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THE

STANLEY

PAPERS.

PART II.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LIII.

The Derby Household Books;

COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE HOUSEHOLD REGULATIONS AND EXPENSES OF EDWARD AND HENRY, THIRD AND FOURTH EARLS OF DERBY;

TOGETHER WITH

A DIARY CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE GUESTS WHO VISITED THE LATTER EARL AT HIS HOUSES IN LANCASHIRE:

BY

WILLIAM FFARINGTON, ESQUIRE,
THE COMPTROLLER.

EDITED BY

THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,
HON. CANON OF MANCHESTER, RURAL DEAN OF ROCHDALE,
AND INCUMBENT OF MILNROW.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
M.DCCC.LIII.

Manchester:
Printed by Charles Simms and Co.

CORRIGENDA.

Page xxxii. Add a comma after Winmerleigh.

Page lxxv. To these distinguished Lancashire lawyers may be added, their contemporary, Sir Thomas Tyldesley Knight Attorney General and Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine, eldest son of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke. Having no male issue by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Charnock of Astley and granddaughter of Sir Henry ffarington, (see *Note*, p. 160,) his estate was divided between his two daughters. (See *Note*, p. 205.) — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. p. 21.

Pages 97, 103, 105, 106, 111, 127, 144, 150, 155, 156, 206, 213, *for* 1574 *read* 1572.

Page 175, *for* Posthumas *read* Posthumous.

Page 186, *for* 1614 *read* 1619.

Page 196, *for* p 481 *read* p. 655.

[redacted]

1568

INTRODUCTION.

Of the two Manuscripts comprised in the following Volume the first contains an account of the Household Expenses of Edward Earl of Derby for the year 1561, and of his Household Regulations for the year 1568, and is written in a bold hand on six folio sheets of vellum, the writer being unknown. The other Manuscript, giving an account of part of the Household Expenditure of Henry Earl of Derby for several successive years, consists of twenty-four folio pages of common paper, of which twenty-two are filled, being written in a close hand on both sides. The early writing is that of William ffarington of Worden Esq. a gentleman who held various high offices in the household of the Elizabethan Earls of Derby, and who continued to make the several entries until July 1589, when the style of the writing changes, being less accurate and more indicative of haste. This is continued until March 21st of the following year, when the original writing again appears, and there is no alteration to the end of the book, which is bound in a

vellum cover, and, towards the conclusion, a little injured by damp.[1]

The Manuscripts have always remained in Mr. ffarington's family, and his successors have happily preserved them from those casualties and accidents which too often befall similar records.

Conceiving that so graphic a picture of the domestic economy and social condition of the most noble house in Lancashire was worthy of further preservation as illustrative of the feudal clanship which existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth — the greater part of the families mentioned in the Diary being in some way or other connected with the house of Stanley — it has been placed at the disposal of the Council of the CHETHAM SOCIETY, with other valuable papers, and is now presented to the members by the courtesy of the writer's accomplished descendant and representative, Miss ffarington of Worden.

The great hospitality and magnificence of living of Edward and Henry Earls of Derby furnished fruitful topics for the admiration of some of their contemporary chroniclers, and none of the old nobility seem to have surpassed them in their princely style of housekeeping. The extent and splendour of their establishments were little inferior to those of the Court itself, and in some respects closely resembled the

[1] It has been said that the office of the Usher of the Hall was the keeping of a return of the number of persons dining daily, for the use of the Clerks of the Kitchen, and they probably were required to bring it to the Steward of the Household; but this will not account for the writing being in Mr. ffarington's hand, unless he afterwards transcribed the returns, which is not improbable, being characteristic of his regularity and industry.

royal usage. The same plan was adopted for the constitution of the household, and the domestic officers had the same titles and style.

Henry Earl of Derby had his Council, which embraced some of the nobility, the Bishop, and a large body of the superior Clergy of the Diocese, besides the principal gentlemen of the two palatine counties. The powers vested in this Council were not dissimilar to those of the Privy Council of the sovereign, and not only were statutes enforced and laws carried into effect, but regulations and ordinances of the most stringent and occasionally of the most arbitrary character were enacted, affecting the liberties as well as the property of individuals. Like the Queen, the Earl of Derby had his Comptroller and Steward of the Household, his Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Clerks of the Kitchen; and the eldest sons of independent gentlemen of the first rank in the county deemed it an honourable distinction to wait in private upon his Lordship at his table, and in public to wear the badge of his livery. There was nothing servile in their employment, and therefore nothing ignominious in it, the nobility themselves contending for similar situations in the royal household.

The three principal offices in the establishment were filled by individuals of knightly rank, connected with the family either by descent or by marriage, some of whose ancestors had hazarded their lives in the campaigns of Agincourt and engaged in the wars of the Roses, whilst their immediate predecessors had shared in the well-earned glories of Flodden and had returned unscathed from the wars of Scotland.

These officers of the Earl had the privilege of applying to their own use, probably in their own domestic establishments, a certain number of his Lordship's servants, wearing his livery, and whose wages and clothes were supplied by him. They had also horses kept for their convenience, and their high rank was duly recognised in the household.

Some officers, not mentioned by the Diarist, probably existed in the establishment, or they may have been recorded under a different name, such as the Chamberlain, who might be known as the Marshal of the Hall;[1] the Master of the Horse and the Falconer, who may be found amongst the Yeomen of the Stable;[2] and the Herald, or Officer at Arms, who might also fill the less imposing but well-sounding place of Trumpeter.[3] The Cupbearer and the Sewer are not in the Check Roll.

That there was a Clerk of the Works,[4] an Auditor,[5] and a private Secretary,[6] appears indisputable, and it is known that Edward Earl of Derby had a company of Minstrels[7] in his household, which might, however, be discontinued in that of his son.

It may excite our surprise to find only one Chaplain retained in the family of Earl Henry, as, less than half a century before the Diarist wrote, the Earl of Northumberland had eleven Priests in his house, at the head of whom was a Dean of the Chapel, and he a Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity;[8] but this reduction in the number of such ecclesi-

[1] pp. 24, 75. [2] p. 27. [3] p. 25. [4] p. 5. [5] p. 31.
[6] At the Funeral of Earl Henry. [7] Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 233.
[8] *Northumberland Household Book*, *Pref.* p. vii.

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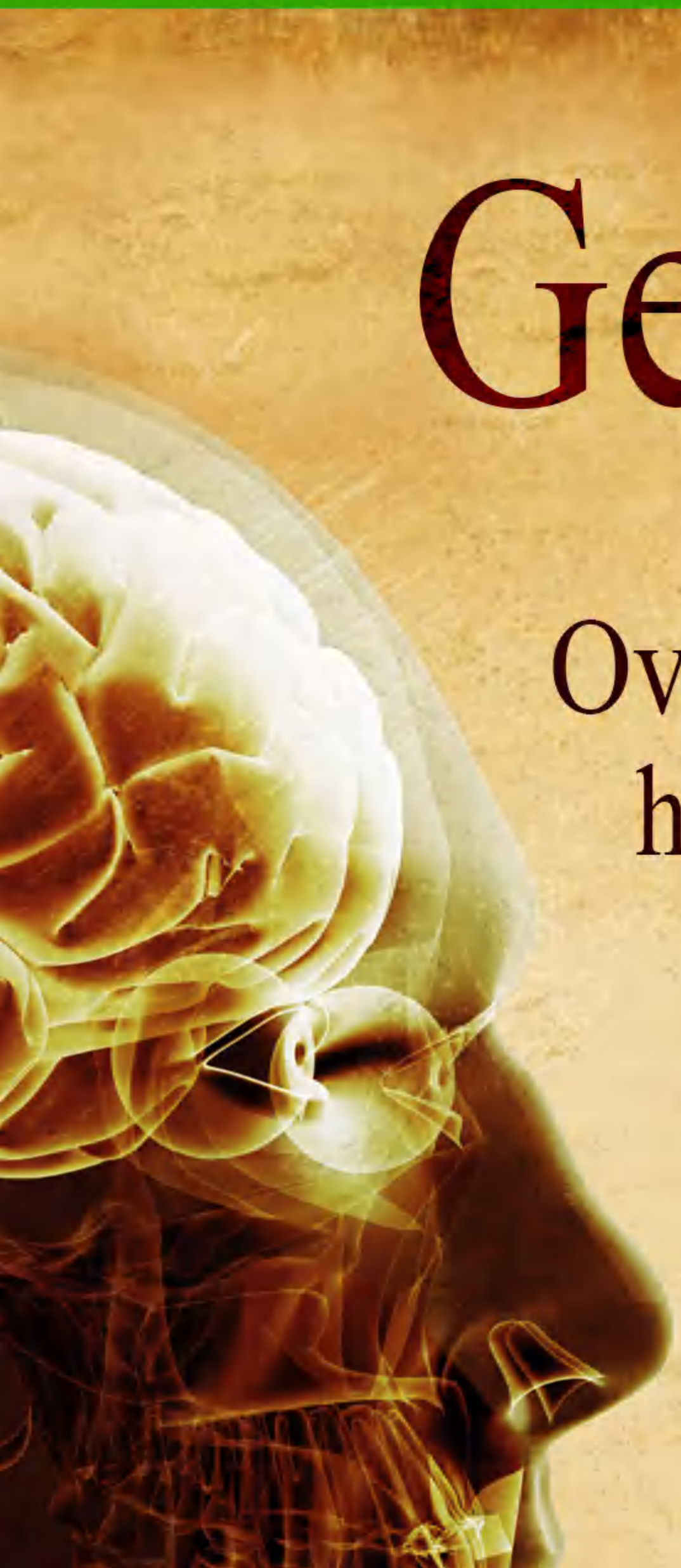

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followers, without control and without system,[1] and a refined and luxurious age had introduced the most exact regulations and an attention to the most minute particulars connected with state and ceremony.

The book contains the weekly bill of fare of the household, and although the provision was ample, the principal articles of consumption were plain and substantial, and such as have become synonymous with English hospitality. The extent of the Earl's domain supplied him with most of these necessaries of life. His flocks and herds were the produce of his own lands, his park furnished his family with venison,[2] and his warrens and fishponds readily supplied game and fish for the table. The malt was made in his own kilns,[3] and the hops apparently grown on his own lands,[4] whilst the ale, in no stinted quantity, was brewed by experienced hands.[5] The ordinary weekly consumption of the household was about one ox, a dozen calves, a score of sheep, fifteen hogsheads of ale, and plenty of bread, fish, and poultry. The low lands around Lathom furnished turves,[6] and the lordly forests around Knowsley logs of wood for fires, whilst the capacious vaults of stone, called ovens, capable of containing more than an ox at one time, and seldom disused, were kept heated with this homely fuel of the country. Fossil coal abounded in the neighbourhood, but was apparently unknown.[7] Candles of wax, but principally of tallow, proving that rushlights were not ordinarily used, were made by the household Chandler,[8] whilst Carpenters and Rough-

[1] *Pref. North. Househ. Book*, p. vii.
[2] p. 43. [3] p. 26. [4] *ib.* [5] p. 26. [6] p. 5. [7] Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 255.
[8] p. 26.

casters[1] were constantly employed in attending to the repairs and decorations of the massive half-timbered halls. Paneling of oak was little used at this time, and Arras men[2] were engaged throughout the year in making tapestry and embroidering hangings for the superior rooms in the several houses of the Earl. Confectionaries, sweetmeats, and fruits, are not mentioned by name, and the produce of the Gardens might not be large, as only one Gardener[3] is named in the Roll of Servants, landscape scenery and picturesque views, now so much cultivated, being at that time little regarded even by a person of Lord Bacon's refined taste.[4] It must, however, be admitted that Leicester's gardens and pleasure grounds at Kenilworth, as described by Laneham in 1575, appear to have been extensive, ornamental, and laid out with much judgment.[5] Wine is also omitted in the accounts of Earl Henry, although in 1569 Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury stated that two tuns in a month did not suffice for the consumption of his household,[6] and it is an important item in the expenditure of Edward Earl of Derby a little earlier.[7] In 1563 the Steward paid 6*l.* a tun for wine, whilst so great was the increase in the price of luxuries during the reign of Elizabeth, that in 1606 half a tun of wine for the use of the Earl of Cumberland's household amounted to 8*l.* 5*s.*[8] No delicacies are specified, but these might be included under the general and somewhat comprehensive word Acates, and, like the ordinary fare, would be

[1] p. 26. [2] p. 24. [3] p. 26. [4] *Essay* xlvi. *Of Gardens.*
[5] Nichols' *Prog. Eliz.* vol. i. p. 476. [6] Lodge's *Illustr.* vol. i. p. 490.
[7] p. 2. [8] *Hist. of Craven*, n. 276.

most abundantly supplied at a Christening,[1] at the great festivals of the Church,[2] and at large entertainments.

The quantity of "ote malte" used in Lord Derby's household in 1563 was larger than that of barley, although of an inferior quality and price, which is not favourable to the agricultural progress of Lancashire. Oat malt was rather more than a guinea a quarter (1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*[3]), which was exactly the price of wheat in Craven in 1572, when malt made from oats was stated to be only eight shillings a quarter.[4] This oat beer was obviously of an ordinary description, and probably for the use of the lower servants and boys; but in the best ale a certain proportion of oat malt and ground wheat was added to the barley malt, as the general rule, and the quantity of hops seems to have been very different to the modern usage, so that it would not be described as "bitter from envy, and, from weakness, pale."[5] The dry and chilly constitutions of the servants, few of whom, it may be presumed, were born under the influence of Aquarius, that watery sign, were carefully protected against any deterioration in the quality of the beer,[6] and the favourite beverage brewed in the time of Earl Edward was remembered with evident satisfaction by the toping Capulets of the household long after his death. It would appear that in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth wheat was much higher in price in Lancashire than in other parts of the country, according to the ordinary computations,[7] and it is known that few articles of consump-

[1] p. 46. [2] pp. 30, 31. [3] p. 2. [4] *Hist. of Craven*, p. 292.
[5] p. 12. [6] p. 20. [7] p. 93.

tion fluctuated more in price when England was a corn exporting country, a single bad harvest involving our forefathers in all the horrors of a famine. This calamity may have impended in the year 1561, as it is difficult to account for the exorbitant price on any other supposition. The bread which was used in the household was daily dispensed with the broken meat to large numbers of indigent dependants who flocked to the hall to receive what was called the reversion; and the manchet or wheat bread, as well as the household bread, which consisted of half wheat and half barley, formed a striking contrast to their own coarse and miserable fare which ordinarily consisted, according to the testimony of a contemporary writer,[1] of bread made of beans, peas, or oats, or of all mixed together, and some acorns amongst the rest.

At this time what were called flesh-days and fish-days were strictly observed by the generality of the people, although not much regarded by the more severe Puritans, and licences were granted to private individuals by Chaderton and other succeeding Bishops of Chester, to eat flesh not only on "scamling days" but in Lent, on the ground of ill health or sickness, although it may be doubted if such food was always that the best adapted for invalids. Edward Earl of Derby had been in the habit of seeing on flesh-days at breakfast, in the early part of his life, "for my Lord and my Lady," "furst a loof of brede, in trenchers ij manchetts, j quart of bere, a quart of wyne, half a chyne of muton, or

[1] Harrison's *Description of Britain*, p. 1577.

ells a chyne of beif boiled,"[1] and as ten o'clock in the morning was at that time the dinner hour[2] the servants must have been employed in cooking the breakfast long before the sun had risen. He lived, however, to see, in the progress of society, more luxuries and refinement in the appointments of the table and an emulation of French customs and observances which remarkably contrasted with those of his early years. Notwithstanding these agreeable mutations, it was found requisite in after times to prohibit dogs being admitted into the hall during meal hours,[3] not only that the poor might not be defrauded of their alms, but that gentlemen, it was courteously intimated, might not be annoyed and troubled with their fighting and barking. Strange sights and scenes had been witnessed in those old baronial halls from such associations, and the energy of lungs and language often employed must have astounded the hounds if not the huntsmen, and have been like "vinegar upon nitre," at least to elderly prosaic gentlemen and sedate country parsons.

It was cautiously enjoined that none but authorized persons should be allowed to remain in the kitchen where the Earl's meat was dressed,[4] to prevent any poisonous ingredients or other deleterious matter being furtively communicated through the medium of food, a provision which does not imply the security of the upper classes of society and

[1] *North. Household Book*, p. 75. [2] *Ibid.* p. 433.

[3] p. 22. The Vsher is to see that noe dogges be suffered to tarry in the hall, for they will be robbers of the almes tubbs. The Groome is to have a whipp with a bell to feare them away withall. *Household of an Earl in the time of James I.* p. 25.

[4] p. 8.

which had led to the appointment of "the yeoman cooks *for the mouth*,"[1] whose office was to assure themselves by the most conclusive of all tests that nothing injurious had been applied to the meat, and also to attend alternately each hour at "the haistry," or fire-place.

The Earl of Derby was one of the few noblemen in the kingdom who had a cumbrous retinue of one hundred and forty servants and dependants in his establishments,[2] it being mentioned as a proof of the wealth and importance of Francis Earl of Cumberland, that in his latter days he enlarged his household to sixty servants, and the Cliffords and Stanleys, from their proximity to the Crown, were two of the most influential houses in the realm. Amongst these domestics was the strange character commonly miscalled "the fool," an individual whose chief duty seems to have been to enable the family and their guests to indulge in what has been well described as "all the luxury of folly." The attendance of female servants was not considered necessary, two only being named in this large establishment;[3] and it will be observed that all the offices were filled and the duties discharged by men, as at present in our colleges in the Universities. The six Grooms of the Chamber[4] were gentlemen by birth, but apparently, with one exception, not of rank. They were afterwards styled Chamberlains, and having to render personal attendance upon the Earl, their office was higher than that of the Ushers of the Chamber,[5] who had general duties to discharge, such as taking the

[1] *North. Housek. Book*, p. 325.

[2] pp. 88, 117. [3] p. 26. [4] p. 24. [5] p. 23.

charge of the wardrobe and keeping the bedchamber and galleries clean,[1] the latter situation being connected with emolument rather than with honour.

The Diarist has furnished us not only with the names and offices of this vast labyrinth of domestics, but also with too brief an account of the numerous guests who daily resorted to the Earl during his residence in the country and partook of his munificent hospitality, as well as with a general statement of the provision for the whole establishment, at the time when the banner of gastronomy was gaily unfurled and Knowsley converted into a perfect eating palace, under the popular direction of Michael Doughtie and William Aspeinowle, the head cooks, and their dozen aides-de-camp of the kitchen and scullery.

Here were assembled knights and gentlemen who had green traditions of the battle of Bosworth, and who could proudly tell of their fathers' doings at Flodden Field; some who had been present at revels in the majestic Castle of Clithero rising above the little town and overlooking the country for miles around; and others who had partaken of banquets in the Norman Castle of "time-honoured Lancaster." And some were gathered there from South Lancashire, who fondly remembered the Locus Benedictus de Whalley reposing in quiet and stately grandeur on the banks of the Calder, and who had seen its noble refectory filled with guests speaking "more of the Baron than the Monk;" whilst others from the northern parts of the county could unweariedly descant from early and cherished recol-

[1] *Rules for an Earl's Household in the time of James I.* p. 27.

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were occasionally relieved by an exchange of friendly visits, by theatrical representations, by a diligent attendance upon the laborious and lengthened effusions of the pulpit, and, above all, by an incessant addiction to field sports.

The monotony of a lengthened residence in one place was pleasantly, although in some respects incommodiously, varied by a change of abode, albeit in the same neighbourhood, and this took place when the roads were in a state fit for travelling, as the Earl had to remove not only his domestic establishment, but also his furniture, arras, and beds, and this could only be done at particular seasons of the year.

The Diary shews not only the transitory nature of individuals, but also of whole houses. After the lapse of almost three centuries we find few of the families named by the Diarist existing on their patrimonial estates, and some of them have even ceased to be remembered as once exercising great influence and liberal hospitality in their village halls. Nor were their "names ignoble, born to be forgotten," and for whom "a deathless lot" was never designed. They were men who appeared at the Visitations of the Heralds, who conducted the business of the county, and whose authority in some measure swayed the councils of the Sovereign.

Of the Lancashire families descended from the individuals here mentioned, rich in old associations, and familiarised to the county by their own worth and public services, now residing at their ancient homes, and of whom some sketches,—perhaps too diffuse, will be found in the Notes, are the Traffords of Trafford — the Molyneuxes of Sefton — the

Hesketh of Rufford — the Gerards of Bryn and New Hall —the Hultons of Hulton—and the Towneleys of Towneley; whilst Hoghton Tower, Standish and Duxbury, Ince and Crosby, have been abandoned for fairer seats. It is somewhat remarkable that the families of Dicconson, Eccleston, and Wrightington are all represented through females by Mr. Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, whilst heiresses of others mentioned by the Diarist have at various periods merged the name and transmitted the estates of their own family to other houses. It need scarcely be added that in some instances improvidence, misfortune, and sales have alienated wide lands and suppressed old families.

In Cheshire, the Grosvenors of Eaton, the Stanleys of Alderley, the Brookes of Norton, the Leghs of Lyme, and the Tattons of Withenshaw, still flourish in more than their pristine greatness, nor is there any prospect of its diminution, whilst the Savages, Viscounts Savage and Earls Rivers, are represented by the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the Booths of Dunham by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The two families whom the record principally concerns are fortunately still dwelling upon their ancestral estates and enjoying all the honours of their ancestors — the one exercising at Knowsley a wise and liberal hospitality which far distances that which obtained the approbation of England and England's Maiden Queen, but no longer, through the chances of war, the owner of Lathom and New Park in Lancashire, or of Bidston and Stanley House in Cheshire; and the other still in possession of Worden and of those broad acres which were regarded with no less complacency

by their Norman owner Roger de Busli than by his descendant William ffarington.

WILLIAM FFARINGTON of Worden was the only child of Sir Henry ffarington of ffarington in this county Knight by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Okeover[1] of Okeover, and of his wife Isabel, daughter of John Aston of Tixall, both in the county of Stafford, Esquires. He was born in January 1537, and when only a few days old was included, with his youngest brother of the half-blood, in a lease from the Abbot and Convent of Evesham in the county of Worcester, of Longton Barns in Penwortham, dated 14th January, 29th Henry VIII.,[2] his ancestors having been lessees of lands in Lancashire belonging to that Abbey from the time of Edward II.[3]

Sir Henry ffarington was a zealous promoter of the views of Henry VIII. and affected to be a favourer of the Reformation, being selected as one of the Crown Commissioners for the suppression of the Monasteries,[4] not less

[1] The Okeovers were a family of equestrian rank descended from Orme de Acovere, to whom Nigel Abbot of Burton in his 20th year (1113) gave Acovere, the early descents of the family being proved by the Oakover Chartulary. Several members of the family were Knights of the Shire and Sheriffs of the County. The family is now represented by Charles Houghton Okeover Esq. and during his minority the Hall was the residence of his step-father Robert Plumer Ward Esq. M.P. who has given a description of it in *De Vere*.

[2] *Worden Evid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] Wright's *Letters*, Camd. Soc.

on account of his holding estates from the King and having the honour of being Chief Steward of the royal manors of Leyland[1] and Penwortham, than from his being a lessee and supposed friend of the Abbot and Convent of Evesham.[2] Appointed by the King to manage the spoils which had been ruthlessly grasped by the State, and, according to Fuller, none were losers employed in that service, he seems to have been, like the generality of the courtiers, sufficiently mindful of his own interests, having cautiously enlarged his estate and influence out of the wreck

[1] This royal manor of Leyland, a moiety of which was given in 1230, 14th Henry III. in marriage with Avicia daughter of Robert Bussell to John de ffarington, and the other moiety being afterwards obtained from the Crown, was purchased for 600*l.* in 1617 by William ffarington of Worden Esq. from his kinswoman Dame Dorothy, wife of Sir Edward Huddleston Knt. The Court Rolls commence in 1618, and a Court is held yearly in October for the manor. (*Worden Evid.*) Baines erroneously states that no Court is now held. (Vol. iii. p. 445.)

