

# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

## PRESTON

PRESTON

RIBBLETON

GRIMSARGH and BROCKHOLES

ELSTON

FISHWICK

BROUGHTON

HAIGHTON

BARTON

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL and COTTAM

The parish of Preston lies on the north bank of the Ribble, and has an area of 16,116 acres, including 207½ acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 115,483, mostly within the borough of Preston. The surface is undulating, with a general rise towards the north and east.

The history of the parish is practically that of the town which has given its name to the whole. The old portion of the town occupies the centre of a

The street had a continuation down to the riverside, but its main line turned to the north-west, and after passing out of the town divided, part forming the main road north and part going west to Kirkham. On the south side of the main street stood the parish church, while on the opposite side, further west, just at the turning was the moot hall, with the market place behind it. These streets and buildings, though improved and renewed on a grander scale, have

remained predominant features of the town.

The traces of early history are but scanty.<sup>2</sup> From the Roman station at Walton-le-Dale on the south bank of the Ribble, the north road, crossing the river by a ford, passed through Preston,<sup>3</sup> and as this place had good communication westward by water and stood in the centre of two level and fruitful districts—The Fylde to the north-west and Leyland to the south—it had probably some importance from an early time, and may well have been part of 'the land by Ribble' granted to St. Wilfrid for the endowment of his monastery at Ripon about 670.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand it was obviously exposed to the incursions of the Norse pirates.

Preston was at that time within the kingdom of Northumbria and diocese of York, and at the Conquest was fiscally still part of the county of York. It was in 1066 the head of a fee or lordship com-

prising the whole district of Amounderness, held by Earl Tostig. Afterwards it was granted to Roger of Poitou,<sup>5</sup> who probably created a borough there, on which the privileges of a guild merchant were conferred in 1179, the town being then in the king's hands. There is other evidence of its relative importance, and it had a market and fair.<sup>6</sup> As a borough Preston sent two burgesses to some of the early Parliaments—from 1295 to 1331—but the burdensome duty fell into abeyance, not being resumed till 1529 and 1545.<sup>7</sup> Even in 1601 the



table-land between two brooks which flow south-west into the Ribble,<sup>1</sup> this navigable river completing the boundary on the south side. Along each side of the Ribble are level tracts of low-lying land, but just at the town the surface rises sharply from the river to the table-land named. To the west of the town was the marsh, while a moor extended itself along the northern boundary. The main street ran from east to west, being the continuation of the road from the south across Ribble Bridge, into which at the entrance of the town came a road from Ribchester.

<sup>1</sup> The northern brook, the position of which is marked by Moorbrook Street, fell into the Ribble at the division between Preston and Ashton. The southern one, named Swill Brook, formed the boundary between Preston and Fishwick.

<sup>2</sup> For the ancient remains see Fishwick, Preston, 3-7, and the sections of the present work.

<sup>3</sup> The bridge at Walton, emphatically 'Ribble Bridge,' is supposed to be of post-Conquest erection.

<sup>4</sup> See the account of the church.

<sup>5</sup> V.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a. The manors within the limits of the parish were assessed as 18 plough-lands in all.

<sup>6</sup> See the account of the borough. The assizes appear to have been held there in 1226 and 1229; Cal. Pat. 1225-32, pp. 71, 284.

<sup>7</sup> Pink and Beaven, Lancs. Parl. Repr. 135-176, referring to W. Dobson, Preston Parl. Repr. (1868), and articles in the Preston Guardian; L. and P. Hen. VIII, iv (3), p. 2692.



# AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

election of a member was left to the choice of Sir Robert Cecil.<sup>8</sup>

The position of the town in the centre of the county and on a great road from south to north has occasioned its being the scene of many stormy events. On 4 November 1315 Adam Banastre and his confederates led their force to Preston, and, having overcome Sir Adam de Huddleston and others sent to check them, captured the place and made levies on the townsmen. Later in the same day, however, they were overthrown by Edmund de Nevill, the sheriff, who led the main force of the county.<sup>9</sup> Some seven years later the parish was laid waste by the Scots, who probably burnt the town.<sup>10</sup> A minor disturbance took place in 1338, when John, Nicholas and William Deuyas, with a number of armed comrades, having crossed the Ribble, made sundry assaults at Ribchester and then went on to Preston. Here they lay hid in the fields near the Grey Friars' house, and when Thomas Starkie and others came near those in ambush set upon them, shooting arrows and driving them into the Friars' church. The rioters afterwards went to Kidsnape in Goosnargh.<sup>11</sup>

In 1332 a total of £9 4s. 7½d. was raised in the parish by a subsidy, the hundred paying £53 18s. 2½d. The amounts for the various townships<sup>12</sup> are much the same as those fixed for the 'fifteenth';<sup>13</sup> while the county lay of 1624, considered a fair tax at the time, required the parish to contribute £15 17s. 4½d. towards £100 for Amounderness.<sup>14</sup> This shows a reduction in the relative value of Preston in the 300 years' interval.

About 1340 the borough had not only the parish church, but an old leper hospital with its chapel and a house and church of Grey Friars<sup>15</sup>; the chapel at Broughton probably existed, and one or two minor oratories. In the centre of the parish was the forest district of Fulwood, in which the burgesses had secured certain rights. The parish suffered from the plague in 1349-50; the Archdeacon of Richmond in a claim for probate dues alleged that 3,000 men and women had succumbed to it, and the jury, in allowing him £10, seem to have estimated the number of wills proved as about fifty in the period defined, viz. from 8 September 1349 to 11 January following.<sup>16</sup> Some trouble with the labourers appears to have followed the plague.<sup>17</sup>

The Guild meetings are known to have been held

early in the 14th century, for Kuerden has preserved certain regulations of a mayor's court held in June 1328,<sup>18</sup> in which reference was made to an order decreed 'in the time of our last Guild Merchant.' It was agreed that the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses might 'set a guild merchant at every twenty years,' if necessary, the fees to 'go whole to the mayor at the renewing of the guild and refreshing of our town,' the object being the preservation of the guild, and therefore of the royal charter, by a regular purging of the roll and admission of new burgesses.<sup>19</sup> The earliest roll extant is that of 1397, and in spite of the order quoted the Guilds were held at irregular intervals; from 1542, however, they have been celebrated every twenty years without a break, the latest being that of 1902.<sup>20</sup> From 1562 the time of holding the festival has been the Monday after 29 August, the Decollation of St. John Baptist, patron of the guild. The roll of 1397 gives first the In Burgesses—'those who are in the forenamed guild and whose fathers were in' it; then the Foreign Burgesses—knights and gentry of the county in many cases<sup>21</sup>; and then 'the names of those whose fathers were not in the forenamed guild and therefore made fine.'<sup>22</sup> The entries afford information as to the trades practised in the town, for there are named chaloner, coaler, draper, fleshewer, glover, mason, mercer, miller, saddler, souter, spicer, tailor, webster and wright. At the back of the roll are names of women members, being widows or daughters of members.<sup>23</sup>

The class of foreign burgesses was at first very small, but in the 17th century and later 'wholesale admissions of the neighbouring gentry and others seeking connexion with Preston as a matter of honour or social advantage . . . and the promotion of many Out Burgesses of long standing to the class of In Burgesses with its larger privileges,' made the number of non-resident burgesses larger than that of the townsmen enrolled, and 'it became necessary to check the process of appropriation of these franchises by non-residents and strangers.'<sup>24</sup> An inferior class named Stallingers first appeared in the roll of 1562; they were permitted to live and trade in the town, but not admitted to be burgesses. The new borough created seventy years ago destroyed the political importance of the guild, but it remains in full vigour as a popular festival.

<sup>8</sup> Cecil MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), xi, 443.

<sup>9</sup> Coram Rege R. 254, m. 52. Adam de Bury and William the Marshal were among the townsmen whose goods were taken by the insurgents.

<sup>10</sup> Preston was taken by the Scots in 1322; see *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 199. The extent of 1346, quoted later, mentions a house which had been burnt by them.

<sup>11</sup> Assize R. 439, m. 22. Thomas Starkie and others in 1343 terrified the bailiffs in order to prevent the execution of writs and caused disturbances; *ibid.* m. 21 d.

<sup>12</sup> Preston, 53s. 4d.; Ribbleton, 12s. 1½d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 11s. 10d.; Elston, 14s. 8d.; Fishwick, 8s.; Broughton, 26s. 8d.; Houghton, 11s.; Barton, 24s.; Lea and Ashton, each 11s. 6d.; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 54-72.

<sup>13</sup> Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* 23. The townships paid thus:

Preston, £4 11s. 2½d.; Ribbleton, £1 2s. 2½d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 17s. 1½d.; Elston, £1 8s. 6d.; Fishwick, 17s. 1½d.; Broughton, £2 5s. 7½d.; Houghton, £1 3s. 11½d.; Barton, £1 18s. 9½d.; Lea, 15s. 2½d.; Ashton, &c., 17s. 8d. In addition Myerscough paid £3 1s. 1½d.

<sup>15</sup> Leland (*Itin.* iv, 22) states that the Friars' house was built on 'the soil of a gentleman named Preston,' and that several of his family were buried there, as also some of the Shireburnes and Daltons.

<sup>16</sup> *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526-7.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* xxi, 534, citing Anct. Indictments, Lanc. 54.

<sup>18</sup> Kuerden MSS. iv, P 23; printed by Abram, *Memorials of the Preston Guilds*, 8.

<sup>19</sup> It was ordered that 'all manner of burgess the which is made burgess by court roll and out of the Guild Merchant, shall never be mayor nor bailiff nor serjeant; but only the burgess the which the name be in the Guild Merchant last

made before; for the king gives the freedom to the burgesses which are in the Guild and to none other.'

<sup>20</sup> Guilds are known to have been held in 1397, 1415, 1459 and 1500; this is believed to be a complete list for the period covered. The rolls of the three former and those of the guilds from 1542 to 1682 have been printed by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (vol. ix). The originals are preserved at Preston. The roll of 1500 has been lost, but there are notes of it in Kuerden MSS. iv, P 36.

<sup>21</sup> The 1397 list is headed by Sir Richard de Hoghton.

<sup>22</sup> The fines were of various amounts, from 2s. up to 40s.

<sup>23</sup> In 1562 it was ordered that widows should 'have and enjoy such liberties and freedoms during their widowhood as their husbands in lifetime had and enjoyed by reason of their burgess-ship.'

<sup>24</sup> W. A. Abram in introduction to *Guild R.*



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The officers of the Guild were the mayor, who was also mayor of the borough, stewards and aldermen. The following is a list of mayors: 1328, Aubred son of Robert; 1397, William de Erghum (Arkholme); 1415, Henry Johnson; 1459, Robert Hoghton; 1500, William Marshall; 1542, Thomas Tipping; 1562, Thomas Wall; 1582, George Walton; 1602, Henry Catterall; 1622, William Preston; 1642, Edmund Werden; 1662, James Hodgkinson; 1682, Roger Sudell; 1702, Josias Gregson; 1722, Edmund Assheton; 1742, Henry Farington; 1762, Robert Parker; 1782, Richard Atherton; 1802 and 1822, Nicholas Grimshaw; 1842, Samuel Horrocks; 1862, Robert Townley Parker; 1882, Edmund Birley; 1902, the Earl of Derby.<sup>25</sup> The meetings sometimes lasted a fortnight.

To return from this digression, we find that in the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster (1351-61) the courts of the duchy were held at Preston,<sup>26</sup> and once at least the parish church served as a court-house.<sup>27</sup> Usually they seem to have been held at Lancaster, but in time of pestilence were transferred to Preston.<sup>28</sup> An inquiry as to the obstructions to the passage of vessels up the Ribble was ordered in 1359.<sup>29</sup> A matter of this kind may have contributed to the decline evident in the importance of the town in the 15th century. 'The burgesses were fewer in number in 1459 than in 1415. The old freemen, sons of fathers who had been in the guild, had dwindled down . . . to about ninety persons,' though the foreign burgesses had slightly increased to forty-five. The new in burgesses admitted in 1459 numbered ninety-three, the roll being thus doubled.<sup>30</sup>

In 1536, during the excitement of the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Earl of Derby made Preston his head quarters, but on 30 October was able to publish the king's proclamation and desire the gentlemen to go home.<sup>31</sup> The Earl of Sussex was there in 1537 on a similar work for the pacification of the north; he thought there was 'not a scarcer country both for horse meat and man's meat in England.' As to his mission, he expected to leave the people as 'obedient, faithful, and dreadful subjects' as any in England.<sup>32</sup> Leland visited the place about that time, and writes thus: 'Half a mile beyond Darwen I passed over the great stone bridge of Ribble, having a v. great

arches. From Ribble Bridge to Preston half a mile. Preston hath but one parish church. The market place of the town is fair. Ribble goeth round about a great piece of the ground about town, yet it toucheth not the town itself by space of almost half a mile. . . . A mile without Preston I rode over Savock, a big brook, the which, rising in the hills a iii. or iv. miles off on the right hand, not very far off goeth into Ribble.'<sup>33</sup>

The town and district were hostile to the Reformation. Even at present, in spite of former penal laws and the vast changes effected by modern industries with their new populations, Preston remains a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. Various incidents recorded in the accounts of the church and the separate townships give evidence of the state of affairs in the time of Elizabeth, and a few more may be added to illustrate a matter of such importance. Thus the Guild of 1582 was marked by a complaint from Lawrence Wall, one of the principal burgesses, that George Walton, the Guild mayor, was promoting the celebration for his own gain, while he himself opposed it as 'tending to mere superstition, as may appear by the view of the ancient records of the said town concerning the keeping of the old guild merchant there,'<sup>34</sup> tending to this effect that the guild should begin with procession and a mass of the Holy Ghost—now not tolerable—and divers other superstitious rites and ceremonies now abrogated.' Wall had urged the mayor—but in vain—to execute the statute against unlawful games and plays, such as the keeping of common bowling alleys, unlawful playing at cards and dice. The mayor and his wife had been ordered by the ecclesiastical commission to receive the holy communion but had not done so.<sup>35</sup>

Next year it was the Bishop of Chester who denounced it and two other places as having a people 'most obstinate and contemptuous' of the Elizabethan laws on religion; he desired the government 'to deal severely and roundly with them.'<sup>36</sup>

In the autumn of 1600 a priest named Robert Middleton, a Yorkshireman educated at the English College at Rome, was arrested near Preston by Sir Richard Hoghton, and after being examined by him and Thomas Hesketh<sup>37</sup> was delivered to the mayor of Preston, who sent him to Lancaster Castle. On

<sup>25</sup> Details of the celebrations down to 1882 may be seen in the work already cited, Abram's *Memorials*. It contains, for example, the minute account of the Guild of 1682 given by Dr. Kuerden. The Guild sermons on this occasion, preached by Richard Wroe and Thomas Gipps, were afterwards printed.

<sup>26</sup> *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 130, &c.

<sup>27</sup> Assize R. 450, m. 8. There was probably no other public building in the town large enough for a court-house.

<sup>28</sup> *Final Conc.* iii, 140; this was in 1466. Lancaster retained a monopoly of the assizes and quarter sessions until a century ago, but in the 17th century, if not earlier, the Chancery Court of the duchy was held at Preston, which became a lawyers' town.

<sup>29</sup> *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 346.

<sup>30</sup> *Preston Guild R.* xxi.

<sup>31</sup> *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 922, 947, 1212 (3).

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* xii, 695.

<sup>33</sup> *Itin.* v, 97. Camden's notice of

Preston some fifty years later is but brief: 'A great and (for those countries) a fair town, and well inhabited'; *Britannia* (ed. 1695), 752. Taylor, the Water Poet, Drayton, in *Polyolbion*, and 'Drunken Barnaby' have verses about it in the first part of the 17th century.

<sup>34</sup> The 'articles and points' agreed upon in 1500 and 1542 show that the guild was proclaimed on three preceding market days, and all burgesses were expected to attend on the first day, going in procession from the Maudlands through the town and hearing mass of the Holy Ghost in company with the mayor and aldermen. Afterwards the enrolling began, when new burgesses could be admitted to the franchise; Abram, *Memorials*.

<sup>35</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. cxxvii, W 11. From these it appears further that the mayor, either before or after Wall's interference, empannelled a jury who sanctioned a right of way over certain of the complainant's land in the Newfield.

About the same time Wall alleged that

William Hodgkinson, lately bailiff, had, 'of a covetous humour,' unjustly levied certain dues; *ibid.* W 10.

<sup>36</sup> Foley, *Rec. S. J.*, v, 392, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxiii, 84.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* viii, 1367, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. cclxxv, 83. 'The priest . . . had no letters nor any other thing of importance found upon him saving only a popish service book.' In reply to his examiners, 'being demanded whether he have said mass, christened children, married any person, or reconciled any to the Church of Rome he said he had done so and all other things concerning a priest, and saith that such as he hath reconciled he doth instruct them to be Catholic. Being required to declare whether he used in his reconciling or otherwise any persuasion that if the pope should invade the realm of England for alteration of religion with force, whether those that are reconciled to the Catholic Roman Church should take part with the queen's majesty against the forces of the pope coming for such a cause, to that he saith











the way, near Myerscough, 'they were overtaken by four horsemen and a man on foot, who demanded whether the prisoner was a priest and attempted to rescue him. A desperate affray ensued, in which the assailants were worsted and Greenlow, one of the horsemen, was taken prisoner. The party then returned to Preston, and Greenlow was examined.' It turned out that he was a seminary priest, a Yorkshireman named Thurstan Hunt. In the end both the priests were condemned as traitors for their priesthood only, and were executed at Lancaster in the March following.<sup>38</sup>

At the Bishop of Chester's visitation in 1605 sixty-eight recusants were presented in Preston town, and nineteen others in the parish, some being described as arch-recusants. Argument was dealt with after the manner of the time: 'William Urmston, gentleman, a great seducing Papist, seduceth the people very much, and sometimes a crafty subtle lawyer. The churchwardens desire some course may be taken with him that they be not troubled with his subtle arguments.' One William Ridley was 'supposed to have many masses said in his house since the death of the queen, whereunto many have resorted.'<sup>39</sup>

Somewhat later, in 1629 and subsequent years, the following recusants compounded by annual fines for the sequestration of two-thirds of their estates: In Preston—Henry Ashton, £3 6s. 8d.; Alexander Rigby, £2; James Walton, £6; Grace Wilkinson, £3. In Broughton—Hugh Crook, William Singleton and George Wilkinson, £2 each. In Ribbleson—John Farington, £6 13s. 4d. In Grimsargh—William Hoghton, £10. The following compounded for arrears only, having been induced to conform: Henry Sudell of Preston and Henry Grayson of Fulwood.<sup>40</sup> Richard Hurst, a yeoman of the district, probably of Broughton, was to be arrested for recusancy by order of the Bishop of Chester. The violence of the officers provoked a fight, and one of them afterwards died. Hurst was charged with murder, and it is stated that the judge at the trial, Sir Henry Yelverton, 'informed the jury that the prisoner was a recusant and had resisted the bishop's authority; and told them that he must be found guilty of murder, as an example.' The jury returned this verdict, but Hurst on his way to execution was offered his life if he would take the

oath of allegiance. As it contained anti-Catholic clauses he refused, and was accordingly executed 29 August 1628.<sup>41</sup>

James I was entertained by the mayor and corporation during his progress from the north to London in 1617. Arriving at the cross on 15 August he was received by the mayor and corporation and presented with a bowl; after the recorder's speech the king went to a banquet in the Guildhall.<sup>42</sup> A great pestilence is recorded in 1630-1. The guild order book of the time states that 1,100 persons and upwards died within the town and parish of Preston from the plague, which began about 10 November 1630 and lasted a whole year.<sup>43</sup>

On the outbreak of the Civil War the people of the district in general espoused the king's side.<sup>44</sup> One of the powder magazines for the county had been established at Preston in 1639.<sup>45</sup> Before the actual outbreak of war Lord Strange in June 1642 summoned a muster of the armed force of the county on the moor to the north of the town,<sup>46</sup> and Preston itself was garrisoned by Royalists soon afterwards.<sup>47</sup> Early in the following year Sir John Seaton led the Parliament's troops to attack it. They found it to be defended by a brick wall, but made the assault with great courage on 9 February 1642-3, and after two hours' fighting captured the town. The mayor, Adam Mort, died of his wounds; he had threatened to burn the place, beginning with his own dwelling, rather than suffer it to fall into the power of the Parliament.<sup>48</sup> Mr. Anderton of Clayton, the commandant of the garrison, was taken prisoner with several other local men of importance, and some were killed. Various guns and war stores were captured 'and divers were pillaged to a purpose.'<sup>49</sup> Rosworm, the famous engineer, afterwards re-fortified the position.

Five weeks later, 20 March, Lord Derby having learnt that the place was weak because troops had been drawn away to resist him at Lancaster, hurried to Preston and recaptured it for the king. The mayor, Edmund Werden, was in charge of the town, and refused to surrender it; but assaults were made at three points by Captains Chisnall, Radcliffe and Rawstorne, and after an hour's struggle the place was taken. There was no general plunder, but Lord Derby 'gave command that the houses of those who had betrayed the town before should be responsible

he doth not answer, for he doubteth of it. And being demanded whether he taketh the queen's majesty to be lawful Queen of England, he saith "In temporal matters," and that he hath done and will pray that God would make her majesty a Catholic. And being likewise demanded whether her majesty ought to be Queen of England, the pope's excommunication notwithstanding, to that he saith he will not answer, nor any more questions.'

<sup>38</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 481; v, 13; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 485; Foley, op. cit. viii, 962. Middleton was admitted to the Society of Jesus just before his execution.

The cause of the beatification of both priests, also of Richard Hurst, hereafter mentioned, and George Haydock of Cotnam, was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 379-82.

<sup>39</sup> Presentments, Chester Dioc. Reg.

<sup>40</sup> *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175, &c. To the first class of com-

pounders should be added Thomas Richardson of Myerscough, £14 10s.

<sup>41</sup> Gillow, op. cit. iii, 487-9, from a contemporary account, reprinted 1737.

<sup>42</sup> *Ashton's Journ.* (Chet. Soc.), 36-7.

<sup>43</sup> Abram, *Memorials of the Guilds*, 42; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 45; *Civil War in Ches.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6.

<sup>44</sup> The Protestation of 1641, which affords a list of the inhabitants of the parish, is remarkable as showing that a large number refused to assent. The names are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 425-31.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638-9, p. 387. The small stock there in 1642 was seized by the Royalists; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, App. 31, 32.

<sup>46</sup> Lord Strange, Lord Molyneux and many of the gentry were present, the whole assemblage being estimated to number 5,000. A large number of them were in favour of the Parliament; *ibid.*; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 14, 23.

<sup>47</sup> *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 66.

<sup>48</sup> *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 23. The troops had crossed by Ribble Bridge, and the main body attacked from the east side; but a small force went round to the house of correction and entered by Friargate Bars. This writer states that the town was captured on the morning of 8 Feb., but the more detailed account in *Civil War Tracts* (p. 74) says it was the following day.

John Tyldesley of Deane also has given a description of the event; he adds: 'So soon as matters were settled we sang praises to God in the streets,' and 'the sun brake forth and shined brightly and hot, in the time of the exercise, as if it had been midsummer'; *ibid.* 73.

For the importance of the capture see Broxap, *Civil War in Lancs.* 63-5.

<sup>49</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 75. For evidence of plundering by the Parliament's soldiers see *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2849.



## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to his majesty for their masters' treason, whose goods his lordship ordered to be seized and equally divided among the soldiers.'<sup>50</sup>

Prince Rupert was in the town on 23 June 1644,<sup>51</sup> and returned to it about a fortnight later, having been defeated at Marston Moor. He then retreated south to Chester, and from that time the Parliament had command of Preston.<sup>52</sup> The meetings of the Sequestration Committee were usually held there, and there was a Presbyterian classis with meetings of the Provincial assembly.<sup>53</sup> The post stages arranged at that time show that starting from London on Saturday morning a dispatch should reach Manchester on Wednesday night and Preston the next day at noon.<sup>54</sup>

After a few years' rest the town had renewed experience of war, for in August 1648 the army of Scotch Covenanters under the Duke of Hamilton in their march southward were joined near Preston by English Cavaliers under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Religious differences prevented the two bodies acting in harmony, and when Cromwell, hastening unexpectedly from Yorkshire, attacked them on 17 August they were overcome. The field of battle was to the east of the town, from Ribbleton Moor to the river. The duke's forces were partly to the north of the Ribble and partly to the south. Langdale's horse covered their left flank and thus met the first onset of Cromwell's army. It was imagined that this was no more than Colonel Assheton and the Lancashire bands, and so the duke seems to have continued sending his infantry over the river southwards. The weakened force, after a hot fight of some four hours, was driven into Preston itself, where fighting was witnessed, and then scattered to north and to south; many were slain, numerous prisoners were taken, and the ammunition also.<sup>55</sup> The duke was hotly pursued the next day and finally routed near Winwick. Just three years later, on 14 August 1651, Prince Charles, 'the King of Scots,' passed through Preston on his way south, riding through the streets on horseback so that he might be seen by the people. Lord Derby, having there assembled what force he could from the district, followed him to the overthrow at Worcester.<sup>56</sup>

The people seem to have welcomed the Restoration, and the public proclamation of Charles II, on 11 May 1660, was made with the usual signs of

popular approval.<sup>57</sup> William Cole, the vicar, preached a sermon on 24 May, the public thanksgiving day, and it was printed with a dedication to Sir George Booth, the leading Presbyterian Royalist.<sup>58</sup> By a singular decision of the House of Commons in 1661 'all the inhabitants' of the borough were declared entitled to vote for the members of Parliament; and though it does not seem to have been acted upon till 1768 this democratic suffrage was the law till 1832.<sup>59</sup> The hearth tax return of 1663<sup>60</sup> shows that there were 727 hearths taxable in the town; Alexander Rigby had the largest dwelling, with fifteen hearths.<sup>61</sup> Ribbleton had twenty hearths taxed; the hall seems to have had six, but was divided into three tenements. Fishwick had twenty-five, four being the largest number to one house. Grimsargh with Brockholes had thirty-six, the principal houses being those of the two squires, each with five hearths. Elston had twenty-eight; three of the houses had four hearths taxed. Barton had 102, all in small houses except the hall, which had twenty-two hearths, being the largest house in the parish. Broughton had eighty-two, of which twelve belonged to the Tower. Lea, Ashton and Cottam had forty-nine, thirty-two and twenty-seven respectively; all the houses were small, except Lea Hall, with thirteen hearths.<sup>62</sup> Fulwood had fifty-one; the largest house had seven hearths. A number of tradesmen's tokens were issued about 1666.<sup>63</sup>

From several descriptions of the town about the end of the 17th century it seems to have been prosperous. Kuerden has left two descriptions of its state in 1680-90. Crossing the Ribble by the bridge at Walton he entered the town at the Bars. The Pattens' mansion stood on the right, 'a sumptuous house.' Proceeding along Church Street he passed the church and school on the left and 'many stately houses' on the right, on which side also stood the town hall and shambles. Opposite these last a footpath led down to the Penwortham ferry boat. Going past the cross, leaving Fishergate on the left, with its 'many good houses . . . lately erected,' he went through Cheapside and along Friargate, where were yet more 'good houses.' Passing through the Bars he came to the Moorgate and the common, noticing Alderman Wall's 'fair house' on the left. He then followed the causey

<sup>50</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 85-6; Stanley P. (Chet. Soc.), iii, p. lxxiv.

<sup>51</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 265. He is said to have seized the mayor, William Cottam, and the bailiffs and imprisoned them at Skipton. They were afterwards compensated by the corporation.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* 440, 447.

<sup>53</sup> Heywood, *Diaries*, i, 78.

<sup>54</sup> The stages were: London to St. Albans, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, Preston; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 170.

<sup>55</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 257-68; Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters*, lxiii-iv. The victor wrote that same evening: 'We advanced with the whole army, and the enemy being drawn out on a moor betwixt us and the town the armies on both sides engaged; and after a very sharp dispute, continuing for three or four hours, it pleased God to enable us to give them a defeat. . . . By this means the enemy is

broken.' He wrote more fully three days later, describing how the Royalists were forced back into Preston, 'into which four troops of my own regiment first entered; and being well seconded by Colonel Harrison's regiment, charged the enemy in the town and cleared the streets.' The Duke of Hamilton and his staff swam the Ribble and so regained the main body of their foot.

<sup>56</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 288, 301; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 70, 73-4.

<sup>57</sup> *Preston Guardian Sketches*, no. 344. The Royalist party was weak in the corporation, which was 'purged' in 1661 by the expulsion of Edmund Werden and seven others for disloyalty; while William Banastre (formerly expelled) was restored; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 663. Even then there were complaints that the loyal party was too weak; *ibid.* 1661-2, p. 93, &c.

<sup>58</sup> *Preston Guardian*, 11 Mar. 1876. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library.

The town seems to have maintained the same loyal disposition, for when James II visited Chester in 1687 the corporation of Preston sent a deputation with an address; *Carrawright's Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 74.

<sup>59</sup> Hardwick, *Preston*, 329, &c. In practice 'the right was confined to all the male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age who had resided six months in the town and were untainted with pauperism or crime.' Religious tests excluded Roman Catholics.

<sup>60</sup> Fishwick, *op. cit.* 432-6.

<sup>61</sup> The next houses in size were those of Jane Langton with twelve hearths, William Hodskinson and Joan Banastre eleven each, William Walmesley and William Banastre ten each. There were three of nine, three of eight, four of seven, thirteen of six and the rest smaller.

<sup>62</sup> Edmund Werden at Ashton had six hearths; Cottam Hall had only four.

<sup>63</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 87-9.



over the moor to Fulwood and Cadley Moor; so he came to Broughton Tower and church and afterwards to St. Lawrence's Chapel and Barton Hall, and passed on to Goosnargh.<sup>64</sup> Celia Fiennes was pleased with it: 'Preston (she says) stands on a hill and is a very good market town. Saturday is their market, which day I was there and saw it was provided with all sorts of things: leather, corn, coals, butter, cheese, and fruit and garden things. There is a very spacious market place and pretty church and several good houses. . . . The generality of the buildings, especially in two or three of the great streets, were very handsome, better than in most country towns, and the streets spacious and well pitched.'<sup>65</sup> In 1709 it was thought 'a very pretty town with abundance of gentry in it; commonly called Proud Preston.'<sup>66</sup> As a port it had declined.<sup>67</sup>

The religious conditions it is difficult to determine. The corporation was Tory and the vicars of the parish Whig. There were numerous Dissenters, but the relative importance of the Roman Catholics had no doubt declined during the century, and was still further weakened by the disasters of 1715.<sup>68</sup>

The invasion of the Scottish Jacobites in that year penetrated as far south as Preston, and drew many adherents from the neighbourhood, but 'all Papists.'<sup>69</sup> The army was placed under the command of a lawyer, Thomas Forster of Etherston, member of Parliament for Northumberland, and it arrived at Preston on 9-10 November some 1,700 strong.<sup>70</sup> James III was proclaimed king in the market place.

<sup>64</sup> *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 217. A more elaborate description by the same observer is quoted in Hardwick, *Preston*, giving the names of many of the streets and passages, the ferry and fords, and particulars of various buildings, including the 'ample, ancient and yet well beautified town or guild hall or toll booth,' in which was the council chamber.

The description in Ogilby's *Britannia* (1690) calls Preston 'a large and well frequented town, governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, four under-aldermen and twelve common councilmen. . . . Here are kept the chancery courts, &c., for the county palatine of Lancaster.'

<sup>65</sup> *Through England on a Side Saddle*, 155. She, too, was specially struck with the Patten mansion: 'All stone work, five windows in the front and high built according to the eastern building near London. The ascent to the house was fourteen or fifteen stone steps, large, and a handsome court with open iron palisades in the gate and on each side the whole breadth of the house, which discovered the gardens on each side of the house.' Patten House was pulled down in 1835; the gateway was re-erected at Howick House; Hardwick, *op. cit.* 430-1. The site is marked by Lord's Walk and Derby Street.

There are said to have been four almshouses, viz. in Fishergate near the top of Mount Street, at the north ends of Friargate and St. John Street, and at the east end of the town; Hewitson, *Preston Ct. Lect Rec.* 54.

<sup>66</sup> Edmund Calamy's *Autobiography*, quoted by Fishwick, *op. cit.* 62. See *N. and Q.* (ser. 7), vii, 428; viii, 55, 214.

<sup>67</sup> In a fishery dispute in 1691-2 a witness deposed that he had known vessels and boats, some of 40 tons burthen, sail up the Ribble as far as Preston Marsh,

and sometimes even as far as Holme. Some of these vessels went to Bristol laden with lead; others took millstones to Ireland, and did 'often lie or ride' at a place called Old Millstones in Ashton; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 87.

<sup>68</sup> In 1687, during a moment of liberty, Bishop Leyburne confirmed 1,153 at Preston and Tulketh and 1,099 at Fernyhalgh; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 145.

The vicar of Preston wrote thus to the Bishop of Chester in 1715: 'I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that there are three townships and part of another in this parish, which lie three, four and five miles from the church, and have no other convenient place of public worship; that by this unhappy situation they have still been exposed to temptations and popery, which is too prevalent in these parts of your lordship's diocese, and are thereby an easier prey to the priests of that communion, we having no less than six of these men in the one parish. From my first coming to this place I have wished for some hopeful remedy against this growing evil'; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. This vicar secured three new churches—Grimsargh, Barton and Preston St. George's. This last is a significant dedication.

In 1717 there were reported to the Bishop of Chester to be only 643 'Papists' in the parish, no doubt very much below the true number. Fifty years later the numbers returned to him were: In Preston, 1,043, with a resident priest; in Broughton chapelry, 313, with two priests; in Grimsargh, 117; in Barton, 131; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 218.

In 1754-5 a religious census was taken, and the Preston return gives the families thus: In the town of Preston—Protestants 762, Papists 145, Dissenters 21; in Lea,

On Saturday the 12th orders were given that the whole force was to advance to Manchester, but news being brought, greatly to their surprise, that General Wills was advancing from Wigan to attack them, they resolved to await him. Forster appears to have been badly advised; he refused to defend Ribble Bridge and the fords, so that the royal troops crossed the river without opposition and at once made a vigorous attack on the town.<sup>71</sup> Some trenches and barricades had been formed, and the defenders repelled all the attacks with success, the king's troops suffering severely. Darkness put a stop to the fighting on Saturday, but next day Wills received a considerable accession of strength from General Carpenter, who came up from the east, and was thus able to surround the town. The Jacobites found that they must either cut their way through the king's forces or surrender, having but slight provision for a sustained defence. The following day accordingly they laid down their arms in the market place,<sup>72</sup> and the king's troops took possession of the town; it is said that they plundered many of the houses. The prisoners were confined in the church for a month, and fed upon bread and water at the cost of the townspeople.<sup>73</sup> Some were executed; in December four officers were shot<sup>74</sup>; the next month some local volunteers were hanged at Gallows Hill, close to the present Moor Park: Richard Shuttleworth of Preston, Roger Muncaster of Garstang, Thomas Cowpe of Walton-le-Dale, William Butler and William Arkwright; and in the following February

Ashton, &c.—Protestants 47, Papists 30; Ribbleson, Grimsargh, Elston and Fishwick—58, 57; Broughton—41, 47; Barton—52, 19; Haighton—7, 18. No Dissenters are recorded outside the town; Visitation Returns.

<sup>69</sup> Robert Patten, chaplain to Mr. Forster, was an eye-witness of the whole affair; he turned king's evidence and wrote a history of the rebellion, which passed through several editions. It appears to be the principal source of other accounts, e.g. that in Hardwick's *Preston*, 219-33. There are many allusions in the *Stuart P.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, iii.

<sup>70</sup> Two troops of dragoons quartered in the town retired before them.

<sup>71</sup> Two plans of the operations give the earliest maps of the town. One of them, 'drawn on the spot by P. M., esq.' is given in Hewitson, *Preston*, 23; the other in Fishwick's work, 64. They show the positions of the barricades across the chief streets and the disposition of the king's forces. Several houses in the outskirts are represented as in flames.

<sup>72</sup> Patten gives the losses thus: On the king's side—killed, five officers and over 200 privates; wounded, sixteen officers, privates not recorded. On the Jacobite side—killed seventeen, wounded twenty-five; prisoners, seven lords and 1,490 gentlemen, officers and privates, and two clergymen. There is a note of the prisoners in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iv, 170.

<sup>73</sup> On the behaviour of the vicar of Preston, the inhabitants and the neighbouring parishes, see reports in Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 85-8, 97-9. A list of residents in the district who were attainted is printed in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 66.

<sup>74</sup> Major Nairne, Captains Lockhart, Shaftoe and Erskine. See Hardwick, *op. cit.* 235-6.



## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Richard Chorley of Chorley and six others<sup>75</sup> were executed in the same way.

Defoe in 1727 found Preston a fine and gay town, but inferior in population to Liverpool and Manchester. It was 'full of attorneys, proctors and notaries' employed in the special palatine courts. There was 'a great deal of good company,' but not so much 'as was before the late bloody action with the Northern rebels; not that the battle hurt many of the immediate inhabitants, but the consequences of it so severely affected many families thereabout that they still retain the remembrance of it.'<sup>76</sup> The earliest 'prospect' of the town is dated 1728; it was drawn from the south side by S. and N. Buck.<sup>77</sup> A printing press was at work as early as 1740.<sup>78</sup> A verbal description of Preston in 1745 reads thus: 'This town is situated on a clean, delightful eminence, having handsome streets and variety of company, which the agreeableness of the place induces to board here, it being one of the prettiest retirements in England, and may for its beauty and largeness compare with most cities, and for the politeness of the inhabitants none can excel. . . . Here is a handsome church and a town hall where the corporation meet for business and the gentlemen and ladies for balls and assemblies. Here is likewise a spacious market place in the midst of which stands a fine obelisk; the streets are neatly paved, and the houses well built of brick and slates. This town being a great thoroughfare there are many good inns for the reception of travellers. . . . This town has a pretty good trade for linen yarn, cloth, cotton, &c.'<sup>79</sup>

It was in the winter of 1745 that the Prince Charles Edward led his army south through Preston in his attempt to win the crown of England. He arrived there on 27 November<sup>80</sup>; the bells were rung, and a few joined them, including Francis

Towneley, nephew of the squire of Towneley. The army left next day for Manchester. On its hasty retreat north the force regained Preston on 12 December and left for Lancaster the next morning, being closely followed by Oglethorpe's dragoons and the Duke of Cumberland himself.

Pococke in 1750 thought the town subsisted 'chiefly by its being a great thoroughfare and by many families of middling fortune living in it'; hence, he says, 'it is remarkable for old maids, because these families will not ally with tradesmen and have not sufficient fortunes for gentlemen.'<sup>81</sup>

From that time the history of the parish has been peaceful, with the exception of election battles—notably that of 1768<sup>82</sup>—and industrial disturbances. These latter conflicts appear to have been less dangerous here than in other parts of the county, but there was a threatening demonstration against power-looms in 1826.<sup>83</sup> In 1797–8 the Royal Preston Volunteers were raised for the defence of the county, and a rifle corps also was formed.<sup>84</sup> The modern volunteer movement received due support in the district, two corps being formed in 1859,<sup>85</sup> and Preston is now, under the Territorial system, the head quarters of a squadron of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, a battery of the 2nd West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and three companies of the 4th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Communications were improved by the turnpiking of the north road in 1751<sup>86</sup> and the erection of Penwortham Bridge in 1755.<sup>87</sup> The old Ribble Bridge was rebuilt in 1781,<sup>88</sup> and in the following year a new town-hall was erected.<sup>89</sup> Stage coaches began running to Wigan and Warrington about 1771, and to Liverpool in 1774.<sup>90</sup> The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777,<sup>91</sup> and from that time

<sup>75</sup> James Drummond, William Black, Donald Macdonald, John Howard, Berry Kennedy and John Rowbottom.

<sup>76</sup> *Tour Through Great Britain* (ed. 1738), iii, 183.

<sup>77</sup> A large reproduction of it forms the frontispiece to Fishwick's *Preston*. In the same work (p. 417) is an old view of the market place, showing a large timbered house on the south side, with a smaller one adjoining it to the east. An obelisk or market cross stood in the square.

The large house had the initials JJA and date 1629 carved over a doorway; the builder was John Jenkinson, who by his will directed its completion, leaving it to his widow Anne and his daughters Grace and Elizabeth. Adam Mort, the mayor, killed in 1643, once occupied it. It was sold to the corporation in 1822. The smaller house had the inscription I. A. 1618, for James Archer. They were demolished in 1855, when a pamphlet was printed giving a full history of them; Hardwick, op. cit. 432.

<sup>78</sup> *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 37, 43; Hewitson, op. cit. 341. William Cadman, a local bookseller, is mentioned some eighty years earlier; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 13.

<sup>79</sup> Ray, *Hist. of the Rebellion*.

<sup>80</sup> Hardwick, op. cit. 241–52. It was noticed that on his arrival at Preston Prince Charles, 'who had hitherto marched on foot, mounted on horseback and surveyed the passes and bridges of the town, taking with him such as had been there in the year 1715.'

<sup>81</sup> *Travels through England* (Camd. Soc.), i, 12.

<sup>82</sup> This was the election in which the democratic franchise of 1661 first became effective. In 1741 the foreign burgesses were considered to be disqualified as electors, though resident; Abram, *Memorials of the Guilds*, 83. In 1768 the Earl of Derby, in the Whig interest as opposed to the corporation, called attention to the franchise, and raised a popular disturbance, Roman Catholic chapels being wrecked and other damage done.

The Stanley family for a long time exercised a preponderating influence in the elections, but the power of the manufacturers began to manifest itself before 1800. The last election before the Reform Act was a most exciting one, for on the Hon. E. G. Stanley seeking re-election on being placed in the ministry in 1830 he was defeated by Henry Hunt the Radical by 3,730 to 3,392 votes. Hunt was defeated in 1832.

For some of the more important contests see Hardwick, op. cit. 330–43. Long accounts, in which the old poll books were reprinted and annotated, appeared in the *Preston Guardian* in 1878 and later.

<sup>83</sup> Hardwick, op. cit. 375. There were notable riots and strikes in 1831, 1836 (a three months' strike), 1842 (riots, five men mortally wounded), 1853 (eight months' lock-out), and 1878; *ibid.* 415–22; Hewitson, *Preston*, 180–4.

<sup>84</sup> Hardwick, op. cit. 256. There

volunteers joined the militia in 1808; *ibid.* 387. Details of their regulations and uniforms will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 418–19.

<sup>85</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 374–7.

<sup>86</sup> Stat. 24 Geo. II, cap. 20. Garstang Road was formed in 1817, replacing an old crooked lane. The highway known as Blackburn New Road was made in 1824; a wooden bridge over the Ribble was built for it at Lower Brockholes, replaced by a stone one in 1861.

<sup>87</sup> Hardwick, op. cit. 459. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1750. This was the road from Preston to Liverpool, the river having been crossed by a ford. The first bridge fell down in 1756, and a new one was built after a fresh Act had been obtained.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* 458.

<sup>89</sup> A view is given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 71. The older building fell down in 1780; Hewitson, op. cit. 357.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* 198. In Sept. 1823 seventy-two coaches ran in and out of Preston every Wednesday; Hardwick, op. cit. 389. A list of those running in 1825 is given in Baines' *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 519–20. The coaches ceased in 1842.

<sup>91</sup> In that year a cotton-mill was built in Moor Lane by Collinson and Watson. The practical founder of the industry, however, was John Horrocks. He was born at Edgeworth in 1768 of Quaker parents, and he built a mill in 1791 at the east end of Church Street (see Fishwick, op. cit. 72); this was followed by



# AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

the place has grown in importance and population. A plan made in 1774<sup>92</sup> shows that the streets had remained almost unchanged for a century.<sup>93</sup> The houses extended eastward nearly as far as the present Deepdale Road and west along Fishergate to the site of the railway station. Northward the houses did not go beyond Lord Street, except that they extended a little further along Tithebarn Street and to the end of Friargate and Back Lane. There were also a few blocks of dwellings to the south of Church Street. The plan of 1824<sup>94</sup> shows a great increase in all directions, more especially on the south side, and also to the north-west of Fishergate as far as the Lancaster Canal, which had been constructed in 1798.<sup>95</sup> The first railways were opened in 1838 and 1840.<sup>96</sup>

Of the old townships Preston, Fishwick and Ashton have become urban in character and Fulwood is a residential suburb; the others still remain for the most part agricultural. The following figures show the way in which the agricultural land of the parish is at present utilized. In the whole there are but 446 acres of arable land, the great bulk, viz. 12,103 acres, being in permanent grass. There are

363 acres of woods and plantations. The details are thus given<sup>96a</sup> :—

	Arable ac.	Grass ac.	Woods ac.
Ribbleton .	23	555	—
Grimstargh } Brockholes } Elston }	147½	2,367½	251
Fishwick .	57	529	10
Broughton .	5	2,202½	8½
Haughton .	—	942	4½
Barton } Newsham }	2½	2,753	65
Lea } Ashton } Ingol }	211	2,754	24
Cottam }			

To the above may be added :

Fulwood .	35	1,833	5
Myerscough .	509	1,977½	31

In consequence of changes in the boundaries in 1894, when the township of Preston was extended to coincide with the municipal borough, Fishwick

another at Spital Moss in 1796 and a third near Lark Hill in 1797. His business rapidly increased and in 1802 he was elected a member of Parliament for the borough. He died in London in 1804, and was buried at Penwortham.

Other mills quickly followed those of Horrocks. See Hardwick, op. cit. 366, 660.

<sup>92</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 40. A larger plan founded on this and the tithe map is inserted in the same writer's *Preston Ct. Leet Rec.* The field-names given show Cuckstool Pit Meadow near the present infirmary, Causeway Meadow west of it, and Platford Dales still further west. Cockpit Field was opposite the north end of Friargate, near St. Peter's. Avenham gave name to a number of fields on the south of the town. Grimshaw Street passes through the old Water Willows, to the south of which was Great Albin Hey. Winckley Square has replaced a Town End Field, but there were other fields of the name on the east side of the town. Heggrove was to the north of the railway station in Fishergate. Woodholme seems to have been in the marsh, at the extreme south-west. The common fields were chiefly on the north and west sides of the town.

Colley's Garden, to the north of Lord Street, was afterwards known as the Orchard. Open-air meetings were held there.

<sup>93</sup> The following references to the mediaeval streets and districts of the town may be useful :—

Cecily widow of Adam de Grimshaw and Henry son of Henry de Rishton and Margaret his wife in 1394–5 granted on lease to John de Knoll, tailor, and Maud his wife a burgage, together with lands in the Moor Field by the Friars' house, and a plat in St. John's Weind; the lessees were to build a timber house; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1054.

In 1363 William son of John de Walton granted a burgage in Kirkgate to Grimbald the Tailor; *ibid.* no. 1103. Roger de Birewath had in 1366 a toft in the road to the rectory of Preston; Kuerden MSS. iii, P. 7. This road may have

been the Parsonweind occurring in the same set of deeds, which show that in 1388–9 Ellen del Moor had a burgage in Preston and a barn in Parsonweind, and that in 1408 William Winter the younger had a barn in Parsonweind next the kiln; *ibid.* James son of John Moor gave James Walton the elder and Ellen his wife (mother of the grantor) a burgage in the Kirkstile in 1441–2; *ibid.* A claim by Emma widow of Henry del Kirkstile shows that one Henry del Moor had land in Preston as early as 1311–12; De Banco R. 190, m. 195. Kirkstile is a frequently recurring surname; e.g. Assize R. 405, m. 4.

Lambert Stodagh in 1428–9 granted to John Moor of Preston a grange in Frereweind, &c., formerly the property of Sir Christopher Preston; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227.

Alice widow of Ralph Kekilpeny granted to Robert son of Hugh le Sposage land on Avenham in the town fields of Preston next to land of St. Wilfrid; OO, no. 1162. Henry son of William Simson in 1349 released to Roger Watson a roodland in the field called Avenham between land of B. Wilfrid on either side; *ibid.* no. 1157.

The Grethill, where the town's windmill formerly stood, is named in a Hoghton deed of 1527; Kuerden MSS. iv, P. 11.

Adam son of Adam de Wich in 1335 granted to Robert son of Walter de Preston and Maud his wife lands including 1½ acres on Avenham and ½ acre at Heggrove; OO, no. 1117. Adam son of Philip de Preston gave land on Ingle-riding, next land of the church, to Roger son of Hugh le Sposage; *ibid.* no. 1143.

Thomas son and heir of John Lussell had in 1527 closes called Rawmoors in Preston; *ibid.* no. 1111. John Lussell and Katherine his wife occur a century earlier (*Final Conc.* iii, 95), while Thomas Lussell, clerk, and Maud his wife, daughter of Thomas de Howick, had land in the vill and fields of Preston in 1371; OO, no. 1132.

Lands in Woodholme are mentioned

frequently. Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston gave a burgage, &c., and land in Woodholme and Platfordale to Richard de Ribbleton and Helen his wife; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. William son of Hugh de Preston gave land in Woodholme to John the Marshal in 1320–3; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226b. William de Wigan gave land in the same place to Roger de Preston in 1337; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), W 211.

Adam de Deepdale and Maud his wife sold land in 1354; *Final Conc.* ii, 145.

<sup>94</sup> This plan, in the atlas accompanying Baines' *Directory* of 1825, is reproduced by Fishwick, op. cit.

<sup>95</sup> In 1802 a tramroad was constructed connecting the terminus of this canal with that of the Leeds and Liverpool branch to 'Summit,' west of Brindle. The Ribble was crossed by a slight bridge. The tram wagons ceased running in 1859; Hardwick, op. cit. 386, 480; Hewitson, *Preston*, 198. The bridge is now used for foot passengers.

<sup>96</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 199–207. The railway from Preston to Wigan was opened 31 Oct. 1838; this gave access to Liverpool, Manchester and the south. Three railways were opened in 1840— from Preston to Longridge (1 May), to Lancaster (25 June), and to Fleetwood (15 July). The line from Bolton to Chorley was opened in 1841, but owing to difficulties in construction the continuation to Euxton was not ready till 1843, when Preston obtained another route to Manchester.

In 1846 the Fleetwood line opened branches to Lytham and to Blackpool, and the Longridge line was continued by a tunnel to Maudlands. The new line to Blackburn was opened, also a short branch line to the quay by the Ribble. In 1849 the line to Ormskirk and Liverpool was opened, from which a branch to Southport was made in 1855. The West Lancashire Company's direct route to Southport was opened in Sept. 1882.

<sup>96a</sup> Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

ceased to be a township, and the areas of Ribbleson, Grimsargh and Brockholes, and Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam were reduced.

Something has been said of Preston as a port. Dr. Kuerden about 1682 found that a vessel of reasonable burden might be brought up the river to Preston by a knowing and well-skilled pilot.<sup>97</sup> The Ribble, however, could only be used by small vessels. A company was formed in 1806 to improve the navigation,<sup>98</sup> and in 1838 was merged in the Ribble Navigation Company, in which Preston Corporation took shares.<sup>99</sup> The bed of the river was deepened at Preston, the channel seawards was dredged and sea walls were built. A dock was made at Lytham in 1841, and in 1843, owing to the increase of trade, the corporation made a new quay near the border of Ashton. In 1853 additional powers were obtained for the reclamation of tide-washed land.

Though there was a considerable coasting trade,<sup>100</sup> the navigation of the river continued unsatisfactory. The corporation purchased the company's undertaking in 1883,<sup>101</sup> and began a comprehensive system of improvement, the river course having since been straightened below the town, and a large dock formed in Ashton was opened in 1892. A small change in the township boundaries followed the alteration of the stream. The channel is kept open by dredging and by a system of retaining walls to prevent silting. The customs port extends from Preston to Hundred End on the south side of the Ribble and as far as the mouth on the north, and thence up to Blackpool.<sup>102</sup>

The parish has not produced many men of distinction. In view of its present industrial position the first place may be given to Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor, who was born in the town of Preston in 1732. After following the trade of barber and wig-maker for thirty years or more, living part of the time at Bolton, he turned his attention to cotton-spinning machinery. He and his assistant are said to have set up a trial machine in a large house at Stonygate, Preston, but his first mill (1771) was built at Nottingham and his second near Wirksworth in Derbyshire. He purchased the manor of Cromford, was made a knight in 1786 and acted as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1786-7. He died in 1792.<sup>103</sup>

The most distinguished of the natives of the place in the world of letters was the late Francis Thompson, a lyrical poet of great genius and splendour of diction. He was the son of a doctor, and born in 1859. He was educated for the priesthood at Ushaw, but renounced that calling, desiring to devote himself to

literature. He fell into destitution, but his talents were recognized and the later years of his life were fruitful. He died in November 1907; in 1910 a memorial tablet was placed on the house where he was born.

Lawrence Claxton or Clarkson, born at Preston in 1615, became a prominent sectary of the Commonwealth times—Presbyterian, Baptist, 'Seeker,' and Muggletonian in turn. He published various tracts and died in 1667.<sup>104</sup>

Edward Baynard, M.D., is thought to have been born at Preston in 1641. In 1719 he published a poem entitled *Health*. His daughter Anne was noted for her learning and piety.<sup>105</sup>

Josiah Chorley, son of Henry Chorley of Preston, became the Presbyterian minister at Norwich, 1691, till his death, about 1719. He published a metrical index to the Bible.<sup>106</sup>

Richard Shepherd, born at Kendal, settled at Preston, where he practised as a physician. He died in 1761, having bequeathed his library to the town, together with a sum for a librarian's salary and the purchase of fresh books. The library, which was to be strictly for works of reference, is now deposited in the Harris Free Library.<sup>107</sup> The erection of this building was due to the trustees of Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton, who was born at Preston in 1804 and died in 1877, he having given them power to establish an institution of public utility in Preston to perpetuate the memory of his father and family.<sup>108</sup> His father was the Rev. Robert Harris, incumbent of St. George's, Preston, from 1797 to 1862. In the Harris Library is preserved also the art collection bequeathed to the town by another native of it, Richard Newsham, 1798-1883.

Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, who succeeded to the earldom of Derby in 1736, is stated to have been born at Preston in 1689; he served as mayor of the town in 1731. His descendant, the late earl, took the title of Lord Stanley of Preston on being raised to the peerage in 1886, and was guild mayor in 1902.

Arthur Devis, born at Preston about 1711, became a portrait painter, exhibiting at the Free Society of Artists, 1762-80. He died in 1787.<sup>109</sup>

William Turner, son of a Nonconformist minister, was born at Preston in 1714, and himself became a minister at Wakefield. He contributed to Priestley's *Theological Repository*. He died in 1794.<sup>110</sup>

Edward Crane, born at Preston in 1721, was educated at Kendal. He became a Nonconformist minister at Norwich, but died young, in 1749.<sup>111</sup>

<sup>97</sup> Quoted by Hewitson, *Preston*, 214, from which work the details in the text have for the most part been taken. See also Hardwick, *op. cit.* 391-400.

<sup>98</sup> Priv. Act, 46 Geo. III, cap. 121. In 1821 the river was used by coasters from Liverpool, Kirkcudbright, Dublin, &c., as well as for coal flats and other small craft. There was a good fishery; Whittle, *Preston*, 26, 27. A list of trading vessels, the largest being of 130 tons, is given *ibid.* 345.

<sup>99</sup> The first steamboat on the Ribble appeared about 1829; the second, built at Preston, in 1834.

<sup>100</sup> 'Not very long ago steamers sailed regularly between Liverpool and Preston, carrying grain principally. . . Formerly considerable quantities of iron were

brought by water to Preston. There was also a large china-clay traffic up the river. The outward cargoes of the vessels consisted mainly of coal from the Wigan district'; Hewitson, *op. cit.* (1883), 224.

<sup>101</sup> Loc. Act, 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 115, &c.

<sup>102</sup> In 1826 Preston was a creek of the port of Lancaster; in 1839 it was joined with Fleetwood, and became independent in 1843.

<sup>103</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.* In Lancashire he built a mill near Chorley, but it was destroyed by the populace in 1779 in spite of the protection of police and military.

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.* A Lawrence Clarkson, son of Henry, appears among the burgesses

of 1622 and 1642; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 88, 97.

<sup>105</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*; *Preston Guild R.* 127.

<sup>107</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 294-6.

<sup>108</sup> The trustees gave £100,000 in all, of which £70,000 was for the building and the rest for books and endowment. The corporation gave the site. The trustees also gave £40,000 to found the Harris Institute, a successor of the Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, founded in 1849. A third large gift resulted in the Harris Orphanage in Fulwood.

<sup>109</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 10-12.

<sup>111</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*





PRESTON CHURCH C. 1829  
*(From a drawing by W. Westall, A.R.A., engraved by Edward Finden)*



PRESTON CHURCH C. 1796  
*(From a drawing by W. Orme)*







William Gregory Sharrock, born at Preston in 1742, became a Benedictine monk. He was consecrated in 1781 as coadjutor to Bishop Walmesley, with the title of Bishop of Telmessus, and in 1797 succeeded him as vicar apostolic of the western district, acting till his death in 1809.<sup>112</sup>

Thomas Jackson, who took the surname of Calvert in 1819, was born at Preston in 1775. He became Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Norrisian Professor in the university, and Warden of Manchester. He died in 1840.<sup>113</sup>

Charles Hardwick was born at Preston in 1817, being son of an innkeeper there. He acquired distinction as an antiquary, and his history of his native town, issued in 1857, has been frequently quoted in the present account. He died in 1889.<sup>114</sup>

Robert Cornthwaite, born in 1818, became (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Beverley in 1861, and on the division of the diocese in 1878 was appointed to the Leeds portion. He died in 1890.

William Dobson, born at Preston in 1820, and educated at the local grammar school, was editor of the *Preston Chronicle*, and wrote on local antiquities. He died in 1884.<sup>115</sup>

Robert Gradwell, son of a Preston alderman, was born in the town in 1825, and after education at Ushaw became assistant priest at St. Augustine's, Preston, and from 1860 till his death in 1906 was stationed at Cloughton-on-Brock. He was a domestic prelate to Leo XIII. He was of antiquarian tastes, and published a life of St. Patrick and various essays.<sup>116</sup>

John Samuel Raven, landscape painter, was son of the Rev. Thomas Raven, minister of Holy Trinity Church in Preston, and was born in the town in 1829. He was drowned at Harlech, while bathing, in 1877.<sup>117</sup>

Some other worthies are noticed in the accounts of the various townships.

The church<sup>118</sup> of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCH DIVINE* stands in the middle of the town, on the south side of Church Street, and is a handsome building in the style of the 14th century, erected in 1853-5. The former church which stood on the same site was a low 16th-century structure, consisting of chancel, clearstoried nave of four bays, with north and south aisles, and west tower, but before its demolition it had under-

gone many changes and alterations. In 1644-5 the decay of the building was such that a levy of £30, which had been previously ordered, but a great part of which had not been paid, was increased by an additional £20. Pews were erected in the 17th century, and a rough plan of the seating c. 1650, showing the pulpit in the middle of the nave on the south side, has been preserved.<sup>119</sup> In 1671 the interior had 'become foule and uncomely,' and efforts were made to 'adorn and beautify' it, but the churchwardens were desired to get the work done 'as well and as cheap as they could.' In 1680 four pinnacles were ordered to be set upon the steeple and 'the weathercock to be placed handsomely in the middle,' and some time before 1682 a clock and chimes were placed in the tower. Towards the end of the 17th century Dr. Kuerden describes the building as 'spacious, well-built, or rather re-edified,'<sup>120</sup> but during the 18th century the church was allowed to fall into decay to such an extent<sup>121</sup> that on 7 February 1770 the entire roof fell in, and in consequence the north and south walls had to be taken down and the nave rebuilt.<sup>122</sup> In 1811 the tower, which had for some time been in an unsafe condition, was pulled down to the level of the church roof, and was left in that state till 1814, when it was rebuilt. The chancel was rebuilt by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton in 1817.<sup>123</sup> An account of the building written in 1821<sup>124</sup> describes the body or nave as containing three aisles, with the royal arms where the rood formerly stood. 'Two chapels exist, the Lea chapel and Wall's chapel. . . . The mayor has a grand throne erected on the right corner from the altar. . . . The galleries are supported by eight Gothic arches, the pillars of an octagon shape. The front gallery facing the altar contains a well-tuned organ. . . . The spiral pulpit and reading desk is finely constructed of solid oak and supported by four pillars.' A view of the church about 1845<sup>125</sup> shows the walls of chancel, nave and aisles to have been embattled, with lean-to roofs to the aisles, those of the chancel and nave being hidden behind the parapets. The clearstory windows were square-headed and of three lights, but those in the aisles had segmental heads, and the chancel was lit with tall pointed windows of three lights, the mullions crossing in the heads. The tower was lofty and had an embattled parapet with clustered angle pinnacles.<sup>126</sup>

<sup>112</sup> *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 131. He wrote some tracts.

<sup>113</sup> He published sermons; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Wardens of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 178-83.

<sup>114</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>116</sup> *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1907.

<sup>117</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>118</sup> See T. C. Smith, *Rec. of the Parish Church of Preston in Amounderness*, 1892. The mediaeval invocation was St. Wilfrid. The rector of St. Wilfrid's, Preston, was defendant in 1342; De Banco R. 332, m. 149. The church was regularly called St. Wilfrid's, as may be seen by subsequent notes, but in the 16th century and later the name is found as Winifred.

The change to St. John the Divine is said to have been made at the end of the 16th century.

There was in early times a St. John the Baptist's Weind or street (*vicus*), leading perhaps to lands held by the Knights Hospitallers; *Cockersand Chartul.*

(Chet. Soc.), i, 222, 219; Kuerden MSS. iii, P 7 (1340). 'St. John's Weind' is said to have been the old name of Tithebarn Street.

<sup>119</sup> It is reproduced in Smith, op. cit. 247, and in Fishwick's *Hist. of Preston*, 114. A large space at the south-east corner of the nave is marked 'The antient burying place of the Lords of Hoghton and Lea.' This was usually known as the Lea chapel. At the time of the demolition of the old church in 1853 notes were made of several carvings on the backs of the pews. They are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 115, and bear various dates (1626, 1630, 1694) and initials. Many of the oak panels were elaborately carved. Coats of arms emblazoned on the windows of the church about 1580 are recorded in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 271; xiv, 204. These have been imitated in the windows of the present church.

<sup>120</sup> Quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 116.

<sup>121</sup> In Nov. 1769 the church was

reported to be in imminent danger and the churchwardens were ordered to contract for its taking down and rebuilding. The nave roof fell in, however, before anything was done.

<sup>122</sup> At a meeting held 9 Feb. 1770 'the roof and all the pillars on the north side of the church were reported to have fallen down and the rubbish was ordered to be cleared away and a proper person obtained to inspect the present state of the church.' The rebuilding was more or less on the old lines; the estimate of cost was £1,006.

<sup>123</sup> Hardwick, *Hist. of Preston*, 462, where it is further stated that the quire was renovated in 1823.

<sup>124</sup> Peter Whittle, *Hist. of Preston*, 55, quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 117.

<sup>125</sup> Drawn by William Physick. Reproduced in Fishwick, op. cit. 116.

<sup>126</sup> Glynn's description, undated, but probably written about this time, is as follows: 'A large church originally of plain Perpendicular work, much modernized



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Showing fresh symptoms of decay in the middle of the 19th century, the whole of the building, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, was pulled down in 1853,<sup>127</sup> and a new church erected on the old foundations.

The present building,<sup>128</sup> which was finished in 1855, consists of chancel with south chapel, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles and west tower and spire, with north and south entrances in the angles between the tower and aisles. The building is a good example of modern Gothic and is built of Longridge stone. The church was resealed in 1867<sup>129</sup> and a new reredos was erected in 1871. In 1885 an organ chamber was built in the north side of the chancel and vestries were added on the south side of the chapel. There are galleries over the north and south aisles and at the west end.

All the mural tablets and brasses which were in the old church in 1853 have been preserved, but with the exception of the Bushell brass at the west end of the north aisle they are of little interest and of no antiquity.<sup>130</sup> This brass, to the memory of Seth Bushell, a woollen draper who died in 1623, was discovered when the old building was pulled down, and is in two pieces, one bearing a quaintly drawn figure and the other the inscription. Both plates fell into private hands and were not restored to the church till 1900, when they were fixed in their present position.<sup>131</sup> The Hoghton memorials in the quire comprise mural monuments to Sir Henry Hoghton (d. 1768) and his first and third wives, Mary Boughton (d. February 1719–20) and Susannah Butterworth (d. 1772), and to Ann Boughton, his sister-in-law (d. 1715),<sup>132</sup> who are all there interred, and there are tablets to the memory of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton (d. 1862), who is buried at Anglesea, near Gosport, and Sir Henry de Hoghton (d. 1876), who is buried in the Bold chapel at Farnworth.

There is a ring of eight bells cast by T. Mears in 1814.<sup>133</sup> The commissioners of Edward VI reported that there were four bells,<sup>134</sup> besides one lent by Sir Richard Hoghton, kt. In 1711 an order was

given to collect in the parish for a new set of eight bells, which were afterwards cast by Rudhall. The fourth bell of an older peal had been recast in 1696, the seventh was recast in 1737.

The plate<sup>135</sup> consists of a flagon and small paten of 1705, both inscribed 'The gift of the Right Hon. John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stitnam, 1705'; a flagon and two large patens of 1708, all inscribed 'The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, widdow, of Preston, to the Church of Preston, 1708'; a flagon of 1719, purchased by order of the vestry, inscribed 'Preston Lanc<sup>s</sup> 1719' and round the bottom 'St. John the Evangelist, Parish of Preston'; a flagon of 1725 purchased by subscription, inscribed at the bottom 'Thos. Astley, Robert Walsham, churchwardens, 1725'; and four chalices, two of 1729 and two of 1785, all without inscriptions. There is also a wine-strainer inscribed 'The Parish Church of Preston, 1819.'

