of the deceased to God, and committed their bodies to sepulture. Then immediately seeking Robert de Lacy, the patron of his house, he related to him the circumstance with tears. That noble man, enraged at so great a presumption, fell upon the malefactors, and drove both them and their families into banishment, until, by submission to the abbot, they should make satisfaction to the house for their enormous sin, swearing to abjure, for themselves and successors, whatever of right they had in the *vill*, and at the same time making a pecuniary recompense for the damage which they had done. Having thus made peace with their enemies, the abbot rebuilt the grange, which had fallen into a heap.”

The Grange, an old house in Accrington, was probably on the site of the monastic farmhouse. In 15 Edward I. (1287), about eighty-seven years after the above events, the grange of Accrington was restored to the chief lord, as appears from the following abstract, and afterwards granted out in parcels:—

Extract (by translation) of a Deed of Covenant between Hugo the Abbot of Kyrkstall of the Cistercian Order in the Diocese of York for himself and the Convent thereof of the one part, and the Lord Henry de Laci Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester of the other part:—Whereby the said Abbot and Convent for themselves and their successors released to the said Earl and his Heirs for ever (*int. alia*) all the Lands, Tenements, and Rents, which they had and held of the said Earl and his Ancestors in Accrington, Clivacher, and Hundecotes, in the County of Lancaster. And the said Earl acknowledged and agreed for himself and his Heirs to pay Yearly for ever to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors for the Lands and Tenements aforesaid in the County of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling to be perceived in the Exchequer of the said Earl at Pontefract by two Annual Payments. To have the same to Pious Uses in Pure and Perpetual Alms.—Attested by ROBERT, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of England, and others.⁵

¹ On the introduction of the power-looms into Accrington, in 1826, a riotous mob assembled on Henfield Common, and destroyed the machines; but the spirit of violence and insubordination soon subsided, and this machinery was afterwards allowed to work without further interruption, greatly to the benefit of the neighbourhood.

² “Testa de Novill.”

³ Lord Suffield’s Manuscript Pedigree of Grimshaw of Clayton.

⁴ “Monastic. Aug.” tom. v., p. 555, no. ix.

⁵ Duchy Records, Bundle R, No. II, Cont., 27 October, 15 Edward I., by the king.

Like the other lands of the Lacies, Accrington merged in the possession of the duchy of Lancaster, and an annual payment of £5 was secured on this property by Parliament to Robert Shirbourne, Esq., as appears from the following extract from the Act of Resumption, 7 and 8 Edward IV. (1468):—

“Provided also that this acte, nor noon other acte made or to be made in this present parlement, extend not nor in any wise be prejudiciall, in, to, or of a Graunte of an Annuite of Cs. made and graunted by us by oure Letters Patentes under oure Seall of our Duchie of Lancast’r, to Robert Shirbourne Esquier, for terme of his lyfe, and to be perceyved of and in oure Lordship of Acryngton, within our Counte of Lanc’. But that oure said Letters Patentes, be to the seid Robert, for terme of his lyfe, good and effectually, accordyng to the purport & tenure of the same.”

In 7 Edward VI. (1553) Sir Richard Sherburne, Edmund Trafford, and Francis Bold, Esq., commissioners of chantries, sold to the inhabitants for £2 6s. 8d. the chapel of Accrington with one bell, to be continued as a place of divine service. The land was granted out to different persons by Henry VIII., and among the rest probably to the Kenyons, one of whom died seised of property here in 12 Charles I. (1636).² In 1650 Roger Kenyon is described as the able and orthodox minister of Accrington.³ In 1614 a survey was taken of the copyhold rents, customary tenants, &c., within the duchy of Lancaster in the north, from which it appears that the manors of Accrington, Haslingden, Penhull, and Trawden, “being part of the honor of Clideroe,” were not inserted in the return, because the tenants had compounded with the lord’s commissioners for their customs, which were settled by decree, and confirmed by Parliament.⁴ The memory of the monastic lords of Accrington *vetus* is perpetuated in the name of its main thoroughfare, “Abbey Street;” and the “Grange” commemorates the use to which Accrington was appropriated; while the “Black Abbey” may have been the abode of the lay brethren who fell victims to popular violence.

Higher and Lower Antley, at an early period the estate of John Rishton, once constituted a vaccary of Rossendale, but are now farms. Higher Antley estate now belongs to Hulme’s Trustees, and is part of the living of St. James’s, Accrington. Lower Antley was the seat of Ralph Rishton in 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500). It passed by the will (January 2, 1666) of Jeffrey Rishton, Esq., M.D., of St. Mary’s Hall, Oxon, and M.P. for Preston, to his son, Edward Rishton, Esq., who married (in 1675) Lucy, daughter of George Pigot, of Preston, Esq., and whose sons—the Rev. Geo. Rishton, of Hatton, clerk, and the Rev. Edward Rishton, of Mitton (afterwards of Almondbury), clerk—conveyed the estate, by sale, to the brother-in-law, John Hopkinson, of Blackburn, chapman, in 1721. The estate was mortgaged in 1728 to the Rev. Roger Kay, rector of Fittleton, and being charged by him with an annuity of £25 to the Governors of the Grammar School of Bury, was sold to his nephew, Roger Kay, gentleman, in 1733. It is now, with some remains of the ancient buildings used as cottages, the property of William Peel, of Knowlmere Manor, county of York.⁵ Hollins, west of Accrington, is a large old house on an eminence—an old seat of the Cunliffes. In consequence of the opposition of Robert Cunliffe to the measures of Oliver Cromwell, the house was plundered and the estate sequestered. Ellis, second son of John Cunliffe (a descendant of Robert), was the father of Foster Cunliffe, of Liverpool, merchant, to whom Charles II. stood sponsor, whose son, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, M.P. for Liverpool, 1755, 1761, was created a baronet in 1759, and from whom descends the present Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, of Acton Park, county Denbigh, Bart. The estate was mortgaged in 1723 by Nicholas Cunliffe, of Wycoller, Esq., to the Rev. Roger Kay, and was lost to the family on a foreclosure by his brother, Mr. Richard Kay, of Woodhill. It passed in marriage, in 1734, with Mary, daughter and coheir of Roger Kay, gentleman, and great-niece of the Rev. Roger Kay, to Robert Nuttall, of Bury, merchant, and is now the property of his descendant, Mr. Beswicke-Royds. High Riley, in Dunnyshop, once a large house surmounted with a tower in a castellated form, seated on a hill east of Accrington, was formerly the residence of the Lonsdales and Rishtons, and was, some years ago, purchased from Mr. Aspinall by Mr. Hargreaves. Dunnyshop became the residence and property of Robert Rishton, of Antley, in the time of Henry VIII. There are few remains of the old hall existing.

In 1836 Old and New Accrington were little more than two straggling villages, with a united population of about 5,000. Now they constitute together the flourishing town of Accrington, with, at the census of 1881, 31,435 inhabitants, there having been 17,688 at the census of 1861.

The Episcopal chapel of Accrington is a plain but spacious structure, dedicated to St. James, formerly in the patronage of the vicar of Whalley, but now of Hulme’s Trustees. It was until late years dependent on Altham, but is now a separate parish under the Blandford Act. The date of

¹ Rot. Parl., vol. v., p. 612.

² “Duchy of Lancaster,” vol. xxvii., Inq. post Mort., Roger Kenion, n. 55.

³ In the “Ministers’ Orders,” under the head of Blackburn hundred, we find “Mr. John Bell, minister of Accrington Chapel,” with another entry to the effect that he was approved by the Classis at Whalley, Nov. 9, 1647. The Parliamentary Commission of 1650, quoted in the text,

reported that “Accrington is not parochial; that it consists of the township of Accrington *vetus* and *nova*, and contains 200 families.” “The inhabitants desire to be made a parish.” It must have been, with its one thousand inhabitants, a more important place than it is generally represented to have been before the present century.—B. H.

⁴ Duchy Records, Report, Bundle Y, No. 6.

⁵ “Notitia Cestriensis,” note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 305.

the original edifice is unknown, but it is supposed to have been an oratory for the monkish cell or grange of Accrington. In 1720 it was served by the curate of Church-kirk, who preached there once a month. It was rebuilt in 1763, enlarged in 1804, and again in 1827, when 246 additional sittings were obtained. The incumbent is the Rev. John Rogers, M.A. (1869). The Peel family have a vault here. In 1838 a second Episcopal church was erected (Christ's Church), consecrated in 1840, accommodating 980 persons, with a separate district attached to it. It is a fine church, in the Early English style, and cost £8,000, a large proportion of which was contributed by the Hargreaves family. The Rev. Edward Greensill, M.A. (1885) is the present incumbent. The living is in the gift of trustees. A new church, St. John's, to accommodate 882 persons, on the Burnley Road, commenced in 1864, was finished in 1868, and consecrated September 29th, 1870. It is in the patronage of the vicar of St. James's, Accrington, and the incumbent is the Rev. Joseph Ormandy (1870). There is here a National school, built in the year 1816, and endowed by Jonathan Peel, Esq., in 1820, with a donation of £1,000. In 1835, the other places of worship were—the Baptist chapel, originally at Okenshaw, in Clayton-le-Moors, opened at Accrington in 1735. A New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian chapel was erected in 1805; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in 1807; and a Primitive Methodist chapel about 1828. For the present day this list has to be very much extended. The New Jerusalem church was replaced, in 1849, by a handsome Gothic structure, costing £4,000; a Congregationalist chapel was built, in 1842, in Oak Street, and enlarged in 1860; while a second Wesleyan chapel was built in Abbey Street, in 1865. The Particular Baptists, United Free Methodists, and Unitarians, have also chapels, and the Roman Catholics have St. Oswald's. The New Jerusalem, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels have large schools attached.