[2] The Abbey of Evesham was suppressed on the 17th November 1539, having been founded in the year 701, and amply endowed by Anglo-Saxon kings and nobles. It had many liberal benefactors after the Conquest, amongst others the family of De Busli, or Bussell, the maternal ancestors of the ffaringtons. The following letter was addressed by the last Abbot, who had sat in Parliament, to Sir Henry ffarington, a few weeks after the dissolution of his Monastery:

"Ryghte Wurschippfull y comend me to yo^{u} w^{t} thanks for ye^{u}r goodnes Y. recyued a lett^{r} ffrome yo^{u} in Advẽt last wch in you movyd me instantly to recorde the truythe ꝙ noe oth^{r} weys as cõcernỹg the taking occupacõn just tytull ꝙ ryȝthe of ꝙ for ye thwythe Barne ꝙ Cornes of Whetyll duryng my time. ꝙ forth as y knewe same aponne my truythe ꝙ onestye y never knew nor said y^{t} ther schuld be any oth^{r} tẽntt but yo^{u} my lady yo^{u}r furst wyffe ꝙ Willm̄ yo^{u}r Sonne (thus I toke it allweys) for y jugged yo^{u} my frend ꝙ soe made noe furth^{r} serches of: but a tytull befor my depting M^{r} thomas said to me y^{t} Mr Robt ꝙ he had taken lease, but in my time hit nev^{r} apperyd to

by which he was surrounded. Born in 1471, he was no longer a very young man when the designs and objects of the King began to develope themselves, but having held his office of Steward originally from Henry VII.[1] and being officially connected with the Crown property in various parts of Lancashire he was not exactly the individual to offer any resistance to the ruling powers. On the 21st May 1528[2] the King at his manor of Richmond confirmed the appointment of Sir Henry, whom he then styles "Squier of our bodye," as Steward of the manors of Penwortham, Leyland, Croston, Osewalton, Eccleston, &c., and commanded him to enjoin all the King's tenants within the said manors to wear no badge, livery, or cognizance, but only the badge of the RED ROSE, and to go forth to the wars with no leader but such as the Steward should enjoin. He was authorized to levy soldiers for the war, to collect the royal rents and reliefs, to punish trespassers, to levy distresses,

me by any ꝑfyȝt wretine nor records. M^r thomas send to me a copy of his claime weche dischered ꝙ varyed ffroime ye true forme ꝙ drolde [draft?] of o^r other Leasse ꝙ thus I must record justly ꝙ noe oth^ȝ weys yo^u nev^r requyryd of me any leasse y^rof in my time nor schuld have badde any nede noth^ȝ of yt nor any other of o^r lands for y hadde soo muche love favor ꝙ trust in yo^u eu^r: ꝙ yo^urselfe w^t oth^ȝ Suyters during my time att any pleasur wer bound for ye hoolle paymēt y^rof ꝙ soo payed it: Y wold eu^ȝry one havyng any int^ȝest in the matt^r schuld know this my mynd in the p^ȝmisses for y c^a say noe oth^ȝ weys trvly ꝙ have me cōmend to my lady yor wyffe ꝙ all yours. At Evessham the vth day of Janvary A^o R. R. Hen^ȝ octavi xxxii.

Yo^ur bedeman Sr Ric. Hawksbury.

To the ryȝthe Wurschippfull M^r S^r
Henry ffarȳgtō knyȝthe ye del^r. (*Worden Evid.*)

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] *Ibid.*

to indict misdemeanants, to preserve the game, to exact services of the tenants, to maintain the ancient customs, and to defend the respective rights of the lord and his tenants. Armed with these large powers, it was found that the Præpositus of a royal manor ranked higher in authority than the Steward of an ordinary vill or manor, and that his influence was felt by the surrounding gentry sometimes to be inconvenient and at other times oppressive. He was engaged in more than twenty law-suits, chiefly in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was probably never entirely free, during a long life, from the harassing and perplexing toils of the law. The violent and unjust proceedings which always distinguish legal empirics were not, it may be hoped, in much favour with him, and yet after an extensive examination of his suits and the depositions of various witnesses, it must be confessed that he seems, like Mr. Pleydel, to have looked upon law as he did upon laudanum, and to have found it sometimes easier to administer it as a quack than to apply it as a physician. All sorts and conditions of men fell under his lynx eye, and not a claim was relinquished nor a demand conceded without some legal authority, form, or precedent. At one time (20th Henry VIII.) he prosecuted Sir Richard Hoghton and others for encroaching on Penwortham Common; at another (21st Henry VIII.) he visited William Wall with his just indignation for cutting down timber and leading away turves from Littlewood and ffarington; nor did Christopher Standish the Bailiff escape unscathed, having ventured to claim certain profits and fees within Penwortham; but end-

less were the suits with Richard Banastre, who refused (35th Henry VIII.) to serve in the King's wars on the ground that he was a servant of the Earl of Derby and of John Holcroft Esq., and that he did not owe suit and service to the Crown for his lands. On the same ground Peter ffarington was prosecuted for neglect of service in the war (35th Henry VIII.), he stoutly maintaining that he was the servant of Sir Thomas Langton Knt. and not of the King.[1] And although some of these litigations might and did arise out of his office, Sir Henry was frequently involved in disputations with his neighbours as well as with members of his own family.

Notwithstanding his appetite for law, he was not entirely forgetful of the claims of the Church, and on the 9th April 1524, as Henry ffarington Esq., he endowed by deed the Chantry, (which had been founded in Leyland Church by one of his ancestors,) for the souls of his father Sir William ffarington Knt. and others named therein, and "for the prosperitie and welfare of Dame Alice (daughter of Sir Richard Asheton of Croston Knt.) his moder, himself, his heirs and all benefactors."[2] He secured to himself and his heirs the appointment of "an able and well disposed Preste" from time to time, and in default of such appointment he vested the presentation in the Abbot and Convent of Evesham for ever.[3] At this time he had not cast an evil eye on the revenues of the Church, and never contemplated their alienation.

His foundation was, however, of short continuance. He

[1] *Duchy Records.* [2] *Worden Evid.* [3] *Ibid.*

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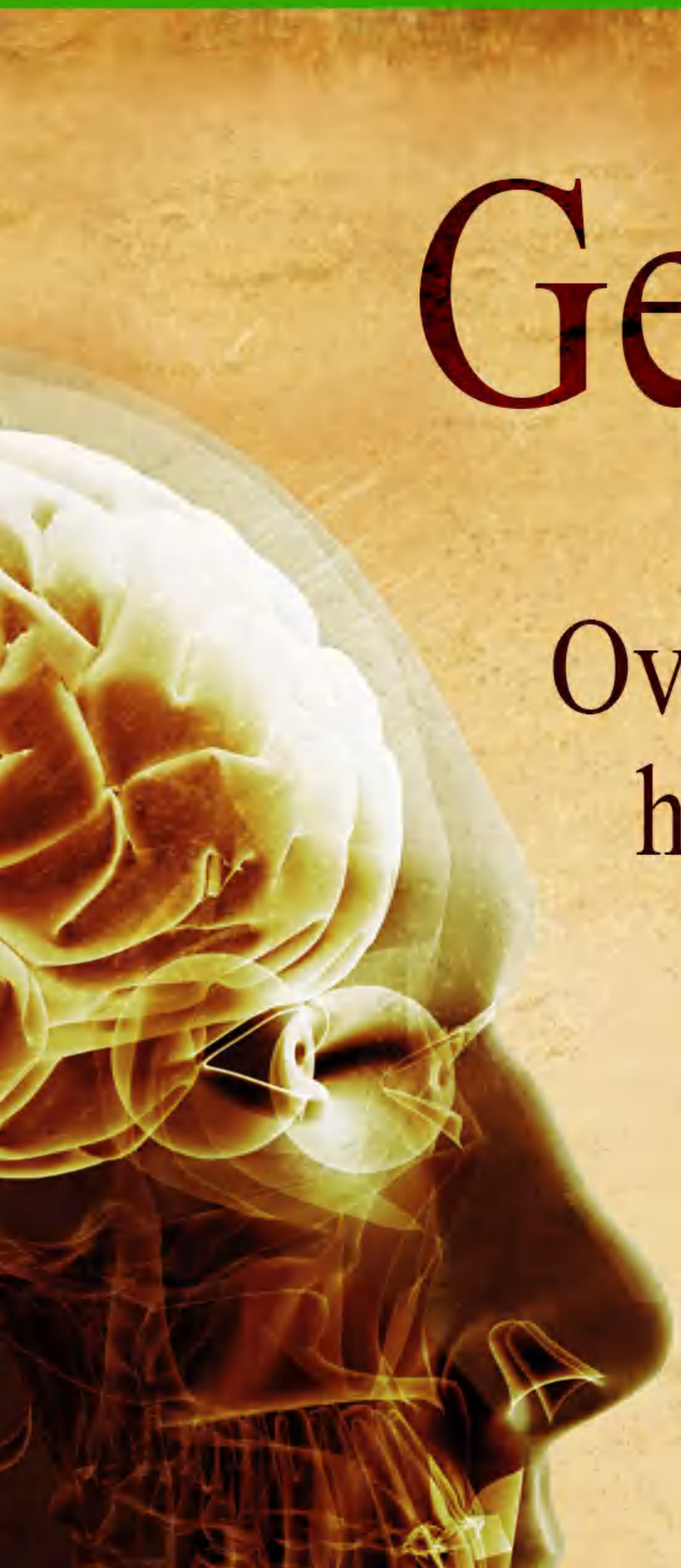

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letters addressed by his Lordship to various individuals, and containing transcripts of letters to the Earl from Henry VIII. and his Council, together with copies of several grants and other matters connected with the Derby family, still remains at Worden.

On the 10th August 25th Henry VIII. 1533, Edward Earl of Derby and Sir Henry ffarington Knt. addressed a letter to the King[1] with certain depositions of witnesses concerning "dyverse vnfytting and slanderous words," spoken by Sir James Harrison, Chaplain of Croston, of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn; and from the tenor of the letter there can be little doubt that the "lewde Preste," who was attached and sent up to his Highness, was dealt with as the King in his virtuous indignation thought best to vindicate his own outraged honour and the aspersed morality of the lady termed by the Croston Priest "Nan Boleyn."

Before 1536 Sir Henry lost his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt., and his eldest son William ffarington had also been removed by the hand of death. His surviving son Thomas married but without male issue, and the name and inheritance seemed in a fair way of becoming extinguished, when, at the mature age of sixty-six, he married a second wife, Dorothy Okeover, by whom he had issue William ffarington, the writer of the following Diary, and from whom, in a direct line, the present family descend. Sir Henry's Will is dated December 12th 1549, and the inventory of his goods was taken in 1551.[2] He desired that his body might be buried in Ley-

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] *Ibid.*

land, "or some other hollye place wheare it shall fortune him to die," and his remains were consigned, when in his 80th year, to "holy earth" in St. Nicholas' Chapel where many of his ancestors reposed. He appointed as his executors Dorothy his wife, trusting she would be loving and kind to his said son William ffarington after the testator's decease, also William his said son, William Charnock, William Cowper, and John Crane; and he requested that his son Anthony Browne[1] and John Langton Esquires would act

[1] Joan ffarington married first Charles Booth of Hackensall Esq., by whom she had issue a daughter; she married secondly Henry Becconsall of Becconsall, by whom she had also issue a daughter Dorothy, wife of Sir Edward Huddleston; and, afterwards, she married thirdly Anthony, son of Sir Weston Browne of Abbess Roothing in Essex. On 16th October 1554 the last husband was made Serjeant at Law, and shortly afterwards appointed Serjeant to the King and Queen, Philip and Mary. In 1558 he was preferred to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but removed by Queen Elizabeth who had, however, so high an opinion of his talent that she continued him a puisne Judge; and it is recorded that he refused the office of Lord Keeper when the Queen contemplated the removal of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Sir Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, who is loosely styled "coeyn and heyr of Sir Henry ffarington Knt." prosecuted Robert ffarington and Elizabeth his wife, William Fisher and others, in the time of Queen Mary, for retaining possession of the manor, hall, and lands of ffarington, Ulneswalton, &c. in breach of a decree and after the committal of the defendants to the Fleet Prison. (*Duchy Records.*) In the 2nd Elizabeth, Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, "daughter of William ffarington deceased and Isabel his wife, who was daughter of John Clayton of Clayton Esq." prosecuted John Orrell Esq. and Elizabeth his wife for lands in Clayton Manor and Penwortham. (*Cal. Plead.*) William ffarington was Sir Henry's eldest son by his first wife, and died early in life, leaving this daughter, who succeeded to her father's estate of ffarington, which thus became alienated from the male line. A copy of Sir Anthony Browne's Will is amongst the Worden Evidences. It is dated 1565, and this profound and eloquent Judge died May

as supervisors of his Will. From the frequent occurrence of his name in connection with the management of the minor's estate, it is tolerably evident that the direction of his education devolved on his kinsman Browne, afterwards the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who had probably obtained his Wardship, and thus preserved the inheritance from the rapacity of an ordinary purchaser, and with such a guardian we are at no loss to understand his bias towards the law. In the 34th Henry VIII., when a boy, he was enrolled a burgess of Preston at the Guild then held;[1] and it is not improbable that he received the rudiments of his education in the Grammar School of that town, which had long been of good repute in the county. At an early age he was sent to Oxford, but it is not clear that he graduated at that University, and he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple 6th August 1555, not with the view of following the law as a profession, but to complete his education.[2]

From the large estates settled upon him it might seem that he was a favourite son of his father, and as he was

6th 1567. In the ffarington pedigree, as published in Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.* vol. iii. p. 446, Lady Browne is placed in the line as the great granddaughter of Sir Henry ffarington, but is afterwards stated to be Jane, daughter of William and granddaughter of Sir Henry ffarington, whilst her presumed father is recorded as having died without issue! In the Will of Sir Henry, dated 1549, he names "my sonne Anthonye Browne," which being read grandson will settle the degree of relationship.

[1] *Guild Book.*

[2] Mr. Hulton informs me that the books of the Middle Temple are not arranged prior to the year 1600, but that the following entry is found under date 6th August 1555: "Willūs ffarryngton filius primus Henrici ffarryngton de ffarryngton in com. Lancast. admissus est generaliter ad inst. Browne."

born when the old Knight was in the decline of life and his older sons being without an heir male, this is not improbable. He had a long minority, prudent guardians, and a careful mother, who never forgot the last injunction of her husband. In early life he had no difficulties to encounter, and therefore none to surmount, and being associated with men distinguished by learning and experience he became almost imperceptibly furnished with maxims of theoretical knowledge, and formed rules of practical prudence at a time when other young men were engaged in the pursuits of pleasure or in the indulgences of dissipation. He seems to have been a diligent student, and certainly was not an inattentive observer of the ways of the world.

Immediately on attaining his majority he was placed in the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire by Edward Earl of Derby, and throughout his life was an active and influential Magistrate.[1] One of his first magisterial acts seems to have been on the 16th December 1559, in obedience to the command of the Earl (who had been instigated by the Privy Council) to apprehend Sir Thomas Heomanson (Edmundson?) Curate, and then serving within the Parish Church of Walton, alias Law, who had lately openly and publicly said mass[2] within the said Church, being assisted by

[1] *Worden Evid.*

[2] At the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 15th January 1558-9, the Bishop of Carlisle celebrated mass in Westminster Abbey, and the gospel was first read in Latin and afterwards in English, and the Queen kissed the pax. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.* voi. i. p. 62.) On the 24th August 1559, the day before and after, were burnt all the roods of St. Mary and St. John, and many other church goods, with copes, crosses, censers, altar cloths, rood

the Parish Clerk, William Langton, Edward Estham, John Weredon, and forty others, in contempt of her Majesty and the laws, and also requiring him to examine Ralph Clayton the informant, and to protect him against the indignation of the people for shewing himself, "accordyng to his dutie to myslyke of theise lewde doyings."[1] Having paid a heavy fine to the Crown on "suing out the livery" of his lands, he seems to have been not indisposed to avoid the payment consequent on refusing to marry the wife which his careful guardian thought proper to impose upon him, and when he had attained the age of twenty-one, he married[2] Anne, only daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot[3] of Bashall

cloths, books, banners, banner staves, wainscot, with much other such gear, about London. (Machyn's *Diary*, edit. by J. G. Nichols Esq. for the Camden Soc. p. 208.)

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] Marr. Settlem. dated April 21st 1559, *Ibid.*

[3] Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall was a minor in 1523, knighted before 1552, married Cecilia, daughter of Sir William Venables Knt. Baron of Kinderton in the county of Chester, and had issue a son and heir Henry Talbot, and a daughter Anne, wife of William ffarington Esq. (See p. 158, *Note.*) He was at the battle of Musselborough on the 10th September 1547, where the Scots lost 10,000 men. In 1556 Henry Lord Strange addressed to him the annexed letter as Deputy Steward of the Forest and Chase of Bowland. (*Worden Evid.*) In 1557 he was a Captain of Horse, and raised 200 men for the service of Queen Mary in the Scotch wars. (Lodge, vol. i. p. 344.) The Earl of Shrewsbury writing to the Lords of the Council, October 6th 1557, says: "The coming forward of the Scotch army has now full appearance that they mind to enter England, all intelligences agreeing to that effect, and that they mind to pass the Tweed about Newcastle and Kelsoe, and so come to batter Wark and afterwards Norham, making small doubt to win them. . . . I have taken order that of such numbers of men as arrived here yesternight and this day, Sir Thomas Talbot Knt. with 200 men and four bands more, with their captains, shall forthwith repair to Berwick." (Lodge's *Illustr.* vol.

Facsimile of a letter on foolscap paper, 12 by 8 inches.

directed, *sealed with wafer.*

To my louinge frende mayster
Talbot of Bashall.

Maister Talbot i require you to bestowe opon this bearer my frende Stephen Tempest or to the bringer hereof in his name on stage of season to be taken within that youre office of Bollande for i put you owt dowte the man is muche my frende, and in so doinge you shall binde me to requite the like when occasion shall serue. Thus not mistrustinge yoore good wille in accomplishe shinge the premises i bid you hartelye fare well. Frome the Stonye hurste. the xxj of May. 1550.

youre Louinge frend,

H. L. Strange

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Sir Thomas Talbot had married Florence, daughter to Henry Pudsay of Bolton, afterwards the second wife of Henry Lord Clifford, the Shepherd, and after his decease, apparently by the procurement of Henry VIII., the wife of Richard Grey, younger son of Thomas Marquess of Dorset;[1] and the blood of a long line of distinguished ancestors flowed, with graceful current, in his young wife's veins. She was connected with the house of Stanley not only by the alliance of Henry the fourth Earl with her kinswoman the Lady Margaret Clifford, but her grandmother Anne, sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingstone Castle in Kent, had married, whilst the widow of Edmund Talbot of Bashall Esq., Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, the grandson of the first Earl of Derby, and by her Will, dated November 20th 1557, as "Dame Anne Stanley of Holte Hall in Blackburn," she devised her estate to her son Sir Thomas Talbot.[2] This connection, or his own taste, or probably his well remembered descent from Warin Bussel the Norman Lord of Penwortham, some of whose original franchises and grants, carefully indorsed by him, are still preserved amongst the family muniments, induced him in 1561 to seek a confirmation of the heraldic honours which had

Thomas, for her thirds, ccxliii^{li} xvii^{s} ix^{d}; to the Court of Wards, for livery of said Sir Thomas, xx^{li}; to Mr. Grenacres of Worston for the reversion of a debt of $\overset{xx}{vi}^{li}$ owing by Sir Thomas to him, xiii^{li} xiii^{s} iv^{d}; paid to William Stanley of Manchester for a bill of the said Sir Thomas, iiii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d}. Sum totall, i$\overset{c}{x}$.xiii^{li} and xx^{d}. (*Lanc. MSS.* and *Worden Evid.*) Whitaker erroneously states that Sir Thomas died 10th Elizabeth (*Hist. Craven*), and this error is repeated in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

[1] Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, pp. 102, 234. [2] *Lanc. MSS.*

been borne by his ancestors from the time of Edward III.[1] and to perpetuate the armorial insignia, with all the wonderful and fantastic zoology of the artists of the middle ages, which were depicted and bedizened with so much mysterious fidelity upon panels formerly in the old Hall of Worden, under the professional auspices of Laurence Dalton, Norroy. This curious record, with its subsequent additions, made from generation to generation, constitutes a consecutive, and, probably, in this county, an unique family history from the year 1504 to the present century. At this time he seems to have reconstructed, probably to have rebuilt, Worden Hall,[2] and to have erected the large barns where the date and his arms, impaling Talbot, still remain; and the results which he secured in his architectural attempts are

[1] Sir William ffarington of ffarington Knt. frequently occurs in original deeds throughout the latter half of the reign of Edward III.; and his arms, argent, a chevron gules, between three leopards' faces sable, are still found in perfect preservation attesting his deeds, whilst a singularly beautiful silver seal of his, exhibited to Norroy in 1561 and still in the family, induced the Heralds under their hands and seals of office to confirm and ratify the arms to William ffarington Esq. together with a grant of an alteration in the crest and a motto.—(1 H. 6, fo. 59 b, *Coll. Arm.*) These arms were afterwards confirmed in the Visitation of Lancashire by Sir Henry St. George in 1613, (c. 5, fo. 75 b, *Coll. Arm.*,) and by Sir William Dugdale in 1664–5, (c. 37, fo. 55 b, *Coll. Arm.*)

[2] George ffarington Esq. was the first of his family who about 1736 began occasionally to forsake old Worden for the adjoining mansion of Shaw Hall, and his son Sir William ffaringtou completed the migration, after which the old house was taken down. Under the direction of Anthony Salvin Esq. Worden Hall (formerly called Shaw Hall) has been rendered one of the best and most commodious houses in the county. (See *Notitia Cestr.* vol. ii. part iii. p. 381.)

said, with one exception, to have been well described by **Gray**:

"To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
Each panel in achievements clothing;
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing."

Some of the elaborate and genuine oak carving and delicate art of this period may still be seen at Worden, and at least one exquisitely carved and inlaid oak bed, containing numerous armorial cognizances of the Derby family, bearing testimony to the taste and refinement of the Elizabethan household furniture.

Whilst these buildings were in progress, he resided at Hawdley Hall, the house belonging to the rectory of Blackburn, where Sir Thomas Talbot died, and which had been devised by him to his daughter. The interests of the manor soon engaged Mr. ffarington's attention, and not his only; for, having enclosed certain waste grounds and maintained his right to get coal in the glebe, by virtue of a lease originally made by Archbishop Cranmer and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to Comberford and Billett, a powerful claimant appeared who disputed his title and attempted to dispossess him of his moiety of the manor. This was none other than the Queen herself, who, through her Attorney General, claimed the whole manor in right of her Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Barton, as heir of the Radclyffes of Winmerleigh and the See of Canterbury, after a hearing, established their joint claim, and the Queen, without much grace, retired from the contest foiled in her rapacity.[1]

[1] *Lanc. MSS.*

Mr. Barton, his colleague, now united with him and the tenants in forming a series of regulations for the improvement of the property, which have been preserved in Mr. ffarington's writing,[1] dated 6th February 4th Elizabeth. These sensible regulations are precisely similar to "the Byrelaw of Extwisell confirmed by John Towneley of Towneley Esq. John Parker of Extwisell and others," in May 1561, and which Whitaker notices as being of high antiquity, but as having met with no distinct account of it except in the manors of Extwisle and Downham.[2]

In the 2nd Elizabeth he occurs as the Queen's "Farmer of Penwortham,"[3] and he might not then have obtained the fee of that portion of the manor belonging to the crown which was formerly held on lease by his father.

About this time he was appointed Secretary to Edward Earl of Derby, and his dexterity in managing his own affairs doubtless induced the Earl afterwards to appoint him Comptroller of his household, and a better man could not have been selected for the purpose. The office required precision and vigilance, united with energy of character and integrity of purpose, and these were his distinguishing features. One result of this appointment has been perpetuated in the Manuscript relative to the household of this Earl now printed by the CHETHAM SOCIETY.

In 1567 he was actively employed in resisting the progress of Popery in Lancashire, and the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Derby and the rest of his Council were required by the Queen to exert their influence in repressing

[1] *Wordon Evid.* [2] *Hist. Whalley*, p. 379. [3] *Cal. Duc. Plead.*

the spirit which led to results hostile to the established order. Mass was commonly said throughout the county, Priests were harboured, many Churches closed, others supplied by ejected Monks, and the Book of Common Prayer was discarded.[1] In Leyland he endeavoured to suppress the followers of Allen and Persons, who were endeavouring to restore the Pope's authority by exciting differences amongst Protestants, and he has preserved a list of those individuals who were summoned before him.[2]

That Mr. ffarington was considered to be a humane man is evident from the frequent appeals made to him by respectable persons in behalf of the oppressed. Mr. William Hodgkinson, son of an Alderman of Preston, brought under his notice, in 1571, the harsh proceedings of Christopher Crosse of that town against the widow of John Saunderson, on account of a debt of "foure marks," and names that all terms had been rejected and a suit at law actually commenced to recover that important sum:

"Theise are therefore to requyre your Worshipp that forasmoch as the sayd Crosse is a veray wealthy man and this saide Bearer a poore Woman and is his Tenant meaninge therebye that he may handill her as it please hym and for that she is of yor name and kinredde as I am enformed ye will stand soe moch her frend as to write y^{r} lr̃e or send y^{r} man to the said Crosse monyshing him thereby to be faverable to the sayd poore Widdow. Thus trusting yo^{u} will tender the poore Widdow's case and the rather at this my request for that I know itt to be a matter in Conscience, I wish yor Wo^{9}shipp good health."[3]

[1] Archd. Nares' *Life of Burghley*, p. 442. [2] *Worden Evid.* [3] *Ibid.*

He had no place assigned him in the great funeral procession of Edward Earl of Derby in 1572, and his cousin Mr. Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe being at that time the Comptroller,[1] Mr. ffarington had previously vacated the office.

His own domestic establishment at this period was large and well organised, his servants amounting to upwards of twenty, including his Gentleman, Steward, Clerks, and others, of whom he has preserved an exact account from the year 1574.[2] Amongst his household relics is some curious plate, and his silver costrells or beakers, with his arms and several Latin and Italian mottos engraven upon them, are very beautiful specimens of ancient art.