The early registers have been lost or destroyed. Except for two pages dated 1603 the existing registers begin in October 1611, and from that date to the end of 1631 have been printed.<sup>136</sup> In 1821 the following books were chained to the pillars of the tower archway: *The Homilies, Bible, Foxe's Martyrs* and *Synopsis Papismi*.<sup>137</sup>

The churchyard was enlarged in 1804. The oldest dated stone, of 1619, having become indecipherable has been replaced by an exact copy of the original. The old churchyard cross is named in a will dated 1551.<sup>138</sup>

It is possible that a church at *ADVOWSON* Preston was one of those holy places deserted by the British clergy on the approach of the destroying English of Northumbria and about 670 granted with lands by the Ribble and elsewhere to St. Wilfrid.<sup>139</sup> Though its existence may be implied in the reference to churches in Amounderness in Domesday Book,<sup>140</sup> the first express record of it is that in the grant of Roger of Poitou to the abbey of Sées in 1094, by which he gave it the church of Preston with the tithe of his demesne and fishery, also 2 oxgangs of land and all the tithes of the

and partially rebuilt. It has a lofty west tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave, aisles and chancel. The tower and chancel are modern in imitation of Perpendicular work. The nave and aisles are embattled, the nave divided from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches rising from octagonal columns, the capitals of which are much encroached on by the side galleries. The clerestory windows are square-headed of three lights. Those of the aisles have chiefly depressed arches and tracery of three lights. The chancel is tolerably large but rebuilt in poor style. The interior, though spacious, is as usual encumbered with galleries, and there are some poor modern Gothic fittings. The organ pretty good'; *Churches of Lancs.* 38. Hardwick (*Hist. of Preston*, 462) says: 'The pretensions of the old church to architectural beauty or even character were so ambiguous that it was sometimes quoted in derision as an excellent specimen of "joiners' Gothic."'

<sup>127</sup> Plans and elevations of the old church as it existed in 1853 are given in Smith, op. cit. 248–9.

<sup>128</sup> Designed by Edward Hugh Shellard.

<sup>129</sup> There was a rearrangement of seats in the quire in 1885.

<sup>130</sup> The inscriptions are given in full in

Smith, op. cit. 258–66, and in Fishwick, op. cit. 121–3.

<sup>131</sup> The figure was in the possession of Mr. T. Harrison Myres and the inscription in that of Mr. F. J. Holland, both of Preston. These gentlemen restored them to the church. The brass is illustrated in Thornely, *Brasses of Lancs. and Ches.* 272, in Smith, op. cit. 258, and Fishwick, op. cit. 120.

<sup>132</sup> There is a small tablet inscribed, 'Sir Henry de Hoghton, bart., in his will expressed his desire that no person should be interred under any of the four stones which cover the remains of Dame Mary, his first lady, Miss Ann Boughton, her sister, himself, and Dame Susannah, his last lady.'

<sup>133</sup> The inscriptions (in addition to the weight and name of maker) are as follows: (1) 'Venite exultemus Domino.' (2) '4 June 1814, foundation laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart., lay rector and patron.' (3) 'June 4, 54 George III, the king's birthday: Vivat Rex.' (4) 'June 4, 1814, account received of the Treaty of Peace.' (5) 'The Rev. James Penny, vicar; the Rev. Wm. Towne, curate, 1814.' (6) 'Rich. Newsham, esq., mayor, 1814.' (7) 'Jno. Green, Jno. Fallowfield, Jno. Grimbaldeston, Hen. Heaton,

Jas. Middlehurst, Jno. Harrison, churchwardens, 1814.' (8) 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Resurgent.'

<sup>134</sup> In 1602 Thomas Woodruff was admitted burgess on condition of ringing the day bell and curfew for the summer season during his life; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 64. The ringing of these bells was maintained till recent times.

<sup>135</sup> The list of church ornaments considered necessary in 1659 is printed by Smith, op. cit. 253. It includes two silver bowls with covers. In 1660 there were five pewter flagons 'to be used at the time of the Sacrament.'

<sup>136</sup> In Smith's *Preston Church*, 83–224. In this work are also contained extracts from the records of the 'Four and Twenty Gentlemen' afterwards (1770) known as the Select Vestry who governed the parish. Lists of churchwardens are also given.

<sup>137</sup> T. C. Smith, op. cit. 265.

<sup>138</sup> George Crook desired to be buried 'in the south side of the churchyard, nigh unto the cross'; cited by Fishwick, *Preston*, 124.

<sup>139</sup> *Hist. Ch. of York* (Rolls Ser.), i, 25.

<sup>140</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.





PRESTON PARISH CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST







whole parish.<sup>141</sup> Together with Roger's other possessions the advowson reverted to the Crown in 1102.<sup>142</sup> It was included in the grant of the hundred to Theobald Walter about 1191,<sup>143</sup> but claimed by the Abbot of Sées. By a compromise made in 1196 the advowson was resigned to Theobald, but the rector was to pay 10 marks yearly to the Prior of Lancaster.<sup>144</sup> After King John's accession the advowson reverted to the Crown,<sup>145</sup> and as part of the honour of Lancaster descended to the earls and dukes.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster in 1316 had leave to appropriate the rectory,<sup>146</sup> but his purpose, whatever it may have been, does not seem to have been carried further<sup>147</sup>; and it was not till July 1400 that an appropriation was made by Henry IV in favour of the new collegiate church of St. Mary at Leicester, known as the college of Newark; a vicarage was to be endowed and a sum of money distributed annually to the poor.<sup>148</sup> After the confiscation of such colleges in 1546-8 the rectory remained in the Crown<sup>149</sup> until 1607, when it was sold to Sir Richard Hoghton, the advowson of the vicarage being included.<sup>150</sup> His family, retaining the rectory, sold the advowson of the vicarage in 1828 to Hulme's Trustees,<sup>151</sup> the present patrons.

About 1222-6 the value of the rectory was esti-

mated at 50 marks,<sup>152</sup> and in 1297 at double that sum,<sup>153</sup> this agreeing with the *Valor* of 1292.<sup>154</sup> Within thirty years, however, owing to the havoc wrought by the Scottish invasions, the taxation was reduced to 35 marks.<sup>155</sup> The ninth of sheaves, &c., assessed in 1341, shows a recovery.<sup>156</sup> In 1527 the rectory was thought to be worth £42 a year and the vicarage £20,<sup>157</sup> and this estimate is almost the same as that of the *Valor* of 1535<sup>158</sup>; it appears, however, that the vicar had to pay the ancient 10 marks rent to the Abbess of Syon, who had taken the place of the Abbot of Sées.<sup>159</sup> After the sale of the rectory in 1607, a rent of £45 3s. 8d. had to be paid to the Crown by the lay rector, but in 1650 the value of the tithes was estimated as £309.<sup>160</sup>

The vicarage about 1620 had an annual value of £66.<sup>161</sup> In 1650, on account of the 'distracted, troublesome times,' it was not worth so much, but the vicar, one of the leading Puritan divines, had £50 from the Committee of Plundered Ministers and another £50 from the duchy revenues, as one of the four itinerant preachers.<sup>162</sup> The vicar in 1705 certified that he had £53, but the true value was nearly double, though part was precarious.<sup>163</sup> The income has greatly increased in modern times and is now returned as £802 net.<sup>164</sup>

<sup>141</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

<sup>142</sup> This is an inference from the later history, but the matter is not clear, for Roger's grant, including Preston, was confirmed by John when Count of Mortain, i.e. before 1193; *ibid.* 298.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.* 434-5. To justify Theobald Walter's claim Preston must have been included among the 'advowsons of churches' not recorded by name.

<sup>144</sup> *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6. The monks, described as tenants, retained the church of Poulton, but surrendered Preston. Each clerk presented to the church was to promise to pay the 10 marks annuity.

<sup>145</sup> From the list of rectors it will be seen that John presented in 1201 and 1202.

<sup>146</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 512. He may have intended to bestow it on Whalley Abbey. In a later petition from the abbey to the Archbishop of York the abbot and monks state that they have obtained the church, so far as a layman could give it, from Henry Earl of Lancaster, and pray for its appropriation to their house, undertaking to pay a vicar £20 a year; Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nicholls), i, 168-9. The abbot's initial is printed as C.

<sup>147</sup> In 1354 it was found that it would not be to the king's injury that the advowson of the church of Preston—including, it would seem, the whole rectory worth £100—should be appropriated to St. Mary's Collegiate Church at Leicester; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 2. The scheme was not carried through, as the Dukes of Lancaster continued to present to the church.

<sup>148</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 341. The New College (or Newark) was founded in 1355; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 585.

The appropriation was in 1401 confirmed by Boniface IX; *ibid.* v, 411; vi, 110.

In 1520 the Dean and Chapter of the New College of our Blessed Lady of Leicester demised to Richard Hesketh for twenty-five years the parsonage of Preston with its demesne and glebe land and the

chapel of Broughton at a rent of £40 and 37s. Thomas Hesketh, brother and heir of Richard, afterwards demised it to Sir Alexander Osbaldeston at a rent of £52 3s. 8d. for the use of Thomas's son Robert; Towneley MS. DD, no. 231. Robert Hesketh in 1531 procured a fresh lease from the college for a term of forty years at the old rent of £40 and 37s.; *ibid.* no. 384. Various disputes arising out of these and other grants are related in Smith, *op. cit.* 14-19.

<sup>149</sup> Certain possessions of Newark College at Preston seem to have been granted with other church property to Richard Venables and others in 1549; *Pat. 3 Edw. VI*, pt. ix. The rectory with the advowson was probably leased for short terms, judging from the changes of patrons. In 1569-70 Christopher Anderton of Lostock transferred to John Bold of North Meols the advowson of Preston; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 225, m. 7; 227, m. 5 d. Thurstan Anderton in 1592 granted the same to Henry Bold, who in 1596 transferred it to Richard Hoghton; *De Hoghton D.*

<sup>150</sup> *Pat. 5 Jas. I*, pt. xiii. The rectory of Preston and the advowson of the vicarage were included in the Hoghton properties in 1616; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 317, m. 7.

The De Hoghton D. show that Thomas Hoghton had in 1587 procured a lease of the rectory from the Crown.

<sup>151</sup> Smith, *op. cit.* 6. It appears from a fine of 1772 that the rectory and advowson of Preston were in that year sold or mortgaged to William Shaw, jun., by Sir Henry Hoghton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 387, m. 114.

<sup>152</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120. <sup>153</sup> *Ibid.* 298.

<sup>154</sup> *Pop. Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307; £66 13s. 4d.

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid.* 327; £23 6s. 8d. The pension payable to the Abbot of Sées is not mentioned.

<sup>156</sup> *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The inquiry was made at Preston. The borough, which was excepted, was worth 7 marks and the rest of the parish 28

marks and 20d. The several townships paid as follows: Ashton, £1 16s. 8d.; Lea, £2 6s. 8d.; Broughton, £3 13s. 4d.; Barton, £3 6s. 8d.; Haighton, £1 8s. 4d.; Grimsargh, £1 10s.; Brockholes, £1 11s. 8d.; Elston, £1 8s. 4d.; Ribbles-ton, £1 11s. 8d.; Fishwick the same; in all, £18 15s.

The reasons given why the 100 marks was not reached were that the excepted revenues were considerable (tithe of hay £10, other small tithes 15 marks, oblations, &c., 5 marks, glebe 25s.), and that by the destruction wrought by the Scots and other insupportable charges daily increasing there were waste lands in the parish causing a loss of 28 marks to the tax; in all, £43 5s.

<sup>157</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdl. 5, no. 15.

<sup>158</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 169; the rent received by Newark College was £41 17s.

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.* v, 262; the net value was £15 4s. The manse and garden were valued at 2s., the vicarial tithes at £7 11s. 4d., and the oblations and Easter roll at £14 16s. 8d.

<sup>160</sup> *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 144-5. In 1670 a rent of £45 was paid to the Crown for the rectory by Sir Richard Hoghton and Edward Rigby; *Pat. 22 Chas. II.*

<sup>161</sup> *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 146.

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.* The endowment of the vicarage included cottage and barn, with 1½ acres of glebe, small tithes of the whole parish, and the corn tithes also in Ribbles-ton, but in some cases a prescriptive rent limited the amounts payable.

A terrier of the glebe lands of the vicarage made in 1663 and a table of Easter dues of about the same time are printed in Smith, *op. cit.* 12.

<sup>163</sup> *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 461. The vicar paid £4 to the curate of Broughton.

<sup>164</sup> *Manch. Dioc. Dir.* The old vicarage was in the street so called, off Tithebarn Street, to the north of the church. The present house, at Eastcliff, was built in 1846.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The following is a list of the incumbents :—

		RECTORS				
Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy			
oc. 1153-60 . .	William <sup>165</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____			
c. 1190 . . .	Robert <sup>166</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____			
c. 1196 . . .	Adomar de la Roche <sup>167</sup> . . . . .	Theobald Walter . . . . .	_____			
25 Feb. 1200-1.	Randle de la Tour <sup>168</sup> . . . . .	The King . . . . .	_____			
18 July 1202 .	Mr. Peter Russinol <sup>169</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	_____			
oc. 1219-40 .	Amery des Roches <sup>170</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	d. P. Russinol			
3 July 1243 .	William de Haverhill <sup>171</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	_____			
25 Aug. 1252 .	Arnulf <sup>172</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	d. W. de Haverhill			
22 May 1256 .	Henry de Wingham <sup>173</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	d. Arnulf			
20 June 1262 .	Walter de Merton <sup>174</sup> . . . . .	” . . . . .	d. Bp. Wingham			
oc. 1286-94 .	Aubrey de Roseris <sup>175</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____			
oc. 1306 . . .	Eustace de Cottesbach <sup>176</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____			
oc. 1312 . . .	James de Fairford <sup>177</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____			
1321 . . . .	Thurstan de Holland <sup>178</sup> . . . . .	Thomas Earl of Lanc. . . . .	exch. J. de Fairford			
24 Sept. 1348 .	Henry de Walton <sup>179</sup> . . . . .	Henry Earl of Lanc. . . . .	_____			

<sup>165</sup> William the priest of Preston was first witness to an important charter; Farrer, op. cit. 323, 325.

<sup>166</sup> Ibid. 361. He is called only Robert de Preston, but is one of a number of witnesses, all apparently clergymen. In another ecclesiastical deed of 1193 he appears as Master Robert de Preston; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 111.

<sup>167</sup> After making the settlement with the Abbot of Sées recorded in the text, Theobald Walter presented Adomar de la Roche; *ibid.* ii, 519.

<sup>168</sup> *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 101.

The dates in the first column are often those of presentation, the institutions not being known.

<sup>169</sup> *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 14. He was precentor of York in 1213; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 154. The statement that Peter was dead in 1222 shows that the Master Peter de Russinol who occurs later must be a different person.

<sup>170</sup> He was nephew of the Bishop of Winchester and is said to have been presented by Henry III; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 120 (where he is called Henry). Americus, rector of Preston, had letters of protection in 1219 and 1222; *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, pp. 199, 336. He occurs again in 1228, when Herbert the clerk and other guardians of the church had letters of protection; *ibid.* 1225-32, p. 189. He was still rector in 1240, when he claimed Chipping as a chapel of Preston; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 110, 111.

<sup>171</sup> Haverhill was one of the king's clerks in 1223, as appears by the Patent Rolls, the calendars containing many references to him. He became the king's treasurer and died in 1252. He was a canon of St. Paul's; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 400. According to T. C. Smith (op. cit. 9, 26) he was presented to Preston 3 July 1243, referring to Pat. 27 Hen. III, m. 3. The entry does not appear in the printed calendar, where instead it is recorded that on 22 July 1243 Guy de Russillon (Rousillon) was presented to Preston; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 387. Guy was the king's clerk and kinsman (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 201) and there are a number of references to him in the Patent Rolls.

There is probably some error, for in 1246 the church of Preston was of the king's presentation. William de Haverhill, the treasurer, was rector, and it was worth 140 marks a year; Assize R. 404, m. 19 d.

A papal dispensation to hold two additional benefices was given to William de Haverhill in 1244; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 211.

<sup>172</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 149; he was archdeacon of 'Tours' or Thouars. Matthew Paris, whose description must be considered that of a hostile partisan, says that Arnulf was a Poitevin and chaplain to Geoffrey de Lusignan, the king's brother, and played the fool to amuse the king and court, being a disgrace to the priesthood; 'we have seen him pelting the king, his brother Geoffrey, and other nobles while walking in the orchard of St. Albans with turf, stones and apples, and pressing the juice of grapes in their eyes, like one devoid of sense'; *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), v, 329. Such behaviour, though undignified, does not seem vicious.

Arnulf was also a prebendary of York; *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 414.

<sup>173</sup> Ibid. p. 471. He was an important public official, becoming keeper of the great seal 1255-9, and held a number of benefices and dignities, including the rectory of Kirkham. He became Bishop of London in 1259, but retained Preston, Kirkham and some other churches till his death in 1262. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Foss, *Judges*; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 285, &c.

In 1254 Henry de Wingham, sub-deacon, one of the king's clerks, was made a papal chaplain; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 300. There are several other privileges and dispensations recorded for him in the same volume, including permission (in 1259) to hold for five years all the benefices he had at the time of his election to the see of London; *ibid.* 366.

<sup>174</sup> Pat. 46 Hen. III, m. 9 (quoted by Smith, op. cit. 31). This, the most famous of the rectors of Preston, was also a great State officer holding many ecclesiastical preferments. He was Chancellor of England 1261-3 and again 1272-4, being made Bishop of Rochester in 1274. He founded Merton Coll., Oxf. He was drowned while crossing the Medway in 1277. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Foss, *Judges*; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 561, &c.

Walter de Merton, chancellor of the Bishop of Durham, obtained a papal dispensation in 1246; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 225.

<sup>175</sup> Protections were granted him in 1286 and 1294; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 249; 1292-1301, p. 121. He occurs

also in pleadings of 1292, the surname in one case being given as De Roseys; Assize R. 408, m. 39 d., 99, 24.

He made a gift to Henry de Haydock of Ashton in return for land in Dobcroft given to Preston Church; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 25.

<sup>176</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 457; 'Preston' may be an error for Prescot (q.v.), but Eustace was defendant in a plea regarding land in Preston in 1305; *De Banco R.* 153, m. 206 d.

<sup>177</sup> The name is also given as Fairstead. In Jan. 1311-12 letters dimissory were granted by the Archbishop of York to James de Fairford, rector of Preston in Amounderness; note by J. P. Earwaker, Raines MSS. (from the York records). James de Fairford is named as the immediate predecessor of Thurstan de Holland, rector in 1323, in a claim for tithes by the Prior of Lancaster; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 448.

<sup>178</sup> Thurstan de Holland is stated to have exchanged the rectory of Hanbury for Preston with James de Fairford; the reference given is Add. MS. 6065, fol. 267 (Fishwick, *Preston*).

As Thurstan is often named in pleadings, &c., it is probable that he, unlike most of the other rectors, was resident. He when eighteen (about 1314) accepted the rectory of Hanbury, and obtained a papal dispensation in 1319 to retain it, his intercessor being Thomas Earl of Lancaster; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 189.

The Abbot of Sées' claim against Thurstan for the annuity of 10 marks, already recorded, occurs in the Plea Rolls from 1325 onwards; *De Banco R.* 258, m. 140; 292, m. 257; 300, m. 185.

Thurstan de Holland occurs as rector down to the beginning of 1348; *ibid.* 350, m. 20; 353, m. 302.

<sup>179</sup> For the presentations about this time reference is given to Torre's Registers of the Archdeacons of Richmond; Fishwick's *Preston*.

Henry de Walton was of the family of Walton-le-Dale, and became Archdeacon of Richmond in 1349 by papal provision, he then holding the church of Preston and canonries at Salisbury and York; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 290. There are many other references to him in the same volume, including dispensations from residence and for further benefices, &c. He incurred sentence of excommunication in 1357, but it was suspended; *ibid.* iii, 584. See also *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 138, &c.



Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
9 Dec. 1359	Robert de Burton <sup>180</sup>	Henry Duke of Lanc.	d. H. de Walton
oc. 1369	John de Charneles <sup>181</sup>	—	—
13 Oct. 1374	Ralph de Erghum, D.C.L. <sup>182</sup>	John Duke of Lanc.	—
? 1380-99	John de Yarburgh <sup>183</sup>	—	—
1399	William de Stevington <sup>184</sup>	—	—

## VICARS

? 1400	Richard Walton <sup>185</sup>	—	—
17 Jan. 1418-19	John White <sup>186</sup>	New Coll., Leicester	d. R. Walton
26 Apr. 1421	John York <i>alias</i> Legeard <sup>187</sup>	"	res. J. White
6 Mar. 1451-2	Thomas Tunstall <sup>188</sup>	"	d. J. York
9 Sept. 1454	Robert Cowell <sup>189</sup>	—	exch. T. Tunstall
oc. 1482-1501	Thomas Bolton <sup>190</sup>	—	—
c. 1516	Robert Singleton <sup>191</sup>	Sir A. Osbaldeston	d. T. Bolton
oc. 1548-62	Nicholas Bradshaw, LL.B. <sup>192</sup>	—	—
22 Oct. 1563	Roger Chorley <sup>193</sup>	Thomas Packet	d. N. Bradshaw
15 Sept. 1566	Leonard Chorley <sup>194</sup>	William Chorley	d. R. Chorley
12 Sept. 1572	Nicholas Daniel, B.D. <sup>195</sup>	John Bold	res. L. Chorley
15 Sept. 1580	Thomas Wall <sup>196</sup>	"	res. N. Daniel

<sup>180</sup> An abstract of the will of Robert de Burton, rector of Preston, dated at Leicester Abbey, 16 Jan. 1360, is given from Gibbon's *Early Linc. Wills*, 23, by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 35. No benefice or dignity except Preston is named.

Another Robert de Burton had several preferences; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 241, &c.

<sup>181</sup> He was rector in 1369, when he complained that various persons had broken his close at Preston; *De Banco R.* 435, m. 368.

John de Charneles had canonries at York and Lichfield, and dispensations for benefices, &c.; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 92 (1342), &c. He died in 1374; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 591.

<sup>182</sup> Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 389. Ralph de Erghum (Arkholme) was chancellor of John of Gaunt and became Bishop of Salisbury (1375) and Bath (1388). He had various canonries, &c.; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 167, 215, &c.; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 600; i, 139, &c.

<sup>183</sup> John de Yarburgh became canon of York in 1385 and exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's in 1395, resigning the latter in 1400; *ibid.* iii, 205; ii, 380. He, being in his fifty-eighth year and unable from his infirmities to reside at Preston, received a papal dispensation for non-residence there in 1397; *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 22. He was a clerk of the Duke of Lancaster's in 1378; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 262. In 1399 he became one of the prebendaries of the New College at Leicester; *ibid.* 1399-1401, p. 13.

An incident of his time may be recorded here. One John Robinson Atkinson of Balderston having killed Thomas Banastre at Preston in May 1395, fled to the church for safety. Acknowledging his crime before the king's coroner he was, about a month later, allowed to go on abjuring the realm. He was pardoned in 1397; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/3, no. 80.

<sup>184</sup> He resigned in order to allow the dean and canons to take possession; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vi, 110. The date is not given, but it must have been before 1406 and may have been in 1400.

<sup>185</sup> Richard Walton was vicar of Preston in 1400 if a deed preserved by Kuerden is rightly dated; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 250, no. 25. In *Harl. MS.* 2042 (fol. 168) what seems to be the same deed bears the years 3 Hen. IV and 3 Hen. V. He was

a Burgess of Preston by hereditary right in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 7.

In an undated deed (c. 1410) Magota widow of William Walton of Walton-le-Dale granted certain lands to her son Richard Walton, vicar of St. Wilfrid's, Preston; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, P 118, no. 26. <sup>186</sup> Raines MSS. xxii, 395.

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.* xx, 397. He occurs in local charters and pleadings; e.g. *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2292; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 1; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 21.

<sup>188</sup> Raines MSS. xxii, 379. The vicarage fell vacant on 18 Feb. 1451-2 by the death of John York *alias* Legeard, and on inquiry it was found that the Dean and Chapter of New College, Leicester, were patrons. Tunstall is named in a local deed; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 552, 2953.

<sup>189</sup> Raines MSS. xxii, 379. Cowell had been rector of Thurnby, Linc. dioc., to which Tunstall went. Robert Cowell was an in Burgess at the guild of 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 12. His name occurs in local deeds down to 1473; e.g. *Kuerden MSS.* iii, W 8 (no. 95), K 2.

<sup>190</sup> Thomas Bolton, vicar, was one of the witnesses to the will (dated 1482) of Richard Taylor, who desired his body to be buried in St. Wilfrid's Church; *Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 396*. T. Thomas 'Berton' was vicar in 1483-4; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, R 14. He is again named as Thomas Bolton in 1486; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 363. The king, apparently in 1498, leased to Thomas Bolton for thirty years the vicarage of the parish church of Preston; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxi, 56 a/d. There is nothing to show how the vicarage had come into the king's hands. Thomas Bolton was still rector in 1501; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542.

<sup>191</sup> By inquiry made in 1527 it was found that the church was appropriated to the college of 'New Work,' Leicester, and that the vicar was Robert Singleton, who had held it for eleven years; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdle. 5, no. 15.

Sir Alexander Osbaldeston in 1494 obtained a grant of the next presentation from the College of Newark, Leicester, and presented Robert son of John Singleton some time between 1515 and 1522. The grant was disputed, but on trial upheld; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195, printed by Smith, op. cit. 15-16. A writ in this case was issued 8 Oct. 1516,

the church being then vacant; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 8 Hen. VIII, Lent.

Robert Singleton was vicar in 1535; *Valor*, v, 262. One of the name became archpriest of St. Martin's, Dover, in 1535; *ibid.* i, 95. He was a correspondent of Cromwell's; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, 612, 640. The same or another graduated at Oxford (M.A. 1527) and became rector of Pottsgrove, Beds., 1549; *Foster, Alumni*.

<sup>192</sup> Nicholas Bradshaw was in 1535 one of the canons of the Newark College; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 171. The inventory of church goods at Preston in 1552, signed by him, shows a fair number of vestments, &c., remaining. There was also a 'painted cloth which was about the sepulchre'; T. C. Smith, op. cit. 252-3. The name is given as James Bradshaw in *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 3. He occurs as vicar of Preston in the Chester visitation lists of 1548 and 1562. In the latter it is said he 'appeared and subscribed.' *Mortuus* is marked against his name.

<sup>193</sup> In the visitation list of 1563 he was curate of Chorley and vicar of Preston. He was buried at Chorley 26 July 1566.

The names of patrons and dates of institution from this period are taken from papers in the Dioc. Reg. Chester.

<sup>194</sup> Compounded for first-fruits 26 Oct. 1566; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 409.

One of this name was B.A. at Oxford 1571, and afterwards (1581) a barrister; *Foster, Alumni*. He seems to have become Recorder of Liverpool 1602-20; *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 112.

<sup>195</sup> Nicholas ap Evan Daniel was vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1563-8, being deprived—for nonconformity, Canon Raines supposed; he was also a Fellow of Manchester and was there accused of unsound doctrine; Raines, *Manch. Fellows* (Chet. Soc.), 56-7. He compounded for his first-fruits at Preston 19 Nov. 1572. At Preston he preached twice every Sunday and holiday. He was a married man.

<sup>196</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 3b. Compounded for first-fruits 30 Nov. 1580. An abstract of his will, dated 18 Aug. 1592, is printed by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 45. He was in 1591 described as 'an old grave man of simple persuasion in divinity and one that in his youth hath used sundry callings and now at last settled himself in the ministry'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 601.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
21 Dec. 1592	William Sawrey, M.A. <sup>197</sup>	{ Henry Bold . . . . . The Queen . . . . . }	d. T. Wall
12 Feb. 1603-4	John Paler <sup>198</sup>	Rt. Parkinson . . . . .	res. W. Sawrey
28 May 1621	James Martin, M.A. <sup>199</sup>	Sir Richard Hoghton . . . . .	d. J. Paler
18 Nov. } 16 Dec. }	1626 . Augustine Wildbore, D.D. <sup>200</sup>	{ Sir R. Hoghton . . . . . The King . . . . . }	—
11 Nov. } 2 Dec. }	1630 . James Starkie, M.A. <sup>201</sup>	{ Sir R. Hoghton . . . . . The King . . . . . }	res. A. Wildbore
1639	Isaac Ambrose, M.A. <sup>202</sup>	—	—
2 July 1657	George Thomason <sup>203</sup>	Sir R. Hoghton . . . . .	—
10 Feb. 1657-8	William Cole, B.A. <sup>204</sup>	" . . . . .	—
14 Feb. 1662-3	Thomas Stanhope, M.A. <sup>205</sup>	" . . . . .	cess. W. Cole
27 Nov. 1663	Seth Bushell, D.D. <sup>206</sup>	" . . . . .	res. T. Stanhope
12 Dec. 1682	Thomas Birch <sup>207</sup>	Sir C. Hoghton . . . . .	res. S. Bushell
29 May 1700	Samuel Peploe, M.A. <sup>208</sup>	" . . . . .	d. T. Birch
14 July 1727	Samuel Peploe, D.D. <sup>209</sup>	The King . . . . .	prom. Bp. Peploe

In 1590 it was reported that the vicar, who was 'no preacher,' had 'by corruption' only 20 marks a year out of the vicarage revenues; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 47.

<sup>197</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 21. He appears to have had two presentations, one from the queen and another from Henry Bold of North Meols; Smith, op. cit. 46. He compounded for first-fruits 5 Feb. 1592-3. He was also rector of Windermere 1594-1610.

<sup>198</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 37; 'preacher of the Word of God.' Parkinson presented by virtue of a grant from Richard Hoghton. John Paler was buried at Preston 16 Apr. 1621, the entry in the register describing him as 'a notable labourer in the Lord's vineyard.' An inventory of his goods (Smith, op. cit. 47) shows that he had a considerable library, his books being worth £14 10s.

<sup>199</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 72. He was a king's preacher. Martin paid first-fruits 29 May 1621. He graduated at Oxford (M.A. 1611) and Cambridge; Foster, *Alumni*. He was deprived for simony in 1623. Some ten years later he made bitter complaint of his treatment, alleging that his wife and son had starved to death in the street; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1633-4, pp. 7, 11, 39. His character-sketch of his enemies, who were Puritans, is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 180-2. Martin seems to have been regarded as of unsound mind.

The institutions from this time have been compared with those recorded at the P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

<sup>200</sup> The history of the vicarage from 1623 to 1626 is obscure, the proceedings concerning Martin causing difficulty. The records of the Chester registry show that Alexander Bradley, B.A., was presented by the king, 'by lapse,' on 21 June 1623, and John Inskip on 6 July following. The latter sought institution, but does not appear to have obtained it; Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 73b, 76b, and at end of volume. Augustine Wildbore was presented by Sir Richard Hoghton on 3 Mar. 1625-6, the vacancy being due to the 'deprivation of James Martin, last vicar'; but on 1 Dec. following he was presented by the king, 'patron for this turn by reason of the outlawry of the patron or by lapse.' The first-fruits were paid 20 Feb. 1626-7. Some entries relating to John Inskip, with an abstract of his will (1632), are printed by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 51.

Wildbore was educated at Sidney-Sussex

Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1614, D.D. 1633). He was appointed a king's preacher; was vicar of Garstang in 1621, of Preston in 1626, and of Lancaster 1630, vacating Preston. He was a strong Royalist and was expelled from his benefices by Parliament in 1643. He died in 1654. See the full account by H. Fishwick in *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 149-53.

<sup>201</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 91b, 116b. First-fruits paid 25 Nov. 1630. The king's nomination was said to be due to the outlawry of the patron, lapse, or simony. James Starkie was in 1636 admonished by the High Commission Court, probably for some nonconformity; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 485. In 1639 he was promoted to the rectory of North Meols (q.v.).

<sup>202</sup> This noteworthy vicar of Preston was the son of Richard Ambrose, vicar of Ormskirk, where he was baptized in 1604. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1624, M.A. Camb. 1632; Foster, *Alumni*. Incumbent of Castleton, Derb., 1627; Clapham, 1629; king's preacher in Lancashire, 1631; was a zealous Presbyterian and member of the classis 1646, signing the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648; became vicar of Garstang in 1654 and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died in Jan. 1663-4. He published various religious works, including *Looking unto Jesus*, 1658. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wood, *Athenae*; *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 154-176. Ambrose was still vicar of Preston till 1657, when he released to Sir Richard Hoghton all right in the vicarage; De Hoghton D. During part of the time (1655 on) William Brownword was in charge of the parish but was not styled vicar; he was afterwards of Kendal. See articles by Rev. B. Nightingale in *Preston Guardian*, 9-30 Apr. 1910.

<sup>203</sup> *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 189. One of this name was educated at Oxford; B.A. 1659; and afterwards held various benefices; Canon of Lincoln 1683-1712; Foster, *Alumni*.

<sup>204</sup> *Plund. Mins. Accts.* ii, 216, 222. Educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1640; Fishwick, *Preston*, 185. In 1662 he was willing to conform to some extent, but was ejected from Preston or left it voluntarily. Next year, however, he accepted the vicarage of Dedham; Smith, op. cit. 59. He had previously held Kirkby Lonsdale and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

<sup>205</sup> Stanhope was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; *Admissions* (ed. Mayor), i, 111; M.A. 1660. He is said to have

acted afterwards as chaplain at Hoghton Tower; Smith, op. cit. 60. His son George became Dean of Canterbury 1704 to 1728.

<sup>206</sup> Educated at Oxford; M.A. 1654, D.D. 1672; Foster, *Alumni*. Some notice of this vicar has been given under Euxton, of which he was curate in 1650. Conforming at the Restoration he was very tolerant of Dissenters, and became popular at Preston and Lancaster, where he was vicar from 1682 till his death in 1684. His epitaph describes him as devoted to the English Reformed Church, and faithful to the two Charleses in very difficult times; Smith, op. cit. 61-3, where his will is given; Wood, *Athenae*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>207</sup> Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 158. Neither vicar nor curate is recorded in the visitation list of 1691, but James Bland, curate, was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. Birch's will is printed in Smith, op. cit. 68.

He was not liked by some of the more influential of his parishioners, who complained that he did not reside and that he disparaged the Prayer Book. Bishop Stratford made inquiry and wrote to the mayor, showing that some of the charges were untrue and other matters would be reformed. In particular the vicar was willing to restore the daily prayers in the church; *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 6, 9.

<sup>208</sup> The Hoghton family were Nonconformists, and from a letter among the De Hoghton D. it appears that Sir Charles Hoghton gave the nomination of Birch's successor to the mayor of Preston and others. It is not clear, however, that they selected Peploe, who was a zealous Whig, afterwards warden of Manchester 1718, and Bishop of Chester 1726, when he resigned Preston. Peploe is said to have owed these promotions to his courage in reading the prayers for King George at the time when the Jacobite army was actually in possession of Preston. He was also very energetic in prosecuting Roman Catholics. See further in the account of Manchester Church. He died in 1752.

John Stanley was presented 13 Apr. 1726 by the king, but there does not seem to be any record that he was instituted; he at once accepted a rectory at Liverpool.

<sup>209</sup> Son of Bishop Peploe, whom he succeeded also as warden of Manchester in 1738; see the account of the church there. He resigned Preston in 1743 on



Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
30 Apr. 1743	Randal Andrews, B.A. <sup>210</sup>	William Shaw	res. S. Peploe
30 Oct. 1782	Humphrey Shuttleworth, M.A. <sup>211</sup>	Sir H. Hoghton	d. R. Andrews
6 Sept. 1809	James Penny, M.A. <sup>212</sup>	Sir H. P. Hoghton	res. H. Shuttleworth
1 Mar. 1817	Roger Carus Wilson, M.A. <sup>213</sup>	W. W. Carus Wilson	d. J. Penny
14 Apr. 1840	John Owen Parr, M.A. <sup>214</sup>	Hulme's Trustees	d. R. C. Wilson
12 July 1877	James Hamer Rawdon, M.A. <sup>215</sup>	"	d. J. O. Parr
9 Apr. 1900	Hercules Scott Butler, M.A. <sup>216</sup>	"	res. J. H. Rawdon

The rectory, having been in the patronage of the kings or lords of the honour of Lancaster, was filled by a series of royal clerks or busy officials, most of whom probably never resided, discharging their priestly duties by curates. Hence it was an advantage to the church, and no doubt to the parish, when the rectory was appropriated to the New College at Leicester and a responsible vicar placed in the cure. In addition to the chapel at Broughton there seem to have been two or three others in the parish,<sup>217</sup> and for these and the chantries there was no doubt a competent staff of chaplains. A list of twelve clergy was recorded about 1530,<sup>218</sup> but the visitation list of 1548 names only the vicar, two chantry priests and three others; in 1562 there were still the vicar, his curate, the curate of Broughton and another.<sup>219</sup> Nothing seems to be known of the first Elizabethan vicars, but from the character of the district the conformity with the religious legislation of the time was little more than nominal, and when a convinced Protestant was appointed in 1572 he was soon 'in great perplexity' and 'many ways threatened of his life for his well doing,' i.e. in particular because at Easter he had 'taken the

names of all such as would not receive the blessed communion,'<sup>220</sup> and because he had captured a 'false priest at mass.'<sup>221</sup> The curate or parish priest whom he found in charge, a married man of openly evil life,<sup>222</sup> had winked at every abuse and insulted the vicar, causing the 'bells to be rung for souls' when the vicar was preaching and telling him to come down from the pulpit. The parish clerk was a 'popish boy,' who never appeared at church except to make such a noise on the organ on Sunday that no one could understand the singing.<sup>223</sup> The communion table was formed from an old altar, and 'altar stones and idols' seats' were still in their places; even a 'great number of alabaster images' which had been taken down in accordance with the queen's commands had been carefully buried in the vicarage garden, but the vicar had found and destroyed them.

This incumbent stayed but a few years and his successor, who was 'no preacher,' had tried many occupations before becoming a minister. His successors, and in particular John Paler, may have been those who influenced the Protestant population towards Puritanism, so that Vicar Martin seems to have been

being collated to Tattenhall in Cheshire. He died in 1781.

<sup>210</sup> William Shaw presented by grant of Sir Henry Hoghton. The new vicar was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1732; Foster, *Alumni*. He was curate of St. George's, Preston. Being a Whig he had many enemies in the town, who asserted he had paid for the presentation. He died at the Bull's Head, Manchester, 4 Aug. 1782. His son became vicar of Ormskirk.

<sup>211</sup> Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1760; Foster, *Alumni*. Vicar of Kirkham, 1771, king's preacher 1790, Canon of York 1791. He resigned Preston in 1809, but retained Kirkham till his death in 1812. He published *Lectures on the Creed of Pius IV* and some anti-Popery tracts. See Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 84-5.

<sup>212</sup> Educated at Oxf.; M.A. 1784. Rector of Chipping (q.v.) 1807-16.

<sup>213</sup> Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1818. A monument to him was erected in the chancel by public subscription.

<sup>214</sup> Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1830; Indian chaplain 1821, vicar of Durnford 1834, hon. canon of Manchester 1853. He was also a county magistrate. There is a monument to him in the chancel.

<sup>215</sup> Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1861; incumbent of Shaw 1875, hon. canon of Manchester 1890, rector of Yelverton 1900.

<sup>216</sup> Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1877; vicar of St. Barnabas', Holbeck, 1883, of Farnworth near Bolton 1894. Hon. canon of Manchester 1908.

<sup>217</sup> As at Fernyhalgh and Barton. Kuerden, about 1680, speaks of a foot passage 'through the churchyard south-

ward by the public school and ancient place called Chapel of Avenham, over the Swillbrook,' &c.; Hardwick, *Preston*, 210. Nothing else seems known of this chapel. A John 'de Capella' occurs c. 1240; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 217. A lease of the rectory made in 1545 (quoted in a petition of 1572) speaks of 'the glebe and demesne lands belonging to the said church and rectory together with the chapels of Broughton, Ribbleson, Ashton Bank and Lea, and three burgages in Preston,' &c.; but there has probably been some mistake in quoting; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xci, F 15.

<sup>218</sup> Smith, op. cit. 20, citing 'a subsidy book in the Record Office.' The names given fix the date as between 1527 and 1535. In the same work (p. 19) is given a list of seven names, dated 1525, from 'the Chapter House Book, B 2/15 (R.O.);' this is incomplete, as it does not contain Thomas Bostock's name.

<sup>219</sup> Visitation lists at Chester. It appears that another priest (not named) was in 1548 paid by the corporation in accordance with a lease ending in 1560. This priest, whose name occurs in the list of 1525, was still ministering in 1561, though 'somewhat addicted to the alehouse, and insufficient'; Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 205. He does not occur in 1562.

It further appears that the old chantry priest and schoolmaster (not named in 1562) continued to minister; he was reported to be 'an unlearned priest,' and being a recusant was under surveillance by the authorities; *Cal. S. P. Dom. Add.* 1547-65, p. 523.

<sup>220</sup> In the Consistory Court Records at Chester is a certificate sent to the vicar of Preston c. 1575 stating that Arthur Hoghton of Broughton had received 'the

holy communion at Easter last in the church of Goosnargh according to the laws of this our English Church.'

<sup>221</sup> The vicar's letter and his curate's reply are printed in Smith, op. cit. 42-4.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the judge and jury could be forced to convict the priest and others.

<sup>222</sup> His name, William Wall, does not seem to occur in the lists of pre-Reformation clergy. William Wall, clerk, was an in burgess at the guild of 1582, and Thomas son of William Wall, clerk, deceased, at that of 1602; *Preston Guild R.* 32, 49.

The curate in his reply admitted some of the serious faults alleged, but said he had not taken bribes from recusants to conceal their not coming to church, &c. He had had a dispute with the vicar about the burial of unchristened children; it had never been the custom to bury them in the churchyard. The custom of the Rogation Days is mentioned: 'During the three days before Ascension Day he (the curate) went to the cross in the town and willed the people to pray to God to prosper the fruits of the earth as is appointed by the book.'

<sup>223</sup> The singers would have 'no Geneva psalm' before the sermon. The clerk in reply admitted 'that he being one that can sing and play on the organs and a teacher of children to sing, did never sing a psalm before the sermon,' but he had 'no book of psalms.'

From what is said in the text it is clear that the organ was soon afterwards taken down. The next was erected in 1802 in the west gallery; Smith, op. cit. 257. The bequest of Thomas Hoghton, the exiled lord of Lea, in 1580, for a pair of organs, &c., may be mentioned here; Knox, *Life of Card. Allen*, 85.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

driven out by this party.<sup>224</sup> In 1637 Lancashire was reported to Archbishop Laud as an extremely Puritan county; at Preston and Manchester they called the surplices 'the rags of Rome,' and suffered no organs in the churches.<sup>225</sup> At the formation of the Presbyterian classis in 1646 three Preston aldermen became members of it.<sup>226</sup>

There is evidence of a somewhat higher type of churchmanship in the town after the Restoration,<sup>227</sup> and in the last century, under modern conditions, a great change has taken place in Preston, as elsewhere, by the provision of new churches and schools and a large staff of clergy, the new movement being due apparently to the Rev. R. C. Wilson, vicar from 1817 to 1839.<sup>228</sup>

There were two endowed chantries in the parish church, those at the altars of the Rood or Crucifix of Jesus and St. Mary. The former is stated to have been founded by a Sir Richard Hoghton for the souls

of his ancestors, and in 1547 John Shepherd was the chaplain, and celebrating accordingly. There was no plate belonging to it, and the endowment, producing £5 1s. 8d. yearly, was derived from burgages, lands, &c., in Preston.<sup>229</sup> In other places William or Richard Whalley is called the founder of the Crucifix chantry.<sup>230</sup> After the confiscation there were numerous disputes about the property.<sup>231</sup> The altar of St. Mary is mentioned in 1349.<sup>232</sup> The chantry thereat was said to have been founded by Ellen widow of Henry Hoghton for a chaplain to celebrate continually for her soul and all Christian souls, and to keep a free grammar school.<sup>233</sup> This chantry can be traced back to 1430, and seems to have been due to contributions from various sources.<sup>234</sup> Nicholas Banaster was the incumbent in 1547, and 'by report of the inhabitants' the ordinances of the foundation had been 'well kept and used.' There was no plate, and the

<sup>224</sup> See the accounts of the vicars above.

Evidence of Puritan feeling is given by the strict prohibition of trading on 'the Sabbath Day,' passed by the guild of 1602. In 1616 the Council ordered house-keepers to keep their street doors shut during service time on Sabbath days and festivals, and to prevent their children playing in the streets or sitting in the street doors on the Sabbath. Ale-houses were regulated, being ordered to close at 9 p.m.; Abram, *Memorials of the Guilds*, 36, 37.

In 1625-8 Henry Banister bequeathed £600 'towards the maintenance and settling of a minister or ministers of God's Word, if (the trustees) should so think fit, to water the dry and barren places in the County of Lancaster, where there should be greatest want of a preaching ministry, to direct the people to the glory of God.' With this and other sums land in Brockholes was purchased, and of the resulting rent-charge of £16 a moiety has since been paid to the vicar of Preston; *End. Char. Rep.* 1905, p. 742. The vicar now applies it to the payment of a deaconess and a Church Army evangelist.

<sup>225</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, p. 26.

<sup>226</sup> Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 228.

<sup>227</sup> See the account of Vicar Birch. The full clerical staff probably consisted of the vicar, his curate and the curate of Broughton. An additional church was built in 1716 at Grimsargh and another in 1723 at Preston.

<sup>228</sup> T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 78.

<sup>229</sup> Raines, *Chuntries* (Chet. Soc.), 202-4; Smith, *op. cit.* 233. It does not appear which of several Sir Richards founded this chantry; it may have been the founder of one at Ribchester in 1407.

In 1487 it was found that Alexander Hoghton and Elizabeth his wife had a chantry in Preston Church, John Troutbeck being chaplain, and they were bound to maintain the fabric and supply book, vestments, &c.; Raines, *loc. cit.*

If this altar were at the end of the south aisle, where the Lea burial-place was, the crucifix was probably some special one, and not the chancel rood.

<sup>230</sup> In 1495 and 1500 the mayor and burgesses, being patrons of the chantry of the Rood of Preston, demised a burghage in Fishergate and an acre of land for forty years, rents of 10s. for each to be paid to the priest who should say mass, according to the intent of Richard Whalley, founder of the same; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 121,

no. 95, 96. In 1507 Thomas Whalley, chaplain, and another surrendered to the mayor and others certain lands for the enlarging or augmentation of the chantry belonging to the altar before the holy crucifix within the parish church of St. Wilfrid the Bishop in Preston, the priest to pray especially for the soul of William Whalley, priest, late founder of the same; *ibid.* no. 91, 92.

From this it appears that Whalley's foundation was intended for an additional priest at the Rood altar. His benefaction seems to have led to disputes with the Hoghtons. Thus in 1498 Sir Alexander Hoghton nominated William Galter to celebrate, and in 1500 and 1507 the corporation named the same priest; *ibid.* iii, H 9; and iv, P 121, no. 76, 79, 86.

The agreement with the corporation was that William Galter 'shall say mass afore the rood in Preston Kirk three days in a week, that is to say Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and he be disposed, and to pray for the souls of Richard Whalley and his wives (*sic*) and William Whalley priest his son,' &c.; and that 'he shall keep and maintain God's service to his power as St. Mary's priest does'; and 'be ready to say mass if the mayor require him'; *ibid.* iv, P 11. The charters are in Duchy of Lanc. Misc. bdle. 2, no. 15.

Richard Hoghton as feoffee of Richard Whalley nominated James Tarleton to celebrate in the chantry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 751.

In 1527 the chantry before the crucifix was held by Thomas Bostock, who had been appointed about eleven years before; the Hoghton patronage is admitted; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdle. 5, no. 15. John Shepherd, named in the text, was the priest in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 263. The income was then given as £4 4s. 10d. clear.

<sup>231</sup> An account of them is given by T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 235. For grants of the chantry lands see Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xx, and 7 Jas. I, pt. xxxiv.

<sup>232</sup> In that year Adam de Brockholes gave his lands in Brockholes to William de Elston, charged with a rent of 6s. 8d., to continue for a hundred years, for the celebration of masses at the altar of B. Mary in the church of Preston for the souls of Adam and his kindred; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289.

<sup>233</sup> Raines, *op. cit.* 205-7; Smith, *op. cit.* 230. Ellen was the wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, who died in 1479; she may have augmented an older foundation.

The altar was probably at the end of the north aisle, afterwards known as 'Wall's chapel.'

<sup>234</sup> In 1430 the feoffees granted to Ellen Young certain property charged with a payment of 13s. 4d. a year to God and B. Mary of the church of Preston for a priest celebrating there for the souls of John Young and Maud his wife; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 121. Again in 1456 John Inglesle of Preston gave two small rent-charges (1s. in all) to the wardens (*procuratoribus*) of B. Mary the Virgin of the church of St. Wilfrid of Preston for the souls of himself and Joan his consort; *ibid.* no. 73.

In 1470 Margaret widow of Sir Richard Hoghton gave burgages on the east side of Friargate towards paying the priest before St. Mary's altar; *ibid.* no. 37.

Ralph Hoghton son of Margaret, in accordance with her intention, gave a charge of 12d. for the priest singing 'daily afore our Lady,' the whole teneement to be so devoted after his wife's death; *ibid.* no. 94.

Another deed attributes the endowment in part to Richard Whalley, whose son William, a chaplain, was to hold certain lands for life. After his death they were to remain to Henry Hoghton and other trustees and to the mayor and burgesses to maintain a chaplain to celebrate daily (or at least thrice a week) before the image of the B. V. Mary at her altar in Preston Parish Church; Add. MS. 32106, no. 848.

The mayor, in defending a suit brought by Roger Levens, the chantry priest, about 1522 stated that this chantry had been founded by the corporation about 1440 for 'a priest continually to sing and pray for the souls of the said persons, and for the prosperity and welfare of the mayor and burgesses and other inhabitants of the town, within the church of Preston; and every priest so appointed should keep a free school within the said town to teach the scholars there'; Smith, *op. cit.* 232 (from Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, i, N.D. L 6). It appears that Levens' predecessor was named George Hale, and had died in 1518. Roger Levens was in 1519 admitted to the possession of copyhold lands in Walton-le-Dale belonging to this chantry; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 120, no. 53.

Again in 1527 the mayor and burgesses were returned as patrons of our Lady's chantry, of which Henry Coventry was chaplain, having held the post about four



endowment, derived from burgages and lands in Preston and Fishwick, was only £3 2s. 3d. a year.<sup>235</sup>

A school can be traced back to the 14th century.<sup>236</sup> Its connexion with a chantry threatened its existence,<sup>237</sup> but it seems to have been preserved by the corporation, and under their care has developed to its present standing.<sup>238</sup>

The principal charities<sup>239</sup> are **CHARITIES** those for education,<sup>240</sup> medical<sup>241</sup> and religious purposes<sup>242</sup>; but there are in addition a considerable number of smaller benefactions for the benefit of the poor by gifts of money, food, clothing, apprentices' fees, and other ways. None of them appear to be intended for the whole parish; some are restricted to the borough of Preston, and others to particular townships or groups.<sup>243</sup>

Catherine Pennington in 1871 left £1,000 for the benefit of poor women in the town and neighbourhood of Preston, to be distributed by the wardens of Church of England parishes. The total income is £29 2s. 5d., and it is distributed according to the founder's wish.<sup>244</sup> Margaret Beconsall in 1872 left money to the New Jerusalem Church, one-seventh

being for poor members or the congregation; £7 9s. 6d. is distributed accordingly among from five to nine persons. William Edmundson in 1735 left £50 to buy bread for the prisoners at Lancaster and Preston; half the income, £6 10s. 8d., is given to assist prisoners discharged from Preston Gaol, usually by gifts of clothing or travelling expenses. Mary Cross in 1889 gave £600, now producing £17 14s. a year, for the poor of the borough; the income is distributed in small money doles. The benefits of the Harris Orphanage in Fulwood are available for children whose parents reside within eight miles of Preston Town Hall. This includes the whole parish of Preston and large parts of the adjacent parishes.<sup>245</sup>

For the township of Preston several apprenticing charities have been absorbed into the grammar school endowments,<sup>246</sup> but the combined gifts of Dorothy Cosney (1678)<sup>247</sup> and John Dawson (1698) are now applicable in part for apprenticing and in part for medical relief, nursing, &c.<sup>248</sup> Some gifts, amounting to £14 14s. 4d., have been combined with the mayor's dole.<sup>249</sup> The almshouses have been pulled down,<sup>250</sup> the bread money has ceased,<sup>251</sup> and some

years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdlc. 5, no. 15. Nicholas Banaster was the incumbent in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 263. The revenue was 61s.

<sup>235</sup> The chantry lands were in 1556 granted by Mary to the Savoy Hospital, which she revived; Anderton D. (Mr. Stonor).

<sup>236</sup> In a disturbance at St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel in May 1358 John the Clerk of Broughton, master of the schools of Preston, was among those incriminated; Assize R. 439, m. 2.

Raines (*Chantries*, 206) quotes from the registers of the Archdeacon of Richmond the appointment of Richard Marshall in 1399 to the grammar schools at Preston. Marshall was enrolled as a Burgess in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 9.

<sup>237</sup> The story is given in Fishwick's *Preston*, 204-12.

Peter Carter, the schoolmaster who died in 1590, was author of *Annotations on Seton's Logic*; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>238</sup> See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 569, and *End. Char. Rep. Preston*, 1905.

<sup>239</sup> An official inquiry was made in Oct. 1904, and the report, published in 1905, includes a reprint of that of 1824. Some earlier charities are recorded by Bishop Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 465.

<sup>240</sup> The Grammar School, Blue School, and Harris Institute and Free Library are the principal of these.

<sup>241</sup> The Royal Infirmary has an endowment of £2,148 a year; the Industrial Institute for the Blind has about £300. Mary Cross's gift for poor deaf and dumb children, founded in 1899, produces an income of £31.

<sup>242</sup> The Blue School, founded by Roger Sudell in 1702 in a cottage in Minspit Weind, off Fishergate, is now absorbed in the schools attached to the parish church. The founder desired the vicar 'to appoint a sober and religious person for a catechist, of the communion of the Church of England, to catechize and teach in the said school the poorest children of Preston and of the parish of Preston, gratis, the true fear and worship of God, and to teach them to read English, that they might be better enabled to attain to holiness.'

Maria Holland in 1873-7 gave a capital fund of nearly £20,000 to found St. Joseph's Orphanage for destitute female children and for other charitable purposes, of which £1,106 was devoted to an institution for the sick poor, providing an endowment of £38 13s. 4d.

There are various smaller endowments for religious purposes.

<sup>243</sup> The details here given are taken from the report of 1905.

<sup>244</sup> A smaller gift of the same kind was made by William Cooton in 1876, by which £40 came to the poor of St. Saviour's, Preston. The interest (28s.) is distributed by the vicar in small doles of money and provisions.

<sup>245</sup> *End. Char. Rep. Lanc.* 1902.

<sup>246</sup> George Rogerson in 1619 charged his lands in Broughton with £13 a year, payable £9 to the mayor of Preston for apprenticing and £4 to the mayor of Lancaster for the prisoners there. Henry Banister in 1625 left sums including £200 towards the apprenticing of poor children of Preston; this is now represented by the moiety of a rent-charge of £16. Thomas Winckley in 1710 left £50 for apprenticing. Henry Rishton and Eleanor his wife in 1738 gave £300 for the poor, of which half the interest was for apprenticing poor children. These sums with various accumulations are intact; but, as applications for apprentice fees ceased, no grants having been made since 1855, the gross income (about £55) is applied to scholarships at the grammar school.

<sup>247</sup> Her main gift was £100 for 'twelve pious men or widows,' but she added £6, the interest whereof was to be spent in entertaining the trustees at the 'Hind' or elsewhere. The Hind Inn is mentioned by John Taylor the 'Water Poet' in 1618.

<sup>248</sup> His gift was £100 for the poor and for apprenticing in alternate years.

The combined charity, represented by a rent-charge of £10 10s. on the 'Three Legs of Man' in Preston, with accumulations of £289, is administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners made in 1904. The gross income is £18 12s. 4d., of which £8 is for nursing, subscriptions to dispensaries, supply of clothes, &c., and the residue

primarily for apprenticing, and then (should there be any balance) for outfit on entering a trade, or on passage money or outfit of emigrants.

<sup>249</sup> Henrietta Rigby in 1741 left £100 to the vicar and the mayor for the benefit of six poor widows, housekeepers in Preston. The capital is held by the corporation; £2 a year is distributed by the mayor to three poor widows, and £2 likewise by the vicar.

William Rishton in 1729 left £100 to the mayor and aldermen, the interest to be given to the poor at Christmas. This is preserved, the mayor distributing £4 in doles of 1s. each.

Thomas Hogkinson in 1697 bequeathed £50 for the poor, and in respect of it £2 is distributed by the mayor at Christmas in doles of 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Elizabeth Parker in 1757, acting according to the desire of her father Joseph Chorley, gave a rent-charge of £4 on land at Cloughton (as the interest of £100), half to go to the poor of Preston. This £2 is now distributed by the mayor in gifts of 2s. 6d. each.

A moiety of the gift of Henry and Eleanor Rishton, already named, has recently been administered by the mayor; but this appears to be an irregularity. The amount is £4 14s. 4d.

<sup>250</sup> Bartholomew Worthington, a benefactor of the grammar school, in 1663 directed his wife to build a small almshouse on the waste near Fishergate bars. It was built, but there was no endowment, and, on its falling into decay, the materials were sold, and the money, with an addition, applied to build an almshouse at the east end of the town. Here there had been a range of almshouses, of unknown origin, managed by the corporation, which in 1790 were replaced by six houses, Worthington's being a seventh. The corporation nominated the inmates. There were three other almshouses occupied by poor persons put in by the mayor. The almshouses were sold in 1835, the corporation being under no known obligation to maintain them.

<sup>251</sup> It was a sum of 30s. a year paid out of the Blue Coat charity fund for bread for the poor on Sacrament days. It ceased about 1812.



## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

charities have been lost.<sup>252</sup> There remain, however, a number of others, so that over £30 a year is given in money doles,<sup>253</sup> the gifts of bread having ceased.

The township of Barton has a poor's stock of unknown origin, represented by £78 5s. 8d. consols. The interest, 39s., is divided between poor persons in the township. In 1904 there were only two, both imbeciles. Miss Mary Cross of Myerscough in 1889 gave £200 for the poor, and the income is divided as the preceding charity.

William Daniel of Broughton in 1656 gave land there to trustees, charging it with 20s. for the maintenance of a grammar school in the township, or in default for the repair of the church and church bridges. His widow added £20, and the trustees were able to purchase the land for the poor. In 1734, after the payment of 20s. as directed, the rent was applicable to the purchase of white kersey for coats for the poor,<sup>254</sup> for binding apprentices, buying Bibles or other orthodox books, a preference being had to widows, householders and dwellers in Broughton Row. The charity is still known as the Petticoat Charity, though for a long time only money has been given. The land now produces £17 a year gross; £1 is paid to the school, and the rest in sums from 5s. to £4 among the aged poor of Broughton, being Protestants. The fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity, already described, is distributed in sums of money varying from 2s. 6d. to 25s. A small rent of 1s. 6d. from Almond's Croft has been lost, the place not being known now. Miss Damaris Dixon in 1895 bequeathed £1,000 for the benefice of Broughton, £1,000 for the benefit of the poor, and £50 for the repair of her grave in the churchyard there. The money for the poor, producing £30 a year, is given to the sick, partly in money, partly by paying doctors' bills.

The township of Grimsargh has a share in that fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity which is due to Preston. By custom a third of the Preston share is given, and the money, 26s. 8d. in 1903, is distributed on St. Thomas's Day in money doles. John Charnley in 1737 charged his land at Penwortham with various sums, including 20s. yearly for the poor of Grimsargh. In 1824 the land<sup>255</sup> was owned by the representatives of one Henry Dawson,

who died in 1823, and the money was distributed by the constable of the township to poor housekeepers. The payment was discontinued in 1881, no reason being assigned. A charge of £3 15s. a year for the use of the poor of Brockholes existed as early as 1650. The lands charged, known as the Boylton estate, were purchased by William Cross in 1808. The charge has been commuted and the capital is represented by £125 6s. consols, now yielding £3 2s. 8d. a year. This is allowed to accumulate, as there are no poor persons in the hamlet.

The townships of Elston and Ribbleson benefit equally by the charity founded by John Farington in 1670. He gave his tenement in Elston to bind children apprentices or to benefit the poor in other ways. As early as 1824 there were no cottagers in Elston, all the poor belonging to it residing elsewhere, and from two to eight persons sharing the interest. At Ribbleson the rents of a number of poor persons were paid and other help given. At the present time the land gives a rent of £78, and accumulations of over £10,000 are invested in consols. Of the total income, £145 17s. 4d. is spent on education, and £193 8s. 5d. is applicable for the benefit of the poor in various ways in accordance with an order of the Charity Commissioners in 1890.<sup>256</sup> For Elston the charity is scarcely required: for Ribbleson there is more demand, chiefly for gifts of clothes, food, fuel, and aid in sickness. Elston by itself receives a third part of the fourth share of Thomas Houghton's charity appropriated to Elston and Alston; the £1 6s. 8d. received in 1903 was given to Grimsargh. Ribbleson by itself had two charities: the Luck Field in Brockholes and a rent-charge of £5 10s. out of an estate in Elston known as Willacy's Tenement. The former,<sup>257</sup> augmented by a share of Ribbleson Moor, on inclosure in 1870, was sold in 1873 and the price (£345) invested in consols, and, as no distribution was made, the capital increased to £608 by 1892, when a scheme was made similar to that for the Farington gift. The income is £19 3s. 4d., but only a small part is used. The rent-charge, commuted, with accumulations was in 1869 invested in £307 consols, and the income, 'not being required in the township,' continued to accumulate; but in recent

<sup>252</sup> These included £20 given by Seth Bushell, whose memorial brass has been mentioned, and other sums amounting to about £290, with rent-charges of 90s. All had been 'lost' before 1824. It is possible that they had been used to build the above-mentioned almshouses and to found 'Brown's Charity.' The benefactions were for the poor, for distributions of bread, and 'for buying Bibles and Testaments for the poorer sort of boys who should be taught at the grammar school.'

<sup>253</sup> Thomas Addison in 1729 charged land called Davil Meadows, near Preston Marsh, with a rent of £5 for twenty poor housekeepers. About 1820 the land belonged to John Grimshaw, and in 1904 to T. Coulthard and Co. The rent-charge is still paid. Thomas Houghton in 1649 gave land in Woodplumpton, now known as Houghton House Farm, for the poor of various townships; the gross rent paid is £67, the share of Preston being about £2 13s. 4d. Mrs. Smith in 1710 gave £10 to found a bread charity, and the money was (with other funds) invested

in land in Whittingham; the share of the income due to the Smith charity is £2 4s. 4d. These three charities are administered together. Till recently bread or tickets for bread were given on St. Thomas's Day to poor persons, members of the Church of England; but money is now given instead.

What is known as Brown's charity is the result of various gifts of ancient and unknown origin, represented by a share (now £5) of the rent of land in Kirkham, distributed by the vicar of Preston in Christmas doles of 2s. 6d. each to poor widows.

Thomas Crooke in 1688 charged lands called Shaw, in Alston, with various sums, including £4 for the poor of Preston, to be distributed on Shrove Tuesday. Richard Hoghton in 1613 gave land called Woodcrook in Whittingham for charities, including 15s. payable every Good Friday at the font stone within the parish church of Preston. The whole rent of this land is given, and one-fourth is paid to Preston. The amount, £2 19s. 11d., is distributed with

Crooke's, to poor persons belonging to the Church of England, in money doles.

Anne Oliver in 1825 bequeathed £300 for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed by the incumbent of St. George's. The income is now £6 15s. 8d., and is distributed by the vicar, partly at Christmas time and partly during the year, in money doles.

Anne widow of Nicholas Winckley in 1779 gave £100 for the benefit of poor widows. The interest, £2 12s. 4d., is divided equally among poor widows of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Saviour, Holy Trinity and St. Matthew.

<sup>254</sup> The trustees were to have 'a particular respect to those who should be most sober, honest and industrious, and frequenters of the Protestant churches.'

<sup>255</sup> It is called Crabby Nook.

<sup>256</sup> The money may be applied in subscriptions to hospitals, &c., provident societies, paying nurses, or providing cost of outfit, emigrants' passage-money, clothes, tools, &c., money gifts, or in other ways.

<sup>257</sup> The origin of it is unknown.



years small weekly gifts of groceries, &c., in the nature of pensions have been given. The capital is now £618, producing about £14 6s. a year.

Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton in 1876 left £500 to provide a fund for gifts of clothing, bedding, &c., to the poor of Ashton, Lea, Ingol and Cottam on St. Thomas's Day yearly. The income is £15, which is now usually given in money doles.

## PRESTON

Prestune, Dom. Bk.; Preston, 1169; Prestone, 1292.

Approached from the south, Preston, in spite of its factory chimneys, has a pleasing appearance, as across the broad stream of the Ribble, which forms the foreground, two well-planted public parks occupy the ascending bank at the other side. The town hall, which has a lofty clock-tower,<sup>1</sup> is about half a mile north of the river, and from it the principal thoroughfare of the town, the wide street called Fishergate, goes west to the railway station, and then turning to the south-west descends to the river-side,<sup>2</sup> and bending south<sup>3</sup> along the Ribble reaches Penwortham Bridge. The continuation of Fishergate east from the town hall is called Church Street,<sup>4</sup> the parish church standing on its south side; after a short time it divides into three main branches—to the south-east and south as Stanley Street<sup>5</sup> and London Road, crossing Fishwick to reach Ribble Bridge, the main road southward; to the east, as Ribbleton Lane, to Ribchester; and to the north as Deepdale Road, in which stands the Infirmary. East from Stanley Street begins New Hall Lane, which goes past the cemetery and is continued as the Blackburn Road. On the north side of the town hall is the open market place, around which may be seen the Harris Free Library, the new sessions house,<sup>6</sup> completed in 1903, and the post-office, opened in the same year.<sup>7</sup> An obelisk in the square commemorates the local men who fell in the Boer War. From this square Friargate leads north-west for about a quarter of a mile, when it divides; Moor Lane leads north, past Moor Park and then across Fulwood to Garstang and Lancaster, while the Fylde road goes west to Kirkham. From Fishergate Lune Street goes north

to Friargate, and from Church Street Lancaster Road and North Road run north to join Moor Lane. On the south side of Fishergate Chapel Street, passing Winckley Square, goes down to the two parks by the Ribble, already mentioned, Avenham Park and Miller Park. In Winckley Square there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, erected in 1852, and in Miller Park one of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, 1873. In Avenham Park are two of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. Cross Street, in which is the grammar school, begins on the east side of Winckley Square; while lower down Avenham Lane, an old thoroughfare, leads circuitously from the park, by Stonygate, to the parish church.