In 1841 the Gas and Water Works Company was established. In 1857 the Peel Institution (now the Town Hall), in Blackburn Road, was built, a large Italian edifice for the accommodation of the Mechanics' Institution and Public Newsrooms, with a fine public hall, 120 feet long and 45 feet wide. In 1864 the Peel Institution was purchased from the shareholders by the Local Board of Health for £4,000, and the municipal and overseers' offices and courtroom are now located in it. On a plot of land adjoining, a large and handsome market-house, 183 feet long by 120 feet wide, has been erected. In the Manchester Road is the Sessions House, where the magistrates' clerk and county constabulary have their offices, the police station being in the same building. The railway station is the junction for three important lines of traffic—from Preston, Manchester, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, through Colne—and it is to this central position that the town owes much of its remarkable increase. There are two unchartered fairs held at Accrington—one on the first Thursday and Friday in April, and the other on the first Thursday and Friday in August, for cattle and general business. The market is held daily.

A charter of incorporation was granted to Accrington, February 15th, 1878, under which the borough is divided into four wards, viz., the north-west, north-east, south-east, and south-west wards, with eight aldermen and twenty-four councillors. The first election took place May 1st, 1878, when Mr. John Emanuel Lightfoot was elected the first mayor, after which the Local Board transferred its functions to the newly-elected body. On the 26th of August, in the following year, a grant of arms was made by the Heralds College to the newly-constituted borough—*Gules*, on a fesse, *argent*, a shuttle, fesswise, proper; in the base two printing cylinders, issuant therefrom a piece of calico (parsley pattern), also proper; on a chief, per pale, *or* and *vert*, a lion rampant, *purpure*, and a stag, courant, *or*. Motto: INDUSTRY AND PRUDENCE. The arms, it will be noted, have a pointed allusion to the chief industries of the place.

The municipal borough extends over an area of 3,425 statute acres. The population at the last census was 31,435, and the number of burgesses on the roll is 6,893. The rateable value of the municipal borough (March 25th, 1888.) is £120,872; income by borough rate, £5,653, by rents, £560. Total income of the municipal authority, £8,727; total expenditure, £7,092. Loans outstanding against the borough fund, £17,725. Rateable value of the urban sanitary district, £101,679. Income by general and special rates, £12,000; income from all sources, £17,838. Expenditure on improvement works, £2,295. Total expenditure, £19,812. Amount of loans outstanding, £109,042.

In 1880 a separate commission of the peace was granted to the borough. The police force consists of one chief constable, one inspector, five sergeants in two classes, and twenty-five constables in four classes. Cost of the force (September 29th, 1888), £3,015; proportion paid by the Government, £1,330.

There are three newspapers published in Accrington: The *Accrington Times* (Liberal), on Saturdays, at 1½d., established 1866; the *Accrington Gazette* (Conservative), Saturday, 1d., established 1881; and the *Accrington Observer* (Liberal), Saturday, 1d., established 1886.

The face of the country in this chapelry is variable—in some parts flat and uninteresting, in others undulating and relieved with woods. Near Accrington there is a good deal of bog-soil, out of which oak-trees have been dug. Stone is found in great abundance in Accrington and Henhead Moor; and at Altham and Accrington there are valuable coal-mines.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF PADIHAM.

This portion of the parish of Whalley, situated in the centre of the parish, is about five miles and a half in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west. The township of Padiham is stated in the census returns of 1881 to have an area of 1,917 acres. The Calder, after receiving from the north the Colne, the Wycoller, and the Pendle waters, and from the east the Brun, takes its rapid course by Padiham, Simonstone, and Read, and falls into the Ribble below the village of Whalley, dividing these townships from Hapton, Altham, and Great Harwood. Dr. Whitaker, from the catalogue of the *nativi* belonging to the Abbey of Cockersand, conceives it to have been the abode of the sons of Padd, or Paddi, therein mentioned as being in possession of certain lands in what is now Padiham—Jordan and Alexander, "*fili Paddi, cum sequela.*"¹ (?)

Edmund de Lacy had a charter for free warren in his lands of Padiham,² described as a manor in the inquisition taken on his death, 42 Hen. III. (1258). This privilege was questioned in the time of Henry de Lacy, who, pleading an uninterrupted enjoyment of free warren by his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, obtained a verdict in his favour.³ In 4 Edward II. (1310-11) it appeared that the manor had never been granted out, and that there were two free tenants; John de Wheteacker, who held 44 acres for £1 5s., and Richard, son of Mawe, who held 25½ acres for 8s. 6d.⁴ The family of the former seems to have remained here no longer than 20 Elizabeth (1578), when their estate of High Whitaker was sold to the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, and Janet, daughter and sole heir of Robert Shuttleworth, by marriage (24th February, 1842), took the estates to James Philips Kay, Esq., M.D., who was created a baronet by patent, 9th January, 1850, and by royal licence of 14th February, 1842, he assumed the arms and name of Shuttleworth in addition to those of Kay. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., his son, is the present possessor of the estates. Gawthorpe Hall, built A.D. 1600, though not in the chapelry, is immediately adjoining the village on its south-eastern extremity, and has been already described. The whole district of Padiham is subject to the superior lord of Clitheroe, and the land is chiefly copyhold under the courts of Burnley and Higham. The inferior manors are Read, Hapton, Higham, Westclose, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, and Simonstone.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was originally a chantry, founded before 1451 by John Marshall, LL.B., vicar-general to Cardinal Langley, Bishop of Durham, Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Canon Prebendary of York, believed to have been a native of Padiham, and who died in 1462. The registers begin in 1573.

The commissioners appointed by Henry VIII. (1540) to inquire into the religious places of Lancashire report thus of "The Chantry in the Chapel of Padeham :"

Rauf Thornebarghe preiste incumbent ther of the ffoundacon of the antecessors of John Marshall, ther to celebrate for their sowles, and to distribute yerlie the first day of March to pore people 33s. 4d. The same is within the parochie of Whalley, and distant from the parochie church 4 myles, so that ther is reparinge to the sam of the inhabitants adjoynye nere thereunto the number of 300 people daly, and the same priest is remanyng there, and doth celebrate and distribute accordnglie.

According to Dr. Whitaker, the Towneley Manuscripts contain the following memorandum :—

Whereas Kings Henry ye VI. did graunte unto one Mr. Joh. Marsheale a lycense, dated vii. Feb. an. regni xxx. [1539], to purchase certayne landes for ye use of a chantrie prieste at ye church or chapel of Padyham, which sayde lycense of late tyme was in custodie of Syr Jhon Towneley, Knt., the sayde Syr Jhon hath putte ye sayde lycense into ye sure custodie of ye abbot and convente of Whalley for ever.

In another of the Commissioners' Reports it appears that a *second* chantry had been Marshall family for nearly a century after the founder's death. When Paslew was executed, after founded in Padiham. The property and patronage of Padiham continued in the possession of the the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, and the Abbey of Whalley seised by Henry VIII., the Padiham patronage was also taken; but the Marshalls resisted the king's claim, and the right of presentation was afterwards restored to the rightful owner. In 1650 the Commonwealth Commissioners reported that "the Inhiats (Inhabitants) of Padiam, Hapton, Simonstone, and

¹ In the De Lacy accounts, 1294, the name is written Padyngham. Dr. Whitaker's etymology is not quite convincing, and the origin of the name may be sought for elsewhere. The first syllable is a common-place name, and is not unlikely derived from the Saxon *paad* or Danish *paad*, signifying a beaten path or road; and as Padiham is on the direct

line between Burnley and Whalley, the name would seem, with equal if not greater probability, to signify the home or dwelling by the path.—C

² Rot. Chart., 35 Henry III., Pars Univ., m. 8.

³ Placit. de Quo Warr., 20 Edward I., apud Lanc., Ret. 9.

⁴ Escaet., 4 Edward II., n. 50.

Higham Booth, and West Close, consistinge of Two hundred thirtie two ffamilies and 1,106 p'sons, beinge farr remote from their pi'she Church, humbly desire they may bee made a pi'she and competente maintenance allowed."¹

The original tower and little choir (probably rebuilt under Abbot Paslew, 1520-30) remained until 1867, when the church was pulled down to be rebuilt. The nave had been rebuilt in 1766 in a very debased style of architecture. Towards the cost of this erection a brief was granted in 1763, which yielded £1,029. The east window contained the arms of Abbot Paslew, and also eight paintings, beautifully executed, but on a very diminutive scale, consisting of—

(1) A shield, *azure* nebulé, 3 garbs, *or*. The garbs are the arms of the great constable of Chester. (2) I H S. The Man of Sorrows—His head cinctured with thorns. (3 and 4) Two heads in chapeaux, *sable*. (5) An elegant head of a sacred orator. (6) A crowned head—probably King David. (7) Another crowned head, with a very juvenile countenance—probably Edward VI. (8) A lady praying before an altar with her seven children.

Rebuilt 1866-68 by public subscription, in the best period of the Perpendicular style, at a cost of £8,000, from the designs of Mr. William Waddington, partly on the old site, but extending beyond it on the south, the church now consists of nave, chancel, transepts, side aisles, and chancel aisles. The very large and handsome east window of five lights is filled with stained-glass to the memory of the late Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., and there are many other stained windows. The tower contains six bells and a clock, with chimes, presented by the late Rev. S. J. C. Adamson. One of the stained-windows is to the memory of the Rev. James Fishwick, who held the incumbency of Padiham fifty-three years, and died in 1793.