The following letter[3] addressed to him by his neighbour Mr. Molyneux of Euxton, a descendant of the Sefton house, the old Manerial Lords of Euxton, introduces us to a negotiation between two Lancashire gentlemen of this period for the sale of a horse, and also informs us of the value of their horses, the one in question being, on the authority of the vendor, a sober and well conducted rosinante, and "gentle as a lambe." It is scarcely probable, notwithstanding the numbers of horses which appear in the inventories of this time, that either Mr. ffarington or Mr. Molyneux had a training establishment, a large stud, or any ambition to engage in the excitement of the race course:

[1] P. 96, *Note*, and Collins' *Peerage*. Collins, generally accurate, has misled all genealogists respecting the death of Edward Earl of Derby, having stated that event to have occurred in 1574. The Earl's Will is dated 28th August, 1572, and was proved by the Executors in Doctors' Commons on the 21st of November next following. *Worden Evid.*

[2] *Worden Evid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

"After my moost hartie cõmendacoñs unto yo^{u} I am done to und^{r}stand by my wiff and Willm̄ my S^{r}vantt that you are desyrous to bie my gelding and if yo^{u} so be yo^{u} shall have hym better cheape & vnder the pryce that another shall paie for hym. I thynk there is as much proff in him (God save hym) as in any yonge gelding in Lanc^{r}. He hath no evill p̃pertie nor condicõn and as free & gentle as a Lambe. I bowght hym of Thom^{a}s Nelson for vii^{li} and yo^{ur} price shalbe viii^{li} if yo^{u} like hym. And so y^{u} may send for hym, ouelȝ [only?] lett me knowe yor mynd therein by the bearer. I thought not to have sold hym as yet ffor that I wold have seene the vt^{r}most of hys proff myself, albeit sithens hit is yor desire & yor bedfellowes (as I am told) to have hym; and that I have another yonge nagge of my owne breede redy to ȝve my tourne I am better contented to leave hym. And thus I wyshe yo^{u} moost hartilie well to fare as myselfe praying yo^{u} to make my hvmble comendacõns to yor bedfellow. From Euxton this xiiiith of Maie

Yo^{r} symple freynd assured
Robert Molyneux

Addressed
To the right worshippfull
Mr Willm̄ ffarrington
esquyer be this dd."

Although he lived a quiet life in the country, attended to his own business, and grew wealthy, he occasionally visited London, at that time the chief place of resort for fashionable families. The Queen took alarm at the rapid increase of her metropolis, and prohibited the building of any new dwellings within three hundred paces of the gates of London upon pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of the materials brought for the erection of such edifice, and at the same time, without the most distant reference to ventilation or

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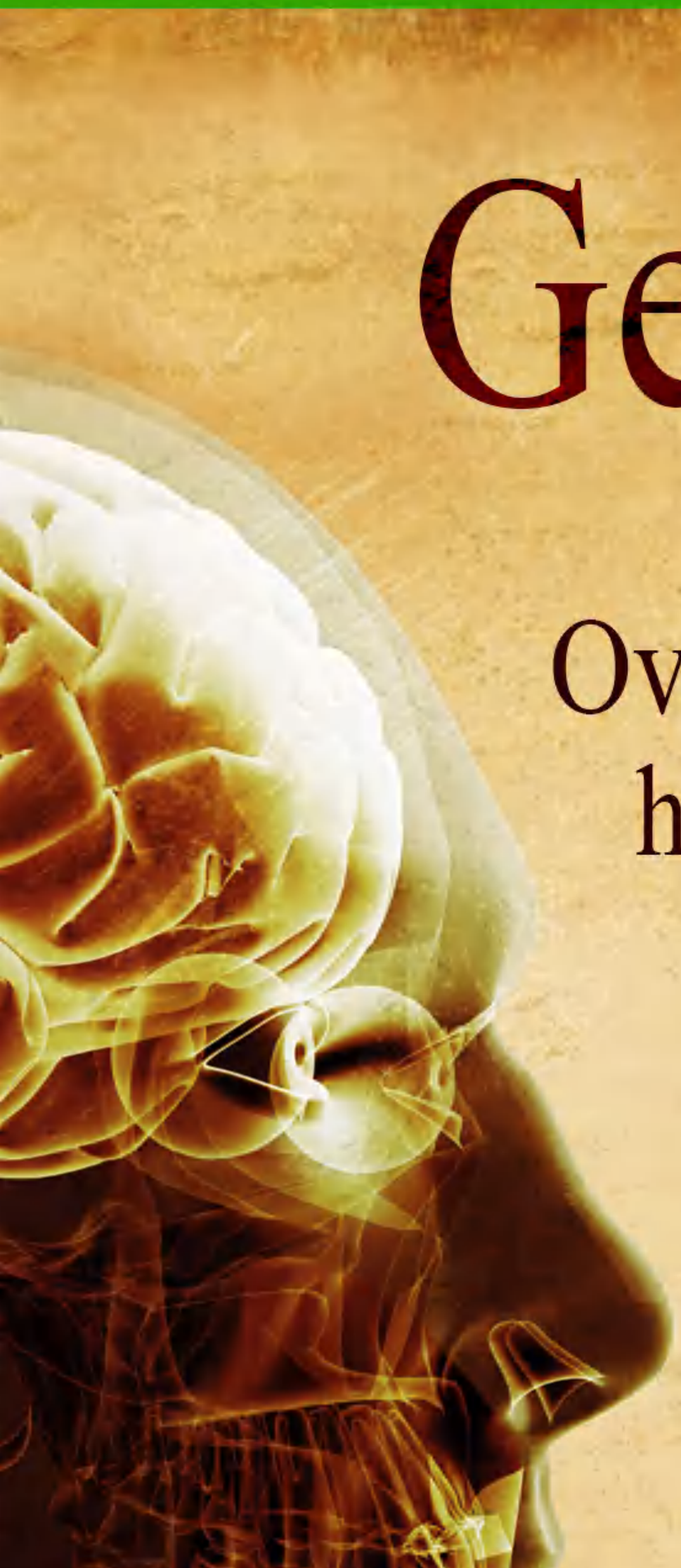

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paynes to see theyme at yoꝯ leysure or waye lyethe. Thus besechynge god to haue yow both with yours in his kepinge for ever. ffrom London this 5. of Auguste Anno 1573,

Yoꝯ Worshippes

James Chorley.

Itt is expediente yt yow
dyd know what house,
and what furnyture
to provyde and bringe
vpp, and to have xx dayes
warninge, wch resteth upon yr
answer hereof.
Addressed
To the ryght Worship-
full and his good ffriend
Mr Wyllm̄ ffarrington
Esquyer geve this att
Werden."

On the death of Edward Earl of Derby in 1572 Mr. ffarington received a patent from his Lordship's successor as Steward of the Household, and entered upon the duties of his office.[1] He had the correction of the faults of the ordinary servants and to examine and rectify all the evils of the household. He was required to censure delinquents, to check extravagance, to overlook the accounts of the purveyors and minor servants, and to pay the wages. His habits of business and vigorous mind would make ordinary difficulties disappear, and pointed him out as an individual well adapted to be placed at the head of a great household, where his talent would be required, and his tact have full

[1] *Worden Evid.*, and p. 21, *Item* 12.

Henry Earl of Derby
AEt 62 Ao 1593

H. Derby
1593

scope for exercise. The principles and ceremonials on which the household of Henry Earl of Derby was conducted, and of which Mr. ffarington has left us a brief account,[1] clearly prove that he had formed a just estimate of what was due to the rank and station of that great nobleman, and that he governed the household with a due regard to courtly munificence, decent splendour, and a prudent avoidance of prodigality and excess. Nor is it to be overlooked that the Earl sought to remove the ignorance and debasement of his servants and dependants by daily diffusing amongst them the blessings of true religion,[2] and by so doing not only promoted, in the lowest view of the case, their social welfare, but also made them acquainted with those features of our constitutional monarchy which, although at that time imperfectly developed, had never before been so worthy of their allegiance.

A man more extensively engaged in the business of the county, both as a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, with the exception of Sir Richard Sherburne, could scarcely be found. His Common Place Book, his Book of Precedents, Cases, and Forms, his Shire Book, his Manuscripts of Opinions and Practice, all indicate him as an industrious, intelligent, and well-informed lawyer; and the number of letters addressed to him by aggrieved individuals leads to the conclusion that he, like Lord Bacon's good Judge, always remembered the end of the Roman twelve tables — Salus populi suprema lex — and well knew that laws, except they be in order to that end, are but things captious and

[1] p. 20. [2] p. 20.

oracles not well inspired.[1] He also took a lively interest in all Parliamentary proceedings and made notes of the various acts of the Legislature, in methodical order, during more than fifty years.[2] He appears to have carefully and minutely examined, with true antiquarian spirit, all his ancient stores of family evidences, and to have added dates and explanatory notes to some of the more obscure records and to have deduced valuable information from others. Although now disarranged, there is sufficient proof that he left them models of the care with which the original and contemporaneous evidences of an old family ought to be kept.

In August 1574 Mr. ffarington was one of the opulent gentlemen of Leyland who furnished "as well by force of the statute as graunted of good will" military aid for her Majesty's service, and although his contribution was inferior to that of Sir Thomas Hesketh and Edward Standish Esq. it ranked higher than that of the others; but it is worthy of note, that whilst some of the wealthy county families were assessed in right of their lands, he was assessed "for goods," although on what principle does not appear, as his estate was very considerable.[3]

Notwithstanding the unfaltering adherence of his relative and guardian Sir Anthony Browne to the Roman Catholic faith, and his own early connection with the household of Edward Earl of Derby, Mr. ffarington was educated in the principles of the English Church, and, without partaking of the dissembling policy which at that time pervaded Europe, continued a regular conformist to her primitive ritual as

[1] *Essay* lvi. *Of Judicature*, p. 311. [2] *Worden Evid.*
[3] *Harl. MS.* 1926. Baines, vol. i. p. 525.

settled at the Reformation. He was neither swayed by the prejudices of the Romanists nor infected by the fantasies of the Puritans, although his father had been employed in the suppression of the Monasteries, and he himself was surrounded by the most zealous and fervent of the Puritan preachers of Lancashire during his official connection with Henry Earl of Derby. That he undertook to defray the academical expences of one poor youth, probably a son of one of Lord Derby's dependants,[1] is recorded in the following letter addressed to him from Christ Church College, Oxford,[2] and the gratuity was a large exhibition, since it has been recorded, to the imperishable honour of good Bishop Jewel,[3] that he liberally furnished ten groats a little before this time towards the education of another poor Oxford scholar whose immortal pages have shed lustre not only on that University and on the Church of England but also on the English nation:

"Salutẽ et graciã in Christo Jesu.

Ryght Worshipfull, my verie humble & obedient dutie in no wyse towards your Worshipp at anie tyme omytted, trustinge in the Lorde y^{t} yo^{r}re Worshipp wth yo^{r}re bed felow my especiall and approved good M^{rs} wth yo^{r}re freinds at the making of theis p^{r}sents in Oxforthe did & do enioie good healthe, and praised be Almightie god for the same e$\overline{u}$. Theise shall signifie vnto yo^{r}re worshipp y^{t} by this bearer James Haddoughe I have rec. yo^{r}re worships ẗre wth xlv^{s} y^{t} namelie was thus to be distributed, therof xx^{s} yo^{r}re worshipp did bestowe on me towards my Exhibitione, & xx^{s} for to discharge the Chamber rente, & v^{s} yo^{r}re Worshipp bestowed vppon Rychard Ryshton as a token, wch I have done ac-

[1] See pp. 23, 84.

[2] *Worden Evid.*

[3] Izaak Walton's *Life of Hooker*, p. 91.

cordinge to yo^{r}re Worshippes appointment. And (as my bounden dutie requireth) I am to geve yo^{r}re worshippe moste hartie thanks not onlie for yo^{r}re liberalitie & exhibition bestowed on me but also that yo^{r}re Worshipp would vouchsafe yo^{r}re tres unto me; the Lorde for his mercie & goodness (I beseche hym) vouchsafe his grace & hollie spirite vnto yo^{r}re Worshippe in all yo^{r}re Worshipps attempts & enterprises & grant that I may in humble obedience & in the feare of his divine majestie stande stedfast & faithfull in yo^{r}re Worshipps favour & s^{r}vice & in the end be found worthie such a Patrone as yo^{r}re Worshipp ys & haith byn to me. For the dischargiuge of the Chambers rent yo^{r}re Worshipp shall understand y^{t} Mr Banks the Cañon wch oẅeth the Chamber ys not in Oxforthe nether (as I suppose) wilbe before Anderstyde[1] or Myghelmas at the firste, notwithstandinge I thought convenient to res^{r}ve the saide xx^{s} vntill his returne to Oxforthe. Newes I have not anie to signifie or certifie yo^{r}re worshipp of but y^{t} in the Easter weeke laste wee had a verie great earthquake in Oxforthe but no harm therbie was done in Oxforthe, marrie in London there was a mā sleine by meanes therof whether by the fall of stones or some suche like I knowe not. Alsoe as of laite I did vnderstand frō London yo^{r}re sonnes both be in good healthe praised be the Lord for the same. Therefore not forgettinge my dutifull & hartie cōmendacōns to my good M^{rs} yo^{r}re bedfelowe wth litle Mr Willm̄ I ceasse. ffrō Christs Church this Aprill the xxist 1580

Yo^{r}re worships humble
S^{r}vant, Myles Aspinall.

Addressed

To the right worshipfull
his singular & approved
good M^{r}, Mr Willm̄ farring-
tō esquire at his house
at Hauldley geue this
wth convenient speed
ffrō Oxōn."

[1] St. Andrew's Day.

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Sir John Southworth was a noted recusant, and had been probably an easy State prisoner domesticated at Knowsley[1] as he had been at one time at Lambeth under Archbishop Parker;[2] there being some evidence that, about 1568, he was privy to certain secret conferences held at York between the Bishop of Ross and Liddington, friends of the Scotch Queen and the Duke of Norfolk, to procure her liberty and to secure the Duke's marriage with her.[3] Sir John's family was closely connected by marriage with Mr. ffarington, who could not fail to feel interested in his fate, as recorded in the following certificate:

"Whereas wee whose names are herevnder written doe vnderstande that you desire to be adu̅tised whether Sr John Southworth knighte, John Towneley,[4] William Houghe, John Hocknell, Esquiers and others have been Indicted and Convicted for theire monthlie fforfeitures at ye sute of Robert Worsley esquier.[5] Theise are therefore to Certifie you that the saide Mr Worsley hath prosecuted agaynste ye saide Sr John and the rest befforenamed by Indictementes and procured theym to be arraigned and convicted thereuppon at sundrie quarter Sessions by the space of Two years last past or thereaboutes, Where wee and dyu̅se other Justices of Peace wth in the Countie of Lanc̅ were sittinge on the Benche for execu-cō̅ of the Quenes Maties lawes. Yeven at Manchester the xvii^th day of June in the xxvi^th yere of her Mai^ties reigne."

About this time the fines of recusants formed a considerable portion of the Crown revenues, and they were of course hunted out with keen rapacity by an odious swarm of in-

[1] See p. 58. [2] See p. 138, *Note*.
[3] Strype's *Parker*, vol. i. p. 525. Camden's *Elizabeth*, B. 1, p. 118.
[4] See p. 197, *Note*. [5] See p. 148, *Note*.

formers who earned a base living by augmenting the miseries of their unfortunate fellow creatures.[1] The following letter also is "touching recusancy," and there is something in its gentle tones which enlists our sympathies on behalf of the writer:

"Right worll my humble dutie remembred giving youe most hartie thankes for the manifold favours wch I haue eu founde at yoc Worshippes handes, Sir, I haue receiued yoc lre by yoc servante in wch as it appeareth youe intreate tenderlie where yoc worshippe may commande boldlye. I and my daughter will (God willing) meete youe at Preston uppon Saturdaie accordinge to yoc Worshippes appointment wth all readines and willingnes to yeelde ourselves to whatsoeuer it shalbee yoc worshippes pleasure to commaud or that youe shall think meete and convenient to be done in such busines as yoc said wor. shalbee theu and there to deale in. And thus wishing vnto yoc worshippe increase of vertue, long life, godlie feare, firm faith and assured hope in the Almightie wth as good happe as hart can desire or imagine I humbly take my leave. Newfielde this 19th of November, [1588.]

Yoc wor. eu to comaunde to the
vttermost of his poore power
Gyles Haworth.

To the right worll Willm
ffarrington Esquire att his
howse Worden, theise
dd."[2]

The state of the poor prisoners within Lancaster Castle seems from time to time to have occupied the humane attention of the Earl of Derby, and sundry orders were made for

[1] Strickland's *Life of Qu. Eliz.* p. 602. [2] *Worden Evid.*

their relief by the judges and magistrates at the assize held at Lancaster in Lent 1577. Small sums of money were to be paid yearly, by the high sheriff two shillings, each justice of peace two shillings, a barrister one shilling, an attorney fourpence, and by every person keeping an alehouse fourpence, which sums were to be applied at the discretion of the Vicar of Lancaster, Francis Tunstall of Awcliffe and George Southworth of the Higher Field, Esquires. Inconsiderable as the contributions must have been, a provision was made for the disposal of the overplus, which met with the concurrence of Mr. ffarington, who preserved the original document with the various autograph signatures appended.[1] On the 24th March, 1585, an order was again made for the continuance of the preceding resolutions.

In the year 1578 the Earl of Derby, the Lord Monteagle, the sheriff, and the justices of peace for the county of Lancaster, passed certain resolutions in consequence of letters addressed to the justices of assize of the said county by the lords of the privy council, in which her Majesty's pleasure and commands were declared respecting "the table and commons" of the sheriff and magistrates at each assize to be holden within the shire. It was resolved that the sheriff and justices of peace for the time being should keep their table and commons together in some convenient place within the town of Lancaster, "or where the said assyze shall fortune to be kepte," the sheriff being allowed to have two servants and each justice one servant to wait upon him; the sheriff and each justice to pay to the steward or purveyor for each

[1] *Worden Evid., Book of Precedents.*

meal xii^{d} and for each of their servants viii^{d}. It was also provided that if the sheriff or any magistrate were absent from the assize, having a servant there, the latter should be allowed his commons amongst the other servants, paying x^{d} a meal for his master and himself; and if the sheriff or magistrate, being in the county and absent from the assize, did not pay for his half commons, he was to be fined xiii^{s} iiii^{d}. The sheriff for the time being at the summer assize was required, further, to find wine and venison, apparently for all the justices assembled, and at the Lent assize wine, of which one runlet was to be sack. Mr. ffarington appears to have been principally concerned in preparing these resolutions, so remarkable for the frugality they enjoined, and the original document, with the autograph signatures, remained in his keeping.[1]

Mr. ffarington was one of the county magistrates who in 1582, along with the Earl of Derby, the Lord Strange, Bishop Chaderton, and other influential persons, compounded on behalf of the county for the provision of oxen for the Queen's household, and Sir Richard Sherburne and Alexander Rigby Esq. two of the Earl's servants, were commissioned to agree with Her Majesty's comptroller and others on the subject. Lancashire was required to yield annually forty great oxen of the value of 54^{s} 4^{d} each, and an assessment was made on each hundred to raise the sum necessary for the purchase. This order was ratified by the Bishop, the Earl, and many members of his council. The contributions fell into arrear, the oxen were not forthcoming, and a royal

[1] *Worden Evid., Shire Book.*

purveyor visited Lancashire to seize them. The Earl of Derby and his treasurer interfered, and Her Majesty's larder received its due quota of supply from her palatine county; but the payment seems to have been unpopular, as the exaction of the Queen's purveyors led in 1590 to a commission to investigate their delinquencies,[1] and amongst the commissioners appointed was the steward of the Earl's household, Mr. ffarington[2].

Not only did he actively superintend the affairs of his noble master and promote the general interests of the county, but he was frequently employed as an arbitrator in settling disputes amongst his neighbours; and we find him assailed by solicitations and importunities for his interference and good offices from all imaginable quarters and from the most opposite characters. The mayor of Preston in 1582 thus addressed him:

"Pleaseth it yᶜ Woᵖshippe to be advertysed that I haue received a worshipfull & frendlie lr̃e to me ꝯ others directed towtching thappeasing of the varyance betwene me ꝯ others ꝯ George Walton ꝯ others his adherents signyfying vnto yᶜ worshippe that forasmuch as the matter concerneth not onlye me ꝯ thother in yoᶜ lr̃e named but also the reste of the counsell ꝯ auncyents of the Towne and the state as well of the Towne as of the Comynaltie and inhabytants thereof whose advise & consent I am to vse herein I cannot therefore retoᵖrne pr̃sent answer to yᶜ woᵖship accordyng to yᶜ request ꝯ expectacō̃n vntyll suche tyme as I haue hadd conferrence therein wᵗʰ my brethren the counsell of the Towne and the Auncyents thereof whiche being don I trust to retorne to yᶜ Worshippe suche answer as yᵒ Worshippe shall thinke well of, Beseching yoᶜ woᵖ-

[1] Baines, vol. i. p. 547. [2] *Worden Evid.*

shippe to contynue yoᶜ frendlie ꝑ favorable frendshippe towards me ꝑ the Towne not onlye that wee shall not serve the contrarye in oᶜ doing But also for that yoᶜ woᵖshippe is one of our Cheefest Burgesses for the mayneteynyng of thestate of oᶜ said Towne. Thus not dowbtyng of yoᶜ frendlie fauoᶜ towards the Towne as wee heretofore haue found in yow wysshing yoᶜ woᵖshippe health to God's pleasure. Preston, in hast, 30 December 1582.

Yoᶜ in that he can or maye
Richarde Walton, Mayoᶜ.

Addressed
To the ryght Woᵖsshipfull
William ffarrington Esquier
at Worden gyve theise." [1]

In a letter from Richard Kellet,[2] a legal agent in London, in 1584, divers statements are made to Mr. ffarington respecting lawsuits then in various stages of progress, but the most interesting portion of the communication is that which relates to the Earl of Derby's embassage to the court of France to invest Henry the Third with the Order of the Garter:

"Jesus.

Right welbeloved Maister my dutie remembred wᵗʰ dayelie desier to Almightie God for your good health &c these are to certifie youe that I have received three lr̃es from youe viz. one by Mʳ Hesketh's man and two by Mʳ Anderton's man of whom also I received tenn poundes the contents of wᶜʰ said lr̃es wᵗʰ God's grace shall to the uttᵒ most of my power be carefullie looked vnto, & whereas yowe write to knowe the certaintie of my L. his Journey, the truth is he did begine his Journey towardes ffrance vpon Tuesdaye the xxviᵗʰ daie of Januarie, wᵗʰ whom did goe by the Quens

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] *Worden Evid.*

Maties Commandement my L. Winsor[1] my L. Sandes[2] & my L. Dudleys and also my L. Scrowpe[4] his sone & heire Mr Cooke of Essex one of the gentlemē vssers to her Matie and fiue moe of her Maties gentlemē besides diūse of Mr Secratie Walsingham his men

[1] Frederick Lord Windsor of Bradenham was son and heir of Edward the third Baron and of his wife Lady Katherine de Vere, sole daughter and heiress of John, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, by his first wife, who was a daughter of Ralph Nevile Earl of Westmoreland. He succeeded his father at the age of 16, in 1575, and after having distinguished himself as a courtier died unmarried 24th December 1585, when his estate and titles passed to his next brother Henry, who had also accompanied Henry Earl of Derby to France on this embassy. (Ashmole's *Hist. of the Order of the Garter*, pp. 395, 406.) There was a family connection between the Lord Windsor and Henry Earl of Derby, as the mother of the Earl of Derby and the wife of John the fourteenth Earl of Oxford were sisters, being daughters of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, of the Howard line.

[2] William third Baron Sandys of the Vine in the county of Hants, was eldest son of Henry Sandys and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William second Baron Windsor and first cousin of the Lord Windsor, whom he now accompanied to France. He was summoned to Parliament from 1572 to 1621, and dying in 1623 was succeeded by his son. His great grandfather, the first Baron, was in the military expedition sent into Flanders in 1491 under Thomas Earl of Derby and other noblemen, to aid the Emperor Maximilian against the French. (Dugdale.) The title has been in abeyance since 1700.

[3] Edward eighth Baron Dudley. (See p. 161, *Note*.)

[4] Thomas, son and heir of Henry le Scrope ninth Baron Scrope of Bolton K.G., summoned to Parliament from 1593 to 1610. His father was constituted Governor of Carlisle Castle in 1562 and Warden of the West Marches, and in 1569 opposed the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. His mother was the Lady Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard the celebrated Earl of Surrey K.G. by Frances, daughter of John de Vere sixteenth Earl of Oxford and sister of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk K.G., executed in the matter of Mary Queen of Scots. His wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, the first cousin of Queen Elizabeth. He died about the year 1612.