The whole township, which has an area of 2,127 acres,<sup>8</sup> is covered with a network of streets of dwelling-houses and shops, among which rise the numerous great cotton-spinning factories and other works which produce the town's wealth. There was a population of 101,297 in 1901.<sup>9</sup>

The different railways had formerly separate termini, but now all are made to meet at the large station in Fishergate. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland is formed of the Wigan and Preston Railway, opened in 1838,<sup>10</sup> and the Preston and Lancaster Railway, 1840.<sup>11</sup> The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's system has amalgamated the lines joining Preston with Blackburn,<sup>12</sup> Bolton, Liverpool and Southport.<sup>13</sup> The two companies together hold the Wyre Railway<sup>14</sup> and the Preston and Longridge line, which latter has a station in Deepdale Road, its original terminus in 1840. The Lancaster Canal, first formed in 1798, begins on the north side of Fishergate, near the railway.

The railways have three bridges across the Ribble; there is only one bridge for ordinary traffic, that to Penwortham, and another for foot passengers, viz. the old tramway bridge at Avenham Park.<sup>15</sup>

Fairs are held annually in the first week of each year for horses, on 27 March, 25 August and 7 November for cattle and earthenware, and on the last Friday of March, June and November for cheese.

Though the town has a pleasant aspect and a long history, its buildings are all modern. The ancient crosses and wells have gone.<sup>16</sup> In addition to public buildings there are banks,<sup>17</sup> clubs<sup>18</sup> and theatres.

<sup>1</sup> The building was designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The spire is 150 ft. high.

<sup>2</sup> Here it is called Fishergate Hill.

<sup>3</sup> Here called Broadgate.

<sup>4</sup> Anciently Kirkgate.

<sup>5</sup> Formerly Finkale Street.

<sup>6</sup> It has a tower 179 ft. high. The county records are preserved in this building, having been collected from different repositories. The borough sessions house is near.

<sup>7</sup> For the development of the local post office see Hewitson, *Preston*, 336-41.

<sup>8</sup> The area of the county borough, according to the *Census Report* of 1901, is 3,971 acres. It is that of the old township, together with the whole of Fishwick, large parts of Ashton and Ribbleton, and bits of Grimsargh and Penwortham; these were all united into one township or civil parish in 1894; Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607. The 3,971 acres include 79 of inland water; there are besides 85 acres of tidal water and 14 of foreshore.

<sup>9</sup> The population of the larger area of the county borough was 112,989.

<sup>10</sup> The station was on the site of the existing one. These details are derived chiefly from A. Hewitson, op. cit. 199, &c.

<sup>11</sup> The station was on the north side of Fishergate, but was soon afterwards connected with the station on the south side, the line being thus made continuous.

<sup>12</sup> The Blackburn terminus occupies its original position.

<sup>13</sup> The Southport (West Lancashire) line had its terminus in Fishergate Hill.

<sup>14</sup> The terminus was in Maudlands.

<sup>15</sup> Foot passengers can also cross the Ribble by the East Lancashire railway bridge, that to Blackburn, by a side walk. This bridge had fifty-seven arches in all, mostly south of the river, but nearly all have now been covered by an embankment.

<sup>16</sup> St. Stephen's cross is named in undated deeds; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1486, 1543, fol. 308, &c. Fishwick cross, probably on the boundary, is named in 1339 (ibid. no. 1614) and the Butter cross in 1562; ibid. no. 847. See also

*Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 156-62. The crosses known were the high cross in the market-place, afterwards replaced by an obelisk; a butter cross in Cheap-side; a cross near New Street and another in Friargate, and one on the Moor. Our Lady's Well was near the Friary. The butter cross was taken down in 1739 by order of the corporation, and the materials used to repair the market-place, as appears by the records.

<sup>17</sup> The Old Bank was opened in 1776; for a long time the Pedder family were chief proprietors. It failed in 1861. See Hewitson, op. cit. 238, where is given a view of the house (c. 1690) in which business was done.

The Preston Banking Company, founded in 1844, had its head office in Fishergate. It has been absorbed by the London City and Midland Bank. Four other banks have branch offices.

The Savings Bank was opened in 1816.

<sup>18</sup> These include the Conservative Club, the Reform Club and the Winckley Club. In 1824 there were two news-rooms, one in the coffee-house in Church Street and



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The earliest theatre of which there is any record was near Fishergate, and described as 'old' in 1762. The present Theatre Royal in Fishergate was built in 1802 and the Gaiety or Prince's Theatre in Tithebarn Street in 1882.<sup>19</sup> The old sports of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, &c., have been suppressed.<sup>20</sup> The old-time punishments of cuckstool, pillory and stocks have likewise ceased.<sup>21</sup> Archery used to be practised on the Spital Moss.<sup>22</sup>

For more than a century the cotton manufacture has been the staple industry of Preston. There are, however, a number of minor ones: breweries, iron and brass foundries and engineering works, soap manufactories, and others, including one of the few in England of gold and silver laces and embroideries.

The total abstinence movement found zealous propagation in Preston, which is popularly known as 'the birthplace of Teetotalism'—of the word at least.<sup>23</sup>

The history of the manor of *PRESTON MANOR* is bound up with that of the hundred, of which it was the head.<sup>24</sup> Its ancient assessment was six plough-lands. The lords of Amounderness and subsequently the lords of the honour of Lancaster were lords of Preston also,<sup>25</sup> and though the manor seems once or twice to have been granted out,<sup>26</sup> the gift had no permanent result. The king, therefore, as Duke of Lancaster, became lord of

the manor of Preston, but the corporation, by obtaining a grant of the feudal dues at a fixed rent, became immediate lords of the manor, which lordship was finally secured by their purchase of the rent in 1676.

An extent of the manor made in 1244 showed that if the town had remained in the king's hands it would have yielded over £20 a year<sup>27</sup>; while another extent a century later showed that in addition to the fee-farm rent of £15 paid by the community, the Earl of Lancaster received only 5*1s. 2d.* a year, derived, it would appear, from tenements which had escheated to him and been granted out again.<sup>28</sup>

The borough may have been created *BOROUGH* by Roger of Poitou,<sup>29</sup> and there is an allegation that Henry I granted a charter in 1100,<sup>30</sup> but this is probably an error. The first extant charter is one granted in or about 1179 by Henry II conceding to 'his burgesses of Preston'—the borough therefore already existing—all the liberties and free customs of Newcastle-under-Lyme, saving the king's right of administering justice.<sup>31</sup> John in 1199 confirmed both his father's charter and one he had himself granted while Count of Mortain, adding the whole toll of the wapentake, and a free fair on 15 August lasting for a week; also the right of pasture in Fulwood and liberty to take wood for building on view of the forester.<sup>32</sup> Henry III

the other adjoining the Town Hall; the two, it was then said, connoted 'ancient and modern Preston'; the coffee room is the resort of the gentry and men of leisure, and the Guildhall room affords its more ample accommodation to commercial gentlemen and tradesmen'; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 499.

<sup>19</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 354.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid. 118. A view of the cock-pit is given; it was near the south-west corner of the parish church.

Horse-races were run on Preston Moor from 1726 to 1791.

For a Corpus Christi play about 1620 see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 27. The Easter-egg rolling in 1882 is spoken of in *Pal. Note-bk.* ii, 108.

<sup>21</sup> The pillory was last used at Preston in 1814; Hewitson, *Preston*, 126. The stocks, in the churchyard, were in use till 1825; *ibid. Ct. Leet Rec.* 68.

<sup>22</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 126.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. 226-30; a facsimile of the first pledge, 1 Sept. 1832, is given, with the signatures of the 'seven men of Preston,' including that of Joseph Livesey, the best known of them.

<sup>24</sup> See the account of Amounderness.

<sup>25</sup> Thus in 1292 Edmund, brother of the king, proved that he was lord of the manor; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 388. In 1361 Preston was among the manors of Blanche daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster; *Fine R.* 162, m. 17.

<sup>26</sup> Soon after the Conquest the manor was granted to Warine Bussel, who held it for a time; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 35.

Again in 1254-5 the manor of Preston, probably in Amounderness, was given by Prince Edward to Master Richard the Physician; *Pat.* 49 Hen. III, m. 82.

In 1400 the king granted 10 marks a year for life out of the profits of the vill of Preston; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xv, fol. 21.

<sup>27</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 158-9;

the lands to the ploughing of four ploughs would yield £6, the fisheries the same, the markets £3 and the mills £2, toll and stallages the same, perquisites of pleas 13*s. 4d.*, meadows and pastures the same; escheats in the king's hands produced 6*s. 8d.*

To various tallages Preston paid as follows: 1176-7, aid, £16 10*s.*; 1205, tallage, £10 4*s.*; 1213-15, pleas of the forest, £2 6*s. 8d.*; 1226, £10 0*s. 6d.*; 1248-9, £12; 1261, £20 13*s. 4d.*; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 35, 202, 251; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 135, &c.

As implied above, escheated lands were the king's. From a house escheated 2*s.* was accounted for in 1184-5; Farrer, op. cit. 54. In 1201-2 Alexander de Preston recovered a toft of which Roger de Leicester had disseised him; *ibid.* 132. Again in 1226 the farm of a house which had been Harvey's (hanged) amounted to 3*s. 8d.*; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 138. In 1256-8 escheats in Preston produced 21*s. 9d.* during eighteen months; *ibid.* i, 222. These were in part held by Richard le Boteler, who paid 7*s. 6d.* a year in 1258-62; *ibid.* 230.

<sup>28</sup> Add. MS. 32103, fol. 147; of 1346. For escheats William Chapman paid 5*s. 6d.* (an increase of 1*s. 6d.*) and John de Ashton 10*s.*, in addition to 12*d.* to the earl (part of the £15 fee-farm rent) and 9*d.* to the Prior of Lytham. This latter tenement had belonged to Adam Bukmonger, for whom see *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 15.

The free tenants were: Nicholas de Preston, holding 1 acre for which he paid 12*d.*; John Marshal and John Bennet, in right of their wives—Ellen and Christiana, daughters of Richard Marshal—each paying 2*s. 6d.* for half a burgrave; Robert son of Henry Maggeson, a burgrave (once burnt by the Scots), 4*s.*; Nicholas son of Henry Williamson, four plots of land, by Court Roll, 4*s. 8d.*; Thomas de Yomb(er)gh, a messuage lately belonging to Roger son of John de

Wich, 5*s.*; Henry Chapman, a messuage, 10*s.*; Albred son of Robert and Alice his wife, a toft for life, 2*s.*; an acre in the hands of the friars (held in alms) had formerly paid 4*s.*; it was used for the channel conveying the water to their house.

<sup>29</sup> This was the opinion of Miss Bateson, who discussed the Customal of the town in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv, 496-512.

<sup>30</sup> Sir Thomas Walmesley about 1600 certified that he had seen a charter to the burgesses so dated; Abram, *Memorials of Preston Guilds*, 1. The charter of Henry II may have been dated by him conjecturally 1<sup>o</sup> Hen., for if there was an earlier one extant it seems unaccountable that it was not named or included in the confirmations of the charter of Henry II by successive kings.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. 2, 3. The charter was given at Winchester, where the king spent the Christmas of 1179. The year is not named in the deed itself, but gathered from the place and from the names of the witnesses.

In the Pipe Rolls of 1179-82 it is recorded that the men of Preston gave 100 marks for the charter; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 42, 46. The customs of Newcastle at that date are not known.

<sup>32</sup> Abram, op. cit. 3; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26. From the wording of the confirmation it may be gathered that the additions of the fair, pasturage, &c., had been made by John when Count of Mortain, 1189-94. The charter is dated at Le Mans, 18 Oct. 1199.

The burgesses paid 60 marks and four chaceurs for the grant; Farrer, op. cit. 116. There was a dispute in 1201 as to the right of gaol; *ibid.* 130, 136.

The fairs are mentioned in a charter of a few years later by which William de Millom and Avice his wife (see *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 40) gave to Henry son of William son of Swain the fourth part of two burgages (in Preston), formerly tenanted by Norasius and Aldwin, with



confirmed all in 1227.<sup>33</sup> Edward III in 1328 confirmed the foregoing acts of his progenitors, adding liberty of a weekly market on Wednesday and an annual fair of five days, 27 to 31 October.<sup>34</sup> This charter was granted five months after the holding of the first recorded guild merchant, at which it was expressly stated that 'the king gives the freedom to the burgesses which are in the guild and to none other.'<sup>35</sup> The guild is not named in any of the charters, but may be implied in the 'customs of Newcastle,' which town certainly had a guild in the time of Henry III.<sup>36</sup> The charters here described are known by their recital in later confirmations; only one, that of 1199, is preserved at Preston.

In 1292 the borough was called upon to show its authority for the rights of lordship exercised, and the bailiffs and community replied that their liberties and fair were granted by charter, except gallows and infangenthef, which were derived from ancient custom, this latter being also the origin of their

weekly market.<sup>37</sup> The town had a moiety of the Ribble fishery.<sup>38</sup>

The Custumal of Preston in its present form may date from the charter of 1328,<sup>39</sup> but had probably originated long before and been augmented from different sources.<sup>40</sup> The need of such a document had been shown by the proceedings of 1292. The first clauses, beginning 'Ita quod,' without an introductory phrase, establish the guild merchant with exclusive rights of trading, except at the burgesses' will. It appears that anyone<sup>41</sup> could become a burgess if he liked; all that was necessary was for him to pay 12d. to the 'prefect' and then the 'pretors' would assign him a burgage plot, which must have a frontage of 12 ft. at least, and on which, should there be no dwelling, he must build one within forty days.<sup>42</sup> Various clauses regulate the procedure in market<sup>43</sup> and court<sup>44</sup>; a burgess was expected to attend three port-motes in the year, and must attend each great port-mote.<sup>45</sup> The fines, except in one or two cases, were not to exceed 12d.<sup>46</sup>; trial

all appurtenances, white gloves being payable at Preston fairs; Lytham D. at Durham, 3 a, 2 ae, 4 ae, Ebor. no. 3. The grantee was rector of Whittington, and his son Henry gave the tenement to Lytham Priory; *ibid.* no. 2.

<sup>33</sup> Abram, *op. cit.*; dated Westminster, 16 Mar. 1226-7.

The same king at Windsor, 29 Oct. 1252, allowed that an appropriation of 324 acres which the burgesses had made under Fulwood belonged to the borough and not to the king's wood. The boundary reached to Eves Brook from Ribblesdale Scales to the point where the brook fell into the Savock, and then along the Savock to the old dyke which formed the boundary between Preston and Tulketh. Thus the land seems to have been what was later known as Preston Moor. The burgesses had liberty to cultivate the land as they pleased, up to within 40 perches of the cover of Fulwood, and their old rights of turbary outside and of fencing wood within Fulwood were admitted; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 406.

In 1227 a five years' grant of dead wood from Fulwood for burning had been made to the men of Preston; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 112.

<sup>34</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 4; dated Westminster, 27 Nov. 1328. Four charters were produced—those of Henry II, John, and Henry III (2). The *inspeximus* is recorded in *Chart. R.* 2 Edw. III, m. 1, no. 6.

<sup>35</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 8. The first clause of the Custumal seems to be referred to—'That they [the burgesses] may have a guild merchant with hanse and other customs and liberties appertaining to that guild.'

<sup>36</sup> The charter, dated 18 Sept. 1235, is printed in Farrer, *op. cit.* 414. It may have been merely a confirmation of the liberties referred to in the charter granted by Henry II to Preston. It allowed a guild merchant with all its liberties; the burgesses might pass through the king's dominions, trading freely, and quit of toll, passage, pontage, ulnage, &c., and themselves have in their borough soc and sac, toll, infangenthef, and other jurisdictions. Similar liberties for Preston are recorded in clause 4 of the Custumal.

In 1551 two inhabitants of Preston complained that they had been compelled

to pay tolls at sundry places in Yorkshire. For Pontefract it was alleged that the right to charge dues was earlier than the exemption claimed; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxviii, B 2.

<sup>37</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 385. The charter they alleged was that of King John (1199), still extant. They paid £15 a year to the king for their liberties. The weekly market, nominally held on Wednesday, was actually on Saturday. As the charter did not specify the liberties, and as the burgesses were not able to prove the customs of Newcastle, the town lost its cause for the moment. The 'gallows' does not reappear.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* 387. The lord of Penwortham had the other moiety.

<sup>39</sup> The Custumal is printed in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv, 496-500, with a commentary by Miss Mary Bateson, who divided the document into forty-eight paragraphs. She considers that the phrase at the end, *de lege Bretonica*, refers to the laws of Breteuil, on which the statutes of a number of early English boroughs were founded; *ibid.* 73, 302—see especially p. 318, where the phrase *lex Britannie* occurs. A reduced facsimile of the Custumal is given in Fishwick's *Preston*, 16.

The date is inferred from the heading which Randle Holme prefixes to his transcript—'Libertates Gilde Mercatorie confirmate per Edwardum Regem.'

<sup>40</sup> Miss Bateson considers that the first four paragraphs have come from a royal charter, and that clause 36 was at one time the ending. Clause 47 is a sentence from 32, and 35 seems to be included in 4.

<sup>41</sup> Even a 'native' who obtained admission to the guild and remained a year and a day undisturbed became absolutely free; clause 3.

In the phrases 'burgensis de curia' (no. 18, 20, 22) and 'burgensis de villa' (no. 32) Miss Bateson sees an opposition, as if the distinction between out and in-burgesses had already been fixed. The 'burgensis de curia' of no. 20 may be an error for 'pretor de curia.'

<sup>42</sup> Clauses 5, 6, 16. A curious provision was that 1d. was to be paid to the pretor's servant for his testimony to the fact of entry. A disputed title was settled by the oath of the tenant's 'prepositus' and two neighbours at least,

affirming that he had held it a year and a day; no. 7.

A burgess might sell his burgage, but the next of kin had a right of pre-emption. If he had only one burgage he must on selling pay 4d. for liberty to go; no. 30.

Nothing is said of an annual rent to be paid for the burgage, but this was probably 12d. In an undated charter William de Euxton granted a burgage in Preston to Richard the Smith, a rent of 12d. being payable to the lord of the fee; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1099.

No plot of land is named in the Custumal as appurtenant to a burgage, but from charters and inquisitions it may be inferred that some land was normally held with a burgage.

In later times it was customary for a burgess to pay 7d. on 'renewing his freedom' at each guild celebration; Abram, *op. cit.* 65 (quoting Kuerden).

<sup>43</sup> Among other by-laws it was ordained that if a burgess bought anything and gave an earnest or instalment the seller might rescind the bargain on repaying double the earnest; but should the purchaser have handled his purchase he might either retain it or accept 5s. from the seller instead; Custumal, no. 12. A stranger might not share in any bargain with one of the burgesses; no. 29.

<sup>44</sup> One rule was that if anyone were taken and convicted for robbery or breach of trust (*infidelitas*) the prosecutor should 'do justice' on him; no. 19.

<sup>45</sup> Clause 10. A burgess was not to be compelled to go with his lord on a military expedition unless he could return home the same day; no. 43.

<sup>46</sup> Clause 9. If one burgess wounded another and they desired to agree their friends might impose a penalty of 4d. for each thumb-length of wound in a covered part of the body and 8d. for each in an open place. The assailant must also make good any money loss due to the wound and pay the doctor; no. 21. The final clause of the by-law seems to mean that the wounded man should swear upon his arms that he had been wounded and was willing to accept the composition agreed upon. If a burgess should be fined 12d. three times for breach of the assize of bread and ale, the fourth time he should pay a heavier fine, or else go to the cuck-



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

by battle, fire or water was allowed.<sup>47</sup> The burgesses could marry their daughters as they chose,<sup>48</sup> and were free in the matter of milling and malting<sup>49</sup>; they had right to common of pasture<sup>50</sup> and to expenses when travelling on the town's business.<sup>51</sup>

The titles of *prefectus* (or *prepositus*) and *pretor* for the chief officers are noteworthy, for the terms 'mayor' and 'bailiff' were already in use in the time of Edward II.<sup>52</sup> The community held the town of the king in fee farm,<sup>53</sup> and one clause of the Custumal ordains that the 'pretor' of the court should collect the king's farm at the four terms, and if a burgess did not pay at the second demand the door of his house was to be taken off and might not be replaced till due payment had been made.<sup>54</sup> The reeve had to account in the farm rent for the goods of a man

who had been found carrying bad money.<sup>55</sup> The town court was the king's court,<sup>56</sup> and the common fund seems to have been called the king's purse.<sup>57</sup>

In 1314 began a series of grants of pavage to the mayor and town of Preston for the improvement of the ways.<sup>58</sup> The charter was confirmed from time to time,<sup>59</sup> but no change of importance was made till 1566, when Elizabeth, confirming the previous charters, decreed that the mayor and bailiffs should be assisted in the government of the town by 'twenty-four men of the more discreet and worthy men' of the borough, who should be called the capital burgesses and form the Common Council, meeting in the Tollbooth or Moot Hall. The mayor for the time being was to be the justiciary, coroner and clerk of the market.<sup>60</sup>

stool (*ad cukestolam*); no. 31. Should anyone carrying false money be captured the 'prepositus' must account for the money and send the criminal to the king for punishment; those who caught him should have the clothes; no. 41.

<sup>47</sup> Clauses 18, 22. Should there be wager of battle between a burgess and a knight the latter must fight in person; no. 45.

In 1184-5 a fine of 5 marks was levied by the king because a man had been put 'at the water' without warrant; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 55.

<sup>48</sup> Clause 23. Succession to property is regulated by no. 32.

<sup>49</sup> Clauses 24, 25.

<sup>50</sup> Clause 36.

<sup>51</sup> Clause 27.

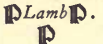
<sup>52</sup> 'Pretors' occur at Clitheroe also. Ralph the reeve of Preston occurs about 1200, together with Roger his son; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 335. Roger, 'pretor' of Preston, apparently the reeve, attested a local charter about 1220; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 25b.

Roger reeve of Preston, Ralph his son and Robert the Clerk of Preston occur about the same time; Add. MS. 32106, no. 378. Baldwin de Preston was reeve in 1246, and chose the jury of twelve (including himself) who came from the borough; Assize R. 404, m. 19b.

There seems to have still been no 'mayor' in 1292, when the bailiffs appearing for the town were Adam son of Robert and Robert son of Roger.

To a charter already quoted Roger Pade, 'then chief bailiff of Preston,' was a witness; OO, no. 1099. Local charters to about 1320 are usually attested by the two bailiffs of the town; but in one early deed Adam brother of Filbard, mayor, and William and Roger brother of Roger (?), reeves, were principal witnesses; *ibid.* no. 1101. In 1311-12 William son of Robert the Tailor granted to John del Wich land in the new field under Fulwood, and the witnesses were the mayor, Robert son of Roger, six bailiffs—Adam de Bury, William son of Nicholas, William son of Paulin, Henry Banastre, Roger Salley, Albrede son of Adam—and the clerk of Preston, William de Wigan; Towneley MS. DD, no. 2198. In the guild of 1328 the mayor and two bailiffs are named, and the government at that time was conducted in the name of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses.

The community had a common seal as early as 1250; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 220-1. A seal of 1376 is in the British Museum (Birch, Catalogue, no. 5315); it shows the Agnus Dei,

statant regardant, with banner flag, and on the lamb's shoulder a shield bearing the duchy arms. It is surrounded with the legend + SIGILL' COMVNE BVRGENCIVM DE PRESTON. The seal of 1415 is the same, with the addition of three P's round the lamb, thus:  About

the end of the 17th century the statant posture was altered to couchant. The seals of 1415 and the present time are shown in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 36, 37. In 1349 the king granted a seal for recognizances of debts; the greater piece was to remain in charge of the mayor and the smaller piece with a clerk deputed by the king; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 266. William Clifton was appointed to be keeper of the smaller piece in 1423; *ibid.* 1422-9, p. 101.

The Moot Hall is named in a deed of 1377, by which Thomas de Molyneux of Cuerdale and Joan his wife gave the mayor, bailiffs and community of Preston a small piece of land (12 ft. by 12 ft.) adjoining the said hall, at a rent of 6s.; OO, no. 1506.

<sup>58</sup> This does not seem to be mentioned in any of the early charters.

The original farm of the town was £9, but in or before 1179 was increased by £6; Farrer, *op. cit.* 42, 131. In 1212 the burgesses held three plough-lands in Preston by a rent of £15; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 45, 138, 289. The diminution from the six plough-lands of Domesday Book is probably accounted for by the separation of Fulwood and Ribbleson.

<sup>54</sup> Clause 11. <sup>55</sup> Clause 41.

<sup>56</sup> 'Curia nostra'; no. 9.

<sup>57</sup> If a stranger claimed a debt before the reeve and the debtor would not pay the 'pretor' paid it out of the king's purse, and then seized the debtor's chattels or took possession of his house; no. 33.

<sup>58</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 186. The tolls which might be levied are printed in Fishwick, *Preston*, 25. Other grants were made in 1328 (for two years) and in 1333 (for five years); *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 270; 1330-4, p. 408. At a trial in 1334 it was alleged that the men of Preston had obtained pavage charters for five and then for three years, and then, the town being sufficiently paved, purchased another charter to last for five years, 'to the great oppression of the people of those parts.' Nicholas de Preston and three others appeared for the community to aver that the additional paving was required, but the decision was against them, and they had to pay a fine.

The pavage dues were stated to amount to 10 marks a year; *Coram Rege R.* 297, *Rex m.* 21.

In 1337 an inquiry was made as to the right of pasture in Fulwood; Lansdowne MS. 559, fol. 66/36b.

The taxation of the ninth of the borough of Preston in 1340 has been preserved and supplies forty-four names of persons taxed; *Subs. R. bdle.* 130, no. 15.

In 1341 a commission was appointed to inquire into a suspected misappropriation of the pavage money raised; *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 313. Another grant of pavage was made by Duke Henry in 1356; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 344.

In 1582 Richard Stirrop was admitted burgess in consideration of his making the post-holes in the market stead at the yearly fairs and repairing the causeway between Barkhouse Hill and the windmill at the east end of the town; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 33.

<sup>59</sup> By Richard II in 1379, preserved at Preston; see *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 340. By Henry IV in 1401, also at Preston; a new clause was inserted, allowing the burgesses to use any of the liberties, &c., granted by former charters, even if they or their predecessors had not hitherto fully availed themselves of the same. By Henry V in 1414. By Henry VI in 1425, now at Preston. By Philip and Mary in 1557, at Preston.

For the charters of 1401 and 1414 see also *Charter R.* 2 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 8; 1 Hen. V, pt. iii, no. 3.

<sup>60</sup> The charter probably ratified customs in the government of the town which had grown up in the course of time. At the guild of 1500 it was ordained that the mayor should nominate two 'ancient, discreet and honest burgesses,' called elisors, who in turn were to nominate twenty-four burgesses, not bearing office in the town, to choose fit persons to be mayor, bailiff and sub-bailiff; the mayor, after his election, chose a second bailiff and a sergeant for the mace; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 23.

In a writ *de quo warr.* issued in 1487 the corporation were called upon to show by what title they claimed to elect a mayor. The £15 a year rent to the Crown is named; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 13 Hen. VII. For part of the reply see Kuerden MSS. iv, P 10 (the markets).

In 1527 Sir Richard Hoghton made a lawless attempt to impose on the town his own nominees as mayor, bailiff and sergeant. It was then the custom to nominate priests as elisors; Fishwick, *Preston*, 38-42, quoting Duchy of Lanc.



A dispute as to the right of the aulnager for the county to seal cloths and levy dues in Preston occurred in 1571, it being contended that the charter exempted the town and that the goods made there, viz. 'narrow white kerseys,' were not included in the statute.<sup>61</sup> The guild of 1622 endeavoured to protect the burgesses in another way by keeping 'foreigners' out of the town, it being found that their living and trading therein was 'to the great prejudice, loss and hindrance of the free burgesses.'<sup>62</sup>

The records of the court leet have been preserved from 1653.<sup>63</sup> The ancient fee-farm rent of £15<sup>64</sup> was redeemed by the corporation in 1650 and again after the Restoration in 1676.<sup>65</sup> The guild of 1662 distinguished itself by drawing up a code of by-laws from the records of former guilds and thus providing for the orderly government of the town.<sup>66</sup> Immediately afterwards a new charter was procured from Charles II, substantially the same as that of 1566, but making some further provisions.<sup>67</sup> This was followed in 1685 by an extended charter, which for the first time recognized the aldermen, who were to be seven in number. The mayor was to be assisted in his office as a justice of the peace by the ex-mayor, the senior alderman and the recorder. Two

markets were now allowed, on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, beginning 15 August, 27 October and 16 March.<sup>68</sup> No other charter was obtained till 1828, when, as, owing to the growth of the town, further justices were needed, it was provided that all the aldermen should act, also that the mayor, ex-mayor and senior aldermen should be coroners.<sup>69</sup>

Only seven years afterwards, in 1835, the Municipal Corporations Act abolished the old constitution and the first council election of the reformed corporation was held on 26 December; the aldermen were chosen on 31 December and the mayor on New Year's Day, 1836. The borough, which included the townships of Preston and Fishwick, was at first divided into six wards, and the council consisted of the mayor, twelve aldermen and thirty-six councillors.<sup>70</sup> In consequence of the growth of the town parts of Ribblesdale and Brockholes on the east and of Ashton on the west were taken into the municipal borough in 1880<sup>71</sup> and a further part of Ashton in 1888,<sup>72</sup> but the number of wards, though the areas were readjusted, remained unchanged until 1900, when the enlarged borough was divided into twelve wards—St. John's, Trinity, Christ Church and Avenham in the centre or ancient

Pleadings, Hen. VIII, xii, F 1; viii, W 9; vi, W 11. Sir Thomas More was then Chancellor of the duchy; he rejected the Hoghton claims and made certain 'ordinances' for the peace of the town and the election of mayor; *ibid.* 43-4, quoting Pleadings, vi, W 11. Sir Richard again interfered with the election in Oct. 1534; *ibid.* 45.

Disputes arose as to the nomination of both elisors by the mayor, and the charter of 1566, while confirming the mode of election of the twenty-four, gave them the choice of one of the elisors. A three weeks court for trying causes of debts, &c.; the view of frankpledge on the days 'accustomed from ancient times,' the markets and fairs (with court of piepowder), were all expressly ratified by the charter, to be held by 'the ancient rent and farm due to the Crown.'

The charter did not allay all the internal disputes which had been going on respecting the choice of the mayor, who, it will be seen, had large powers. It gave the elisors the right to choose an entirely new body of capital burgesses each year, but in practice no doubt the same persons were re-elected, if willing, and in 1598 there is mention of a permanent body of aldermen, who were eight in number. It was ordered that 'the whole number of benchers, commonly called aldermen,' should stand and remain as they then were until the next guild merchant, and that the mayor should be chosen annually from this body, beginning with the senior member, and descending yearly according to seniority; *ibid.* 34. This rule was confirmed by the guild of 1602, which also decreed that out-burgesses who came to reside within the town should not be eligible as mayor or bailiff till they had resided for seven years; *ibid.* 36. In 1642 it was ordered that on an alderman dying a successor should be appointed from the members of the common council; *ibid.* 47.

An attempt to disfranchise two burgesses was defeated by their appeal to the Exchequer Court in or before 1582; Abram, *op. cit.* 33.

<sup>61</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 26-8. The decision seems to have been adverse to the town; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 236, 256. An earlier claim to this immunity was investigated in 1521, when the mayor and burgesses also claimed all the goods of felons, fugitives, &c., and view of frankpledge; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 36.

<sup>62</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 40. The making of bricks for sale was likewise forbidden, so that the 'wastes' of the town might not be impaired.

There are other evidences that at that time the established guilds or trade companies were jealous of the growth of independent traders. The rules of the Preston Company of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers and Haberdashers of 1628 prohibited the sale by any 'stranger' of goods belonging to these trades; *ibid.* 41-2. In 1633 the Society of Skinners, Whittawers and Glovers in Preston and other places made a petition against unlicensed traders; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1633-4, p. 330.

<sup>63</sup> The records from 1653 to 1813 are preserved in three folio volumes at the Town Hall. An account of them, with copious extracts, was published in 1905, Mr. Anthony Hewitson being editor. The court leet was held twice a year. The Inquest, sometimes called the court baron, sat frequently. The Mayor's Court was held on the Friday before St. Wilfrid's Day for the election of mayor, bailiff and serjeant; their inauguration was on the feast itself. The old procedure is related in Whittle's *Preston* (1821), 194-206. The principal matters in the records relate to the right to carry on a trade and to pasture cattle on the marsh. The court leet became extinct in 1835, having long ceased to be of any utility in the changed conditions of the town.

<sup>64</sup> In 1504-5 the sheriff was directed to call for £45, the rent due to the king for three years from the mayor and bailiffs of Preston; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, P 118.

<sup>65</sup> Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 448. The intermediate surrender of the pur-

chase in 1660, as evidence to the loyalty of the corporation, is printed in *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 375.

<sup>66</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 51-5. The guild meeting was continued for six weeks to allow of the codification. The orders were classified under the following titles: The Sabbath; the oaths; the town lands, rents, and other revenues; the marsh, mere and town field; geese on the marsh; swine; brick and digging of sods; preservation of the common, &c.; buying and selling between foreigners and others, and the tolls, stallages, pickages, lastages and other customs due for the same; householders and their duties; officers; manner of holding a council; weights and measures; foreign burgesses; restraining of foreign burgesses; duties of foreign burgesses; alehouse-keeping, tippling and victualling; bailiffs and other inferior officers; office of a serjeant; streets and scavengers.

'About 2,200 burgesses were enrolled at the guild of 1662, of whom something less than 900 were foreign burgesses.'

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.* 56-7.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* 68; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiv, 222.

<sup>69</sup> Abram, *op. cit.* 135. A description of the old-fashioned way of 'beating the bounds' at Preston is given in Hewitson's *Preston*, 121. It is included among the former sports of the place.

<sup>70</sup> Abram, *loc. cit.*; Act 2 & 3 Will. IV, cap. 64. The six wards were: St. John's, south-east from Church Street to the Ribble, including part of Fishwick; Christ Church, to the west; St. George's, to the north-west; St. Peter's, north of Maudland; Trinity, the east central part of the town (including the Town Hall) to the northern border; Fishwick, the eastern suburb of Preston, and the greater part of Fishwick township. Changes of area were made in 1881, and St. George's and Trinity were re-named Maudland and Park respectively.

<sup>71</sup> Under an Improvement Act of 1880, 43 & 44 Vict. cap. 118.

<sup>72</sup> Under the Ribble Navigation Act of 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 115. The enlargement came into force in 1889.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

urban area; Ashton on the west; Maudland, St. Peter's, Moor Brook, Park and Deepdale on the north; Ribblesdale and Fishwick to the east. Each ward has now an alderman and three councillors, so that the total membership is unchanged. The township boundaries were altered in 1894, so that those of the township or civil parish of Preston coincide with those of the municipal borough.<sup>73</sup> Preston became a county borough under the Act of 1888. As a parliamentary borough it has been known since 1295.<sup>74</sup> By the Reform Act of 1832 the town continued to return two members, but Fishwick was added to the borough. No change was made in the boundary till 1888, when the enlarged municipal borough, together with the township of Fulwood, became the parliamentary borough, there being still two members.

The borough court, a survival of the old manor courts, is held every third Friday by the recorder, for the recovery of small debts. The town has also its police force and court<sup>75</sup> and a quarter sessions court.<sup>76</sup> A county court is held there, as also county quarter sessions. The county council has its offices and meetings in Preston, as the most central point for Lancashire.<sup>77</sup> The Preston Rural District Council also meets in the town.

An artificial water supply, in addition to the wells, was begun as early as 1729<sup>78</sup>; but an efficient modern supply was not opened until 1832,<sup>79</sup> when a private company made a reservoir at Grimsargh.

In 1853 the works were acquired by the town and fresh reservoirs have continued to be formed according to the needs of the district supplied.<sup>80</sup>

Lamps for lighting the streets on dark nights were first supplied in 1699, the corporation providing them.<sup>81</sup> Fr. Dunn, a Jesuit stationed at Preston, having seen gas used at Stonyhurst, advocated its introduction in Preston, which was thus the first provincial town in England to be lighted with gas, in 1816.<sup>82</sup> A private company, formed in 1815 and incorporated in 1839, supplies it.<sup>83</sup> The Electric Supply Company supplies electric light, with which the principal streets are lighted.

The first tramways were opened in 1879<sup>84</sup> and have been greatly extended. They are now owned by the town and worked by electricity. The corporation also supplies electric power.

The grammar school seems always to have been governed by the corporation; various other educational institutions and libraries have now been added. The Free Library was opened in the Town Hall in 1879,<sup>85</sup> but transferred to the Harris Free Public Library and Museum in 1903.<sup>86</sup> A science and art school are held in the Harris Institute.<sup>87</sup> The Victoria Jubilee technical school was opened in 1897.<sup>88</sup>

The corporation has carried out the usual works for sanitary purposes.<sup>89</sup> It has erected a large town hall,<sup>90</sup> a public hall or corn market<sup>91</sup> and a covered market.<sup>92</sup> It owns several parks and recreation

<sup>73</sup> Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

<sup>74</sup> See above—introduction.

<sup>75</sup> About 1800 the watchmen were provided by private subscriptions and a corporation grant. In 1832 a police station was opened in Avenham Street, the force numbering six men. A new station, with magistrates' court, still used, was opened in Lancaster Road in 1858. The bench of magistrates was anciently regulated by the charters, as already described; since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835 the justices have been appointed by the Chancellor of the duchy.

There is also a fire brigade, with station in Tithebarn Street. In 1271 Thurstan de Holland complained that one Henry son of Mirre had destroyed one of his houses at Preston; but it was shown that there was a fire in the town, and Thurstan's house and some others had been destroyed to check the flames; Curia Regis R. 201, m. 7 d.

<sup>76</sup> The seneschal, later the recorder, is named in the charters of 1566 and 1663. He presides at the three weeks court and the quarter sessions of the borough.

<sup>77</sup> The offices, at the west end of Fishergate, were opened in 1882. The chief county officials have their offices in the building.

The prison, at the east end of Church Street, was erected in 1789 to replace the old house of correction in the Friary. A court-house was built in 1829 adjoining. The new county sessions house, already mentioned, has replaced it. The county police offices are part of the new building, in which is also the County Hall, used for the meetings of the county council.

<sup>78</sup> The town records mention five principal wells: Mincepitt, near the gas company's land; Market-place, 1654; Fishergate, 1666; Lady Well,

west of Friargate; Goose Well, outside Church Street bars. The old 'cistern' was built in Avenham in 1729, R. Abbot, a Quaker, was the maker. See Hewitson, *Ct. Leet Rec.*; Hardwick, *Preston*, 445. In 1743 a new cistern was made at Syke Hill, from which water was distributed through wooden pipes; see Hewitson, *Preston*, 378–80.

<sup>79</sup> Priv. Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, cap. 27. <sup>80</sup> 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 48. See Hewitson, op. cit. 381–3. Further large reservoirs have lately been constructed at Longridge. The works supply not only the borough but several adjacent townships, north and south of the Ribble.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. 267.

<sup>82</sup> Hardwick, op. cit. 444; Gerard, *Stonyhurst*, 125. The first works were in Avenham Lane (Glover Street).

<sup>83</sup> Act 55 Geo. III, cap. 22; 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 3. Additional gasometers have been erected in North Street and at Ribblesdale and Walton-le-Dale.

<sup>84</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 208–9. An omnibus service to Fulwood began in 1859, superseded by the tramway in 1879. Other tramway lines, from Ribblesdale through the town to Fishergate Hill and to Ashton, were opened in 1882.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. 287–98. The new Harris Library, built for it between 1882 and 1893, was opened in 1894. Dr. Shepherd's library (1759) is housed with it. The Law Library, founded in 1831, is a private subscription one; the building is in Chapel Walks, Fishergate.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid. 312–14. The museum was at first (1841) in Cross Street. An observatory, privately founded, was acquired by the corporation in 1879 and a new building erected in 1881 in Deepdale Road.

<sup>87</sup> The building was erected in 1849 in Avenham Lane as an Institute for the

Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, originally organized in 1828. Declining in usefulness it was re-endowed by the trustees of E. R. Harris as a Technological and Science and Art School in 1882; Hewitson, op. cit. 235, 276.

<sup>88</sup> This building, in Corporation Street, is managed by the council of the Institute, who have acquired the old buildings of the School for the Blind (1871), which has been removed to Fulwood.

<sup>89</sup> For example, baths and wash-houses were opened in 1850 and refuse destructor in 1887 and 1892.

Formerly there was a public cold water bath at the western end of the town, called the Spa Bath. It was closed about 1860; Hewitson, *Preston*, 242. There was a spa well there; *ibid.* 385.

<sup>90</sup> This building was opened in 1867. See Hewitson, op. cit. 359–66.

<sup>91</sup> It was first erected by the corporation in 1822–4, and after enlargement was re-opened in 1882. There is accommodation for 3,600 auditors. It has a large organ. The corn market is held there on Saturdays; at the front are sold eggs and poultry. The pork market was formerly held at the rear, but was discontinued in 1881; Hewitson, op. cit. 254.

<sup>92</sup> It is in Lancaster Road, on the site of the old 'Orchard,' and was built in 1870–5. Fruit and vegetables are sold there; Hewitson, op. cit. 308.

In Whittle's *Preston* (1821), 116–20, is a description of the former markets. The Old Shambles, a street leading from the Market Place to Church Street, were on the east side of the Town Hall. The Strait Shambles, erected in 1715 by Thomas Molyneux, went north from Church Street opposite Avenham Street. They were pulled down in 1882 to make room for the Free Library. Separate





PRESTON : FISHERGATE WITH TOWN HALL IN DISTANCE



PRESTON : HARRIS FREE LIBRARY, MARKET PLACE







grounds.<sup>93</sup> The cemetery in Ribbleton was opened in 1855.<sup>94</sup> The corporation has also done much to improve the navigation of the Ribble and make the town a useful port.<sup>95</sup>

Preston possesses valuable regalia and plate, including the great mace presented by the Duke of Hamilton in 1703, a civic sword and the hanap, or cup and cover, dated 1615.<sup>96</sup>

The corporation built a workhouse in Avenham about 1675 for the unemployed poor, and this was superseded in 1788 by a new house on the moor. Under the Poor Law of 1834 Preston became the head of a union. A new workhouse at Fulwood was opened in

1868.<sup>97</sup> The infirmary is in Deepdale Road.<sup>98</sup> In addition the town has various societies and clubs. There are two daily and four weekly newspapers.<sup>99</sup>

In addition to the church and the chantries, the leper hospital<sup>100</sup> and the Friary,<sup>101</sup> the Knights Hospitallers,<sup>102</sup> Lytham<sup>103</sup> and Burscough Priors,<sup>104</sup> Whalley,<sup>105</sup> Sawley,<sup>106</sup> and Cockersand Abbeyes<sup>107</sup> had lands in the town. In resisting a claim to certain burgages and land Robert Abbot of Cockersand averred that the tenements were of the manor of Preston, which was of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England; the claimant denied this, saying that the manor was of the honour of

slaughter-houses were erected in 1818 near Syke Hill. The fish stones were on the northern side of the market-place; they were removed in 1853.

Whittle further states that then the market days were Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. A bell was rung at 9 a.m. when the sale of provisions and fish began; it was rung again at 10 a.m. when 'forestallers, hucksters and badgers' might purchase to sell again; and at 11 a.m. when the corn trade began. 'The various markets shall now have their place as to where they are held according to ancient usage. The cattle market in Church Street. The goose and pork market immediately under the church wall. The country butchers and others hold their market on the south side of Church Street.' The market-place was apportioned to various kinds of produce. On the south side butter and poultry; at the east corn and peas; in the centre earthenware, glass and toys; to the north, clothiers; west of the obelisk, confectionery, hats, boots, cutlery, small wares. The cheese market and fruit stalls on the west side of the square, with vegetables on both sides of Cheapside, which leads down to Fishergate.

Still earlier arrangements as described by Dr. Kuerden about 1680 are printed in Hardwick's *Preston*, 209. The cattle market was in Church Street, swine were sold opposite the church, and sheep on the west side of the market-place; the horse market was in Fishergate.

<sup>98</sup> While the town was still quite small the corporation in 1696-7 obtained from Alderman Lemon a piece of ground on Avenham, used as a walk, and thus secured it for public use. It was planted with trees, and forms a conspicuous object in Buck's 'Prospect' of 1728; Hewitson, op. cit. 320, 236. Thoresby, the antiquary, who visited the town at the 1702 guild, described it as 'a very curious walk and delicate prospect'; Thoresby, *Diaries*, i, 389-91.

Avenham Park, to the south-west of it, occupies 27 acres by the Ribble side. Between 1843 and 1852 the corporation purchased the land, and formed it into an attractive pleasure ground in 1861-7; work being thus provided for the factory workers made idle by the American Civil War; *ibid.* 319-22. Miller Park, 11 acres, lies further to the west; the land was given by Alderman Thomas Miller, and, after being laid out, was opened in 1867; *ibid.* 323. Fine views of the Ribble Valley can be obtained from these parks.

The moor to the north of the town was inclosed by the corporation in 1834. From 1786 to 1833 horse-races had been

run there, in opposition to those favoured by the Earl of Derby on the adjacent Fulwood Moor. Racing had taken place much earlier, an 'intended horse course' being marked in 1695. A park of 110 acres has gradually been formed of the land inclosed. The Marsh, another part of the old common land, is used as a recreation ground; it measures 22 acres.

Haslam Park was presented to the town in 1908 by Miss Haslam.

<sup>94</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 249.

<sup>95</sup> See the introduction.

<sup>96</sup> A full description is given in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 1-47.

<sup>97</sup> For the history see Hewitson, *Preston*, 394-410.

<sup>98</sup> A dispensary was established in Fishergate in 1809 and a house of recovery in Great Shaw Street in 1813. The latter was removed to 'the Moor' in 1833. The two institutions are combined in the present infirmary, on the last-named site, opened in 1870; Hewitson, op. cit. 284.

<sup>99</sup> The earliest newspaper, of no long continuance, was the *Journal*, 1744. Of the existing newspapers the *Guardian* was established in 1844 and the *Herald* in 1855.

The daily papers are the *Lancashire Post* and *Northern Telegraph*; the weekly ones the *Preston Guardian*, *Preston Herald* (Wednesday and Saturday), *Preston Argus*, and *Catholic News*.

For a full account of the newspapers up to 1882 see Hewitson, op. cit. 341-4.

<sup>100</sup> The site does not seem to be known exactly. A charter of 1311-12 describes a piece of land as situated under this hospital and extending to Swagwell Syke; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, 580. This name is probably the same as the Sewalle Syke of the *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 217. Possibly the well was one known later as Atherton's Well, near the canal bridge on Fylde Road; Hewitson, *Preston*, 385. Spital Moss was close by.

Charters of the hospital are in the Duchy Great Coucher, i, fol. 80, &c.

The history of the hospital is narrated in the account of the religious houses of the county. After its confiscation by Edward VI it was in 1549 granted to John Doddington and William Ward; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vi. They sold it to Thomas Fleetwood in 1550, and in 1560 Thomas sold the estate to John Fleetwood of Penwortham; D. in *Preston Chron.* 12 Oct. 1861. Thomas Fleetwood is here called 'of Hesketh'; he was the brother of John, who died in possession in 1590; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 34.

<sup>101</sup> See the account of the religious houses. Part of the building was granted

to William Breres of Preston and Oliver Breres of Chorley in 1539-40, and Oliver was in possession in 1545; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 564; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 178. In 1540 the whole site was granted to Thomas Holcroft; Pat. 22 Hen. VIII, fol. iv. The building was used as a house of correction from about 1640 to 1789; Hewitson, *Preston*, 281.

<sup>102</sup> The Hospitallers' lands in Preston were in 1544-5 given to Richard Crombleholme; Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii.

<sup>103</sup> Lytham charters at Durham, 3 a, 2 ae, 4 ae Ebor. no. 1-5. These are grants of rents by the heirs of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton.

<sup>104</sup> The tenement seems to have been known as Tinkler House, and a rent of 2s. was derived from it; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals bdlc. 4, no. 7, 8; Mins. Accts. bdlc. 136, no. 2198.

<sup>105</sup> Richard de Derbyshire gave land in Jugeler Ridding and in Woodholm (formerly Robert son of Stephen's) to Stanlaw Abbey; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 465.

<sup>106</sup> Richard Rufus (? Russel) gave half of a toft in Fishergate to Sawley; Harl. MS. 112, fol. 74. This as a burgate was afterwards demised by the abbey to Hugh le Sposage, at a rent of 12d. to the abbot, 12d. to the king (as chief lord) according to the use and custom of the vill, and 8d. to the heir of Hugh Fitton. By Adam son of Hugh le Sposage it was granted to Roger son of Adam son of Suard, by whom it was surrendered to the abbey; *ibid.*

Russel was an early surname in Preston; De Banco R. 195, m. 331; 248, m. 44.

<sup>107</sup> *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 216-25; iv, 1262-3. The lands seem for the most part to have been acquired by Master William de Kirkham and handed over to the canons. The charters contain a number of details as to the people and place-names. The latter include Sieling Moor, Oldfield, Platfordale, Sewall Syke, Woodholme, Whitacre, Dustesahc Field and Gildhouse.

Roger son of Gilbert Woodward in 1326 granted Thomas Banastre and Joan his wife land held of the Abbot of Cockersand and having a kiln-house upon it; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1114.

Alice daughter of Adam de Rufford and widow of Simon released to the canons her claim in Thimsacre; Towneley MS. DD, no. 10.

In 1281 Amy widow of Robert son of Cecily claimed dower in two messuages, 4 acres of land and a burgate in Preston against the Abbot of Cockersand, Adam de Bury and William son of Adam Albin; De Banco R. 42, m. 15.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Lancaster and an escheat of the king, as he was ready to verify by the 'book of Domusdey' and in all other ways.<sup>108</sup> Many of the gentry of the county had burgages and lands in the town. In some cases they were stated to hold them of the king, in others

of the corporation; but often no tenure was recorded.<sup>109</sup>

Of the local families<sup>110</sup> several took a surname from the town itself, and Prestons occur constantly in the annals.<sup>111</sup> One of these families recorded a

<sup>108</sup> Assize R. 408, m. 8. The plaintiff was Walter son of Jordan de Kirkham, brother of Master William de Kirkham, son of Richard. The abbot alleged bastardy, but an agreement was come to, and Walter released all his claim in the tenement.

<sup>109</sup> Of the *Crown*, mostly in free burgage:

Isabel widow of John Talbot, 1432; and John Talbot of Salesbury, 1449; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 41, 55.

Alexander Hoghton of Hoghton, 1489; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66. A similar statement is made in the later inquisitions in the case of this and other families.

John Singleton of Broughton, 1522; *ibid.* v, no. 45.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Warrington, 1522; *ibid.* v, no. 13.

Lawrence Starkie, 1532; *ibid.* ix, no. 21. One of his daughters married Humphry Newton; see note 134.

James Anderton of Euxton, 1552, in socage; *ibid.* ix, no. 14.

James Forshaw of Penwortham, 1563; *ibid.* xi, no. 41.

Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, 1569; *ibid.* xiii, no. 35.

George Hesketh of Poulton, 1571; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15.

Richard Greenacres of Worston, 1578; *ibid.* xiv, no. 16.

Richard Chisnall [see Chisnall], 1587, 3 acres; *ibid.* xiv, no. 39.

John Grimshaw of Clayton, 1587; *ibid.* xiv, no. 53.

Thomas Standish of Duxbury, 1599; *ibid.* xvii, no. 54.

Of the *Corporation*, i.e. the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses:

John Skillicoorne, 1478, four burgages, by a rent of 2s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 105.

William Farington of Leyland, 1501; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 67.

Richard Taylor (see Bretherton and Longton), 1596; *ibid.* xvii, no. 25. Another of the named died in 1631, leaving a son Henry, aged sixteen; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 63.

Robert Hankinson (see Newton with Scales), 1604; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135; ii, 123.

John Stopford of Ulmes Walton; *ibid.* i, 169; ii, 72.

George Rogerson, 1620, the Water Willows, &c.; *ibid.* ii, 189.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham, 1635-6; Towneley MS. C.8 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083.

William Critchlow of Lea, 1637-8; *ibid.* 252.

Edward Lussell of Osbaldeston, 1637; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 78.

Other tenures:

Robert Singleton of Broughton, 1501; of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 3d.; *ibid.* iii, no. 63.

Robert Singleton of Brockholes, 1525; of the heir of Adam de Brockholes, by three grains of pepper; *ibid.* vi, no. 64.

William Moore of Bank Hall, 1602; of Sir Richard Hoghton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13.

The unrecorded tenures include those

of Balderston of Balderston, Clifton of Westby, Harrington of Westleigh, Hesketh of Rufford, Langton of Walton, Leyland of Morleys, and Travers of Nateby.

Of the above it may be noticed that the Moores retained their Preston estate till 1691; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 226, m. 22.

The Feet of Fines give some particulars of other families. For instance, in the 16th cent., Park, bde. 12, m. 63, 144, 290; Newsham, bde. 20, m. 63; Arkwright, bde. 43, m. 200; Forshaw, bde. 49, m. 77; 57, m. 160; Haighton, bde. 58, m. 173.

The following persons were recorded as freeholders in Preston in 1600: Henry Ascroft, Thomas Banastre, Richard Blundell, Richard Cuerdall; Henry, James, Richard and William Hodgkinson; Edmund Lemon, — Preston, George Sollom, Anthony and Thomas Wall, James and — Walton; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

<sup>110</sup> Kuerden's collections, especially iv (P) and the folio volume (C, D), contain much relating to the local families.

Numerous Hoghton deeds are in Add. MS. 32106.

The Guild Rolls also are valuable for their pedigrees. For the earlier generations some assistance may be derived from the witnesses to charters; e.g. about 1260 there appear Adam brother of Suard de Preston, Roger and William his sons; Add. MS. 32106, no. 451.

<sup>111</sup> The following references to the Plea Rolls, &c., will show that different families used this surname.

A Gamel son of Gamel was admitted to the freedom of Preston by a charter of King John in 1199, confirming one granted when John was Count of Mortain; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

In 1246 it was recorded that two burgages and 4 acres of land had escheated to the king. Adam son of Suard held them at half a mark rent; Assize R. 404, m. 19 d. Robert son of Stephen de Preston unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 3 acres against various persons; *ibid.* m. 4.

A Henry son of Baldwin de Preston did fealty on succeeding in 1254; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 187. See also *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 430; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 265.

Roger son of Adam de Preston in 1262 acquired a toft, at 1d. rent, from John de Balderston and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 135.

In 1277 Maud widow of Roger son of Roger de Preston claimed dower in Preston against Robert son of Adam, Roger son of Belota, Paulin de Preston, and others; De Banco R. 19, m. 14 d. Two years later Alice widow of Master William de Preston claimed a messuage, &c., against William son of Master William, and land against Nicholas son of Roger de Preston and Alice his wife; *ibid.* 29, m. 17; 31, m. 9.

Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton in 1290 claimed dower in houses, bakehouse, &c., in Preston against Alice widow of Roger son of Adam de Preston; *ibid.* 83, m. 127 d.

In 1291 Geoffrey son of Roger son of Adam de Preston and Ellen his wife unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 3 acres of land in Preston against Maud de Brockholes, William de Slyne and Eva his wife. It appeared that Ellen was daughter of Adam de Brockholes and Eva daughter of Adam de Preston (who had enfeoffed her fourteen years before). Geoffrey's father Roger is also called 'son of Avice'; Assize R. 1294, m. 8 d.; 1299, m. 16. The same Geoffrey and Ellen sued William the Carpenter of Preston and Eva his wife; Assize R. 407, m. 4; 1294, m. 9. In this claim Eva daughter of Adam the Clerk of Brockholes was found to have been born out of wedlock; she had an elder brother William; Assize R. 408, m. 7, 9, 38 d.

The following belong to the year 1292: Robert de Ribbleton and Cecily his wife claimed the fourth part of a messuage and toft against Roger son of Anot de Preston and Ellen his wife; it was proved that Ellen was in seisin before she married Roger; Assize R. 408, m. 3, 44 d. Roger son of Avice de Preston was defendant in another plea; *ibid.* m. 36 d.

Robert son of Adam de Preston complained of a trespass by William the Tailor of Preston; *ibid.* m. 3, 17 d. William the Tailor was non-suited in a claim for debt against Hugh and Robert sons of Adam son of Philip de Preston; *ibid.* m. 32. Robert son of Adam son of Siward held the moiety of a messuage claimed by Agnes wife of William de la Launde, on the ground that her mother Maud (sister of Alice daughter of Ivette) had held it; *ibid.* m. 34. Robert son of Adam defended his title to land in Preston against Henry le Pestur and Christiana his wife; *ibid.* m. 32. Robert son of Adam son of Philip also defended his title against Richard son of Henry del Wra; *ibid.* m. 44 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston was charged with trespass by Alan son of Master Thomas de Lancaster and others; *ibid.* m. 103. Robert de Preston was defendant to a claim by Cecily widow of Jordan de Claughton; *ibid.* m. 54 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston defended his claim to certain land (claimed by Nicholas de Burnhull) by saying that he had received it from Alan de Catherton; *ibid.* m. 49.

Christiana widow of Henry Mirreson de Preston claimed dower in various tenements against Robert son of Adam de Preston and Alice widow of Adam, against Adam son of Richard de Preston and against Paulin de Preston; *ibid.* m. 49 d. She also claimed against William son of Roger, when Robert son of Roger de Preston warranted William and by leave rendered dower to the claimant; *ibid.* m. 61. William son of Roger de Preston claimed a debt from William son of William; *ibid.* m. 102. William son of Roger son of Adam de Preston demised land to Richard the Teinturer, who refused to pay the balance of the amount he promised and was ejected; *ibid.* m. 54. Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston was, together with Alice the widow of Roger, defendant as to a claim by William the Lister; *ibid.* m. 58.



pedigree in 1664,<sup>112</sup> another acquired lands in Ireland, and Sir Robert Preston was in 1478 created Viscount Gormanston,<sup>113</sup> a peerage still in existence, though the title was not recognized from the Revolution until 1800.<sup>114</sup> Among other more ancient families may be named by way of example those of Banastre

Hugh son of Wimark de Preston and Margery his wife claimed small plots of land against William son of Roger Fitz Award de Preston and Robert son of Adam son of Ralph the Barker of Preston; *ibid.* m. 7. Albred another son of Adam son of Ralph was defendant; *ibid.* m. 43. Hugh son of Hugh de Preston defended his title against William son of Pain de Preston; *ibid.* m. 44 d. William son of Hugh de Preston had demised a messuage and lands to Roger son of Adam de Preston in consideration of maintenance, but on this failing he claimed damages against Alice the widow of Roger and others, and was allowed 72s.; *ibid.* m. 99.

The same Alice was defendant to a claim for money owing put forward by Paulin de Preston, and Amota widow of Richard son of Richard son of Malbe de Preston; *ibid.* m. 103. Adam and William sons of Paulin de Preston had a dispute about a charter; *ibid.* m. 37 d.

Alice daughter of William son of Ralph de Preston claimed a tenement against Alice daughter of Alexander de Preston; *ibid.* m. 24. Another Alice daughter of Ketel de Preston and wife of Simon son of Amabil de Ribbleton claimed land; *ibid.*

Roger son of Richard le Pestur of Preston (*alias* Richard de Preston) claimed parcels of land against Robert the Tailor, Richard son of Uctred de Preston and Avice his wife, Richard de Aldware and Robert son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 41. In another claim the same plaintiff showed the following pedigree: Award de Preston —s. Roger —s. Richard —s. Roger (plaintiff). Award had given a messuage to Henry de Penwortham and Christiana his wife and they had died without issue; *ibid.* m. 65 d.

Adam son of Agnes de Preston, Amery his wife, Robert son of Beatrice and Alice his wife claimed a strip of land (100 ft. by 1 ft.) against William son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 52 d. Ellen widow of Adam son of Philip de Preston claimed against Roger son of Adam Russel of Preston and Maud his wife, but was non-suited; *ibid.* m. 54 d. Maud daughter of Fulk de Preston was a plaintiff; *ibid.* m. 91 d. Cecily daughter of Hugh Asellison claimed a tenement against Geoffrey son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 58.

In 1301 Robert son of Adam son of Philip de Preston was sued for dower by Amery widow of William Aldeware; De Banco R. 136, m. 46. William son of Roger Mirreson had a dispute in 1305 with Henry son of Robert Attownsend of Preston; Assize R. 420, m. 8.

Pleadings of 1308–14 show us Albric and Avice children of Adam son of Ralph de Preston contending with Ralph son of Henry son of Ralph; Assize R. 423, m. 5 d.; 424, m. 5. Adam son of Robert de Preston gave a release to John son of Robert son of Adam de Preston respecting six messuages and various lands; Alberic the brother of John and Nicholas son of William de Preston are named; *ibid.* m. 2 d. Robert son of William son of Roger de Preston and William son of Nicholas de Preston were defendants in other pleas; *ibid.* m. 1 d., 9. Christiana

widow of William son of Roger de Preston and Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston were concerned in suits of 1324–5; Assize R. 426, m. 9.

Other references might be added, but the above will show how generally the surname was used. In the following cases somewhat fuller details than usual were alleged: In 1323–4 William de Wigan claimed against Albred son of Ralph de Preston and Henry son of Robert Adcockson certain land which had been given by Benedict the Clerk to William son of Adam de Preston in free marriage with Cecily his daughter, and which should descend to plaintiff as son and heir of William son and heir of Cecily; De Banco R. 252, m. 114 d. The Prior of Burscough claimed against Robert son of John de Preston a tenement granted by Nicholas the Prior (temp. Henry III) to Robert son of Adam de Preston by a rent of 18d.; *ibid.* 340, m. 430 d. Richard son of Adam son of Margery de Preston claimed an acre against Albred son of Robert son of Adam de Preston in 1346; *ibid.* 345, m. 152 d.

In 1352 Alice daughter of John (who married Margaret) son of Albred son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston claimed two messuages, 24 acres, &c., against Adam Skillington and Alice his wife (in her right), Geoffrey de Hacconsall and John son of John son of Albred son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston (who was to inherit after the death of Alice Skillington); Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 3 d. (Pent.). Margery daughter and heir of Adam son of William Mirreson claimed against Thomas son of William Mirreson; *ibid.* m. 1 d. (July). John son of Geoffrey son of Robert son of Cecily de Preston did not prosecute a claim put forward in 1355 against Roger son of Adam son of Margery de Preston; *ibid.* 4, m. 5 d.

John Preston of Preston had a pardon in 1391; *Cal. Pat.* 1388–92, p. 369.

George Preston, drover, died in 1602 holding of the corporation in free burgage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103 (will recited).

<sup>112</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 237; there is a somewhat fuller one in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 222–3. This is perhaps the family referred to by Kuerden about 1690 in his notice of the former Molyneux Square to the north-east of the market-place: 'Most of which belongs to that worthy person and purchaser of the Townend, the ancient estate formerly belonging to the family of Prestons, but now in possession of Mr. Rigby, Paternoster Row in London'; Hardwick, *Preston*, 210. Townend stood near the present St. Peter's Church; *ibid.* 211. Henry son of Robert Attownend has been already named in 1305.

Henry Preston, who died in 1549, married Isabel Argham, widow, and had for heir a son apparently posthumous. His principal house was held of the Hospitallers by a rent of 10d., but he held other lands of the heir of Nicholas Skillicorn (by 18d. rent), William Stanley (14d.) and the borough of the vill of Preston (4d.); Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 19; x, no. 10. Henry the son, whose will is recited, died in 1599 hold-

ing his father's lands, with the addition of Arom's house and lands lately acquired of William Arom, deceased, held of the mayor and burgesses. William, his son and heir, was seventeen years old; *ibid.* xviii, no. 45. William died in 1640 holding the same estate and leaving as heir a son Henry, aged thirty-five; *ibid.* xxix, no. 8. The pedigree states that Henry died about 1654, leaving a son William, aged eighteen in 1664. Henry was a Royalist, and his estate was sequestered by the Parliament; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2822. The arms of Preston of Preston have the chief gules in Dugdale's visitation, but its tincture is sable in the visitation of 1613.

<sup>113</sup> An earlier barony of Preston is said to have been conferred upon the family, 1360–90. See G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 55. The arms of Preston Viscount Gormanston are Or on a chief sable three crescents of the field.

<sup>114</sup> An outline of the family deeds, as extant about 1480, is printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, 574, &c. It is not possible to compile a clear descent therefrom. The Preston deeds mostly range from about 1290 to 1350, and refer, it appears, to two families chiefly, one derived from an Award de Preston —s. Roger (the Tailor) —s. Robert (the Tailor) —s. Henry —bro. Roger; and the other from an Adam de Preston —s. William —s. Robert. Thus Roger son of Robert the Tailor of Preston made a grant of land to William de Preston, burgess of Drogheda. This family are often erroneously described as 'lords of Preston'; they were merely burgesses, as appears from their charters and the Guild Rolls. In 1397 Christopher son of Robert de Preston—perhaps there were two of the name—was admitted as a burgess, and Christopher and Robert his son in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 2, 5, 7.