The font in this church was presented about 1525, by the ill-fated Abbot Paslew, whose arms it bears,² and is an elegant specimen of the sculpture of that period, and bears a close resemblance to those at Burnley, Altham, and Haslingden. The font that was in use previous to this donation was found some years ago by a former incumbent, the Rev. Sanford J. C. Adamson. A cross, strongly resembling those in Whalley Churchyard, has also been discovered here, but in so mutilated a condition as to render its date dubious. In March, 1536-7, Haydocke, who was probably chaplain of Padiham, was hanged in a field called Padiham Guies, and there the body was suffered to remain. At present there is no such place as "Padiham Guies," but it is probable that the place of execution was Guy Yate, immediately adjoining to the east end of the church. At the dissolution of the monasteries there was "a chantrie priest at the church or chapel of Padyham," and the incumbent of this chantry was provided for during the reign of Edward VI. by a small annual stipend out of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster. The patronage of the curacy, now vicarage, of Padiham is in Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., whose arms are displayed in the church. The present vicar is Rev. James Tyas, M.A. (1886). There are in Padiham, a Methodist meeting-house, first erected in 1779, replaced in 1847 by a large new chapel, which cost £3,000; a Unitarian chapel at Knight Hill; a Roman Catholic chapel at Stonemoor Bottom; and Baptist chapels in Burnley Road and Pendle Street. The Primitive Methodists have a preaching-room in Thompson Road, and there is a Congregational Mission Church in Burnley Road. In the churchyard was formerly a school of considerable antiquity, endowed by Richard Webster, of Hargrove, Esq., and John Pollard, of Padiham, with the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. There are four trustees of the school, each representing a township of the chapelry, viz., Padiham, Simonstone, Hapton, and Higham. This building was taken down in 1830, and a larger one erected as a national school, in Burnley Road, on a site given by Mr. Starkie. It was enlarged in 1855 and 1862, and its endowment was considerably augmented, in 1821, by a testamentary donation of Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq. The town has both gas and water works. The churchyard was closed for interments in 1853, and a cemetery laid out on the Blackburn Road, on land given by the late Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., to whose memory his widow and children, in 1865, erected a very graceful mortuary chapel in the centre of the cemetery. This chapel (All Saints') contains some relics of the old church, and is occasionally used for service.

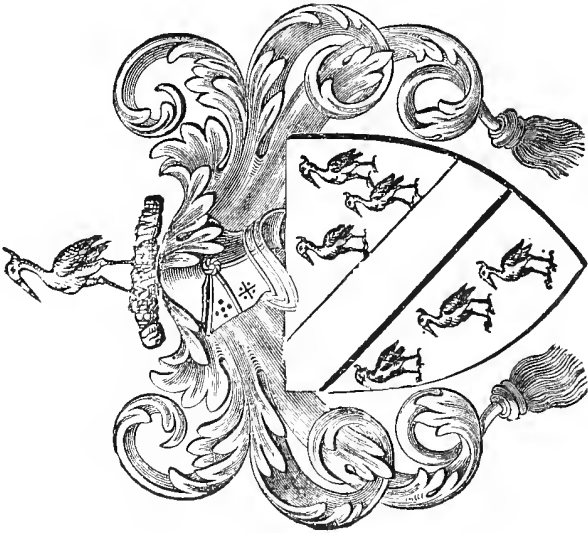
The population of Padiham, which in 1801 amounted to 2,118, had increased in 1811 to 2,556, in 1820 to 3,060, in 1831 to 3,529, in 1861 to 5,911, in 1871 to 6,914, and in 1881 to 8,346, and the dependent townships have grown in a similar proportion. There is no market in this place, but a fair is held every year, on the 12th of August, for pedlery and woodware. The cotton trade is the staple of the town and district, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, with stations at Padiham and also at Rosegrove and Hapton, with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Hapton, afford facilities for inland traffic. The surrounding country exhibits a wild and dreary aspect. The hills along the banks of the Calder are lofty and precipitous. To the south is the almost perpen-

¹ Church Surveys, Record Society, vol. i., p. 164.—C.

² The shield referred to is charged with three mullets, pierced, but the fesse borne in the Paslew coat does not appear.—C.

STARKIE OF HUNTROYDE AND ASHTON.

(From the MS. Collections of the late Rev. S. J. Allen, M.A., the *Huntroyde Deeds, Charters, Parish Registers, &c.*)



ARMS: Argent, a bend, sable, between six storks of the second.

CREST: A stork proper.

GEOFFREY STARKIE, of Barthington, contemporary and probably identical with Geoffrey (son of Richard) Starkie, of Sirecton, co. Chester.

Richard Starkie, of Barnton, son and heir, died before 21 Edward III. (1348).

Ralph or Randle Starkie, to whom his brother—Alice, dau. of Henry de Barthington; living 12 Edward II. (1318).

Thomas Starkie, son and heir apparent, contracted in marriage, 21 Edw. III. (1348), to Agnes, dau. of Matthew Mere; died without issue.

Katharine, wife of William de Littlegh; living 30 Edw. III. (1356).

Geoffrey Starkie, of Barthington; living 16 of Edw. III. (1342).

Richard Starkie, of Barthington, eldest son and heir apparent; died in or before 1356, said to be without issue.

Roger Starkie, living 1342; died, apparently without issue, 1356.

Ranale Starkie, grantee for Randle Starkie of lands which he inherited from Richard, 1356.

William Starkie, of Barthington or Barnton.

John Starkie, died without issue.

Ralph Starkie, . . . dau. of . . .

Ellen, heir to her brother; mar. Hugh le Browe, of Chester, s Henry IV. (1406).

William Starkie, lord of Barnton, 31 Henry VI. (1452)—Margaret, dau. of . . . living 13 Henry VII. (1497).

Edmund Starkie, son and heir; died Aug. 3, 3 Henry VIII. (1511); had lands in Symondstone and Huntroyde in right of his wife.

Thomas Starkie, the first of that name of Twiston or Twistleton.

James Starkie, of Huntroyde, son and heir—Jane, dau. of John Tempest, of Bracewell, co. York; mar. 22 Henry VII. (1506).

Lawrence Starkie, of Huntroyde; sheriff of Lanc. 15 Henry VIII. (1523); died 1 Edw. VI. (1547).

Edmund Starkie, of Huntroyde-in-Symondstone, aged 14 1 Edw. VI. (1547); living 29 January, 45 Elizabeth (1602).

Thomas Starkie, of Twiston, born about 1580.

Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyde, son and heir; had Cleworth in right of his wife.

William Starkie—Frances, dau. of Jas Whitaker, of Symondstone.

James Starkie, Florence. Ellen.

Anne; mar. at Padham May 2, 1585, to Richard Hodgkinson, of Preston; bur. at Padham, May 23, 1586.

Starkie of Heath Hall, co. York.

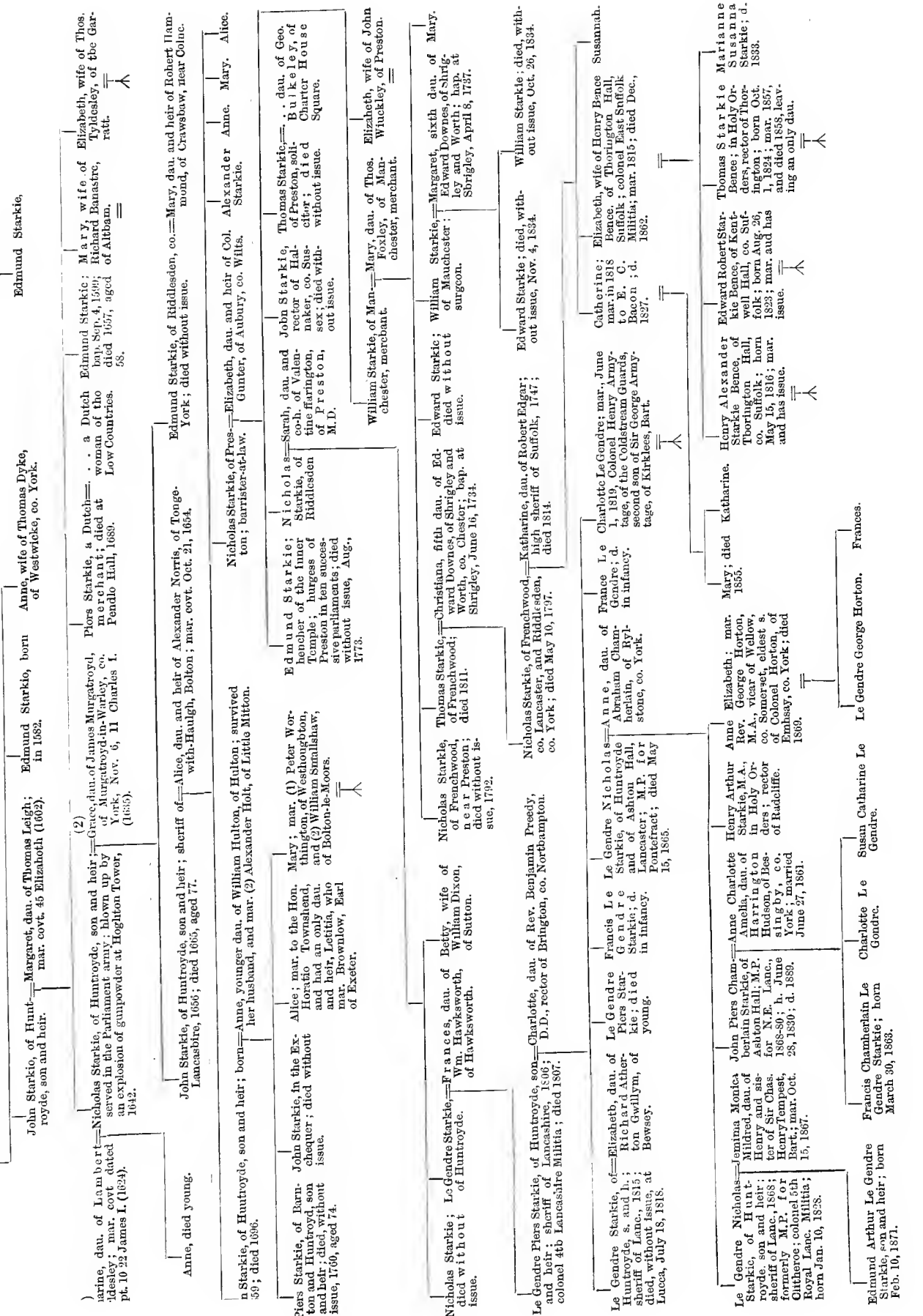
Starkie of Twiston.