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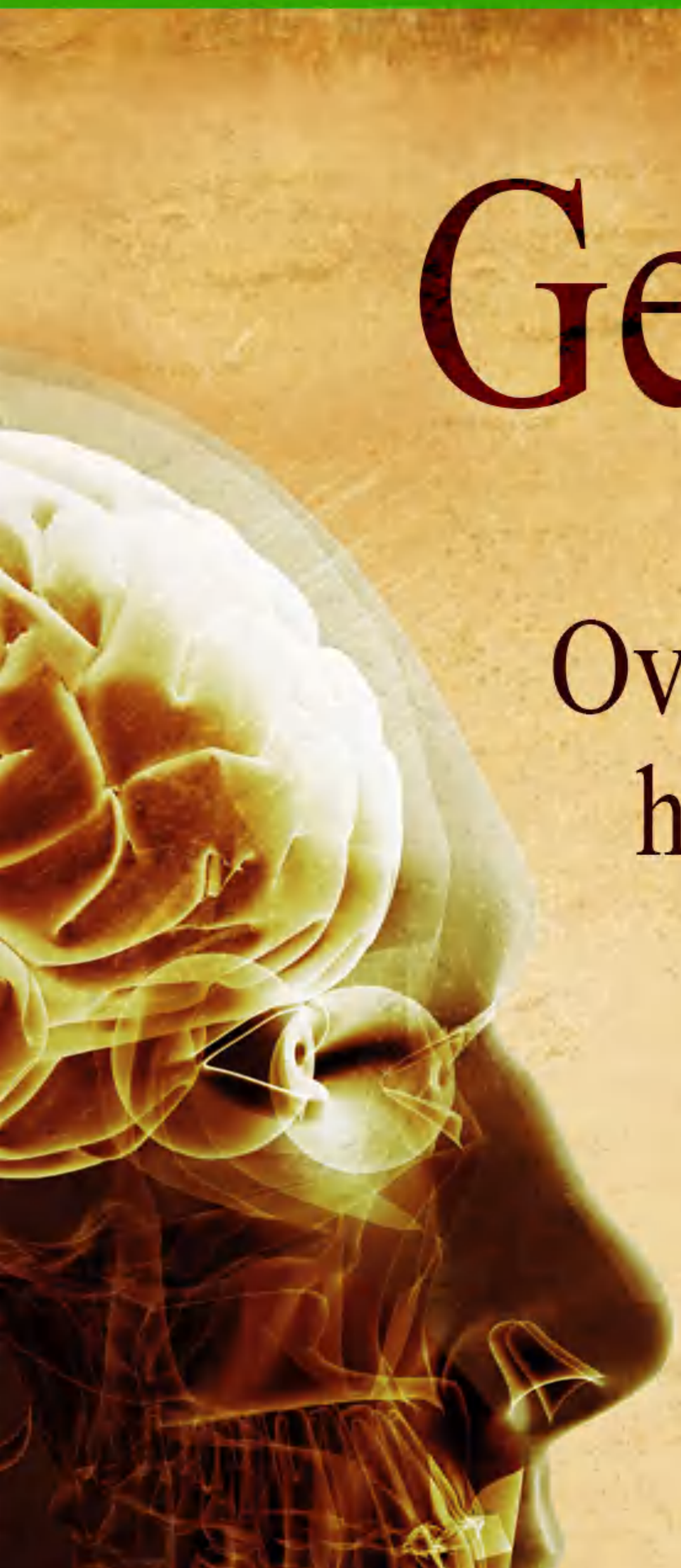

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and it is saied that my L. Chamb^{r}laine shalbe L. Admirallc & that my L. of Hunsden,[1] shalbe L. Chamb^{r}laine & Sr Phillip Siddnaye M^{r} of the Horse, and also Mr Rawley was made knight vpon new years daye for his new years gifte wch said Sr Walter Rawley[2]

in 1565, and died January 10th 1584-5, æt. 73. There is a fine portrait of him in Lodge's *Lives of Illustrious Persons*, and a short memoir. He was the Queen's Ambassador in France in 1572.

[1] There seems to be an error in this statement. Henry first Lord Hunsdon succeeded the Earl of Lincoln as Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and died in 1596. The individual here called the "Lord Chamberlain" was probably the Earl of Leicester, who was the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household and Master of the Horse, which offices he held at his death in 1588, and did not vacate the latter office, as it was conjectured he would, in favour of Sir Philip Sidney.

[2] Mr. Payne Collier has shewn that the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's knighthood, hitherto misstated by all his biographers and unknown to Mr. Collier, was at least as early as 1584, the Queen designating him as Mr. Walter Raleigh, *Knight*, in letters patent on the 26th March in that year. (*Proceed. Soc. Antiq.* Lond. vol. ii. p. 139, and also *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 145.) This letter fixes the very day on which this great man was knighted, and records that the Queen conferred the honour upon her favourite as "a new year's gift."

Chalmers states that Raleigh set out on his expedition to Newfoundland in 1583, and that the next year, having obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, he set sail to America and took possession of a place to which Queen Elizabeth gave the name of Virginia. It is, however, contended by an able writer in *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. p. 448, that Raleigh never personally visited Virginia. It was on the 26th March 1584 that he obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, and "the first voyage made" under this patent to the coasts of America "was with two barks wherein were Captains M. Philip Amadas and M. Arthur Barlowe, who *discovered* part of the country now called Virginia anno 1584:" the account of which voyage is stated to have been "written by one of the said Captaines and *sent* to Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, at whose charge and direction the voyage was set forth." (Hakluyt, vol. iii. p. 246.) The statements in this letter corroborate those of Hakluyt, and the popular belief that Raleigh was the discoverer of Virginia has no foundation in fact.

doeth make him out sixe sheepes of the Quens into the Newfoundelande whearas Mr ffrubbager was and the said land to inhabite but hee goeth not himself yeat he is called Prince of that Countrie. There was sent from the Towre & other places vpon the xxiith daie of Januarie certaine ould Priests & Jesuites to the nomber of twentie foure in a Sheepe of Her Maties and to be landed at Deepe in ffrance. Mr Baron Sute[1] muste be called into the Kings Benche in place of Mr Aliffe[2] that died the laste Tearme and it is thowght that another Baron shalbe chosen this tearme soe that I cannot certainlie learne whether that Mr Roodes doe come to Lanc? anie more or noe, neither as yeat can I learne when the Assizes must bee at Lanc?. but I shall as soon as I can. I heare saie that there is landed in Ireland almost two thowsand Scotts and that Sr William Standle[3] is verie sore hurte and was in greate daunger soe as it is thought that there wilbe a greate mustringe to go thither. Wee heare saie that the Courte removeth aboute the nexte ffridaie or Saturdaie to Summarsett House in the Strande whenas I shall learn more."

He then proceeds, with much ponderous professional verbosity, to relate the progress of a suit at law in the Duchy Court, Mr. ffarington having employed Mr. Sergeant Shuttleworth and Mr. Sevell [Savile], and his opponent having engaged Mr. Warburton. Mr. Shuttleworth had 4*l.* for his fee and Mr. Sevell 40*s.*, and, after dwelling upon the uncertainty of the law and the difficulties he had to encounter, the writer says: "Good Maister I misse yow now for I could never take rest for this matter as yeat." He also mentions

[1] 5th February 1585 Robert Shute, Serjeant at Law, became Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. (*Chron Jurid.*)

[2] Serjeant Ayloffe became a Judge in 1560.

[3] See *Hist. of Surrender of Daventer*, by Thos. Heywood, Esq. F.S.A.

that the matter between Mr. Sergeant Shuttleworth and Mr. Barton was to be heard upon "Tuesdaie next at my L. Chancellor his howse before my L. Treasurer my L. Chancellor my L. of Leicester and Mr Secrotorie Walsingham. And thus wth my dailie prayer to thalmightie god for the long p^ȝservacōn of your health my M^rs & all your children I rest at the Horse head in Iselington this 2^d daie of ffebruarie 1584 your obedient Servant for eu^r to command,

Richard Kellet."

It was in this year, after Somerville's plot for the assassination of the Queen, and whilst the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day was fresh in the minds of the people, that Leicester recommended associations to be formed "to prosecute to the death" all who should attempt any plot, in that age of statecraft and concealed designs, against the Queen. The objects of the Pope, the Spaniards, and the Guises were publicly announced,[1] and a national appeal was made to popular religious feelings, loyalty, and prejudices. Gentlemen in various counties, and especially the members of the Inns of Court, impulsively moved by a spirit of patriotism and gallantry, thus associated themselves to defend Her Majesty; and Mr. ffarington deliberately bound himself by oath, with eighty-two other patriotic Lancashire gentlemen who avowed the doctrine of the divine right of kings, to protect the sovereign and to repel all hostile agencies. This was a strong measure to meet the emergency which her enemies had created, and might in ordinary times have been deemed sufficient; but those were not ordinary times, nor were these

[1] Camden's *Annals*, p. 499.

subjects of the Queen characterised by ordinary loyalty, and therefore they voluntarily supported Her Majesty's rights upon pain of being themselves prosecuted not only as perjured individuals, but as public enemies of God, the Queen, and the Country. A copy of this remarkable document was in Mr. ffarington's possession,[1] with the names of the subscribers appended, and has been already printed.[2]

The imperious tone of the following letter could scarcely be agreeable to Mr. ffarington, and it is not improbable that he avoided the cool and undisturbed attention which would be required in the investigation of legal instruments "made and sealed by dead men," or as the writer in the fierceness of his indignation meant to say, by men after they were dead.

"After hartie commendacōns I thought surelie to haue yo^{w} ꝯ Mr Edwarde Tildesley at the Quarter Sessions at Preston for service of the Queene, and nowe I heare you thinke not to be there but I must desyre yo^{w} for the oath$_{3}$ sake that you will be there vppon Wednesdaie afternoone or vpon Thursdaie in the morninge for I intend (God willing) to haue yow exam̃d of such grauntes as Ric. Braddell[3] saith he hath of me, wch is more than I knowe, but

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] Baines, vol. i. p. 551.

[3] Richard Braddyll Esq., second son of John Braddyll (see p. 141, *Note*) the great trafficker in Church spoils, was a Barrister, and married Dorothy, fifth daughter and coheiress of Mr. Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton Hall, and widow of Robert Sherburne Esq. of the same place, *jure uxoris*. Mr. Sherburne was Reader of Gray's Inn in 1566, and died in 1571, being younger brother of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, the Earl of Derby's Steward. Thomas Sherburne his son, the minor and Queen's ward here named, married twice, and his great grandson Richard Sherburne sold the estate to Alexander Holt Esq. and died s.p. in 1665. There was no relationship between the ffaringtons and Braddylls, but the latter were tenants of the former, as appears from the Will of John Braddyll of Whalley Esq.

a false man doth not passe what he sayeth nor yet sweareth, but my trust is that neither Mr ffarington nor Mr Tildesley will halte for a hundreth such as Richard Braddell whoe will be knowen to the world that deeds made and sealled by dead mē will neyther be of creditte wth true mē nor of honestie to Ric. Braddell & his accomplyse therein as knoweth God, whoe pserve yowe & all youres. Chisnall, this xith daye of Januarye 1584.

Yours to that he cane
Richard Chysnall.[1]

Post Script.

I haue written vnto you this Interr. whereupon youn must be examd, vidz whether yow knowe or haue herd that Ric. Chisnall had the Wardeshippe of the bodye and landes of Thomas Shyreburne the Quene's Warde, and whether the saide Richard Braddell did move youn to will or desire the said Ric. Chisnall to lett him haue the Wardeshippe of the body and landes of the said Warde at thands of the said Ric. Chisnall, & whether youn know of any grante that the said Ric. Chisnall ever did make of the Wardeshippe of the said Wards lands to the said Ric. Braddell, & whether youn thinke in yoc conscience that the said Ric. Chisnall hath made any grant of the said Ward or Lands, & whether the same grante (yf any bee) be by wrytinge vnder the hande wrytinge of the said Richard Chisnall, and what youn knowe concerning the same.

To the Right Worshippfull
Willm̄ ffarrington
esquyer theise d.d."[2]

dated May 31st 1575, wherein he says, "Also I give to the repacōn of Langall [Langee] Chappell tenne shillinge everye yere to be paid oute of one lease wch I have of Willm. ffarington esquier and Anne his wiffe of the teith cornes of Brockhole duringe all such yeres as ys yet to come." (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*)

[1] Probably brother of Edward Chisenhall Esq. (See p. 120, *Note.*)

[2] *Worden Evid.*

The marriages and wardships of Tenants by knight's service in early times were a fruitful source of revenue to the crown. The lord of the fee had a feudal right of disposing of his ward in matrimony. If the minor refused the match tendered to him by the lord, he forfeited the value of the marriage, and if he married without the lord's consent, he forfeited double the value of the marriage. Blackstone says, "this seems to have been one of the greatest hardships of our ancient tenures"[1] The Court of Wards and Liveries and all military tenures were abolished by the statute 12th Charles II. c. 24.

The scarcity of the precious metals in this reign induced wealthy men to imitate Shakspeare's John à Combe, and to be dissatisfied with their monetary affairs unless, like that famous usurer, they obtained "ten in a hundred" for their loans, which was a species of rapacity much denounced from the pulpit, and therefore much practised about this time. There are many instances recorded of Mr. ffarington having been applied to for the temporary loan of money, but mortgages and incumbrances on lands seem to have been unknown, and the "bills" often occurring amongst his papers were a sort of promissory note for the payment by instalments of the sums borrowed. The letter which follows is deserving of notice from the high rank and large territorial possessions of the writer. His father Sir John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Knt. married Margaret, granddaughter of Thomas first Earl of Derby[2] by his first wife the Lady Elea-

[1] Vol. ii. Book ii. p. 70.

[2] According to the *Lanc. Visit.* of 1567, this lady was the daughter of

nor Nevile, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury, and sister of Warwick the "king maker;" and yet the writer of this letter, now an aged man, indicated by his tremulous writing, the immediate descendant, by his mother, of John of Gaunt, and the near kinsman of Edward IV. and Richard III. felt keenly the want of £40, nor is this the only instance of his having been inconvenienced by the unproductiveness of his great and fettered inheritance. Alas! in those palmy days of "merry England," neither Mr. Osbaldeston nor his "lovinge Cosin," knew anything of that modern charm so agreeably described by Lord Stowell as "the elegant simplicity of the three per cents!"

"Cosin ffarington I cõmend me vnto you and yᶜ bedffelow wᵗʰ the rest of my Cosins yoᶜ soundes [sons] wᵗʰ trust of yᶜ health as I was at the writinge hereof. These are to certiffye you that whereas I together wᵗʰ my souñ Jnº Osbaldeston am Bounde for the paymente of a somm of money Betweene this & the xiiᵗʰ daye of Christmas being this Instant ꝑ wanting somm poᵖtion of money ffor the pᵖformance of the sᵈ paymᵗ by meanes promise is nott keptt wᵗʰ me where I should haue had money I have emboldened myselfe to craue yoᶜ ffrendshipe as to lend mee and my sonne Jnº the somm of xlˡⁱ or so muche aboue xxˡⁱ as ye may convenyentlie spare untyll Shrovetyde att wᶜʰ tyme God willinge you shall not faile of suffycient repaymente of the same again being reddye at all tymes to pleasure yow in the lyke & the rather bycawse ye helpe me att my need. And if ye haue itt nott now reddye, I meane att this instante, it woulde serve oᶜ tourne vpon

George Stanley Lord Strange, who died in 1497 v.p. and she appears as such in the Osbaldeston pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 432. In Collins' *Peerage* and in Baines' *Lanc.* (vol. iv. p. 11,) she is erroneously stated to be the daughter of Thomas first Earl of Derby. (See p. 120, *Note*.)

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Queen of Scots on the English throne was discovered, and from the crowned heads said to be implicated in the plot, great importance was attributed to it. Mr. ffarington had the unhappiness to find that some of his relatives were involved in the design, assisted in carrying it on, and were sanguine in its execution. Amongst these were his nephew John Charnock Esq. youngest brother of Robert Charnock of Astley, and grandson of Robert Charnock by his wife Cieeley, daughter of Sir Henry ffarington, John Savage Esq. of the Rock Savage family and Thomas Salusbury of Llewenny Esq. uncle of Sir John, who married the natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby. The two first had taken an oath to commit the murder, and were afterwards apprehended near London, and the last was seized in Cheshire after having made a desperate effort to escape from his pursuers by swimming over the river Wever on horseback. They were all executed with other traitors, with attendant circumstances of cruelty and barbarity which would have disgraced the most uncivilized nation in the world.[1]

The following letter was written at the time when Henry Earl of Derby was in the Netherlands[2] as Ambassador from the Queen to the Duke of Parma, to whom he was ostensibly sent in order that Her Majesty might know the exact state of affairs in the Low Countries after the Earl of Leicester's miserable failure in securing peace. It is remarkable for its allusion to Sir William Stanley, who had surrendered Daventer to the Spaniards.[3] The Earl devised by Will dated

[1] Camden's *Elizab.* B. iii. pp. 336, et seq. [2] See pp. 37 - 50.

[3] See *Allen's Defence of Stanley.*

28th August 1572 an annuity of £6. 13s. 4d. to the writer, whom he styles his servant, Marmaduke Newton, "during the continuance of Mr. ffarington's lease of his Lordship's moiety of Ulneswalton."[1]

"Sr.

Having not sufficient matter but to geve yo cause not to thinke me unmyndfull of you wch I will not be in respect of yor good favors. Mr Doctor Dale[2] hath bene wth the Duke at Gaunte and Monsr Garnier one of the King's Secretories for the State and one of the Commissioners in this Treatie hath bene here twise, all ours mervelouslie well receyved there and theire whole Charges defrayed as alsoe theires were debtd withall here, yet have not the Comissioners mett nether is any tyme or place agreed vpon for that purpose but nowe it wilbe shortlie known. Peace is generallie desired thoughe out all these Countreys, and not wthout great cause, for to see this goodly Countrey ruynated Churches Townes and Dwelling houses leavelled wth the grounde, nether anie Tillage, were a most pitifull thinge. Mr Doctr Dale and some of my L. his men sawe Sr William Stanley at the Courte, whoe vpon the sighte of them chainged countenance mervelouslie but nether himself

[1] See also p. 111, *Note*.

[2] Valentine Dale LL.D. was appointed Dean of Wells in 1574 and a Master of the Requests. He was a man of great wisdom and integrity, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth in foreign affairs of the highest importance. In 1584 he was collated to the Mastership of Sherburne Hospital. (Surtees' *Hist. Durh.* vol. i.; *Eger. Papers*, p. 113.) Mr. Dale was one of Elizabeth's resident Ministers at Paris in 1573. (See *Archæol.* vol. xxviii. pp. 393-8.) In 1588 he was sent to expostulate with the Prince of Parma on the publication of a Tract by Cardinal Allen, and in October 1586 was present at the examination of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. (*Harl. MSS.* 1300, p. 146; Nichols, vol. ii. p. 496.) He died November 17th 1589. Several notices of him may be seen in La Mothe Fenelon's *Corresp. Diplomatique*, vols. v. vi. vii.

spake nor was spoken vnto: he is nowe wth his Companie w^th^in 3 leaugs off this Towne. Captayne Yorke is latelie dead and so is the High Admirall of Spaine. Mr Bindley hath a sonne wch serves w^th^in fowre leags of this Towne, and his brother as I here is deade. I pray yo^u^ comend me to Mr John Bradley and his wieff[1] to whom I would haue wrytten if tyme would haue served. Ostend this 10th of March 1587. Yo^urs^ to coñande

Marmaduke Newton

To his wor: good friend
M^r^ W^m^ farrington esquier
geue these."

The singular diplomacy of Henry Earl of Derby and other of the Queen's commissioners with the Prince of Parma having failed, and the Spanish armada being upon the English coast, the thundering of its ordnance being heard from the sea,[2] the Queen eagerly appealed to the nation for money upon privy seals to resist the threatened invasion, and Mr. ffarington was one of the Lancashire gentlemen "of the best callinge" in the hundred of Leyland who promptly responded to Her Majesty's demand.[3] And afterwards he was "made speciall choice of as one known to be of habillitie and great worship," to advance money to the Queen for one year, and he paid the sum of £25 to Sir Richard Molyneux Knt. who had been appointed the collector of the sums so raised in 1596.[4] This oppressive mode of taxation was an honour little coveted by men of "great worship" notwithstanding their "habillitie," and was felt to be one of the most intolerable grievances of Elizabeth's government.[5]

[1] See p. 121, *Note*. [2] Camden's *Eliz*. B. iii. p. 410.
[3] *Word. Evid. Lanc. MSS*. [4] *Ibid*. [5] Strickland's *Life of Eliz*. p. 603.

In 1593 "quietly departed this life"[1] his great patron and noble kinsman Henry Earl of Derby; but his long services were duly appreciated by Earl Ferdinando, who had frequently resorted to him for advice and money during the life time of his father the late Earl, and who immediately granted him a patent of the office of receiver general of all his revenues. It is recited in this instrument that Mr. ffarington had been comptroller of the household of Edward Earl of Derby, the grandfather, and afterwards steward of the household of Henry Earl of Derby, father, of the said Ferdinando then Earl of Derby, and all the accustomed rights and emoluments of the place were duly secured to him.[2]

In Easter Term of the following year he visited London, chiefly on recondite questions of legal title and inscrutable points connected with the law, having several suits pending in the Star Chamber and Duchy Court; and the Diary containing an account of his mode of travelling and daily expenses, his way of living and the prices of various articles; is an interesting record, the whole being a good specimen of the minute accuracy with which he not only kept his own accounts, but required them to be kept by others. He travelled on horseback with two men servants, and the journey from Worden to Islington occupied six days. He arrived at Manchester on the 15th April, where he furnished himself with money, paid for a horse shoeing and a saddle mending, and bought "a male pillowe." At Lichfield he sent "a pottle of wyne to Alderman Mosley," which cost

[1] Camden's *Eliz.* B. iv. p. 477. [2] *Worden Evid.*

xvi^{d}, and the whole expense of the journey to London for the three travellers and their horses amounted to lii^{s} ii^{d}. He dined with Mr. Bolde in New Fish Street, and supped with Mr. Legh in Chancery Lane. He dined at the Sergeants' Feast, and gave two servants ii^{s}, which was the price of "a pynte of rede wyne," whilst "one quarte of sacke" cost viii^{d}. Supper at home with Mr. Sergeant Bradshaw and others cost ii^{s} vi^{d}, and dinner at Mr. Alderman Mosley's xvi^{d}, probably in "vales" to the servants. Boat hire from Westminster to the Temple was vi^{d}, and from Lambeth and back again to the Temple xii^{d}. At Lambeth he paid the Archbishop of Canterbury lxix^{li} xi^{s} vi^{d} for rent &c. due on the 3rd May, probably for the Rectory of Blackburne; and on returning home on the 13th May he met with Sir John Southworth at Islington, supped with him at Dunstable, and seems to have travelled with him "and his companie" into Lancashire. At Stone he found the Earl of Derby, dined with his lordship, and the dinner and "extra drinke" cost xvi^{d}, the Earl accompanying him as far as Warrington, and the travelling charges being defrayed by Mr. ffarington.[1]

The Lord Derby here mentioned was William the sixth Earl, who had suddenly succeeded to the title by the remarkable death of his brother, Earl Ferdinando, who died on the 16th of April, the day after Mr. ffarington had left Worden for London, but whose illness had probably not in any way occasioned the journey, and whose death does not appear to have expedited his return home. Immediately on his arrival in Lancashire with the Earl, he proceeded to

[1] *Worden Evid.*

1630

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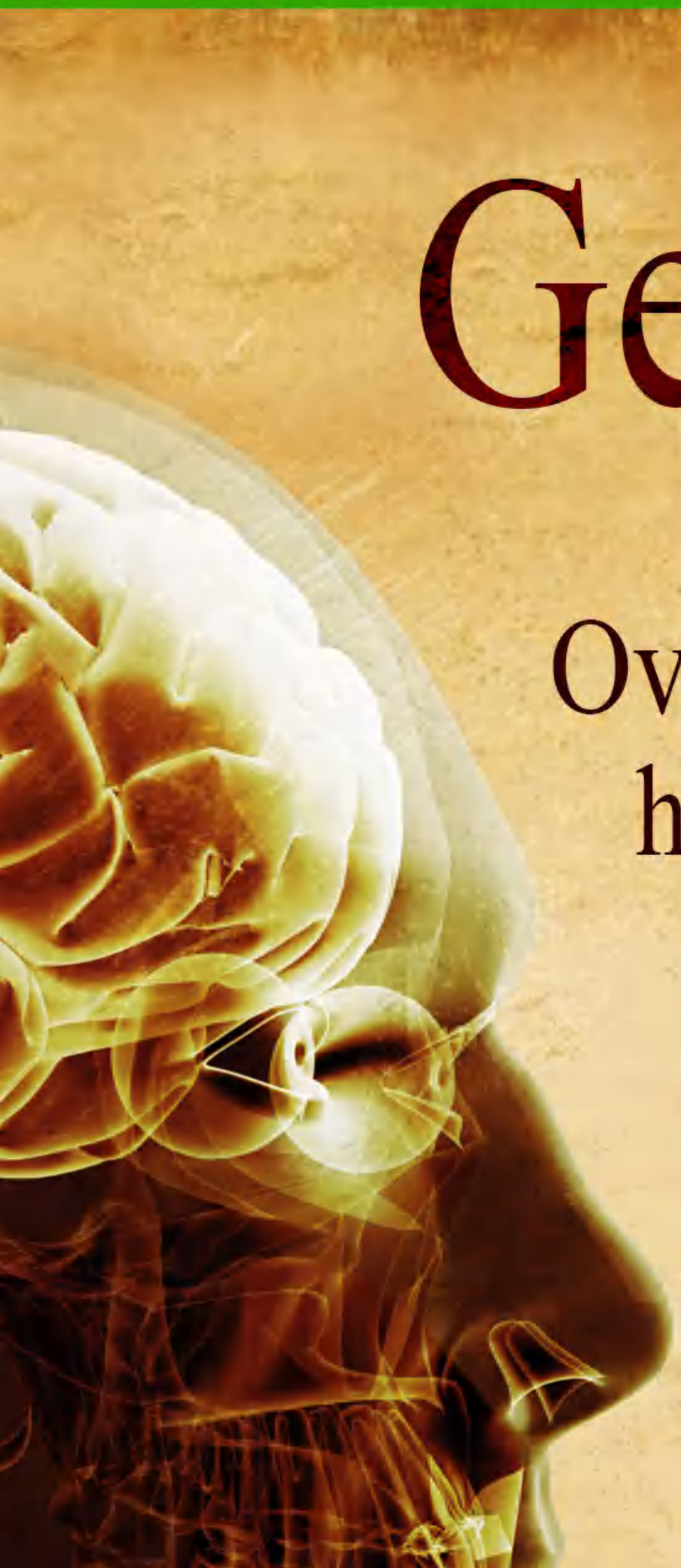

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the contention, being only a few acres of land with a defective title, of the yearly value of xl^{s} ii^{d}. Mr. ffarington, however, never tamely surrendered a supposed right. Flackett lost his land, and was, as a matter of course, dissatisfied with the verdict.