The following local names occur in the deeds: Fishwickgate, Fishergate, Avenhamends, Broadlache, Broughton Bridge (1312), Gerelriding, Ingolriding, Quintacre, Pepperfield, Newfield under Fulwood, Platfordale, Moorplat, the Friars' Garden, Swaghwell Syke near the Magdalene's Hospital.

In 1458 Thomas Nelson acquired lands in Longton and Preston from Robert Preston of Drogheda, and four years later Matthew Bolton and Margaret his wife purchased all or part from Thomas Nelson and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 121, 131.

Isabel widow of James Harrington of Wolfage in 1518 held lands of the heir of William de Preston in burgage; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 2.

Ewan Browne of Ribbleton in 1544 held two burgages in Preston of Lord Gormanston by a rent of 12d., and George Browne likewise in 1567; but James Browne in 1586 held of the mayor, &c., in socage and by suit of court; *ibid.* vii, no. 24; xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42.

Thomas Skinner in 1577 purchased Christopher Lord Gormanston's estate in Preston and district; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 39, m. 97. Later deeds regarding Skinner's estate were enrolled in the Common Pleas, Trin. 1599, rot. 15; Mich. 1599, rot. 27; Trin. 1600, rot. 9.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

of Peel Hall, &c.,<sup>115</sup> Blundell,<sup>116</sup> Burnhull,<sup>117</sup> Erghum or Arrom,<sup>118</sup> Fishwick,<sup>119</sup> Hacconsall,<sup>120</sup> Marshall,<sup>121</sup>

<sup>115</sup> Thomas son of Thomas Banastre claimed 3 acres in Preston in 1292 against Simon the Clerk and Margery his wife, and it was found that one Richard Banastre had disseised Thomas Banastre the father; Assize R. 408, m. 56. Richard Banastre then was defendant in another plea; *ibid.* m. 101. Also later, in 1306; De Banco R. 158, m. 115 d. For others of the family, *ibid.* 152, m. 215 d. Nicholas and Hugh sons of Paulin de Preston claimed land by inheritance in 1305 against Richard Banastre of Preston, Henry de Kirkstile and others; Assize R. 420, m. 8. Henry son of Richard Banastre of Preston is named in 1313; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 53.

Ellen widow of William de Southworth in 1323-4 claimed 20 acres against Henry Banastre of Preston; De Banco R. 251, m. 117 d. Amery widow of Roger at Kirkstile claimed dower against Henry Banastre of Walton and others in 1334; *ibid.* 300, m. 109 d.

The Banastres of Bretherton had land, &c., in Preston; it descended like Balderston, but the tenure is nowhere stated; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 16, &c.

In 1465 Richard Banastre of Preston the younger received from the mayor, &c., land on Sicling Moor between the new intake of John Breton and Bromefield Bank (that had been Henry Banastre's); Kuerden MSS. iv, P 12.

William Banastre and Grace his wife were defendants in 1494-5; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 79, m. 9 d. Lawrence Banastre of Walton died in 1558 holding a capital messuage in Preston of the mayor and burgesses in free burgage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 58. Richard Banastre appears as vendor in 1548 and later; he and his wife Isabel in 1570 and 1572 made settlements of messuages and lands in Preston and Walton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 124; 27, m. 148 (water-mill); 32, m. 73; 34, m. 161.

Among several Banastres at the guilds of 1562 and 1582 were Richard Banastre of Peel Hall, with sons Thomas, Lawrence and George; *Preston Guild R.* 20, 32. See also the Maudlands deeds in Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 330-4. Peel Hall seems to have been near Deepdale Road station.

<sup>116</sup> Collections of the deeds of this family are in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 96b/137b; 2042, fol. 171. They show that the estates in Preston and neighbouring townships had been acquired from various sources.

William son of Adam the White gave lands to Cockersand Abbey about 1240; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 216. 'White' may be Blundell. Richard Blundell and Joan his wife had two burgages in Preston in 1367; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 101b/142b. Two years later William son of Richard Blundell had lands in Cuerden; *ibid.* 100b/141b. William del Ashes in 1373 complained that Richard Blundell had been depasturing his land at Preston; De Banco R. 451, m. 163.

William Rose of Ingol in 1377-8 granted Richard Blundell of Preston land in Ingol in Ashton formerly belonging to Robert son of John de Blackburn, and Richard occurs again the following year; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 99b/140b, 101b/142b. In 1387-8 Richard Blundell and John his son appear; *ibid.* fol. 98/139. John

married Agnes daughter of John de Middleton about that time; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. Agnes was a widow in 1420; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 98/139. Richard son of John Blundell made a feoffment in 1435-6; *ibid.* In 1454-5 various lands in Preston, Broughton, Ingol, Brockholes and Lancaster were granted by the feoffees to John Blundell (son of Richard son of John) and to Agnes widow of John Blundell the grandfather; *ibid.* fol. 100b/141b. In the following year John Blundell and Alice his wife made a settlement; *ibid.* An assignment of dower was made to Alice widow of John Blundell in 1493-4; *ibid.*

The succession is not quite clear. John seems to have been succeeded by brothers William and Richard; *ibid.* In 1511 Alice wife of John Blundell was bound to stand an award in matters disputed between her and Richard the brother of John Blundell; *ibid.* fol. 98/139. John Hogson and Elizabeth his wife (daughter and heir of Richard Blundell) in 1524 gave lands in Preston, Broughton, Haigh-ton, &c., to Agnes Blundell sister of Elizabeth; *ibid.* fol. 101b/142b. The heir male seems to have been Richard son of Robert Blundell, described as cousin and heir of William Blundell, who in 1534 gave lands in Preston to Ellen Blundell, widow; *ibid.* fol. 99/140. This Richard seems to have had a son John, living in 1546; *ibid.* fol. 100/141. Richard had also a brother Henry, to whom he became bound in 1543; *ibid.* fol. 99b/140b. Richard and Henry his brother were both burgesses of Preston Guild in 1542, and the latter seems to have been ancestor of the later Blundells; Fishwick, *Preston*, 356. From a fine of 1558 it appears that Joan daughter of Richard Blundell, deceased, had married Henry Nicholson; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 20, m. 73. The estate was in Preston, Broughton, Ingol, Brockholes and Lancaster. Henry Blundell was in possession in 1560; *ibid.* bde. 22, m. 93.

Robert Blundell of Ince died in 1615 holding a messuage in Preston of the king in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 28.

<sup>117</sup> Sir Thurstan de Holland, perhaps about 1270, granted a burgage in Preston to Nicholas de Burnhull; Dods. MS. liii, fol. 88 b. Roger son of Adam and Henry son of Mirre, then bailiffs, attested, and the appended seal is curious as showing three bulls' heads with a chief vair, and the legend —s : THYRSTANI : DE : HOLLAND. Robert de Burnhull and Beatrice his wife purchased a messuage in 1352; *Final Conc.* ii, 134.

<sup>118</sup> The name appears at the end of the 14th century among the mayors and clergy of the parish church. William de Ergham (Arkholme) was guild mayor in 1397, and the name, degenerating to Arrom, appears down to the 17th century. It has been shown above that Arom House was sold to the Preston family; it is said to have been acquired later by the Pattens, who on the site erected their great mansion, afterwards the town residence of the Earls of Derby; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 75.

William Arram and Anne his wife had a messuage, &c., in Preston in 1583; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 45, m. 28.

<sup>119</sup> Gilbert de Fishwick held a messuage and 1½ acres claimed by Roger son of Baldwin the Kirkman in 1292; Assize

R. 408, m. 39 d. Maud widow of Hugh de Preston in 1323-4 claimed dower against John the Marshal and Hugh de Fishwick; De Banco R. 248, m. 120 d. Hugh son of Richard Mabbeson of Fishwick was defendant in 1333; *ibid.* 294, m. 186 d. William son of Roger de Fishwick of Preston was defendant in 1346-7; *ibid.* 347, m. 158 d.; 352, m. 338 d. There was a dispute in 1360 concerning seven messuages, &c., between William son of William son of Richard de Ribbleton and others plaintiffs, and John de Fishwick and Christiana his wife defendants; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 11.

In 1420 Thomas son of Nicholas Fishwick acquired a messuage from John Tyrell; *Final Conc.* iii, 78.

<sup>120</sup> Geoffrey de Hacconsall and Margery his wife were among the defendants to a claim for dower brought in 1339 by Margery widow of Henry son of Robert de Preston; De Banco R. 279, m. 192 d. Geoffrey in 1340 obtained land in Woodholme from Albred son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. iii d. William the son and Margery the widow of Geoffrey were defendants in 1356, when Simon de Preston claimed certain land; *ibid.* 5, m. 26. This Simon was son of John son of Robert son of Adam de Preston, and brother and heir of Robert son and heir of John; Assize R. 435, m. 9. A claim made by Thomas son of Nicholas Deusias son of Agnes daughter of William the Smith shows that this William and Alice his wife had made a grant to William son of Geoffrey de Hacconsall. Nicholas Deusias had died at Calais, leaving Thomas his son under age in 1353; *ibid.* m. 22. William the Smith was living in 1338; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 396.

John the grandson of Geoffrey was outlawed and hanged for felony at Berwick, and in 1406 his heir was found to be his brother Roger. A pedigree is given, but the tenure of the burgages, &c., is not recorded; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 81-3. In 1411 a charter was enrolled by which Robert Hacconsall gave William Dutton a house in Fishergate and a rood of land annexed to the same and 3 acres in the moor near the highway to Ribbles-ton; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 10.

<sup>121</sup> Richard the Marshal of Preston complained in 1292 that William son of Paulin de Preston had detained his wife Milla in prison for a week; Assize R. 408, m. 20. William the Marshal was a defendant in 1302; De Banco R. 144, m. 319. Alan the Marshal occurs in 1329; *ibid.* 279, m. 192 d. John the Marshal in 1330 received a messuage from William son of Adam de Tyrel of Preston; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 224. Alexander the Marshal in 1347 obtained a messuage, &c., from William son of John de Ashton and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 124. In 1352 Cecily widow of Alexander son of William the Marshal acquired the fourth part of certain messuages owned by Roger Starkie and Maud his wife; *ibid.* 134.

John the Marshal and Alice his wife in 1376 obtained 2 acres from John Hunt and Agnes his wife; *ibid.* 191. It is possible that Alice was the widow of Roger de Birewath, about whose lands inquiry was made in 1394-5, when it was found that Roger had died without heir and that his widow had married John



Leyland,<sup>122</sup> Molyneux of Cuerdale,<sup>123</sup> Pelle,<sup>124</sup> Wall,<sup>125</sup> descending by an heiress to French, Werden,<sup>127</sup> and



PRESTON of Preston.  
Or on a chief gules three  
crescents of the field.



BRERES. Ermine on  
a canton azure a falcon  
volant or.



KUERDEN. Per bend  
sinister or and azure a  
griffin segreant counter-  
changed.



WINCKLEY. Per pale  
argent and gules an eagle  
displayed counterchanged.

Walton, with lands also in Fishwick and Ashton,<sup>126</sup> Wich<sup>128</sup>; of these the Walls recorded pedigrees in

le Marshal; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 56; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 527. Roger was living in 1372; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 224.

James Marshall was a burgess in 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 11. In 1483 he held lands in Preston in conjunction with Grace his wife; the tenure is not stated; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119-20.

From a fine of 1526 it appears that George Henryson married Grace daughter of Lawrence Marshall; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 168.

<sup>122</sup> Roger de Leyland and Maud his wife in 1307 claimed an acre against Richard son of Adam Russel; *De Banco R.* 162, m. 198. John son of Thomas de Leyland was plaintiff in 1344 against John de Leyland of Preston and others; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 43 d. Margaret widow of John de Leyland and Cecily his daughter and heir, who had married Henry son of John de Coppull, appear in 1358; *Assize R.* 438, m. 13 d. Another John Leyland and Cecily his wife occur in 1387 and 1422; *Final Conc.* iii, 30, 81.

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.* ii, 135, 148. This estate seems to have been afterwards held by Lord Mounteagle; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64. In 1560, however, his Preston lands were held as part of the lordship of Hornby; *ibid.* xi, no. 1.

<sup>124</sup> William Pelle son of Adam in 1303 claimed a messuage and 1½ acres against Ismania Pelle, who had entry by Richard Pelle, to whom Adam had demised when (so it was alleged) he was of unsound mind; *De Banco R.* 148, m. 43; *Assize R.* 420, m. 5.

<sup>125</sup> A Thomas Wall occurs in the guild of 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 7. The family did not attain any prominence till the first half of the 16th century, when two brothers Lawrence and Evan Wall acquired estates; *Add. MS.* 32109, fol. 119. Fines of 1556 and later refer to their possessions; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 126; 25, m. 183, &c. At the guild of 1562 Thomas Wall was mayor, Evan his brother was a seneschal and Lawrence clerk of the guild, while Anthony son of William (apparently deceased) and heir of Evan Wall was enrolled; *Preston Guild R.* 20. See a subsequent note.

<sup>126</sup> In 1319-20 Roger son of Henry son of Wasce de Cuerdale granted half a burgage to John son of Geoffrey de Walton; *Towneley MS.* OO, no. 1096. William de Walton and Alice his wife made a settlement in 1386; *Final Conc.* iii, 27.

John de Walton, a mercer, was living in the time of Richard II, and acquired

messuages, &c., in Preston and Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 226. He made a feoffment of his lands in the townships just named and in Fishwick in 1407; *Harl. MS.* 2042, fol. 167b. He occurs again in the time of Henry V and his widow Agnes in 1419; *Kuerden MS.* ii, fol. 224. Henry Walton of Marsden in 1437-8 released his right in the family estates to Richard son of John Walton of Preston; *ibid.* A little later, in 1444-5, the feoffees gave lands to John Breton and Agnes his wife—apparently the widow above-named—with remainders to Richard Walton of Preston, &c.; *ibid.* fol. 226.

Various members of the family or families occur in the pleadings about this time; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 13, 31b; 9, m. 10b, 16, 19b. A William Walton, spicer, and Joan his wife were living in 1465; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, P 120, no. 41.

John Highfield (temp. Edw. IV) made claims against John the son and Isabel the widow of Richard Preston and against John the son and Joan the widow of William Walton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 23, m. 6.

James son of Richard Walton was a burgess in 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 11. In 1485-6 the feoffees gave to James son of Richard Walton certain burgages, &c.; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 227.

James the son of Richard occurs from 1462 onwards, but was dead in 1499, when his widow Ellen and son James are named; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 1059 (the collection contains other Walton family deeds).

From pleadings of 1528-32 the latter James appears to have had two sons Richard and Thomas, the latter settling at Bermondsey, while Richard was succeeded by his son James, called 'the younger,' and his lands were in part the rectory lands, held on lease from the Dean and Chapter of the New College of Leicester by a rent of 13s. 4d.; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 5-8.

The elder and the younger James Walton were aldermen of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* 15. In 1544 James Walton the elder purchased two messuages or burgages, &c., from John Stodagh; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 132.

In 1558 Richard son and heir of James Walton—'the younger' according to the Guild Roll—gave lands in Preston and Fishwick to George Walton his brother; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 227. Grace widow

of James Walton and Richard their son and heir appear in 1564; *ibid.*

Richard Walton died in 1569 holding certain burgages and a horse-mill of the queen in socage as of her manor of East Greenwich; other burgages and lands, &c., in Preston, Fishwick and Ashton of the queen by a rent of 7s. James, the son and heir, was only four months old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 26. James Walton died in 1598 holding the same estate, and leaving a son Richard ten years old; *ibid.* xvii, no. 66. Richard Walton was an alderman of the guild of 1622, and his sons James and William were then enrolled; *Preston Guild R.* 65-6.

James Walton died in 1635 holding the estate described; his son and heir Richard was only two years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 34. Richard died the same year, leaving an infant sister Anne as heir; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 63. Anne afterwards married Edward French.

Besides this main line there were other branches of the family well known in Preston.

<sup>127</sup> Fishwick, op. cit. 274-6.

James Werden, mercer, died in 1607 holding burgages, &c., in Fishergate, Hepgrave, Cawsey Meadow and Great Avenham of the king in free burgage by 2d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 97. He left a son and heir Edmund, aged twelve. His will is recited in the inquisition.

<sup>128</sup> In 1325-6 William son of Paulin de Preston claimed land against John son of Roger del Wich and against John son of Adam del Wich; *De Banco R.* 260, m. 50. John (perhaps the second of these) in 1328 purchased a messuage in Preston from Adam Agnecsson and Amery his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 70. Adam son of Adam del Wich appears in 1335 and 1348; *Towneley MS.* OO, no. 1117; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, P 7. A Roger son of John de Wich was in 1339 pardoned for the death of William son of Nicholas de Preston. He had broken out of prison at Lancaster and had abjured the realm; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 337. John del Wich was a bailiff of Preston in 1347, and Roger del Wich was mayor in 1366; OO, no. 1105, 1116.

Alice widow of John del Wich recovered a messuage, mill, &c., in July 1351 against Roger son of Roger de Birewath; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 4. At the same time Roger del Wich and Ellen daughter of Adam del Wich were defendants in a Mirreson suit; *ibid.* The messuage of Roger del Wich escheated



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1567<sup>129</sup> and 1664,<sup>130</sup> and Banastre<sup>131</sup> and Blundell<sup>132</sup> in the latter year. In 1613 pedigrees were recorded by two families named Breres,<sup>133</sup> one of them holding the old Friary.<sup>134</sup> In 1664–5, in addition to those named, the families of Ashton,<sup>135</sup> Chorley,<sup>136</sup> French,<sup>137</sup> Hesketh,<sup>138</sup> Hodgkinson,<sup>139</sup> Johnson,<sup>140</sup> Kuerden,<sup>141</sup> Law,<sup>142</sup> Legh,<sup>143</sup> Lemon,<sup>144</sup> Mort,<sup>145</sup> Pigot,<sup>146</sup> Shaw<sup>147</sup> and Winckley<sup>148</sup> recorded

their pedigrees as 'of Preston.' Other well-known names appear in the 17th century—as Addison,<sup>149</sup> Patten,<sup>150</sup> ancestors of the Earls of Derby,<sup>150a</sup> Pedder,<sup>151</sup> Sudell<sup>152</sup> and Walmesley.<sup>153</sup> Many of these were lawyers. In later times others become prominent, as manufacturers brought wealth to the town and increased its population.<sup>154</sup>

Under the Commonwealth the estates of several of

to the duke for felony, and in 1359 was regranted to Roger and his heirs at a rent of 2s.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 340.

<sup>129</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 49. Anthony Wall, the grandson and heir of Evan (already named), terminates the descent. He acquired Chingle Hall in Whittingham by his mother, Ann Singleton. He died in 1601 holding nine messuages, a windmill and lands in Preston (tenure not stated), and lands in Whittingham and Haighton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6. William his son and heir, then aged eight, died at Whittingham in 1626, leaving a son William, eight years of age; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 50.

<sup>130</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 323. Their arms are Argent a bend gules between three boars' heads couped sable armed argent. For the later descents see Fishwick, *Preston*, 241.

In 1664 the Walls of Moor Hall also recorded a pedigree; Dugdale, *op. cit.* 324. They were descended from the above-mentioned Lawrence, brother of Evan Wall. Further descents may be seen in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 243–4.

<sup>131</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 25. Their arms were entered as Argent a pair of water-bougets sable, on a chief of the field three fleurs de lis of the second. One of the later members of the family is supposed to be the 'brave Banastre,' innkeeper, who entertained 'Drunk Barnaby'; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 350.

<sup>132</sup> Dugdale, *op. cit.* 40. Blundell of Preston differenced the arms of Blundell of Ince by changing their canton into argent with a squirrel sejant gules.

<sup>133</sup> *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 93, 95. See also Fishwick, *op. cit.* 323–7.

<sup>134</sup> Oliver Breres purchased a messuage and land in Preston in 1544 from Humphrey Newton and Etheldreda his wife, and made a further purchase in 1564 in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife, from Richard Greenacres; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 135; 26, m. 58. Oliver Breres and John his son and heir were at the guild of 1562; *Preston Guild R.* 20.

Oliver died in 1572, leaving as heir his above-named son John, then twenty-seven years of age, and husband of Elizabeth daughter of William Lister. The site of the Grey Friars, the church, belfry, cemetery, &c., was held of the queen by knight's service; a kiln house, horse-mill, windmill, &c., were held of the mayor and burgesses by free burgage; there were also lands in Bowland; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 13. Oliver's widow Cecily was living in 1592; *Exchequer Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 7.

In 1608–9 Oliver Breres of Hamerton, Mary his wife, Thomas his brother and Bridget his wife conveyed to Roger Langton of Preston a burgage in the market-place with 1½ acres appurtenant, the house of the Friars Minors or Grey Friars and lands therewith, with right of turbary in Penwortham Moss, and a windmill in

Preston; Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 73. From other deeds (p. 74) it appears that the burgage referred to was the Castle Inn. For the Langton family see the account of Broughton.

<sup>135</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 12; they were a branch of the Ashtons of Croston, whose arms, Argent a chevron between three chaplets gules, they differenced with a crescent.

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.* 82; see also Fishwick, *op. cit.* 329. They bore the arms of Chorley of Chorley.

<sup>137</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 112. The family was descended from Matthew French, rector of North Meols, whose son Edward, as already stated, married Anne daughter and heir of James Walton of Preston. No arms were exemplified.

<sup>138</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 137; a branch of the family of Whitehill in Goosnargh. They differenced the arms of Hesketh of Rufford with a canton argent.

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.* 142. They bore arms Or a cross quarter-pierced and five cinque-foils vert. An account of the family, with pedigree and abstracts of deeds, appeared in the *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 163, 188, 221. Among other local names appear the Rushy heys, the Knoll heys (between a *venella* called Ribbleton Lane on the south and a road called Daykergate on the west), Rawmoors and Farthing Hill.

Luke Hodgkinson, who had adhered 'to the forces raised against the Parliament in the first war,' compounded for his 'delinquency' in 1649. He had a horse-mill and some land in Preston; *Royalist Comp. P.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 231.

Two of the name, Luke and Henry Hodgkinson, were attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 66; *Preston Guild R.* 169. For a Lancashire Jesuit named Charles Hodgkinson, 1700–70, see Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 363.

<sup>140</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 164; they came from Welch Whittle and bore arms Argent a lion passant gules, on a chief or three acorns vert.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.* 167; see the account of Cuerden.

<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.* 178. Their arms were Argent an eagle double-headed displayed vert.

<sup>143</sup> A branch of the family of Legh of Lyme, whose arms, Gules a cross engrailed argent, they differenced with a canton or; *ibid.* 182.

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.* 184; a Walton-le-Dale family. A continuation of the pedigree may be seen in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 234. There is also printed the inventory of the goods of Edmund Lemon, 1609, showing the shop fixtures and household stuff of a prosperous townsman; *ibid.* 226–30. By William Lemon's will the estates went in 1724 to his kinsman John Winckley; *ibid.* 232. No arms were exemplified in 1664.

<sup>145</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 212, where no arms are given. Adam Mort, mayor, killed when Preston was captured by the Parliamentarians in 1643, has been mentioned. The family occurs also in

Leigh and Hulton. What became of the Preston branch is not clear; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 323.

From the *Royalist Comp. P.* (iv, 196–8) it appears that Adam Mort of Preston was the third son of Adam Mort of Tyldesley and in 1622 married Elizabeth daughter of Seth Bushell of Preston. The younger Adam had two children (Seth and Janet), who petitioned the Sequestration Commissioners in 1651, Seth's estate having been 'secured for acts of delinquency supposed to have been done by him.'

<sup>146</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 233. Their arms are Ermine three lozenges conjoined in fesse sable, quartering Kay and Parkinson.

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.* 259; they traced their ancestry to 'William Shaw of Shaw Hall in Leyland,' and bore arms Argent a chevron ermine and a canton gules. The pedigree is continued to the present date by Fishwick, *op. cit.* 341. A junior branch acquired the manor of Fishwick (q.v.).

<sup>148</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* 334. See further in the account of Brockholes.

<sup>149</sup> Thomas Addison, haberdasher, and his three sons were burgesses in 1582; *Preston Guild R.* 44. Thomas Batty Addison was recorder of the borough till his death in 1874.

<sup>150</sup> William Patten and his two sons were members of the guild in 1642; *ibid.* 101.

<sup>150a</sup> The inheritance passed by an heiress to the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe and so to the Earls of Derby; see the account of Thornley in Chipping.

<sup>151</sup> Richard and Thomas, sons of Thomas Pedder, deceased, were burgesses in 1682; *ibid.* 173. The Pedders were bankers and acquired great wealth and many estates in the neighbourhood, remaining till the bank stopped payment in 1861.

Abram (*Blackburn*, 728) gives the descent thus: Thomas Pedder, d. 1680—s. Richard, d. 1726—s. Richard, d. 1762—s. Edward, d. 1818—s. Edward of Walton-le-Dale, d. 1835. The last-named had brothers Thomas and James. James Pedder of Ashton Lodge died in 1846.

Colonel Charles Denison Pedder served in the Crimean War; Hewitson, *Preston*, 376.

<sup>152</sup> Fishwick, *op. cit.* 350–3.

<sup>153</sup> The Walmesleys seem to have inherited the estate of the Walls of Moor Hall above-mentioned. A fine was made in 1739–40 concerning thirty-four messuages, lands, &c., in Preston, Fulwood, Haighton and other places, the deforcians being Lawrence Wall and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Walmesley, Elizabeth his wife and Margaret Wall; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 322, m. 118. Four years later the same estate appears to have been divided between Nicholas Walmesley and Elizabeth his wife on one side and John Hardman and Margaret his wife on the other; *ibid.* bde. 330, m. 63. From the pedigree in Fishwick (*op. cit.* 244) it would seem that Elizabeth and Margaret were daughters and co-heirs of James Wall, elder brother of the Lawrence named.

<sup>154</sup> John Cross made a purchase of lands in 1773; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 400, m. 150.



the townsmen were sequestered for political or religious reasons,<sup>155</sup> and in 1717 two 'Papists' registered estates in the township.<sup>156</sup>

The parish church has been described above. The population remaining comparatively stationary no other church was needed in the town till 1724, when St. George's<sup>157</sup> was built as a chapel of ease at what was then the western edge of the town. A parish was attached to it in 1844.<sup>158</sup> The building was encased in stone in 1845, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1885. After the lapse of nearly a century a great effort was made to provide additional accommodation, and the following churches have been built:—Holy Trinity 1814–15,<sup>159</sup> St. Peter's 1822,<sup>160</sup> St. Paul's 1823–5,<sup>161</sup> Christ Church 1836–7,<sup>162</sup> St. James's, built by a newly-formed denomination, acquired in 1838, rebuilt 1870–81,<sup>163</sup> St. Mary's 1836–8,<sup>164</sup> St. Thomas's 1837–9,<sup>165</sup> All Saints' 1846–8,<sup>166</sup> Somewhat later are:—St. Luke's<sup>167</sup> and St. Saviour's 1859,<sup>168</sup> St. Mark's 1863,<sup>169</sup> Emmanuel 1870,<sup>170</sup> St. Stephen's, first opened as a chapel of ease to Christ Church in 1869, the present church being erected in 1888,<sup>171</sup> St. Matthew's 1880–3,<sup>172</sup> and St. Jude's 1893.<sup>173</sup> There are mission rooms connected with several of the churches. St. Philip's Protestant Church was opened in 1894–6.<sup>174</sup>

Notices of the families of Prichard and Grimshaw are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 335, 353.

<sup>155</sup> Some cases have been already named. The lands of Thomas Shepherd of Preston were declared forfeit in 1652 and sold; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3134. In 1649 Thomas Vavasour compounded for his 'delinquency' in taking arms against the Parliament 'in both wars'; *ibid.* iii, 2012. This surname does not occur in the Guild Rolls. Two-thirds of the estate of Grace Wilkinson, deceased, had been sequestered for her recusancy, and a discharge was granted in 1655; *ibid.* v, 3220. She was perhaps the Grace Wilkinson named in connexion with land in Whittingham in 1598; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 397.

<sup>156</sup> Richard Jackson and Anne Hodgkinson; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 97, 155.

<sup>157</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 471–5, where the monuments are described. One of the incumbents, Robert Harris, B.D., formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., held it for the long period of sixty-four years, from 1797 to 1862. The vicar of Preston is patron.

Descriptions of this and other modern churches with lists of incumbents will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 153, &c.

<sup>158</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Feb.

<sup>159</sup> The site was formerly known as Patten Field. The money for it was raised by subscriptions and the sale of pews. It had at one time the most influential congregation in the town; Hewitson, op. cit. 475–6.

A parish was assigned to it in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston presents.

<sup>160</sup> The original cost was defrayed from 'the million grant.' The spire was added in 1852. A tombstone in the graveyard commemorates Richard Turner (1846) as 'author of the word Teetotal, as applied to abstinence from intoxicating liquors'; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston is patron.

<sup>161</sup> This church also was built from the parliamentary grant; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston is patron.

<sup>162</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 481. The mission room in Savoy Street originally belonged to the Methodists, but was sold by them in 1880; *ibid.* The patronage is vested in trustees.

<sup>163</sup> The builders styled themselves the 'Primitive Episcopal Church'; they were unable to pay for it. It was first a chapel of ease to the parish church, but consecrated in 1841 for an independent parish; Hewitson, op. cit. 485–92. The vicar of Preston presents. The district was created in 1844; *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Feb.

<sup>164</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 485. The patronage is vested in trustees.

<sup>165</sup> The cost was defrayed by the Hyndman fund, and Miss Hyndman's trustees are patrons; *ibid.* 484.

<sup>166</sup> The origin of the church is interesting. A number of poor working men began subscribing for a new church for a clergyman who, as curate, had endeared himself to them; it was therefore called the 'poor man's church'; *ibid.* 492. The patronage is vested in trustees.

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.* 493. The parish was formed in 1860; *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Aug. Simeon's Trustees are patrons.

<sup>168</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 495–7. The church occupies the site of the old Baptist chapel, 1783. After being purchased in 1859 it was used for service till 1866 and then pulled down for the erection of the present church, opened in 1868. The parish was formed in 1869; *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Apr. The vicar of St. James's presents.

<sup>169</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 495. The parish was formed in 1866; *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Jan. The patronage is exercised alternately by the vicar of Preston and the trustees of Christ Church.

<sup>170</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 497. The parish was formed in 1871; *Lond. Gaz.* 4 July. The vicar of Preston presents alternately with the incumbent of St. Peter's.

<sup>171</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 483. The Bishop of Manchester collates.

Wesleyan Methodism obtained a standing in the town about 1781,<sup>175</sup> when it is stated that a room in St. John's Street was used<sup>176</sup>; in 1787 a small chapel in Back Lane was erected.<sup>177</sup> The church in Lune Street succeeded it about 1817,<sup>178</sup> and was practically rebuilt in 1862; Wesley Church, North Road, originated in 1839,<sup>179</sup> that at Moor Park in 1862,<sup>180</sup> Marsh Lane in 1873,<sup>181</sup> and two others.<sup>182</sup> The Primitive Methodists appeared in 1810,<sup>183</sup> their first meeting-place being in a yard off Friargate; then they built a chapel in Lawson Street, which was in 1836–7 abandoned for that in Saul Street. A mission in Deepdale, begun about 1876, resulted in the present church there. The United Methodist Free Church<sup>184</sup> has Orchard Chapel, built in 1831 and rebuilt 1862, and Moor Lane, 1873, which has absorbed the congregation of Parker Street Chapel, built in 1852.

The Congregationalists date from about 1772,<sup>185</sup> when, probably on account of the Unitarianism of the old Nonconformist chapel, a place of worship for the more Evangelical members was opened in Back Lane. Lady Huntingdon helped the cause, which struggled on until in 1790 an Independent chapel was built in Chapel Street<sup>186</sup>; it was in 1826 removed to Cannon Street. This church was

<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.* 498. The parish was formed in 1885. The Bishop of Manchester collates.

<sup>173</sup> Trustees have the patronage at present, but it will go to the Bishop of Manchester eventually.

St. Philip's, 1871, and St. Barnabas's, 1872, were school chapels of ease to St. Thomas's and St. Paul's, but have been disused for service since St. Jude's was opened.

<sup>174</sup> It was built by those connected with St. Philip's chapel of ease, who were dissatisfied with St. Jude's Church.

<sup>175</sup> The Methodist preachers first visited Preston about 1777; Hewitson, op. cit. 519.

<sup>176</sup> Preston was included in Colne circuit in 1776, in Blackburn in 1787, and became head of a circuit in 1799. Wesley visited the town in 1780, 1781, 1784 and 1790; Fishwick, *Preston*, 170–1.

<sup>177</sup> This was afterwards sold and used as a warehouse; Hewitson, op. cit. 520.

<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.* 521; lists of ministers are given.

<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.* 526. In 1868 this church became the head of a second circuit in Preston.

<sup>180</sup> *Ibid.* 526.

<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.* 525.

<sup>182</sup> In St. Mary Street (1865) and Acregate Lane. There are also some mission rooms.

<sup>183</sup> *Ibid.* 536. In addition to those named in the text there was an iron chapel in Fylde Road from 1879 onwards.

<sup>184</sup> *Ibid.* 534–5. The congregation which first built Orchard Chapel were known as Protestant Wesleyan Methodists; Hardwick, *Preston*, 483.

<sup>185</sup> B. Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 21–47. The author, of whose work great use has been made in the present history, has since 1888 been minister of Cannon Street Church.

<sup>186</sup> This building was turned into offices and shops; it was at the western corner of Chapel Street and Fisher-gate.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

enlarged in 1852 and greatly altered in 1887. A second church was opened in Grimshaw Street in 1808,<sup>187</sup> and this was rebuilt in 1859. A third, the result of a secession from Cannon Street, was built in Lancaster Road in 1863, a beginning having been made two years before.<sup>188</sup>

The Baptist church in Fishergate has sprung from a small meeting which can be traced back to 1782.<sup>189</sup> A church was formed in the following year, with the concurrence of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Church in Prescott Street near the Tower of London.<sup>190</sup> A building was erected in Leeming Street, now Manchester Road, in 1784–5,<sup>191</sup> and services went on there until about 1856; the old building was sold<sup>192</sup> and the present one in Fishergate was opened in 1858.<sup>193</sup> A division in the congregation had in 1854 led to the foundation of a church in Pole Street,<sup>194</sup> which had a continuous history until 1901, about which time the congregation dissolved. The trustees afterwards reopened the building, known as Carey, the new church being formed in 1905 or 1906.<sup>195</sup> The General Baptists had a mission in the town from 1825 till about 1840; they are thought to have used Vauxhall Chapel. This building, which had had various uses,<sup>196</sup> was acquired about 1845 by a body of Baptists who clung to Calvinistic tenets when the denomination in general was relinquishing them<sup>197</sup>; in 1853 a division led to the building of a small chapel, called Zoar, in Regent Street,<sup>198</sup> from which the congregation has migrated to Great Avenham Street. The Tabernacle, St. George's Road, is another small Baptist church which has existed for about thirty years.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in St. Paul's Square, opened in 1878.<sup>199</sup>

The Unitarian church in Preston, as in many other places, represents the old Nonconforming congregation, which had a more or less secret existence from the Act of Uniformity of 1662 till toleration was granted at the Revolution.<sup>200</sup> The chapel, near the east end of Church Street, was built about 1717 by Sir Henry Hoghton of Hoghton. The doctrine is said to have been Arian or Unitarian from an early period of its history.<sup>201</sup>

The Society of Friends can be traced back to 1680.<sup>202</sup> Their meeting-house between Friargate and Back Lane was acquired in 1784 and rebuilt in 1797 and 1847. The district and county meetings of the Society are held in it.<sup>203</sup> There is a Free Gospel church dating from 1858,<sup>204</sup> and the Salvation Army has stations. The New Jerusalem Church in Avenham Road began in 1844.<sup>205</sup> The Catholic Apostolic Church, or Irvingites, after meeting in various rooms acquired in 1882 a small church in Regent Street<sup>206</sup> originally built by the Particular Baptists.<sup>207</sup> Some minor religious efforts failed to secure a permanent standing.<sup>208</sup> The Mormons also failed to establish themselves.<sup>209</sup>

In spite of the large number of faithful adherents of Roman Catholicism known to have lived in Preston during the times of persecution there is here, as elsewhere, the greatest obscurity in the story of their worship,<sup>210</sup> though rooms may have been secretly used for mass even in the town itself, particularly in the Friargate district.<sup>211</sup> It was here that the first St. Mary's Chapel was built in 1761. It was demolished by the mob during the election contest

<sup>187</sup> Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 48–60. The first minister, William Manning Walker, had been the minister of the Unitarian congregation. Another notable pastor was Richard Slate, 1826–61, author of a *Life of Oliver Heywood*, &c.

<sup>188</sup> Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 60–66.

<sup>189</sup> W. Shaw, *Fishergate Baptist Ch.* (Preston, 1883). It is an error to regard these Baptists as belonging to the Arminian or General denomination.

<sup>190</sup> Some of the Preston Baptists were members of this congregation, which dates back to about 1635.

<sup>191</sup> The cause appears to have been a struggling one; it was 'in a low condition' in 1794; Rippon, *Reg.* 7.

<sup>192</sup> St. Saviour's Church stands on the site of it; see above. The (Harris) Institution was used for service pending the erection of Fishergate Church.

<sup>193</sup> The Fishergate congregation was augmented by a small Scotch Baptist church formed about 1829. Hardwick (quoting Baines) calls them Sandemanians; they had a room in Church Street and from 1845 occupied a small chapel in Meadow Street.

<sup>194</sup> This section acquired a chapel called St. Mark's, built in 1826 for the Calvinistic Methodists of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, who had previously met in Cannon Street; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 488.

<sup>195</sup> This and other information as to the Baptists is due to the Rev. Dr. Whitley, minister of the Fishergate Church.

<sup>196</sup> It was built originally for the New Connexion of Methodists about 1814, but was in 1819 sold to a 'body of semi-Episcopalians,' and called St. Paul's; the

service followed the form of the Established Church, but the minister was not ordained; Baines, *op. cit.* Afterwards the Wesleys had it, then the Baptists and others.

<sup>197</sup> Hardwick (quoting Baines) states that this congregation sprang up in 1833 and met in Cannon Street.

<sup>198</sup> Hardwick, *Preston*, 482.

<sup>199</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 537.

<sup>200</sup> The celebrated Nonconformist, Isaac Ambrose, formerly vicar, resided in the town from 1662 till his death in 1664. There is evidence of other Nonconformists living and preaching there; Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 9, 68. In 1689 licences for two Nonconformist meeting-places were granted; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

John Turner, the minister in 1715, who was 'a Calvinist of the most strict and rigid form,' actively assisted the government forces during the Jacobite occupation of the town, he and his congregation being employed by General Wills as scouts; Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 11.

<sup>201</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 515–17. Mr. Nightingale, however, brings evidence to show that Unitarianism did not prevail till about 1770; *op. cit.* i, 22–3.

<sup>202</sup> A meeting-place was registered in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. The registers begin in 1660 and the minutes of the Fylde (now Preston) monthly meeting in 1700; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 172. George Fox visited Preston several times, but it is not recorded that he preached there.

<sup>203</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 517–19.

<sup>204</sup> *Ibid.* 536.

<sup>205</sup> *Ibid.* 535.

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.* 537.

<sup>207</sup> Zoar Chapel, named above.

<sup>208</sup> The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion and the Methodist New Connexion have been mentioned. Hardwick (*op. cit.* 483) states that a Primitive Episcopalian Chapel was built in Gorst Street in 1837 for Mr. Aitkin's New Christian Society. Nothing is known of this now, and there may have been some confusion with the original of St. James's Church.

<sup>209</sup> *Ibid.* 538.

<sup>210</sup> Mass appears to have been said at Cottam, Tulketh, Broughton and Fishwick.

<sup>211</sup> The story that a chapel existed there as early as 1605 is not supported by any definite evidence. It could not have remained in use during the Commonwealth period.

In 1689, however, we learn that 'the soldiers unsalted the Popish chapel,' so that one had been opened, perhaps in the time of James II; Hewitson, *Bellingham Diary*, 73.

The Jesuits served the Preston mission. 'Mr. Gray,' i.e. Gilbert Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, was in charge in 1701, with a salary of £10; Foley, *Rec. S. J. v.* 320. A house at the lower end of Friargate was used about that time and is supposed to have been that purchased by Fr. Alexander Leigh in 1733; it was called Greystocks and St. Mary's is on the site of it. The first chapel of the name was built in 1761. 'The greatest caution was used; the chapel was built behind the front houses in Friargate so as to be quite shut out from view. The mysterious building was carried on in the name of Mr. Clifton of Lytham, and



of 1768, and though the priest in charge managed to escape across the Ribble he died soon afterwards from alarm and horror.<sup>212</sup> Shortly afterwards another was built on the site, but was closed when St. Wilfrid's was opened in 1793 and it became a warehouse. However, in 1815 it was restored to divine worship as a chapel of ease, its present status, and served till 1856, when the present St. Mary's was built on its site.<sup>213</sup> It stands back from the street, being approached from Friargate through an archway. St. Wilfrid's, built, as stated, in 1793, was rebuilt in 1879,<sup>214</sup> St. Ignatius' followed in 1836,<sup>215</sup> and St. Walburge's, with its tall spire, one of the landmarks of Preston, in 1852.<sup>216</sup> These churches, with St. Mary's, are served by Jesuit Fathers. The secular clergy have St. Augustine's 1838-40,<sup>217</sup> St. Joseph's 1862-74,<sup>218</sup> and the English Martyrs' 1863-88.<sup>219</sup> The Sisters of Charity manage St. Joseph's Institutions, founded in 1872 by Mrs. Holland. The teaching orders of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and the Faithful Companions of Jesus have convents.<sup>220</sup> A society formed in 1731, but of earlier origin, exists for the relief of the poor and charity towards the dead; it is called the 'First Catholic Charitable Society.'

### RIBBLETON

Ribleton, 1200; Ribbleton, 1202; Ribbelton, 1226; Ribilton, 1251; Rybelton, 1292.

This township has an area of 757 acres, including the 108 acres of Ribbleton Moor. As the hamlet of Brockholes in the adjoining township had rights in the moor, this was formerly regarded as a semi-independent district, and its L-shaped form divided Ribbleton proper into three distinct parts—north-east (in which is Ribbleton Hall), north-west (Scales), and south (in which is Farington Hall). A large part was taken into the borough of Preston in 1880 and has been incorporated with that township since 1894,<sup>1</sup> so that the present township of Ribbleton,

the eastern part of the historical township, has an area of only 305 acres. The population of the reduced township in 1901 numbered 66.<sup>2</sup>

The surface is elevated but comparatively level; on the south it descends very sharply to a plot of low-lying ground in a bend of the Ribble. The principal roads are those from Preston to Blackburn on the south side and from Preston to Longridge on the north. The railway between the last-named places crosses the north-west corner. Preston cemetery, formed in 1855, lies on the west side of the township on the Blackburn road. There are also some pleasure-grounds opened in 1885; they are now called Farington Park. This side is becoming residential, being served by the electric tramways.

The Royal Cross Training School for Deaf and Dumb Children, opened in 1894, stands on the Blackburn road.<sup>3</sup>

There was formerly a cross on the moor and another in Ribbleton Lane on the Preston boundary.<sup>4</sup>

The story of the manor of *RIBBLEMANOR TON* is obscure. Before the Conquest it seems to have been part of the great lordship of Preston held by Earl Tostig, and is not separately named in Domesday Book.<sup>5</sup> In later times its assessment was one plough-land, and it was held in thegnage, by a rent of 8s. Henry de Ribbleton died possessed of it in or before 1201, leaving a son, who was a leper, and a daughter. Henry son of Alan de Holland of Downholland purchased the wardship and marriage of the daughter,<sup>6</sup> and by 1212 Ribbleton had become incorporated with the Holland manors and had been granted out to Roger de Leicester for an annual service of 8s. and four arrows.<sup>7</sup> Roger in turn in 1202 gave it to Henry de Fishwick and Maud his wife, a rent of 10s. being payable, but the agreement was varied in 1224.<sup>8</sup> The mesne lordship of the Hollands was not long recognized.<sup>9</sup>

In 1324 Roger de Elston held the vill by the rent of 8s. and doing suit to the county and wapentake.<sup>10</sup>

passed by the name of the "New Building"; *ibid.* v, 395. In 1750 the priest in charge had a stipend of £40 and 520 'customers'; the numbers of those confirmed and of Easter communicants were 274 and 940 in 1784 and 488 and 1,302 in 1793; *ibid.* v, 321-5.

<sup>212</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 146; Foley, *op. cit.* viii, 719.

<sup>213</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 501-2. The chapel, a small plain building, has been lined with marble.

<sup>214</sup> *Ibid.* 503-6. Joseph Dunn, S.J. (*vere* Earpe), was priest in charge from 1776 till his death in 1827, and won a high position in the town. The House of Recovery and the gasworks were due to him; Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 143-7.

<sup>215</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 507. It was the first church in Preston which had a spire. The school for boys was opened in a building erected as a 'hall of science' by local Secularists.

<sup>216</sup> *Ibid.* 508. The dedication was due to a remarkable cure attributed to the use of St. Walburge's oil; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), x, 186. The church stands, it is believed, on or near the site of the old Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene.

<sup>217</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 508. St. Augustine of Canterbury is the patron; see Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 481-3.

<sup>218</sup> Hewitson, *op. cit.* 515. A school-chapel served from 1862 till 1874.

<sup>219</sup> *Ibid.* 513. The 'Martyrs' named are St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Alban. A school-chapel was opened in 1865 and the church in 1867, but this was not completed till 1888.

<sup>220</sup> The last-named community occupy Lark Hill, formerly the residence of Samuel Horrocks, cotton spinner, M.P. for Preston 1804-26. The English Benedictine nuns of Ghent, driven from their house by the Revolution in 1792, resided in Chapel Street till 1812, when they removed to Staffordshire.

<sup>1</sup> Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

<sup>2</sup> The *Census Report* gives as part of Preston an area of 645 acres (including 9 of inland water), with a population of 936 in 1901. This refers principally to the part of Ribbleton now in the borough.

<sup>3</sup> The founder was Mary Cross, the late Archdeacon Rawstone contributing. It depends partly on voluntary contributions.

<sup>4</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 172.

<sup>5</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

<sup>6</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 132. Henry (de Holland) gave 10 marks for the wardship, undertaking to provide all necessities for the brother and reasonable dower for the mother. The daughter's name is not known.

Robert de Preston and Richard his brother had offered 100s. for the grant, and promised 16s. instead of the old 8s. service for the plough-land in Ribbleton; *Rot. de Oblatis* (Rec. Com.), 115, 123.

<sup>7</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49. Roger de Leicester was seneschal of Amounderness under Theobald Walter; Farrer, *op. cit.* 143, 169.

<sup>8</sup> *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 21; an assize of mort d'ancestor had been summoned between them, but the descent of the parties is not recorded. Roger de Leicester had a wife Alice; *ibid.* i, 43. In 1224 Maud, described as 'daughter of Henry,' complained that Roger son of Roger de Leicester had not kept the agreement made by his father, and she received 3 oxgangs of land for a rent of 2s., Roger to warrant her; on the other hand she renounced all claim to the rest of the plough-land; *ibid.* i, 45.

<sup>9</sup> Henry de Holland paid the thegnage rent of 8s. in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 140. In 1297 the vill paid 8s. to the earl, the tenants not being named; *ibid.* i, 289.

<sup>10</sup> Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39. Some grants to Roger de Elston are recited in a later note; his estate seems to have been acquired by a number of separate purchases.



## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Again in 1346 William de Elston and Roger his brother were said to hold four plough-lands in Ribbleton, Preston and Elston of Henry Earl of Lancaster by knight's service and 18*d.* for castle ward<sup>11</sup>; but in the same year Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held between them one plough-land in Ribbleton in socage, rendering 8*s.* a year at the four terms.<sup>12</sup> The latter record is confirmed by later testimonies,<sup>13</sup> but nothing is known as to the source of their right.<sup>14</sup>

The estate was not usually called a manor. The Travers moiety descended like Nateby<sup>15</sup> until 1579, when it was sold to John Shireburne.<sup>16</sup> The other moiety<sup>17</sup> was in 1524 held by Robert Lawrence, who died on 27 March holding his part of Ribbleton of the king in socage by the rent of 4*s.* His heirs were two daughters, Margaret and Agnes, aged seventeen and fourteen respectively.<sup>18</sup> The elder daughter

married Hugh Farington of Hutton,<sup>19</sup> and their descendants were seated in Ribbleton for some time, recording pedigrees at the visitations of 1567, 1613 and 1665.<sup>20</sup> The younger daughter's share<sup>21</sup> seems to have gone to Evan Browne, who died in 1545 holding a capital messuage called Ribbleton and messuages, lands and windmill there in socage, by a free rent of 2*s.*<sup>22</sup> His son and heir Richard<sup>23</sup> dying without issue, the six sisters made a partition in 1559 by which Ribbleton Hall became the property of Robert Shuttleworth and Jane his



FARINGTON. *Argent a chevron gules between three leopards' faces sable.*

<sup>11</sup> Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 62. In 1342 the feoffee granted to William son of Roger de Elston and Roger his brother various lands in Ribbleton and Brockholes; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 169.

<sup>12</sup> *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 48. The same partners also held a moiety of Ashton at the other side of Preston. In both cases the right seems to have descended through Haydock, as below. In 1331 Thomas son of Lawrence Travers had lands in Ribbleton; Kuerden MSS. iv, G 2b.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence in 1415 granted Roger Elston the younger for his life right of way through a field called Riddings to Roger's field called Newhey in Ribbleton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2986. In 1445-6 Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence held the plough-land in Ribbleton, rendering 8*s.* yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20.

<sup>14</sup> A large number of Ribbleton deeds (Farington family) are in Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 17-29. None are so early as 1346, and the first relating to Lawrence is of 1412, as will be seen below.

<sup>15</sup> John Travers was in 1362 found to have held 36 acres in Ribbleton in socage by a rent of 4*s.*; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 52.

William Travers died in 1524 holding lands in Ribbleton of the king as duke by the annual service of 4*s.*; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 62. A similar record was made in 1559; *ibid.* xi, no. 68.

<sup>16</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 262. The vendors were Richard Travers and Grace his wife; the estate is described as four messuages, &c., in Ribbleton and Fulwood.

<sup>17</sup> In 1354 William Lawrence and Alice his wife made a settlement of their estate in Thornton, Great and Little Layton, a moiety of the manor of Ribbleton and a fourth part of the manor of Ashton. The remainders, after their children (John and others), were, so far as Ashton was concerned, to the right heirs of Alice; and as to Ribbleton to Joan daughter of Geoffrey de Cuerdale for life, and then the same as Ashton; *Final Conc.* ii, 141-2. The fine proves that Lawrence held in right of his wife. Joan de Cuerdale was then wife of Thomas de Molyneux, and much of her estate went to the Osbaldeston family.

John Lawrence died in 1398, having made a settlement of his estate on his

wife Margaret in 1368. He left a son William, aged eighteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 72.

Roger de Elston of Ribbleton in 1412 demised to Robert son of John Lawrence a messuage in Ribbleton for life, and in 1438 John Elston and William his son and heir granted land in Ribbleton fields to Robert Lawrence; Piccope MSS. iii, 27. Robert Lawrence, as above recorded, was a partner in the manor in 1445-6 and Edmund, the son and heir of Robert, in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 1b.

Robert seems to have been still living in 1459, when John son of Henry Compsty granted land in Ribbleton to him, while to Edmund son of Robert Lawrence a quitclaim was given by William son of John Compsty in 1475; Piccope MSS. loc. cit.

<sup>18</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 57. Robert Lawrence is described as 'of Cloughton in Amounderness'; his lands were in Layton, Ribbleton and Thornton. A feoffment made in 1513 is recited, giving the following details: A messuage in Ribbleton called the Maiden's House, with closes named the Town Field and Fishwick Banks, with other closes called Blackearth, Over and Nether Crooked Riddings, Oxhey, Wall Banks, Moor Furlong, Little Furlong, with the orchard, and the orchard about the hall.

By an award of the same time Isabel widow of Robert Lawrence and their two daughters were to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* a year to James Walton of Preston and provide a man horsed and harnessed for the king's service; Piccope MSS. iii, 17.

Richard Walton in 1579 released to Richard Farington all his interest in lands in Ribbleton; *ibid.* 21.

<sup>19</sup> *Visit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 45. Some notes on this family will be found in the account of Longton in Penwortham.

An inquisition after the death of Richard Farington was made in 1596. He held land in Ribbleton of the queen in socage by a rent of 10*d.* and his heir was his son Hugh, aged thirty-six; Piccope MSS. iii, 29.

Hugh Farington died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Ribbleton of the king. His heir was his son Charles, aged thirty-seven; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 423-4. A settlement was made by Hugh Farington and Charles his son in 1620; Piccope MSS. iii, 23.

Deeds by Richard Farington, the son of Charles, may be seen in the same collection; he appears to have sold or mortgaged the estate in 1672; *ibid.* 23, 25.

See also p. 206 for a sale to John Winckley.

<sup>20</sup> Printed by the Chetham Soc.: 1567, p. 45; 1613, p. 103; 1664-5, p. 106. The descent from Hugh and Margaret is thus given: -s. Richard -s. Hugh -s. Charles (d. c. 1650) -s. Richard -da. Jane. Jane married a Southworth and was living in 1695; Piccope MSS. iii, 25.

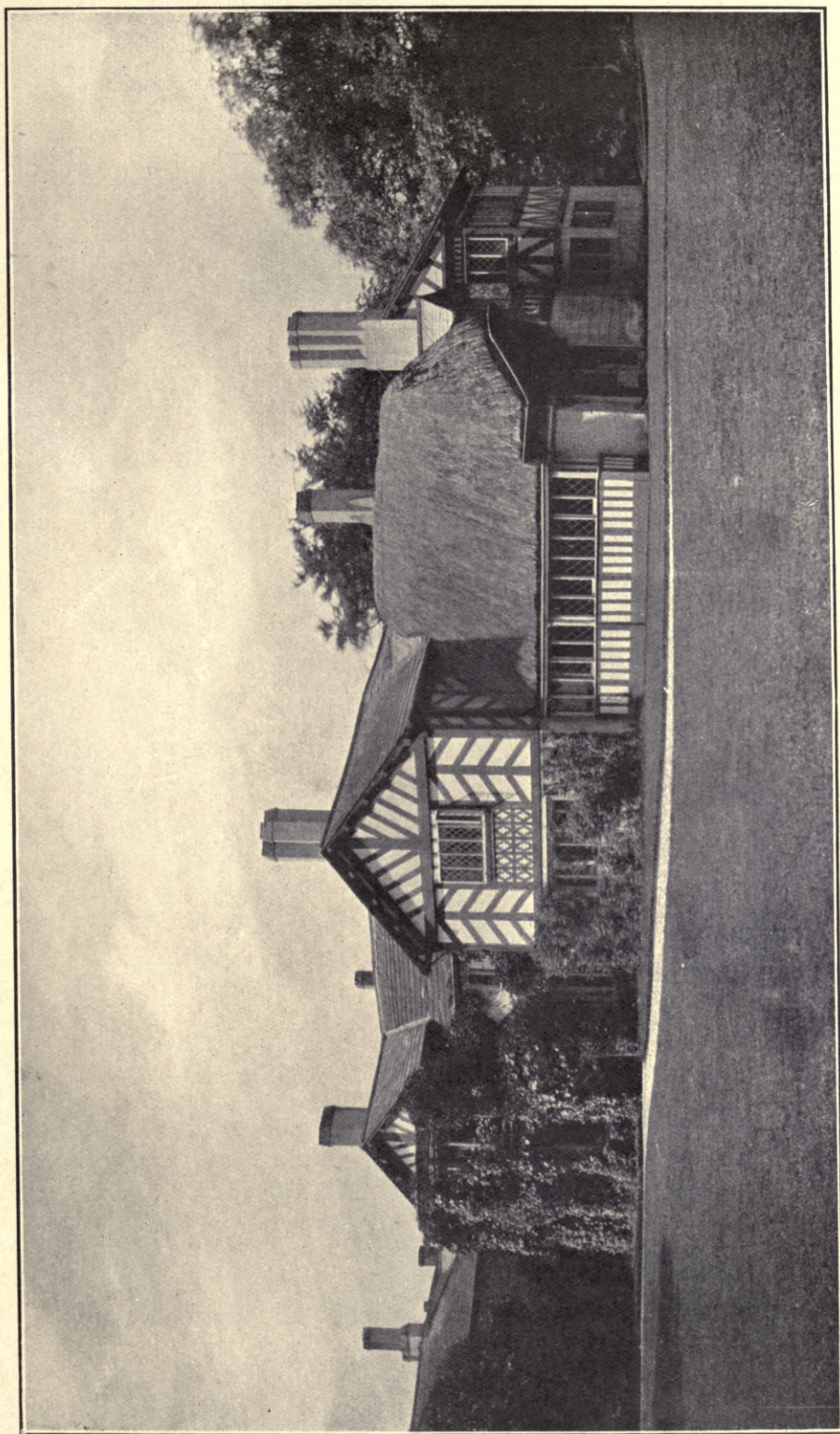
John Farington founded a charity in 1670 for the poor of Elston and Farington, at the discretion of Richard Farington of Ribbleton or those who might be owners of Richard's estate. In 1824 James Pedder and Thomas Walmsley were trustees for the charity, their fathers and grandfathers having acted before them; *End. Char. Rep.*

<sup>21</sup> About 1550 a division of the Lawrence estates was arranged. By this Margaret, widow of Hugh Farington, and Richard their son and heir were to have a moiety of Ribbleton and all the land in Goosnargh, while Henry Smith, Agnes his wife and William their son and heir-apparent were to have lands in Ribbleton and all the estate in Layton and Stainall; Piccope MSS. iii, 19. William Smith and Mary Smith, widow, had this estate in 1593; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 55, m. 139.

<sup>22</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Evan Browne probably acquired Agnes's share by purchase, though the date in the preceding note causes a difficulty, but he had an estate in Elston by inheritance. Thus James Browne in 1479 gave land in Ribbleton to the younger John Elston and his wife on their daughter's marriage with his son William Browne; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 288. (There was a remainder to William Elston and Catherine his wife, so that the land may have been part of the Elston estate.) Then in 1503-4 Ewan or Evan son and heir of William son and heir of James Browne (living) was contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of John Singleton of Shingle Hall; *ibid.* Evan's widow Elizabeth is named in the inquisition, and seven daughters Anne, Alice, Jane, Katherine, Laura, Ellen and Bridget. Laura does not occur again. Evan Browne had a number of scattered properties, including two burgages in Preston and a messuage in French Lea.

<sup>23</sup> Evan Browne, Richard and James his sons were out-burgesses of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 18. Richard was six years old at his father's death.





GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : RED SCAR : NORTH-WEST WING







wife.<sup>24</sup> The Farington estate is said to have been sold to the Heskeths of Rufford about the end of the 17th century.<sup>25</sup>

John Shireburne, already named, married one of the daughters and seems to have acquired the shares of two others.<sup>26</sup> His grandson of the same name recorded a pedigree in 1613,<sup>27</sup> and being a recusant and Royalist his estates were sequestered under the rule of the Parliament.<sup>28</sup> His son Henry seems to have removed to Lincolnshire.<sup>29</sup> The Shireburne estate is said to have been sold to Richard King in 1656; his descendants sold to Thomas Birchall, whose son, also Thomas, built the present Ribbleton Hall not far from the old house.<sup>30</sup> The estate is

reported to be owned at present by Mr. R. R. Rothwell of Sharples, by bequest of the late Mrs. Birchall.

The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Hugh Farington, John Shireburne and Richard Whalley.<sup>31</sup> The 'manor' appears no more in the records.

The Elston family, at one time described as holding the vill,<sup>32</sup> continued to be considerable landowners there,<sup>33</sup> and in 1454 their estate was described as a manor.<sup>34</sup>

A Ribbleton family appears at times,<sup>35</sup> and the Haydocks once held a large part<sup>36</sup>; names of other landowners are recorded.<sup>37</sup> In the 18th century a family named Brewer had Ribbleton Lodge, the

<sup>24</sup> Towneley MS. C.8, 13, § 125. Of the other daughters, Anne married Richard Shireburne of Bailey; Alice (dead in 1559), Hugh Jones; Katherine, John Shireburne; Ellen, Richard Shireburne the younger; and Bridget, Thomas Whittingham.

In 1559 a settlement of a sixth part of the manor of Ribbleton, with dovecote, windmill, &c., was made by John Shireburne and Katherine his wife, the remainder in default of issue being to her son (by her first husband) Richard Elston; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 21, m. 3.

Hugh Shireburne in 1594 sold messuages and lands in Ribbleton and Haighton to George Talbot; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 56, m. 48. This was another part of the Browne estate, George Talbot being the son of Anne Shireburne by a first husband; C. D. Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 71. <sup>25</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 388.

<sup>26</sup> John Shireburne in 1566 purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleton and Preston from Thomas Whittingham and Bridget his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 63. Next year he bought a messuage and land from William Woodward and Elizabeth his wife; ibid. bde. 29, m. 99. In 1579 he purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleton and Fulwood from Thomas Jones and Jane his wife (presumably the heirs of Hugh and Alice Jones), and followed this in 1585 by purchasing further lands from them and the sixth part of the manor of Ribbleton; ibid. bde. 41, m. 99; 47, m. 38.

The estate of Richard Shireburne and Anne his wife (another co-heir) occurs in 1572; ibid. bde. 34, m. 23.

<sup>27</sup> *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 109. The descent is given thus: John (s. of Thomas) married Katherine Browne -s. Thomas -s. John (1613) -s. Henry (aged twelve).

<sup>28</sup> *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3233; John Shireburne died in 1655, and a claim to land in Ribbleton put in by Thomas Parker of Browsholme was allowed.

<sup>29</sup> C. D. Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 87-90.

<sup>30</sup> Hewitson, loc. cit.

<sup>31</sup> *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

Richard Whalley in 1574 purchased a messuage, &c., from John and Katherine Shireburne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 155. Similar estates were sold to Edward Belshaugh, John Ridley and Richard Tomlinson; ibid. m. 178, 184, 259.

<sup>32</sup> In 1346 as above. Various Elston families occur in Brockholes, Ribbleton and the neighbouring townships. Thus John de Haighton gave 3 acres in Haighton to Roger son of William de Elston and Paulin his brother; Kuerden MSS. iii, H 2. Adam son of Roger del Scales

gave to the same brothers land in the Scales in Ribbleton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2959. Roger de Elston granted Paulin de Elston land in Haighton and 1 acre in Ribbleton Scales; Kuerden, loc. cit. John son of William de Haighton in 1327 gave land in Haighton to William son of Paulin de Elston; ibid. Richard son of Henry de Brockholes gave land in Ribbleton Scales, descending from his mother Maud, to Roger de Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50 B.

Richard son of William Drury gave Roger de Elston a release of his claim to lands in Ribbleton, attested by William and Paulin de Elston, Henry and Simon de Ribbleton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2961. In 1316-17 Henry de Ribbleton and Agnes widow of Richard de Brockholes released to Roger de Elston their rights in Ribbleton; ibid. no. 2965, 2967. The date of the former deed may be fixed approximately by a claim for dower in 1269 by Amery widow of William Drury v. Robert son of Richard Drury; Cur. Regis R. 195, m. 35 d.

William son of Roger de Elston obtained from William de Methop (son of Robert the Harper) in 1333 a release of a rent of 2s. 9d. from Ribbleton, and in the same and later years he obtained further grants and releases from Adam son of Henry de Ribbleton (1333), Gilbert de Knaresborough and Alice his daughter (1336), Adam de Compsy, Alice his wife, and Robert de Claughton of Ribbleton (1342); Add. MS. 32107, no. 2968, 2970, 2971-2.

<sup>33</sup> John de Elston the younger in 1369 made a grant to William the Tailor; ibid. no. 2975. In 1379-80 he obtained a quitclaim from Robert le Sagher of Ribbleton; ibid. no. 2977.

<sup>34</sup> Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 80; John Elston gave his manor of Ribbleton to feoffees. In 1461 William Elston gave lands in the same place, &c., to feoffees; ibid. fol. 74. John Elston of Ribbleton obtained an exemption from jury service in 1504-5; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544.

<sup>35</sup> Ralph son of William de Ribbleton released to Henry son of Robert de Ribbleton his right in all land in the Musfield in Ribbleton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 666. Henry, the grantee, gave all his land in the same field to John de Grimsargh and his heirs for the rent of an arrow; ibid. no. 678.

Robert de Ribbleton granted land in Ribbleton and Brockholes in 1325-6 to Henry de Ribbleton and Agnes his wife; Kuerden MSS. iii, B 14. Thomas Kendal, cousin and heir of William Ribbleton, had in 1407 lands in Preston and Ribbleton; ibid. ii, fol. 224.

Tunnock daughter of Robert son of Vivian de Ribbleton Scales and Adam her son granted all her land to the west of a certain hedge to Master William de Preston, clerk; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1095, 1164. In 1303 Robert de Ribbleton Scales gave land there, received by the gift of his brother Roger, to Roger his younger son; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 224.

Robert de Ribbleton son of Adam de Ribblescales in 1313-14 granted his son Robert the moiety of a messuage in Preston; ibid. iii, P 7.

<sup>36</sup> From the fine of 1224 above cited it appears that Maud de Ribbleton had 3 oxgangs of land. The other 5 oxgangs seem to have been held about 1280 by the Haydock family, for in 1285 Joan widow of John son of Henry de Haydock claimed dower in messuages and lands in Ribbleton, &c., afterwards described as eleven messuages and 5 oxgangs of land; De Banco R. 59, m. 3; 64, m. 122. The defendant was Henry de Haydock, whose widow Alice in 1290 claimed against the said Joan and her daughters Alice and Aline; ibid. 86, m. 174. It seems most probable that the Travers and Lawrence inheritance descended from these daughters.