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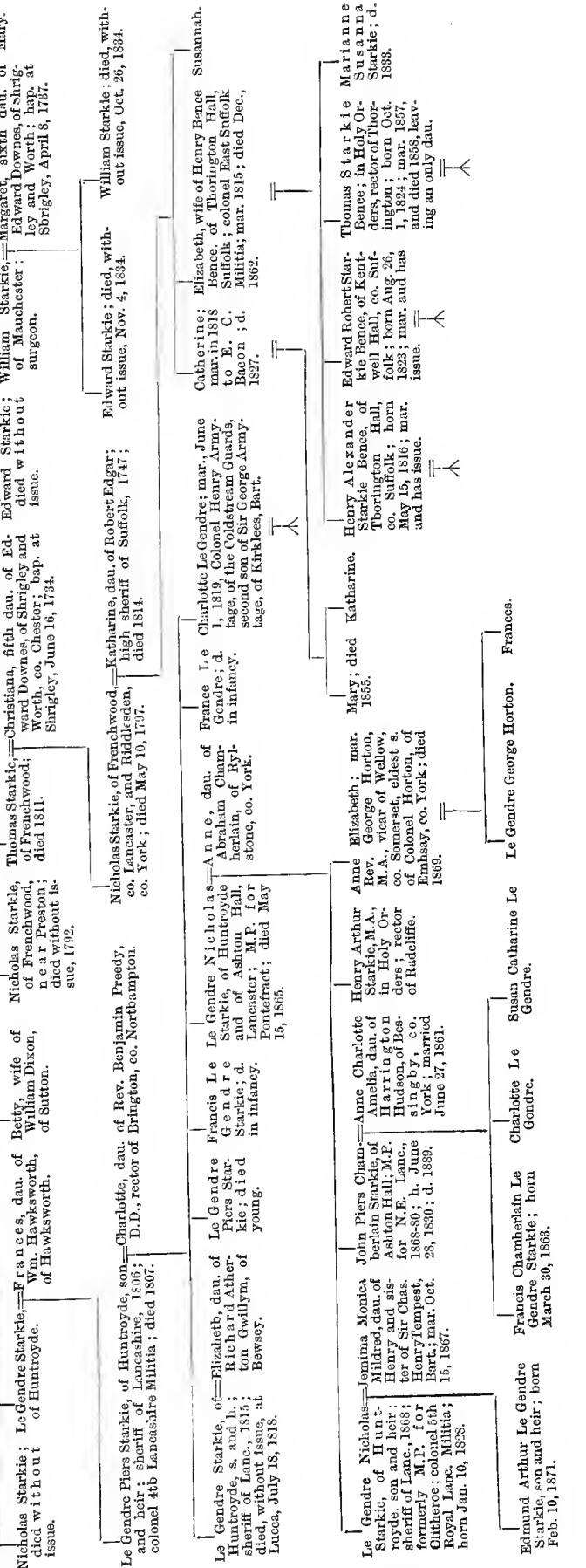
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dicular frowning fell of Hambleton; northward rise Padiham Heights; and still higher Pendle Hill. There are quarries of very superior freestone, and several coalmines. High Whitaker, a strong old house, of the time of Henry VIII., about a mile from Padiham (formerly the property of Frederick North, Esq., in right of his wife, the heir of Robert Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, Esq.), is said to have been used for a Roman Catholic chapel, and conjectured to have been the residence of Thomas Whitaker, who, being much persecuted, was accustomed to escape into a subterranean passage, but was at length apprehended, and, being brought to trial, executed at Lancaster, in 1646, for "priesthood."

The ancient chapelry comprises Higham Booth, and its subdivisions of Higham Close-cum-Nether Higham, West Close, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, Simonstone, and Hapton. Dunnockshaw is within Rossendale, as is the adjoining hamlet of Gambleside, and Read is immediately dependent upon Whalley.

HIGHAM BOOTH.—In 20 Edward I. (1292) the prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed the exercise of a number of feudal privileges, the nature of which has been described in the history of Bolton Parish. Higham Booth was one of the eleven vaccaries of Pendle Forest. According to tradition, criminals tried by John of Gaunt, at Ightenhill Park, were executed at Higham; and there is still a handsome stone building in the village of Higham, called the Court House, with the arms of John of Gaunt on the west front. The building is at present occupied as a farmhouse, and the manor court for Pendle Forest is held twice a year, in April and at Michaelmas, at an adjoining inn. The only place of public worship in Higham Booth in 1836 was a Methodist chapel, built in 1811. In 1837 St. Anne's Church was built at Fence, incumbent, Rev. James Robinson, B.A. (1887). Pendle Hall, a large farmhouse near Pendle Water, is the property of the Starkies, as is also, by purchase in 1857, Hachiller House, an ancient mansion, long the property of the Smiths. White Lee, an old fabric, dated 1593, was formerly the property of the family of Moore, to whom was related Sir John Jonas Moore, knt., the "Domestic Economist," who was born at White Lee, in Higham Booth.

HEYHOUSES.—The origin of Heyhouses, a small extra-parochial place adjoining Sabden, the first village which arose in Pendle Forest, was an encroachment upon a right of common in the forest, claimed by the customary tenants and freeholders of Merley, Penhulton, Wiswall, Read, Simonstone, Padiham, Downham, and Worston, who, under Rauf Holden, abbot of Whalley, in 29 Henry VI. (1451), held a meeting at Pendle Cross, and passed a number of resolutions for the abatement of encroachments. Afterwards they preferred a bill before the commissioners of King Edward VI. for inquiry into encroachments and abuses against "Ric. Radclyffe, squyer, for makeyng a towne upon a tenement called y^e Hayhouses, where he had no right without the kyng's staff." There is a church here, St. Nicholas's, built in 1846—incumbent Rev. Thomas Lowe, B.A. (1877)—in the gift of the Starkies of Huntroyd, by whom the living and school have been endowed.

SIMONSTONE.—By a deed without date, John de Lacy, who died 24 Henry III. (1240), granted one-fifth of the *vill* of Symondstone to John del Thelwall. Afterwards by deed without date, William de Heys conveyed the manor to Nicholas de Holden, in whose posterity it seems to have continued till 34 Edward III. (1360). In 20 Edward I. (1292), Robert de Ravensdene forfeited all his lands in Simunstone by felony. In 6 Henry VIII. (1514), William Boswell held Simondstone, as the manor of Clitheroe, for the render of 8d. and the pasture of Pendle Forest.¹ In 7 Henry VIII. (1515), Robert Shotilworth had lands here. In 21 Elizabeth (1579), John Braddyll of Braddyll and Brockhall, and in 5 James I. (1607)² Edward Braddyll, of Portfield, died respectively seised of the manor of Symondstone. A family named Simondston, though never possessed of the manor, had lands here, from 4 Edward II. (1310-11) until the death of John Simondstone, whose daughter and heir married, in 1464, Edmund Starkie, son of William Starkie, "Dominus de Berthinton" (Barnton, co. Chester), and thus brought into this family the principal part of Simondstone, and the mansion and estate of Huntroyd. It is now in the possession of his descendant, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq. The house, which derives its name from having been a hunting-lodge of John of Gaunt, was rebuilt by Inigo Jones on the site of the old building, in the midst of richly-diversified and picturesque grounds. The oaks in the park are famous for their size and age, some of them being known by records to have been planted in the reign of Elizabeth. In 16 Charles I. (1640), George Whittieres died possessed of considerable property in Symondstone.³ Symondstone Hall is now occupied by William Dugdale, Esq.

HAPTON.—The manor of Hapton seems to have been originally held in moieties. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, made a grant to William de Arches to take venison in Hapton, Wiswall, and Osbaldeston, which may be rendered thus:—

¹ "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. iv., n. 53.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xix., n. 22.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xxx., n. 54.

⁴ Duchy Records, Bundle R 13, No. 5.

"Grant from Robert de Laci to William de Arches his Heirs and Assigns for 100^s: paid to him, of all the Liberties and Customs which the said Robert de Laci's Ancestors conferred upon the said William de Arches' Predecessors within Blackburnshire viz^t: To have Venison taken in his fee in Wiswall, Hapton, and Osbaldeston, and that they be discharged in all his Fairs and Markets of giving Tonnage, except any of them be a general merchant."