In Michaelmas Term 1597, he again visited London, and it may be inferred from one of his letters[1] that necessity and not pleasure — not the necessity nor even the pleasure of a lawsuit, demanded his presence in the metropolis on this occasion.

The next year he lost his venerable friend and cousin Henry Stanley of Bickerstaffe Esq. and having been one of his Executors, he has left a minute account of the magnificent Funeral, which was solemnized at Ormskirk Church in 1598,[2] with all the gloomy pomp and pageantry of woe, almost rivalling the funereal display witnessed in the same Church in 1572.[3]

He was one of the Lancashire magistrates who presented a prompt, loyal, and dutiful address to James the First, on his accession to the throne, in which these gentlemen strongly insisted on the King's right to the English crown, founded as it was "upon God's holy ordinance," and "by knowne course of lyneall and lawfull discente." In the true spirit of chivalry, they offered their estates and blood to protect the King, and to pursue even to death all who should, at any time, dare to question his prerogative. This address was dated at Wigan on the 31st of March, one week

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] See pp. 96, 97, *Note*, and *Worden Evid.*
[3] Collin's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 74.

after the Queen's death, and was signed on behalf of the county by seventy-nine gentlemen, including all those in the Earl of Derby's interest.[1]

There exists amongst the Worden *Evidences* in Mr. ffarington's handwriting, a vigorous and well written paper headed "The Advertisements of a Loyall Subjecte to his gracious Soũaigne drawne from the observacōn of the Peoples speeches: 1603." It contains a strong representation made to James the First of the popular dissatisfaction then prevailing, of the feeble administration of political affairs, and of the corrupt government of the realm; contrasting the proceedings of the King and his ministers, most unfavourably, with the decided policy of Elizabeth and her ministers; and in a bold, sensible, and not disloyal manner, imploring the redress of popular grievances. The author of this forcible and clever document appears to be unknown; but as it is already printed in Somers' *Tracts*, from a copy in the Cottonian Collection, with some illustrative Notes by Sir Walter Scott or his editorial coadjutors, and as another copy of it is in the *Harl. MSS.* 35, there seems to be no necessity for giving it a place here.[2]

[1] Baines, i. p. 565.

[2] Mr. ffarington's copy of the paper has been collated, with much urbanity, by J. G. Nichols Esq. F.S.A. with those copies in the Cottonian and Harleian Collections, and minor points of difference are observable in them all. Mr. Nichols informs me that in the Harl. Catalogue it is called a "Libel;" but the Somers' Editor thinks that term harshly applied, whilst Mr. Nichols considers it to be perhaps a correct term if not understood in the harsh sense we now attach to it, and which has possibly increased in the progress of time. Two of these curious *libelli* have been edited, with his usual care and ability, by Mr. Nichols, for the Camden Society — the

Shortly after this rough and honest expostulation with royalty, Mr. ffarington was startled, like the rest of the nation, by receiving appalling intelligence from his correspondent Sumner, then in London on the never ceasing business of lawsuits, which related to a conspiracy not only against the life of the pacific King, but also to the extermination of all his august family. This was the Gunpowder Plot,[1] and at a time when electric telegraphs and railroads were visionary things, and daily newspapers and the steam press names unknown, it is worthy of note that the most accurate information respecting this iniquitous scheme of treason, with the names of its incendiary agents, its atrocious details, and frustrated horrors, was promulgated throughout England on the very day of its discovery. The writer of the following letters even ventured to believe that the "newes thereof would be grayheaded" in Lancashire before the arrival of his letter, although it was dated on the 6th of November.[2] Nor is it improbable that he obscurely intimated, in this expression, that the Jesuits had their confederates in Lancashire who were cognizant of the conspiracy, and that, according to a well known rule of the Society, every act of their Order in all parts of the world would be instantly communicated to their General or Principal, and he an individual closely connected with the Vatican:

Epistle of Poor Pratte, in the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, and the Jesuit's Letter in 1628.

[1] Barlow, late Dean of Chester, and at this time Bishop of Rochester, the great nephew of Edward Earl of Derby, published "A Sermon preached at Paul's Cross, after the discovery of the late horrible Treason, 4to, 1606."

[2] *Worden Evid.*

"S^r .. .. Nowe for other matters; the occurrents of this tyme are soe dangerous that I thinke silence better blamed than babblinge, for there bee soe manye whoe listen to learne the inwarde affecc̃ons of men by the outwarde speeches, and suche interceptinge of letters, that I hadd rather praye silence then prattle out of season, yett, for that I wolde not be thought over fearful, I will acquainte y^ou wth some smaile p̃te of that current newes wch I resolue myselffe will growe graye headed wth yo^u before the receipte hereof. True it is that vpon Mundaye laite in the night beinge the iiii^th of Nouemb^r or rather vpon Tuesdaye earlye in the Morninge there was founde in a vaulte or cellarr directlye vnder the P'liam̃t howse a greate quantitie of gunpowder barrelled vppe, Beare Barrells full xxxvi, firkins ii & hog's heades ii, all filled wth gunpowder besydes the Traynes to sett them on fyre, laide theare by one Mr Tho. Pearcye one of the Kings Penc̃oners and one Johnston his servante or confederatte, wch Cellar or Vaulte the said Johnston hadd taken wth some other howsinge adioininge therunto of purposse as it is thought the better to worke his exploite, wth a full determinac̃on & purposse that when the Kinge, Queene, & yonge Prince, together wth all the Nobilitie and Peares of the Realme hadd beene theare assembled to haue sett ffyre vpon the Powder, and soe wth barres of Iron and ffagotts and suche lyke stuffe that weare laid uppon the Barrels to haue blowne vppe the howse, wch wicked practize was reuealed by my Lo. Mounteagle whoe havinge receiued this letter herein closed p̃tly acquainted the Kinge and Counsell therew^th. Johnston is in the Tower and haith this daye, as it is saide,[1] beene vpon the Racke & examyned

[1] There is no positive evidence that Guy Fawkes (known as Johnson) was placed upon the rack, though it is very probable that he was; the King's Warrant for the torture, dated 6th November 1604 (1605) is still preserved, concluding in these remarkable words: "using the gentler torture first, *et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur*, and so God speed you in your good work!" The comparison of the several signatures of Fawkes to the original deposi-

by dyvers of the Privie Councell, but as yett I doe not heare that hee bewrayeth any more. Pearcye is fledd, for the apprehen$\tilde{c}$on of whom theare is a ꝑclama$\tilde{c}$on come forthe in printe wch ꝑclamacon is sente vnto yo^{u} by Willm̃ Somner.

The said Johnston was brought ꝑvtlye vpon his apprehen$\tilde{c}$on before the Kinge who asked him whether he was not sorrowfull for that his wicked practize, who answered that indeede hee was sorrowfull becawse his purposse did not take full effecte. Great Bonfyres were made thorowe out all the streetes and Ringinge of Bells thorowe out all London vpon Tuesdaye the vth of November att night for Joye the said diuelishe practize was revealed, all the Streetes beinge sett wth Watchmen the same daye. As matter or occa$\tilde{c}$on shall fall out yo$\tilde{u}$ shall heare from mee, god willinge. And soe in hoppe of your healthe, I comitt yo$\tilde{u}$ to the Almightie. London the sixte of Nouember 1605.

Your Worshippes humble Servante

Addressed John Sumner.

To the Worshippfull my
euer approued good M^{r}
William ffarington esq^{e}
at his howse, Worden in
Lancashire, giue these."

tions at the State Paper Office, furnishes a very strong argument that he actually suffered the torture. On his first examination after his apprehension, he gave his name as John Johnson, and so subscribed it in a disguised hand. On the 8th November 1604 (1605) he admits his name to be Guido Fawkes, and his signature, written boldly and firmly, was apparently in his usual handwriting; but the last and fullest statement, dated 10th November, in which he declares his accomplices and opens the whole conspiracy, is subscribed in a faint and trembling hand; the signature has obviously the appearance of being written by a person in great bodily agony; the Christian name alone is completed, and the pen appears to have fallen from the hand of the writer while he was attempting to form the initial letter of his surname. (Jardine's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. pp. 16, 17, 1832.)

The following paper was enclosed in the letter:

"My Lord out off the love I beare to yo^u and sum off yor frends I have a care of yor ꝑservation therefore I aduertize yo^u as yo^u tender yu^r lyffe to deuise sum exscuse to shutt yo^u off atendance off the P'lament: for god and men haue concurde to punish the wickednes off ou^r tyme, and thincke not sleightly off yor advertisemēt but retyre yor selfe into the Countree where yo^u may exspect thevent wth safety for though there be now noe appearance off anie strō yet I say they shall receyue a tyrrable blowe this F'lament, and they therein shall not see whoe hurte them; the Councell is nott to bee contemnede bee cause ytt may doe yo^u good and noe harme for the daunger is paste soe soune as yo^u haue burned yor lettar. And I hoope god will giue yo^u grace to macke good vsse of ytt to whosse holye ꝓtection I commit yo^u."

Gunpowd^r..... ..svi^c
Barrells.....3 c.
Hoggsheads 1
fferkins 2
besydes more powd^r
} M.M..... 4^r weyght.

20 or 30 greatt yron barrs,
Axes, greatt hammars and Mawlles,
and very many stones and fagotts,
and buletts, lay vppon them barrells."

A few days afterwards the letter next following was written to Mr. ffarington by the same individual, who again alludes to the Treason:

"S^r

Although the Bearer hereof was readye to dept before I knewe of his goinge yet I thought not to lett him passe w^thout wrytinge somethinge not beinge able to wryte soe muche vpon the dispatche of your busynesse as I presumed I shoulde haue donne,

for principallie yo͠ shall understand that vpon Saturdaye laste beinge the daye appointed for the arguinge of the special verdicte the Judges the same daye in the morninge weare both of them resolued to heare the same. The same afternoone, howbeit, contrarie to their expectac͠on they weare appointed together wth all the Judges of England to be att the P̄liament the same tyme for the proroginge thereof wch they haue done and by that meanes yt was not hard. And now Saturdaye next is appointed for the hearinge therof. Mr. Balam Covell is come home but as yett he hathe not donne any thinge for the procuringe of a newe particular. Gilb^t^ Southworthe together wth James Worthington haue made diligent searche for the p̄ceedings in the Ac͠on had by yo͠ against Mr. Osbaldeston and can nott finde y^t^ anye suche Ac͠on was ever commenced. Gilbert wanteth the old p̄ses of Vtlegatū v̄s Heye et Walshe and therefore cannot take forthe a newe one soe that hee wolde haue yo͠, yf yt weare possible, to send the same vnto him before the ende of the tearme. ffor newes I cannot staye to wryte any thinge, saue onlye that Pearcye, together wth some others of the cheefeste actors of this Treason are apprehended. And soe beseechinge god to add happinesse to your good health, I ceasse. London this xii^th^ of Nouember 1605.

Yo^s^ worshippes bounden servant,

John Sumner.

Addressed

To the Wor^ll^ my good
M^r^, William ffarington
Esquire att his howse
Worden in Lancashire
give these."

Mr. ffarington was perhaps too much engrossed by civil affairs to serve his country in a military capacity, but he was consulted, as a Deputy Lieutenant, on points arising out of the Trained Bands or Militia of the county. Roger Langton

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sought the friendly interference of Mr. ffarington, but the result of the mediation has not been chronicled.[1]

"Right Worshippfull, my humble duty remembered, Sr Richard Houghton sente vnto me to take to my Sargeant one Saltar, a fellowe that is a drunkard, and hathe bene hearetofore displased for his misdemenors, and hath bene charged w^thc^ counterfeattinge of tokens and dyvars other lewd practeses, w^che^ Sr Richard beinge acquaiented w^the^all, I thinke hee will not vrge me, or any other, to take sutche a man into his housse, to be daly aboute hime or to Imploye aboute such busynes as dothe consarne me bothe in othe & honesty, whearin I was advysed by Mr Lenard Houghton to come to Houghton vpon thersday nexte, & to p'cure yowe to come wth me if I could, for to make knowne vnto him the behauiour of the man: if youre worshippe haue not appointed no other busynes I would Intreate your commpany, w^che^, if you cane doe, I will comme vpon Thorsdaye mornninge and attende youe. Thus expectinge youre worshippes company vpon Sundaye nexte, and youre plesore tucheinge the contentes hearof, I comytt yowe to god. Preston this vii^th^ octobar, 1605.

Your worshippes to my
pour to command,
Roger Langton.

Addressed
To the Righte
Worshippfull willm
ffarington of
Weardden, Esq.
give this."

Mr. ffarington lived at a period when the law was well represented by Lancashire men; and it is worthy of note how many of them rose to eminence through that lucrative

[1] *Worden Evid.*

profession, and were ancestors of some of the nobility of the present time. With several, perhaps with all, of these distinguished lawyers, he was personally acquainted. Sir Gilber Gerard, the Attorney General and Master of the Rolls, was a branch of the Gerards of Bryn, and his wife was a near relative of Mr. ffarington. Although he died without being ennobled, his eldest son was advanced to the peerage, and from his second son were descended the Gerards Earls of Macclesfield. William Fleetwood, the learned Recorder of London, and, in 1580, Sergeant at Law, was the natural son of a member of the Fleetwoods of Penwortham, allied by marriage to the ffaringtons. Sir Thomas Hesketh, M.P., Reader of Gray's Inn and Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, was collaterally descended from the great house of Rufford.[1] Sir Thomas Walmsley, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and called to the degree of Sergeant in 1580, was a native of Blackburn Parish, and the maternal ancestor of the Lords Petre and Stourton. Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Sergeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester, laid the foundation of the family of Lady Kay Shuttleworth, now of Gawthorpe. Nor were Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Attorney General of the Court of Wards, (maternal ancestor of Lord Skelmersdale,) and the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, altogether unconnected with Lancashire. I know nothing of the writer of the following letter, but he was doubtless a member of the great family of Southworth, and probably not practising in the highest branch of his profession:

[1] See p. 205, *Note*.

"Worshipll Sr my duty remembred, wth thankes for your good remembrance of me; for the better effectinge of that busines, I doe hereby intreate yoc lre to Mrs Edwards [of Chirk Castle[1]] for a copie of her Joynture and vppon her answere to youn yf she doe assent to yoc request, I will send my man ouer to wryte it. Yf I did think Shee would stay at Bould all this weeke, I would send my owne man ou9 to Bould.

ffor yoc own occasions of busines in yoc lre lykewyse conteyned, I doe feare yoe Iniunctiou will come too late, for it should haue bene declared at the Tryall, & therefore, I feare after a Verdicte past the Court will hardly grante an Iniunction. I haue seene some experience of that where, vppon a Triall by *Nisi Prius* both parties being psent in the Court, the Judges have demanded whethr the Defendant had an Iniunction, yea or nay, and bade him vppon his pill showe it, otherwyse he would come too late. Therefore I thinke it fitter to find some cause to aledge in arrest of Judgmt, or to find some error in the Record, and to bring a Writt of Error. I have sente youn by this bearer a Copye of the Verdict, and if you please I shall send you a Copye of the Record, wch is yet in my hands, for yoc Counsell to advise on, and for the stay of it in my hands will not be in my power, for I doubt Carter the Attorney will call for itt; but I haue pfixed them there ordinarie Retorne of all (posteas before) wch tyme they can doe uo thinge. And that Retorne you may lykewise move, and afore the iudgmt day they can entr noe iudgment, wch, as I take it, wille be six or seaven dayes after the beginninge of the Terme. I hope you will rest satisfyed that I will not be or forward to deliur anie thinge that concerneth youn untill suche tyme as I be vrged. Thus not forgetting my humble duety to yoc good wyffe, I end this Saturday night the xiith of Septr 1607.

Yoc Wor. to comand,

G. Southworth.

[1] See p. 191, *Note*.

To the Worshipll my very
lovinge ffrend William
ffarrington Esqr at
Worden these
delivr."

In January 1606-7 he was at Preston at the second time of the execution of an important commission, which originated in a contest between himself and others, defendants, and Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. plaintiff, being attended by his methodical secretary Sumner, who took notes of the expenses incurred.[1] The object of the plaintiff seems to have been to resist certain claims within the great Manor of Penwortham, the lord demanding suit and service from thirty-three townships. Mr. ffarington established his title and obtained a verdict, and Courts, Leet and Baron, are now held by his descendant and representative, as the

[1] *Worden Evid.* Some of the items of expenditure on this occasion are curious. The commissioners met at "Mr. John Hynde's, an Innkeeper. Paid for one Quart of Burnt Sack at your coming to Town xvid. Pd for Suppers the same night for yourself, Mr. Holden, Mr. Haucocke, Mr. Marshe, Mr. Barcrofte, Richard Sergeante, Henry Feilden, Mr. Holden's man and myself ive vid. Pd for one Quart of Wine at Supper viiid. Pd for one Quart of Wine at Dinner viiid. Pd for one Quart of Burnt Sack in the morning xvid. Pd for a Quart of Claret Wine at Dinner viiid. Pd for Chester Beer the same morning vid. [this item frequently occurs.] Pd for Dinners for yourself, Mr. Holden, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Henry Hodgkinson, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Barcrofte, Mr. Marshe, Henry Feilden, Mr. Holden's man and myself v: vid. Pd for one Pottle of Claret Wine at Dinner xvid. At Supper Mr. Roger Langton, Mr. Geo. Hodgkinson, Mr. Doctor Jennyngs, Mr. Pudsey, Mr. Grenacres, Mr. Thos. ffarington and others, one Sack Posset xvd. A Sack posset at dinner viiid. 4 Quarts of Aqua Vitæ xvid the Quart vs ivd. A pint of wine and sugar bestowed on Mr. Wm. Anderton and Mr. Robert Parker vid. Sum for Dyett in all ivli xixs vid.

Lady Paramount. The commission sat from Thursday the 8th to Saturday the 17th January, and during the whole of the time he was present and actively employed, being surrounded by lawyers, and by sundry burgesses of that ancient corporation of whose rights and privileges, parliamentary and otherwise, he was the watchful and never ceasing guardian.

He had now passed the age allotted to man, probably retaining his bodily strength and mental faculties unimpaired to the concluding scene of life; and it may be hoped that he was then occupied, to use his own expression, "with the spiritual disposition of his soul, being his greatest jewel." Having made his will, with his own hand,[1] on the 20th June

[1] "In the name of God the ffather Soñe & Hollye Goste so he hit, the xxth daye of Jvne 1609, I Willm̃ ffarington of Worden wthin the Countye of Lancaster esqwire ꝙ yongeste soñe* of Sr Henrye ffarington late of ffarington wthin the sayd County Knyght, now disseased — and wthall understanding that dayllie many people doe sodenlie die ꝙ be taken owte of this transetorye lieffe ꝙ worlde wthowt the making of any Wille by reason whereof often tymes

* The statement that he was the "yongeste son" seems to be opposed to the description given on his admission to the Temple, (p. xxvii.), where he is styled the "first son." The discrepancy may be explained thus: he was the first and only son of his mother, Sir Henry's second wife, but, according to the *martlet* on his own large silver seal, (containing argent, a chevron gules between three leopards' faces, gules, *quartering* gules, three cinquefoils, argent,) he was the fourth son of his father. The old record on the wainscot at Worden, (p. xxxi.), professes to be —

> "The Pedigree and discente of Willm̃ ffarington, Owner of this Howse of Worden, and therevnto joyned the Armes of such howses with whome he and his Awncestowrs haue knyth themselves in maradge."

Gregson, with some inaccuracy, but apparently quoting Dugdale, says, "We have little doubt that Sir Henry ffarington was descended from the family at Leyland, his arms being different only in colours." (*Fragments*, p. 255; *Dugdale*, fol. 783, 787.) It is clear that the family at Worden, in the parish of Leyland, were descended from him, he being of ffarington in Penwortham, and not appearing to have resided at Worden at all. The Heralds in 1589 recognized no difference in the tinctures of Sir Henry's arms and those of his immediate ancestors. (*Harl. MS.* 2129, p. 64.)

1609, and disposed of his large estate, he died on the 3rd day of July 1610, aged seventy-three, and "saw another dawn than ours." He was laid beneath the hallowed shade

greate Svtes & stryffes hath growen after their deathes and waing wth myselfe that at sutche tyme as any ꝑson is greved ꝙ trobled wth the paynes of sickenes theyre myndes owght then especiallye to be occupied wth the spirituall disposycon of the Sowle being the gretteste Jewell ꝙ thinge of pryce that any mañe possesseth. And now therefore I beinge in ꝑfecte memorye health and strong in bodye (thankes be given vnto Almightie God for the same) do now make this my last Will being wrytten wth my owne hande. ffirst & principallye I doe cõmytte dispose wille bequethe ꝙ betake my Sowlle vnto Almyghtie God my Creator Savioure ꝙ Redymer in ꝙ by the merryttes of whose bitter death ꝙ passyon I dowbte not but to possse his blissed ꝙ heavenlye kindome of heaven amongeste his ellected. Also my wille ꝙ desyre is that my bodye maye be bvryed wth spede as conveniently maye be after my death w^th^in the Chappell erected in the Sowthe syde of the pr̃ish churtche of Leylond cõmonlye called or known by the name of Sancte Nicolas Chappell or ffarington Chappel ꝙ in a towmbe there wrowght ꝙ made w^th^in the walle of the sayd Churtche in wch sayd towmbe not only my sayd late ffather, ꝙ grawndefather, but likewise my greate grawndefather, ꝙ many others of my awnsestowrs doe lie buryed, and the same my sayd funerall ꝙ bvryall to be made ꝙ done w^th^oute any powmpe or extraordinarye chardges whatsoever, for the better pres'vation of my gooddes for the paiement of my dettes ꝙ legacies. And hereby I appoynt my trustye and welbeloved wieffe Anne ffarington, dowghter vnto Sr Thomas Talbot, late of Bashall in the Countye of Yorke knyght, disceased, and Will̃m ffarington being the eldest soñe vnto my soñe Thomas ffarington to be my Executors, upon the provison ꝙ condisshyons hereafter mensyoned, in hope that they wille w^th^out uñecessarye delayes after my death cause the same in every ꝑte thereof to bee accomplished ꝙ ꝑformed to the vttermoste of theyre powers. And for theyre better assistance therein ꝙ the desyding of any cõtroversye that maye after my death aryse or growe concernyng the same, or any matter therein cõteyned, I doe herebye nomynate awcthoryze ꝙ desyre my welbeloved kinsman Edwarde Langtrye of Langtrye, Edward Rigbye of the Browgh, & Robert Blundell of Grayse Inn, Esqvires, to be Supervysowrs, and for theyre paynes therein to be taken, I wille that my sayd Executowrs

of St. Nicholas' Chapel, the final home of so many of his ancestors, and

"Around the very place doth brood,
A strange and holy quietude."
The Baptistery.

shall ꝑcure to be made for every of theim a Ring of golde of the vallve of xx^{s} ꝙ to be made in fashion licke vnto a Sergeante's Ring, ꝙ vpon the owte syde of the same Ring to be Ingraven ꝙ inamelled these wordes, 'REMEMBER TO DIE,' and in the iñer side of every of those sayd Rings, to be ingraven ꝙ wrytten, 'FFORGETTE NOT THVE FRENDE DEADE.'"