<sup>37</sup> Forfeited lands of the Yorkist, Sir James Harrington, probably inherited with Balderston, were granted to the Earl of Derby in 1489, but the tenure is not stated in 1521; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, also through Balderston, held lands in Ribbleton in 1521, but the tenure is not separately stated; they descended to Sir Gilbert Gerard; ibid. v, no. 3; xvi, no. 2. Edmund Dudley had another part of the Balderston inheritance; ibid. iv, no. 13. Sir Alexander Osbaldeston had another part; ibid. viii, no. 1.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey in 1522 held lands in Ribbleton in socage; ibid. v, no. 13.

John de Elston in 1370 granted 2 acres in Ribbleton to John de Walton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2976. In 1559 William Walton of Preston died holding a messuage, &c., in Ribbleton of Richard Browne in socage by 1d. rent, and his son Richard Walton apparently held the same in 1593; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 27; xvi, no. 42. But Richard Walton seems to have mortgaged or sold it to Richard Farington in 1579 and to Hugh Farington in 1589, so that it probably became incorporated with the Farington estate; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 41, m. 35; 51, m. 67.

A purchase by John Ridley has been recorded. He died in 1599 holding a



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

domestic chapel there serving the Roman Catholics of the district.<sup>39</sup> Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.<sup>39</sup>

The Knights Hospitallers had some land in Ribbleton,<sup>40</sup> afterwards owned by the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.<sup>41</sup>

A dispute in 1564 as to the lordship and moor of Ribbleton gives the bounds on the Fulwood side as follows: From Jackson Hey and Clough north-east to the mere hills, five in all, on the south-west side of a close called the Park Falls in Fulwood.<sup>42</sup> The moor was inclosed in 1870.<sup>43</sup>

In connexion with the Church of England St. Mary Magdalene was consecrated in 1889; a district had been formed for it in 1883,<sup>44</sup> and services began about that time. The patronage is in the hands of trustees.

## GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES

Grimesarge, Dom. Bk.; Grimisharg, 1242; Grimsarche, Grimsharg, 1244; Grimesherg, 1253; Gremesargh, Gremeshargh, Grymesharth, Grymesharuth, 1292; Grymesargh, 1293; Greymesargh, 1301; Grymsar, xv cent. This last shows the pronunciation (*i* short).

Brochole, 1212; Brocholes, Brochols, 1290. Locally pronounced Brockus.

This township consists of two distinct parts connected by a narrow strip of ground beside the Ribble. A small part was included in the borough of Preston in 1880 and in the township of Preston in 1894.<sup>1</sup> Grimsargh, the northern half, has an area of 1,184 acres, stretching from the Ribble to Savock Brook. It is divided from Elston on the east by a wooded clough. In the southern corner the land rises steeply from the river, and here is Red Scar, a mansion commanding fine views over the valley. The surface of Grimsargh is comparatively level, but mostly above 200 ft. over sea level.

The principal road is that from Preston to Longridge, going north and then east. The railway between those towns crosses this part of the township in a north-easterly direction, and has a station named Grimsargh, from which a branch line runs north-west to the asylum at Whittingham.

There are reservoirs of the Preston Waterworks in the north of the township. Near Red Scar there was formerly a well reputed to be medicinal; 'it went by the name of Boilton Spa, and it is said that its water cured consumption. This well was in the

form of a double trough, 2 yds. long and 2 ft. broad, and was approached by about half a dozen descending steps. The water came out of the breast of Boilton Wood, and in front of the drain or pipe by which it entered the well there was a piece of carved work in the shape of a human head, through the mouth of which the water ran into the receiving trough. . . The well was done away with and the water drained off, about thirty years ago [i.e. about 1850], by the late Colonel Cross.<sup>2</sup>

Brockholes lies in a bend of the Ribble, its boundary on the east and south, being closed in by Ribbleton on the other sides. The greater part of it is low-lying level ground, but on the border of Ribbleton the surface rapidly rises for nearly 100 ft. Lower Brockholes and Higher Brockholes are in the south-west and north-east respectively. Near the former house the Preston and Blackburn road crosses the Ribble by a bridge, first erected in 1824, and then in stone in 1861. It was known as the Half-penny Bridge, from the toll formerly charged. There are very few houses in this part of the township, which has an area of 753½ acres.

The area of the original township is 1,937½ acres,<sup>3</sup> and in 1901 there was a population of 453 for the present reduced township.<sup>4</sup>

The soil is clay and alluvial, with subsoil various. The land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

A wayside cross, known as Three Mile Cross, formerly stood in Grimsargh.<sup>5</sup> The line of a Roman road, called Watling Street, has been traced in Grimsargh and Elston.

In 1066 GRIMSARGH, then assessed MANORS as two plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.<sup>6</sup> Some time after the Conquest the manor was divided; Grimsargh, as half a plough-land, was held in thegnage; Brockholes, also half a plough-land, was given to the baron of Manchester; and Elston, the remaining plough-land, to the baron of Penwortham.

Roger son of Augustin de Heaton of Heaton in Lonsdale had a confirmation of his half plough-land in Grimsargh in 1189 from John Count of Mortain; Roger had obtained the manor from Roger son of Orm (son of Magnus),<sup>7</sup> who held Hutton near Penwortham and Medlar near Kirkham.<sup>8</sup> Roger de Heaton demised it to Gilbert de Grimsargh.<sup>9</sup> His son Roger de Heaton held it in 1262, the tenant then being William de Grimsargh, who paid the 3s.

messuage, &c., in Ribbleton of the queen in socage, and leaving a son Richard over fifty years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 162. This son died four years afterwards, his son and heir John being twenty-two; *ibid.* ii, 163. John Ridley died in 1637 holding the same estate; his son and heir Richard was twenty-four years old; *ibid.* ii, 165. He was perhaps the in-burgess of Preston appearing in 1662 and 1682; *Preston Guild R.* 135, 174.

Sir Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh had land in Ribbleton in 1612; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 250.

<sup>39</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 291, giving notices of two Benedictines, members of the family.

<sup>40</sup> John Gregson, Richard Bolton (also

at Catterall), John Ridley, Adam Helme, Thomas Kellet, Richard Kendal, Edward Parkinson; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 91, 138-40.

<sup>41</sup> It is named among the Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

<sup>42</sup> Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4.

Another part of the Hospitallers' land was held in 1603 by Thomas Barton of Barton by 6d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

<sup>43</sup> The depositions are printed in Fishwick, *Preston*, 345-6.

<sup>44</sup> Stat. 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 1. In the award a parcel of 5½ acres was granted to the overseers as a recreation ground; *End. Char. Rep.* (Preston 1905), 102.

<sup>1</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607. About 192 acres were transferred to Preston.

<sup>2</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 388. Boilton is on the north-west boundary of Brockholes, adjoining Ribbleton.

<sup>3</sup> 1,748, including 53 acres of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

<sup>4</sup> In addition the part included in Preston contained 108 persons.

<sup>5</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 173.

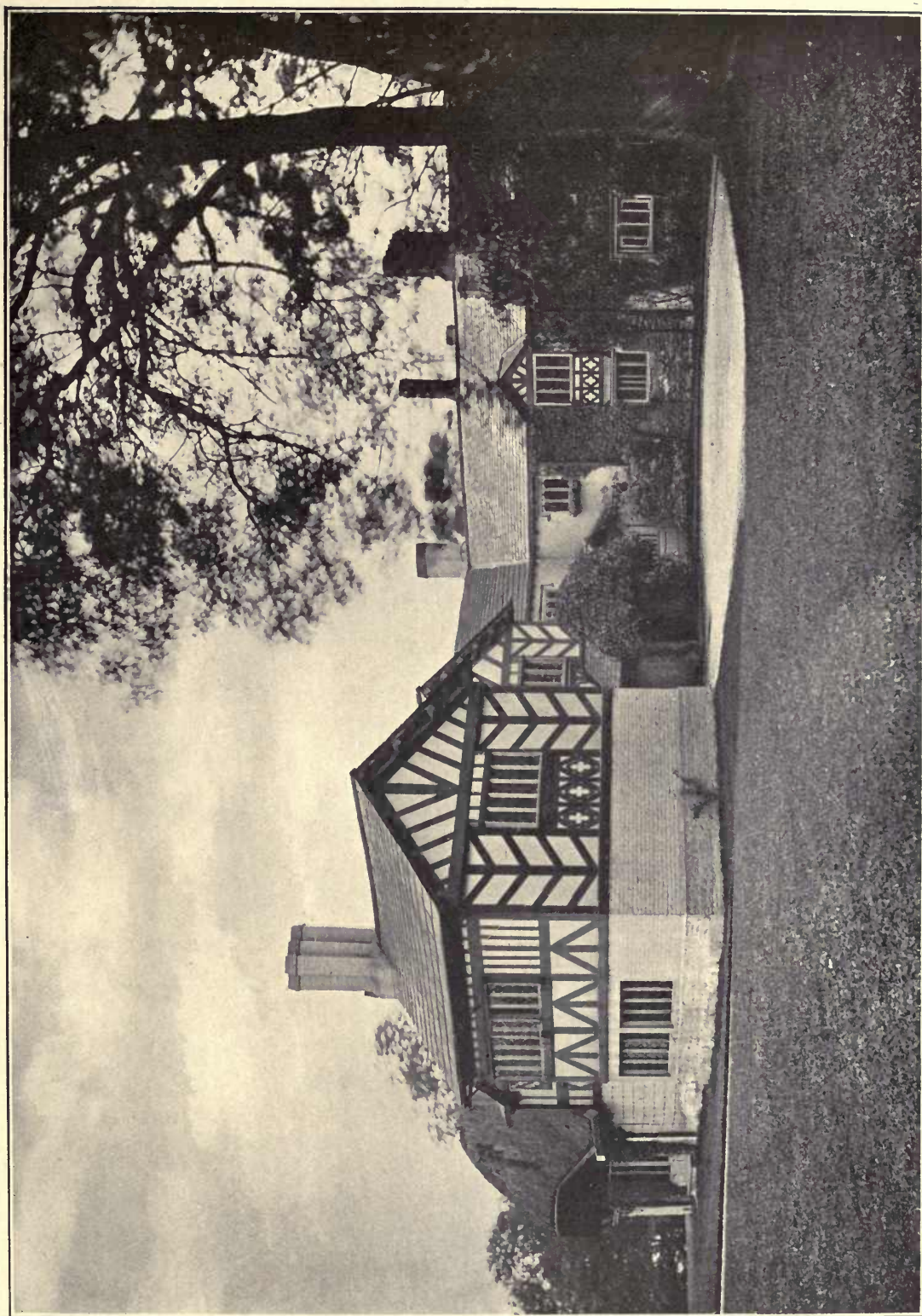
<sup>6</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

<sup>7</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 437. <sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* 409.

<sup>9</sup> So stated in the charter of his grandson William de Heaton cited below.

In 1212 Grimsargh is not separately named among the Heaton lands; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. Roger had died in 1204, leaving a son of the same name, who was under age.





GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : RED SCAR : SOUTH-EAST FRONT

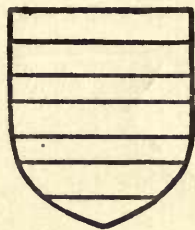






thegnage rent due from Roger to the king.<sup>10</sup> William the son and heir of Roger afterwards confirmed the title of William de Grimsargh, the rent being unchanged.<sup>11</sup> The Earl of Lancaster received 3s. from Grimsargh in 1297.<sup>12</sup>

About this time the Hoghtons of Hoghton appear to have acquired lands in the township,<sup>13</sup> and eventually purchased the lordship from the Grimsargh family.<sup>14</sup> In 1324 the mesne lord, William de Heaton, was said to hold it by the old rent of 3s.,<sup>15</sup> but in 1346 the immediate tenant only was recognized, viz. Adam de Hoghton.<sup>16</sup> The manor descended in this family without noteworthy incident<sup>17</sup> until 1772, when it was sold by Sir Henry Hoghton and Frances his wife to William Shawe the younger,<sup>18</sup> from whom it seems to have passed to the Cross family, seated at Red Scar in this town-



HOGHTON of Hoghton. *Sable three bars argent.*

ship.<sup>19</sup> Mr. William Cross is the present lord of the manor,<sup>20</sup> but lives in Surrey, Red Scar being let.

**RED SCAR**<sup>20a</sup> stands in a commanding situation facing south-east above a bend of the River Ribble on its north bank about three miles north-east of Preston, and is a picturesque two story gabled building of timber and plaster, partly dating probably from Elizabethan times, but so much restored and added to that few of its original architectural features remain. It was enlarged and altered in 1798 and again in 1840 when the library was added. The exterior timber and plaster work is almost wholly imitative and modern, but a thatched one-story wing at the north-east end, now used as a dining-room, preserves to some extent an interesting ancient feature. The interior contains some oak furniture and carvings formerly in the old church at Grimsargh.

**BROCKHOLES**, as already stated, was a member of the fee of Manchester. It was granted to the Lathom family,<sup>21</sup> and of them held by a tenant assuming the local surname. The first of them known by name was one Award de Brockholes,<sup>22</sup> whose son Roger appears in pleadings of 1246 and otherwise.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. 231; thus Roger had nothing from Grimsargh except relief and wardship. Roger's heir was his son William.

<sup>11</sup> Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 113.

<sup>12</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289. The tenant is not named.

<sup>13</sup> In 1292 Adam de Hoghton held a messuage and 12 acres in Grimsargh, as heir of his father, who had purchased from Richard son of John de Flichtcrofthaw. The plaintiff, Richard son of Robert son of John de Goosnargh, said that these Johns were the same person, but he was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 22.

At the same time William son of Robert de Elston claimed the sixth part of a water-mill in Grimsargh against Richard de Hoghton and Alexander de Hyde. The plaintiff, who recovered, stated that his father had purchased the mill from Thomas de Grimsargh (? Grimsargh), but Agnes widow of Thomas had a third part in dower, which she had granted to plaintiff till he had received the cost of repairing the mill; *ibid.* m. 3 d. Again, Roger de Eccleston (? Elston) complained that Thomas de Grimsargh and Richard de Hoghton had obstructed his right of way; *ibid.* m. 32 d.

<sup>14</sup> The time of purchase does not appear, but in 1301 Richard de Hoghton seems to have had a fair estate in Grimsargh; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 192. Richard son of Sir Adam de Hoghton granted 9 acres in Grimsargh to Henry de Eccleshill; Dods. MSS. lxx, fol. 160b.

In 1325-6 William son of Roger de Caton granted William de Heaton and Anilla his wife the service of Sir Richard de Hoghton for lands in Grimsargh; quoted in Memo. R. (L.T.R.) 128, m. xv (37 Edw. III).

An agreement as to arbitration on various matters in dispute was made in 1334 between William de Grimsargh and Sir Richard de Hoghton, two neighbours and a man of the law being chosen by each to view and decide; Add. MS. 32106, no. 318.

The transfer of the manor does not seem to have been complete until 1362, when William de Grimsargh granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his messuages,

lands, rents, services, &c., in the vill of Grimsargh; *ibid.* no. 520.

Of the Grimsargh family little is known. A William de Grimsargh appears between 1242 and 1262, followed by a John de Grimsargh in 1293; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 151, 231, 280. Gilbert son of Thomas de Grimsargh in 1292 claimed common of pasture against John de Grimsargh and William de Brockholes, but was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 58. To charters of 1284 John de Grimsargh and Gilbert his brother were witnesses; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 74, 50 (B 5). John de Grimsargh attested a deed in 1312-13; *ibid.* fol. 74. William de Grimsargh contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 58.

<sup>15</sup> Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39.

<sup>16</sup> *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 59. This shows that the deed of 1362 above cited was only the completion of a sale that had taken place long before.

<sup>17</sup> The manor of Grimsargh, as held by the service of 3s., occurs among Hoghton properties in inquisitions, fines, &c., but the family do not seem to have resided there. See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145 (1422); Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20 (1446); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 89, no. 141 (1616), &c.

Grimsargh was held by Elizabeth Kighley at her death in 1524 by 3s. rent, the reversion being to Sir Richard Hoghton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 61.

<sup>18</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 387, m. 114.

<sup>19</sup> It is stated that the manor was sold by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton (d. 1835) to William Cross of Red Scar (Fishwick, *Preston*, 93), in which case the apparent sale to Shawe must have been a mortgage only.

<sup>20</sup> For pedigree see Burke, *Landed Gentry*. This gives John Cross, d. 1799 -s. William (of Red Scar), d. 1827 -s. William Assheton, d. 1853 -s. William, b. 1850.

<sup>20a</sup> There is an illustration in Twycross, *Lancs. Mansions*, ii, 48.

<sup>21</sup> In 1212 Richard son of Robert (de Lathom) held half a plough-land in

Brockholes, part of the Grelley fee, by the thirteenth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 54.

The dependence upon Manchester, though merely nominal, continued to be recorded down to the 17th century. In 1322 Robert de Lathom held the thirteenth part of a fee in Brockholes by John de Brockholes; *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 379. For sake fee 8d. was paid, also 9d. for castle ward, and pature of the sergeants was due; *ibid.* ii, 288. In 1473 the wife of Nicholas Singleton held the lordship of Brockholes by the Ribble by the same tenure; *ibid.* iii, 480.

<sup>22</sup> Award de Brockholes attested a charter by Henry de Lea; Add. MS. 32106, no. 69.

In the account of Samlesbury has been mentioned an Edward son of Edward son of Orm de Brockholes; the first Edward (living 1227) may be identical with the Award of the text.

One Ellis de Brockholes appears in Yorkshire in 1284; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 271. There may have been other places of the name; *Gen.* (new ser.), xi, 196.

<sup>23</sup> In 1246 Roger de Brockholes recovered common of pasture in 4 acres in Brockholes against Maud de Ribbleton, Robert and William her sons and Richard de Ellesley; Assize R. 404, m. 4. The first of these defendants was perhaps the Maud daughter of Henry who unsuccessfully claimed 20 acres at the same time against Roger de Brockholes, Richard de Lathom and others; *ibid.* m. 13. Roger and his wife Christiana acquired land in Byrewath in Garstang; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1105.

In Dec. 1253 an agreement was made between Roger de Brockholes and Huard de Bradshaw as to certain quarrels respecting land in Bradshaw given in free marriage with Huard's sister Mabel; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 65/107. It appears that Mabel had married Roger, for William son of Roger de Brockholes released his claim (derived from Mabel his mother) to 4 acres in Bradshaw to Robert son of Henry son of Huctrel de Bradshaw; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50 B.

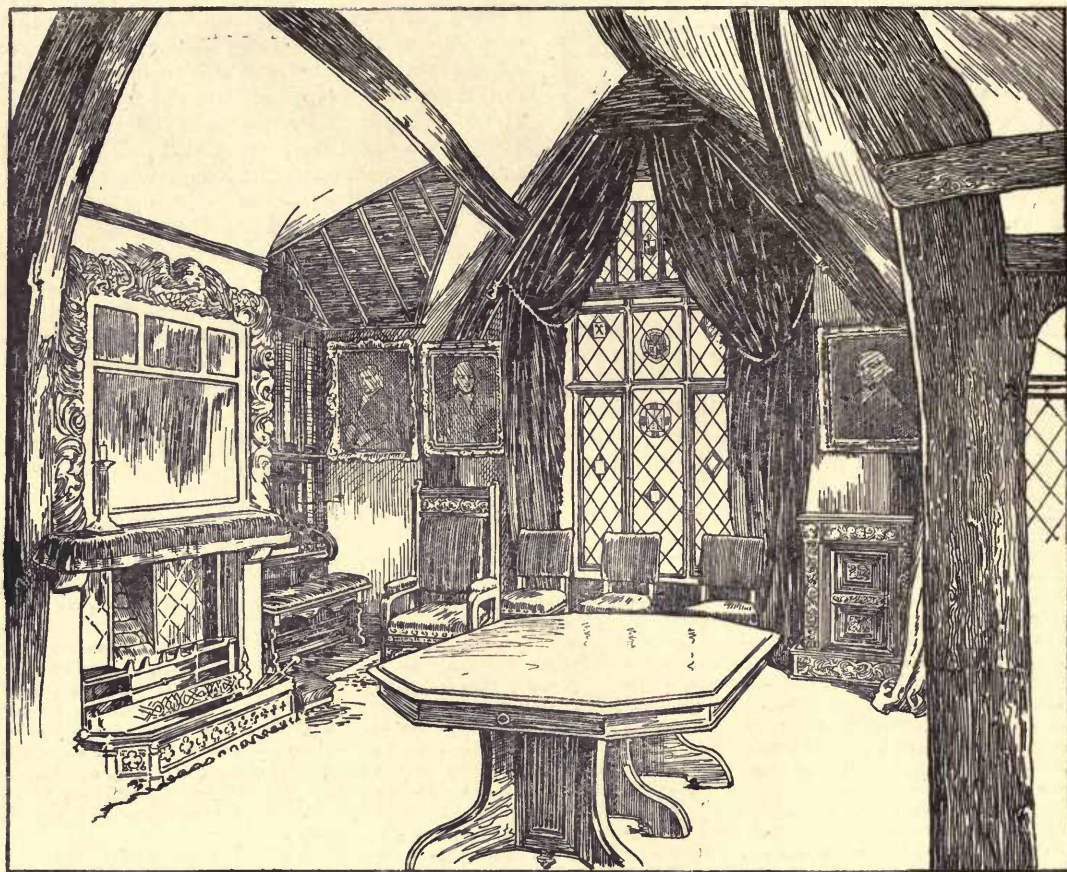
Roger had also a son Richard, who gave William his brother land in Brock-



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Roger's son Adam de Brockholes<sup>24</sup> died in 1290 holding the manor of Brockholes of Sir Robert de Lathom by the eighth part of a knight's fee; also land in Byrewath in Garstang and in Paythorne in

Gisburn.<sup>25</sup> His son Roger succeeded, but was still under age in 1292.<sup>26</sup> He married Nichola daughter and heir of Isolda de Rigmaiden,<sup>27</sup> and was succeeded in or before 1311 by their son John.<sup>28</sup> He was



RED SCAR : THE DINING-ROOM

holes and Old Brockholes; *ibid.* William son of William de Brockholes in 1284 gave his uncle Richard (son of Roger) his right in an oxgang of land in Ribbleton called Hysokecroft; *ibid.* Another version of the charter places Hysokecroft in Brockholes; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 288. In 1341 William son of William son of Roger de Brockholes claimed 9 acres in Grimsargh against Richard son of William son of Roger de Brockholes; *De Banco R.* 328, m. 524 d.

<sup>24</sup> In 1280 Adam de Brockholes, as grandson and heir of Award de Brockholes, claimed a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Robert Noel, Agnes his wife, and Cecily (under age) the sister of Agnes, who held two-thirds, and Henry de Walton and Agnes his wife, who had one-third; *De Banco R.* 36, m. 70. The claim was still being prosecuted in 1287 against Robert son of Adam Nowell of Mearley, Agnes and Cecily, it being alleged that Award de Brockholes had demised the land for a term (then expired) to Uctred de Brockholes; *ibid.* 69, m. 75 d. About 1284 an exchange seems to have been made, Robert Nowell and the sisters taking land in Paythorne; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 273. Robert Nowell and Agnes his wife claimed common of pasture in Brockholes in 1288 against Adam de Brockholes and William his brother;

*Assize R.* 1277, m. 31. It may be added that an Alice daughter of Roger son of Uctred de Brockholes released (c. 1285) to her sister Agnes all her inheritance in Brockholes; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 118b. Roger son of Agnes de Brockholes in 1314-15 gave land in the township to Thomas son of Roger Hyde; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1875.

Henry son of Robert de Ribbleton released to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes half an oxgang of land in Brockholes held of Adam; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 996. The same Adam and Henry made an exchange of land called Elondes, the bounds naming the brook which formed the division between Brockholes and Ribbleton; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1877. Adam gave his brother William a part of the waste of Brockholes, within certain bounds; a field called the Hyles is named; *ibid.* no. 1888.

<sup>25</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 274. Henry de Haydock and William le Blund were the executors of the will of Adam de Brockholes in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 100. In the same year John de Rigmaiden claimed a debt—but was non-suited—against the executors of Cecily widow of Adam de Brockholes; *ibid.* m. 54 d.

<sup>26</sup> Maud widow of William de Clifton claimed a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Roger son of

Adam de Brockholes, but the trial was adjourned till Roger should be of age; *Assize R.* 408, m. 5 d.

William de Clifton and Maud his wife gave all their land in Brockholes with a messuage there to Robert their son, and this Robert made an exchange with Adam de Brockholes about 1284; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 75, 74.

<sup>27</sup> About 1290 Adam son of Richard de Disteshaw granted all his land in Brockholes to John de Rigmaiden and Isolda his wife; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1867. In 1308-9 Isolda de Rigmaiden released to Nichola de Brockholes, her daughter and heir, all right in the same; *ibid.* no. 1868.

In continuation of the last note it may be added that in 1310-11 Maud widow of Robert son of William de Clifton released her dower land to Nichola widow of Roger de Brockholes, and that Roger son of Robert de Clifton soon afterwards granted all his lands in Brockholes to the same Nichola; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 74-5.

<sup>28</sup> The last note shows that Nichola was a widow in 1310-11. In 1316-17 John son of Roger de Brockholes released to Nichola his mother a third part of the manor of Brockholes, &c., as dower; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 118b. Nichola afterwards gave to her son John the rent from the third part of the manor; *HH.* no. 1869.



followed at Brockholes about ten years later by his brother Adam<sup>29</sup>; by what title is not quite clear, but probably by a family partition, John's descendants having the manor of Claughton in Garstang.

Adam de Brockholes, who was living in 1341, had several children, including Nicholas his heir<sup>30</sup> and Roger.<sup>31</sup> Nicholas had at least two sons,<sup>32</sup> but the manor appears to have descended to two daughters or granddaughters: Margaret, who married Roger

Elston, and another who married — Singleton.<sup>33</sup> A partition was afterwards agreed upon, by which the former had Old or Higher Brockholes and the latter New or Lower Brockholes.<sup>34</sup>

The Elston moiety descended regularly<sup>35</sup> to Robert Elston, who died in 1662.<sup>36</sup> After some changes it was purchased in 1694 by Thomas Winckley of Preston,<sup>37</sup> and descended to Frances Lady Shelley,<sup>38</sup> after whose death in 1873 it was sold to Edward

John was still in possession in 1322; *Mamecestræ*, ii, 379.

A dispute in 1323 between William de Ribbleton and Roger son of Richard de Ribbleton concerning 12 acres, &c., in Brockholes shows that the father had held of Nichola de Brockholes by knight's service. John and Adam de Brockholes and Richard Deuyas and Isolda his wife, formerly wife of William (?) de Ribbleton, are named; Assize R. 425, m. 1, 5. John de Brockholes appeared for Nichola and the others.

<sup>29</sup> Nichola widow of Roger de Brockholes in 1319 procured a messuage and land to be settled on her with remainder to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 35. Roger son of Agnes de Brockholes, already named, in 1324-5 made a release to Adam de Brockholes; HH, no. 1890. In 1329 Adam son of Roger de Brockholes made a feoffment of a third part of the manor, &c.; *ibid.* no. 1874.

<sup>30</sup> In 1339 Robert du Marreys, clerk, regranted to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife two-thirds of the manor of Brockholes, with the homage and service of the free tenant William de Brockholes; with successive remainders to Nicholas, Adam, John, Robert and Henry, sons of Adam, and then to the right heirs of William de Brockholes; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 259. An Adam de Brockholes son of William was living in 1349; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289.

In 1341 Roger son of Roger de Elston exchanged certain land in Brockholes with Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife; the remainders were to Adam's sons Nicholas and John; HH, no. 1894.

<sup>31</sup> In 1349 Roger son of Adam de Brockholes released to his brother Nicholas all right in the manor of Brockholes; *ibid.* no. 1906.

Roger de Singleton of Singleton and Alice his wife in 1348 granted to Nicholas de Brockholes all the lands in Brockholes which had belonged to Adam de Singleton; J. Harland's note.

<sup>32</sup> The preceding note shows that Nicholas was in possession in 1349. In 1355 he granted leave to get turves in Brockholes; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289. In 1358 he received from John de Preston a release of all the right in Brockholes which John had had from Edmund de Brockholes; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 118b. Three years later he made a feoffment of the manor; HH, no. 1884. Another feoffment was made in 1396-7; Kuerden MSS. iii, B 14. The seal shows a cheveron between three brocks (?). Nicholas de Brockholes and Margaret his wife occur in 1402; HH, no. 1880.

Roger son of Nicholas de Brockholes in 1377-8 quitclaimed to Nicholas his father and Margaret his wife all right in Brockholes; *ibid.* no. 1558. Thomas

de Breckirk was in 1387 pardoned for the death of Geoffrey son of Nicholas de Brockholes, killed at Preston in 1385; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 284.

In 1378 William del Pole and Margery his wife had some interest in the Brockholes estate; *Final Conc.* iii, 5.

<sup>33</sup> The deeds preserved (those of Elston of Brockholes) are not clear on this point. In 1419 (or perhaps 7 Hen. IV) a moiety of the manor of Brockholes, held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas, was settled on Roger Elston and Margaret his wife, the heir of Nicholas, with remainder to their son John, contracted to marry Agnes daughter of John Fleetwood; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 548.

John Elston had a son William, who as early as 1428-9 was contracted to marry Ellen daughter of Thomas Haighton; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289b.

According to the pedigree the other heiress married Thomas Singleton; Fishwick, *Preston*, 288.

<sup>34</sup> John Elston was bound in 1437-8 to Nicholas Singleton for the performance of an agreement as to lands in Brockholes; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 115. From notes by Kuerden (MSS. vi, fol. 74) it seems that a division was made in 1453-4 and an award relating to it in 1478. In 1458-9 William son of John Elston granted a lease of Old Brockholes; *ibid.*

Another note of agreement between Nicholas Singleton and Roger Elston states that the latter was to have Old Brockholes for life; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2987. Again in 1445-6 Roger Elston, whose son John had granted Nicholas Singleton the reversion of a moiety of the manor of Brockholes, released his own life interest in the same; HH, no. 1901. The moiety of the manor was the subject of a settlement in 1453-4, when the elder John, son and heir-apparent of William Elston, was contracted to marry Agnes daughter of Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289b. The parties being near akin a dispensation was obtained; Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 74. William Elston had a younger son also named John.

Robert son and heir-apparent of John Elston, senior, was in 1483-4 married to Anne daughter of John Singleton of Withgill; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289b. In 1515 John Elston agreed with Margaret daughter of Robert Waddington as to her marriage with his cousin and heir Ralph Elston (apparently son of Robert); *ibid.* Again in 1553-4 William Elston, who had married Katherine daughter of Evan Browne, was to have Brockholes; *ibid.* It appears that he was the younger son of Ralph Elston; Richard the elder son had died.

Ralph Elston and Richard his son were out-burgesses of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* 19. In the same year

two messuages, &c., were settled on Ralph Elston and Richard his son and heir-apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 81. Ralph Elston occurs as vendor (or trustee) in 1553; *ibid.* bde. 14, m. 48.

In 1538-9 Roger Asshaw and Jane his wife claimed a 'form or kneeling place' in Preston Church in right of his manor of Elston, but Ralph Elston of Old Brockholes asserted his right to it. The churchwardens, seeing that 'manslaughter, sedition, and great unquietness were like to have ensued,' took away the form till a legal decision could be given; T. C. Smith, *Preston Church*, 250-1.

<sup>35</sup> Ralph Elston, named above, died 4 Nov. 1556 holding a capital messuage and lands in Brockholes of the executors of the will of Lord La Warre in socage by a rent of 4d. yearly. The kinsman and heir was Richard Elston, aged five years; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 3. The following field-names, &c., are given: Grey Bank, Margaret Acre, Boatfield, Holme, Eases, Oldhouse, Brewhouse, &c.

Richard Elston, a minor, made complaint in 1571 as to invasion of his grandfather's lands by John Shireburne and Katherine his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxxxii, E 1.

From the *Preston Guild R.* (p. 27) it would seem that Richard was the son and heir of Richard (?) William Elston, deceased. A settlement of Richard Elston's estate in Brockholes or Over Brockholes was made in 1574; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 73. He died in 1592 holding the same estate of John Lacy (as of his manor of Manchester) by the twenty-sixth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 14. The service was that due for a moiety of Brockholes.

William the son and heir was thirteen years of age. He died in 1636 holding his Brockholes estate of Edward Mosley of Manchester by the fourth part of a knight's fee and 4d. rent; Robert his son and heir was twenty-eight years of age; *ibid.* xxix, no. 1. William Elston, a scholar and a Puritan, was the author of a history of his family (Harl. MS. 1727, fol. 336), under the title of *Mundana Mutabilia: Ethelstophylax*. Extracts from it were printed in the *Preston Guardian* of 1881, Feb. 5, 19, &c.

<sup>36</sup> Robert Elston's son William died in 1664 without issue, and Robert's six daughters in the same year sold the estate to Paul Moreau of Knowsley, who settled at Brockholes.

<sup>37</sup> The vendor was Paul Moreau, grandson of the purchaser in 1664. Paul Moreau, James his son and Paul his grandson, &c., were out-burgesses of the guild of 1682; *Preston Guild R.* 191.

<sup>38</sup> For pedigree see Fishwick, *op. cit.* 276. Thomas Winckley was son of John Winckley, curate of Garstang



## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Petre in 1875; from him it has come to his son, the present owner, Mr. Oswald Henry Philip Turville-Petre, of Husbands Bosworth.<sup>39</sup>

**HIGHER BROCKHOLES**, now a farm-house, stands on low ground near the Ribble below Red Scar, the river here flowing in a south-easterly direction on the east side of the house, the front of which faces south. It is a long, low, two-storied stuccoed building very much modernized, but retaining for the most part its grey slated roof and some portions of its original timber framing.<sup>40</sup> The house, however, is architecturally uninteresting except for a portion at the east end now disused, which is a good example of 17th-century black and white work on a low stone base, with overhanging upper floor and gable. The work is simple in detail, consisting mostly of the structural framework filled in with straight and diagonal pieces and quatrefoils. A carved oak panel bears the date 1643 and the initials R E A, probably those of Robert Elston and Ann his wife. The interior has been almost entirely modernized, but contains old oak stairs and thick oak doors.<sup>41</sup>

The Singleton moiety<sup>42</sup> descended to William Singleton, who died in 1556 without legitimate issue.<sup>43</sup> A pedigree was recorded in 1613.<sup>44</sup> The estate was in 1564 sold to Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury,<sup>45</sup>

and afterwards changed hands, being at last in 1696 acquired by the above-named Thomas Winckley.<sup>46</sup> The two moieties thus reunited have so continued to the present time.

**LOWER BROCKHOLES**, now a farm-house, stands in a low situation close to the bend of the Ribble near Brockholes Bridge, facing east towards Samlesbury.<sup>47</sup> It is a small two-story building of no particular interest architecturally, having been very much modernized and the exterior covered with rough-cast. The windows are all modern, but the roof retains its grey stone slates, and the north wing, which has a separate gabled roof at right angles to that of the rest of the house, preserves its old half-timber construction above the ground floor, though much of the timber has been renewed. There is a wide open gabled porch of two stories projecting 9 ft. 6 in. and measuring 8 ft. square inside, over the archway of which is a stone dated 1634 with the initials and arms of Francis Bindloss, the arms with helm, crest and mantling, and a crescent for difference. The interior is structurally uninteresting, but a small oak staircase of good design with turned Jacobean balusters still remains, and in one of the bedrooms is some oak panelling forming a dado, on which is the inscription, 'Quamlibet expectes horam tibi ducere mortem, disce mori mundo Christoque resurgere spera, 1630.'

(1637) and of Broughton (1661); he was registrar of the duchy Chancery office. He died in 1710 and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1753. John's son Thomas left an only daughter Frances, who married Sir John Shelley, sixth baronet (d. 1852).

<sup>39</sup> Mr. E. H. Petre died in 1902.

<sup>40</sup> The timber construction shows externally at the back.

<sup>41</sup> Fishwick, *op. cit.* 298.

<sup>42</sup> Nicholas Singleton, possessor in the time of Henry VI, has been mentioned. There was an arbitration in 1474 between Alice widow of Nicholas Singleton and the sons—James (the heir), John, Lawrence and Roger; HH, no. 1918. John Singleton of Brockholes in 1485 granted all his lands to Sir Alexander Hoghton, apparently as trustee; *ibid.* no. 1902. In 1495–6 Robert Singleton, another son of Nicholas, released all his claim to his brother John; no. 1895.

In 1487–8 James Singleton and Thomas his son became bound to Richard Singleton of Broughton, engaging to make no alienation of the inheritance of Nicholas, father of James, so that it might descend to Richard the son of James, except as to lands of 20 marks yearly, the dower of Agnes wife of James and daughter of Richard Hoghton of the Lawnd in Bowland. Richard was to occupy the Bank in Broughton; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 389.

Richard Singleton died in 1499, having been married or betrothed as early as 1458, while his grandfather Nicholas was living, to Elizabeth his wife, who survived him. He held the moiety of the manor of Brockholes of Sir Thomas West Lord La Warre in socage and other lands in Bolton-le-Sands, &c. Thomas his son and heir was twenty-seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 52. Thomas Singleton about two years later made a feoffment of messuages and lands in Brockholes called Rishmelfield, Gam-

ridding, a water-mill and a fishing, to fulfil the marriage covenants of his sons Robert and Henry with Anne and Aline, daughters of John Singleton of Shingle Hall; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 381.

Robert Singleton died in 1525, his wife Anne having died before him, leaving a son and heir William, only about two years old. He held one moiety of the manor of Brockholes and various lands, &c., in the other moiety of Lord La Warre, as of his manor of Manchester, by knight's service. He also held a burgage and land in Preston of the heir of Adam Brockholes by the rent of three grains of pepper, and other tenements in Broughton, Barton, Ribchester, Whittingham, Bolton-le-Sands, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* x, no. 1, in which his will is recited as well as various family settlements. To Mary his wife he allowed his dwelling-house, a close called Gamridding, with mill and fishing; to Robert his bastard son he gave certain closes and his interest in the tithe of Brockholes. Brockholes was held of Lord La Warre by the seventeenth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 4d. The heir was his uncle Henry Singleton, chaplain, aged fifty-five. From later depositions it appears that Henry had been a friar. For Robert Brockholes see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 2.

<sup>44</sup> *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 81.

<sup>45</sup> An indenture concerning the manor is enrolled in the Common Pleas, Mich. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. An account of the disputes which followed William Singleton's death will be found, with copies of depositions, in Fishwick's *Preston*, 94–6, 289–93. It appears that the above Henry Singleton and his nephew William son of Thomas Singleton of Bank Hall in Broughton sold the estate to John Singleton of Ripley, who in 1565 sold to Sir John Southworth. John son of Henry Singleton in 1557 gave his life interest in the Eyes in

Brockholes to John Singleton of Ripley; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 389, no. 399. Fines relating to the settlements at the same time are Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 17, m. 33, 80; 27, m. 171.

After the death of Sir John Southworth in 1595 his estate in Brockholes, not called a manor, was said to have been held of the lord of Manchester by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 4d. A free fishery in the Ribble was included; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 3.

By Thomas Southworth (son of Sir John) Brockholes was mortgaged and then (1620) sold to Edmund Breres of Preston, and sold again the next year to Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick Hall. It descended to a grandson Francis and then to his sister Dorothy wife of Sir Charles Wheler, who in 1668 sold to Paul Moreau, owner of Higher Brockholes, and John Walshman of Preston, who divided the estate; *Preston Chron.*, May 1862. Fishwick (*op. cit.* 96) states that Lower Brockholes was in 1682 the property of Hugh (John) Walshman, who died in 1694.

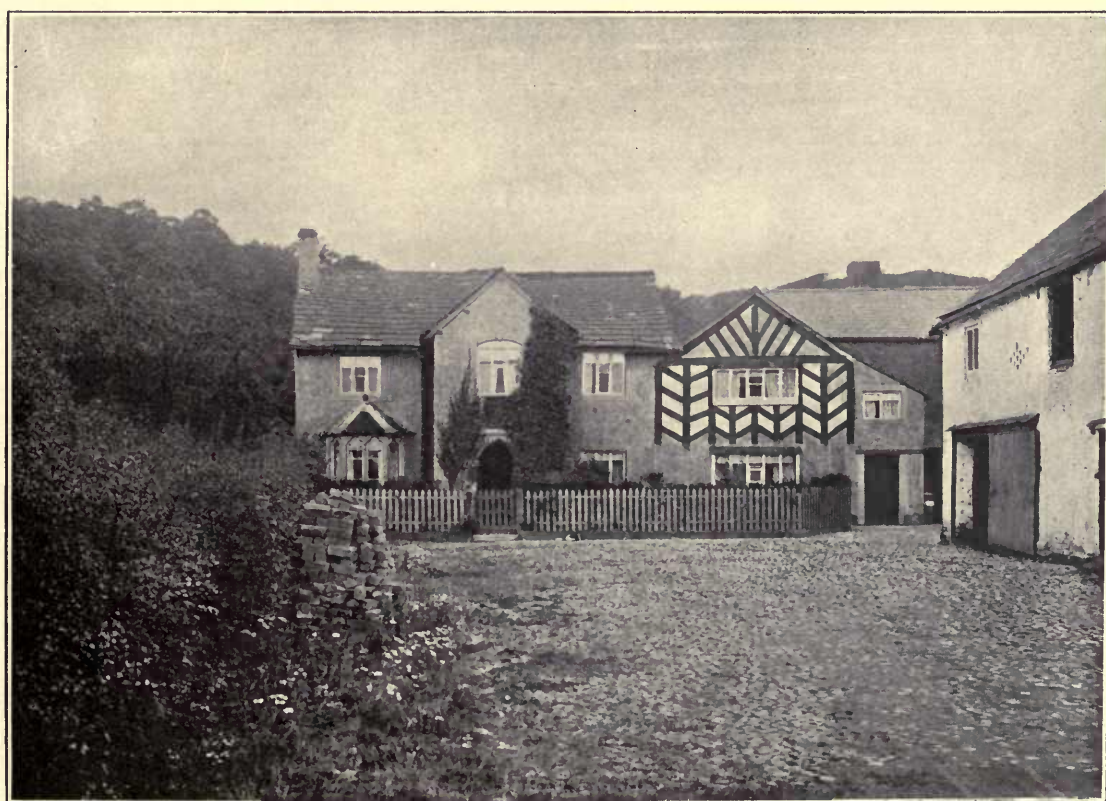
<sup>46</sup> The Walshman share was sold to Winckley in 1696 and the Moreau share in 1698. A full abstract of the title is in Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 292–310.

<sup>47</sup> Lower Brockholes was formerly reached from Preston by a roadway known as Brockall Lane, which now forms part of the high road from Preston to Blackburn made in 1824. There was a direct way between the two towns previous to that date, but it was a mere lane, and there was either no bridge or a very primitive one across the river at Lower Brockholes. When the road and bridge were projected the landowners and farmers petitioned Parliament to refuse authority for its construction, their contention being that if the new road were made it would give Samlesbury farmers the means of competing with them at Preston; *Preston Guardian*, 28 Dec. 1907.





GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : HIGHER BROCKHOLES



GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : LOWER BROCKHOLES







Apart from the lords of the manor there are few records of estates in the combined township,<sup>48</sup> and in most cases the owners of them did not reside there. A branch of the Hoghton family, however, was in the 17th century resident in Grimsargh, and in 1653 William Hoghton, a 'delinquent,' whose estate had been ordered for sale by the Parliament, desired to compound, but was too late.<sup>49</sup> William Elston and William Hoghton in 1631 paid £10 each, having refused knighthood.<sup>50</sup> Several estates of Grimsargh 'Papists' were registered in 1717.<sup>51</sup>

In connexion with the Church of England a chapel was erected at Grimsargh about 1716 by the efforts of Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston.<sup>52</sup> It was dedicated to St. Michael. It was entirely rebuilt in 1868-9 by the Rev. John Cross, brother of the lord of the manor.<sup>53</sup> It had a separate parish assigned to it in 1875.<sup>54</sup> The vicars are presented by the vicar of Preston.

A Congregational mission was begun in 1903.

St. John's College, Grimsargh, is a private adventure school for boys.<sup>55</sup>

### ELSTON

Ethelston, 1212; Echelyston, 1284; Echilston, 1285; Ethelston, 1297; Etheleston, 1301; Elston, Elleston xv cent.

This township has an area of 961½ acres,<sup>1</sup> and in 1901 there was a population of 59. The Ribble forms a large part of the boundary, and in a bend of it there is some low-lying level ground, but the surface in general is elevated, rising quickly till over 200 ft. above sea level is attained. There are woods

overlooking the river at the eastern end, and the western boundary is formed by a small wooded clough.

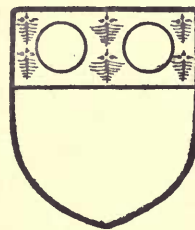
The principal road runs south from the Preston and Longridge road, through the middle of the township, till it reaches the level tract mentioned; here is the hamlet of Elston.

The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is clay, loam and alluvial, with subsoil various.

The pipe line of the Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through the township, and thence through the Ribble into Samlesbury.

The manor of *ELSTON*, assessed as *MANOR* one plough-land, appears to have been separated from Grimsargh after the Conquest and given to the lord of Penwortham. Warine Bussel gave it with Heaton in Lonsdale to Hamon le Boteler in free marriage,<sup>2</sup> and Hamon appears to have given it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a gift ratified by Albert Bussel.<sup>3</sup> The knights gave it to William son of Hamon, to be held free of suit to their court of Amounderness, but paying an annual rent of 8s. and an obit of 2 marks.<sup>4</sup> This free rent, representing the lordship of the Hospitallers, was in 1613 acquired by the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.<sup>5</sup>

The estate of William son of Hamon in Golborne<sup>6</sup> descended to the Hoghton family, but Elston went in



WALMSLEY. Gules on a chief ermine two hurts.

<sup>48</sup> Ellis de Knoll and Alice his wife about 1290 granted Edmund Earl of Lancaster a piece of land in Grimsargh lying on the east side of his park of Hyde; Great Coucher, i, fol. 62, no. 13. Matthew de Huyton (? Heaton) and Maud his wife in 1323-4 claimed land in Grimsargh against Alice the widow and Adam the son of Ellis de Knoll; Assize R. 425, m. 5 d.

In 1351 Roger de Blackburn acquired a messuage and land in Grimsargh from John son of Ralph de Freckleton and Maud his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 131.

William Pole and Margery his wife in 1378 held two messuages with land and rent in Grimsargh, Brockholes and Preston; *ibid.* iii, 5. Their tenant Richard de Smewes was perhaps the Richard who occurred as defendant in July 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5.

William Pole was in 1398-9 accused of felling and carrying away certain trees belonging to Nicholas de Brockholes; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 1020. Later (1454-5) an agreement was made between John Pole and John son of Roger Elston as to the bounds of their lands in Brockholes; *Kuerden MSS.* vi, fol. 74.

John Singleton in 1530 held land in Grimsargh of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32. In 1541 Gabriel Hesketh purchased from another John Singleton lands in Claughton and Grimsargh; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 60. Bartholomew Hesketh of Rufford made a purchase in 1536-7; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 162, m. 15. George Hesketh of Poulton died in 1571 holding land in Grimsargh of Thomas Hoghton by a rent of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.

xiii, no. 15. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 363.

Evan Browne of Ribbleton in 1545 held land in Grimsargh of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 20d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Thomas Brockholes in 1567 also held land there of Thomas Hoghton; *ibid.* xi, no. 6.

The Gerards of Bryan had land in Grimsargh said to be held of the king in thegnage by a rent of 2d. in 1537; *ibid.* viii, no. 29, 13. William Pemberton in 1575 purchased a messuage and land there from Sir Thomas Gerard; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 37, m. 154. Richard Pemberton died in 1619 holding of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 6d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 224.

Thomas Asshaw in 1564 purchased a tenement there from the Earl of Derby; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 26, m. 152. This was perhaps the messuage held in 1627 by Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall, the tenure not being stated in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 6.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham held land in Grimsargh of Hoghton in 1635; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (*Chet. Lib.*), 1083.

<sup>49</sup> *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 301; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. See also Fishwick, *Preston*, 361.

Two husbandmen of Grimsargh, Thomas and John Cosson, being 'suspected of popery,' were in 1653 summoned before the committee for compounding. They did not appear, and the two-thirds of their estates were sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 656.

<sup>50</sup> *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

<sup>51</sup> Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 95, 136-7. Their names were Paul Charnley, John Coseney, Robert Hummer, Richard Fishwick, George Clarkson, James Rogerson, Gilbert Slater and Thomas Slater.

<sup>52</sup> Gastrell, *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. It was consecrated in 1726.

<sup>53</sup> T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 210-14; notices of curates in charge and vicars are given, with a view of the church. See also Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 85-8.

A 'Capellanus de Brockholes' attested an agreement in 1253, but the place-name may be the surname only; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 65/107.

<sup>54</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 14 May 1875.

<sup>55</sup> T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 216. The place was formerly known as The Hermitage, the residence of a family named Chadwick.

<sup>1</sup> 959 acres, according to the *Census Rep.* 1901, including 30 of inland water.

<sup>2</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 30.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* Elston (30 acres) was confirmed to the Hospitallers by Henry II and Richard I (1189); *Cartæ Antiquæ* T 39 and RR 17 (noted by Mr. R. Gladstone, jun.). It is named among their lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

<sup>4</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit. from *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 82b.

<sup>5</sup> Elston is named among Hospitallers' lands granted in 1611 to George Whitmore and others; *Pat.* 9 Jas. I, pt. xxvii. It was sold to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1613; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132. It is named in an inquisition; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4.

<sup>6</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 74.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

a different way, as the Hoghton holding there appears to have been acquired by purchase,<sup>7</sup> and was afterwards said to be held of the Crown in socage by a rent of 18*d.*<sup>8</sup> Several families, possibly younger branches,<sup>9</sup> assumed Elston as a surname, one of them of long continuance in the neighbouring township of Brockholes. The immediate lordship seems to have descended to one John de Elston, living in the time of Edward III.<sup>10</sup> About a century later, in 1446, Sir Thomas Harrington and others purchased it from

Isabel and Joan, daughters and heirs of John Shaw.<sup>11</sup> On the partition of Sir James Harrington's lands in 1516 Elston fell to the share of his daughter Margaret,<sup>12</sup> who married Christopher Hulton, and so it descended to Asshaw<sup>13</sup> and Radcliffe of Ordsall.<sup>14</sup> In 1610-11 it was sold to Sir Thomas Walmsley,<sup>15</sup> and after changing hands again was acquired by Thomas Walmsley,<sup>16</sup> in whose family it remained till recently. The present lord of the manor, it is stated, is Mr. William Cross of Frensham, Surrey.

<sup>7</sup> Alexander son of William de Elston released to Adam de Hoghton his rights in waters, mills, fisheries, &c., within the vill, 20*s.* being paid, and William son of Alexander de Elston confirmed to Adam de Hoghton all his part of the mill, with mill-stead, &c., for a rent of a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 32106, no. 168, 132.

In 1301 Richard son of William son of Warine de Elston gave Master Richard de Hoghton all his right in Elston; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 59. In the same year Elston is named among the Hoghton estates; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 192.

Maud daughter of Paulin de Westacre, as widow, released to Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1330 all right in her father's lands in Elston and her right of turbary in Grimsargh for her life; Add. MS. 32106, no. 84, fol. 254. A Henry de Wedacre was plaintiff respecting land in the township in 1285; Assize R. 1271, m. 12.

<sup>8</sup> Sir Richard Hoghton in 1422 was found to have held a messuage and 40 acres in Elston; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. See also Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 26, where the rent is not stated.

<sup>9</sup> William de Elston and Roger his brother were stated in 1346 to hold four plough-lands in Elston, &c., by knight's service; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 62. To a charter of 1349 the following were witnesses: John de Elston, William son of Roger de Elston, William son of Paulin de Elston and Roger de Elston; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1906. John de Elston of Elston, John de Elston of Ribbleson and Roger de Elston attested a charter of the year 1362; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 27.

William son of Roger de Elston, Roger his brother and William son of Paulin de Elston occur together in 1355; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50, B 8.

A deed of about 1280 names Roger son of William de Elston and Paulin his brother; Kuerden MSS. iii, H 2. Henry de Blackburn and Eve his wife (about 1302) granted their son John their right in 20*d.* rent due from William son of Paulin de Elston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 309. Christiana widow of Paulin de Elston and William her son occur in 1340; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 256b.

The following pleadings show that the partition between several Elston families goes back some distance of time. In 1280 James de Elston claimed half a messuage and oxgang of land against Roger de Elston and Roger his brother; William de Elston was called to warrant; De Banco R. 36, m. 69; 42, m. 38. In 1284 James de Elston was non-suited in a claim for land against Robert son of William de Elston; Assize R. 1268, m. 12 d. It seems that James was the son of a Roger de Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 90b, D 53.

William de Myr of Elston in 1282 sought a messuage and oxgang of land against Robert de Elston, and the same against Roger de Elston; while Robert son of William de Elston and Roger his brother sought a small tenement against John son of Agnes de Elston; De Banco R. 47, m. 32, 34 d. Robert de Elston and Roger his brother attested a charter c. 1284; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 74.

Again in 1298 Cecily daughter of Robert de Elston and her sisters Margery, Elizabeth and Emma claimed goods to the value of £12 from William son of Ralph, Alice his wife and Roger de Elston; De Banco R. 124, m. 64.

<sup>10</sup> The descent seems to be: William de Elston —s. Robert —s. William —s. John.

To William de Elston, 'his lord,' the Alexander son of William son of Arthur de Elston already mentioned granted land in Elston; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. He was probably the William called to warrant in 1280.

Robert son of William de Elston has been named as defendant in 1284-5. To his son Richard in 1318 he granted all his lands in Elston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 164, fol. 271. The manor, however, seems to have descended to another son William, who in 1328 was defendant to a claim put forward by Roger and Paulin, sons of William de Elston and Roger son of Roger; Assize R. 1400, m. 233.

John de Elston was lord in 1337; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 150. He (as son of William) was in that year one defendant to a claim by William son of William de Elston; Assize R. 1424, m. 11. In 1346 Margery daughter of William son of Richard de Ashley (of Whittingham) claimed three messuages and a plough-land in Elston in right of her mother Christiana, daughter and heir of Nicholas the Clerk, seized in the time of Edward I. The defendants were Maud widow of William de Elston and John the son of William; John said that the tenement was only one messuage and 6 acres of land and that he held jointly with Maud his wife; De Banco R. 342, m. 20; 345, m. 21; 348, m. 304. The suit went on for some years. At Pentecost, 1352, John de Elston further defended his right by saying that plaintiff's mother had released to his grandfather Robert all her right in Elston, but the charter was denied; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. vij d. In the end Margery lost her case; *ibid.* 6, m. 7 d.

In 1346 John de Elston made a feoffment of his manor of Elston with all its buildings, homages, services, reliefs, &c.; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 111. He made an exchange of lands in 1358, Roger de Elston and William son of Paulin de Elston being witnesses; Add. MS. 32106, no. 433.

In 1357 John de Elston purchased 10 acres in Elston from William de Dodhill and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 154.

In 1363 it was found that the tenement of Joan wife of Gilbert the Tailor in Elston, taken into the king's hands for felony, was held of John de Elston the elder by the rent of 9*s.* 5*d.*; Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 23.

In 1359 there were two Johns, but the John de Elston who attested a Ribbleson charter granted by John de Elston the younger was probably the lord of Elston; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2975. At the same time a John son of William de Elston complained that Alice widow of William de Elston was causing waste in Elston; De Banco R. 433, m. 425; see also 447, m. 189.

In the following year John de Elston the elder made a settlement of lands in Elston, Preston and Haighton; Kuerden MSS. iv, E 5.

It was perhaps his son who as Roger son of John de Elston obtained land in the township from William son of Robert West of Elston in 1382-3; *ibid.* Roger de Elston in 1395 purchased three messuages, &c., from John de Shorrock the younger and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 46. There was, however, a Roger de Elston of Ribbleson and Brockholes.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 112. The estate was described as the manor of Elston, with messuages, land and wood in Ribchester, Haighton and Preston and the moiety of a mill in Haighton. The purchasers were probably trustees of Harrington of Wolfage.

Sir James Harrington of Brixworth, in a deed dated at Elston, made a feoffment of all his lands in Elston, Haighton, Fishwick, Dinkleley and Lancaster; Add. MS. 32106, no. 473. Isabel his widow in 1498 made a release of the same; *ibid.* no. 830. <sup>12</sup> Norris D. (B.M.).

<sup>13</sup> *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 171-2.

In 1552 Joan widow of Roger Asshaw and daughter of Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Harrington, gave her son Anthony an annuity of 4 marks from her lands in Elston, Haighton, Goosnargh, &c.; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 214. At the same time she made a general settlement; *ibid.* fol. 213.

<sup>14</sup> See the accounts of Heath Charnock and Salford.

<sup>15</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 78, no. 22; 77, no. 1, 8.

<sup>16</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 93.

In 1625 Robert Randolph leased to Thomas Heneage the manor of Elston and a messuage in Preston for five years; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 49. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 247.

In 1652-3 the manor of Elston, with messuages, windmill, tithes, &c., and a free fishery in the Ribble were held by John Box, Anne his wife, Thomas Ince, Robert Charnock, esq., Thomas Harrison, esq., Elizabeth his wife and Hester Charnock; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 151, m. 127.



There are but few other details known regarding estates in this township.<sup>17</sup> Henry Gregson paid £10 in 1631, having declined knighthood.<sup>17a</sup> Robert Hothersall<sup>18</sup> and Henry Walmesley<sup>19</sup> had their estates sequestered under the Commonwealth. Two or three 'Papists' registered small estates in 1717.<sup>20</sup>

Apart from Mr. Cross's land the principal holding is that of the Goosnargh Hospital, comprising the tenements called Marsh House (or Elston Hall), Salisbury and Moorfields, in all about 220 acres.<sup>21</sup>

John March's house in Elston was in 1672 licensed for a Presbyterian meeting.<sup>22</sup>

### FISHWICK

Fiscuic, Dom. Bk.; Fiswich, 1202; Fiskwic, 1203; Fyswic, c. 1220; Fischwic, 1225; Fissewyk, c. 1250; Fiswike, 1251; Fixwyk, 1297; Fissewyke, 1302; Phisick, xviii cent. This last shows the local pronunciation.

This township extends from the south-east border of Preston to the Ribble. A large part of the surface is low-lying level ground in bends of the river, but in the west and north the surface rises steeply and irregularly, a height of about 150 ft. above sea level being attained. The hall is in the eastern part of the township, near the foot of the slope and at the opening of a small clough. The Swillbrook was the boundary between Fishwick and Preston; it has now disappeared. Frenchwood lies between it and the Ribble, to the west of the road to Walton. The area is 692½ acres, and the population in 1901 was 4,884.

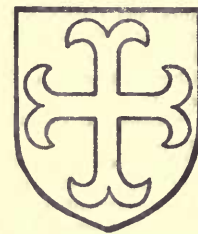
The ancient highway from Preston to the south,

by way of Walton-le-Dale, passes through Fishwick, and the bridge across the river there has long been pre-eminently 'Ribble Bridge.' From the bridge a minor road leads north-east towards the hall and thence to Preston, while another road and footpath lead west towards Avenham Park.

Dwelling-houses have spread over the border from Preston, with which town Fishwick has been joined for municipal and parliamentary purposes since the Reform Acts. In 1894 the township ceased to exist, being now part of the enlarged township of Preston.<sup>1</sup>

The manor of **FISHWICK** was in **MANOR** 1066 a member of the Preston lordship of Earl Tostig, and was assessed as one plough-land.<sup>2</sup> Some time after the Conquest it was given to the Forester of Lancaster, as part of his fee,<sup>3</sup> and descended in the same way<sup>4</sup> as the Gernet moiety of Eccleston in Leyland, coming into the hands of Richard Molyneux of Sefton in 1539.<sup>5</sup> The manor of Fishwick and the lands, &c., in Fishwick, Ribbleton and Brockholes were in 1569 found to be held of the queen in socage by fealty only<sup>6</sup>; and this statement of the tenure was repeated later.<sup>7</sup>

It does not appear that the lords of the manor ever resided there, and the chief interest of the Molyneux possession arises from the fact that in the 17th century the hall became the centre of a Roman Catholic mission,<sup>8</sup> and it was



MOLYNEUX. Azure  
a cross moline or.

Thomas Walmesley of Elston and his sons Thomas and Richard were burgesses at the Preston Guild of 1782; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 104.

<sup>17</sup> Sir Thomas Ashton (1514) purchased lands in Elston and Haighton from his father-in-law Sir James Harrington, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 80.

Ralph Elston's capital message in Brockholes was in 1557 described as 'in the town of Elston'; *ibid.* x, no. 3.

<sup>17a</sup> *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

<sup>18</sup> His estate was sequestered for recusancy. In 1650 he settled part on his wife Katherine, who after his death sold her interest, and the purchaser in 1654 desired an examination of his title; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 262.

<sup>19</sup> Henry Walmesley, husbandman, was in 1653 'suspected of popery,' and therefore summoned before the committee for compounding. On his refusing to abjure his religion, two-thirds of his estate was sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 656.

<sup>20</sup> Henry Cumaleach, son-in-law of John Walmesley; Alice and Anne Charailey; Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Nov. jurors*, 139, 104.

<sup>21</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* (Kirkham, 1904), 42, 123. <sup>22</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 200.

<sup>1</sup> Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

<sup>3</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43, 121. In 1252 Roger Gernet held one plough-land in chief of the king by service of the forest; he had all the land except 1 oxgang and 60 acres, the moiety of a fishery in

the Ribble, and a mill worth 30s. yearly; *ibid.* i, 187-8.

In 1225 an agreement was made between William and Roger Gernet as to the manor of Fishwick. It was held in dower by Cecily widow apparently of Benedict Gernet, father of Roger and grandfather of William; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 204, &c. Cecily married one William known as the Villein, and Roger warranted the manor to them, while William Gernet renounced all claim to it on behalf of himself and his heirs in return for half a plough-land in Crophill. Roger Gernet's lordship of Fishwick was therefore undisputed; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46.

<sup>4</sup> William de Dacre held Fishwick by knight's service in 1297; at that time the vill rendered 7s. 8d. to the Earl of Lancaster; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 298, 289. From a return made in 1302 it would appear that the tenure had been altered from forestry to knight's service; *ibid.* i, 317. The old service of master forester was, however, recorded in 1324, Randle de Dacre being lord; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 41b. A further change was made before 1458, when Sir Thomas Dacre of Gillesland was found to have held the manor of Fishwick of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster in socage by the service of a grain of pepper; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 65.

In 1324 the annual value of the estate was returned as £7 18s., made up thus: A messuage with fruit and herbage, 2s.; 60 acres arable, 30s.; 6 acres meadow, 6s.; a fishery in the Ribble, 26s. 8d.; a water-mill, 40s., and 8 oxgangs of land, held by free tenants who paid 6s. 8d. for

each oxgang—53s. 4d.; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 41. Sir William de Dacre in 1358 complained that Robert son of Henry de Kuerden and others had taken hares and pheasants from his free warren at Fishwick; Assize R. 438, m. 7. The clear value of the manor was stated as 10 marks in 1375; Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 39.

After the confiscation in 1461 this manor was granted for life to Eleanor widow of Sir Randle Dacre in 1467 as compensation for dower; *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 26.

Richard Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1486 held the manors of Fishwick and Eccleston by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 58. His successor Thomas Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1506 sold them to Edmund Dudley; *ibid.* iv, no. 21; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 545. From John Dudley the manors passed to Sir Thomas Seymer in 1530 and to Edward Elrington in 1538; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 11, m. 113, 16.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* bdle. 12, m. 15. The manor is named in a Molyneux settlement of 1558; *ibid.* bdle. 20, m. 80.

<sup>6</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 35.

<sup>7</sup> *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 390; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 59.

<sup>8</sup> In 1586 Evan Banister, an 'old priest,' was harboured by Jane Eyves of Fishwick, widow; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 180, from Harl. MS. 360, fol. 32. 'It is probable that the chapel within the hall was regularly served before Dom Bartholomew Gregory Hesketh took charge of the mission in 1685 and built the chapel there, wherein were organs, bells, vestments and a pulpit, as



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

reported to the Government in 1717 that Lord Molyneux had given the place to the English Benedictines both as a mission station and an endowment.<sup>9</sup> If the report was true proof was wanting, and the manor was retained by the family until the sale in 1729.<sup>10</sup> It was purchased by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1731, and from a later Sir Henry in 1785 by William Shawe of Preston.<sup>11</sup> From him it descended to Thomas Rigby Knowles, who died in 1901, leaving an infant son. The estate is in the hands of trustees. No courts have been held for many years. The hall was parted from the manor, and in 1731 sold to Thomas Astley of Preston, a chief rent of 3s. 8d. being then payable to the

Forester of Myerscough.<sup>12</sup> It was about 1760 purchased by the above-named William Shawe.

Lists of the free tenants in the 13th and 14th centuries have been preserved<sup>13</sup>; their holdings were no doubt the basis of the freehold estates of later times, but no detailed account of them can be given. Some of the families took the surname of Fishwick,<sup>14</sup> and other owners can be traced by the inquisitions and other records.<sup>15</sup>

The principal resident family was that of Eyves. Robert del Eves of Fishwick in 1394 leased to Sir Richard Hoghton his 'manor' of Fishwick, from which there were due rents of £6 3s. 4d. to Dacre and 11s. to Langton.<sup>16</sup> In 1617 the hall was leased

deposed before the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates in 1718'; J. Gillow in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 159.

<sup>9</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 173-4. The hall was called Physick Hall. There is an allusion to the estate in a letter from Richard Hitchmough; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 124.

<sup>10</sup> Under the Private Act 2 Geo. II, cap. 9.