The instrument is without date, and attested by William Banastre and others. Roger, the son of this William, held with Adam de Blakeburne the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wisewalle and Apton, about the reign of King John; and his descendant, William de Archis, in 3 Edward III. (1329), granted all his rents, tenements, and services in Apton to Reyner de Bridtwistle. The dependent hamlet of Bridtwissell contained half a carucate, and Reyner de Bridtwistle, by a deed without date, granted three acres to the abbey of Whalley. From this family it passed to the Lacies of Cromwellbotham, of whom Henry granted to Gilbert de la Legh all the lands and tenements which had belonged to Adam de Bridtwissell in the place called Bridtwissell in Hapton, in 30 Edward I. (1302). The manor of Hapton, by the marriage of Cecilia, daughter of John de Hapton, in 6 John (1204-5), with Richard de Legh, passed to this family, which is said by Dr. Whitaker, though upon what authority is not stated, to be distinct from that of the De la Leghs. The former appear to have ceased their connection with the place—for in 32 Edward I. (1304), Thomas Daltrey, lord of Carlton in Craven, held the manor, and sold it to Gilbert del Legh, who now held both Hapton, and its dependency Bridtwisle. Henry de Lacy of Cromwellbotham, the superior lord, whose licence for the sale had not been obtained, seized the manor and regranted it to Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, in 32 Edward I. (1304), who in the same year obtained a royal charter for free warren in his manor of Hapton,² which was confirmed in the following reign.³ John Talbot, the eldest son, succeeded, and his tenements in Hapton were by grant of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, committed to the custody of Sir Robert de Holland.⁴ In 14 Edward II. (1320-21) John Talbot was constable of the castle of Lincoln, and in 3 Edward III. (1329) he sold the manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh for the sum of 120 marks, in part of cccxx marks, the purchase money. One of the De la Leghs—John, son of Gilbert de la Legh—having married Cecilia, heiress of Townley (descendants male of the deans of Whalley), assumed the name of Towneley, and was progenitor of the Towneleys of Towneley. In 12 Henry VII. (1496-7) Sir John Towneley had a licence for making a park at Hapton, and again in 6 Henry VIII. (1514), for emparking the plains of Hapton, granted "to Sir John Townley, knight of our body." This second enclosure comprised all the open fields and wastes in the township, consisting of 1,000 Lancashire acres. Though Birtwistle is denominated a manor, and though the hall existed in 3 Edward II. (1309-10), and as late as 6 James I.⁵ (1608), it is now an obscure place. Hapton was sequestered after the battle of Marston Moor. The tower and castle, once places of note, and the residence of the ancient lords, fell into decay after the Restoration.

"I have conversed," says Dr. Whitaker, "with two aged persons, who describe the ruin of Hapton Tower, as it stood about the year 1725, to have been about six yards high. It appeared to have been a large square building, and had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers, with conical basements. There were then several dwellings, patched up out of the out-buildings, &c. It also appeared to have had two principal entrances, opposite to each other, with a through lobby between, and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. Rounders were certainly in use as late as the time of Sir John Townley, as *ex. gr.* in Henry VIII.'s clumsy fortifications on the south coast of England."⁶

Hapton Park was formerly abundantly stocked with deer, and there are remains of pitfalls dug for impounding stray deer when the two neighbouring families of the Townleys and the Haberghams were upon bad terms with each other. Immediately above the south banks of the Calder, in this township, is the family mansion of the Haberghams, built upon a beautiful knoll, commanding an extensive prospect, but now occupied as a farmhouse.

Shuttleworth Hall, in Hapton, was the residence of the family of that name before 3 Edward III. (1329), when Henry de Shuttleworth died seized of it and eight oxgangs. It has long been the property of the Starkies of Huntroyde. The house is a large irregular building of the time of James I., and probably does not occupy the original site, as an adjoining field has long been known as "The Old Hall." The lands annexed to the hall amount to 1,100 acres. It is occupied by a farmer. Pendle Hall is a large Tudor house, built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, with upwards of 776 acres of land, was conveyed in marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Hancock, gent., to Edward Starkie, of Huntroyde, Esq., in 1560, in whose descendant and representative it is now vested.⁷

¹ "Testa de Nevill," fol. 397.

² Rot. Chart., 32 Edward I., n. 31.

³ *Ibid.*, 5 Edward II., Paris Unic., n. 18.

⁴ Rot. Parl., vol. II., p. 29.

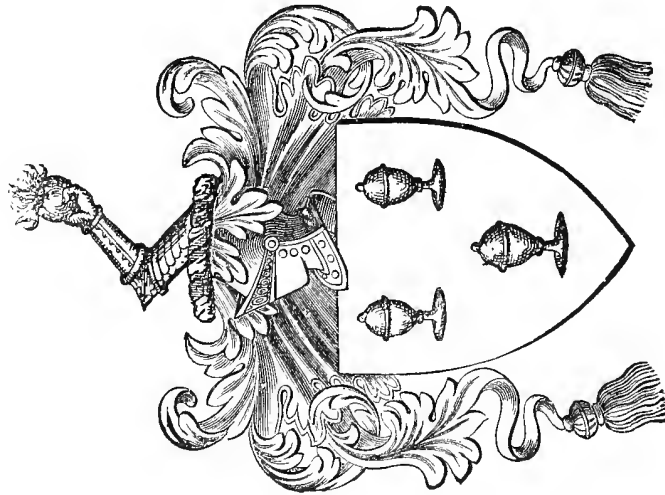
⁵ "Duchy of Lancaster," vol. xix., n. 76.

⁶ "Whalley," p. 276, note.

⁷ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 345.

NOWELL OF READ.

(From Inquisitiones, Charters, Visitations, Parish Registers, &c.)



ARMS: *Argent*, three covered cups, *sable*.
 CREST: An arm embowed, in armour, proper, garnished, *or*, holding in the hand a fireball of the first.

In the Visitation by Richard St. George, 1613, appears the following record: "This Creste confirmed by Flowre, Norroy."

ADAM DE NOWELL, of Reved; living time of . . . dau. and co-heir of Stephen de Merlay.

Richard Nowell, of Reved

Adam Nowell de Reved, *als* Rede

Roger Nowell, lord of Rede; had half the manor of Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of Rich. Fitton, of Great Harwood in right of his wife.

Adam Nowell, son and heir; living 7 Edward I. William Nowell, of Little Merley

Richard Nowell; living 25 Edw. Jobanna, dau. of . . .
a quo
 Nowell and Preston,
 of Little Mearley.

Laurence Nowell, last of Great Mereley and first of Katbarine, dau. of . . . ; living 42 Edward III. of Read.

John Nowell; seized of the manor of Margaret, dau. of . . . Nicholas; living 17 Richard II. (1397).
 Read, 21 Richard II. (1397).
 Gilbert; living 17 Richard II.

Nicholas Nowell; died in the lifetime of his father . . . dau. of . . .

Alexander Nowell, living 7 Edward IV. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Banister. (1467-8).

(1) Margaret, dau. of Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford; mar. 1462; agreement for divorce dated 13th May, 3 Edward IV. (1463).
 Isabel, wife of Geoffrey Winkley, of Winkley.

(1) Deuce, or Dovesbell, dau. of John Nowell, son and heir; died 17 Henry VIII. (1526).
 Robert Hesketh, of Rufford; mar. 1486; mar. covenant, 29th Aug., 2 Henry VII.

(2) Kay, Maud, wife of Edward Radcliffe, of Mereley. at Whalley, Mar. 7, 1540.
a quo
 Radcliffe of Todmorden.
 Hopwood of Hopwood.

(2) Roger Nowell, of Arkesay, in the parish of Wakefield, co. York; in 1480 had licence to found a chantry in Wakefield Church; died 1480; will proved at York.
 Grace, dau. of John de Towneley, of Towneley; mar. settlement, March 7, 8 Edward IV. (1468); living 2 Henry VII. (1486).

Grace, wife of John Hopwood, of Hopwood; buried at Whalley, Mar. 7, 1540.
 Anne, wife of Ralph Fleming, of Poulton, co. York.
 Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Chaloner.



SEAL OF LAURENCE NOWELL.

A

Rebecca, dau. and co-heir; aged 13 in 1736; mar. Rev. John Cayley, of Low Hall, Brompton.

Dorothy, dau. and co-heir; aged 12 in 1736; wife of Rev. Cuthbert Allanson, D.D., of Adlington; died 1760.

Alexander Nowell, of Charlotte, only dau. and heir of Colonel John Ramsay, of Dean Street, Soho; mar. at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Nov. 7, 1761; died Nov. 8, 1785; bur. at St. Ann's, Westminster.

Thomas Nowell; b. a p. May 18, 1785; lieutenant in the King's Regiment of Volunteers; died unmarried, at Read, 1765.

Roger Nowell, of Derby, surgeon; d. 1704, aged 27.

Dorothy Anne, dau. of John Sole, of Bobbing Place, near Sittingbourne, co. Kent; survived her husband, and mar. (2) Col. Heathcote, of Derby; living 1794.

Richard Nowell; b. p. July 25, 1738; bur. May 22, 1743.

B

Elizabeth Eleanor; born at Preston, May 4, 1766; died at St. Anne's, Soho, Jan. 4, 1773, aged 12.

Constantine Jennens, of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, and Shiplake, co. Oxford.

Elizabeth Catherine, dau. and co-heir of her uncle, Alexander Nowell, of Read; survived her husband, when she resumed her maiden name of Nowell; died at Stanwell, co. Middlesex, and buried at Mickleham, co. Surrey, M.I.

James Barton, of Manchester, merchant, only son of John Barton, by his wife Sarah, dau. of John Bradshaw, of Darcy Lever.

Dorothy Anne, second dau.; mar. at Manchester, January 8, 1787, by licence, co. heir of her uncle, Alexander Nowell, of Read.

William Lock, of Norbury Park, co. Surrey, an only dau.

James Barton, capt. R.A.; d. in India, May 19, 1825, aged 35.

Eliza Georgina, dau. of Samuel Hawkins, of Finchon, co. Sussex; survived her husband, and mar. (2) in 1835, Cockshott Heathcote, of Littleover, co. Derby.

Charles Barton, rector of Saxby, co. Lincoln; died at Bideford, county Devon, 1852.

Anne Towneley; died unmarried, 1840.

Bessy, wife of William Ward Heathcote, of Hackness, co. Middlesex; buried at Enfield.

William Charles Heathcote. Charles Heathcote; a colonel in the army. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Nixon.

Lady, only son; d. of Lady Elizabeth, only dau.; married Sept. 22, 1829, Joseph Henry Blake, third Baron Wallscourt; died Jan. 2, 1877.

Rev. Hen. Nowell; Barton, M.A., rector of St. Ervan, St. Issey, Cornwall.