He recites his Indentures dated 30th May then last, whereby he had assigned his term in and to the Tithe Corn and Tithe Barns of Longton, a parcel of land called the Evyes in ffarington, a tenement in Cople, the Intack in Leyland, the moiety of the Manor of Ulneswalton, the Manor and Baliwick of Penwortham, and forty acres of land improved from the Commons of Penwortham, by an order of the Duchy Court dated 1st Edward VI., and divers other real and personal goods, unto Edward Langtrye of Langtrye Esqwier and Alexander Rigbye son and heir apparent of Edward Rigby of the Browgh before mentioned, to the uses of his (testator's) Will, which lands and goods he charges with the payment of his debts and legacies, viz. "that my sayd executours shall rec̃. ꝙ take the yerlie ꝑfittes vse ꝙ coñodytie of all the sayd tythes landes gooddes ꝙ chattelles ꝙ therewth yerlye paie vnto my oldest soñe Thomas ffarington one Annuitie or rente chardge to be vpon this condisshon that if he the sayd Thomas or his nowe wieffe or eyther of theyme or yet any others by theyre or eyther of theyre meanes ꝑcurement abettem^{t} pryvete consente or agremente doe or shall at anye tyme aftre my death by any pvblicke or open acte practise attempte or goe abowtes to incomber reaiste wthstande reverse defeate or overthrowe any of the severall estates ꝙ conveyances by me made of any of my landes, tenymentes, or heredyttaments whatsoever, or yet of any ꝑte of this my laste will ꝙ test^{t}, or any ꝑte of my intensyon or mynde therein expressed, that then the same my sayd legacie so to him geven as afforesayd, to sease ꝙ be vtterlye frustrate ꝙ voyde to all intentes ꝙ purposes, ꝙ that in sutche sorte as if the same hade never bene herein mensyoned. Item I wille ꝙ bequeathe vnto my yongeste soñe W^{m} ffarington one Annuitie or rente chardge of x^{li} for the terme of his lieffe ꝙ to be yerlie taken owte of the profittes of my saide Tythe cornes of Long-

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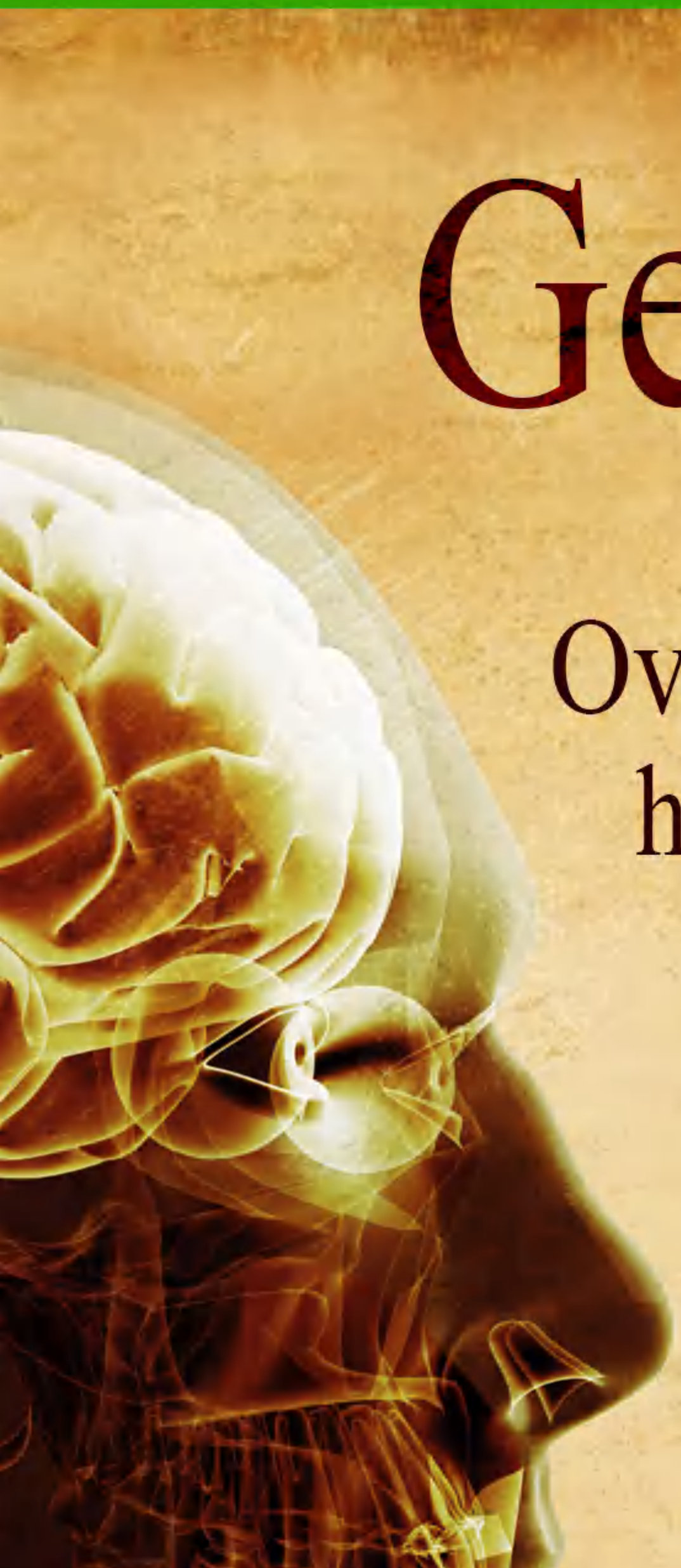

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They all appear to have had the same training, and to have been introduced at an early period to the gay, fashionable, and mixed society assembled at the halls of the Earl of

my beste horse, gelding, or mare, at his choyse imediately after my death, & vnto Anne his wieffe being one of the dowghters of the sayd Thomas ffaryngton, my eldest Soñe, one of my beste mylke kyne. Itm vnto every of my howsehold S'vantes wch shall fortune to serve me the daye of my death & wch have not had any preferm't from me in my lieffe, one howlle yers wadges, & the same to be payed vnto them wthin sixe monethes next after my death. Itm as a token of remembrance of my good will vnto svndrye of my kinsfolkes, frendes & s'vantes, wch be hereafter named, my will is that my Executowres wthin the space of fowre moneths next after my death, shall procure sundrye Rings of golde to be made every of them of the vallve of x' & of the fasyon of a Sergeantes Ring, & vpon the owte syde of every of them to be ingraven & inamyled wth blacke these wordes, 'FFORGETTE NOT THY FRENDE DEADE,' and wthin the same Ring these wordes, 'REMẼBER TO DIE,' and the same & every of them to be geven & bestowed as legacies in mañer & forme following viz. one of them vpon my sister Benson of Hvgill, one other vpon my brother in law Edwarde Standishe of Standishe esqwier, one other upon my sister his wieffe, one other vpon James Assheton of Chatterton esqwier, one other upon his now wieffe, one other vpon my Neviewe Jhon Talbot of Bassall, one other vpon Rawfe Assheton of Lyver esqwyer, one other vpon Roger Kyrbye the yonger esqwier, one other vpon Alexander Rigbye, eldest soñe of Edward Rigbye esqwier, & vnto Wm, Thomas & Henry ffarington, Sons of Thomas ffarington my eldest Soñe, Henry son of Henry ffarington my seconde soñe, unto Anthony Sawrey my Graundeson, Wm Somner of Ulneswalton, Wm Somner of Leylonde, Rodger ffarington of Leylonde, Ryc. Sergeante of Penwortham, Henry fylden of Blackeborne, Jhon Atherton, Jhon Somner son of Rodger Somner, Jhon Crombocke of Clerkehill, wth requeste that they & every of them wolde dayllye were the same vpon some of theyre fyngers in remẽbrance of mee. Itm my minde & will is that if my sayd wieffe sholde fortvne *to die*, or otherwise doe marye after my death, that then she shall not from thenceforth be any longer my executowre or have any intermedlyng with my goods or testamente but that the sayd Wm ffarington my graundeson, being my other Executowre, shall be my sowlle Executowre during his lieffe, & if he die, then his brother

Derby. It may be feared that habits of self-restraint and severe discipline were not formed or cultivated there.

The eldest son, Thomas, was born in 1560, and on the

Thomas shalbe my Executowre, in as full and ample mañer as his sayd brother in his lieffe tyme was, and if they both die then Henrye ffarington seconde sone unto my late sone Henry ffarington, late of Maxfylde [Macclesfield] shalbe sowlle Executowre. P'vided alwayes that my fulle intente and meanyng is that all my bequests geftes grantee ꝙ legacies to my said wieffe & to the s^d Wm Tho' & Henry ffarington shall be upon this condisshon viz. That forasmvche as the sayd Thomas ffarington being my eldest soñe ꝙ heyre apparente, hath not onlye bestowed himselfe at two severall tymes, sinse the beryall of his first wieffe, in marryadge wth out my pryvitie ꝙ cõsente, ꝙ greatlye to my greffe ꝙ discontentm^t, ꝙ wth out any preferm^t to himselfe obtayned, or yet to the obtayning of any frends thereby, his nowe wieffe being dissended of a base ꝙ beggarye parrentadge, ꝙ she a verye undvtyfull, vnqwiet, ꝙ disobedient woman, ꝙ came vnto my howse of Worden to enter ꝙ to take possessyon in the same, wth owte my pryvitie ꝙ cõsente, I beinge then in possessyon of the same; And for that allsoe by her ꝑswashon, advise, ꝙ allvrem^t the sayd Thomas ffarington herr sayd husbande, is of late become vorye vndutyfull ꝙ verye frowarde ꝙ mallisshowslye bente towardes me, ꝙ towardes his naturall mother, ꝙ wth all as appereth by his letters, wth I have of his ovne hande wryting, redye to shewe, goeth abowttes to bargayne ꝙ sell the inherrytanse of all those my landes whatsoeVer, from ꝙ after my death, to the dishenherrytanse of himselfe ꝙ sutche Children, as he had by his fyrste wieffe, who was a very godlye ꝙ vertvous gentlewoman, by whom he was greatelye prefered ꝙ advansed both wth landes ꝙ goods; And for that he hath alsoe of late bargayned ꝙ solde the Pattronadge of the Vicaradge of Lancaster from himselfe, ꝙ those his sayd Children wth he had by his sayd firste wieffe, the same being pvrchased by my sayd soñe wth money wth I ꝙ Mystris Elizabeth Benson beinge Mother to his sayd fyrst wieffe bestowed vpon him towardes the pvrchasing of the same vpon his promyse that he sholde assure the same from ꝙ after his death to remayne vnto those his children wth he so had by his sayde fyrste wieffe wth Assurance I was presente att the sealling ꝙ delivery of the same in the presens of dyvars others as I will testifye before God, sins wth tyme my sayd Son having gotten into his handes ꝙ possessyon the sayd Cõveyanse soe by him made of the sayd

3rd of August 1581, in the retired Church of Beetham, near Kirkby Lonsdale, married his cousin Mabel, daughter and heiress of William Benson of Hugill Hall in the county of

Patronadge of the sayd Vickradge hath by the like intyssem^{t} of his sayd nowe wieffe solde the inherrytanse thereof to the disinherrytanse of the same his saide Children wch he had by his sayd firste wieffe. In respecte of all wch hit is now my wille intente mynde ϱ pvrpose ϱ to that ende I doe hereby wille lymitte dispose ϱ chardge my severall Executowres ϱ every of them that if they or any of theym during theyr severall lieffes doe voluntarrylye willinglye or consentinglye ꝑmitt tollerate or suffer the same my sayd eldeste soñe or yet the nowe wieffe of the same my sayde eldest soñe at any tyme hereafter wittinglye or willinglye to come wthin any of my howses of Worden, Northbroke, Littlewoodde, the Lower Halle in Penwortham, Shawe Halle, or the tenement in Vlneswalton heretofore in the occeupation of Joseph Legh disseased or yet in any other of my landes ϱ tenem^{ts} in what place soever or yet to possesse cnjoie dwell in or occupie the same or any of them or any ꝑte or ꝑcell of the same That then all sutch estate tytle terme ϱ interest as is to my saide wieffe ϱ the said W^{m}, Thomas ϱ Henry ffarington or any of them lymited ϱ appointed as towching that person only wch shall willingly suffer the same my son Thomas ffarington or his nowe wieffe to enter possess occupie or enjoie any ꝑte or ꝑcell of my sayd howses or landes contrary to this my intent and meaning shall cease ende ϱ determine to all intentes ϱ purposes. And that from thenceforth he or they whom I have appointed hereby to succeed as Executowres shall enter upon all my sayd howses lands and goods as if she he or they who shall voluntarily consent or permitt my sayd Son or his wieffe to come within any of my sayd howses lands or tenementes or to possess occupie or enjeie the same, had been actvallye deade.

"Itm̃ I geve ϱ bequeath to my sayd graundeson W^{m} ffarington ϱ the beires males of his bodye all my evidenses, wrytings, charters, exemplyfications, rentalls, cowrte rolls, terrowers, s'veys, ϱ other my wrytinges, and to descend to the heyre male as my inherrytanse of Worden is intaylled ϱ owght to come. Itm̃ I give ϱ bequeath to Thomas, second Sone of my sayd Son Thomas all my Estate and terme in the parcel of lande in ffarington called the Evyes," &c.

The attesting witnesses were Roger Kirkbie, Alexander Rigby, William

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but not by the immediate relatives of the widow, and its celebration was doubtless distasteful to the Prestons, as the father of the deceased husband was living and took the charge of his infant grandson and heir apparent. The gordian knot being at length severed by a facile decree of the Ecclesiastical Court, Mrs. Preston became Mrs. ffarington.[1]

[1] On the 26th June 1580, Geoffrey Osbaldeston of Gray's Inn Gent. "convented" Mabel Preston, widow, at Wigan before Her Majesty's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the diocese of Chester in a cause of contract of matrimony which the Commissioners remitted to the Court of William, Bishop of Chester, and on the said day the widow and John Bradley of Bethom Esq. were bound in £200 for the former to appear "without anye frustratorie delaye" by her Proctor to answer such allegations as the said Geoffrey should exhibit against her. In the mean time she was not to contract herself nor suffer herself to be contracted, nor to marry nor suffer herself to be married, to any person except the said Geoffrey before the 20th of September then next following, nor pending the said suit to depart out of the diocese of Chester. At the same time Geoffrey and his father were bound in £200 not "by any forcible or unlawful means to take away or practize the conveying away of the said Mabel without her consent from any place where she shall happen to be."

It appears from the Court proceedings that "in one of the months of June, July, August, or September 1580," the words of matrimony were spoken in the chapel of Witherslack in the parish of Bethom before credible witnesses, Geoffrey holding the right hand of Mabel in his right hand and saying, "I Geoffrey take thee Mabel for," &c. and she in like manner; "et Mabella munera et oscula sive mutui amoris pignora à predicto Galfr. recepit." Although the parties were now regarded by their neighbours as man and wife, John Bradley Esq. and other friends of Mabel had "impiously and malignantly" sought to prevent the solemnization of the said matrimony, Bradley saying "in threatnyng wyse y^{t} yf the said Geoffrey and Mabel dyd marrye they sholde never haue peniworth of her goods and yf eũ she spake to hym hee wolde take her for the falseste woman livinge." Mabel having been married "under compulsion" of Geoffrey, the Court on the 5th May 1581 pronounced sentence of dissolution "of the contract." On 26th July

Thomas ffarington was a gentleman of some accomplishments and learning, and seems especially to have cultivated a taste for music and flowers — probably for painting and poetry; and a mind could scarcely be abandoned altogether to dissipation which sought recreation in the fine arts, and indulged in contemplating the works of nature and the productions of genius. His portrait represents him not as a

1581 Geoffrey appeared before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Preston and cancelled all bonds and renounced his claim to Mabel, and declared it to be "lawful for her to marry whom she liked, notwithstanding his former allegations to the contrary." The sentence of the Commissioners, under their hands and seal, was pronounced on the same day by Henry Earl of Derby K.G., William, Lord Bishop of Chester, Sir Richard Sherburne, Sir John Radcliffe, Knights, Thomas Eccleston, Esq., Robert Parkinson, Commissary of Richmond, and John Caldwall M.A., seven of the Queen's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the diocese of Chester, who declared that "Geoffrey Osbaldeston of Gray's Inn, second son of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., did, in his libel, allege a contract matrimonial made in form of law between him and Mabel, late wife of John Preston of Holker Gent. deceased," but the said Geoffrey having been called to prove the contract "whiche hee neyther haith doone nor can doo," as he himself confessed before the Commissioners at Preston, they "deliver and set free and at libertye the said Mabel to marry as she shall please without suit, trouble, or vexation from the said Geoffrey." The marriage of Thomas ffarington and Mabel Preston, on Thursday 3rd August 1581, was solemnized by Sir Henry Porter, Curate of Lancaster, in the presence of William ffarington, John Bradley, Thomas Talbot, Henry ffarington, Myles Aspinall, Henry ffeilden, and thirteen others, who certified the same under their hand; and the certificate of the marriage was exhibited at Lancaster 12th October 1595 to Henry Porter, Clerk, and by him deposed to before Nicholas Banastre, Jo. Braddyll, and Raufe Worseley, Commissioners. (*Worden Evid.*)

Geoffrey Osbaldeston was afterwards knighted, became Justice of the Common Pleas, and died unmarried in 1590. (See p. 166, *Note.*) His nephew, Sir Edward Osbaldeston, afterwards married Mary, daughter of Henry ffarington of Hutton Grange Esq. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1613.)

ribald who, like Quarlous, "forfeited all to forgetfulness," but as a young man with a careworn countenance, glossy black hair, peaked beard, and dark eyes, dressed in a sombre doublet and wearing a plain falling cambric collar. He stands at a table on which are placed two books — one of them containing music, and open at the then popular madrigal or song, "Non nobis Domine," composed by Bird a few years before 1593, the date which appears in the margin of the canvas. He holds in his left hand a glove, which has a red rose stuck in it. He bears a strong resemblance in his features to his mother, the adjoining portrait. He was Constable of Lancaster Castle, and Patron of that Parish Church, the advowson of which he imprudently sold, to the sorrow and indignation of his father, and to the great injury of his posterity.

He was Steward of the Queen's lands in Lonsdale from 1591 to 1599, and was appointed to bear the train of Ferdinando Earl of Derby at the funeral of Earl Henry in 1593.[1]

At what period of his life he lost his first wife, who was "a very godly and vertuous gentlewoman," is unknown, but she left issue three sons, William, Thomas, and Henry. He afterwards married twice, "greatly to the grief and discontentment" of his father, but the names of his wives have not been preserved, and they left no children. It may be assumed, from the testimony of her father-in-law, that the last wife was "descended of a base and beggarly parentage," and one who brought her husband neither preferment nor

[1] Leigh's MS. Vol. in Chetham's Library.

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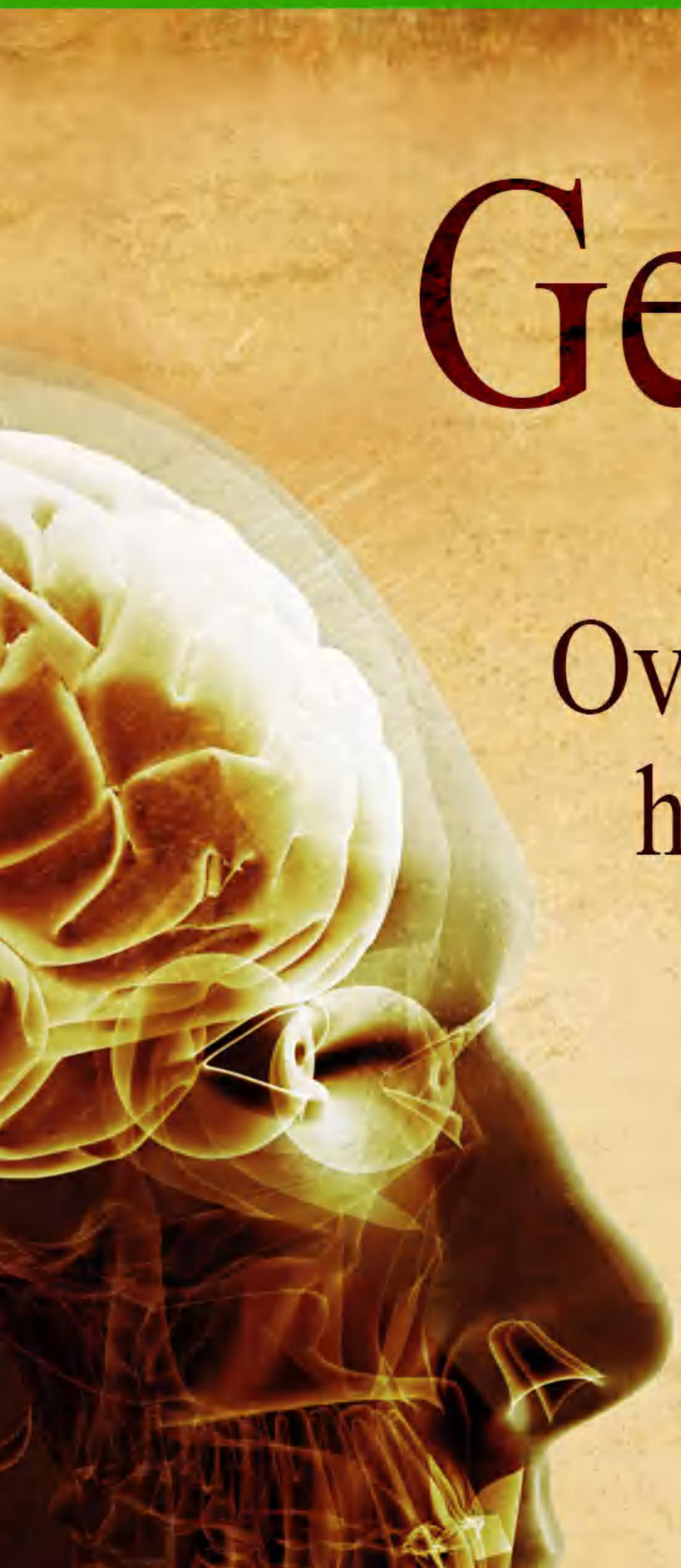

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known in France," nor apparently much cultivated at Worden.

The letters alluded to in the Will of Mr. ffarington cannot be reproduced, having probably ceased to exist, and it may be charitably assumed that something more than an ex-parte statement of the facts is requisite to remove the unfavourable impression produced by this graphic and touching testamentary narrative of filial disobedience and parental austerity. Without being either his biographer or apologist, I cannot but think that some extenuating circumstances might have been adduced by the young man whose pensive and intellectual portrait still remains amongst those of his respectable descendants silently to plead his cause and to vindicate his doubtful conduct; but alas! the principles of physiognomy are not infallible!

He lived on no very good terms, as might have been expected, either with his widowed mother or with the trustees of his father's Will, and raising his protest, commenced a suit against the executors, who contended that it was optional with them to fix the amount of his annuity, as the testator —alas! for legal and utilitarian sagacity — had failed to do so, urging against him that his father having charged the property named with a specific annuity to his son William, he had not contemplated the whole of the proceeds of the specified estate passing to his eldest son, who, however, put that construction upon the clause. His knowledge of legal points was less accurate than his father's, and his energetic wife had to submit, with impatience and mortification, to this fresh discomfiture; whilst he probably grew wise, con-

tented himself with his father's moderate allowance, and began to study economy —

> "Which time, he chanted snatches of old tunes,
> As one incapable of his own distress."
>
> *Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 7.

He was living in 1630, when, by an arrangement made previously to the sale of the advowson of Lancaster, he presented a Vicar to the benefice; but the date of his death is unknown.

The second son, Henry, was born about 1561, and his marriage settlement is dated 1582. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Browster of Macclesfield. Dying before his father, he left issue three sons and a daughter. From his third son, Thomas, descended Major General William ffarington of Chislehurst in Kent, whose daughter and coheiress, Albinia, married Robert first Duke of Ancaster, who died in 1723.

The third son, William ffarington, was born in 1566. He was "brought up in the Earl of Derby's household,"[1] and was living in London in 1597, and, like his eldest brother, had "sondrye credytours" who were very importunate; his father, writing to his "very loving friend Mr. Mark Graye at his house in St John's S^{t} near unto the barryers that stand betwixt Smythfield and St John's S^{t}," says, "It seemeth unto me by your letter that you have not spoken wth the one halfe of my sonne William his credytours, neither doe I thinke that he hath declared vnto you a perfect note of

[1] *Worden Evid.*

them, and I have set down a note of all such severall debtes as by enqwiry and examinacōn I have learned and wch he now confesseth to be due." He then engages to pay the debts of his extravagant son when he visits London, in the beginning of Michaelmas term. In another letter the old man deplores the loss of his "great golde Chaine," which this thriftless son had sold, its value being estimated at £110.[1] This is probably the same gold chain which occurs in 1559 in the inventory of his grandfather Sir Thomas Talbot, and which is there stated to be worth "four score pounds."[2]

On his brother's resignation of the office of Steward of the Royal Manors of Lonsdale in 1599, he was nominated by the Queen as the successor, and he also succeeded his brother as the Castellan of Lancaster. He lived to extreme old age, and dying without issue, was buried on the 15th January 1655-6, aged about ninety, his tombstone still remaining in Leyland Church yard near the Chancel door.

There may be seen at Worden the portrait of a venerable looking man with a silvery beard, the growth of years, and of a hale countenance, standing at a table on which are placed a rebeck, music books, and a skull with a Latin sentence beneath it "teaching the moralist to die," and indicating the change which time, and it may be hoped the holier influences of religion, had effected in the views and habits of William ffarington — for this is his picture, and the Talbot countenance is not to be mistaken. The date is "1628, æt. 62."[3]

[1] *Worden Evid.* [2] p. xxix.