<sup>11</sup> Abstract of W. Shawe's title in the possession of the Knowles Trustees. The appointment of a gamekeeper by Sir Henry Hoghton as lord of the manor in 1734 was printed in the *Preston Guardian*, 24 Apr. 1875.

For a pedigree showing the Shawe descent see Fishwick's *Preston*, 343.

<sup>12</sup> Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 242. For an account of the Astleys see Fishwick, op. cit. 308.

<sup>13</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 178-9, dated 1247-51, and showing the alienations made, the rents due and the portions of a knight's fee for which service was to be rendered. The land amounted to 1 oxgang and 58 acres and the rents to 15s. 2d., as follows:—

Roger the Clerk of Fishwick, 1 oxgang of land and 3 acres, paying 6s. 8d., and being ordered to render the service due for the twentieth part of a fee.

Baldwin de Preston, the moiety of mill and 20 acres of land and wood, 3s. 2d. and one-fortieth.

John son of John, 6 acres, 2s. and one-fiftieth.

Heirs of Roger del Ridding, 22 acres, 2s. 6d. and one-fiftieth.

William Watchet, 4 acres; 6d.

William son of Richard, 3 acres; 4d.

Benedict Gernet gave an assart to Robert his clerk, son of Ralph de Preston, a rent of 6d. being payable; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227b.

The above-named Baldwin de Preston died in 1251 holding in Fishwick an assart, called Dustescafe, of 18 acres each worth 4d. a year, also the moiety of a mill worth 3s.; he rendered 3s. 2d. to the king. His heir was his son Henry, aged seventeen; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 183, 192.

The tenancies of 1346 (corrected by the sheriff's compotus of 1348) were:—

	Message	Acres	Rent
			s. d.
Alan del Moor . . .	1	22	7 0
William de Fishwick .	1	6	0 8
Adam son of Simon .	1	6	2 0
Geoffrey de Hackinsall	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beatrice del Ridding .	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas del Ridding .	1	9	1 3
Adam de Bury . . .	—	4	0 9
Lawrence Travers . .	14	2	5

The summary in the record states that 'they hold 70 acres by being serjeants of the forests of Lonsdale, Amounderness and [West] Derbyshire, rendering 15s. 4d. and relief'; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 48.

Comparing the lists it seems that Alan del Moor represents Roger the Clerk and William son of Richard; William de Fishwick, William Watchet (2 acres and 2d. rent being added); Adam son of Simon, John son of John; Adam de Bury and Lawrence Travers, Baldwin de Preston; and the other three the heirs of Roger del Ridding.

In 1326 Adam de Bury granted messuages, &c., in Preston, Fishwick and Ashton to Peter de Risley and Maud his wife, with remainders to Maud's sisters and to Richard the brother of Adam; *Final Conc.* ii, 63. William de Beconsaw in 1372 purchased a messuage and land in Preston and Fishwick from Robert son of Robert son of Richard de Bury; *ibid.* ii, 184.

Christiana del Ridding gave land in the Ridding to her son Adam; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226b. In the time of Richard II and Henry IV these lands were sold to the Waltons of Preston; *ibid.* From one of the deeds it appears that Ridding Field was near Fishwick Brook.

<sup>14</sup> A charter of 1279 shows that Adam Woderowe and his wife Amabel (daughter of Roger de Fishwick) pledged land in Fishwick field in return for 15s. lent them in their need by Roger son of Roger son of Alan de Fishwick; Add. MS. 32106, no. 398. Alexander Woderowe of Preston gave land of his mother's in Fishwick to Adam Lussell, clerk; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227b.

Simon de Fishwick was in 1284 non-suited in a claim against Benedict Gernet concerning land in Fishwick; Assize R. 1268, m. 12 d. Adam son of Simon de Fishwick in 1314-15 gave lands in Fishwick and Brockholes to his son Simon, who had married Maud daughter of Thomas son of David de Kirkham; Towneley MS. DD, no. 714. The same Adam in 1311-12 gave land in Westfield, next the demesne, to Robert son of Auger; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226b. In 1319-20 Adam son of Robert son of Auger de Fishwick gave land in the Westfield, lying between lands of the lord of Fishwick, to Richard son of Dobin and Cecily his wife; *ibid.* fol. 227b. This land seems afterwards (c. 1400) to have been the property of John Lussell of Preston; *ibid.*

By a charter dated '5 Edw.' Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick granted a messuage and land in the vill of Fishwick to Richard son of Roger de Fishwick; Add. MS. 32106, no. 95 (fol.

257). William son of Richard de Fishwick was a witness.

Maud widow of Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick in 1312-13 gave Richard son of Roger de Fishwick all the land she held in dower; Kuerden, loc. cit. Roger son of John de Fishwick was a witness.

An Adam Fishwick was tenant of the hall about 1550. After his death a claim to it was put forward (1565) by Gregory Fishwick, the holders being another Adam Fishwick and Thurstan Southworth. The depositions are printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 299-306. Robert Fishwick claimed land in 1551; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 112.

<sup>15</sup> Settlements of land in Fishwick were made by Thomas Nixon and Joan his wife in 1406 and 1410; the remainder was to Sir James Harrington (apparently the owner), who granted turbary on Balderston Moss during the nonage of the heir of William Balderston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 967, 91 (fol. 256). Thomas Nixon made a further purchase in 1416; *Final Conc.* iii, 73.

A later Sir James Harrington died in 1497 holding lands in Fishwick by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 40. They passed (by purchase or inheritance) to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, who died in 1514; *ibid.* iv, no. 80. His heir, Thomas Hoghton, held them in 1580 by services unknown, but in 1630 the lands in Fishwick were considered an appurtenance of the manor of Lea; *ibid.* xiv, no. 26; xxvii, no. 13.

Sir Richard Hoghton was concerned in a plea regarding a messuage, &c., in Fishwick in 1544; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 77. He complained that Robert Ainsworth and others had broken his close; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 36 Hen. VIII.

William Walton of Preston died in 1559 holding 6 acres in Fishwick of Sir Richard Molyneux in socage, by fealty and suit of court; *ibid.* xi, no. 27. Richard Walton in 1569 held 16 acres of the queen; *ibid.* xiii, no. 26. In later inquisitions the tenure is not stated.

John Singleton in 1530 held lands in Fishwick of the heir of Lord Dacre; *ibid.* vi, no. 32. A like statement is made in other inquisitions of the family.

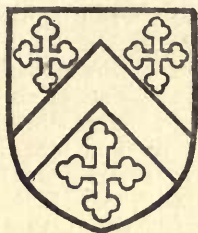
Thomas Clayton in 1591 held land of Sir Richard Molyneux; *ibid.* xv, no. 3.

The tenure of Richard Walmsley's lands here in 1609 was unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 149.

<sup>16</sup> Add. MS. 32106, no. 90 (fol. 255). Eyves—perhaps Ees—was a place in the township; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 238.



to Ralph Eyves and became the family dwelling.<sup>17</sup> The family being recusants and Royalists quickly felt the displeasure of the Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War, and Richard Eyves's estate was in 1643 sequestered for the combined offences.<sup>18</sup> Richard Eyves died in 1644, but his father Ralph survived, and his estate was under sequestration for recusancy.<sup>19</sup> Thomas Eyves, another of the family, had two-thirds of his leasehold estate sequestered for the same reason; he was eighty years of age.<sup>20</sup> Another Thomas



EYVES. Sable a chevron between three crosslets argent.

Eyves, son of Richard, recorded a pedigree in 1665.<sup>21</sup> The estates of Richard Eyves, Richard Kellet and Richard Sudell were sold under the Act of 1652.<sup>22</sup> James Melling, a recusant, in 1654 requested to be allowed to compound for his sequestered estate.<sup>23</sup> In 1717 Alexander Hudson, linen weaver, registered a small holding as a 'Papist'.<sup>24</sup> The estate called Frenchwood, formerly owned by Thomas Starkie (great-grandson of John Starkie of Huntroyde) and Nicholas his son, was carried by the latter's daughter and co-heir in 1815 to Colonel Henry Bence Bence<sup>25</sup> of Thorington Hall, Suffolk, whose descendant, Mr. P. Bence Trower, is the present owner.<sup>26</sup>

Roger the Clerk alienated 4 acres in Fishwick to Sawley Abbey.<sup>27</sup>

The tenants of the township had a right of turbary on Penwortham Moss.<sup>28</sup>

## BROUGHTON

Broctun, Dom. Bk.; Brocton, 1200; Brecton, 1256; Brochton, 1261; Broucton, 1262; Broghton, 1292; Brogton, 1297.

Blundel Brook, running west, forms at first the northern boundary of this township and then flows across it. On the north bank stand the church and

Broughton House. Most of the area lies to the south of the brook; near the centre was the Tower, with the hamlet of Sharoe adjacent, Durton or Urton to the north-east and Fernyhalgh on the eastern boundary. Lightfoot Green and Ingolhead are on the west side. A small detached portion lay in Woodplumpton, to which it was added about 1882. The area measured 2,367 acres,<sup>1</sup> and in 1901 there was a population of 616. The surface is comparatively flat, the heights above sea level ranging from 100 to 180 ft.

The principal road is that going north from Preston; it crosses Blundel Brook by a bridge, from which a road goes eastward to Haighton, with a branch turning south to Fulwood; westward a road goes to Cottam and Lea. The London and North-Western Company's railway runs north through the western end of the township.

The land is pasture; the soil clayey, with varying subsoil.

There is a parish council.

Remains of a number of ancient crosses are known—in the churchyard and elsewhere.<sup>2</sup> There are, or were, some reputed holy wells.<sup>3</sup>

In 1066 *BROUGHTON*, assessed *MANORS* as one plough-land, formed part of

Earl Tostig's lordship of Preston or Amounderness.<sup>4</sup> After the Conquest it appears to have been held in thegnage, perhaps by the old lords and their descendants. Between 1153 and 1160 William Count of Boulogne, son of King Stephen, confirmed to Uctred son of Huck and his heirs 8 oxgangs of land in Broughton by the service due, viz. 8s. a year.<sup>5</sup> Uctred and his family took their surname from Little Singleton, which they held by serjeanty of the wapentake of Amounderness.<sup>6</sup>

Richard son of Uctred succeeded, but was ejected by Theobald Walter, after whose forfeiture and death King John detained the manor and it remained in the hands of Henry III. The township during this time gave an increased revenue to the Crown.<sup>7</sup> In 1261 Henry III, after inquiry, restored it as a matter of right to William de Singleton, grandson of Richard, who paid 3 marks of gold.<sup>8</sup> William had already in

<sup>17</sup> *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 280-1. For pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 332.

<sup>18</sup> *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 285. The claim recorded was for an annuity of £10 from Over Hacking in Aughton (Aughton).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* ii, 279-84. Ralph Eyves was buried at Preston 30 Aug. 1653, aged ninety-five; Reg.

<sup>20</sup> *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 286.

<sup>21</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 105.

<sup>22</sup> *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41-3.

Richard Kellet had lands also in Ribbleson (Braggars' tenement) and in Preston (Knowle Hey), the latter by grant of Richard Savage of Winnington, Staffs. The estate was sequestered for the 'popery and delinquency' of Kellet, who died before 1652, when his daughter Mary Knight petitioned for restoration, she being 'conformable to the Church of England'; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 39.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3193.

<sup>24</sup> Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 94.

<sup>25</sup> Burke, *Commoners*, i, 651-3.

<sup>26</sup> Information of Mr. Trower. The

other daughter of Nicholas Starkie married — Bacon.

<sup>27</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1, 12 (1389 and 1395). The gift was probably void. <sup>28</sup> Fishwick, op. cit. 101.

<sup>1</sup> The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,357 acres; the difference is probably accounted for by the detached portion within Woodplumpton.

<sup>2</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 174-6. Some have disappeared; those enumerated are the churchyard cross (steps remain), Daniel's Cross and Duxen Dean Cross on the northern boundary (base of latter remains), Durton Lane (now destroyed) and Durton Green Crosses, and Fernyhalgh.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*; near Broughton Church and at Fernyhalgh.

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

<sup>5</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 430. Uctred's 'antecessores' had held Broughton, apparently by the same service. His father may be Huck the reeve, living 1160-70; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47.

Uctred son of Huck also had land in Stainall; *ibid.* He is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1171-7; Farrer, op. cit. 24, &c.

<sup>6</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52.

<sup>7</sup> Farrer, op. cit. 131; 'the increase of rent from Broughton for the whole year—51s. 8d.'

<sup>8</sup> The story is told *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 192, 226-7. King Henry had given the manor for life to Master William the queen's Sauser (*Salsarius*). The manor was not liable to tallage.

In 1194-5 Theobald Walter sued Richard son of Uctred and Robert his brother for the whole town of Broughton, one plough-land, as part of his demesne, having been held by the king or his father in demesne. Richard said in reply that the moiety of the town was of his own demesne, held of the said Theobald by certain services which he was ready to perform. Robert had the other moiety; *Coram Rege R.* 5, m. 2 d.

William the Sauser received Broughton from the king in 1244; he had 8 marks of silver 'of his farm' from William de Singleton in 1261; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 50.

Richard and Robert, sons of Uctred, seem to have succeeded their father as early as 1185; Farrer, op. cit. 56. In 1205 Richard son of Uctred proffered



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1256 acquired land in Broughton from Geoffrey the Cook,<sup>9</sup> and in 1262 he warranted to Alan de Singleton a moiety of Broughton.<sup>10</sup>

William and his son Alan died before 1292, when Alan's son Thomas was in possession and engaged in various disputes.<sup>11</sup> Soon afterwards Broughton and the other estates of the family are found in the possession of Joan wife of Thomas Banastre of Bretherton, she being the sister and heir of Thomas de Singleton. Thomas died in 1299 or 1300, Joan claiming dower in the latter year.<sup>12</sup> As a widow in 1303 she made a settlement of the manor of Little Singleton and various lands in Thornton, Broughton, Dilworth and Bilsborrow, the remainders being

to William Banastre and Adam his brother.<sup>13</sup> From the account already given of Bretherton in the parish of Croston it will be seen that William was the son of Joan and Thomas. Broughton descended in the same way as Bretherton,<sup>14</sup> and in the 16th century the Earl of Derby held the manor,<sup>15</sup> though the other heirs of Balderston had estates in Broughton.<sup>16</sup> This principal manor of Broughton then disappears from the records.

What in later times was called the manor was the estate of *BROUGHTON TOWER*, held by a branch of the Singleton family. There are but fragmentary notices of them.<sup>17</sup> James Singleton of Broughton and Robert his son occur in a feoffment

5 marks for having his serjeanty (of Amounderness and Blackburn), which had been taken into the king's hands; *ibid.* 204. In 1208 he proffered 10 marks for the restoration of the plough-land in Broughton; *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 58.

Richard died in or before 1211, when his son Alan proffered 20 marks for livery of his father's estates in Singleton and Broughton, and for confirmation of his office of bailiff of Amounderness; *Farrer*, op. cit. 237-8. In 1212 Alan is found in possession of his serjeanties of Amounderness and Blackburn; but Broughton was in the king's hands, rendering 6 marks yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52, 134. He also held Bilsborrow in 1226, and portions of Freckleton and Whittingham in 1242; *ibid.* i, 140, 152. He died in 1244 holding these offices and lands, and leaving a son William who was the heir; *ibid.* i, 158, 160.

In 1245 Alice widow of Alan de Singleton came to an agreement with William de Singleton as to dower; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 92. She was marriageable in 1246, and the king had granted her marriage to William de Lancaster; *Assize R.* 404, m. 22.

Alan had perhaps a brother John, for John son of Richard de Singleton in 1261 held 2 oxgangs of land; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 228. Alan had a second son named Richard, who perhaps became a canon of Cockersand; *Final Conc.* i, 103, 150. The family were benefactors of this house; see *Cockersand Chartul. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 225-8, 264-5.

<sup>9</sup> *Final Conc.* i, 119; concerning 40 acres of land.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* i, 141. Thirty acres were excepted, and these William warranted to Thomas de Singleton at the same time. The plaintiff was Hugh son of Richard de Stapleford. From other sources it is known that Alan was the son and heir of William; probably Thomas was another son. William son of Alan de Singleton, with the consent of Alan his heir, gave land in Bilsborrow to Cockersand Abbey; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 268.

In 1297 the vill of Broughton rendered 8s. to the Earl of Lancaster, and the tenants paid a further 10s. for having common in the forest of Fulwood; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289.

<sup>11</sup> Katherine widow of Alan de Singleton was in 1292 the wife of Thomas de Clifton, and claimed dower in lands in Broughton. One parcel had been granted to Master Robert de Singleton by William the father of Alan, and Alan had added some land in Whittingham; it was ordered that Master Robert should hold his land in peace, while Katherine should

have an equivalent from the lands of Thomas the son of Alan; *Assize R.* 408, m. 23. A similar decision in her favour was given as to land held by Thomas son of Thomas de Singleton; *ibid.* In two other claims also Thomas the son and heir of Alan warranted the defendants—Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton and William de Singleton—and rendered dower to Katherine from his own land; *ibid.* m. 31 d.

At the same time William de Earlsate was non-suited in claims against Thomas de Clifton and Katherine his wife, and against Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton; *ibid.* m. 76. This Nicholas again appears in 1295; *De Banco R.* 109, m. 70.

<sup>12</sup> Compare *De Banco R.* 127, m. 119 d.; 131, m. 106 d.

<sup>13</sup> *Final Conc.* i, 201. The descent is thus recorded in pleadings of 1334: Alan —s. William —s. Alan —s. Thomas —sister Joan, who married Thomas Banastre —s. William —s. Adam; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 27.

William son of Ellen de Broughton in 1308-9 released all actions, &c., to Sir William Banastre; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 45b.

<sup>14</sup> Adam son of William Banastre in 1324 held the manor of Broughton by the service of 8s., and had pasture in Fulwood for the cattle of his tenants (except in time of pannage) by paying 10s.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39b.

In 1334 it appeared that the king had demanded a payment of £4 a year from the men of Broughton; *Coram Rege R.* 297, Rex m. 19 d. This probably referred to the right of pasture in Fulwood, for which 10s. was paid. The men of Broughton appear to have exceeded their rights, and in 1336 were fined £13 6s. 8d. for all transgressions; *Whalley Couch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 373-4.

Thomas son of Adam Banastre held the town of Broughton, viz. one plough-land, in 1346, by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 10s.; *Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.)*, 50.

Lands in Dilworth, Broughton, Whittingham, Preston and Goosnargh were held by Edward Banastre in 1382, and inherited by his daughter Constance; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 16.

In 1445-6 Richard de Balderston held Broughton by the tenth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

<sup>15</sup> Broughton was included in the forfeited Harrington lands given to Thomas Earl of Derby in 1489; *Pat. 4 Hen. VII.* In 1513 it was stated that Thomas, late Earl of Derby, William Knowles, clerk, and others (apparently trustees) held the

manor of Broughton of the king in socage by the rent of 8s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 15. On the partition made in 1564 the manor of Broughton was assigned to Edward Earl of Derby; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 216, m. 10.

<sup>16</sup> See the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley (1509), Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh (1521) and his successors, and Alexander Osbaldeston (1544). The Balderston manors, &c., are grouped together, without any statement of the separate tenures.

<sup>17</sup> Adam de Singleton occurs 1254 to 1286; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 192, 264.

Gilbert de Singleton died in or before 1326 holding lands in Broughton of Adam son of Sir William Banastre by the service of a rose and 1d. yearly. There was a messuage there, 50 acres of arable land worth 8d. a year each, a horse-mill (fallen down) worth only 10s. a year, a windmill (broken) worth the same, a little close called the Fernyhalgh worth 2s. Tenants at will held 47 acres of arable land paying 6d. an acre; and 3 acres of meadow rendered 1s. each. Gilbert had lands also in Freckleton, Warton and Great Plumpton. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-six years old; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 67. Thomas in 1335 claimed the family manors against John son of Thomas Banastre as son and heir of Gilbert son of Alan de Singleton; *De Banco R.* 301, m. 42.

Thomas de Singleton was living in 1346, when he was called to warrant John son of Gilbert de Singleton; *De Banco R.* 346, m. 11; 347, m. 148 d. John seems to have had a son Thomas; *ibid.* 348, m. 427. Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton had licence for his oratory at Broughton in 1349; *Gillow, Haydock Papers* 57. The same Thomas was a plaintiff in 1351; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* i, m. iii d.

Adam de Singleton in 1348 granted to Robert his son and Joan his wife and their heirs all the lands which Alice widow of John de Singleton and mother of the grantor had allowed Robert and Joan and a part of Threpmeadow. The remainders were to Nicholas the brother of Robert, to Robert and Thomas, grantor's brothers. Among the witnesses were Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton and Richard de Singleton; *Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 387*. The seal shows a cheveron between three roundels, with the legend + SIGIL. ADE DE SINGLETON. A Thomas son of Nicholas de Singleton occurs in 1396-7; *ibid.* fol. 191. Robert Singleton of Broughton occurs in 1422; *ibid.* fol. 383.

Sir Thomas Banastre in 1372 granted Robert son of Adam de Singleton and Alice his wife the lands, mills, &c., which



of 1471.<sup>18</sup> Robert Singleton died in August 1501 holding the manor of Broughton with lands, &c., in Broughton, Sharoe, Durton and Fernyhalgh; Joan his wife died in the following January, and Richard the son and heir succeeded, being twenty-five years of age.<sup>19</sup> He died in September 1504, leaving as heir a son John, aged seven.<sup>20</sup> The manor of Broughton was in 1513 stated to be held of the Earl of Derby and others as of their manor of Balderston by the yearly rent of 1*d*.<sup>21</sup> John Singleton died in 1522 and his uncle Thomas succeeded,<sup>22</sup> holding the manor till his death in or before 1535, when Robert his son was found to be his heir.<sup>23</sup> In 1557 Robert was succeeded by his son Richard, the manor and lands in Broughton being held of the king and queen

by the tenth part of a knight's fee.<sup>24</sup> Richard and Robert his son both died in the course of the same year 1557, and then Edward Singleton, brother of Robert the grandfather, inherited; he was forty-six years of age.<sup>25</sup> He died in 1567, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only seven years of age.<sup>26</sup>

Thomas Singleton adhering to the Roman Catholic religion was punished for his recusancy, and his son Edward likewise.<sup>27</sup> The father and son joined in a settlement of the manor in 1600,<sup>28</sup> while Edward seems to have been in possession in 1604.<sup>29</sup> and another Thomas Singleton, his son, in 1609.<sup>30</sup> The manor was sold by Thomas Singleton and other members of the family to Roger Langton in 1615.<sup>31</sup> It descended in this family till 1732, when William

had been held for life by Robert de Singleton the elder in Broughton and Whittingham, with the reversion of certain other lands held by Pernell the grantor's mother in dower; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 47*b*.

Nicholas de Singleton the younger in 1377 secured lands in Broughton from John son of Adam Singleton of (Light)-workhouses; *Final Conc.* iii, 1.

Nicholas son of Gilbert de Singleton had restored to him in 1405 various lands in Dilworth, Bilsborrow, Whittingham, Broughton and Thornton and part of the manor of Little Singleton, formerly the possessions of Sir Alan de Singleton, Nicholas being his next of kin and heir; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 38*b*, 39. Another Nicholas (son and heir of Thomas) appears in 1449, being described as 'of Warton'; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 12, m. 46. Nicholas Singleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife occur in 1454; Kuerden MSS. iv, B 34.

The Preston Guild Rolls give many particulars of the families. Thus in 1397 Thomas son of Nicholas de Singleton was admitted to the freedom, paying 40*s*.; and in 1459 Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes and Richard his brother were among those enrolled by hereditary right; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6, 11. In the latter year James Singleton of Broughton, William and Brian his sons and James the son of William were also enrolled; *ibid.* 12.

William Singleton of Broughton had land called Fernyhalgh in 1483; the remainder was to Robert Singleton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 765. William Singleton died in 1490, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged thirty-eight; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 582. Robert and John Singleton were in the same year ordered to give reasonable dower to Agnes widow of William; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 5 Hen. VII; Plea R. 70, m. 9. John Singleton was also son of William, and founder of the Chingle Hall family; see Whittingham.

Agnes, the widow of William, died in or before 1519, when her lands were granted to Thomas Wrightington during the minority of John Singleton the heir; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 47*d*.

There was another Singleton family holding lands in Chipping parish and also in Broughton Row and Ingol, which descended to Leyland and Tyldesley of Morleys in the parish of Leigh. In 1564 Thomas Leyland was found to have held his lands in Broughton and Ingol of the heirs of Richard Balderston by 1*d*. rent, and in 1587 Edward Tyldesley held them by the same rent of Henry Earl of Derby;

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 20; xiv, no. 10.

<sup>18</sup> Towneley MS. HH, no. 1524.

<sup>19</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 59, 63. Lands in Broughton had been held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas Singleton and Agnes widow of William Singleton. One Thomas Singleton had land in Fernyhalgh. Joan wife of Robert was one of the daughters of Edmund Lawrence; William, Henry and Thomas, younger sons of Robert and Joan, are named. The tenure of the manor of Broughton was (erroneously) said to be by the twentieth part of a knight's fee of the king as Earl of Lincoln, a rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. being paid. There was probably a confusion with the tenure of Warton.

See *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542-3.

<sup>20</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 70. There was a younger son Richard. Jane the widow married Arthur Standish, who after her death (1513) continued to take the profits of the manor, &c. This led to disputes with the heir; see Fishwick, *Preston*, 251-3, where the depositions are printed.

<sup>21</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 15. This was a traverse of former inquisitions, and corrects the tenure previously recorded.

In 1508 a certain Robert Singleton and Margaret his wife, widow of William Balderston, had an estate in Broughton; *ibid.* iv, no. 13.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* v, no. 45. The disposition of the estates made by John Singleton is recited in full. It provided for 80 marks to advance the marriage of his sister Elizabeth and £20 to be distributed in deeds of charity. The tenure of the manor was recorded as the tenth part of a knight's fee.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* xxvi, no. 56. Henry Singleton, brother of Thomas, was still living, holding a messuage in Sharoe and land in Durton, given him for life by their father Robert. Elizabeth widow of Henry Singleton of Fernyhalgh is named in a lease of 1594, in which Richard son of William Singleton of Killinsough is also named; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 68.

<sup>24</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 29. It recites the provision made for Richard the son and his wife Joan daughter of Thomas Cowell; also for Brian brother of Robert Singleton.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* x, no. 16.

William Singleton had an estate in Broughton and Goosnargh in 1563; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 25, m. 161. The will of Anne widow of William Singleton of Broughton (1565) is printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), iii, 132.

<sup>26</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 17. Edward Singleton granted to Andrew, a younger son, three messuages in Broughton for life and one in Lightworkhouses in Broughton, and made provision for other sons—William, Richard and George. The place-name Durton is given '*alias* Urton *alias* Overtowne.'

It is possible that two of the sons became priests. Dr. William Singleton, educated at Douay, was sent on the English mission in 1590, but was arrested and banished in 1606. He died in 1620 at Liège. Richard Singleton entered the English College at Rome in 1583, being then seventeen years old; he became a Jesuit and died in 1602, having petitioned to be sent on the English mission. See Foley, *Records S. J.* v, 997, 1008. An undated return of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign reports 'Mr. Singleton, a Jesuit, at Mr. Singleton's of the Tower'; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 59, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxxxv, 85.

Thomas Singleton made a settlement of the manor of Broughton and lands in Broughton, Preston and Warton in 1586; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 48, m. 295.

<sup>27</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 257-8.

<sup>28</sup> Piccope MSS. xiv, 68. A large number of deeds relating to the estate are given *ibid.* 67-75; they range from 1583 to 1810. Thomas Singleton, Edward his son and Thomas son of Edward were burgesses of the Guild of 1602; *Preston Guild R.* 55.

<sup>29</sup> Piccope MSS. xiv, 67; a lease by Edward Singleton of Broughton Tower to Henry Birches of Cadeley of 4 acres called Mowbank. From an agreement of 1598 it appears that Edward married Grace daughter of Thomas Bradley of Arnside.

<sup>30</sup> Named in *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137. He was son of Edward; see pedigree in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 254-5.

<sup>31</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 86, m. 46. The deforciant was Thomas Singleton, esq., Anne his wife, John Massye, esq., Thomas Singleton of Scales, Cuthbert, George and Thomas Singleton and Grace Singleton, widow. The estate was the manor of Broughton, with messuages, windmill, dovecote, lands, &c., in Broughton, Urton *alias* Durton, Fernyhalgh, Fulwood, Haighton and Cadeley, with certain small tithes.

Among the Roman Catholics killed while fighting for the king in the Civil War were Captain George Singleton, Captain Thomas Singleton (Newbury) and Lieutenant William Singleton (Marston



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Langton bequeathed it to his sister Jane,<sup>32</sup> who in 1735 married Lawrence Rawstorne and it became her husband's property,<sup>33</sup> descending by the issue of his second marriage to his grandson Lawrence Rawstorne,<sup>34</sup> who sold the Broughton estate in 1810. Broughton Tower with part of the land was sold to James Rothwell and has descended like Hoole; the rest of the land was purchased by the trustees of Kirkham Grammar School.<sup>35</sup> The Tower was demolished about 1800.

Moor); Challoner, quoting Castlemain, *Cath. Apology*.

In 1666 William Singleton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, son and heir of John Singleton of York (will 1644), and others sold to John Farnworth of Euxton and Ralph Farnworth of Preston tenements called Church House in Broughton, Sharoe House, &c.; Piccope, loc. cit. 69.

<sup>32</sup> For deeds see *ibid.*; for pedigree, Fishwick, op. cit. 258-9. Roger Langton died in 1644. His son William, Recorder of Liverpool, was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646, and represented Preston in Parliament from 1645 to 1653; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 228; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 152. Dying in 1659 he was succeeded by his son William, who in 1664 recorded a short pedigree; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 173. In 1678, in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife, William Langton made provision for his younger brothers, John, Richard, Roger, &c. Jane, the father's widow, was living. A message in Sharoe was sold which had formerly been occupied by Henry Charnley and Elizabeth his wife; Piccope MSS. xiv, 70.

William the younger died in 1680 and his son Roger in 1714. This Roger, described as of Chester, bequeathed all his lands in Broughton and Dorton to his cousin William Langton of Liverpool, merchant. He names his uncles Richard and Thomas, also William Clayton, his partner in sugar works; *ibid.* 74. In 1715 a settlement of the manor of Broughton, &c., was made by Richard Langton and William his son and heir-apparent; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 273.

William Langton in 1732 bequeathed the manor to his sister Jane, and she in 1733 made a new settlement of it, with lands also in Broughton and Cheetham near Manchester, at the same time petitioning the Lord Chancellor for protection from the schemes of her niece Mary daughter of Roger Langton and niece and heir-at-law of the said William. She stated that William Langton had in 1732 started for Scarborough for the benefit of his health, but died at Ripon, where he made his will. Mary Langton was waiting till Jane's death to dispute the will on pretext of unsound mind and defect of evidence for its validity and to claim the estate; Piccope MSS. xiv, 71-2. In Mar. 1735 Jane Langton, spinster, acquired a rent of £10 settled by William Langton on Mary wife of Stephen Butcher; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 313, m. 35.

<sup>33</sup> It appears that she was seventy years of age at her marriage; Fishwick, op. cit. 260. Lawrence Rawstorne and Agnes his wife had the manor in 1742; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle.* 326, m. 143.

<sup>34</sup> See the account of Hutton.

<sup>35</sup> Piccope MSS. xiv, 75. Broughton Tower and 102 acres of land were sold for

£11,500 to James Rothwell, who also bought the small tithes, a private chapel belonging to the estate, and the timber. The rest of the estate was sold to the school trustees for £14,500.

<sup>36</sup> Thomas son of Thomas de Ingolhead granted to three of his children—Edmund, Helen and Joan—40 acres each in Broughton; *Harl. MS.* 2042, fol. 171.

Cecily widow of Thomas de Ingolhead in 1310-11 claimed dower in Broughton against Henry the Marler; *De Banco R.* 184, m. 107. The heir was Richard son of Thomas; *ibid.* 192, m. 89 d.

Thomas de Hale and Maud his wife in 1352 claimed a messuage, &c., in Broughton against William de Bolron, Robert son of Adam de Singleton and others. Maud was daughter of Joan (daughter of Thomas) de Ingolhead by her second husband Matthew de Abram; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. vi.

<sup>37</sup> Richard Blundell of Preston made a feoffment of 40 acres in Broughton in 1395-6; *Harl. MS.* 2042, fol. 171. The family continued to hold lands in the township, and in 1546 John son of Richard Blundell granted William Blundell a rent of 8s. 8d. from Ingolhead and Tulketh Bank; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 100/141.

<sup>38</sup> Roger Blundell sold (as stated) his messuages and lands in Ingolhead occupied by Thomas Eccleston; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 639. This was confirmed by John son of William Blundell and cousin and heir of Roger in 1492; *ibid.* no. 174. Lands in Broughton are named in later Hoghton inquisitions, but the tenure is not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26, &c.

<sup>39</sup> Richard Singleton of Ingolhead occurs in 1380; *Final Conc.* iii, 7. A later Richard was Burgess in the Guild of 1459, William Singleton and Thomas his son in that of 1542, Thomas Singleton and his sons John and Edward in 1562; *Preston Guild R.* 11, 19, 27, &c.

John Singleton died in 1588 holding Ingolhead Hall, &c., of the Earl of Derby by the rent of a pair of white gloves and 1d.; his heir was his son Thomas, aged thirteen. His will recited in the inquisition names his wife Ellen (who survived him), sons Thomas, Robert, James and Henry; brothers Edward and William, sister Anne, brother-in-law James Browne; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 48.

One Henry Singleton died in 1614 holding lands in Broughton of the king, partly in socage and partly (Ferryhalgh, Sharoe and Dorton) by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. John his son and heir was fourteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 9-11.

In the Guild Rolls of 1642 and later appears a family named Beesley of Ingolhead. See *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.*

*INGOLHEAD* gave a surname to a family dwelling there,<sup>36</sup> whose estate seems to have been acquired by the Blundells of Preston.<sup>37</sup> Some of this land was sold to William Hoghton in 1490.<sup>38</sup> There was also a family of Singleton of Ingolhead.<sup>39</sup>

*BANK HALL*, at one time owned by the Singletons of Brockholes,<sup>40</sup> had a more interesting history. In the 17th century it was held in moieties, one half being in trust for the Roman Catholic missionary priests of the district, for whom it served as a centre.<sup>41</sup>

xxviii, no. 62; the tenure is not stated.

<sup>40</sup> See the account of this family. After the main portion of the Brockholes estate had been sold, Bank Hall in Broughton and some lands in Brockholes, &c., were retained by the heir male William son of Thomas Singleton of Scale, which Thomas was brother of the Robert who died in 1525. Robert's estate in Broughton was held of the heir of Robert Banastre by a rent of 3d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 64. In 1556 the Bank Hall estate was held by the same rent of Edward Earl of Derby, John Osbaldeston and William Radcliffe; *ibid.* x, no. 1.

William Singleton of Bank Hall died in Dec. 1573 holding the capital messuage and other lands, &c., in Broughton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 5s. His widow Ellen continued to reside there. The heir was his son Thomas, two years old. There are also mentioned Thomas the father of William, Ellen wife and Richard brother of Thomas the father. The other estates were in Brockholes (Littlewoodhey), Whittingham, Ribchester, Newsham, Woodplumpton, Scale and Quernmore; *ibid.* xii, no. 34. A later inquisition (xii, no. 30) states the tenure of Bank Hall differently, viz. of the queen as of her *Duchy of Lancaster* by knight's service. William Singleton adhered to the Roman Catholic religion and was imprisoned at Chester under Queen Elizabeth. He was released in 1570, ordered to conform and to confine himself to his house at Brockholes; Fishwick, *Preston*, 287 (quoting the Bishop of Chester's *Liber Correct.*).

Thomas Singleton the son and heir came of age about 1593, when he inherited land in Whittingham and Brockholes from a kinsman, Thomas Singleton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 50.

Bank Hall is said to have been sold about 1625 (Fishwick, op. cit. 318), but this branch of the Singleton family continued to hold Scale.

<sup>41</sup> Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 60.

Richard Woodcock, who died in 1633, at Walton-le-Dale, held the moiety of the Bank Hall in Broughton and lands there; his son James was twenty-five years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 63.

Edward French and Anne his wife in 1651 asked for an examination of their title to Bank Hall, the estate being sequestered for the recusancy and delinquency of Woodcock and Crook. Anne was daughter of James, eldest son of Richard Walton, who had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Garstang of Broughton, which William had purchased the estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2909. If true this would carry the sale of Bank Hall into the 16th century.



The other moiety was owned by a recusant family named Crook,<sup>42</sup> whose representative sold to the late John William Richard Wilson of Preston in 1834.<sup>43</sup> The old house was abandoned and the present Broughton House built as a residence. Mr. Wilson died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son the late Edward Wilson, and grandson Mr. Henry Francis Wilson, the present owner.<sup>44</sup>

The names of other land-owners occur in inquisitions.<sup>45</sup> Several of the people suffered sequestration under the Commonwealth<sup>46</sup> and some 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.<sup>47</sup>

The Knights Hospitallers had some land in Broughton.<sup>48</sup>



LANGTON of Broughton Tower. *Argent three cheverons gules and a canton vair.*

In 1654 Thomas Clayton of Chorley desired to prove his title to a house, &c., in Broughton settled by the late William Singleton on claimant, with reversion to William Daniel; two-thirds were still under sequestration for Singleton's recusancy; *ibid.* v, 3201. From the later history this appears to be Bank Hall.

A report by Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston in 1716, stated that at that time one moiety was held by the Crook family, with a charge upon it, so it was suspected, 'only in trust . . . for Romish priests'; 'the other part of Bank Hall estate is Mr. Thomas (or his son John) Clayton of Preston. This has been in lease many years. Mr. Smith, a Romish priest (whose true name is Edward Kitchen), lives in that part of the house at Bank Hall which belongs to this side of the estate and has occupied and let the ground from time to time . . . I am told that Mr. John Clayton has entered on this tenement some days ago, pretending that he has bought Smith out of it, &c.; *Haydock Papers*, 60, 61, quoting P.R.O. Forfd. Estates, P 134. See also Payne, *Rec. of Engl. Cath.* 155.

The Claytons of Crook and Fulwood had lands, &c., in Broughton, Fulwoodshaw and Durton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii*, no. 79.

<sup>42</sup> Hugh Crook was living at Bank Hall in 1632, paying his fines for recusancy. George Crook, a missionary priest, succeeded to this moiety, and served the mission till his death about 1710; the estate then descended to his nephew John Crook, the succession being thus given: John -s. George -s. John -s. John -s. John, M.D. (d. 1869); *Haydock Papers*, 60-2.

George Crook of Broughton, who died in 1653 or 1654, had two-thirds of his tenement sequestered for recusancy. His widow Anne and sons George and John are named; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 87. Others of the family, John Crook of Preston and William Crook of Durton, also suffered for their religion; *ibid.* 88-9.

George Crook was of Bank Hall in Broughton in 1724; in 1732 he married Janet Blackburne of Westby, she being daughter and co-heir of Richard Blackburne of Upper Rawcliffe. Her son and heir in 1771 is named as George Crook;

Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 286, 246, 390, from rolls at Preston.

<sup>43</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 318.

<sup>44</sup> Information of the late Mr. Wilson. Bank Hall is now a farm-house. The Wilsons in making alterations in the old hall 'discovered a secret chamber adjoining the room formerly used as a chapel, in which were a tabernacle, chalice and other church furniture. These they handed over to Dr. Crook'; *Haydock Papers*, 62.

<sup>45</sup> Lawrence Starkie, who has occurred in the account of Chipping, held lands in Preston, Broughton and Haighton, and on his death in 1532 was succeeded by his daughters, Margaret wife of William Banastre and Etheldreda wife of Humphrey Newton; the former died in 1542, leaving a son Wilfrid, under age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix*, no. 21. The Newtons appear to have sold their estate in Broughton, Sharoe and Urton at various times; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdles.* 12, m. 123; 20, m. 44; 24, m. 40. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 353.

Peter Mason of Lathom in 1612 held land in Broughton of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214-15. Robert Blundell of Ince in 1615 held land by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* ii, 28. Richard Ayrie in 1616 held by a like service; *ibid.* 43. George Rogerson of Preston in 1620 held lands in Sharoe and Ingolhead of Roger Langton as of his manor of Broughton; *ibid.* 189. Thomas Gregory of Woodplumpton in 1622 held of the king by knight's service; *ibid.* iii, 403.

The following had lands in Durton or Urton, but the tenure is not recorded: Richard Dilworth, 1627 (John, son and heir); John Robinson of Whittle, 1628; and Thomas Slater, 1633 (William, son and heir); *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii*, no. 11; xxvi, no. 20; xxvii, no. 47. William Slater was dead in 1654, and two-thirds of his lands being under sequestration for his recusancy, the guardian of his son and heir Thomas petitioned for leave to prove title; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3200.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham held his land in Broughton of Sir Gilbert Hoghton; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083.

The church of **ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH** stands at the south end of the village on a slightly elevated site to the east of the high road close to the Blundel Brook, which forms the boundary of the churchyard on the south side. The site is an ancient one, but the oldest part of the present church is the tower, which dates only from the 16th century, the rest being modern. The old building, which was pulled down about 1823, appears to have been an early 16th-century rebuilding of a 14th-century church, fragments of which have been discovered,<sup>49</sup> and it is probable that at least two churches stood on the site previous to the reign of Henry VIII. A plan of the old church as it existed at the beginning of the last century<sup>50</sup> shows it to have consisted of a chancel with a large chapel on the north side separated from it by an arcade of two arches, and a smaller south chapel open to the chancel by a single arch, nave of four bays with north and south aisles, south porch and

<sup>46</sup> In addition to cases already given are the following:

Robert Adamson's lands were sequestered for recusancy and delinquency. He held under a lease for three lives from Thomas Singleton of Broughton Tower, and the lives having expired in 1651 William Langton claimed possession, as son and heir of Roger Langton, who had purchased from Singleton; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

Edward Daniel of Durton, recusant, in 1653 petitioned to be allowed to contract for his sequestered estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3175.

James Hollinhead and George Wilkin-son, sequestered recusants, made similar petitions; *ibid.* v, 3186, 3179.

Thomas Glave's estate had been sequestered for a like reason, and in 1651 Margaret and Anne Glave, widows, with another widow and three fatherless children, all 'conformable,' in their poverty desired restoration; *ibid.* iv, 2910.

John Taylor's estate was also under sequestration for recusancy. He was dead, and the leaseholders under his son Christopher desired to show their title. The claim was allowed, but 'the debts due to delinquents and two-thirds of those due to recusants' were to be paid to the use of the State; *ibid.* v, 3207.

<sup>47</sup> Their names were John Arkwright, Robert Arkwright, William Arkwright, William Blakey, Richard Boys of Sharoe, Richard Cardwell, James Carter of Durton, John and Thomas Daniell of the same, Edward Daniell of Catterall, Elizabeth Gradwell of Fernyhalgh, widow, Thomas Greenalls, Edward Harrison, Richard Parkinson and Ellen Walmsley, widow; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 95-6, 104, 105, 136-8.

For the Daniel family, already mentioned several times, see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 11.

<sup>48</sup> The prior claimed 4 acres, &c., in 1333 against Richard de Myerscough; *De Banco R.* 293, m. 322.

<sup>49</sup> Some early 14th-century fragments found when the present chancel was erected are now in the churchyard on the west side of the tower. This probably indicates a rebuilding of or alteration to the original 12th-century church.

<sup>50</sup> The plan is on the faculty to rebuild. See next page.

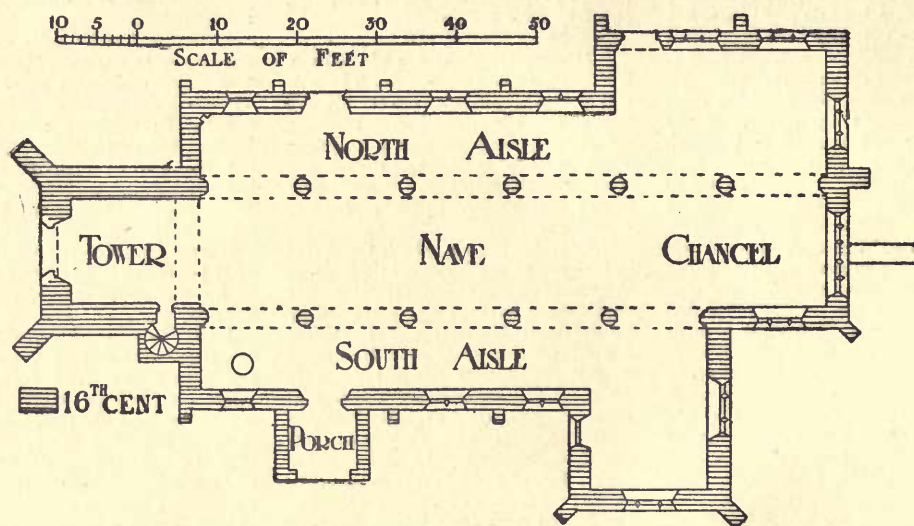


## A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

west tower. Both chapels projected beyond the line of the aisle walls north and south, and were separated from the chancel by oak screens.<sup>51</sup> The chancel was of the same width as the nave, there being apparently no structural division. No illustration of the building remains, though it is said to have been of a plain late type of Gothic, with low overhanging eaves and dormer windows.<sup>52</sup> From remains still existing in the east wall of the tower the old nave seems to have been 15 ft. 6 in. wide,<sup>53</sup> with aisles 8 ft. wide, the total length of the nave and chancel being 79 ft.<sup>54</sup> During the 17th and 18th centuries little or nothing seems to have been done to keep the structure in adequate repair, and shortly before its demolition Dr. Whitaker wrote that he had seldom seen 'greater appearances of squalid neglect and approaching decay.'<sup>55</sup> The rebuilding consisted of the present wide aisleless nave, 69 ft. by 45 ft., in the Gothic style of the period, and was finished in 1826. To this a chancel, 36 ft. by 22 ft., with north vestries and south organ-chamber occupying to some extent the position of

Gothic work,<sup>56</sup> contrasting sharply with the nave, the windows of which are tall, narrow single lights. The nave roof is of one span, covered with slate, and has a flat plaster-panelled ceiling.

The tower, which is 13 ft. 3 in. square inside and built of gritstone, has diagonal buttresses of seven stages, a projecting vice in the south-east corner and an embattled parapet with the stumps of angle pinnacles. On the string course below the parapet on the south side are a four-leaved flower and the date 1533, which probably gives the year of the building of the tower, and on the vice the string bears the initials B.G. The stages are unmarked externally by string courses, and on the north and south sides the walls are quite plain except for the belfry windows, which are of three lights under a pointed head without tracery, but with external hood mould. The west doorway, which has moulded jambs and head, was opened out in 1905-6, and the window above, which is of three lights with traceried head and hood mould, was likewise restored, the lower part, which had before



PLAN OF BROUGHTON CHURCH BEFORE 1823

the two original chapels, was added in 1905-6, at which time also the whole of the building was restored, the tower arch opened out, and benches substituted for the old square pews.

The chancel and nave being modern are without antiquarian interest, except that six sculptured stones from the old church are built into the external wall of the organ-chamber on the south side.<sup>56</sup> These consist of (1) a boar's head with the initials T.B.; (2) arms of Redmayne and initials G.R.; (3) I.H.C.; (4) arms of Singleton and the initials R.S.; (5) arms of Barton and initials T.B.; and (6) clawed foot and ivy leaf.<sup>57</sup> The chancel is a good example of modern

been built up, being opened out. There is a clock on the west side, and on the north buttress facing east are the initials T.B. on either side of a shield,<sup>58</sup> and in a similar position on the south buttress a shield with the Singleton arms. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing, and above it the lower part of the weathering of the old pointed roof is visible under the modern ceiling. Until 1905-6 the tower was separated from the nave by a wall 5 ft. thick, the removal of which revealed on the south side the half-octagonal respond of the old nave arcade. In the rebuilding of 1826 the floor of the church seems to have been considerably raised,

<sup>51</sup> The inscriptions and arms in these screens are given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 134-5.

<sup>52</sup> Information from old inhabitants to present vicar. It is described as having been similar to Goosnargh Church, only lower at the eaves.

<sup>53</sup> On the plan it scales less, but the plan does not appear to be quite accurate, the dimensions of the tower not strictly agreeing with those of the actual building.

<sup>54</sup> These measurements are taken from the plan.

<sup>55</sup> Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 433-4. He says, 'a few remnants of a more ancient fabric appear in the walls of the present fabric, which is evidently a work of the time of Henry VIII, since when very little attention seems to have been paid it, excepting to secure the handsome tower from falling by strong iron bars.' This was in 1822. On the

oak roof of the chancel was the date 1537.

<sup>56</sup> In the 1826 rebuilding they were placed in the east gable.

<sup>57</sup> Four of these are illustrated in Fishwick, *Preston*, 136.

<sup>58</sup> The architects were Austin & Paley of Lancaster.

<sup>59</sup> The shield is difficult to decipher, but probably bore the Barton arms.





BROUGHTON CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



BARTON CROSS (RESTORED)







the floor of the present nave being 2 ft. 4 in. above that of the tower, from which there is an ascent of five steps.

The font, which stands in the north-west corner of the nave, is a massive circular Norman bowl 2 ft. 8½ in. in diameter and 18 in. high, hewn out of a sandstone boulder, with a half-round moulding at the bottom. The font was turned out of the church in 1826 to make way for one of alabaster, but was discovered at a cottage in Barton in 1889 and restored to the church. The bowl is supported by a modern shaft.

There are preserved in the church an old stoup,<sup>60</sup> an octagonal stone mortar, a piece of oak 6 ft. long carved with the vine pattern belonging to one of the screens in the old church, a mediaeval chest and a Jacobean oak communion table, while in the vestry is a smaller chest dated 1666 with various initials and fleurs de lis hinges. The organ has a good 18th-century case, and there is a brass chandelier dated 1817. Against the west wall of the nave north of the tower is a fragment of a memorial stone to Roger Langton of Broughton Tower, who died at Chester in 1714, and was buried in the now demolished church of St. Bridget in that city.<sup>61</sup>

There is a ring of six bells, cast in 1884 by Mears & Stainbank.<sup>62</sup>

The silver plate consists of two chalices inscribed 'Capellae de Broughton Sacrum 1782', and on the foot 'The gift of the Reverend Samuel Peploe Arch Deacon of Richmond & Vic. of Preston', but without other marks than **P** thrice repeated; a set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1851, purchased by subscription in that year, and a bread-box of 1906. There are also two pewter flagons given by Archdeacon Peploe in 1732.

The registers begin in 1653-4.

On the south side of the churchyard are the steps of the churchyard cross, now surmounted by a modern sundial, the plate of which is dated 1816 and bears the names of the vicar and churchwardens. The steps, which are three in number and square on plan, are of coarse gritstone and are carried on a solid

rubble foundation going down a considerable depth. The stocks, which stand outside the churchyard wall near the west entrance, were restored in 1902, one of the old stone posts being replaced. They are not, however, in their original position.

Though the building, as stated, **ADVOWSON** existed from an early time, there are few records of it.<sup>63-4</sup> In the 16th century it was often called a church, its status being that of parochial chapel. Its ornaments and bells were sold at the Reformation,<sup>65</sup> but the building seems to have been retained in use for service.<sup>66</sup> The patronage descended like that of the vicarage of Preston until 1867, when Sir Henry de Hoghton sold it to John Bretherton of Leyland; the purchaser gave it to his brother William, who became vicar in 1872, and whose representatives are now the patrons.<sup>67</sup> In 1650 the stipend was £40, paid out of sequestrations,<sup>68</sup> and therefore ceasing at the Restoration. The Langtons endowed it with £20, and in 1717 the income was £34.<sup>69</sup> In 1774 an augmentation was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty.<sup>70</sup> The present value is given as £250.<sup>71</sup> A parish was assigned to it in 1878.<sup>72</sup> The chapelry was formerly reputed to include the three townships of Broughton, Barton and Haighton. The following have been curates and vicars<sup>73</sup> :—

oc. 1368-96	William de Erlesgate <sup>74</sup>
1441	Henry Broughton
1515	Evan Wall <sup>75</sup>
1530	Henry Helme <sup>76</sup>
1548-65	Roger Charnock <sup>77</sup>
oc. 1597	John Marton <sup>78</sup>
oc. 1610	— Witton <sup>79</sup>
oc. 1622	— Lomax <sup>80</sup>
1626	Peter Addison, B.A. <sup>81</sup>
1628	Roger Farrand <sup>82</sup>
1650	James Knott <sup>83</sup>
1661	John Winckley
oc. 1674-1714	William Wood <sup>84</sup>
1721	William Charnley, B.A. <sup>85</sup> (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1727	John Starkie

<sup>60</sup> Found in 1893 in a ditch near the church.

<sup>61</sup> The stone was cast aside when St. Bridget's was pulled down, but was recovered in 1888 and placed in Broughton Church by the late Mr. William Langton of Manchester.

<sup>62</sup> Two of the former bells, which were used in the casting of the present ring, bore the dates 1632, and another 1681. The treble was inscribed 'Sce. Petre O P N'. The other bells had 'Jesus be our spede, 1632'; 'G.W. W.W. I.C. 1681'; 'Gloria in excelsis Deo, 1632'; Fishwick, op. cit. 135, but his description is not very clear.

<sup>63-4</sup> Geoffrey, chaplain of the hermitage of Broughton, is named in a deed of 1377, but he may then have been dead; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 256.

In 1441 the priest at Broughton was witness to a local charter; Fishwick, *Preston*, 129. In 1460 a sentence of divorce was read in the church; *ibid.* The chapel of Broughton is named in the 1520 lease of Preston tithes quoted in the account of the church.

<sup>65</sup> Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 277, 280.

<sup>66</sup> The same curate was there from

1548 to 1565 at least. Nothing is known of the next thirty years.

<sup>67</sup> Fishwick, op. cit. 140.

<sup>68</sup> *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 146. In 1651, however, the minister's 'maintenance' did not exceed 20s. a year, and £50 was allowed from the tithes of Leyland, sequestered from James Anderton, 'papist and delinquent'; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103, 111.

<sup>69</sup> Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 467. Richard Cross had given £100, and the vicar of Preston had usually paid £4 a year, but this had been refused by Vicar Birch. It is now paid by the vicar of Preston.

<sup>70</sup> Fishwick, op. cit. 143.

<sup>71</sup> *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

<sup>72</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1878.

<sup>73</sup> This list is taken mainly from Fishwick, op. cit. 140-4, where many details of the incumbents will be found.

<sup>74</sup> Towneley MS. DD, no. 1776, 1786.

<sup>75</sup> In depositions of 1515-16 he is called 'parish priest' of Broughton; *ibid.* 253.

<sup>76</sup> Named in a Subsidy Roll, c. 1530; T. C. Smith, *Preston Ch.* 20.

<sup>77</sup> Occurs in the Chester visitation lists of 1548 and 1562, and in 1565 is named

in the will of Anne Singleton; *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), iii, 133.

<sup>78</sup> The will of a John Marton, 'curate of Broughton,' was proved in 1597; Fishwick, *Preston*, 141.

<sup>79</sup> He was 'stipendiary minister,' but 'no preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9.

<sup>80</sup> Visitation lists at Chester.

<sup>81</sup> Act Bk. at Chester.

<sup>82</sup> 'Commonly called Sir Roger'; Fishwick, op. cit. 141. This is a late use of the clerical 'sir.' His name heads the list of 'Protesters' at Broughton in 1641.

<sup>83</sup> Named in the *Ch. Surv.*, &c., in 1650-1.

<sup>84</sup> His initials are on the bells of 1681. His name is in the Bishop of Chester's visitation list in 1691, as curate and schoolmaster, showing letters of orders 'ut in 1674.' He is also named in the will of Roger Langton, 1714; Piccope MSS. xiv, 74. According to Fishwick (op. cit. 142) he was deprived of his curacy in 1678 but reinstated.

<sup>85</sup> He and his two successors were nominated by the vicar of Preston. Charnley had spent some time at Trinity College, Dublin, before he entered St. John's, Cambridge, in 1718, being then



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1732	Joseph Cowper, M.A. (T.C.D.)
1761	John Hunter <sup>86</sup>
1774	Randal Andrews, M.A. <sup>87</sup> (Worcester Coll., Oxf.)
1801	George Charnley <sup>88</sup>
1810	Hugh Hodgson
1817	William Dixon
1872	William Bretherton
1886	Samuel Edward Collinson, L.Th. (Durh.) <sup>88a</sup>

The township gives its name to the Broughton Charitable Society, the annual meeting being held there.<sup>88</sup>

## HAIGHTON

Halctun, Dom. Bk.<sup>1</sup>; Aulton, 1200; Halicton, 1212; Halghton, 1278 and usually; Alghton, 1292; Halghton, Haighton, Haghton, Haighton, 1560–1600.

This township, a continuation of Broughton eastward, is somewhat more elevated, as most of the surface is above the 200-ft. level. Blundel Brook forms the northern boundary, while Savock Brook, flowing through a little valley, cuts off the south-eastern portion, in which is Cow Hill. The area is 1,078 acres,<sup>2</sup> and in 1901 the population numbered 273.

The principal road is that going through the centre of the township, leading eastward from Broughton through Haighton Green, and then turning south and east again towards Longridge. There was formerly a cross on the green.<sup>3</sup> To the north of the road are New Chingle Hall and Haighton Hall, while Haighton House lies to the south. There is neither railway nor canal. The township is governed by a parish council.

The land is almost entirely in pasture.

One plough-land in *HAIGHTON* was *MANOR* in 1066 included in Earl Tostig's fee of Preston.<sup>4</sup> After the Conquest it appears to have been included in the royal demesne,<sup>5</sup> but in 1212 Gillemichael de Haighton held 2 oxgangs of

There was in the 15th century an oratory, St. Mary's, at Fernyhalgh,<sup>89</sup> but this fell into decay, and was not used after the Reformation.<sup>90</sup>

A school was founded in 1527 by Lawrence Stodagh.<sup>91</sup>

As a large proportion of the people adhered to the old religion at the Reformation the Roman Catholic worship survived during the time of proscription.<sup>92</sup> Bank Hall, as above stated, was a missionary centre for a long time,<sup>93</sup> and our Lady's Well at Fernyhalgh is said to have remained a place of pilgrimage.<sup>94</sup> In 1685 Hugh Charnley gave the site of the well in trust for the mission there and a house-chapel was built. This remained in use till 1793, when the present church of St. Mary was built a quarter of a mile away.<sup>95</sup> The Rev. John Daniel, last president of the seminary at Douay, was born at Durton.<sup>96</sup>

It appears that a school was secretly kept up in connexion with this mission from about 1650; it was known later as *Schola Sanctæ Mariæ ad fontem*.<sup>97</sup>

twenty-one years of age. He was afterwards vicar of Brayton and Selby, 1727–48; R. F. Scott, *Admissions*, iii, 14, 318.

In 1726 the Sacrament was administered four times a year by the vicar of Preston; Visit. returns. With Charnley begin the nominations recorded at the Chester Diocesan Registry.

<sup>86</sup> He became curate of Pilling. He and his successors were nominated by the Hoghton family.

<sup>87</sup> Vicar of Ormskirk 1780–1800; retained Broughton.

<sup>88</sup> Master of Broughton School, 1771.

<sup>88a</sup> Mr. Collinson has afforded considerable assistance to the editors.

<sup>89</sup> In 1454 Nicholas Singleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife had licence for a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Fernyhalgh and in the oratory in their manor-house; Kuerden MSS. iv, B 34.

There is evidence for its use for mass in the time of Henry VII, but the roof is stated to have fallen in by 1515; Fishwick, op. cit. quoting Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, lxi, R 2; Depositions Hen. VIII, x, S 5. The chapel had land at Warton.

On the meaning of the word see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), x, 260.

<sup>90</sup> Raines, *Chantries*, 259, &c. The chapel had one bell, seized by Edward VI. William Kenyon, who had a grant of the lands belonging to it in 1553, made complaints about various tenants; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxxii, K 2.

<sup>91</sup> Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 468; *End. Char. Rep.* (Preston, 1905), 18.

<sup>92</sup> William Cowell of Preston about 1590 found Edmond Haworth, priest, 'saying mass after the popish manner in

a loft at the east end of the house of one Dilworth, a widow, in the village of Broughton, about 10 o'clock in the morning, attired in massing apparel, wearing a vestment, alb and stole, and with a mass book, a super altar, chalice containing wine and a paten, with other massing furniture.' The widow, her sons and daughters and one or two more were present. The informant, terrified with cries of 'Strike, strike! kill, kill! now or never!' and bribed by a gift of seven nobles promised to keep silence, restored the paten and chalice he had 'partly taken,' but immediately gave information to the mayor of Preston and others; T. C. Smith, *Preston Ch.* 21, from Raines MSS. xxii, 156–8.

<sup>93</sup> In 1718 John Crook 'had heard George Crook, a reputed Romish priest, say prayers after the Romish way' at Bank Hall; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 155.

<sup>94</sup> Christopher Tootell, the priest in charge about 1700 and later, in an account written in 1723 gives the legend of the well. A merchant in distress in a storm in the Irish Sea promised to do some work of piety if he escaped, and heard a voice telling him to seek a place called Fernyhalgh and build a chapel by the spring; which, after long search for the place, he performed. Tootell states: 'The ancient devotion of neighbouring Catholics did not fail with the old chapel, but . . . continued in their constant assembling and praying together at the well on Sundays and Holy Days and especially on the feasts of Our Lady, even in the severest times of persecution.' This was interrupted at the futile Jacobite rising of 1715 and the severities which followed it, the chapel being plundered;

but prayers were resumed in 1717. There is a notice of Chr. Tootell in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 548.

<sup>95</sup> Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 58. There is preserved there an ancient chalice inscribed 'Dosis Maguir Rex Fermanne me fi. fe. MCCCCC xxix,' supposed to have belonged to the pre-Reformation chapel.

<sup>96</sup> When the college was destroyed in the French Revolution the president was imprisoned for some time. He returned to England and was made president of the new college at Crook Hall, Durham, in 1795, but resigned in order to protect the interests of the college at Douay, and died in Paris in 1823. He wrote a short work on Church history. There are notices of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 13–15.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* iii, 145–8. In the first half of the 18th century it had a noteworthy teacher—Alice Harrison of Fulwood.

<sup>98</sup> It was founded in 1787, and large numbers of Lancashire Roman Catholics are members. Masses are said for them at death, and a distribution of the surplus funds is made each year, each member giving his share to some poor person.

<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to distinguish the townships of Haighton, Aighton and Hoghton in mediaeval deeds, but the first is commonly Halghton and the second Aghton.

<sup>2</sup> 1,077 acres, including 2 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

<sup>3</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 178.

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. As will be seen from the text Haighton was in later times regarded as 2 oxgangs of land or else half a plough-land.

<sup>5</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 130; '12d. of the increment of Aulton' for the half-year.



land there in drengage, rendering 2s. yearly.<sup>6</sup> This appears to have been the whole service due from the township, though the land is only a fourth part of the old assessment, for in 1297 the vill of Haighton was found to pay 2s. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster.<sup>7</sup> In 1324 a portion was held by John de Bolton, who paid 1s., and the rest by Adam son of William Banastre, who also paid 1s.<sup>8</sup> In 1346 the whole was held by Thomas Banastre, as half a plough-land, by the rent of

2s.<sup>9</sup> It descended like Balderston, being held by Richard Balderston in 1445-6 for the twentieth part of a knight's fee, the land being half a plough-land.<sup>10</sup> Haighton does not seem to have been usually regarded as a separate manor, and in a document of the 16th century is described as 'in Broughton'.<sup>11</sup>

A family which took a surname from it can be traced for some time<sup>12</sup>; but the land seems to have been very much divided,<sup>13</sup> the Elstons,<sup>13a</sup> Singletons,<sup>13b</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 51. Richard de Haighton held the same land by the same service in 1226; *ibid.* i, 140. He was living in 1248, but Walter son of Richard de Haighton appears in 1251 and 1261; *ibid.* i, 176, 183, 228. Robert son of William son of Walter de Haighton was plaintiff in 1334 against Paulin son of William son of Walter and Gilbert son of Walter de Haighton, also against William son of Amry de Haighton: *Assize R.* 1417, m. 7 d.

<sup>7</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289. The Banastre estate may have been derived in part from Robert son of Walter de Haighton, who gave all his wood in Haighton (within certain bounds) to Thomas Banastre of Bretherton; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, H 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Dods. MSS.* cxxxii, fol. 39; John de Bolton held a messuage and 40 acres, and Adam Banastre the whole remainder of the hamlet of Haighton.

In 1326 it was found that William son of Ellen de Haighton had held 1 acre (worth 6d. a year) in the vill of Haighton of Adam son and heir of William Banastre, a minor, by 1d. rent; a messuage and 9 acres of Richard de Haighton by 3d. rent; 12 acres of John de Haighton by 2d. rent; and 8 acres of Walter de Haighton by 3d. rent, the annual value of these 29 acres was 8d. each. The heir was William's son Richard, aged twenty-four; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 51.

John de Bolton is stated to have received lands in Haighton, with acquittance of multure in the mill, from John de Coppull, the remainder being to Robert son of John de Bolton and his heirs by Joan daughter of Thomas le Waleys; the grant was made in 1318. Afterwards Robert sold to Roger de Elston, living in 1363, and he died without issue by Joan; *Memo. R. (L.T.R.)* 128, m. xxi. Margaret (then wife of William de Childers) widow of Robert son of John de Bolton claimed dower in 1366; *De Banco R.* 425, m. 234. The surname Bolton long continued in the township.

<sup>9</sup> *Surv.* of 1346 (*Chet. Soc.*), 50. Sir Thomas Banastre held in 1379; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), i, 15.

<sup>10</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20. In 1456 Richard Balderston held the manor of Haighton by Goosnargh of the king as of his duchy in socage by a rent of 2s.; its clear value was 4 marks a year; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (*Chet. Soc.*), ii, 63. This is one of the rare instances in which it is called a manor.