Caroline Sarah, dau. of Cecil Proctor Worthman, of Buntingford, co. Herts.

Charles James Barton; gen. in R.A.; died in America, 1879.

Lionel Chase Barton; col. and resident at Verabad, in India; no issue.

Emily Constance, unmarried, wife of Jas. Arnold Heathcote.

The Right Hon. Erroll; b. August 22, 1841. Lady Jane Harriet Charlotte Stanbope, fourth dau. of Charles Wyndham, seventh Earl of Harrington.

Hon. Elizabeth Frederica; married July 17, 1886, to General the Hon. Arthur Upton.

Hon. Elizabeth Nina; married Sept. 26, 1859, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. James Wm. Macdonald, C.B.

Rev. John Henry Nowell Barton, M.A.

Katharine Georgina.

Margaret Eliza.

Rennel Jas. Heathcote. Marlon.

Hon. Charles Wm. Joseph Henry; b. January 12, 1875.

Hon. Wyndham Erroll Lincoln; born Dec. 21, 1875.

Hon. Elizabeth Honoria. Hon. Elizabeth Lucy Eily; a twin with Elizabeth Honoria.

READ.—In the “Status de Blagborneshire” we find that—

Geoffrey, the dean (of Whalley), gave to his servant Elias, for his homage and service, all that land which was Ralph Proudfofe's with all its appurtenances; and moreover gave to the same Elias all his demesne land on the east side of the road from Wiswall to Reved (Read), with the new assart, &c., to be held by the said Elias & his heirs of the church of Whalley, paying annually 3s. for all services at the feast of All Saints. Dean Peter recovered and restored these lands to the church. Geoffrey the dean gave seven acres & a half in Reved to Luke, the harper, to be held of the church. The abbot & convent afterwards considering that the aforesaid lands in the town of Reud were the free alms and right of the church, and not the lay-fee of Luke & others who held hereditarily, brought their writ of *Jurus Utrum* against John Fitz Hugh — and others, and recovered in the king's court. In the time of John de Lindelay, the abbot, the tenth part of the manor of Reved was acquired.

Elias de Reved, sometimes called Elias de Stanlawe¹ (whence he is supposed to have been a minstrel sent from Stanlawe to Whalley), had a son, Adam, who granted all his lands in Reved to Adam del Clogh and Alice his wife. Their son, John Clogh de Read, 28 Edward III. (1354), had a daughter and heir, Johanna, who married Sir Richard de Greenacres, who, in 37 Edward III. (1363), gave a moiety of the manor of Read to Laurence Nowell, the ancestor of the deans of St. Paul's and of Lichfield, in exchange for the manor of Great Mearley. In this family it continued 409 years, till the death of Alexander Nowell, Esq., in 1772, when, by order of Chancery, it was sold, by Act of Parliament, to James Hilton, Esq., of Pennington, for the sum of £28,000; and in 1805 it was again sold to the late Richard Fort, Esq., whose son, John Fort, Esq., rebuilt the house, and whose grandson Richard Fort, Esq., is the present lord of the manor, and the owner of the splendid modern mansion. The excellent prelate, Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, was maternally descended from the Nowells, his mother, Mary, being the granddaughter of Roger Nowell, Esq., who died without male issue in 1734. A court-baron is held yearly at the Bull Inn, Read, for the manor of Read. Holker, in Read, was anciently the property of a yeomanry family of the same name, whose ancestor, Richard Holker, in 1409, married Katherine, daughter of John del Holt, of Read. This John, in 27 Edward III. (1353), granted the convent a licence for digging stone in the waste of Read. The Holkers are now extinct in the direct line, and Mr. William Dugdale is the owner of the estate and of the old mansion. Early in this century several bronze celts were found at this place. There was formerly a Baptist chapel, built in 1788.

On the 30th April, 1643, the Parliamentary forces, commanded by Captain Ashton, encountered those of the Earl of Derby at Read, when a fight ensued, in which the Royalist troops were defeated. The struggle began at Haslehurst, and continued down to Read Wood, and so towards Whalley. The Cavaliers, who were pursued through Salesbury Park, crossed the Ribble at Ribchester.²

ALEXANDER NOWELL, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, was the second son of John Nowell, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth Kay, and born in 1507.³ He was educated at Middleton, near Manchester, where his progress was so rapid as to warrant his removal to the university at the early age of thirteen, when he was entered of Brasenose College, Oxford. He is said to have been chamber-fellow with Fox, the martyrologist, and probably to have been directed in his studies by the same tutor, Mr. John Harding, afterwards principal of Brasenose; and, according to Strype, to have been public reader of logic in the university, and to have taught the famous book of Rodolphus Agricola (which was afterwards enjoined at Cambridge by Henry VIII.), when he was but in the twentieth year of his age. On the 29th of May, 1536, he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and shortly after was elected fellow of his college, and on the 10th of June, 1540, proceeded master. Mr. Nowell had felt a strong inclination to the church since he was sixteen years of age, but when or by whom he was admitted to holy orders is not known. On quitting Oxford he removed to London, and was elected master of Westminster School, founded by Henry VIII., and while he held that important post, evinced his diligence in teaching his pupils pure language and high religion, having adopted, for the former purpose, the writings of Terence, and for the latter St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek. The first production of his pen was a copy of Latin verses in honour of the celebrated Martin Bucer, who died at Cambridge on the 28th of February, 1551, which, however, are not otherwise important, than as showing Nowell's principles in religion to be consonant with those of that great reformer. In the beginning of November that year, he waited upon Redman, master of Trinity College, who, after a close study of the Scriptures for twenty years, had lately quitted the Romish religion, for the purpose of knowing what was his opinion and belief concerning the “troublesome controversy of those days,” professing himself willing “to receive and approve his words as oracles sent from heaven.” Redman took a day or two to consider the questions Nowell had proposed, and then furnished his answers, the sum of which was that purgatory, the sacrifice of the mass, and transubstantiation were groundless and ungodly; that we are justified, not by our works, but by lively faith, which rests on our only Saviour Jesus Christ; that good works are not destitute of their reward, but do not merit the kingdom of heaven, which is the gift of God. Redman survived this interesting conference but a few days, and was succeeded in his prebend of Westminster by his friend, who received a presentation on the 27th of November, and was installed on the 5th of December following. He now received a license to preach from the king, dated April, 1553, and exercised his talents “in some of the notablest places and auditories in the realm.” In the first parliament of the reign of Mary, which met on the 5th of October, 1553, Nowell was returned member for Loo, in Cornwall; but a committee being appointed to inquire into the validity of the return, they reported “that Alexander Nowell, being a prebendary of Westminster, and thereby

¹ He is called Snelleshou in the “Coucher Book of Whalley,” as in the “Status of Blagborneshire.”—E. H.

² See “A True Relation of a Great and Wonderful Victory obtained by Captain Ashton and the Parliament's Forces against the Earl of Derby at Whalley, in Lancashire, as it was certified in a letter from a Gentleman there to a Member of the House of Commons. For which great mercie they have appointed a day of thanksgiving.” Reprinted in Dr. Ormerod's Civil War Tracts, Chetham Society, vol. ii.—C.

³ In the Dods-worth Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, vol. 153, fol. 151, I find the following observations, which are in curious con-

trast with the biographical notices of the late Dr. Whitaker, in his “History of Whalley,” on the same subject: “Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paules in London, Robert Nowell his brother, Attorney of the Court of Wards, and another Laurence, who was Dean of Lichfield, together with a daughter, Elizabeth, that was mother to Dr. Whittaker, were begotten by John Nowell of ye Reado, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., on the body of Elizabeth Kay before marriage, and afterwards married with her; they were all brought up at Middleton, near Manchester, co. Lancashire.” As the dean founded Middleton free school, the place of his early education, there may perhaps be some probability for the story.

having a voice in the convocation house, cannot be a member of this house; a new writ was therefore ordered accordingly. His well-known opinions having by this time rendered him obnoxious to the persecuting spirit of the papists, he withdrew from England to the Continent, and joined the exiles, on account of their faith, dispersed through Germany and Switzerland. His escape, according to the quaint relation of Fuller, was effected with some difficulty. "It happened that he was fishing in the Thames, an exercise in which he much delighted, and while he was intent on catching fish. Bonner, understanding who he was, was intent on catching him; in which he had succeeded, and had sent him to the shambles, had not one Francis Boyer, a merchant, afterwards sheriff of London, safely conveyed him beyond seas." In 1554 he was at Strasburg, where was an English college, with Jewell, Grindal, Sandys, Pilkington, and others of future eminence in the reformed church. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was employed as one of the visitors for ecclesiastical matters throughout the kingdom, and various other preferments followed, especially his election to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in 1560. The learned exiles, according to Ridley's prophetic wish, had a principal hand in restoring and advancing the reformed religion, and among them Nowell was ever ready to bear his part. He became a frequent preacher at St. Paul's Cross, and in consequence of his decided conduct, was much misrepresented and abused. His reputation, nevertheless, stood so high with those in power, that Archbishop Parker, on his visitation to Eton College, in September, 1561, and consequent ejection of Bruerne, the provost, for nonconformity, strongly recommended Nowell to Mr. Secretary Cecil for nomination, with the remark "that if the queen would have a married minister, none comparable to Mr. Nowell." This recommendation was seconded by the bishop of London; but her Majesty's prejudice against the married clergy induced her to prefer Mr. Day, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. In the course of the ensuing year, Nowell was often in the pulpit on public occasions, before large auditories; but his labours, in one respect, commenced a little inauspiciously. On New-Year's Day, being the festival of the Circumcision, he preached at St. Paul's, whither the queen resorted. Here, says Strype, a remarkable passage happened, as is recorded in a great man's memorials who lived in those times. The dean, having met with several fine engravings, representing the stories and passions of the saints and martyrs, had placed them against the Epistles and Gospels of their respective festivals, in a common-prayer book, which he had caused to be richly bound and laid on the cushion for the queen's use, in the place where she commonly sat, intending it for a new-year's gift to her Majesty, and thinking to have pleased her fancy therewith. But it had quite a contrary effect; for she considered how this varied from her late injunctions and proclamations against the superstitious use of images in churches, and for the taking away all such reliques of popery. When she came to her place, and had opened the book, and saw the pictures, she frowned and blushed; and then shutting the book (of which several took notice) she called for the verger, and bade him bring her the old book wherein she was formerly wont to read. "After sermon, whereas she used to get immediately on horseback or into her chariot, she went straight to the vestry, and applying herself to the dean, thus spoke to him:—