[3] It seems probable that he had been married, as there is a companion

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We have perhaps gained but little information respecting his private habits and home life, but his ordinary avocations and the salient points of his character are vividly marked and fully before us. It might be inferred from his rubicund complexion that he was not altogether a stranger to the power of wine, although his business habits, regular pursuits, and fine handwriting, through life, would justify the conjecture that his libations had not been excessive. What he would be at the head of Lord Derby's household, or at the Town's Council of Preston, or on the bench at Lancaster, or in his "browne parlour" commonly called his "studie," surrounded by his great legal authorities, we may have been enabled to form a tolerably correct notion. It may also be inferred that he was not often found at the Whitsun Ales or Wakes of Leyland, and that the pastoral days of pipe and crook, and dance and song, were little heeded by him; but there is no doubt that his sage admonition, like George Herbert's, fell gently on the ear —

"Sundays observe,
Think when the bells do chime,
'Tis Angels' music."

That he entered not with much spirit into the theatrical representations of Knowsley and New Park, that the liltings and old ballad music of his sons found small favour with him, that he had not much delight in comic humour, or a particle of imagination or sentiment or romance about him, may readily be admitted. His life was that of a prosperous man, living much in the whirl of society, practical and cautious,

the mind always on the stretch, and the affections, perhaps, not much in request.

Descriptive portrait painting is necessarily defective, and generally unsatisfactory, but it may be well to mention that Mr. ffarington's portrait — a patriarch at the head of a fine gallery of family pictures, was taken, according to the memorandum upon it, in "1593 æt. 56." His features are handsome and regular, the face somewhat square, eyes dark, complexion florid, and the forehead high, with a few lines across it indicative of thought. The beard is thin, peaked, and slightly gray. The hair is cropped close and combed back. He wears a russet coloured doublet, apparently of cloth, which closely fits the body, and is free from the "slashing and jagging" which fashionable men at that period so much affected. He also wears a sable fur across his shoulders, and a large chain of linked gold is suspended in three rounds across the chest. In his right hand he holds a silver headed cane, (or it may be his wand of office as Comptroller,) and wears a ring on his little finger. In his left hand he holds a scented glove embroidered with gold, and on his forefinger is a signet ring. He wears the stiffened or wired double cambric ruff, which Stubbs, in his *Anatomy of Abuses*, (1595,) terms "monstrous, being set three or four times double, and of some fitly called three steps and an half to the gallows." In the right corner of the picture are his arms impaling those of Talbot.

There is great decision and authority, united with more than ordinary sharpness and sternness, in the expression,

and he looks like a man who had been more accustomed to rule than to obey.

His wife's portrait on panel, by Zucchero, represents her in "1593 æt. 58." The features are large, the nose prominent, and the eyes full and black, whilst the hair, partly concealed by the lappets of a velvet quoif or French hood, called a *bonne-grace*, retains its original dark colour without any intermixture of gray. A few years earlier in life she would be distinguished by the *embonpoint*, which appears a little shrivelled by the hand of time. Her dress is of black silk with a small running pattern upon it, fits close to the throat, which is encircled by a huge ruff scarcely inferior to the royal standard, the sleeves being puffed and of point lace. A large cameo is pendant in front, and in one hand she holds a small handsomely bound book, and in the other a honeysuckle. On the little finger of the left hand she wears a brilliant, and another on the right hand. She appears to have paid great attention to luxurious decoration and ornament, and to have had no fear of the sumptuary laws. In one corner of the picture are the *three lions*, *gules*, of the Talbots; and there is none of the traditional infirmity[1] of that great family discernible in this lady's strongly marked and sensible countenance.

In modern times a lawyer of Mr. ffarington's acute and vigorous mind would have risen high in his profession, and having been Secretary, Comptroller, and Receiver to noblemen of great influence, would have been brought into parlia-

[1] *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 473.

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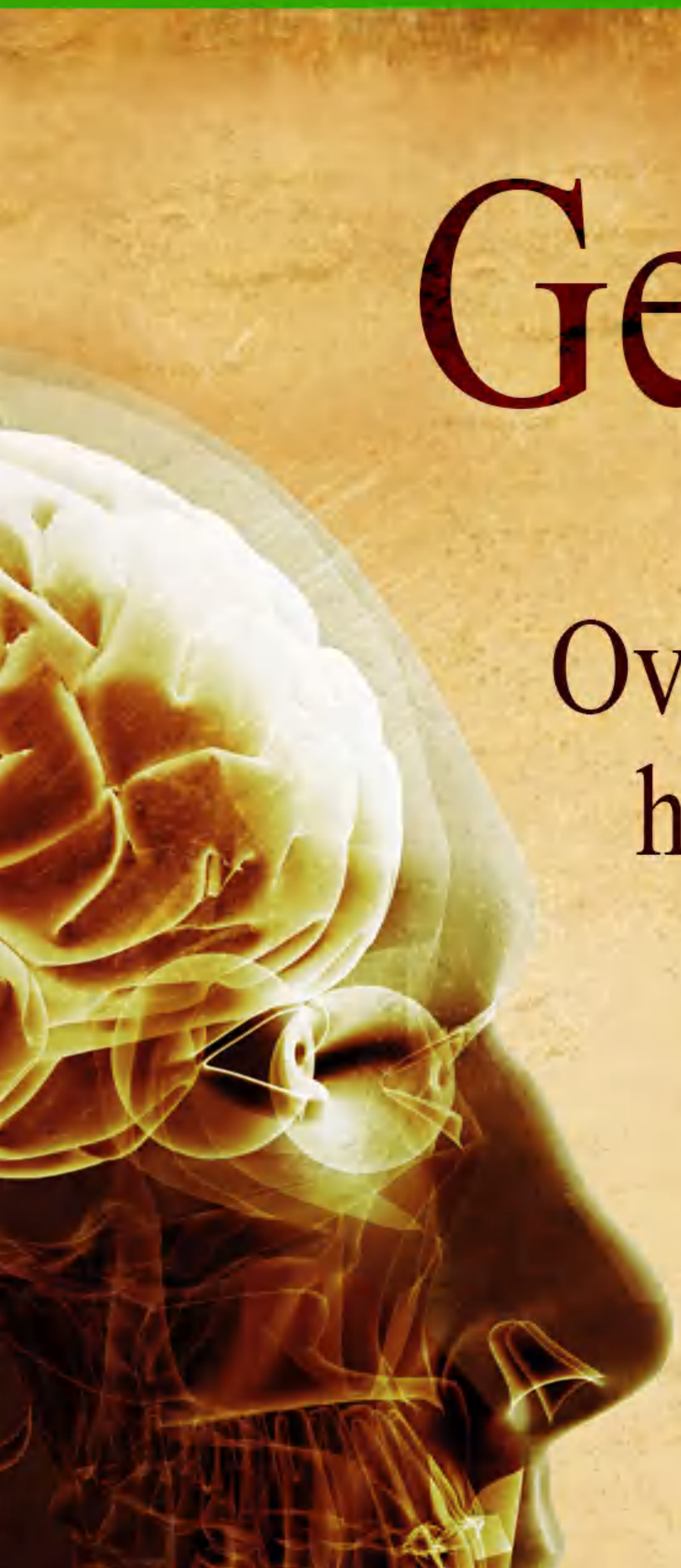

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to the altar and the throne, and whose grateful attachment to the house of Derby, are indelibly inscribed in the records of the Siege of Lathom, and whose chequered life — domestic, political, and military — thoroughly realised the great fact contained in his grandfather's favourite motto,

"DONAT OMNIA VIRTUS."

F. R. R.

Household Expenses

OF

EDWARD, EARL OF DERBY,

IN

1561.

A DECLARATION of the Expences of the Howseholde of the Right Honable Edward Erle of Derbie, Lord Stanley, Lord of Mañe and Thiles and of the moste noble Ordre of the Garter, knight, W^th^ his Ridinge Charges, Apparell and other fforren expences ffor one hole yere, Endynge the xviii^th^ day of July in the ffourthe yere of the Reigne of ou^r^ Soũaigne Lady Quene Elizabethe. [1561.]

ffirst in the price of bread expendytt.	ffirst in Breade expendit that is to Wete at London	xxiiii^li^ xiii^s^ iiii^d^	cclxxix^li^ xiii^s^ iiii^d^
	Item in Lancashire lxiiii q^rts^ of Wheat spent in bread price of eũy q^rt^ iiii^li^ at v^s^ the Windle[a]..	cclvj^li^	

[a] Windle, an old Lancashire measure containing a mett, or two bushels. It is still known in North Lancashire, although its use is discontinued.

In Beare and Ale expendit.	In Ale and Bere bought this Yere at London ...	iiii^{li} xix^{s} vi^{d}	ccxliii^{li} xv^{s} vi^{d}
	In Barly malte spent in Bere and Ale lxviii quarters xth Wind. peele Windle[a] iii^{s}	clx^{li} x^{s} viii^{d}	
	In ote malte spente lxxiii q̃rts vi Wyndles le Wind. xvi^{d} and le quarter xxi^{s} iiii^{d}	lxxviii^{li} v^{s} iiii^{d}	
In Bestes expendit.	In Lancashyre l. oxen price one w^{t} another lxiiii^{s} ij^{d} ...	clx^{li} viii^{s} iiii^{d}	clxxix^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}
	In the Southe partes vi oxen at the sayd price ...	xix^{li} v^{s}	
In Muttons expendyt.	In Muttons expendit this yere provyded and spent D^{mi}xxxv p̃ce a pece one w^{t} another after the rate of iiii^{s} viii^{d}	cxxvii^{li} iii^{s} iiii^{d} [b]	
In the Price of Wyne bought.	In the price of Wyne bought and p̃vyded thys yere and spente	xx iiijj^{li} [c]	
	that is xiii toñe and a half after the rate of vi^{li} a tuñe.		
In the Price of Spices and ffrutes bought.	In Money paid ffor Spices and ffrutes this yere w^{t} lxxij^{li} xx^{d} paid to Mr Swynton of London by the Receivor and w^{t} lix^{li} xi^{s} viii^{d} paid by the Clarkes for Spices Bought in Lancashire	cxxxi^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}	
In the Price of Lent stuffe bought	In Lent stuffe bought this yere at Sturbruge ffeare[d] and in the Countrey	lxxvii^{li} viii^{s} iii^{d}	

[a] The Peel windle may have been the measure used in the Isle of Man, which seems to have varied from that of Lancashire. [b] Qu. £124. 16s. 8d. [c] Qu. £81.

[d] The Lenten-stuff bought in 1576 for the household of Lord North of Hacking, consisted of "3 barrels

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In Sope bought and expendit.	M^{d}. it is p̄cell of the Spyces and ffrutes payd to the Grosser.		
In Russhes expendit.	In Russhes spent thys yere[a]		xxxvi^{s}
In Money payde ffor cariage of Stuffe.	In Money payd ffor the cariage of Stuffe this yere		liii^{li} xii^{s} ii^{d}
Rewardes of the Household.	In Rewardes of Howsehold gyvon by the Clarke ...	xii^{li} xi^{s} iii^{d}	lix^{li} x^{s} xi^{d}
	In Rewardes by the sayd Clarkes owt of Howshold	xxii^{li} x^{d}	
	In Rewardes gyvon by the Receivo^{r} Gen̄all ..	xxx^{s}	
	In Rewardes gyvon by the Stewarde of Howseholde...	xxiiii^{li} viii^{s} x^{d}	
Necessary paimente of howsholde.	In Money paid by the Clarkes ffor nec^{cc}ryes of Howsholde	xxxix^{li} ix^{d}	xx iiijx^{li} xii^{s} j^{d}
	Item paid by the Receivo^{r} ffor lynenclothe and such necessaries of Howsehold	li^{li} xi^{s} iiii^{d}	
Forren Paymentes.	In money payd by the Clarkes ffor dyverse fforren paimentes	xxi^{li} viii^{s} vi^{d}	cclxxix^{li} iii^{s} xi^{d} ob.
	Item paid by the Receivo^{r} ffor Diverse forren paymentes	cliiii^{li} v^{s} vii^{d}	
	Item by the Stuarde in his Accompte this yere ...	liii^{li} ix^{s} x^{d} ob.	

[a] These would be for the ordinary apartments, and had not been superseded by Carpets or Mats, which were, however, in partial use, but probably confined to chambers and parlours. "A lode of rushes" cost 15s. in 1578. — Lord North's *Household Book*.

In the price of Pulleyne bought.	In Pulleyn bought this yere as apperith by the Boke of Howsehold	liij[li] x[s] x[d]	
In Repacõne and Workes done.	In Repacõns and Workes in the Clarkes Accomptes	lxxij[li] vij[s] viij[d]	ccvi[li] ix[s] j[d] ob.
	In Repacõns Workes, Gettinge Haye and Turffes at Lathome in the Receivors Accompte	lvij[l] xix[s] ix[d] ob	
	Item in the said Accompte for like Workes Hey and Turfes at Knowesley ...	lxxvi[li] xx[d]	
Clothe and Badges for Liu'tes. These last Liu'tes are not charged here.	In Clothe and Badges paid ffor this yere by the Receivo[r]	cliij[li] xviij[s] vij[d]	
In Housholde Wages and ffees.	In ffees[a] and Wages payd by the Receivo[r] w[t] xiij[li] vi[s] viij[d] for his owne ffee ...	xx iiij.i[li] iiij[s] ij[d]	dlxi[li] iij[s] ij[d]
	In Howshold Wages this yere	xx cciiijxix[li] xix[s]	
	In thanuytie of S[r] Thomas Stanley, knight ...	xx iiij[li]	
	In thanuytie of S[r] Edward Stanley, knight ..	c[li]	
In ffresshe Accates p'uided and spente.	In ffresshe Accates bought and expendit this yere w[t] xx[li] xiiij[s] vij[d] ffor Butter and Chese had ffrom Burscoughe and Childwall ...	ccclvij[li] v[s] viij[d] ob.	
	Sm̃ of the Whoule Expences of Howsholde	l. l. xx MM.M.D.ccc[illegible]	

[a] Presents or vales to servants.

Ornaments Apparell and Jewells bought besydes cc. pare of Aglettes worthe by estimac'on cc m'kes not yet paid for.	In Ornamentes payde ffor this yere by the Clarkes ...	xxxvi^{li} vi^{s} iii^{d} ob	MXXX^{li} xix^{s} x^{d} ob.
	In Apparrell and Ornamentes paid for this yere by the Stewarde ...	lxvii^{li} x^{s} ix^{d}	
	Item paid ffor Apparell and Jewells by the Receivo^{r} this yere ...	xx D.cciiijix^{li} xviii^{s} x^{d}	
	And paid more by the said Receivo^{r} ffor Apparrell unto Thoms Gruff^{r} this yere.	l^{li}	
	Item taken upp of him by another Bill and not paid for this yere	xx iiijvii^{li} iiii^{s}	
Almes.	In Almes[a] this yere paid by the Clarkes	xlvj^{s} iii^{d} ob.	iiii^{li} xv^{s} vii^{d} ob.
	And in Almes this yere payd by the Stewarde ...	xlix^{s} iiii^{d}	
My Lordes Expences in the P'gresse	for my Lordes expences in the P'gresse by the space of vii Weakes and iiiith dayes over and besydes c.c.c.iiii^{xx} li allowed in the laste yere for xth weekes	xx c.c.iiijv^{li}	

[a] In 1583 the usual expense of Lord Burghley's housekeeping at Theobald's was £80 a week. £10 a week was allotted to setting the poor to work in his garden, and 30s. a week was distributed by the Vicar of Cheshunt as his almoner. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.*, vol ii. p. 404.) The sum dispensed in alms by the Earl of Derby was apparently small, but the poor received very large supplies in the shape of broken meat, and the Earl's munificence to the poor was the subject of popular admiration, — for "age and want sat smiling at his gate," — so little reliance is to be placed on the value of old money payments.

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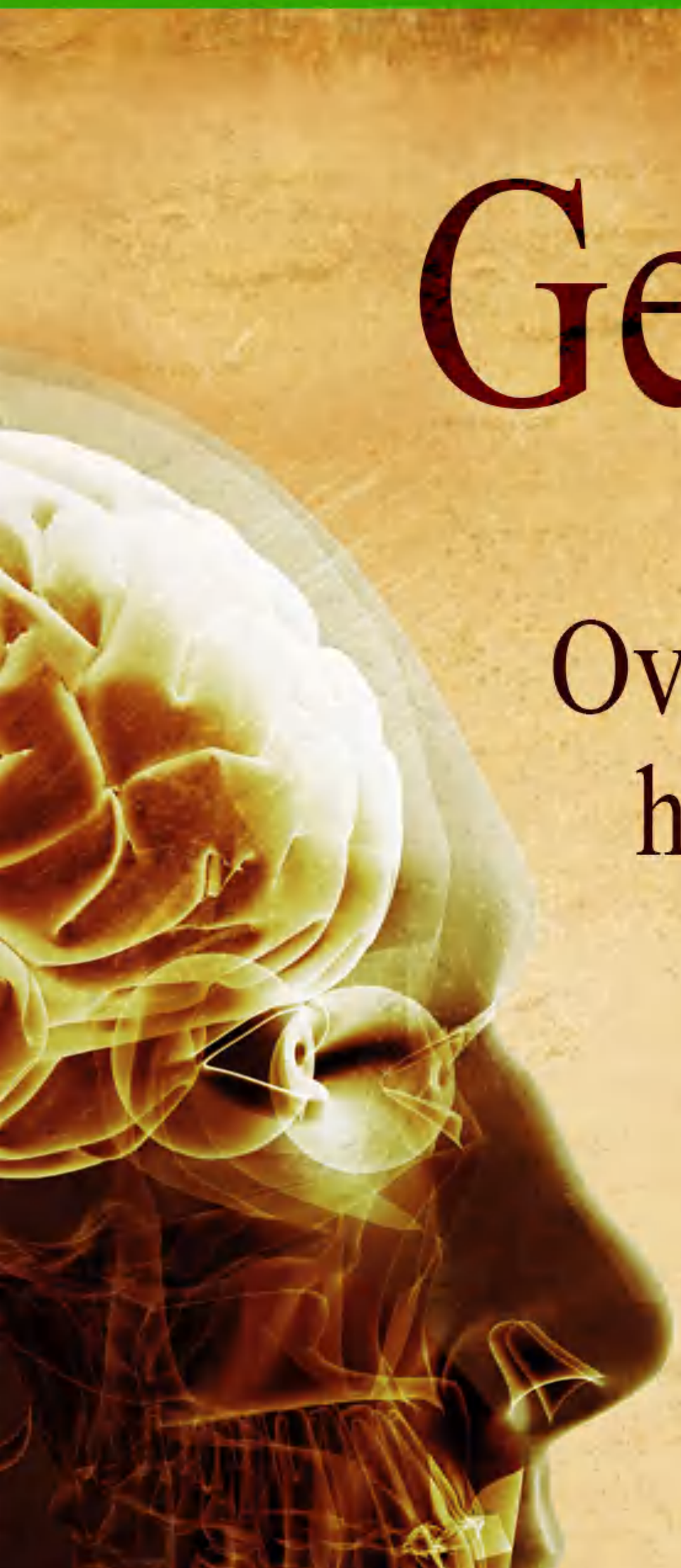

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Household Regulations of Edward Third Earl of Derby.

12 Febr. 1568.

Orders appointed and made by my L. Com. to be observed from tyme to tyme hereafter in his L. Household.

First that one Gent̃man Vssher shall allwayes he attendaunte and but thone of theim at one tyme; onles they be (in tymes nedeful of more service) sent for.

Item that vi Gentlemen wayters and no moo at one tyme shall awayte theire turnes monthlie as they shall be appoynted, and that no gent. comyng to my L. service shall wayte at the table before my L. gyve conc. and no yoman shall wayte till he have bene in the house one yeare and moore, at my L. his pleasure.

Item that the Maister and Cokes shall awayte quarterlie and but one of theym at ones, and that the same so waytyng shall not suffre anie under cooke or boye to dresse anie of my L. meate for his Lordshyppes own Table but they onelye to do the same wth theyr own handes as they wyll for the same avoyd his L. dyspleasure, and allso that they shall not suffer anie to be in the kytchyn whe̅r my L. meate shall be dressed but suche as shall there be allowed to make ffyres and turne the Broches and other necessarie helpes there and that thassaye shall be taken at the kytchyn.

Item that there shall be no resorte into anie place of the kytchin by anie other but suche as be there allowed and apperteyning to that Offyce.

It'm that Thomas Berwyck wth helpe of John Burscough shall wayte & serve the hall place in such Order as they shall be appoynted.

It'm that all the Cookes and Undercookes shall obey all and ēry the Orders to be appoynted to theyme by the Steward, Clerk Compt^{r}, and Clerkes of the Kytchyn, as they will avoyde my L. his displeasure.

It'm it is my L. pleasure and Com̃. that the Clerkes of the kytchin shall be at the laying furth of the Bieff ou̇ nyght that shall be boyled on the other dayes and allso to appoynt my L. ffare theym selves as they will avoyd his L. displeasure.

It'm that there shall not be anie yoman or other not in the Chekerolle that shall tarie to burthen my L. his house, but one daye or meale at one tyme.

It'm that no Slaves nor boyes shall sitt in the Hall but in place therefore to be appoynted convenyent.

It'm that the Yeman of Horses and Gromes of the Stable shall not suffre anie boyes or Slaves to abyde about the Stables nor lye in theym nor in any place aboute theym.

It'm that the Porter shall have such Regarde in his Offyce that he shall not suffre anie to come wthin the house but that are and shall be allowed for causes necessarie onles they be servyng men or others very substantiall by discrec̃on, and no Suters but by discrec̃on.

It'm that the Arras menders shall m̄ke no w̄ke but suche as they shall be appoynted unto by the Steward Compt^{r} or Clerkes of the kytchyn.

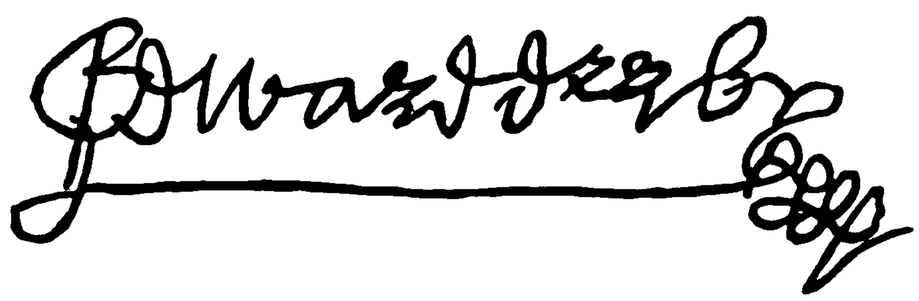
It'm that pvision shall be made of ffurnyture for other my L. houses as tyme

may serve for so manie necessarie things as may be, both beddyng and other thinges for household.

It'm that no Offycer shall make anie Substitute or leave his key and charge w^th^out lycence of the Steward or Clerke Comptr^o^ And that they & eu^e^ of theym shalbe circumspect in theyre Offices so that my L. may be served trulie and dylygentlye as well for his howse as his p^r^ffet.

It'm that eu^e^ under Offycer in his place shall be obedyent to suche other Officers as my L. doth and shall appoynt to be aboue theym.

Signed *



* This is unquestionably the Earl's autograph, although written in a smaller hand (and the Christian name in full) than that engraven on Plate 1 p. 252 in Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, which is assigned to "circ. 1537," and bears little resemblance to this signature.

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Note sett downe the better thereof to vnderstande the maner of the wekely brieffements and expensis in my said L. the Earle of Derbies howseholde viz.

Bere viz.

First of one mette & a halfe of Barly malte & the lieke quantitie of otte malte wth i^{lb} & a halfe of hoppes there is made one hoggeshead of beare for his L. house adding thereto in every Brewe wch conteyneth tenne hoggesheades being the increase of xxx^{ti} windles of malte the quantitie of half a windle of wheat grounde like malte.

Breade viz.

Of a Pecke of Wheate & lieke quantitie of Barly mingled together there is made of household breade xxx^{ti} caste conteyning threescore loffes.

It'm of every mette of fyne wheate made in Manchetts there is fyve score caste of manchets conteyning tenscore manchettes.

Dredge viz.

Of every Windle or mette of wheate baken in greate loffes for Dredge to the Kitchen there is made Sixe loffes.

Biefe viz.

Of every oxe there is xii tylles besydes the chines & maribones wch be estymed to be of the value of three tylles and so a howle oxe to conteyne xv^{ne} tyelles.

Vealles viz.

Of every vealle there is to be cvtte owte for ordinary messes in the Halle xv^{ne} messes.

Mottons viz.

Of every motton there is to be cvtte owte in ordinary messes for the Halle xii messes.

Haberdaine viz.

Of every haberdaine there is cvtte iiii messes for the Halle.

Household Expenses

OF

HENRY, EARL OF DERBY,

IN

1586, &c.

THE BOOKE of the Weekeley Bryeffe-mentes[a] of my L. the Earle of Derbie's House for severall yers viz. A° d. [1586] 1587, 1588, [1589, 1590.]

Knowsley, 1586. **An Abryffe[b] of the expenses of my L. the Earle of Derbyes howse wekely[b] in one howle yere begyñg the xviii[th] of Julij 1586 duringe sutche tyme as his L. didd kepe howse in Lancashire, viz.**

[a] Every officer of the Earl of Northumberland's household, in the time of Henry VIII., was required to attend daily upon the Comptroller, early in the morning, to be *breved*, i. e. to give in his accounts for the preceding day. *Brevement*, an account, ordinances and regulations. — Halliwell's *Arch. and Prov. Words.* p. 160.