Portions of the Balderston estate are named later in the possessions of Edmund Dudley (1507), Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh (1521), Thomas Earl of Derby (1523) and Sir Alexander Osebaldeston (1544); *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 13; v, no. 3, &c.; v, no. 68; viii, no. 1. No particulars of tenure are given for Haighton.

<sup>11</sup> The wardens of Broughton Chapel

in 1539 demised to William Singleton of Chingle Hall a messuage in Haighton in Broughton at a rent of 10s. 10d.; *Towneley MS.* HH, no. 1575. This may only mean 'in the chapelry of Broughton.'

<sup>12</sup> One branch has been named in preceding notes.

John de Haighton occurs in 1244; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 159, 160. Alice daughter of Adam de Blackburn in 1276-8 complained that John de Haighton, Ellen his wife and Katherine, Maud and Joan his daughters had dispossessed her of her free tenement in the place, and recovered; *De Banco R.* 17, m. 27; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 32; 1239, m. 37. In 1292 Katherine daughter of John de Haighton withdrew her claim against John de Haighton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 69 d. Much of the land of this family appears to have been acquired by Hoghton of Hoghton, as below.

Godith de Elston and Roger son of William de Elston agreed with Joan widow of John de Haighton for a lease of their lands to her; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 783.

John de Haighton gave his daughters Joan, Katherine, Maud and Margery his house of Brunden, lands held by Roger and Paulin, sons of William de Elston, and homages and services in the vill of Haighton, at a rent of 12d.; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, H 2. John son of John de Haighton granted Robert de Whittingham certain lands, the bounds at one point following Brunden to the east; the rent was a pair of gloves or 1d.; *ibid.* In 1293-4 Katherine and Joan, daughters of John de Haighton, made claims against John son of Robert de Singleton and Alice his wife, and against Master Richard de Hoghton, in respect of tenements in Haighton; *De Banco R.* 101, m. 100 d.; 104, m. 81 d.

In 1332 Richard de Haighton granted some of his land upon Highfield; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 175. Richard made a grant in 1358; *ibid.* fol. 189. In 1377 Maud and Margaret, daughters of Richard de Haighton and Euphemia his wife, had hereditary lands delivered to them; *ibid.* fol. 256.

Robert Greenacre and others, probably trustees, in 1416 gave a tenement in Haighton to Thomas Haighton and his heirs; *ibid.* fol. 87. Ughtred Hothersall in 1441-2 became bound to William son and heir of Thomas Haighton for the fulfilment of contracts; *ibid.* fol. 189. William Haighton was defendant in 1442; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 4, m. 1. William occurs again in 1459 and 1464; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 88, 63.

<sup>13</sup> A fine respecting 'Haighton' in 1311 may refer to some other place of the name; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 8. In 1317-18 John de Brockholes claimed land in Haighton against Richard son of Richard de Fishwick and Cecily his wife; *De Banco*

*R.* 221, m. 219 d. Eve widow of Henry de Blackburn in 1336 claimed a messuage there against John de Blackburn; *ibid.* 306, m. 128. Land in Haighton was among the Clitheroe estates in 1342; *Final Conc.* ii, 114. In 1347 Simon Breton and Joan his wife claimed an acre of land against William del Hall and Robert son of Robert del Moor; the last named seems to have been the owner; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 16. Isolda widow of William del Hall had lands in 1372; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 87. John de Cottam of Haighton made a feoffment of his lands in 1389; *ibid.* fol. 88. A John son of William de Cottam was defendant to a claim by Adam son of Richard de Holmes in 1337; *De Banco R.* 311, m. 156 d. Henry Cottam of Haighton died in 1592 holding a capital messuage, &c., of Richard Hoghton by 6d. rent. George his son and heir was seventeen years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 49.

<sup>13a</sup> In 1329 Roger and Paulin sons of William de Elston claimed a tenement in Haighton against Henry de Herryss and Cecily his wife; *Assize R.* 427, m. 3 d. (Henry de Hericy had land in Wheatcroft from John de Haighton in 1287; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 649.) John son of William son of Robert de Elston in 1345 claimed 40 acres of land against Robert and Adam sons of Ellis de Knoll; *De Banco R.* 341, m. 226.

Roger de Elston already named and Anabel his wife had lands in Haighton, and part of two mills, which were in 1348 settled on Roger son of John de Elston, Ralph and Thomas his brothers, and the heirs of Roger de Elston of Killanshagh; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 291. Robert de Bolton was a witness. William son of Roger de Elston in 1350 gave his brother Roger land called the Moss and rents from the tenements of William son of Paulin de Elston, Roger son of Ellis de Knoll and Henry son of William Amricson in Haighton; *ibid.* fol. 111.

The feoffees in 1414 granted Margaret widow of John Elston various lands in Haighton, with remainders to Thomas Elston and Nicholas his brother; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 100/141. In 1429-30 Roger Elston gave lands, formerly Reginald Elston's, to trustees for Ellen daughter of Thomas Haighton; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2991-2. Some of the Elston lands probably went to the Blundells of Preston, for in 1452-3 John Blundell and Agnes widow of Hugh Longton granted land in Haighton to William son of John Blundell; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 100/141.

<sup>13b</sup> Nicholas son of Gilbert de Singleton in 1384 had lands in Haighton within these bounds: Beginning at Falsnape Cloughhead on the west, following the Moss Dyke east to Christopher de Whittingham's land, then north to Brunden, following this westward to Falsnape



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

and neighbouring owners, as appears from the inquisitions and other records, having estates therein.<sup>14</sup> The Hoghtons of Hoghton in Leyland held lands here from the time of Edward I<sup>14a</sup>; the estate was once called a manor.<sup>14b</sup> Cockersand Abbey had a little land.<sup>15</sup> In the 17th century one residence was called the Hall, and its owners, named Wadsworth, recorded a pedigree in 1664.<sup>16</sup>



WADSWORTH of Haighton. *Gules three fleurs de lis argent.*

Cloughfield and so south to the starting-point; Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. L 1061. The same piece of land apparently (in Falsnape Wray) had been given (temp. Henry III) by Richard de Haighton to Richard son of Roger de Broughton; *ibid.* L 1074.

Nicholas son of William Singleton had land here in 1471; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 396. John son of William Singleton in 1488-9 had land in Haighton, including Stubbings, formerly belonging to Henry Haighton; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1289. John Singleton of Shingle Hall in 1571 granted Thomas Hoghton of Lea an annuity out of a messuage, &c., in Haighton by Fulwood; Add. MS. 32106, no. 804. Jane daughter of John Singleton was in 1587 wife of Christopher Harris, and had land in Haighton and West Stubbings; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 49, m. 267.

John Singleton of Shingle Hall was in 1530 said to hold his messuage, &c., in Haighton in socage of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 11d. and a pair of gloves, and a similar return was made after the death of his son William in 1541; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32; viii, no. 9. Later, however, the tenure was said to be of the queen by knight's service; *ibid.* xiii, no. 16; xiv, no. 67.

<sup>14</sup> Robert Hesketh in 1490 held lands in Haighton of Nicholas Harrington by the rent of a grain of pepper; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 72; v, no. 16. Sir Thomas Ashton had part of the Harrington land in Haighton in 1514; *ibid.* iv, no. 80. Thomas Bradley in 1556 purchased lands in Haighton and Hothersall from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 16, m. 12. John Bradley held in 1597, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 28. The tenement descended to Osbaldeston; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 179.

Lawrence Starkie had lands in Haighton as well as in Broughton, and they descended in the same way; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21.

Thomas Dixon in 1597 purchased a messuage, &c., in Haighton and Whittingham from James Anderton of Lostock, who seems to have purchased in 1591 from Gabriel Pennington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 81; 53, m. 136. Christopher Dixon died in 1605 holding his lands (in the townships named) of the king by the hundredth and the thousandth parts of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 40.

Sir Richard Hoghton in 1606 sold to George Lorimer a messuage, &c., in Haighton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 770.

George died in 1638, holding it of 'the lord of Haighton' in socage, and leaving a son John, aged thirty-seven; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 57.

Thomas Preston had lands in Haighton and Warton in 1591; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 53, m. 178. George Preston died in 1602 holding lands in Haighton and Whittingham of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 103.

John Robinson purchased lands from Bolton and from Singleton in 1596-7; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 58, m. 46; 59, m. 97. Edward Robinson died in 1608 holding lands of the king by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 114. John Robinson of Whittle died in 1628 holding land, tenure unstated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 20.

John Taylor in 1586 acquired a messuage from Roger Taylor and Ellen his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 48, m. 257. Christopher Taylor died in 1634 holding a messuage, &c., of 'the lord of Haighton,' and leaving as heir his son John, over forty years of age; Towneley MS. C8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1190.

Anthony Wall and Margaret his wife had a messuage, &c., in 1596; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 59, m. 181. Anthony died at Preston in 1601 holding three messuages and three-eighths of a windmill in Whittingham and Haighton, also messuages, &c., in Preston. His son and heir William was eight years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6. William Wall died in 1626 at Whittingham holding the same estate and leaving as heir his son William, aged eight; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 50.

In the following cases the tenure is not stated: Sir Richard Shireburne, Henry Brown, Thomas Beesley and Thomas Clarkson; *ibid.* xvi, no. 3; xviii, no. 23; xxviii, no. 62; xxx, no. 82.

<sup>14a</sup> The estate has been mentioned in previous notes. John son of John de Haighton in the time of Edward I made a number of grants and quitclaims to Master Richard de Hoghton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 35, 653, 662, &c. Joan daughter of John de Haighton and Maud her sister released to Master Richard their right in the lands he had acquired from their father; *ibid.* no. 624. Joan widow of John released her dower right; *ibid.* no. 650. Joan, Maud and Margery daughters of John de Haighton afterwards released their claim to Richard son of Richard de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 654. Robert son of Warine de Elston and Ellen his wife, daughter of Roger Mustard (about 1280), granted all

In consequence of their taking the Jacobite side in 1715 the estate was forfeited.<sup>17</sup> It was afterwards held by Edward Pedder, Blacklidge of Wheelton and Anderton of Euxton.<sup>18</sup> Another noteworthy family was that of Gerard<sup>19</sup>; their estate was sold to James Francis Anderton, and is now held by his son Mr. Wilfrid Francis Anderton of Haighton House.<sup>20</sup>

George Charnley, Richard Whittingham and Lawrence Wilkinson, described as of Haighton, in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by payments of £10 each.<sup>21</sup>

Two or three estates were sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities for delinquency or recusancy,<sup>22</sup>

their lands in Haighton to Master Richard de Hoghton, excepting a rood held of the heirs of Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* no. 656. In 1315 Richard son of Richard de Hoghton granted land to Paulin de Elston and Christiana his wife at a rent of 13s. 4d. yearly; *ibid.* no. 714.

Sir Richard Hoghton was in 1422 found to hold a messuage and land in Haighton of the king as Duke of Lancaster in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. Anilla daughter and heir of Robert Singleton (formerly of Chipping) in her widowhood gave her hereditary lands in Haighton to Henry and Ralph sons of Sir Richard Hoghton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 663. John son of William Blundell and cousin and heir of Roger Blundell in 1491-2 granted to William Hoghton the lands in Haighton which had formerly belonged to Alexander Blundell; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 55b. Lands in Haighton are mentioned in later Hoghton inquisitions, &c., but the tenure is not stated. In 1566 Thomas Hoghton purchased lands, &c., in Haighton and Dilworth from John Osbaldeston and Jane his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 28, m. 186. Richard Hoghton in 1577 purchased a messuage, &c., from Henry Earl of Derby; *ibid.* bdle. 39, m. 93.

<sup>14b</sup> See note 22 below.

<sup>15</sup> Adam son of Uctred gave all his lands in Haighton bounded by Moorsyke, Thorny Clough, Savock and Cabber Clough and across the moor to the starting-point; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 228.

<sup>16</sup> Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 322. The Wadsworths had also the 'manors' of Fulwood and Cadley; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 90.

<sup>17</sup> Gillow and Hewitson, *Tyldestley Diary*, 62; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171. See also Cal. Exch. Pleas, W 2.

<sup>18</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 359.

<sup>19</sup> John Gerard died in 1635 holding lands in Warton, Livesey, Whitton, Withnell and Haighton. His messuage in the last-named township was called Rogerson House. The heir was his son Evan, aged forty; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 20. An Evan Gerard 'of Brindle,' skinner, was a burgess at the Guild of 1622; *Preston Guild R.* 89, 93.

<sup>20</sup> Fishwick, *op. cit.* 357, where a pedigree is given.

<sup>21</sup> *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

<sup>22</sup> Richard Charnley died in 1623 holding messuages and lands in Haighton of the heirs of Balderston by the rent of a rose; his heir was his nephew George (son of Lawrence) Charnley, aged twenty-four; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 367. Henry Charnley died in 1637



and some small tenements were registered by 'Papists' in 1717.<sup>23</sup>

## BARTON

Bartun, Dom. Bk.; Barton, 1212 and usually; Berton, 1226.

The surface is for the most part level or slightly undulating, but rises a little more sharply in the north-east corner, a height of about 230 ft. being attained. Barton Brook, formed by Westfield Brook and Sparling Brook from east and north-east respectively, runs diagonally across the area from north-east to south-west, the Old Hall being to the north of it and a water corn-mill upon it; Barton Lodge and Tunsteads lie to the south of it. The township contains 2,707½ acres and had a population of 315 in 1901.<sup>1</sup> The hamlet of Newsham in Goosnargh was included in the township of Barton in 1894.<sup>2</sup>

The principal road is that from Preston to Lancaster, running along the western boundary; upon it, near the centre, is the church. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the north-west corner.

The land is chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil is clayey.

A parish council administers the affairs of the township.

holding a messuage in Haighton, with common of pasture for all cattle, of Gilbert Hoghton, 'as of his manor of Haighton,' in socage. Hugh, his son and heir, was seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 62. Henry son of Hugh Charnley in 1653 desired to be admitted to compound for the two-thirds of his father's estate sequestered 'for recusancy only' in 1643; Hugh had died about 1650; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 20-2.

Thomas Beesley of Haighton forfeited his lands for some delinquency, but on the petition of his son John in 1653 the sentence seems to have been reversed; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 171-2.

John Hunt was found to have been convicted of recusancy and to have compounded for his estate in 1634; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3144.

<sup>23</sup> Evan (son of John) Gerard of Haighton and Brindle, Thomas Rogerson, James Chester, Anne Sudall, Henry Sudall, Roger Livesey, John Bolton (or Bilton), Lawrence Simpson and John Slater; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 105, 137-8.

<sup>1</sup> The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives an area of 3,055 acres, including 13 of inland water, and a population of 423; but in these figures Newsham in Goosnargh is included.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 32199.

<sup>3</sup> These are called Barton Cross and Oak Bank Farm Cross; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 179, 180. In the former case a new cross has been placed on the old pedestal.

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

<sup>5</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46, 139.

<sup>6</sup> So in the inquest of 1324; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, i, fol. 39b.

<sup>7</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 46.

<sup>8</sup> Walter de Barton occurs in 1244 and Grimbald de Barton in 1253, both in Amounderness; *ibid.* i, 158, 192. Walter

There are remains of ancient crosses near the eastern border.<sup>3</sup>

In 1066 the manor of *BARTON, MANOR* assessed as four plough-lands, was a member of the lordship of Preston held by Earl Tostig.<sup>4</sup> It was no doubt larger than the present township, which in 1212 is found assessed as only two plough-lands, being then part of ten held of the king in thegnage by Walter son of Osbert, ancestor of the Cliftons of Westby, by the service of £2 annually.<sup>5</sup>

The Cliftons and their heirs retained the mesne lordship of Barton,<sup>6</sup> which in 1212 was held immediately by the heirs of Gilbert de Barton.<sup>7</sup> Of this family very little is known<sup>8</sup>; their rent was 8s., being the proportion due for two plough-lands. A mortgage or settlement of the manor of Barton, with lands in Goosnargh, was made by John de Barton in 1323,<sup>9</sup> and another settlement by a later John de Barton and Denise his wife in 1381.<sup>10</sup>

Gilbert Barton was in 1496 an outlaw for trespass,<sup>11</sup> and was succeeded by another Gilbert, who died in 1516, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only four years old.<sup>12</sup> The manor was held of Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife, in her right, by a rent of 8s. She was the daughter and heir of Cuthbert Clifton.

Thomas Barton died in 1554 holding the manor by a like tenure, the mesne lord being Henry Halsall

of — Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 59. Christopher Barton was living in 1500; *ibid.* fol. 63.

<sup>11</sup> *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

He was no doubt the Gilbert Barton the elder who in 1493 made several grants to his sons and daughters—Anthony, Lawrence, Richard, Hugh, Gilbert, Etheldreda and Isabel; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 76, m. 4, 4d., 5d., 8. Holmes, Kirks Place and Stokkolhede in Barton are named.

This Gilbert died in or before 1508, for William Ireland, who had married his widow Clemency, was then claiming her dower in certain messuages, &c., in Barton, held by Lawrence Barton; *ibid.* 104, m. 4.

<sup>12</sup> There are three inquisitions taken in this order—*Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 33, iii, no. 7 (both 1520), v, no. 6 (1521). (1) The first of them relates particularly to lands held by Gilbert's wife Margaret, who survived her husband for over two years. It mentions the above-named Lawrence, Gilbert, Anthony, Hugh, Constance, Etheldreda, and Isabel Barton as still living in 1520; also William, Thomas and Christopher Barton, younger sons of Christopher Barton, and Gilbert son of the Gilbert of the inquisition. Thomas Barton the heir had been in the custody of Sir John Warren, and then of his son Lawrence Warren. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24. (2) The second document relates to the claim to wardship made shortly afterwards by Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife, they alleging that Barton was held of them by knight's service, viz. by the tenth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 8s. (3) The third inquisition reaffirms the socage tenure of the manor of Barton. It gives field-names in the demesne, including Oval, Tonstedes, Akame, Flethycrokes and Alpham, and a number of tenants' names.

de Barton and William his son attested a charter copied in Towneley MS. DD (no. 1835).

Ralph de Catterall in 1292 claimed certain land in Barton against John de Barton, but afterwards said it was in Goosnargh; *Assize R.* 408, m. 34d. John de Barton appears again in 1297 and 1307; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289; *De Banco R.* 163, m. 253.

<sup>9</sup> *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 56. John Travers the plaintiff (? trustee) received two-thirds of the manor, with the reversion of the remainder, then in the possession of Alice wife of Richard de Bury as her dower. In 1334 Iseult widow of William son of John de Barton (and afterwards wife of Adam the Spinner) claimed dower in Goosnargh against William son of Richard de Bury and against Sir Richard de Hoghton, the latter holding by demise of John son of John de Barton, to whom her second husband had granted the messuage, &c., claimed; *De Banco R.* 297, m. 230d.; 300, m. 143d. Alice widow of John de Barton made a claim in 1342 against Adam de Waley and Iseult his wife; *ibid.* 309, m. 289.

John de Barton was described as a knight in charters of 1335 and 1348; *MS. C8*, 5 (Chet. Lib.), *Edw. III*, no. 17; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 387.

Sir John de Barton and John his son were witnesses in 1340; *DD*, no. 1879.

Katherine daughter of William de Barton in 1370 claimed the manors of Barton and Bilsborrow against Richard de Catterall; *De Banco R.* 438, m. 253.

<sup>10</sup> *Final Conc.* iii, 10. The remainder was to Thomas son of John and Denise.

In 1443 lands of Thomas Barton of Barton in Amounderness were taken for debt; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/7, no. 31.

Christopher Barton, son and heir of Gilbert, was in 1485 to wed Margaret daughter of William Singleton and widow



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

in right of Anne his wife.<sup>13</sup> Richard Barton, the son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, recorded a pedigree in 1567,<sup>14</sup> and died in 1572, leaving as heir a son Thomas, aged sixteen.<sup>15</sup> This son lived till 1603, and his son Richard having died in 1600, Thomas's heir was Richard's daughter Fleetwood, born in 1595. The manor was held of Sir Cuthbert Halsall in socage by a rent of 8s.<sup>16</sup>



BARTON of Barton.  
Argent three boars' heads couped sable armed or.

When four years old Fleetwood Barton was married to Richard son and heir of Sir Richard Molyneux<sup>17</sup>; but this union was afterwards annulled, and she then married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe in Habergham Eaves near Burnley.<sup>18</sup> Barton descended like Gawthorpe till the death of Robert Shuttleworth in 1816, when—he having divided his estates—Barton was inherited by the elder son James, the younger, Robert, having Gawthorpe. James Shuttleworth in 1833 sold the manor to George Jacson of Preston, a member of the firm of Horrocks, Jacson & Co., whose son Charles Roger Jacson succeeded to it.<sup>19</sup> Having no issue he directed the manor and lands to be sold at his death, which took place on 3 October

1893, for the benefit of his nephews and nieces. Portions have been sold, but the lordship of the manor is said to be vested in his trustees. Barton Lodge is the manor-house.<sup>20</sup>

The Charnley family held an estate in Barton in 1415.<sup>21</sup> A few other families holding land are known through the inquisitions.<sup>22</sup>

Richard Shuttleworth of Barton being a zealous Parliamentary and Presbyterian, the township seems to have escaped the attention of the Commonwealth authorities; but William Cardwell, tanner, and some others registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.<sup>23</sup>

There was probably a chapel at the CHURCH hall from an early time, but there are no records of it.<sup>24</sup> In 1650 St. Lawrence's chapel had neither minister nor maintenance.<sup>25</sup> In 1723 Richard Shuttleworth, retaining the right of presentation, made it a semi-public chapel and gave some endowment, a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty being apparently obtained.<sup>26</sup> It was made parochial in 1850, and was pulled down and rebuilt in 1896.<sup>27</sup> The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Manchester and the representatives of the late Col. Marton alternately.<sup>28</sup> The following have been incumbents:—

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1832 | Thomas Duell   |
| 1870 | John Denby Harrison, Ph.D. (Rostock)                 |
| 1905 | Herbert James Bardsley, M.A. (Worcester Coll., Oxf.) |

Margaret the widow of Gilbert afterwards married Francis Morley, and was claiming dower in Barton in 1518; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 123, m. 4.

In 1518, i.e. before the above inquisitions, Thomas Barton had summoned Lawrence Barton to answer for the waste, sale and destruction of houses and woods which Gilbert Barton (grandfather of Thomas, whose heir he was) had granted to Lawrence for life; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 10 Hen. VIII.

The above statements as to the descent are difficult to harmonize. According to the recorded pedigree Gilbert was great-grandfather of Thomas, which would clear the matter.

<sup>13</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 50. He held the manor, also twelve messuages, a water mill, a windmill, &c., in Barton, and lands in Goosnargh, Bilsborrow and Chipping.

<sup>14</sup> Visit. of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 57. This gives the descent thus: Thomas Barton —s. Gilbert —s. Christopher —s. Gilbert —s. Thomas —s. Richard —s. Thomas.

For a settlement by Thomas Barton in 1599 see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 61, no. 198.

<sup>15</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 8; the tenure was unchanged. The inquisition names Richard's uncle Gilbert, mother Maud, sister Elizabeth, wife Anne, and children John, Andrew and Maud. His will is recited in it; his wife was to hold Barton Hall, the demesne lands, &c., till his son should attain full age.

For a recovery of the manor in 1573 see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 233, m. 13 d. For a claim to the manor of 'Barton Row' in 1575 see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 35.

<sup>16</sup> *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 7-11.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> See the account of Gawthorpe. The outline of the descent is: Richard Shuttleworth, d. 1669 —s. Richard, d. 1648 —s. Sir Richard, d. 1687 —s. Richard, d. 1748 —s. James, d. 1773 —s. Robert, d. 1816 —s. James.

A local story relates that 'there was a large forest hereabouts and it contained a wild boar, which played such havoc in the neighbourhood that Barton the elder offered in marriage his daughter, a rich heiress, to the man who would kill it. A great hunt followed, and on St. Lawrence's Day one of the Shuttleworths slew the animal near the house now known as the Boar's Head'; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 65.

A settlement of the manor of Barton was made by Richard Shuttleworth and Fleetwood his wife in 1617-18; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 92, m. 9. There were others in 1709 by Richard Shuttleworth, and in 1742 by the same Richard and James his eldest son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 490, m. 6; 557, m. 7.

<sup>19</sup> There is a pedigree in Foster's *Lancs. Ped.*

<sup>20</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 91, 315. Barton Hall was sold to Alderman William Smith of Newsham.

<sup>21</sup> *Final Conc.* iii, 73. William Charnley was plaintiff and his parents, John Charnley of Erlesgate and Amery his wife, were deforciant.

<sup>22</sup> Robert Singleton of Brockholes (1525) held land in Barton of the heirs of Gilbert Barton by the rent of a rose; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

George Medgeall (Midgehalgh) held messuages in Barton in 1557 of Richard Barton by a rent of 2s.; Robert his son and heir was aged thirty-three; *ibid.* x, no. 22. Robert had a son George who married Ellen Parkinson in 1577 and had a son Robert; and this Robert left a son and heir George, a minor, who died in the king's custody without issue in 1626.

His heir was his uncle Edward Mighall, brother of Robert; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 39.

The tenure of Sir Gilbert Gerard's land in 1593 is not stated separately.

Thomas Cardwell died in 1633 holding two messuages, &c., of Richard Shuttleworth and Fleetwood his wife in socage by a rent of 11s. 9d. William his son and heir was sixteen years of age; *ibid.* xxx, no. 59.

Nicholas Cross had land in 1484; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 61, m. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 139, 95. William Cardwell was a son of Thomas. The other names are—George Calvert, Richard Arrowsmith and George Turner.

Among the convicted recusants of the time of Charles II was a goldsmith, Thomas Kitchin; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 165.

<sup>24</sup> It is said to be named in 1577; Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 469.

John de Barton in 1348 received licence from the Archbishop of York to have services in his oratories within the deanery of Amounderness; note by Mr. Earwaker citing Raines MSS.

<sup>25</sup> *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 146. The inhabitants desired it to be made a parochial chapel to Broughton. It is not named in the *Plund. Mins. Acts.*

<sup>26</sup> Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* loc. cit.; 'this chapel was built and has been constantly repaired by the family who enjoyed the estate and lived in the manor-house, to which this seems to have been a domestic chapel.'

An advertisement for a chaplain in 1795 shows that he was to be master also of Bilsborrow School; *Preston Guard. Sketches*, no. 1526.

<sup>27</sup> Fishwick, *Preston*, 145-7. A view of the old building is given. See also Hewitson, *op. cit.* 64-70.

<sup>28</sup> The Bishop of Manchester's right was formerly that of the Jacsons.



## LEA, ASHTON, INGOL AND COTTAM

Lea, Dom. Bk.; Le, 1212; Lee, 1297; Engleshel[c], 1200; Engisle, 1292; Inglisle, 1301; Frenkyssle, 1277; Franckesleye, 1292; Frensshele, 1352.

Estun, Dom. Bk.; Eston, 1168; Estone, 1201; Assheton, 1292.

Ingole, Ingool, c. 1200.

Cotun, 1227; Cottun, 1258; Cotum, 1261; Coton, 1280; Cotom, xv cent.

This composite township lies to the west of Preston. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Savock or Savick Brook, flowing west to the border, and then turning south to become itself the boundary at that point. The Ribble's old course is the boundary on the south. The river is tidal here, and the land by it is level, but the surface rises to about 60 or 70 ft. above the ordnance datum, and then falls again to the Savock. North of this stream the ground again rises and over 100 ft. is attained on the border of Woodplumpton.

Lea forms the western part of the township. It was formerly divided by the Savock into French Lea on the south and English Lea, now Lea Town, on the north, but the old names have long been forgotten. On the northern border is Cottam or Cotham, while Ingol lies in the north-east corner, on the border of Broughton. Sidgreaves is or was on the boundary of English Lea and Cottam. South of the Savock the eastern part of the township is called Ashton, or Ashton-upon-Ribble, having Tulketh to the north-east on the border of Preston, and Ashton Bank on the south-west by the Ribble. Greaves lies between Ashton and (French) Lea. A large part of Ashton has now become urban; the dock of the Preston Corporation's Ribble navigation scheme is situated there in what was formerly the bed of the Ribble,<sup>1</sup> the course of which stream has been straightened. The township boundaries also have been altered so as to include about half of Ashton within the township of Preston.<sup>2</sup>

The areas of the several parts are as follows: Lea, 1,776 acres; Ashton, 828½; Ingol, 365; Cottam, 518½; in all 3,488 acres.<sup>3</sup> The population in 1901 was 6,586.<sup>4</sup>

The principal roads are those from Preston, west

through Ashton, Greaves and Lea towards Lytham, and north through Ingol to Woodplumpton. From Greaves on the former road another important one goes north to Inskip and the Wyre district; cross-roads connect it with Cottam, Lea Town and Clifton. The Preston and Wyre Railway, owned by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western companies, runs north-west and west through the township, with a station called Lea Road. The Lancaster Canal crosses the Savock from Preston and then goes west through the township. The Preston tramway system extends into Ashton, and there are branch railways to serve the dock.

There are brick and tile works at Ashton and Cottam. In the other parts of the township agriculture remains the only industry.

The present reduced township is governed by a parish council.

There was formerly a holy well<sup>5</sup> in Ingol, 'a walled-in structure reached by a flight of steps.' In French Lea was St. Catherine's Well.

'Danes Pad' goes west through Ingol and Cottam; it is supposed to mark the line of a Roman road.

In 1066 *LEA*, assessed as one plough-*MANORS* land, and *ASHTON* as two, were members of the fee of Preston or Amounderness held by Earl Tostig.<sup>6</sup> After the Conquest they appear to have been included in the royal demesne, and were held in thegnage by a number of tenants, the hamlets being French Lea, English Lea, Ashton, Tulketh, Ingol, Cottam, Sidgreaves, and perhaps others. French Lea, as above stated, lay between the Savock Brook and the Ribble; in this part the hall was built; while English Lea was to the north of the Savock.<sup>7</sup>

Henry II granted *FRENCH LEA* among other manors to Warine de Lancaster to hold by the service of falconer,<sup>8</sup> and this was confirmed between 1190 and 1194 by John Count of Mortain to Warine's son Henry de Lea.<sup>9</sup> A further confirmation or renewal was granted in 1199 after John had become king.<sup>10</sup> In 1207 the king obtained Henry's manors of Liverpool and Uplitherland in exchange for *ENGLISH LEA*,<sup>11</sup> and the service thenceforward to be rendered was a payment of 20s. yearly instead of falconry.<sup>12</sup> The two Leas were thus united under one lordship and have so remained. In 1212

<sup>1</sup> The work of altering and deepening the course of the Ribble and making the dock was begun in 1884, and the dock was opened in 1892 as the Albert Edward Dock. The entrance is through a dock basin and two locks. Vessels of 18-ft. draught can come up to the dock. Warehouses have been built at the side of it.

<sup>2</sup> Part of Ashton was included within the municipal borough in 1880 and a further part in 1888; in 1894 these parts were included also in the township of Preston by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

<sup>3</sup> The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 3,098 acres, including 18 of inland water, as the area of the present reduced township—the old name being retained—and 357 acres, including 2 of inland water, as the area of the part taken into Preston. In addition there are 22 acres of tidal water and 13 of foreshore in the reduced township; while the alteration of the Ribble course and the boundary have made further changes at the expense of Penwortham, perhaps 100 acres.

<sup>4</sup> Eight-ninths (viz. 5,872 persons) were within the borough (and new township) of Preston.

<sup>5</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 173.

<sup>6</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

<sup>7</sup> The positions of the two parts of the township are shown by various charters. Thus about 1290 Amphelicia widow of Richard le Scrivain (scrivener) released to William de Lea her lord her right to dower in her husband's lands beyond Wadebridgegate towards the west in French Lea, between Ribble and Savock, and also all the land her son William had granted in Sidgreaves; Add. MS. 32106, no. 460. The same William son of Richard le Scrivain of French Lea released to William son of Sir Henry de Lea land within bounds which began at Wadebridge, followed Wadebridgegate across to the Ribble, along Ribble to Savock, and along Savock to Wadebridge; *ibid.* no. 457. It may be added that Richard son of Robert *Scriptorius* of

French Lea occurs in another deed; *ibid.* no. 419.

The two Leas, English and French, seem also to have been known as Great and Little Lea.

<sup>8</sup> This grant is known only by the confirmations. Warine the Falconer is named in the Pipe Roll of 1185-6; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 60. As Warine de Lancaster he gave the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Lea to the abbey of Cockersand for the soul of King Henry, &c.; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 207. Warine probably died about 1191.

<sup>9</sup> Farrer, *op. cit.* 432; it mentions a confirmation previously granted by John to Warine de Lancaster. Henry son of Warine gave 20 marks for the charter; *ibid.* 116.

<sup>10</sup> *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

<sup>11</sup> In the Pipe Roll of 1200-1 English Lea appears as paying an increment of 4s. for the half-year; Farrer, *op. cit.* 130.

<sup>12</sup> *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 171.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

accordingly Henry de Lea was recorded as holding in all six plough-lands by the king's charter and rendering 20s.<sup>13</sup> The two Leas seem then to have been considered as one plough-land, as in 1066, and 3s. 4d. was the portion of the rent charged on them<sup>14</sup>; but in the 14th century they are called two plough-lands.<sup>15</sup>

Henry de Lea<sup>16</sup> was succeeded by his son Sir John de Lea, of whom little is known.<sup>17</sup> He died in 1265,<sup>18</sup> leaving two sons Sir Henry and Baldwin,

the former being his successor. Sir Henry was a prominent man in the county<sup>19</sup> and was at one time sheriff.<sup>20</sup> He died in 1288, leaving as heir his son William de Lea,<sup>21</sup> who acquired the manor of Mollington Banastre near Chester by his marriage with Clemency Banastre.<sup>22</sup> Their son Henry,<sup>23</sup> taking part with Adam Banastre in his rebellion in October–November 1315, was executed<sup>24</sup>; but his sister Sibyl was able to secure the inheritance, which she carried by marriage to Sir Richard de Hoghton of Hoghton.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 21. The grant to Cockersand made by Henry's father Warine is recorded, as also a further gift by Henry himself.

The six plough-lands seem to have been made up thus: Ainsdale 2, Ravensmeols 3, Lea 1.

<sup>14</sup> The vill of Lea rendered 40d. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297; *ibid.* i, 289. Richard de Hoghton in 1324 held the manor by the service of 3s. 4d. at Michaelmas; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39.

<sup>15</sup> In 1346 Adam de Hoghton held both Leas as two plough-lands by the service of the third part of a knight's fee, giving relief, and paying 3s. 4d. yearly for castle ward; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 54. The two Leas are again called two plough-lands in 1445–6; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bdl. 2, no. 20. They were then held by the third part of a fee.

<sup>16</sup> He confirmed his father's gift to Cockersand; *Chartul.* i, 209. He also allowed Walter son of Simon to give part of his land in Lea, by Fulford at the Savock; *ibid.* i, 208. He gave land in English Lea near the Outlane and Mere-lich (the boundary between English Lea and Ashton) to Richard son of Owen; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 2146. To Uctred son of Edith he gave a toft and croft in Lea, with two nets free in the Ribble, for a rent of 12d.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 50. To Peter son of Geoffrey he gave land within bounds which name Blake-mon Syke and Katelaw Syke; *ibid.* no. 53. To his son Richard he gave land in the Spitalfield; *ibid.* no. 69.

In English Lea he granted 1 oxgang of land to Roger son of Levenot, which the said Levenot had held; *ibid.* no. 55. A more important grant was made by him as Henry de Lea son of Warine de Lancaster about 1230, giving his daughter Amice the moiety of the whole vill of English Lea with all its appurtenances at a rent of 3s.; *ibid.* no. 379.

There is a charter of William son of Henry son of Warine de Lancaster respecting Sidgreaves, *ibid.* no. 380.

'Henry de Lancaster son of Warine' gave a plot of land in Forton to the monks of Furness in exchange for another piece for the souls of William de Lancaster, Warine de Lancaster and Mabel his wife, Richard Fitton father of his own wife Margaret, &c.; *Harl. Chart. (B.M.)* 52 I, 1. The round seal has a bird with the inscription  $\dagger$  SIGILL  $\dagger$  HENRICI DE LANCA  $\dagger$ . William de Lancaster (either I or II) is called the uncle of Warine; *Cockersand Chartul.* ii, 366. For the Fittons see the account of Harwood.

<sup>17</sup> He attested various charters. William de Scales son of Gilbert granted Sir John de Lea a selion in English Lea, lying between land of Henry son of Roger and land of Herbert the Clerk, in exchange for a messuage in the same vill; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 411. Sir John occurs several times between 1244 and 1261;

*Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 158, 184, 227. <sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* 234.

<sup>19</sup> He gave land in the Millfield in French Lea to Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.* i, 210. The seal to this grant is drawn by Dodsworth (cxlii, fol. 17); it shows a bend lozengy, with the legend  $\dagger$  s. HENRICI DE LEE. A number of grants to and by him are contained among the Hoghton deeds in *Add. MS.* 32106. Among them may be cited the following: Henry son of Uctred of English Lea gave Henry son of John de Lea all his land in English Lea, about 1230, Henry de Lea (i.e. the grandfather) being a witness; no. 80. Henry son of Adam de Leahead gave all his land in Leahead to Henry son of John de Lea, a rent of 12d. to be paid to St. Saviour's in Ribblesdale (i.e. Stidd); no. 58. The same grantor also gave land in the field called Westley in French Lea; no. 458. Robert son of Henry of French Lea gave Henry son of John de Lea five selions in Leferirley; no. 401. Adam son of William Edwin made an exchange of land in the field called the Mekes with Sir Henry de Lea; no. 433. In 1281 an exchange in the Crofts and Geoffreyfield was made between John son of Alan of French Lea and Sir Henry de Lea; no. 65. William the reeve of Lea was a witness.

Henry de Lea appears as the king's bailiff in 1256; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 205–6. He became tenant of the Cockersand land in Lea in 1262; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 141. He was defendant to a claim for a tenement in French Lea made by Alice daughter of Robert de Staining in 1278; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39.

<sup>20</sup> *P.R.O. List of Sheriffs*, 72.

<sup>21</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 273. In addition to Lea Sir Henry held Charnock, part of Wheelton and Ravensmeols. He held Lea of Edmund Earl of Lancaster by the service of 40d., having 2 oxgangs of land in demesne there, each worth 5s. a year, and 6 oxgangs in service, each worth 2s. a year; also a water-mill, worth half a mark yearly. William the son and heir was thirty years old.

<sup>22</sup> *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 32b. Clemency was daughter of Robert Banastre.

As William son of Sir Henry de Lea he made an exchange of land on the east side of Baddebridgegate for land on the west side thereof with William son of Roger of French Lea; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 39. John son of Alan de Lea granted his lord William de Lea certain land in French Lea, lying in Merclie, in Gild-homefield, in Overthemarketgate field, also selions called Staniggefethir and Crauthornland; *ibid.* no. 44. Roger son of Mille of English Lea in 1284 gave William de Lea, his lord, an acre in English Lea, a candle having to be given yearly to God and St. Mary; *ibid.* no. 47. Richard the Miller of Lea confirmed to William his lord two butts of land in English Lea, lying in the Merst-

holme between the Scalebanks and the new bridge; no. 308.

In 1292 William de Lea was summoned to prove his title to the manor, which he did by showing the grants above cited; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380. In 1296 Margery widow of Alan de Ingol released to her lord William de Lea all right in lands which she and Alan had sold to him, which lands were in the fields called Becanesfurlong and Eastgreaves in English Lea in Syke Meadow, in Wadebridgeholme, Wadebridge Meadow and Mill Carr; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 388. In 1301 an agreement was made between William de Lea and Robert de Haydock; *Dods. MSS.* lxx, fol. 154b. William de Lea appears to have died in April 1302, leaving his son and heir Henry, a minor; *Mins. Accts.* 771, no. 1.

<sup>23</sup> In 1311 Sir Henry de Lea granted to Thomas son of David de Sidgreaves and Alice his wife 3 acres in the field called Williamcroft in the vill of Sidgreaves at a rent of 10s.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 436. In 1312 William son and heir of Gilbert de Ashton released his right in Brookfield (? in Ashton) to Sir Henry de Lea; *ibid.* no. 485. Roger son of Roger son of Emma de Sidgreaves in 1313 gave all his land in Lea to Sir Henry; *ibid.* no. 347.

<sup>24</sup> The insurgents were defeated on 4 Nov. 1315, and Henry de Lea for a week or more remained hiding in the moors and woods, being captured by William de Holland, and afterwards beheaded by order of the Earl of Lancaster; *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 52.

<sup>25</sup> *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 32b. Henry de Lea had two brothers (or half brothers), William and Thomas, mentioned in 1301; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 889. Sir William de Lea, son of William de Lea, in 1337 released to Sir Richard de Hoghton, Agnes widow of Sir Henry de Lea, Sir Adam de Hoghton and others all right in the manors of English Lea, French Lea, Ashton by Preston, &c.; *ibid.* no. 891. For Sir William see the account of Croston.

In 1320 Thomas son of Roger son of Emma of English Lea released to Sir Richard de Hoghton and Sibyl his wife all that land which Sir Henry de Lea, brother of Sibyl, had had by the gift of Thomas's brother Roger in English Lea; *ibid.* no. 735. Sir Richard in 1323 acquired from Henry son of John de Lea land given him by William son of Sir Henry de Lea; *ibid.* no. 52. Later, in 1327, Avice widow of Richard de Claughton granted Sir Richard two butts of her land in the vill of English Lea, near the tithe barn of Lea and adjoining the king's way from Preston to Kirkham; *ibid.* no. 43.

Adam de Hoghton in 1341 granted common of pasture in Lea Marsh to certain tenants of John son of William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 765. William de Dutton, clerk, apparently the trustee of Thomas



From that time Lea has descended in the same way as Hoghton.<sup>26</sup>

The family seem to have found Lea a desirable residence, and were often known as Hoghton of Lea.<sup>27</sup> The most prominent incident of their tenure was the tragedy of 1589, when a feud between the Langton and Hoghton families resulted in a night attack on Lea Hall and the death of Thomas Hoghton, the lord. The story is thus told<sup>28</sup> :—

Thomasine widow of John Singleton of Staining in right of herself and her daughters claimed certain oxen feeding in an inclosed pasture adjoining Thomas Hoghton's manor-house called the Lea on 21 November 1589; these cattle had been removed from Staining by George Singleton the brother of John. William Anderton of Anderton Ford, a kinsman of the widow's, she being a daughter of Roger Anderton, asked Thomas Langton of Walton-le-Dale to take the cattle away from the Lea, arguing that it might lawfully be done. Langton accordingly on 20 November warned a number of his tenants to be ready to accompany him with their weapons, and asked the help of Thomas Singleton of Broughton. About eleven o'clock at night Langton, Anderton, the Singletons and their aiders, about eighty in all, armed with pikes, guns, long staves, Welsh hooks on staves, swords, daggers, bows, arrows, and bills, assembled on Preston Marsh for the purpose of seizing the cattle, their watchword being 'The crow is white!' They reached the Lea about an hour after midnight, dividing themselves into two companies, of which one passed through the outer court of the manor-house to reach the cattle inclosure. Thomas Hoghton had

had several hours' warning and had made preparations to resist. He and a company of friends and tenants, including William Hulton and his two sons, to the number of thirty, armed themselves with staves, a pike, a gun charged with hail shot, two pistols, a bow and arrows, swords and daggers, and placed themselves near the inclosure to guard the cattle. Their cry was 'Black, black!' The two companies met and 'a great affray began between them within 60 yards of the said mansion house.' The first attack having been repulsed a fresh one was made in which Thomas Hoghton was killed and one man on the other side. After this the assailants appear to have withdrawn.

Complaint was made and an inquiry immediately ordered, which was held at the beginning of January, the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Shireburne stating that they had taken steps to quell the disturbance and arrest the offenders as soon as they heard of the matter. Thomas Langton, sore wounded, was arrested as he lay in bed at Broughton Tower; Thomasine Singleton and others were sent to Lancaster Castle.

Anne the widow of the Thomas Hoghton thus slain had Lea Hall for her life; she afterwards married Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.<sup>29</sup>

A record of the arms displayed at Lea Hall, 1591 to 1636, has been preserved.<sup>30</sup>

No courts have been held for the manor for many years, but rolls extending from 1622 to 1774 are preserved at Walton-le-Dale.<sup>31</sup>

Several minor families occur taking a surname from the Leas.<sup>32</sup> *SIDGREAVES* was at one time held by Baldwin de Lea, above-named,<sup>33</sup> and it also

the Priests-knave of Preston, gave Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1371 all Thomas's lands in English Lea; *ibid.* no. 355. This charter was dated at French Lea. Maud widow of William de Freckleton in 1388 granted all her lands in English Lea to Sir Richard de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 75. In 1393 John de Whitley and Ellen his wife granted Sir Richard a messuage and land in the vill of Lea which Adam son of William had received from his brother John; *ibid.* no. 464.

Thomas Whiteside of Burscough in 1419 granted to Sir Richard Hoghton all those lands in French Lea which he had by his wife Alice daughter of John the Spenser, and Richard Whiteside, the son, agreed; *ibid.* no. 549, 299.

<sup>26</sup> A number of the Hoghton tenants in French Lea and Ashton are named in an agreement of 1334; *Final Conc.* ii, 94.

The manor of Lea is constantly named in the Hoghton inquisitions, &c. Sir Richard Hoghton was in 1422 found to have held the manor of French Lea of the king as of his duchy by knight's service and a rent of 20d., and English Lea by the same tenure, the two being the third part of a knight's fee and worth 5 marks a year; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145. So in 1580 the manor of Lea and lands, &c., there were held of the queen as of her duchy by the third part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26. Sir Henry Hoghton and Dame Susanna his wife were vouches in a recovery of the manors of Lea and Ashton in 1742; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 554, m. 12.

<sup>27</sup> Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1348 had licence for oratories in his manors of Alston, Lea and Thornton; Canon Raines' note from York records.

General pardons were in 1469 granted to Alexander Hoghton of French Lea, esq., and to Henry Hoghton of French Lea (otherwise of Hoghton), esq.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 366-7.

A number of tenants of pasture in Lea are named in 1582; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 46, m. 39.

<sup>28</sup> *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 205b.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* no. 776.

<sup>30</sup> *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 216.

<sup>31</sup> Information of Mr. J. H. Lumby. The customs of the manor were in dispute in 1691-2; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 78, 81.

<sup>32</sup> Some of them have occurred in preceding notes. The following particulars may be added:

Henry son of Uctred of English Lea granted Adam son of Gillomichael his kinsman 6½ acres in English Lea. Four of the acres were in Berifurlong, two lay between Alan's Dyke and Russilache, and the half acre was next to Adam the Studherd's acre; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 409. Henry de Lea and John his son were witnesses.

The following witnesses to a charter show that the users of the surname were numerous about 1270: Henry de Lea son of Alan; Robert son of Henry de Lea, Robert son of Roger de Lea, Uctred de Lea, Alan son of Alan de Lea Gallica; *ibid.* no. 416.

In 1292 Alice widow of John son of Adam de Lea claimed dower in Lea against Adam son of Henry de Lea, who called Baldwin son of John de Lea to warrant him; *Assize R.* 408, m. 33. At the same time Maud daughter of Robert de Lea claimed a tenement in French Lea against Thomas Uttingsone; *ibid.* m. 58.

William son of Robert Backman in 1301 made a claim against Henry son of Emma de 'Ingilse' respecting a tenement in English Lea, but did not prosecute it; *Assize R.* 419, m. 7. The claim was renewed or continued in 1324-5, the plaintiff's name being given as William son of Robert son of Robert de Lea; *Assize R.* 426, m. 2. A settlement by Thomas Johnson Amotson and Ellen his wife in 1385 may refer to the same family; *Final Conc.* iii, 25.

James son of Richard Lea and cousin and heir of John Lea in 1532 granted lands, &c., in French Lea to Sir Richard Hoghton; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 73. The said James and John his son were 'of English Lea' in 1564; *ibid.* fol. 189. John Lea made a feoffment of lands in English Lea in 1574 for the benefit of his son Alexander and Janett his wife, daughter of John Bayne; *ibid.* no. 786. In 1587 Thomas Hoghton purchased a messuage, &c., in Lea from Alexander (son and heir of John) Lea and Janett his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 49, m. 250.

<sup>33</sup> Thomas son of Uctred de Lea released to Baldwin de Lea his claim to service for a tenement in Sidgreaves; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 42. William son of Henry son of Warine de Lancaster released the service of Robert Spendlow in Sidgreaves, viz. 16d., to Baldwin son of John de Lea; *ibid.* no. 380. Robert Spendlow released to Baldwin de Lea the service of Roger Spendlow his brother for a tenement in Sidgreaves in the fee of English Lea and also of Robert White; *ibid.* no. 416, 420. Baldwin also obtained a 'land' in the Astewalds in Sidgreaves, extending east to west from the road to the moor to a syke of Remisgrene; *ibid.* no. 395.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

occurs as a surname.<sup>34</sup> GREAVES in French Lea occurs in 1277.<sup>35</sup> The Knights Hospitallers<sup>36</sup> and Cokersand Abbey<sup>37</sup> had land in Lea. Robert son of Robert son of Auger of French Lea gave land there, with his body, to St. Cuthbert of Durham in connexion with Lytham Priory.<sup>38</sup>

One plough-land in ASHTON was granted by John when Count of Mortain to Arthur de Ashton,

to be held in free thegnage by the service of 10s. yearly, and this was confirmed when he became king in 1199.<sup>39</sup> It had formed part of the honour of Peverel forfeited about 1153.<sup>40</sup> Arthur de Ashton died in 1201, when his son Richard succeeded,<sup>41</sup> but in 1212 it was recorded merely that 'the heir of Arthur de Ashton' held the plough-land by the service named.<sup>42</sup> The inheritance became divided,<sup>43</sup>

Robert son of Geoffrey de Lea in 1334 acquired an estate in Great Lea from Richard son of Baldwin; *Final Conc.* ii, 92.

<sup>34</sup> Adam son of Adam de Sidgreaves gave his son-in-law Gilbert a half-acre on the west side of the out-land in Sidgreaves, with common of pasture in English Lea; Add. MS. 32106, no. 45. Robert Spendlow (son of Richard) gave an acre in Sidgreaves to Uctred son of Eda de Sidgreaves at a rent of 2d. sterling; *ibid.* no. 401.

In 1292 Roger son of Roger Spendlow of Sidgreaves was non-suited in a claim for a tenement in the place made against Robert son of Ralph de Sidgreaves and Ellen his wife; Assize R. 408, m. 76.

Soon afterwards (1294-5) the last-named Ellen stated that her husband, who had been hanged for felony, had held a messuage and lands in Lea of her patrimony; *Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. I, no. 86; 23 Edw. I, no. 110.

<sup>35</sup> Margery widow of Alexander son of Warine in 1277 claimed dower against Richard son of John del Greaves in respect of two messuages and 2 oxgangs of land in French Lea; De Banco R. 21, m. 27 d., 94 d. The hamlet of Greaves was said to be in the vill of French Lea in 1404; Add. MS. 32106, no. 513.

<sup>36</sup> Part or all was in Sidgreaves; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132. Roger son of Levenot of English Lea in making to his son Uctred a grant of the eighth part of an oxgang in English Lea, next to Swingilcar, excepted half an acre given to the Hospitallers; *ibid.* iv, L 5-9.

John son of Adam de Lea granted to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem half a 'land' in Longfield in English Lea and half a land on Old Bruches next Sir John de Lea's land, beginning at the Spitalfield and extending as far as the moor; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 234.

George Atkinson died in 1639 holding a messuage and lands in Lea which had belonged to the Hospitallers. His heir was his sister Anne Hodgson, widow, aged fifty-eight; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1. James Harrison died in 1610 holding a messuage in English Lea of Richard Shireburne (as of the Hospital of Jerusalem); John his son and heir was aged twenty-eight in 1633; *ibid.* 498.

<sup>37</sup> In addition to grants already recited the canons had land in Mill Furlong, with easements of the vill of French Lea, from Richard the Clerk of Lea; *Cokersand Chartul.* i, 209.

<sup>38</sup> Lytham D. at Durham, 2a, 2ac, 4ac Ebor, no. 42-3; 4 acres were in Witestances Furlong, &c.

<sup>39</sup> *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26. The township is named in 1168-9 as contributing to the aid together with Preston; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 12. Arthur de Ashton gave 20 marks for the confirmation of his charter; *ibid.* 116. Theobald Walter in 1200-1 appeared against Arthur de Ashton in a plea of half a plough-land and a mill in Ashton; Coram Rege R. 22, m. 4 d.

<sup>40</sup> Farrer, *op. cit.* 5, 36; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120. It is possible that the second plough-land in Ashton remained in the king's hands after the grant to Arthur de Ashton, and was transferred to the Earl of Ferrers, who is said to have held them in 1216-22; *ibid.* It was probably divided among the other tenants of Lea and Ashton, and that may account for the increase in the assessment of Lea from one plough-land to two. There was, however, no increase in the rent paid.

In charters already given Sidgreaves is described as being in English Lea, but in a grant to Cokersand by Richard Spendlow it is said to be in Ashton, the bounds being fully described: From Fulesyke where the Plumpton road crossed it to the boundary to Cottam and Sidgreaves, south to the Savock, &c.; with appurtenant easements in Ashton, and the sixteenth part of a fishery in the Ribble; *Cokersand Chartul.* i, 213.

The vill of Ashton paid 10s. to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289.

<sup>41</sup> *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 115. Richard paid 100s. as relief; Farrer, *op. cit.* 130.

<sup>42</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 50. The 'heir' is again unnamed in 1226, when the tenure was called drengage; *ibid.* 140. The same uncertainty as to the succession is shown in the Pipe Rolls of 1205-6, when the heir of Arthur de Ashton paid 10s. scutage; Farrer, *op. cit.* 205. Again in 1210-11, the heir owed 100s. for relief; *ibid.* 242.

<sup>43</sup> Robert son of Arthur de Ashton gave half an acre in Geoffrey's assart on the east side of the vill of Ashton to the canons of Cokersand; *Chartul.* i, 214. The record of the payment of relief cited above (*Rot. de Oblatis*, 115) states that Richard and William sons of Arthur paid it, but William's name is cancelled. About 1230 Adam son of Waltheof the White of Ashton granted his brother Henry lands in Ashton held of William son of Richard de Ashton, and in Lea held of Sir Henry de Lancaster; Add. MS. 32106, no. 505. William Breton was then Sheriff of Kent; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxi, App. 297. William and Robert de Ashton were living in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 151.

The division of the inheritance was probably due to Arthur de Ashton himself, for he gave his son Robert 'the whole moiety of all his tenement in Ashton with all its appurtenances and with his messuage and garden and the whole moiety of all his demesnes,' the rent being a spur; Add. MS. 32106, no. 381. The seal showed a bird with outspread wings and had the legend + SIGILL. ARTURI DE ESTUN. To his son Richard he gave all the land on the north side of Savock, from Gamel's bridge to the boundary of English Lea, and so round to the road (via) from Plumpton and the street (strata) which came down to the bridge named; *ibid.* no. 375. Another charter

by Arthur to the same Richard was given into the safe keeping of Adam son of Sir William Banastre in 1330; Dods. MSS. lxx, fol. 154b.

The descent of the various portions cannot be traced clearly. Adam son of Warine de Lancaster and his wife Alice released to Robert son of Arthur all that Arthur had given his son, except a grant made by Robert to the said Adam; Add. MS. 32106, no. 378. About the same time Eva de Ashton, widow, released to Robert de Ashton some land; *ibid.* no. 433. Susan widow of one Robert de Ashton was plaintiff in 1277; De Banco R. 21, m. 27 d.

Mabot, the widowed daughter of Robert de Ashton (then dead), gave her brother Robert all the land in Ashton given in free marriage when she espoused William son of Walter de Penwortham; Add. MS. 32106, no. 455. A similar grant in 1282 seems to carry the descent a step further; by it Maud daughter of Robert de Ashton released to her brother William de Ashton a toft and croft formerly belonging to her uncle Ralph de Ashton; *ibid.* no. 511. The same Maud, as widow of Robert de Newton, released to William son of Robert de Ashton all right to land which her father Robert had given on her marriage; *ibid.* no. 489. In or about 1298 William son of Robert de Ashton gave to William de Lea, his lord, an acre in Ashton and all his part of the water of the Ribble; *ibid.* no. 894. In 1301 Henry son of William de Lea gave William son of Robert de Ashton all his lands, &c., in Ashton, reserving homages and services; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 27. Ten years later William son of Robert de Ashton gave Sir Henry de Lea his manor and all his lands in the vill of Ashton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 888. From the names of the attesting witnesses this was evidently a grant of special importance.

Alice daughter of William son of Arthur, a widow, gave to Cokersand Abbey a moiety of her wood in Ashton and the carr of Tulketh; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 34b. The wardship of the heir of William de Ashton—no doubt a later William—was in 1291 given by Edmund (Earl of Lancaster) to Thomas le Sureys; Add. MS. 32106, no. 494.

Roger de Ashton seems to have inherited the manor of Ashton, for it descended to Richard son of Roger, who in or about 1298 gave it to Henry son of William de Lea in exchange for land in English Lea and a sum of money. The remainders were to William and Thomas, brothers of Henry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 890. In 1301 the said Henry granted his manor of Ashton to William his father, and William deputed his brother Henry de Lea to receive it accordingly; *ibid.* no. 897, 883. Another agreement describes the estate transferred by Richard de Ashton to Henry de Lea as two parts and the third of a third part, with the reversion of a third of two parts held in dower by Adam de 'Hoyton'



and one moiety or share was obtained by Lea and the other by Haydock.<sup>44</sup> The Lea portion descended like that manor to the Hoghtons,<sup>45</sup> and ceased to have any distinct history. Of the Haydock portion a part was given to a younger son, ancestor of the Haydocks of Cottam, and the remainder came to Alice and Aline, daughters and co-heirs of John de Haydock, and thus was divided between the

families of Travers of Nateby and Lawrence of Ribbleton.<sup>46</sup> The Travers manor was in 1625 sold to Hugh Rigby.<sup>47</sup> The history of the Lawrence share is unknown.<sup>48</sup> The Waltons of Preston also seem to have had part of the manor.<sup>49</sup> *TULKETH* in Ashton, where the monks of Savigny resided before they settled in Furness,<sup>50</sup> became a seat of the Travers family till the 17th century.<sup>51</sup> Afterwards it passed

(Hoghton) and Avice his wife; Dods. MS. cxlii, fol. 306. It appears that Avice was the widow of Roger de Ashton; De Banco R. 316, m. 466.

<sup>44</sup> The Hoghton charters have been given in the preceding note. The proportions held by the different lords seem to have varied. In 1324 Richard de Hoghton held a moiety of Ashton by the service of 5s., while Lawrence Travers and William Lawrence (in right of their wives) held the other moiety by 5s. also; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 396.

In 1346, however, some readjustment had taken place, and while Sir Adam de Hoghton held a moiety of the manor (by the twelfth part of a knight's fee) he paid only 3s. 9d.; Edmund de Haydock, Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held a plough-land in socage by rents of 2s. 6d., 3s. 4d. and 5d. respectively; *Surv.* of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 46-8. Thus the 10s. rent was contributed by four partners, three of whom held the 'plough-land' in socage while the other held a 'moiety of the manor' by knight's service. At the same time Lea was stated to be two plough-lands instead of one. Cottam seems to have been regarded as held of the lords of Ashton, so that Haydock contributed 1s. 3d. for the Hoghton moiety and 1s. 3d. for that held of Lawrence and Travers. In 1354 William Lawrence held a fourth part of the manor; *Final Conc.* ii, 141.

In 1356 Sir Adam de Hoghton claimed his part of the manor, alleging that John son of Thomas Travers of Tulketh, Alice widow of William Lawrence and Thomas son of Geoffrey de Hackinsall had occupied parts of it; *Assize R.* 441, m. 4 d.

The extent made in 1445-6 shows a distribution of the lordship like that of 1346; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bdlc. 2, no. 20. Roger Travers of Nateby had the fourth part of the manor in 1403; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 2b.

In 1301 various agreements were made by the partners in the vill. Robert de Haydock released to William de Lea, Henry his son and Richard de Ashton all right to their homage and services; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 474. William de Lea conceded a moiety of the manor to Robert de Haydock, viz. that moiety which Richard son of Roger de Ashton had given to Henry son of William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 509. A partition of the manor-house seems to have accompanied these agreements; the chamber to the east was given to Richard de Ashton, the whole of the hall to Robert de Haydock and the chamber to the west to William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 507. Robert de Haydock was probably acting as trustee for his nieces.

In 1324 an agreement was made between Sir Richard de Hoghton, William Lawrence and Alice his wife on one side and Lawrence Travers and Aline his wife on the other; *ibid.* no. 759. Another agreement was made in 1330 between Sir Richard de Hoghton on the one side and Lawrence Travers and William Law-

rence on the other as to the partition of certain meadows previously held by Avice de Howick; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 30.

<sup>45</sup> The Hoghton family continued to acquire fresh portions of Ashton. In 1329 William son of Richard del Greaves released all title in his father's lands to Sir Richard de Hoghton; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 450. Robert the Graveson of Ashton in 1348 transferred his lands (formerly Ralph the Tailor's) to Sir Adam de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 479. Four years later Cecily widow of Thomas de Hambleton and Thomas son of Henry son of John de Sidgreaves sold to Sir Adam lands which had belonged to Cecily's father; *ibid.* no. 480-1. She was daughter of Henry del Greaves, and her land lay in Dawfield in the hamlet of Greaves in the vill of Ashton; *ibid.* no. 484, 61.

John son of Gilbert son of Adam de Ashton in 1370 released to Sir Adam de Hoghton all claim on the inheritance of Roger de Ashton; *ibid.* no. 477.

Sir Richard Hoghton in 1422 held a moiety of the manor of Ashton by the twelfth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 9d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145. In 1580 Thomas Hoghton's tenement in Ashton next Preston and Greaves was said to be held of the queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by the third part of a fourth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26.

The remainder of the manor of Ashton seems to have been acquired by 1595, when 'the manor' is named among the Hoghton estates; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 57, m. 178. Sir Richard Hoghton died in 1630 holding the manors of Lea and Ashton of the king by the third part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 13. The manors of Lea and Ashton appear together in later Hoghton settlements, e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 554, m. 12.

<sup>46</sup> The origin of the Haydock interest is not known. In 1285 Joan widow of John son of Henry de Haydock claimed dower in various lands against Henry de Haydock in Stainall and against Henry son of Henry de Haydock in Cottam, Ingol and Ashton; *De Banco R.* 59, m. 3; 64, m. 122. In 1292 inquiry was made as to whether Robert and Henry sons of Henry de Haydock had disseised Paulin de Preston of land, aldergrove and marsh in Ashton, but plaintiff was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 49 d.

It thus appears that Henry de Haydock the father had part of Ashton, and that he had three sons, John, Robert and Henry, of whom John died before him. Henry was dead in 1290, when his widow Alice claimed dower in Ribbleton, Stainall, Haydock (against Hugh son of Richard de Haydock) and Ravensmeols; *De Banco R.* 86, m. 174.

In 1338 Adam son of Richard de Hoghton claimed a third part of the manor of Ashton as heir of Henry son of William de Lea. The holders were William Lawrence, Alice his wife, Lawrence Travers and Aline his wife, Alice

and Aline being daughters of John brother of Robert de Haydock, whose right, it was alleged, was derived from a grant by William de Lea; *De Banco R.* 316, m. 466; 333, m. 374 d.

Two years later Alan de Marhalgh, in right of his wife Isabel, claimed a fourth part of the manor of Ashton against Lawrence and Travers; *ibid.* 321, m. 199 d. The suit was continued in 1345, Isabel being described as daughter of Adam son of Roger de Ashton; *ibid.* 342, m. 250; 345, m. 21; 350, m. 20. An agreement of 1339 represents Sir Richard and Sir Adam de Hoghton as recovering three parts of the manor from Alan de Marhalgh and Isabel his wife, while claims were put in by Lawrence, Travers and Haydock; *Final Conc.* ii, 112.

<sup>47</sup> William Travers' messuages, &c., in Ashton were in 1524 held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 3s. 8d. yearly; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 62. In 1559 the service was said to be 8d. only; *ibid.* xi, no. 68.

In 1625 the manor of Ashton, with lands in Ashton, Ingol, Clayton and Leyland, and a free fishery in the Ribble, were sold to Hugh Rigby by William Travers, Richard Travers and William Werden; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 107, no. 32.

<sup>48</sup> The fourth part of the manor of Ashton was held by William Lawrence in 1354; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 331. As shown above, it appears again in 1445-6; but Robert Lawrence of Ribbleton, who died in 1524, had no lands in Ashton.

<sup>49</sup> Mabel daughter of Adam de Ashton gave her sister Avice a messuage, &c., in Ashton in 1351. In 1404 a third part of the manor was claimed by John de Walton and Agnes his wife (for her life) against Henry de Preston, Maud his wife, Robert Paslew and Alice his wife. Later the Waltons are found holding in Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 224-7. Richard Walton held lands in Ashton of Queen Elizabeth; the tenure of his successors is not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 26, &c.

Henry Walton was vouchee of the manor of Ashton in 1721; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 515, m. 7.

<sup>50</sup> Stephen Count of Boulogne, afterwards king, in 1123 gave Tulketh to the Abbot of Savigny to found an abbey of his order there; Simeon of Dur. *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 267. The monks resigned it in 1127 on going to Furness.

<sup>51</sup> It became the manor-house of the Travers family for their part of the manor of Ashton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 68; xii, no. 22.

Thomas Preston in 1577 demised the capital messuage called Tulketh in Ashton, lately in the tenure of Richard Travers, deceased; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 239b.