"Mr. Dean, how came it to pass that a new service book was placed on my cushion?" To which the Dean answered, "May it please your Majesty, I caused it to be placed there." "Then," said the Queen, "wherefore did you so?" "To present your Majesty with a new-year's gift." "You could never present me with a worse." "Why so, Madam?" "You know I have an aversion to idolatry, to images, and pictures of this kind." "Wherein is the idolatry, may it please your Majesty?" "In the cuts resembling Angels and Saints, nay, grosser absurdities, pictures resembling the blessed Trinity." "I meant no harm, nor did I think it would offend your Majesty when I intended it for a new-year's gift." "You must needs be ignorant then. Have you forgot our Proclamation against images, pictures, and Romish reliques in the churches? Was it not read in your Deanery?" "It was read. But be your Majesty assured I meant no harm when I caused the cuts to be bound with the service book." "You must needs be very ignorant to do this after our prohibition of them." "It being my ignorance, your Majesty may the better pardon me." "I am sorry for it: yet glad to hear it was your ignorance, rather than your opinion." "Be your Majesty assured it was my ignorance." "If so, Mr. Dean, God grant you His Spirit, and more wisdom for the future." "Amen, I pray God." "I pray, Mr. Dean, how came you by these pictures; who engraved them?" "I know not who engraved them: I bought them." "From whom bought you them?" "From a German." "It is well it was from a stranger: had it been any of our subjects we should have questioned the matter farther. Pray let no more mistakes of this kind be committed within the churches of our realm for the future." "There shall not."

Strype adds, that this matter occasioned all the clergy in and about London, and the churchwardens of each parish, to search their churches and chapels, and to wash out of the walls all paintings that seemed to be Romish and idolatrous; in lieu whereof suitable texts of scripture were written.

On the 23th of December, 1562, Nowell was collated by the Bishop of London to the valuable rectory of Great Hadham, in the county of Hertford; and, in order to accommodate his amusement in angling, to which he was extremely attached, the bishop gave him a grant of the custody of the river within the manor, with leave to take fish, and to cut down timber, to make pits and dams, free of all expense whatever. On the 12th of January, 1563, Nowell preached before the queen at the opening of the second parliament at Westminster Abbey; and in the convocation held at St. Paul's Church the next day, for the revision of the articles, the archbishop, at the close of his opening address, recommended Nowell to the lower house as prolocutor. He was accordingly elected. Among other important matters, the catechism, the second book of homilies, and the rites and ceremonies of the church were warmly agitated by the convocation. Nowell, at the head of about thirty others, proposed, "that some other long garment should be used instead of the surplice, or that the minister should, in time of divine service, use the surplice only; that the sign of the cross should be omitted in baptism; and that kneeling at the holy communion should be left to the discretion of the ordinary; that saints' days should be abrogated, and organs in churches removed." But the prevailing party would allow of no alteration in the liturgy of Edward VI.'s service-book, as it was already received and enforced by the authority of parliament in the first year of the queen. During the ravages of the plague this year, he was desired by the bishop to "write an homily meet for the time," and a form of prayer for general use throughout the kingdom, both which were set forth by the queen's command on the 30th of July, 1563.

It was again his misfortune to offend the queen, by some observations in one of his sermons preached before her Majesty, on the improper dedication of a book then lately come out. The author had, it seems, defended some of the superstitious customs of Popery which Nowell condemned; and the dean was warmly expressing his dislike of the sign of the Cross, when suddenly the queen called aloud to him from her closet window, and commanded him "to retire from that ungodly digression, and to return to his text." The good dean was so utterly dismayed with this unexpected rebuke, that he was scarce able to go on with his sermon; and the archbishop, who was one of the audience, for pure pity, took him home with him to dinner, and wrote to Mr. Secretary Cecil to explain the matter to her Majesty, and to intercede with her on the dean's behalf.

In 1568 we find the dean among his friends in Lancashire, where, by his continual preaching in divers parts of the county, he brought many to conformity, and obtained singular commendation and praise, even of those who had been great enemies to his religion. So Downham, Bishop of Chester, who this year visited his diocese, and had, therefore, the best opportunity of informing himself, reported to Mr. Secretary Cecil; desiring him "to be a means to the queen and to her honourable council, to give the dean thanks for his great pains taken among his countrymen." On his return to London, he had to witness an afflicting scene in the sickness and death of his intimate friend, the celebrated Roger Ascham. On the 16th of June, 1570, he published his Catechism, which had indeed been prepared since 1562, but had remained in his own hands and those of Mr. Secretary Cecil for examination up to the former date. In 1572 he founded a free school at Middleton, in this county, with a competent salary both to the master.

¹ Sir Henry Sidney.

and under-master, and, at the same time, thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford. In the new charter of foundation of Manchester College, dated 28th of July, 1578, he was instituted one of the first four fellows; and in the summer of 1580, a license of non-residence was granted him by the crown, for visiting the scholars of Brasenose and the school of Middleton: Her Majesty "having long, by sure proof, known his experience and skill in business, as well as earnest desire and constant solicitude for the training up of youth in learning and virtue, signifying her royal pleasure that he should be absent three months and fourteen days annually from his deanery of St. Paul's and the rectory of Hadham, the duties of those places in the meantime not being neglected." Nowell's talents and success in Lancashire had long since rendered him a fit object of popish hostility and hatred, and, in consequence of this visit, had procured him the honour of having his works proscribed in the *Idem Librorum Prohibitorum*, and his name, together with that of Fox, Fleetwood the recorder, and others, inserted at Rome in a "bede roll," or list of persons that were to be despatched, with the particular mode of their deaths pointed out, as to hanging, burning, &c. In 1588, on the defeat of the Armada of Spain, the dean of St. Paul's was made choice of to give the first public notice of it from the pulpit, in a sermon at the cross, on Tuesday, the 20th of August, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London; and on the 8th of September, again performed the same honourable office, when eleven ensigns, taken from the Spanish ships, were displayed before the preacher and the audience from the lower battlements of the church. In August, 1595, Dean Nowell was chosen principal of Brasenose College, and was elected on the 7th of September. This nomination of a man now on the verge of ninety, was, perhaps, intended, or accepted, rather as a compliment, than with a view to the performance of much actual service, for he resigned the honour in December following. He died on the 13th of February, 1601, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, at the back of the high altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a Latin inscription is placed over his remains.

LAURENCE NOWELL, M.A., Dean of Lichfield, and the restorer of Saxon literature in England, was the third son of John Nowell, Esq., of Read, by Elizabeth Kay, and next brother of the Dean of St. Paul's. Educated, like his brother, at Middleton, and afterwards entered of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1536 he removed thence to Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1540. On the 9th of July, 1542, he was re-incorporated of the University of Oxford, and on the 18th of March, next year, proceeded master. In 1546 he was appointed master of the grammar school of Sutton Colefield, Warwickshire, founded by Harman, Bishop of Exeter, but was not suffered to continue long in quiet possession, articles of complaint being exhibited, ineffectually however, against him by the corporation, as patrons of the school, in the court of chancery, on pretence of neglect of duty, though the real ground of offence appears to have been his zeal for the Reformation. An exile, like his brother, during the Marian persecution, on the death of the queen he returned to his native land, and was made Archdeacon of Derby in 1553, and Dean of Lichfield on the 29th of April 1559, the first year of Elizabeth's reign; installed prebendary of Ferring in Chichester cathedral on the 9th of August, 1563; of Ampleford, in the church of York, on the 27th of May, 1566; and presented to the rectories of Hayton and Drayton Basset, in the county of Stafford. He died in October, 1576, in the 67th year of his age, leaving five sons and three daughters. He was, according to Wood, "a most diligent searcher into venerable antiquity," and especially versed in the Saxon language, of which he earnestly encouraged the revival and cultivation, pointing out its essential utility in the accurate knowledge of legal antiquities, and the elucidation of ecclesiastical and civil history. Lambarde, author of the "Etymological Dictionary," was one of his pupils. He wrote "Polychronicon," a miscellaneous collection, containing perambulations of forests, and other matters, still in manuscript, and dated 1565; also, "Vocabularium Saxonicum," or a Saxon-English dictionary, composed in 1567; it was presented by the author to Lambarde,¹ from whom it passed to Somner, the learned antiquary of Canterbury, who made use of it in compiling his Saxon dictionary. It then fell into the hands of Mr. Selden, and is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He made also several collections from antique manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, which are deposited in the Cottonian Library (Domitian XVIII. fol. 38, 49, 99). One, containing "Variæ Mappæ chorographicæ Hiberniæ, Scotiæ, Angliæ, et Walliæ; quarum ille quæ Angliam describunt, Saxonici characteribus exarantur: additis quibusdam observationibus historicis:" and another, a volume of "Collectanea, sive Gesta Episcoporum Lindisfarnensium et Dunelmensium, a tempore S. Oswaldi regis, usque ad Hugonem Episcopum; de communi libraria Monachorum Dunelmensium, vel potius ex Symeone, Dunelmense collecta, per Laur. Noellum; cum aliis curiosissimis analectis de Ecclesia S. Augustini Cantuariensis, ex historicis Thomæ Sprott et Nicolai Spineæ et ex Saxonici monumentis de Wigorniese, aliisque ecclesiis et monasteriis; aliisque rebus ex chronico Gregorii Caerquent, monachi Gloucestriciæ."