It is stated that Tulketh was subsequently held by Werden, Rawstorne, Heaketh (1687 to 1836), Bray, Johnson, and Thompson (1876); Fishwick, *Preston*,



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

through many hands, and the hall is now part of a boys' industrial school, managed by the Brothers of Charity.<sup>62</sup> Cockersand Abbey had land in Tulketh.<sup>53</sup> The Hospitallers had some in Ashton.<sup>54</sup>

Of *INGOL* there is little to be said.<sup>55</sup> Land was given to the endowment of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital by Walter son of Gamel de Ingol about 1200.<sup>56</sup> Richard de Lea gave to Edmund Earl of Lancaster lands in Ingol in Christ's Croft, Whitefield, &c.,<sup>57</sup> and William son of William de Ingol gave the earl land in Oldfield.<sup>58</sup> In 1567 it was alleged that the queen was seised of the manor, to which appertained a pasture or moss ground in which all her inhabitants, tenants and farmers in Ingol, had common of pasture and turbary.<sup>59</sup> Fulshaw Moor was in Ashton and Ingol.<sup>60</sup>

*COTTAM*, assessed as 2 oxgangs of land, may be identified with a grant of the land by Fulesyke<sup>61</sup> made by Arthur de Ashton to Richard son of Uctred; for this Richard afterwards gave it to Roger his son under the name Cottam,<sup>62</sup> while Roger son of Richard son of Uctred de Singleton granted an oxgang of land in Cottam to Richard son of Robert son of Uctred.<sup>63</sup> This last grant seems to have been made in 1204.<sup>64</sup> Towards the end of the same century Henry de Haydock was in possession,<sup>65</sup> and gave it to a younger son Henry,<sup>66</sup> whose descendants continued to hold it till the early part of the 18th century. The early history of the family is obscure.<sup>67</sup> Cottam in the earlier surveys is stated to be held of the Earl of Lancaster by the service of 2s. 6d. yearly, but at the death of Eleanor Haydock in 1525 the estate in

266. It appears that in 1750 there was a sale or mortgage of Tulketh Hall by Stanley Werden of Tulketh Hall and Ashton Werden of Accrington, clerk, his son and heir; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 360, from R. 23 of Geo. II at Preston.

<sup>52</sup> Roger son of William son of Master William de Preston in 1324-5 claimed 3 acres in Tulketh against John son of Ellis de Entwisle; De Banco R. 256, m. 9d.

<sup>53</sup> Adam de Lea gave the canons 8 acres in 'the vill of Tulcheth,' adjoining the Preston boundary, with all liberties, &c., of the vill appurtenant; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 215.

Alice daughter of William son of Arthur [de Ashton] in her widowhood gave land in Tulketh, with a moiety of her wood in Ashton; *ibid.* From the bounds recited it appears that Tulketh touched the Ribble; other points named are the six Ashheys, the Foxholegrave and Clakerkelde.

<sup>54</sup> Robert son of Bernard's gifts to the hospital included an oxgang in Ashton; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 82.

<sup>55</sup> The extent of 1346 merely says that divers tenants had lands there, paying 21d.; Adam de Preston held 30 acres for life at a rent of 40s.; Add. MS. 32103, fol. 148b.

In 1246 Avice de Ingol and her husband Baldwin de Preston held certain lands during the minority of John son of William de Yealand, and Gilbert de Ingol was sued by John de la Lea; Assize R. 404, m. 4d., 5, 10.

Aldred de Ingol gave Adam de Hoghton his part of Sperlet within the bounds of Ingol; Add. MS. 32106, no. 387. Henry Mason purchased a messuage from Thomas Hoghton and Anne his wife in 1588; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 50, m. 64. Robert France of Fulwood in 1632 held land in Ingol as of the manor of Lea of Sir Gilbert Hoghton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 51.

Leyland of Morleys held land in Ingol as part of the Broughton estate; *ibid.* xi, no. 20.

<sup>56</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 334. The land seems to have been within Ingol, but one plat touched the old Kirkgate (of Preston). The seal of the charter bore the legend 'SIGILLV. WALTERI. DE. INGOOL.'

<sup>57</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 2911; Great Coucher, i, fol. 61, no. 11.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* ii, fol. 388, no. 5. Leases of land in Ingol by the Dukes of Lancaster are recorded in 1360 and later; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 342; xl, App. 525, 528.

<sup>59</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxxii, H 13.

A claim by Edward Tyldesley to land called Wilcock Acre was investigated in 1579. Charters by Maud widow of Thomas de Hutton, Geoffrey de Cottam to John his son, and John Cottam (1464) to William Leyland were produced; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 279.

<sup>60</sup> Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 205, m. 4. There is a reference to it in the time of Elizabeth (*Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* [Rec. Soc.], ii, 254, 272), and in 1624-5 land in Ingol, Fulshaw Moor and Cottam Moss was granted out by the Crown; Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. xvii.

<sup>61</sup> Two oxgangs of land in Ashton, viz. the land by Fulesyke, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol; Add. MS. 32106, no. 383. A rent of 6d. was to be paid.

<sup>62</sup> Two oxgangs of land in Ashton, viz. Cottam and the land by Fulesyke, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol, as before, for which a pair of gloves was to be rendered; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 25.

<sup>63</sup> Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 506. The rent was to be half a pound of cummin.

<sup>64</sup> William de Vernon, 'then sheriff,' attested it; P.R.O. List, 72.

The same Roger son of Richard de Singleton enfeoffed Herbert the White, who had married Avice daughter of Henry de Lea, of the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Cottam (being the eighth part of the vill of Cottam which Roger held in demesne), and an eighth part of an oxgang in the same place, at a rent of 3s.; Kuerden, loc. cit. A mill on the Savock and a fishery in the Ribble are named.

Alice widow of Alan de Singleton in 1246 sued Robert the Tailor for dower in half an oxgang of land in Cottam, while Robert claimed turbary against John de Lea and others; Assize R. 404, m. 14 d., 14.

<sup>65</sup> The estate may have been acquired by purchase. Michael son of Herbert (perhaps the Herbert named above) released his lands in Cottam to Henry de Haydock; Geoffrey son of Richard de Cottam, Robert son of Robert the Corviser and Alice daughter of John de Dewsbury granted lands to the same Henry; while Adam son of Alan the Miller granted land to Henry son of Henry de Haydock. See Kuerden, loc. cit.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*; the date may be about 1270. For the land in Cottam the younger Henry was to render 2s. 6d., for that in Ingol 1s. 6d. and 1d. for the light of St. Cuthbert of Clifton (*sic*), for that in Ashton 7d.

In 1284 Henry son of Henry de Haydock recovered against his father a messuage and 1 oxgang of land in Cottam, 14 acres in Ashton and a messuage and 30 acres in Ingol; Assize R. 1265, m. 4d. In 1292 Alice and Aline daughters of John (elder) son of Henry de Haydock claimed messuages and land in Cottam against Henry son of Henry de Haydock and others. The plaintiffs were under age. The jury found that Henry the father enfeoffed Henry the son of the tenement in dispute and put him in full seisin. Afterwards his father disseised him, but he recovered the tenements by assize of novel disseisin (viz. the suit above referred to) and demised them to his father for a term of five years; the father, five years before his death, rendered them to Henry his son. There was therefore a verdict for Henry; Assize R. 408, m. 20 d.

Henry son of Henry de Haydock in 1295 granted land in Ashton to Richard son of Roger de Ashton; Kuerden MSS. iv, A 6.

An inquiry into the character of Richard de Cottam, clerk, who had been arrested for the death of William le Paumere, was made in 1293. He proved his innocence and was reported to be 'of honest and good conversation'; *Lancs. Inq. and Ex-tents*, i, 280.

<sup>67</sup> In 1308-9 William son of Gilbert de Ashton claimed a tenement in Cottam against Ellen widow of Henry de Haydock; Assize R. 423, m. 2d. Edmund de Haydock succeeded, but his parentage does not appear; he occurs as attesting deeds, &c., from 1317 to 1352. He secured recognition as a partner in the manor of Ashton, as appears by the extent of 1346 (note 44 above). Robert son of Robert de Cottam granted a toft to Robert his son, who married Edith daughter of Gilbert de Ashton; and in 1317-18 Edusa widow of Robert son of Robert the Corviser released to Edmund de Haydock all right in certain land; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 25. In 1348 Edmund obtained a licence for his oratory in the manor of Cottam from the Archdeacon of Richmond; *ibid.*

Richard de Haydock attested a charter in 1359; Add. MS. 32106, no. 461.

Sir Richard de Hoghton in 1388 acquired land in English Lea from John de Haydock of Cottam and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 32. John de Haydock was a burgess at the guilds of 1397 and 1415; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5, 8. Edmund son of John de Haydock also appeared in 1397; *ibid.* 3. John was living in 1419; Add. MS. 32106, no. 549.



Ingol, Ashton and Cottam was said to be held by a rent of 2s.<sup>68</sup> A pedigree was recorded in 1613,<sup>69</sup> and William Haydock died on 4 August 1624 seised of the manor of Cottam, a water-mill, three messuages, lands, &c., in Cottam, Ingol, Ashton, French Lea and Freckleton, held of the king as of his duchy, and in Woodplumpton, held of Sir Robert Banastre.<sup>70</sup>

The interest of the family is mainly religious. William Haydock, said to be a brother of the Gilbert of 1529-42, was a monk of Whalley, and executed there on 12 March 1536-7 for complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace.<sup>71</sup> Ewan Haydock, left a widower in 1557, was strengthened in his constancy to Roman Catholicism by the company of William (afterwards Cardinal) Allen, a relative by marriage, and in 1573 went over to Douay with one or two of his sons,



HAYDOCK. *Argent three sparrow-hawks close gules.*

and in 1575 was ordained priest and sent on the English mission, dying at Mowbreck in 1581.<sup>72</sup> His son George, educated at Douay and the English College, Rome, was ordained priest, and in 1582 returned to England. He was almost immediately betrayed to the government, and after two years' imprisonment was executed as a traitor at Tyburn, 12 February 1583-4.<sup>73</sup> Richard Haydock, an elder brother of George, was ordained priest at Douay in 1577. In 1582 it was reported that he was with his brother at Cottam Hall or else at Mowbreck. After ten years of missionary labour, during which he is said to have been imprisoned, he returned to Rome, and had the titular dignity of Dean of Dublin. He died at Rome in 1605.<sup>74</sup> William Haydock, the eldest brother, was punished for his recusancy in various ways.<sup>75</sup> The family appear to have escaped molestation during the Commonwealth period,<sup>76</sup> but William Haydock of Cottam is traditionally said to have taken part in the Jacobite rising of 1715; he died soon afterwards.<sup>77</sup> The manor of Cottam, however, passed to a relative, and eventually became the property of the Crosses of Red Scar in Grimsargh.<sup>78</sup>

In 1422 Martin V granted a dispensation for the marriage of Gilbert Haydock with Isabel daughter of William Hoghton, they being related in the fourth degree; Towneley MS. HH, no. 938. Gilbert was living in 1459, when he and his sons, Richard, William and Henry, were in the guild; *Preston Guild R.* 12. Gilbert's widow (here called Elizabeth) took the mantle and ring on 10 Feb. 1466-7; HH, no. 977. His son Richard was dead in 1475, when Isabel Haydock, widow, was distrained to answer to William Haydock for waste, &c., in lands in Cottam and Ingol assigned to her for life by Richard Haydock, father of William; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 15 Edw. IV.

William Haydock died in 1494, leaving a son and heir Gilbert, about fifteen years of age; his tenement in Cottam and Ingol was stated to be held of the king as duke by the seventh part of a knight's fee; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 8. The heir's wardship was granted to Cuthbert Clifton; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 21.

In the latter part of the 15th century the family of Haydock of Heysandforth in Burnley branched off from that seated at Cottam.

<sup>68</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. v, no. 56. Eleanor was widow of Richard Haydock, and the heir was Gilbert son of William son of the said Richard.

In 1529 William Clifton of Westby granted Gilbert Haydock of Cottam and his son Richard two-thirds of the tithe corn of Warton in Kirkham; Huntroyde D., C 1. In 1542 Gilbert Haydock and his sons Henry, Cuthbert, Richard and Edmund were in the Preston guild; also Ewan and Richard sons of William Haydock, which William was (according to the pedigree of 1613) the son of Gilbert; *Preston Guild R.* 18. In 1562 Ewan Haydock and his sons William, Richard, Ewan and George entered, as also John son of Ewan's uncle Henry; *ibid.* 26-7.

<sup>69</sup> *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 108. The descent is thus given: Gilbert —s. Richard —s. William —s. Gilbert —s. William —s. Ewan —s. William (living 1613) —s. Ewan (aged thirty); there were two other sons and five daughters.

<sup>70</sup> Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.),

529. The heirs were William's four daughters—Elizabeth Cartmel, Bridget Hothersall, Mary Hayhurst and Katherine Wall—all of full age, and his grandson Robert Adamson son of another daughter Ellen. The inquisition recites a settlement made shortly before William's death, by which Robert Haydock of Whittingham, elder son of Cuthbert Haydock, was made heir, but a portion was assigned to the Adamsons.

There were several Cuthberts, as appears by the *Preston Guild R.* The father of the new owner of Cottam seems to have been a son of Henry, one of the younger sons of Gilbert Haydock (1529-42); information of Mr. J. Gillow.

<sup>71</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 230-1. 'His body, for some unknown reason, was allowed to continue suspended on the gibbet entire, and ultimately was setured and secretly removed by his nephew and namesake to Cottam Hall. In Lancashire he was generally looked upon as a martyr, and his remains were treated with the greatest veneration by the Haydock family.'

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* iii, 202-4. The government had tried to arrest him, but he had managed to keep free. There is a reference to him as a fugitive beyond the seas without licence in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 342.

<sup>73</sup> Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 205-11. He was executed for being ordained priest beyond the seas and for conspiring to effect the queen's death. There was no evidence of the latter part of the charge, of which Haydock asserted his innocence. The judge who condemned him was Sir William Fleetwood, the Recorder of London.

See also Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 23; Foley, *Rec. S. J.*, vi, 136. The cause of his beatification was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 379.

<sup>74</sup> Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 221-5. See Foley, *op. cit.* vi, 130, 518 (will), 739; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), ii, 132; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

<sup>75</sup> Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 223. A sister Aloysia suffered imprisonment for religion. In 1600 a licence was granted to William Haydock, 'popish recusant,' allowing him to go to London; Huntroyde D., C 2. In

1604 Sir Richard Hoghton referred to a dispute with his uncle William Haydock of Cottam (son of Ewan); *ibid.* C 3. A grant of the sequestered lands of William Haydock of Cottam, recusant, was made by the Crown in 1607; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. i.

<sup>76</sup> In 1648 Robert Haydock and Cuthbert his second son and heir-apparent made a settlement of Cottam Hall and lands in Cottam, Ingol, Ashton, French Lea, &c.; and at the same time William Haydock of Eaves, in Woodplumpton, granted that messuage to Cuthbert Haydock of Cottam; Huntroyde D., C 5, 4. Robert Haydock had a brother Richard of Fulwood; *ibid.* C 6. Cuthbert Haydock seems to have succeeded by 1660 and William Haydock by 1676; *ibid.* C 9, 11, 12. In 1673, however, William Haydock secured the third part of the manor of Cottam, water-mill, malting-mill, &c., from Christopher Harris and Margery his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 190, m. 99. In 1698 William Haydock of Cottam, the elder, and William his son and heir mortgaged the estate to Nicholas Starkie; Huntroyde D., C 15.

<sup>77</sup> Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 45-6.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*; it is stated that the last William Haydock, whose brothers were priests, had settled the manor on his sister Dorothy, who married George son of John Shuttleworth of Hodssock Park, Notts. George Haydock, cousin of William, in 1730 conveyed his interest in the manor to George Farington of Worden, in trust for Henry son of Valentine Farington of Preston. The Faringtons sold the manor, or their part of it, about the end of the 18th century. There is a reference to William Haydock in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171.

By his will of 1713 William Haydock of Cottam gave the manor to trustees for the use of his three sisters—Mary wife of Thomas Finch, Dorothy wife of George Shuttleworth and Elizabeth wife of Hugh Barton. In a fine regarding the manor of Cottam in 1717 the following were concerned: John Shuttleworth, Robert Hudson, Mary his wife, George Shuttleworth, William Haydock, William Rawstorne and Valentine Farington; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 504, m. 8. The deed by



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

A branch of the Haydocks<sup>79</sup> settled on a small estate known as The Tagg in Cottam, the old dower house of the family, and there were born Thomas Haydock, a publisher,<sup>80</sup> and George Leo Haydock, a priest noteworthy for his edition of the Bible; he died in 1849.<sup>81</sup> This family is now represented by Mr. Joseph Gillow, whose works have been quoted frequently in these pages.

A family surnamed Cottam is found in this and neighbouring townships.<sup>82</sup>

Cockersand Abbey<sup>83</sup> and the Knights Hospitallers<sup>84</sup> had land in this part of the township.

The inquisitions show that in general the land was held by the Hoghton family.<sup>85</sup> Under the Common-

wealth some holdings were sequestered for religious 'delinquency,'<sup>86</sup> and some 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.<sup>87</sup> Disputes as to the fishery in 1691-2 are of interest as showing the customs of the fishermen.<sup>88</sup>

A pedigree case of much interest concerned the estates of Richard Harrison of Warrington, who died in 1863, a descendant of John Harrison of Lea, who died in 1667.<sup>89</sup>

In connexion with the Church of England St. Andrew's, Ashton, was built in 1836, and a parish was formed for it in the following year. A chapel of ease, St. Michael and All Angels', was built in 1884. The patronage is vested in trustees.

George Haydock in 1730 recites that William Haydock had agreed to sell the manor of Cottam, and that in 1716 Valentine Farington agreed to purchase; Picope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 258, from R. 7 of Geo. II at Preston. Later still (1756-7) in a fine regarding the manor the deforciantes were William Gardner, Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Starkie and Sarah his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 356, m. 34. Elizabeth and Sarah were the daughters and heirs of Valentine Farington. From deeds at Huntroyde it appears that Le Gendre Starkie sold his moiety between 1769 and 1791; information of Mr. H. Ince Anderton.

<sup>79</sup> For pedigrees see *Chron. of St. Monica's, Louvain*, ii (end); Fishwick, *Preston*, 272-3.

<sup>80</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict.* iii, 226-30. He was born in 1772 and died in Preston in 1859.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.* iii, 211-21; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Another brother, James Haydock, priest, served the mission at Lea, and died of a fever caught while attending the sick in 1809; Gillow, *op. cit.* 221. The same editor's *Haydock Papers* is mainly occupied with this family.

<sup>82</sup> Geoffrey de Cottam was bound to Henry de Haydock to pay half a pound of cummin and 1*s.* to the chief lords in Henry's place; Kuerden MSS. iv, C25. John son of Geoffrey de Cottam, Avice his wife and John son of Richard de Cottam were in 1323-4 engaged in disputes with the lords of Ashton; Assize R. 425, m. 2. A little later the same John son of Geoffrey claimed land in Ashton against William de Ingolhead, Christiana his wife and Thomas his son; *ibid.* R. 426, m. 8*d.* See also De Banco R. 323, m. 32. One John de Cottam had had a dispute as to his inheritance with Richard de Cottam in 1306; Assize R. 420, m. 8. Margery widow of Henry de Cottam was plaintiff in 1348; De Banco R. 355, m. 202.

In 1446 John Cottam claimed the manor against Gilbert Haydock, alleging that Geoffrey de Cottam had given it to his son Richard and his heirs by Margaret his wife, the pedigree being: Geoffrey -s. Richard -s. John -s. Robert -s. Edmund -s. John (plaintiff); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 9, m. 106. John son of Richard de Cottam was claiming a messuage, &c., in Ashton in 1344; De Banco R. 340, m. 430; 347, m. 15*d.*

<sup>83</sup> Roger son of Richard son of Uctred de Singleton was the benefactor, granting a half acre in Briary Furlong in his demesne and other parcels, Sandibutts being named; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 225.

<sup>84</sup> Roger de Singleton was the grantor; Lincs. Chart. (Bodl. Lib.), A1, no. 6\*.

<sup>85</sup> This was the case in Lea for lands held by John Singleton (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32; viii, no. 9); George Browne (*ibid.* xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42; xviii, no. 23); James Holme, who also held in Chipping (Towneley MS. C 8, 13 [Chet. Lib.], 507); William Helme (*Lancs. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Soc.], i, 213); and in Ashton by James Stopford of Ulnes Walton (*ibid.* i, 169; ii, 72).

George Buller of Singleton held a tenement in Lea of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 5*s.* 8*d.* and by suit at the baron's court of the manor of Lea; he died in 1595, leaving a son William, about seven years old; *ibid.* iii, 317.

Henry Catterall in 1610, in right of his late wife Elizabeth Lubley, held a messuage and lands in Lea and Cottam of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 9*d.* Thomas, his son and heir, was aged thirty-four; *ibid.* i, 212.

William Critchlow died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Lea of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and other lands, &c., in Whittingham and Preston. He left a widow named Grace and a son and heir William, about ten years of age; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 252.

Henry Gregson died in 1631 holding land in English Lea and Whittingham of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and leaving a son Robert, who came of age in Dec. 1633; *ibid.* 465.

James Wharles died in 1626 also holding land in English Lea of Sir Gilbert. His son Alexander was thirty years old; *ibid.* 1295.

Evan Browne held land in French Lea of Henry VIII; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. John Fleetwood of Penwortham held land in Ashton of Queen Elizabeth; *ibid.* xiii, no. 26; xv, no. 34 (St. Mary Magdalene's lands).

In other cases—Clifton, Hesketh, &c.—the tenure is not stated.

The following suits may be mentioned: Alice widow of William Pickard claimed land in English Lea in 1309-10 against John son of William de Charnock; De Banco R. 179, m. 164*d.* In 1331 Alice widow of William de Charnock gave an acre in Eastley Field and the Foles to Henry son of William Charnock of Lea; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. Thomas son of Robert the Mercer of Sidgreaves v. Robert son of Robert Franceys, as to tenements in French Lea and Ashton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. ii. Adam de Catterall of Longton v. John de Cottam, &c., in Ashton; *ibid.* 3, m. vii*d.* John del Milne of Cottam v. Thomas son of Walter del Hall of Ashton; *ibid.* 5, m. 26. Nicholas son of Adam de Singleton and Cecily his wife (daughter of Edmund de Horwich) in

1371 claimed dower in burgages, lands and horse mill in Ashton and Preston against William de Singleton; De Banco R. 443, m. 91. Roger Elston v. William Denby *alias* Cardmaker and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Soperson, in French Lea and Ashton; *Final Conc.* iii, 113.

Edward Blackburne in 1450-1 had lands in English Lea, French Lea and Preston, which seven years later he gave to the mayor and burgesses of Preston; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 120.

<sup>86</sup> The following were recusants: Margery Melling of Lea, widow; Elizabeth Wharles, widow, of Ashton; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3185-7. Gabriel Short of Lea, suspected, was summoned before the committee and refusing to abjure his religion had two-thirds of his tenement sequestered; *ibid.* i, 656.

John Bispham of Ashton had had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy; after his death his daughter Elizabeth Bispham in 1654 prayed to be allowed to contract for it; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 183. Richard Gregson and John Harrison, recusants, made similar petitions in respect of the two-thirds of their estates in Ashton; *ibid.* iii, 128, 164. William Hollinhead of Ingol and John Hodgkinson of Cottam did likewise; *ibid.* iii, 251, 231.

<sup>87</sup> At Lea: Lawrence and William Johnson, Thomas Hankinson (Mason House), Thomas Hankinson the younger (Lea Town), William and Thomas Helme, and William Fidler; Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors*, 93, 106, 139. At Ashton: William Bolton, Elizabeth widow of Oswald Eaves, Margaret Porter, John and William Browne, Joseph Miller; *ibid.* 92, 101, 102, 138. At Cottam: Roger Higginson, James Holme and John Simpson; *ibid.* 93, 138-9.

<sup>88</sup> An abstract of the pleadings is given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 87. 'It appears that from time immemorial "stakes and piles" were placed in the bed of the river for the fishermen to hang their nets upon, and it was customary before the commencement of the fishing season for the fishermen of Penwortham and [those of] Ashton and Lea to draw lots for priority, and having settled this the river was fished "right across" from bank to bank by the men from the two manors alternately from sunrise to sunset. The season began about Candlemas and closed about Michaelmas.'

<sup>89</sup> J. P. Earwaker, *Lancs. Pedigree Case*, 1887. The landed estates lay in Warrington, Lea, Whittle, Brindle, Clayton, &c.; there was personal estate of about £100,000 value. The evidence at the



A school was founded in Lea in 1784 by Samuel Neeld.<sup>90</sup>

The Wesleyans had a chapel in Ashton in 1883; the present church was built in 1893. There is a Baptist church in Ashton, founded about 1880.

From the accounts of the manors it will have been gathered that Roman Catholic worship was maintained

with more or less constancy during the long period of proscription.<sup>91</sup> When owing to sale Cottam Hall was not available, the mission appears to have been removed to the adjoining township.<sup>92</sup> In 1800 the old mission at Salwick Hall was transferred to Lea, St. Mary's Church being built there. In Ashton the Church of the Sacred Heart was built in 1903-4.

## PART OF LANCASTER

### FULWOOD

Fulewde, 1199; Fulewude, 1228; Fulwode, 1297.

This township, formerly a woodland area and now to a great extent a residential suburb of Preston, lies to the north of Preston and Ribblesdale. The Savock (or Savick) Brook crosses the centre, flowing west-south-west to the Ribble. The western end is called Cadley or Cadeley; Killinsough is in the north-east. The surface, slightly undulating according to the watercourses, rises on the whole from west to east, attaining over 200 ft. above sea level. The township has an area of 2,116½<sup>1</sup> acres, and in 1901 contained a population of 5,238, including 1,101 in the barracks, 784 in the workhouse, and others in charitable institutions.

Garstang Road, the main road from Preston to the north, crosses its western end, but a more noteworthy one is that which runs east and west near the southern border; it is called Watling Street, and is supposed to be on the track of an old Roman road from Ribchester to the sea. The Preston and Longridge railway passes through the south-eastern corner of the township, where there is a station called Ribblesdale. To the north of it is the hamlet called Fulwood Row. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the western

end of the township. The electric tramways of Preston serve Fulwood.

The township contains the Preston Union Workhouse, built in 1865-8, and a large barracks, 1848, the depôt of the 30th and 47th Regimental Districts, including the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the old 47th and 81st Foot. On Garstang Road, on an estate formerly known as Crow Trees, is the Harris Orphanage for about 140 children, opened in 1888.<sup>2</sup> Homes for the Blind were opened in 1896.<sup>3</sup> The Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Vincent's Home for Boys, a Poor Law school founded in 1893 in memory of the late Bishop O'Reilly, are also in Fulwood.

A local board was formed in 1863.<sup>4</sup> Since 1894 there has been an urban district council of twelve members, elected by three wards—Central, East, and West. For parliamentary elections Fulwood is included in Preston.

The open land is chiefly in pasturage; the soil is loam and clay, with subsoil various.

Races used to be held on Fulwood Moor. They were discontinued about 1833.<sup>5</sup>

Fulwood was probably included in the *MANOR* forest of Lancaster on its formation,<sup>6</sup> and was thus taken out of the township and parish of Preston.<sup>7</sup> It occurs but seldom in the records before its disafforestation,<sup>8</sup> but part was in

trials showed that the registers at Preston, Kirkham, Poulton and Lytham had been tampered with, as also the official transcripts at Chester; 'had the court rolls of the manor of Lea near Preston not been preserved there is only too much reason to believe that the ingenuity of the forgers would have been rewarded before their forgeries could have been exposed... These court rolls were kept in private hands, and so were out of the reach of the forgers, even if they had known how important they really were.'

<sup>90</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* for Preston.

<sup>91</sup> See, e.g., the account of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton. Alexander Hoghton was reported as contumacious in 1586; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 180. Mrs. Hoghton of Lea was reported to keep a 'Papist' schoolmaster; Fishwick, *Preston*, 264. Mass was said at Tulketh in 1607 and confirmation given there in 1687; *ibid.* The Eyves family resided at Ashton; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 288.

<sup>92</sup> See Woodplumpton.

<sup>1</sup> Including 3 acres of inland water.

<sup>2</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* (Lanc.), 1902, p. 3. There is an endowment of about £2,700 a year.

<sup>3</sup> They were founded in Preston in 1864; Hewitson, *Preston*, 243.

<sup>4</sup> *Land. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1863.

<sup>5</sup> Hewitson, *Preston*, 120.

<sup>6</sup> See the account of the forest.

<sup>7</sup> There was a dispute between the incumbents of Preston and Lancaster churches as to the tithes of the forest of Fulwood and the park of Hyde in 1323; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 448-50.

<sup>8</sup> Free pasturage in the forest of Fulwood was allowed to the burgesses of Preston by King John's charter of 1199, together with as much wood as they might require for building their town, on the view of the foresters; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 3. The grants were confirmed and extended by later charters. See also *Inq. a.q.d.* 19 Edw. II, no. 183; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 272, 275, &c.

The bounds of Fulwood were thus defined in 1228: From the hey of Ravenkel to the road of Dunepool, along the watercourse to Deepdale, to the upper head of Lund, by the watercourse of Deepdale to Fulwood and so to Uctredgate, by the road to Coleford, thence to Cadley Shaw and to the hey of Ravenkel; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 421.

Pontage for five years was allowed in 1291 for repairing the causeway of Fulwood; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 430.

In 1297 the forest was worth a mark yearly to the Earl of Lancaster, and in addition the men of Broughton paid 10s.

for having common there; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 289-90.

Some particulars are given in the survey made in 1346 in Add. MS. 32103, fol. 148. John de Burton held the herbage of Myerscough and a close called Cadley in Fulwood; Grimbald the Mercer had pasture rights, &c., in Fulwood, as had Thomas Banastre for Broughton. Roger de Elston had Killanshagh (Killinsough), a piece of waste by Fulwood, at a rent of 40s. Thomas son of Lawrence Travers had Great Cadley.

In 1442 Thomas Urswick had a lease of the pastures of Myerscough and Fulwood in the forest of Amounderness and an annuity of £10 a year from them; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 536.

A charge of cutting down and carrying away trees and underwood in the king's forest of Fulwood was in the time of Edward IV preferred against William Singleton of Broughton, Brian Singleton of the same, Richard Singleton of Ingolhead, John Singleton of the Peel (son of Nicholas of Brockholes) and others; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 29, m. 9 d.

The king in 1481 included 40 acres of moor in Fulwood in his grant to Sir Thomas Molyneux, but it was not permanent; see the account of Eccleston in Leyland.



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1551 granted to Anthony Browne, who also had a moiety of the manor of Eccleston, &c.<sup>9</sup> Soon afterwards Browne transferred it to John Charnock and Thomas Clayton. Subsequently the 'manors' of *FULWOOD* and *CADLEY* are named, but little satisfactory evidence exists.<sup>10</sup> Hyde Park was at the east end of the township.<sup>11</sup> Inquiries as to the wastes of Fulwood were made in 1638 and 1640.<sup>12</sup>

Lambert Stodagh of Stodday died in 1511 holding lands in Preston and Fulwood of the king in socage.<sup>13</sup> His son Lawrence founded the school at Broughton. The Claytons of Whittle-le-Woods in the 17th century became the principal residents in Fulwood.<sup>14</sup> Their estate descended to Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1758,<sup>15</sup> having bequeathed it to his relatives the Claytons of Adlington.

Several of the inhabitants had their estates sequestered under the Commonwealth,<sup>16</sup> and a number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.<sup>17</sup>

An Inclosure Act for Cadley and Fulwood Moors was passed in 1811.<sup>18</sup>

For the Church of England Christ Church was built in 1865. The vicar of Lancaster is patron.<sup>19</sup>

There is a Congregational church, founded in 1894.

A school at Cadley was founded in 1707 by John Hatch.<sup>20</sup> Brunswick Chapel was purchased for the use of the school in 1865.

## MYERSCOUGH

Mirscho, 1258; Miresco, 1265; Mirescowe, 1297. It is pronounced locally Masca.

This township, lying between the parishes of Preston, Garstang and St. Michael-on-Wyre, has

an area of 2,707 acres,<sup>1</sup> and the population in 1901 numbered 423. The surface slopes from east to west from about 120 ft. above sea level on the border of Barton to between 30 and 40 ft. at the other side. The Brock crosses the northern end on its way west to the Wyre; north of it are Myerscough House, Light Ash and Stanzaker; to the south is Myerscough Hall, between the Brock and another brook flowing west. The latter is a two-story 18th-century building with barred sash windows, hipped roof and deeply overhanging eaves, erected by William Greenhalgh, high sheriff in 1729, in the place of an older building of the same name. On the brook is the mill; near it is the Lodge, the former home of Sir Thomas Tyldesley. Badsberry is near the centre, and Midghalgh at the southern end of the township.

The great highway from Preston to Lancaster passes along the eastern boundary. There are several minor roads, including one passing westward near the hall, towards St. Michael's. The London and North-Western Railway crosses the south-east corner, and the Preston and Kendal Canal winds northward through the centre.

The population is agricultural. The soil is heavy, with subsoil of clay. Wheat is grown, and much of the land is in pasture.

The township has a parish council.

Henry Borron Fielding, son of Henry Fielding of Myerscough House, was a botanist of some note. He lived at Bolton near Ulverston and then at Lancaster, dying in 1851.<sup>2</sup>

*MYERSCOUGH* seems to have been *FOREST* part of one of the forests, possibly that of Amounderness, and then to have been

<sup>9</sup> The grant was of waste lately approved in Fulwood Forest; Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi.

John Charnock of Leyland, &c., by his will in 1571 gave Joan his wife all his lands and tenements in Fulwood lately purchased of Sir Anthony Browne, deceased, and other lands there; they were held of the queen by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 35.

<sup>10</sup> Parcels in Hyde Park, Cadley, Bredeland, Killanshaugh and Fulwood were by James I granted on lease to George Whitmore and others and by Charles I to Edward Ditchfield and others in fee; Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxvii; 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii. This may have been the origin of the reputed manors of Cadley and Fulwood. A rent of £19 7s. 7d. was paid for Cadley and Fulwood in 1670 to the Crown by Hugh Wadsworth; Pat. 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, rot. 1. In a recovery of the manors of Little Cadley and Fulwood in 1705 the vouches were Hugh and Robert Wadsworth of Haighton; Nicholas Starkie and William Shawe were the tenants; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 481, m. 5.

In a fine respecting the manors of Great Cadley and Fulwood in 1718 the deforciant was Sir Thomas Abney, Nicholas Starkie and William Shawe, and the plaintiff was John Dorsett (? Barrett); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 279, m. 102. This was probably the same estate.

The manors or lordships of Great Cadley, Little Cadley and Fulwood, with lands, &c., in Haighton, Broughton and Fulwood, were in 1773 held by Thomas Barrett; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 618,

m. 10. An abstract of the title of Thomas Barrett may be seen in Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 123. It shows that the 'manors' were those of the Wadsworth family, but does not give the origin of their title, as the earliest deed cited is dated in 1682.

<sup>11</sup> The name occurs as early as 1257; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 222. It may refer to the hide of land (6 carucates) in Preston. In 1583 Oliver Wrigan and others (who had received from Queen Elizabeth in 1576) let to Thomas Singleton part of their lands in Cadley, Little Cadley and Hyde Park in Fulwood; also in Killanshaugh; and the water-mill; Piccope MSS. xiv, 68.

<sup>12</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 851, 1041.

<sup>13</sup> Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 1.

<sup>14</sup> See the account of Crook in Whittle. Thomas Clayton died in 1591 holding the moiety of two messuages, &c., in Fulwood of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 3. The pedigree (compiled by Mr. R. Stewart-Brown) reads: Thomas, d. 1591 -s. William, d. 1631 -s. Thomas, d. 1669 -s. Robert -sons Thomas (s.p.), William (d. 1715), and John, Dean of Kildare.

<sup>15</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Thomas Clayton, who was fifteen years of age in 1664, when the pedigree was recorded (Dugdale, *Visit.* 85), became a barrister-at-law; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* He died without issue, but had a brother William (d. 1715), a Liverpool merchant, who left several daughters as heirs. William's younger brother John was the father of the bishop,

who was born at Dublin in 1695. Dr. John Clayton was incumbent of St. Michan's, Dublin, and Dean of Kildare, 1708-25. His son Robert was educated at Westminster and Dublin; D.D. 1730. He was made Bishop of Killala and Achonry 1730, held other sees, but was refused the Archbishopric of Tuam, being accused of Arianism, and afterwards threatened with a prosecution for heresy. He published various works. Mr. F. Clayton of Morden has afforded the editors information about the family. See also H. Peet, *Liverpool in the time of Queen Anne*.

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Lingard (dead in 1651), Lawrence Sharrock (dead in 1654), both of them recusants, and Lawrence Sudall; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2749; v, 3196; iv, 3090. Sudall's estate was put in the Act of 1652 to be sold for treason; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44.

<sup>17</sup> Anne Kitchen, John Newsam, Lawrence Tomlinson, John Kendall, James Hatch, John Chew, John Sudall, Thomas Werden, Thomas Coseney, Thomas Miller and William Cowpe; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 95, &c.

The Kendall family here named produced several notable ecclesiastics; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 4-12.

<sup>18</sup> 51 Geo. III, cap. 55.

<sup>19</sup> A district chapelry was formed in 1865; *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Dec.

<sup>20</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* (Fulwood), 1902, p. 1.

<sup>1</sup> The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,708 acres, including 30 of inland water.

<sup>2</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.*



joined to the forest of Lancaster.<sup>3</sup> The name does not occur in Domesday Book<sup>3a</sup>, and it is uncertain which of the neighbouring townships then contained it.<sup>4</sup> Unlike Fulwood it does not appear to have been styled a manor at any time. In 1297 the forest of Myerscough was worth 20s. a year to the Earl of Lancaster.<sup>5</sup> The Earls of Derby were once keepers of the park,<sup>6</sup> and the Tyldesleys of Wardley and then of Morleys were under-keepers.<sup>7</sup> About 1620 the latter had licence to inclose 90 acres of the Outwood of Myerscough.<sup>8</sup> James I stayed at their house, known as the Lodge, in 1617,<sup>9</sup> and Charles II in 1651.<sup>10</sup> Various grants were made by the Crown.<sup>11</sup> A survey is extant made in the Commonwealth time,<sup>12</sup> and a plan of the park in 1769.<sup>13</sup> There are 16th-century Court Rolls at the Record Office,<sup>14</sup> and an old plan has been preserved.<sup>15</sup>

Leland, writing about 1536, thus refers to it: 'Ere I came to Garstang by a mile and a half I left Myerscough, a great park partly enclosed with a

hedge, partly (all on the moor side) with a pale. On the right it is replenished with red deer. The Earl of Derby hath it in farm of the king.'<sup>15a</sup>

But few of the inhabitants occur in the records,<sup>16</sup> apart from the Tyldesley family, who made it their chief residence, probably for religious reasons.<sup>17</sup> The family have been noticed in the accounts of Morleys in Astley and Wardley in Worsley. Edward Tyldesley, the first of Morleys, was in 1587<sup>18</sup> succeeded by his infant grandson and namesake, who died at Myerscough in 1621, when his son Thomas was about nine years of age.<sup>19</sup> The heir, the typical Lancashire Cavalier,<sup>20</sup> was about thirty years of age when the Civil War broke out; he at



TYLDESLEY. *Argent three molehills vert.*

<sup>8</sup> See the account of the forest, *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 439, 448-9; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 19.

Myerscough is not named in the early Pipe Rolls, or in the perambulation of the forest in 1228, but was an ancient forest 'beyond the memory of man,' in 1323; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)* ii, 449. The forest of Amounderness, as distinct from those of Wyresdale and Lonsdale, occurs in 1246-8; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* i, 170. It formed part of the gift to Theobald Walter in 1194 (*Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 435), but as late as 1337 Myerscough was not reckoned within it; *ibid.* 425. About 1322 Thurstan de Northlegh farmed the herbage of the parks of Myerscough and Fulwood by demise of John Travers, keeper of the same; *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 54 d.

<sup>3a</sup> The township may be the lost vill of *Aschebi*, one plough-land in 1066.

<sup>4</sup> Tithes were claimed in 1591 by the farmer of the rectory of St. Michael's, Myerscough being said to be part of the chapelry of Woodplumpton; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)* iii, 261.

<sup>5</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* i, 290.

The extent of 1346 appears to regard both Myerscough and Fulwood as appurtenances of Quernmore; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 148. The herbage of the park was then worth £8 a year. William de Holland and William his son had a cottage, &c., called Baggerburgh, next the park of Myerscough, paying 7s. a year, also 1d. a day wages of a parker, and keeping up the park palings. Thomas Wambergh had a messuage and lands in Mygelhagh (Midghalgh), at a rent of 70s. Alice de Shireburne also had land there. Thomas and Robert de Haldeslegh had pannage, &c., in Myerscough and Bradshaw hey. 'Baggerburgh' is no doubt Badsberry.

Richard de Radcliffe had a lease of the foreign wood of Myerscough in 1360 at a rent of 18 marks; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 343.

<sup>8</sup> *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)* i, 294-5. Thomas Bayton was master forester in the time of Elizabeth; *ibid.* iii, 331, 366.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* i, 148, 158, &c.; iii, 36. For a complaint by Thurstan Tyldesley in 1531 see *Duchy Plead.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*) i, 228.

<sup>8</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* ii, 262, 294.

<sup>9</sup> The king stayed there from 12 to 14 Aug. and hunted, killing several bucks; *Assheton's Journal (Chet. Soc.)*, 32-4.

<sup>10</sup> On 13 Aug. on his way to Worcester; *Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.)*, 287.

<sup>11</sup> In 1605 Rippon Park in Myerscough was granted to Charles Earl of Devon; *Pat. 2 Jas. I*, pt. vii.

Bannerhurst and Colthey, parts of Stanacre by Myerscough Park, a water-mill, a messuage and lands called Midghalgh, &c., were granted to Edward Bradley and others in 1623; *Pat. 20 Jas. I*, pt. iii.

Several leases of the herbage in the park are known; e.g. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638-9, p. 62.

In 1809 Myerscough Park was leased to William Heatley for thirty-one years, and he in 1815 transferred to William Fitzherbert-Brockholes; *D.* at Claughton.

<sup>12</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 43.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* i, 25.

<sup>14</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdle.* 79, no. 1035-6.

<sup>15</sup> *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* i, 24.

<sup>15a</sup> *Itin.* v, 98. The deer were destroyed about 1778; *Assheton's Journal*, loc. cit.

<sup>16</sup> Leonard Helme in 1601 held two messuages, &c., in Myerscough, but the tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xviii, no. 20.

The Richardson family appear at Over Wood and Nether Wood before 1530; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 43, 232. Thomas Richardson, son of William, held lands in Woodplumpton, &c., destined for the maintenance of the schoolmaster of Garstang; he had the reversion of a messuage, water corn-mill, &c., in Myerscough, where he died in 1637. His mother Janet was living. His son William was only a year old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 76.

Elizabeth widow of Thomas Richardson afterwards married Hugh Kighley and then Thomas Jepson; being a recusant two-thirds of her lands were sequestered in 1645, and a petition for the removal of the sequestration in 1654-5 seems to have failed. William Richardson was then living; *Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* iv, 29.

Walter de Myerscough occurs in 1262-5; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 229, 234. Families of this name are afterwards found at Lancaster and Penwortham; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and*

*Ches.)* ii, 24; *Lancs. Ct. R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* 42, 45.

<sup>17</sup> Morleys is known to have been a Roman Catholic mission station. Myerscough was secluded and nearly 15 miles from Lancaster parish church. Elizabeth Tyldesley (of Morleys) in 1628 compounded for her sequestration for recusancy by an annual payment of £15.

<sup>18</sup> *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 10. He was buried at Leigh. By his wife Anne, the daughter and heir of Thomas Leyland, he had not only Morleys but a number of small estates scattered over the county, e.g. in Preston, Chipping and Lancaster. Myerscough is not named in any of the inquisitions, perhaps because it was held in right of a subordinate office. The heir was Edward Tyldesley son of Thomas son of Edward deceased, aged two years.

Two inquisitions were taken respecting the estates of Thomas Tyldesley, father of the heir; *ibid.* xv, no. 30, 37. It appears that he died at Myerscough on 23 Feb. 1585-6. He was buried at Leigh. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, was Abbess of Gravelines in Flanders.

<sup>19</sup> *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* ii, 261-9. Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Thomas (the father) and Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Edward were living at Myerscough. Edward's will is in *Stanley Papers (Chet. Soc.)* iii, p. cccxxi.

<sup>20</sup> There are numerous references to him in *Civil War Tracts, Lancs. War and Stanley Papers* (all *Chet. Soc.*); a memoir in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

There is no question as to Sir Thomas's religion, but at the beginning of the struggle a leading Parliamentarian told Sir Gilbert Hoghton and Mr. Tyldesley 'he could like them well if they were not so familiar with Papists'; *Civil War Tracts*, 21. Another of the same side wished the Parliament to 'send for this Tyldesley, for he is a captain, one of the commission of array, and doth more harm than any man I know'; *ibid.* 23. A more generous opponent wrote: 'In Amounderness among the Papists there were several companies raised under the leading of Mr. Thomas Tyldesley of Myerscough as colonel, a man much esteemed in the country; most were willing to comply with him. All the captains raised by him were Papists,' except one; they included William Butler of Myerscough. 'There was not a man



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

once took sides with the king<sup>21</sup> and was advanced to the rank of colonel,<sup>22</sup> and to knighthood in 1643.<sup>23</sup> He took part in the leading events of the conflict in the county, assisting in the siege of Manchester,<sup>24</sup> the capture of Lancaster,<sup>25</sup> and the storming of Bolton<sup>26</sup>; he was defeated at Wigan<sup>27</sup> and Ormskirk,<sup>28</sup> and compelled to surrender Liverpool,<sup>29</sup> and Lichfield afterwards<sup>30</sup>; still later he joined in the Duke of Hamilton's invasion of Lancashire,<sup>31</sup> and then in the Earl of Derby's attempt to lead reinforcements to Charles II at Worcester. In this attempt he fell, being killed in the battle at Wigan Lane 25 August 1651<sup>32</sup>; he was buried in Leigh Church.<sup>32a</sup> His grandson Thomas, a strong Jacobite, died early in 1715,<sup>33</sup> and his son Edward joined the insurrection at the end of that year, but was acquitted on trial; 'his sword had a silver handle.'<sup>34</sup> He seems to have been the last Tyldesley of Myerscough, and his son James, who served in the Young Pretender's army in 1745, sold Morleys.<sup>35</sup>

MYERSCOUGH LODGE was pulled down in 1888. It had long been used as a farm-house, and

was described in 1848<sup>36</sup> as containing an oak staircase of spacious dimensions, the 'railing' of which was 'very beautiful.' In one of the rooms on the ground floor was an elaborately carved oak chimney-piece with eight panels, the four upper ones having the armorial bearings of the Tyldesley and Derby families together with the initials T. T., and those below medallion heads in strong relief. Two of the walls in the same room were panelled in oak, and at the east end of the house on the upper floor was a small semi-hexagonally roofed apartment called 'The King's Room,'<sup>37</sup> where according to tradition James I and Charles II slept during their respective visits here in 1617 and 1651. Over the stable door was a stone with the inscription 'Old Dog Lad 1714.'<sup>38</sup> The Lodge was in a dilapidated state immediately prior to its demolition, and the old oak had been removed some years before and taken to London. The modern house now called Myerscough Lodge stands about 40 yds. to the east of the site of the original building.<sup>39</sup>

The estates of William and Edward Butler<sup>40</sup> and some others were sequestered under the Common-

in all the county more zealous and fervent for the king's part than Colonel Tyldesley was, not the Earl of Derby himself, for it was thought he forwarded the earl more than he would have been. He was a noble, generous-minded gentleman. His zeal for the king's cause put him on so that having many well affected to him to follow him, besides many of the freeholders' band whom he allured or commanded to march with him to Warrington, and when he had them there would not suffer any of them to return home, but compelled and forced them to march with him after the king, then returning from Chester, and so to Kineton field and Edgehill battle, whence most of them never returned again'; *War in Lancs.* 19.

The Earl of Derby addressed him affectionately as 'Thom'; *Stanley Papers*, iii, p. clxxiii, &c.

<sup>21</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 13.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* 47 (Sept. 1642). He was afterwards described as major-general to the Earl of Derby; *ibid.* 303.

<sup>23</sup> He gained it by commanding the cavalry in a desperate charge over the thirty-six arches of Burton Bridge in July; *ibid.* 99. He was accompanying the queen on her way from York to join the king in Warwickshire.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* 46, 51. From the lodge at Aldport 'Tyldesley with a drake played fiercely against the town at that end called Deansgate, but did no execution worth memory'; *War in Lancs.* 7.

<sup>25</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 85. On the subsequent capture of Preston 'Master Tyldesley was much busied about Mr. Edmund Werden's house,' i.e. in plundering; *War in Lancs.* 30. Then (May 1643) he accompanied the Earl of Derby in his unfortunate excursion to Whalley; 33.

On 23 Oct. the same year 'was sequestered Mr. Thomas Tyldesley's estate of Myerscough, being the first that was sequestered within Amounderness Hundred, and the very life of all that acted against the Parliament within it'; *ibid.* 44. It appears that his mother Elizabeth (Westby) was in possession of a large part of the family estates, and that two-thirds were sequestered for her recusancy. She survived her son, dying about 1652, so that Sir Thomas's property was probably

small. See the petitions, &c., in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2568-9. Sir Thomas's estates were declared forfeit for treason and ordered for sale by an Act passed in July 1651; *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 1.

<sup>26</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 197; May 1644. In the subsequent plundering 'some of the soldiers of the Fylde country, who had been abroad from home much of a year, brought cloth from them [the Bolton people] to their wives and families which served them many years after'; *War in Lancs.* 52. The same day the Parliamentary soldiers, taking prisoners to Lancaster Castle, stayed 'at the Lodge in Myerscough, Colonel Tyldesley's house'; *ibid.* 49. <sup>27</sup> *Civil War Tracts*, 98; Apr. 1643.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* 206; Aug. 1644.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* 104; June 1643.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* 214; July 1646. This surrender was by the king's general orders to the commanders of castles, &c., still held for him.

He had been taken prisoner in Sept. 1644 near Montgomery; *ibid.* 206.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* 255; Aug. 1648. He was left by the main body to attack Lancaster Castle, but upon the duke's defeat he retreated to Appleby, where he surrendered, on condition of going beyond sea; *ibid.* 273-5. He is said to have gone to Ireland and afterwards joined the Earl of Derby in the Isle of Man.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 298-9; *War in Lancs.* 72, 76. His monument was erected by Alexander Rigby, formerly his cornet, near the spot where he fell; *Stanley Papers*, iii, p. cccxxiii. His portrait is in Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 610. It was his saying that 'he would follow his business close, to the end that he might the more enjoy his pleasures'; Blundell, *Cavalier's Note Bk.* 121. Three of his daughters became nuns in the Augustinian convent at Paris.

<sup>32a</sup> His son Edward succeeded, being under age; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* loc. cit. He obtained the place of bow-bearer of Myerscough Chase, and was also made steward and forester of Myerscough, Wyresdale and Quernmore in 1660; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 145. He recorded a pedigree in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* (*Chet. Soc.*), 302. He was living in 1679, when being 'a reputed though not convicted

popish recusant' he had licence to travel to Lancaster, returning within ten days; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 111. He and his son Thomas were among the 'popish recusants' destined to exile in 1680; *Cavalier's Note Bk.* 166. He seems to have been anxious to avoid a formal conviction in 1682; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 143. He is supposed to have died soon afterwards.

<sup>33</sup> Thomas Tyldesley was accused of participation in the so-called 'Lancashire Plot' of 1694; *Jacobite Trials* (*Chet. Soc.*), 16, &c. He was buried at Garstang as 'Thos. Tinsley, esq., of Lodge,' 26 Jan. 1714-15. His *Diary*, 1712-14, was printed, with notes, by Messrs. Joseph Gillow and Anthony Hewitson in 1873. It contains a pedigree of the family.

<sup>34</sup> R. Patten, *Rebellion of 1715* (ed. 3), 116.

Edmund Tyldesley of the Lodge in 1717 as a 'Papist' registered an estate (leasehold) at Myerscough, and in a moiety of the manor of Holcroft, valued at £720 a year; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 155.

<sup>35</sup> *Tyldesley Diary*, 14.

<sup>36</sup> Canon Raines' Notes to Nicholas Assheton's *Journ.* (*Chet. Soc.* xiv).

<sup>37</sup> Hewitson, *Northward*, 29.

<sup>38</sup> The stone is now built into one of the outbuildings. The inscription is said to refer to Mr. Tyldesley.

<sup>39</sup> Hewitson, op. cit. 28.

<sup>40</sup> Edward Parkinson of Myerscough died in 1631 holding a messuage and land there of the king as of his manor of Enfield. His daughters Cecily and Isabel had died before him, leaving issue William Butler, aged sixteen, and Anne Shireburne, aged seventeen and more; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvii, no. 57. He gave lands to this grandson (William Butler), who left a daughter Cecily, with remainder to William's brother Edward; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 258, 263. William Butler (note 20) was killed in the battle of Newbury fighting for Charles I.

William son of Edward Butler of Myerscough was a Burgess of Preston in 1682; *Preston Guild R.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), 182. Myerscough House, the estate of William Butler, was advertised for sale in 1700; *Pal. Note-bk.* iii, 283.





MYERSCOUGH LODGE : INSCRIBED STONE OVER STABLE DOOR



KIRKHAM CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST







wealth,<sup>41</sup> and in 1715-17 other estates seem to have been confiscated or threatened.<sup>42</sup> William Butler was executed for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.<sup>43</sup>

The Old House at Badsberry was in 1718 bequeathed by John Cross to endow a school at Bilsborrow.<sup>44</sup> Mary Cross of Myerscough in 1889 founded a charity for the poor.<sup>45</sup> Midghalgh was early in the 18th century owned by a family named Lund,<sup>46</sup> and was a Roman Catholic mission station.<sup>47</sup> Anthony Lund, the heir of the family, was a Douay priest; he built the present chapel at Fernyhalgh.<sup>48</sup>

## BLEASDALE

Blesedale, 1228.

Although now in the parish of Lancaster, owing to its inclusion in the forest, Bleasdale has remained in the hundred of Amounderness, and was probably once within Garstang. It occupies a hilly country, divided into three main parts by the Rivers Calder and Brock, which rise near the Yorkshire border and flow south-west through it. The northern part lies on the slopes of Grizedale and Stake House Fells, the height on the border of Wyresdale ranging from 900 ft. to 1,520 ft. above sea level. The central portion, between the rivers, is occupied by Bleasdale Moors on Oakenclough and Hazelhurst Fells; most of this is over 1,000 ft. level, 1,505 ft. being the highest point. Bleasdale Tower lies on the north side of the Brock. The part of the township south of this stream is in the main lower, but on the eastern boundary the ground rises very steeply, the flat-topped Parlick at the south end of the ridge attaining 1,416 ft. above sea level, while Fairsnape Fell to the

north attains 1,700 ft. on the boundary of Yorkshire. In this part Admarsh Chapel is situated. The stream which bounds the township on the south is also called the Brock. There are 7,298½ acres<sup>1</sup> in the township, and the population in 1901 was 403.<sup>2</sup>

There are few roads; one leads from the western boundary to Bleasdale Tower, while another leads circuitously to Admarsh, Lower Fairsnape and Blindhurst.

Some prehistoric remains have been found.<sup>3</sup>

The township is governed by a parish council.

The North Lancashire Reformatory School was built by subscription in 1857 for the training of boys in farm work. The boys are now taught various trades and work in the mills.

In 1314 there was an iron mine.<sup>4</sup> The land is now chiefly in pasture,<sup>5</sup> the soil being a peaty moss, with clay subsoil. Butter and cheese are made. At Oakenclough are paper-mills and a fish hatchery. The water of the streams is impounded by the Fylde Water Board, affording the chief supply for the western part of the hundred.

Cuthbert Anthony Parkinson of Blindhurst, 1666-1728, was a Franciscan historian and missionary.<sup>6</sup>

The district of *BLEASDALE* was in-  
*FOREST* cluded in the forest of Lancaster before the time of Henry II, and was therefore excepted from the charter of the forest of 1217. The boundary as defined in the perambulation of 1228 included the greater part of the present township, the Calder, instead of Grizedale Fells, being the northern boundary.<sup>7</sup> The value to the earl in 1297 was only 2½ marks a year.<sup>8</sup>

Bleasdale scarcely ever occurs in the records.<sup>9</sup> The most important family of later times was that of Parkinson of Fairsnape,<sup>10</sup> a pedigree being recorded in 1613.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The cases of Sir T. Tyldesley and Elizabeth Jepson have been mentioned.

John Parker, recusant, in 1653 desired to compound for two-thirds of his estate sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3174. Thomas Pierson of Newcastle was allowed to compound for his estate in Myerscough, though it had been ordered for sale; *ibid.* iv, 2958. Andrew Thistleton of Myerscough House had his estate sold in 1653; *ibid.* 3145. These estates and that of Francis Westby were ordered to be sold under the third Act, 1652; *Index of Royalists*, 44.

<sup>42</sup> The estates of John Parkinson and John Edsforth, 'Papists,' seem to have been forfeited; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 174-5. The following 'Papists' registered estates in 1717: Anne Baine, James Brand, Robert Cardwell of Barton, William Catterall, Elizabeth Crookall of Badgebury (Badsberry) within Myerscough and Francis Malley; Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.*

<sup>43</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 366.

<sup>44</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* (Lanc.), 1903, p. 115.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.* 117. The gross income is £8 16s., which is given annually to nine or ten persons in gifts of money. Miss Cross, who founded many other charities (see the Preston report), died in 1896.

<sup>46</sup> Anthony Lund the younger registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.* 151.

<sup>47</sup> Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 62-4.

<sup>48</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv,

350. He died in 1811, having sold Midghalgh.

<sup>1</sup> Including 10 acres of inland water.

<sup>2</sup> Including 124 in the Reformatory School.

<sup>3</sup> *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 243; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xvii, 255; xviii, 114.

<sup>4</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 28.

<sup>5</sup> There are only 8 acres of arable land to 3,213 of permanent grass; woods and plantations occupy 319 acres.

<sup>6</sup> Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 243. He joined the Franciscans at Douay and was sent to the English mission in 1695. He published his *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica* in 1726.

<sup>7</sup> Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 421. The bounds are thus given: From the source of Calder south to Ulvesty, thence to the summit of Parlick, down Mereclough to the Brock, down the Brock to Wensnape, thence up to Stogesthol and to Senesty, thence going down to the Calder and up this stream to its source. See also *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 427.

A commission to define the bounds of the forest of Bleasdale was issued in the time of James I; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 279.

<sup>8</sup> *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 290. The vaccaries of Blindhurst, Hazelhead, Fairsnape and 'between the Brooks (Brocks)' existed in 1323; *ibid.* ii, 128. The pasture between Calder and Grizedale was also accounted for; *ibid.* 178.

<sup>9</sup> In the time of Henry VII the tenants of the Chase complained of distrains

made by Sir John Booth, the king's receiver, on their cattle in the pasture lands in Bleasdale; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 112.

A mill site was granted in 1609 at Admarsh; *Pat.* 7 Jas. I, pt. xi.

By the county lay of 1624 Bleasdale was required to pay 14s. 11½d. to each £100 contributed by the hundred; *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

<sup>10</sup> Anthony Richardson, the queen's lessee, had a dispute with Ralph Parkinson in 1572 respecting Admarsh, Fairsnape and the Fells, and the matter occurs later; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 399; iii, 47, 275.

<sup>11</sup> *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 134; the succession is given as Ralph -s. Ralph -s. Ralph -s. Robert (living 1613).

Robert Parkinson in 1602 and George in 1642 were burgesses of the Guild; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 57, 116. George Parkinson sold or mortgaged Fairsnape and Blindhurst, water-mill, &c., to Edward Hodgkinson in 1649; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 146, m. 103. A dispute occurred in 1659 between the widows of George and Robert Parkinson; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 34.

One moiety of Fairsnape and Blindhurst passed by marriage to the Cliftons of Lytham and thence by sale to William Garnett of Salford. The other moiety remained in the Parkinson family till the 18th century, when there was a further partition between William Sharp of Lancaster (as husband of the granddaughter



# A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Hazelhurst<sup>12</sup> and Oakenclough<sup>13</sup> were other vaccaries.<sup>14</sup> The messuage called Brooks was in 1720 sold by Richard Blackburne and Elizabeth his wife to Robert Lawson of Lancaster.<sup>15</sup>

William Garnett of Lark Hill, Salford, acquired a lease of the manor or forest from the Crown and greatly improved the district, converting wild lands into meadow and pasture. He built Bleasdale Tower, and was high sheriff of the county in 1843. At his death in 1863 he was succeeded by his son William James, who continued the work of improvement, and, dying in 1873, was followed by his eldest son, Mr. William Garnett of Quernmore, who served as high sheriff in 1879.<sup>16</sup>

More than half the area of the moorlands remains unclosed. The pasture rights have been purchased from the duchy by the landowners.

The chapel at Admarsh existed in the **CHURCH** time of Elizabeth,<sup>17</sup> but is of unknown origin and invocation. In 1610 it was described as 'a chapel, without service, in the king's chase,' and the stipend was said to be detained by Robert Parkinson, commissary of Richmond.<sup>18</sup> In 1650 it had 'neither minister nor maintenance,' and the people were declared to be ignorant and careless,



PARKINSON of Fairsnape. Gules on a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent as many mullets sable.

knowing nothing of the worship of God, but living in ignorance and superstition.<sup>19</sup> Nothing seems to have been done at that time, but in 1689 Richard White of Chipping had the Bishop of Chester's licence to preach in Admarsh Chapel,<sup>20</sup> and in 1702 Christopher Parkinson of Hazelhurst gave £5 10s. a year for the wages of a minister.<sup>21</sup> In 1717 there was 'service every first Sunday in the month and no other.'<sup>22</sup> Afterwards an augmentation was obtained, and from 1749 there seems always to have been a curate in charge. The church was rebuilt in 1835, and called St. Eadmor's<sup>23</sup>; it was restored and enlarged in 1897. The vicar of Lancaster is patron. The following have been curates and vicars<sup>24</sup>:—

- 1749 John Penny
- 1764 John Braithwaite
- 1767 Thomas Smith<sup>25</sup>
- 1778 Joseph Stuart
- 1825 James Bleasdale
- 1828 Osborn Littledale
- 1833 William Fenton
- 1837 James Robinson
- 1846 Henry Short<sup>26</sup>
- 1851 David Bell, M.D. (Glas.)<sup>27</sup>
- 1855 William Shilleto, B.A.<sup>28</sup> (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
- 1864 Robert Charles Colquhoun Barclay, B.A. (T.C.D.)
- 1891 John Frederick Heighway Parker<sup>29</sup>

The above-named Christopher Parkinson also bequeathed money to pay a schoolmaster £10 a year.<sup>30</sup>

The once-existing charities have failed; they amounted to less than £4 a year.<sup>31</sup>

and heir of Henry Parkinson) and Richard Parkinson (brother of Henry). This Richard was grandfather of Canon Parkinson of Manchester. See his *Old Church Clock* (ed. 1880), pp. xii, lxxv–lxxvii.

John Clifton of Fairsnape and Thomas his son were burgesses of the guild of 1662; *Preston Guild R.* 142. See the account of Clifton in Kirkham.

<sup>12</sup> This also was held by Parkinsons; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 275. So also was Stake House; *ibid.* ii, 42.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* iii, 294, 363.

<sup>14</sup> In 1622 the vaccaries appear to have been Falsnape (Fairsnape), Blindhurst, Hazelhurst, Brooks, Calder and Oakenclough, with land called Scoring Moss; *Pat. 20 Jas. I.* pt. iii.

In 1670 John Sturzaker paid £2 a year rent for Oakenclough, Peter Blackburne £2 11s. for Brooks, Richard Parkinson £2 11s. 8d. for Falsnape and John Fanshaw £2 for Calder; *ibid.* 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, no. 1.

<sup>15</sup> Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 206, from 2nd–3rd R. of Geo. I. at Preston.

<sup>16</sup> Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 540; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

<sup>17</sup> Raines in Gastrell's *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 438.

<sup>18</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

<sup>19</sup> *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 126.

<sup>20</sup> Stratford's Visitation List, 1691, at Chester.

<sup>21</sup> Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 437–8; Parkinson gave a rent-charge of £4 a year for a 'preaching minister who should officiate monthly.'

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> The name Admarsh was perhaps thought to be connected with Eadmer, the friend of St. Anselm and historian of his time.

<sup>24</sup> Ch. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

<sup>25</sup> Richard Parkinson, named in a former note, 'who had twelve children, engaged the Rev. Mr. Smith to become a permanent resident in his house and teach his children and officiate in the chapel, giving him for his labours board and lodging and £12 a year'; *Old Church Clock*, p. xiv.

<sup>26</sup> Afterwards rector of Stockton Forest, Yorks.

<sup>27</sup> Afterwards vicar of Goole.

<sup>28</sup> Afterwards vicar of Goosnargh.

<sup>29</sup> Mr. Parker has assisted in the compilation of this list.

<sup>30</sup> *End. Char. Rep.* for Lancaster, 1903. Formerly the curate of the chapel was often the schoolmaster also.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* Richard Blackburn in 1743 gave £50 for the poor. The capital passed to John Lawson and A. R. Ford, and in 1826 the interest, £2 10s., was still paid. Nothing is now known of it. Thomas Parkinson in 1728 left £10 to the poor; interest of 9s. a year was paid by Henry Parkinson down to 1794, when his heirs were two daughters married to John Garner of Crookhall in Cockerham and to William Taylor of Borwick; a moiety of the interest was paid by William son of John Garner down to his death in 1817, when the entire legacy failed.

A dole of £1 3s. 9d. was in 1826 received from Brabin's charity, of which an account is given under Chipping. It is now applied to the school there.