BOWLAND-WITH-LEAGRAM.

The last portion of our history of the extensive parish of Whalley is that part of the parish comprehended under the designation of Bowland-with-Leagram, a district three miles in length from north to south, and two miles and a half in breadth from west to east, and having an area of 7,690 statute acres. The eastern boundary of Bowland is formed by the river Hodder, famous for its amber, and the southern by the Lowde Water, both on their way to the Ribble, the great receptacles of the waters of this district of Mid-Lancashire.

In the times of our Saxon ancestors, as at a much later period, the forest of Bowland was distinguished for archery, and hence the name of Bow-land. One of its principal officers was the bow-bearer and chief steward, called, in the patent of Henry IV., granted to Sir James Harrington, "the forester." At a later date, when the two lawnds or enclosures for the deer of Radholme and Lathgram² had given to part of the forest more of the character of a park, the bow-bearer was called "the park-er," and this feudal office was held for three centuries by the ancient family of Parker, of Browsholme, prior to the purchase by the late Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq.

The whole tract of Bowland, popularly called Bolland, consisting of part of the parish of Whalley, and the parishes of Slaidburn and Mitton, together with the forest, is a member of the Honor of Clitheroe, the land being chiefly held by copyhold tenure under sanction of the Act of 1661. In the book treating of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, compiled about 1588,

¹ This was published by Lambarde, under the title of *Αρχαιονομία*, dedicated to Sir William Cordill, from Lincoln's Inn, 1668. It was formerly revised from the manuscript of Lambarde, in the hands of Selden, and published by Mr. Abraham Wheelock, in 1644, with the addition of several Saxon annals from Sir Henry Spelman, and the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor and King William, from the Eadmerus of Selden, and the laws of Henry I., with a preface to these latter by Sir Roger Twysden. Thomas Hearne has also published, at the end of "Benedictus

Abbas," 1735, p. 764 from a copy in the handwriting of Laurence Nowell, in the possession of Lambarde, of Seven Oaks, in Kent, "The Peregrination of Dr. Andrew Boorde," or, as he wrote himself, Andreas Perforatus, Henry the Eighth's rambling physician. It is, however, nothing more than a dry list of market towns, castles, bishoprics, islands, havens, hills, stone buildings, and rivers, with distances from London and round the coast.

² In 4 Henry V. (1416), Rich. Hoghton held the Park of Lathgram.

a declaration appears of the forests, chases, and parks belonging to the duchy, in which the forest of Bolland is included; and in the survey made in year 1652, by order of the Commonwealth Parliament, of the chases of Bolland in Yorkshire and Lancashire, it is stated that—

The Chase of Bolland was held of the Crowne, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by several tenants on lease; but now, for mooste part (says the survey) said landes are held in fee farme, being sold to the respective tenants by king James and king Charles, as appears by diverse letters patents.

Leaseholders within said chase, in all 15, holding among them 8,429 acres 2 roods 28 perches. Of these, part, Brennand, containing 1,713, another part 1,145, and a third, held by Rob. Parker, Esq., 929. Whitendale, held by Rob. Sherburne, Esq., alone contained 3,693 acres.

Out of these leases were excepted all woods, under-woods, mines, and quarries; also, sufficient pasture for the wild beasta. These leaseholds were all the lands in Bowland which had not been granted in fee-farm by the Crown.

The whole township of the Forest of Bowland then contained sixty-four tenements.

The several tenants engage "to suffer the deere to goo unmolested into their severall grounds; they are also fyned if anie without licens keep any dogg bigger than will go through a stirupe, to hunt the deere out of the corne."

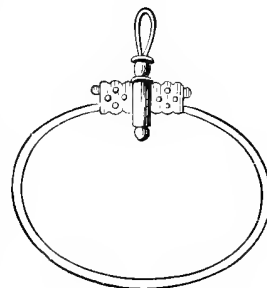
A herd of wild deer continued to range the forest of Bowland till the year 1805, when this last vestige of feudal superiority in the domains of the Lacies was destroyed.¹ There is still preserved at the mansion of Browsholme (the depository of forest-lore on the Yorkshire side of the boundary) the stirrup through which every dog kept in the forest, except those belonging to the lords, must be able to pass; but the deer having disappeared, the dog-gauge is no longer used.

During the period of the Commonwealth, the four forests of Blackburnshire were sold under an ordinance of Parliament, dated April 16, 1651, intituled, "An Act for the Sale of all Honours, Manors, &c., belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince," to Adam Baynes, of Knostrop, near Leeds, Esq., M.P., for the sum of £6,853 16s. 1d., together with the rents, royalties, and profits of the halmote-courts. The same year the free wapentake courts of Clitheroe and Blackburnshire, excepting the forests, were alienated to Jeremy Whitworth, Esq. After the Restoration, when the Honor of Clitheroe passed to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, a general Act of confirmation was passed, on which foundation rest all the titles to wapentake or copyhold lands of the new tenure in Blackburnshire.

In the reign of Henry I. Robert de Lacy obtained a grant of Boeland, which he had before held of Roger Poicton, the successor of Earl Tosti, but thenceforth to be held of the king. Originally the whole tract of Bowland was comprehended within the parish of Whalley, but the forest was included in the demesnes Clitheroe Castle, and subject to the court of Woodmote alone. From the Lacies the privilege of free chase descended to the Earls of Lancaster, and was confirmed by Edward I. to Edmund Crouchback, the King's brother, whose son and successor, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 7 Edward II. (1313-14), complains, "that several malefactors and disturbers of the peace, by force and arms have entered his free chases in Penhull, Trouden, Acrington, Rossindale, Hoddesden, Romesgreve, and Todlinton, and his parks in Penhull and Todlinton, in the county of Lancaster, and his free chases of Bowland and Marchedan, &c., without his leave, and have chased, taken, and carried away his wild animals, besides perpetrating other great enormities therein." That Bowland was, in the time of Edward III., considered as partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire is expressly mentioned in the petition from the commonalty of Bouland against Sir Adam de Cliderhou and his 300 armed retainers, who came from day to day to kill and carry away the venison of the King, and maim the foresters there, to the great terror of the people.²

The lordship of Leagram, long the possession of the Sherburnes, is now held by the Welds, of Leagram Hall, as representatives of that ancient house, but no manorial rights are exercised here. Fair Oak House, commonly called Farrick, is a plain, neat building, formerly the residence of the Swinglehursts, and has been for several generations the property of the Parker family.

There is no church or chapel in the Lancashire part of the forest of Bowland, but the township forms a part of the chapelry of Whitewell, the remainder of which chapelry is in Yorkshire, although in the parish of Whalley. The chapel stands on the Yorkshire bank of the Hodder, at a little distance from the keeper's lodge of Bowland, and is a plain commodious fabric. It was originally built about the time of Henry VII., and is mentioned as existing in 1521. A sketch of it is given in Whitaker's "History of Whalley," (Vol. i., p. 334, Ed. 1872). This chapel was rebuilt in 1818, and a memorable consecration sermon preached, in troublous times, by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, from the words "Sound an alarm" (Joel ii. 1). There is a good hotel near the chapel,



ANCIENT DOG GAUGE OF THE FOREST.

¹ Whitaker's "Whalley," p. 237.

² Rot. Parl., vol. ii., p. 390.

which has been greatly enlarged and improved by Colonel Towneley, the present owner, and is much frequented in the summer season by tourists, on account of the beautiful scenery and being near to the entrance of the "trough of Bowland."

Browsholme is a large house of red stone, with a centre, two wings, and a small portico in front, and appears to have been chiefly built in 1604. The late Thomas Lister Parker, Esq., expended large sums in improving this interesting mansion, and, under the direction of Jeffrey Wyatt, produced some handsome modern apartments, without injuring the original appearance of the house. The interior is rich in paintings, oak furniture, and curiosities of the olden time. Mr. Parker sold the estate in 1820 to his cousin, Thomas Parker, Esq., who, dying without issue in 1832, devised Browsholme Hall and Alkincoats to his nephew, Thomas Goulburn Parker, Esq., who died in 1879, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, Edward Parker, Esq., the present owner.¹

The population here is stationary, or rather retrograde. In 1801 it amounted to 318; in 1811 to 328; in 1821 to 370; in 1831 to 288; in 1851 to 240; in 1861 to 234; in 1871 to 236; and in 1881 to 206. There are no steam-engines nor any manufactures in the district, except a little hand-loom weaving. The township is very mountainous, and the rock chiefly light limestone. The district is skirted on the north by the towering black ridge called Inkling Green Fell, which stretches towards Parlike and Bleasdale Moors. Many of the hills are tolerably fertile, and on the delightful banks of the Hodder they assume a conical bold form, singular in their appearance, and strikingly picturesque.

The parish of Whalley, anciently the peculiar habitation of the wild beasts of the forest, has been rendered by its mineral productions and the industry of its inhabitants a thriving and well-peopled region, abounding in all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life, and though most of the ancient families are gone to decay, wealth has increased within the present century to an extent hitherto unexampled. The multiplication of schools for the education of the poor cannot fail ultimately to effect a great mental improvement, the dawn of which may already be hailed in the extinction of those baneful superstitions which rendered the parish of Whalley, in the sixteenth centuries, the favourite seat of witchcraft and demonology.

¹ "Notitia Cestriensis," note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii., 346-7. See also an "Account of Browsholme," privately printed by the late T. L. Parker, Esq.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