[b] An account of the daily expenses of the Queen's table in 1576 is printed from the *Harl. MSS.*, No. 609, in Nichols' *Prog. of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. pp. 8–51. The items of provision are generally the same as in this Diary, but the arrangement of the Breakfast, Dinner and Supper is given, and also the prices of the several articles of food, which, unfortunately, are here omitted.

	The xxtiii of Julij	The xxv of Julij	The ix of Auguste
Wheate for howseholde breade	viii w. & x caste[a]	xvii di. & x caste	xxi w.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	di. w.[b] & viii caste	i w.	i w.
Wheate for flowre & Paste	n[li c]	i w & iii peckes	ii w.
Wheate for dreddge ...	n[li]	i loffe di. ...	di. w.
Beare	ii hogsheades ...	xii hog. ...	xvi hog.
Bieffes	j tiele of oxe bieffe & halfe a Cowe .	viii tiell di. of oxe bieffe & viii tiell di. of Cow bieffe.	iii tiell di. of oxe bieffe & ii Cowe & iii q[r] di. tiell.
Vealles	iii	viii	x.
Mottons	iii	x	xvi.
Lambes	ii	iii	iiii.
Lings	n[li]	di.	n[li].
Haberdaines ...	n[li]	ii[li]	n[li].
White lightes ...	n[li]	iiii[li]	xli[li].
Waxe lightes ...	n[li]	ii[li]	i tortche.
Sewet spente in the kitchen	n[li]	vi[li]	x[li].
Accates,[d] pullen, and freche[e] fyshe	lv[s] vii[d] ...	iiii[li] viii[s] ob. ...	v[li] viii[s].
Provander.			

[a] The word "caste" here seems to mean a small but precise quantity of wheat before it was ground, although its ordinary meaning was portions of several loaves together, into which bread is generally baked. "A caste piece," several pieces joined into one. — Halliwell's *Dict. of Arch.* In the Grand Christmas Entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at the Temple in 1561-2, it was ordered that the Porters in the Hall should allow to each casual spectator "a cast of bread and a candle, nightly after supper." — Dugdale's *Origines Jurid.*, quoted by Nichols in *Queen Elizabeth's Prog.*, vol. i. p. 138.

[b] di[midium,] half w.[indle.] [c] n[ll], nihilum, i. e. nothing, or, non librum, not a pound.

[d] Acates is often contracted to *cates* — provision, food, delicacies.

"I and all choice that plenty can send in
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin."

Ben Jonson, *Sad Shep.* i, 3.—*Nares.*

Caterer, achater, or purveyor, was one who "should be a man skilfull, and withall have a cheverell conscience, so that he will be sure in the laying out of every shilling to gaine to himselfe a penny at the least, such a man in a great house will thrive himselfe but his Lord shall lose. He is daily to take his directions from the Clarke what provision he is to make of all kinds of Achates and Necessaryes, and God make him an honest man."—Braithwaite's *Household of an Earle in the time of Jac. I.* p. 34. [e] fresh.

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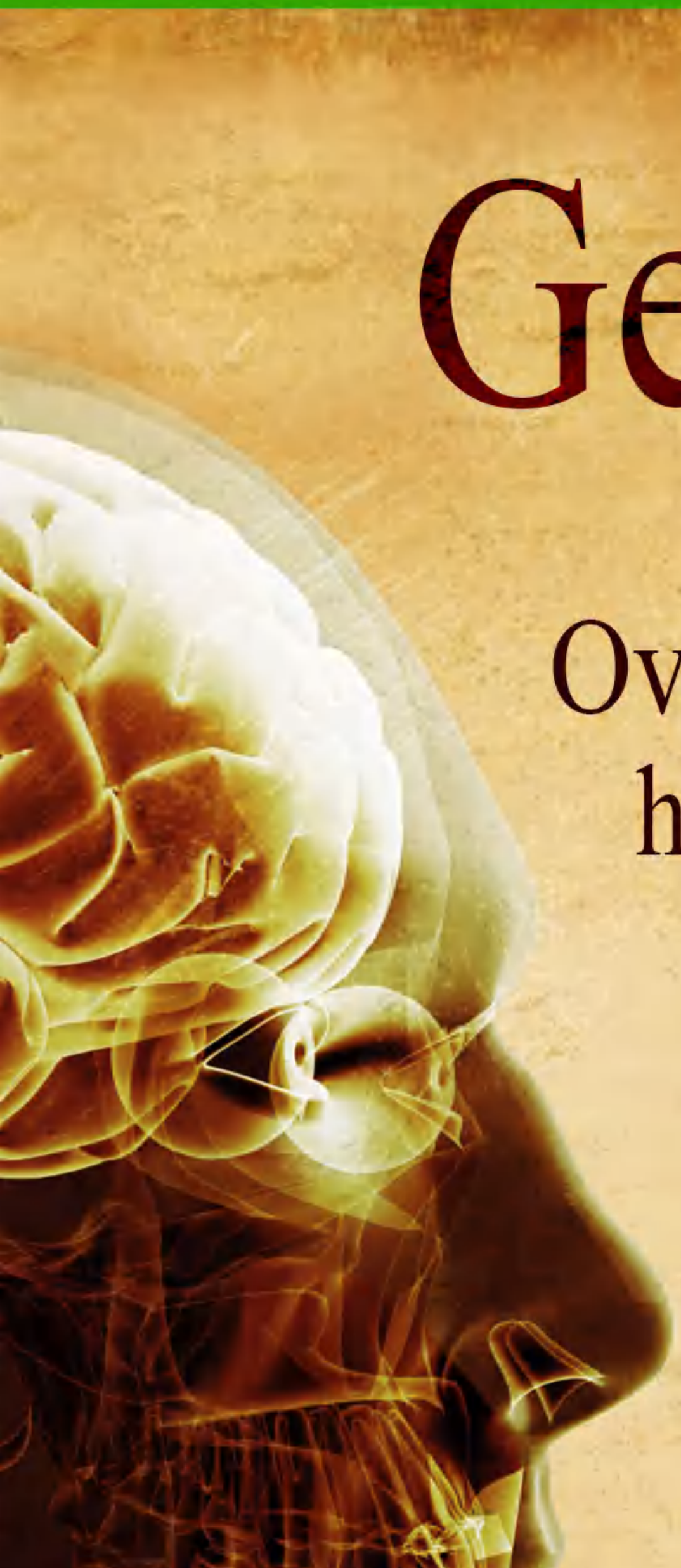

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Waxe lightes ...	...	n^{li}	...	...	i torche	...	n^{li}.
Sewet for the kitchyn	...	vi^{li}	. .	...	viii^{li}	...	... iii^{li}.
Acates, Pullen, & freche fyshe	...	...	vii^{li} viii^{s} v^{d}	...	vi^{li} x^{s}	...	... iiii^{li} xiiii^{d}
Provander.							

	The xxiiii of September		The first of October	The viii of October
Wheate for howseholde...	xii w.	... ...	xv w. & vi caste	xiiii w.
Wheate for Manchets	... i w. xv caste	...	i w. & xviii caste	i w. & vii caste.
Wheate for flowre & dredge	... ...	n^{li} ...	... di. w.	... ... ii w.
Wheate for paste	...	iii packes	...	ii w. i pec ... ii w.
Beare	...	... vi hog.	...	xi hog... ... ix hog.
Bieffes	..	... viii tiell	...	i cow & iiii tiell i cow di.
Vealles	...	... iii ...	...	vi ... ... i.
Muttons	...	... vi ...	...	xiii ... ... xii di.
Lambes	...	... n^{li} ...	...	iii ... ... ii.
Lings	...	... n^{li} ...	...	di. ... ... i.
Haberdines	...	... n^{li} ...	...	n^{li} ... ... i.
White lightes...	...	xl^{li} ...	...	lxii^{li} ... ... lx^{li}.
Waxe lightes ...	...	i tortche	..	i tortche ... i tortche.
Sewet in the kitchen	...	iiii^{li} ...	...	vii^{li} ... ... vii^{li}.
Accates, Pullen, & freshe fishe	...	... iii^{li} xiii^{s} xi^{d}	...	iiii^{li} xviii^{s} iiii^{d} ob. iiii^{li} xi^{s} vii^{d}.
Provander.				

	The xb of October	The xvii of October at Knowsley	The xvis of October
Wheate for howseholde...	xiiii w. di. & v caste	xii w.	xii w. & iiii caste.
Wheate for Manchets	... i w. vii caste ...	di. w. & xix caste	i pec & ii caste.
Wheate for flowre	... i loffe di. ...	i loffe	ij loffes.
Wheate for paste	... iiii w. iii peckes	di. w.	iii w. di.
Beare	... ... x hog.	viii hog. ...	viii hog.
Bieffes	... ... i cow ii tiell ...	i cowe i tiell ...	iii q^{rs} cow & di. oxe & i tiell.

Vealles	viii	v	v.
Muttons	ix	ix di.	vi di.
Lambes	i	i	i.
Lings	di	... ...	di.
Haberdayne	vi	v	vii.
White lightes... ...	liij^{li}	liij^{li}	xxxv^{li}.
Waxe lightes	i tortche ...	n^{li}	n^{li}.
Sewet for the kytchen ...	viij^{li}	vi^{li}	viij^{li}.
Acates, pullen, & freche fyshe	v^{li} xvi^{s} ix^{d} ob.	iiij^{li} vi^{s} x^{d} ...	iiij^{li} xvij^{s} xi^{d}.
Provander.			

	The vi of November	The xij of November	The xix of November
Wheate for howscholde...	x w. di. & i caste	xiij w. di. & v caste	ix w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for Manchettes...	xiij pec & x caste	i w.	xx caste.
Wheate for flowre & dredge	i loffe	i loffe	i loffe.
Wheate for paste ...	i w. i pec ...	di. w.	i pec.
Beare	vij hog. ...	ix hog. ...	v hog.
Bieffes	di. oxe & ij tiell	i ox & ij tiell ...	di. oxe & i tiell.
Vealles	v	vi	iiij.
Mottons	vi	xi	vi.
Lambes	n^{li}	n^{li}	n^{li}.
Lings	ij	di.	n^{li}.
Haberdaines	x	vij	iij.
White lightes... ...	xlvi^{li}	l^{li}	xxij^{li}.
Waxe lightes	i tortche ...	ij tortches ...	n^{li}.
Sewet for ye kitchen ...	viij^{li}	viij^{li}	n^{li}.
Acates, pullen, & freche fishe	v^{li} ij^{s}	iiij^{li} x^{s} viij^{d} ...	xlix^{s} iiij^{d}.
Provander.			

	The xxvi of November	The iij of December	The x of December
Wheate for howseholde...	ix w.	xij w. & vi caste	xij w. & ix caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i pac & iij caste	i w. & x caste	i w. & i caste.

Wheate for dredge	...	i loffe	...	...	ii loffes	...	i loffe.
Wheate for paste	...	i pec	...	...	iii pec	...	...	i w. & iii pec.
Beare	...	...	vi hog.	...	...	viii hog.	..	vii hog.
Bieffes	...	...	viii tiell		...	iii q^{rs} & ij tiell		i oxe i q^{r}.
Vealles	...	...	iiii	...	...	iiii	...	...	v.
Mottons	...	...	viii	...	...	viii	..	...	xi di.
Lings	...	...	di.	...	...	i di	...	...	i di.
Haberdaine	...	...	iiii	...	...	viii	...	...	vii.
White lightes	...	...	xxiiii^{li}	...	...	xlii^{li}	...	...	liiii^{li}.
Waxe lightes	...	...	n^{li}	...	...	i torche	...	v tortches.
Sewet for the kitchen	...	n^{li}	...	...	x^{li}	...	...	viii^{li}.
Acates, pullen, & freche fyshe	...	...	lviii^{s} ix^{d}	...	iii^{li} vii^{s} ii^{d}	...	iii^{li} xviii^{s} ii^{d}.
Provander.									

The xviii of December

The xvii of December at New Pke

Wheate for howscholde	...	xxvi w. di. & x caste	...	xviii w & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. di. & xv caste	...	di. w. & vi caste.
Wheat for dredge	...	di. w.	...	...	ij^{li}.
Wheate for paste	...	v w. di.	...	...	iiii w. di.
Beare	...	...	xxii hog.	...	...	xi hog.
Bieffes	...	...	i oxe & ii tiell Englishe & i oxe Manske	...	i q^{r} Englishe & vii tiell Manske.
Vealles	...	...	xii	...	...	iiii.
Mottons	...	...	xxii	...	...	vii.
Lings	..	....	iii di.	...	...	ii.
Haberdayne	...	...	xxiii	...	...	xvi.
White lightes	...	...	iiii. xviii^{li}	...	...	xl^{li}.
Waxe lightes	...	...	v torches	...	...	n^{li}.
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	xvii^{li}	...	...	n^{li}.
Acates, pullen, & freche fyshe	...	...	x^{li} ii^{s} x^{d}	...	...	iiii^{li} ii^{s} x^{d}.
Provander.					

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Orders touchinge the Goulment of my L. his house sett downe the xii^th of Maye Anno regni Reine Eliz. &c. xxix° 1587.

Imprimis that all my Lo. his household Servants generallie doe daylie repaire vnto and heare devyne S^vice.

1 **Firste** a checkroll to be sett downe onder my L. his hande of the names and nomber of his L. S^vantes generallie to be allowed in his L. house.

2 **It'm** that noe Officer of householde shall make anie substitute or deputie to supplie his steade w^thout my Lo. his lycence or the principall Officers of householde.

3 **It'm** none to attende at my Lo. his table except suche as be speciallie appointted and their names to be sett downe. And for those wch are to seett at the first dinn^r and supp^r a care to bee had that the best sorte be placed together and accordinglie served as alsoe the meaner sorte and boyes served and sett togethers.

4 **It'm** the same proporc̃on of malte to be allowed for a brewe wch was in my late Lo. his time, viz. for euie hoggsheade of Beare three Wyndles of Ormeschurche measure of Barlie and Oate malte in suche sorte and man̄ as was in my said late Lo. his tyme.

5 **It'm** my Lo. his household breade to be made, viz. thone halfe Wheate and thother halfe Barlie mingled together indifferently, and a care to bee

had that the wonted Size bee observed in quantetie and nomber as neare as maye bee.

6 It'm the Yeoman of my Lo. his gard^{9}n^{a} shall take into my Lo. his house noe sorte of Grayne but the Cheefe officer for the tyme attendinge shall see and vewe by what measure it is bought and cometh in to thende the said yeoman maye bee accomptante therefore accordinlye and that all bee deliu̇ed forthe by hime by Ormeschurche measure onlie.

7 It'm the same order to be observed by the Avene^{9}.[b]

8 It'm the Butlers to sell no fees of broken Beere but the same to be at my Lo. his disposic̃on to bee distributed to the Poore, and his Lo. to allowe vnto theim yerelie at e^{9}lie Audett in lve thereof thirtie shillings.

9 It'm that the yeomen of the Pantrie shall sell noe fees of Chippings but that the same be at my Lo. his disposic̃on to be distributed to the Poore, or otherwise. And his Lo. to allowe vnto them yeerlye at e^{9}lie Auditt in lve thereof thirtie shillings as to the Buttlears.

10 It'm my Lo. his ffresche Acates to be weeklie and orderlie payed for, and accompts thereof geven by the Catèrer weeklie to the Clerks of Household, oth^{9}wise the p^{9}ces wilbee farre higher and his Lo. worse served.

11 It'm a weeklie accompte of my Lo. his charges of household to be taken by his Lo. Officers. And a monethlye declarac̃on at the least thereof to be made to his Lo.

12 It'm that my Lo. his Steward or Comptroll^{9} or thone of them shalbee daylie

[a] The Gardeviance was originally a chest or trunk, a basket or bag for meat. Here it seems to refer to the place where the grain was kept, and to the Bailiff who provided it for the use of the household.

[b] The Avenor was the officer who, in the establishment of the King and in that of the great Barons, had the care of the oats or provender for the horses. His duties are described in the *Book of Curtasye*, p. 25, and given in Halliwell's *Dict. of Archaic Words*, vol. i. p. 116.

attendante or at the leaste from the ffridaye at night till the Moundaye, for the bett^{r} gou̇ment of his Lo. house and p̄fect vewe of e̊ie inferior officers breyvement.

13 It'm that no Doggs of any sorte goe abroade in the house especiallie at meale tymes, in respect they shall not deminishe the almes of the poore, or trouble gentlemen at meale tymes wth fightinge.

14 It'm that my Lo. his chiefe officers make a weeklie vewe & take Ord^{r} that noe vagrant p̄sons or maisterles men be fostered and kept aboute the house and that noe household S^{r}vante of anye degree bee p̄mitted to carie forth of the house or gates any mane^{r} of victualls bread or drinke.

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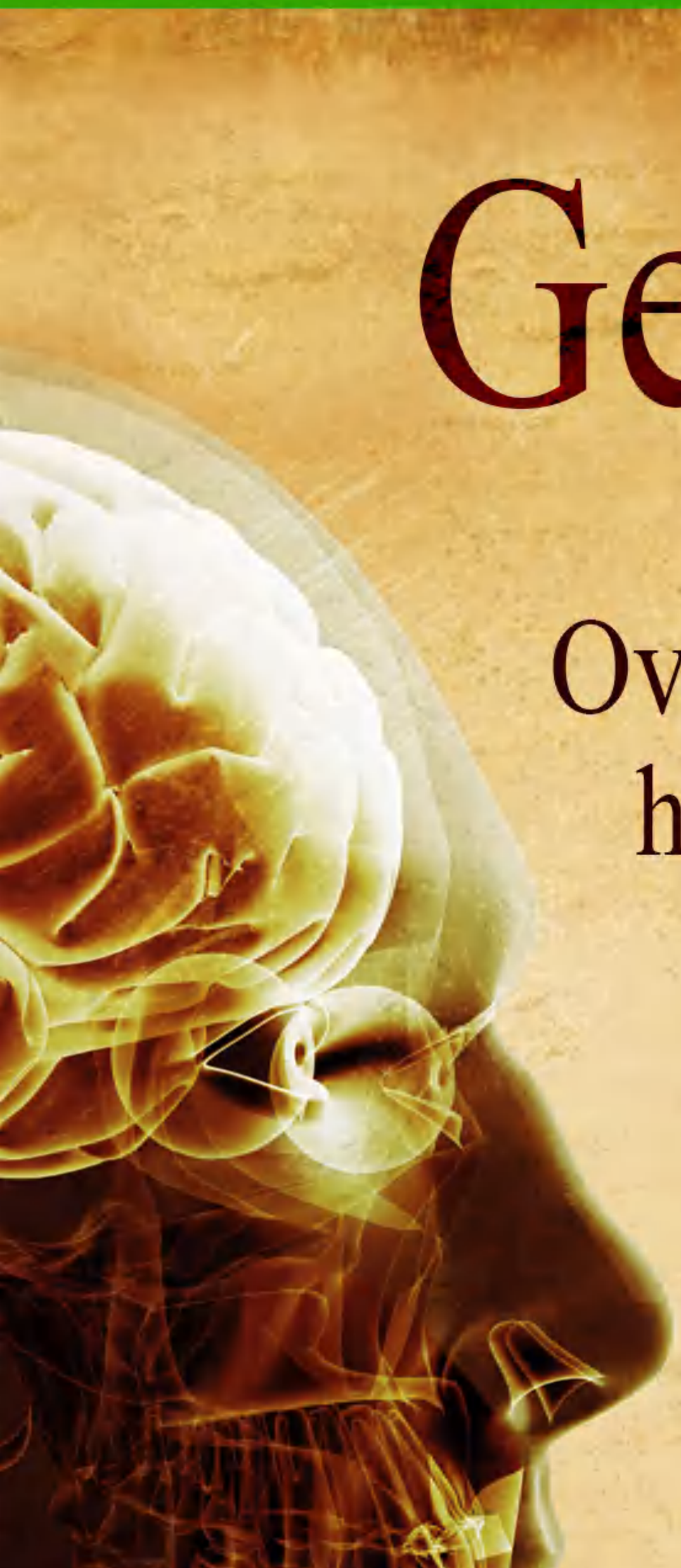

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The Checkerowle of my L. the Earle of Derbies Household Servants the xiii^th^ daie of Maye A° 1587 at wch tyme his L. didde begyne to sett uppe howse at Lathom after his retorne from the Courte, viz.

	Servants.
Mr Stewarde of Howsehold	iii
Mr Comptrowler of Howseholde	iii
Mr Receyver Generall	iii

Gentlemen Waiters, viz.

Mr Marmaduke Newton	1
Mr Edward Warren	1
Mr James Leigh	1
Mr Nicolas Thorneborow	1
Mr Henry Bolde	1
Mr Jhon Downes	1
M^r^ ffrancis Starkie	1
Mr Bushey, my L. padge.	

Whereof the gentleman Vsher and not above iij more to attend dailly.

Clerkes of the Kitchen, viz.

Wm Aspeinowle.
Mychell Doughtie.

Chaplains, viz.

Sr Gilbert Townelcy 1

Yeomen Officers, viz.

Jhon Halworke Ewan Burche	} being Vshers of the Chamber.
Ric. Makin, or Jhon Lawton	} of the Seller.

ffransis Hamlet, or Edward Pker	of the Hall.
Anthony Wells, or Edward Spenser	Porters.
Edward Ellis, or Jhon Mordant	Butlers.
Wm Doddile, or To. Wilson	of the Pantries.
Wm Marson, or Jhon Barber	of the Ewery.
Henry Pker, saynoo	of the Warderobe of Beddes.
Edward Mason	
Henry Pker, jvnyoo	
Ryc. Mollynewx	Arresse men.
Wm Mollynewx	

Gromes of the Chamber to my L. viz.

Ryc. Borrowes.
Edward Halsall.
Wm Edling.
Gilbert Holme.
Edward Smythe.
Edward Stockeley.

Svbgromes of the Chamber.

To. Plombe.
To. ffletcher.

Yomen Watters, viz.

Petter Wroe.
To. ffoster.
Robert Doughtie.
To. Hayworth.
Geordge Hayworth.

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Brwers, viz.

Robert Stopforde.
Ellis Tyree.

Malte Makers, viz.

Ryc. Cowper.

Candle-man, viz.

Anthony Patton.

Cotemen, viz.

Tho. ffranse.
Edward Dicconson.
Geordge Jacson.

A'mer, viz.

Edmond Holland and Sr Jhon Alleblaster, Clerke.

Carpenters, viz.

Robert Mane.
James Wainewrighte.

Gardiners, viz.

Wm Dicket.

Roughcasters, viz.

ffransis Sampson.

Poppe men, viz.

Jhon Smythe.
Hugh Smythe.

Lawnders, viz.

Margaret Scaresbrike.
Ellen Gaskell.

Stables, viz.

Wm Wainewright, yeoman of the horses.
Gilbert Pstcote the Cotcheman.
Ewan Wainewright.
Hugh Bury, yeoman of my L. storroppes.
Jhon Pollet.
Jhon Vergus, the yeoman of the Waineryes.
Hugh Leyloude.
Jhon Mollyneux.
Ewan Simcote.
Hugh Cropper.
Henry Standishe.
Henry Otic.
Geordge Mosscroppe.
Henry ye ffoolle.

Besydes Sr Edward Stanley
my L. brother & his iiii S^vantes^ } iiii

And so the totall of those his L. ^vantes & householde for dailly attendans as aforesayd doe amounte vnto the nowmber of } **c^mi^ & xviiime ^psons.**

1587. The wekely brieffements of my L. the Earle of Derbyes householde begyning the viith day of Maye 1587, wch sayd daye his L. didd begyne and sette vppe house at Lathom aganste his L. retorne from London.

	The xiiith of Maye	The xxth of May
Wheate for howseholde ...	vi w. & xviii Caste	... xxi w. di.
Wheate for manchetts ...	ix caste ...	... i w. & xviii caste.
Wheate for dredge ...	n^{li} ...	... ii loves after the rate of vi in the windle.
Wheate for paste ...	n^{li} ...	... di. w.
Beare	viii hoggsheades	... xvi hog.
Bieffes	xii tiell ...	... i oxe di.
Vealles	v ...	... xvi.
Mottons	n^{li}	. v.
Lambes	n^{li} ...	.. iii.
Lyngs	n^{li} ...	. . i di.
Haberdayne	i ...	... vii.
Manche fyshe	ii ...	... xii.
White Lightes	n^{li} ...	... xviii^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	u^{li} ...	... v tortches.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	n^{li} ...	... vi^{li}.
Accattes & pullen ...	iii^{li} ii^{s} v^{d} ...	... vii^{li} vi^{s} xi^{d}.
ffreche fyche .	vi^{s} ix^{d} ...	... vii^{s} viii^{d}.

On Sondaye my L. began howse & dyvers dayes there came of his officers to prepaire for his L. cõyng home, & on frydaye his L. came home; M^{r} foxe, Mr Leghe P̄son of Standishe [came] on Satterdaye; on Sondaye M^{r}Comptrowller, Mr Henry Stanley of Crosse halle came & wente.

On Sondaye Sr Ryc. Mollynewx & Mr Henry Stanley Senior, Mr Edw. Halsall, Mr Cutbert Halsol & his wiffe, Mr Scaresbryke, Mr Comptrowller, Mr Receyver, Mr Nicolas Rigby, Mr James Anderton, M^{r}Lathom, M^{r}Wrightingtou, Mr Chissnall & many others, w^{ch}

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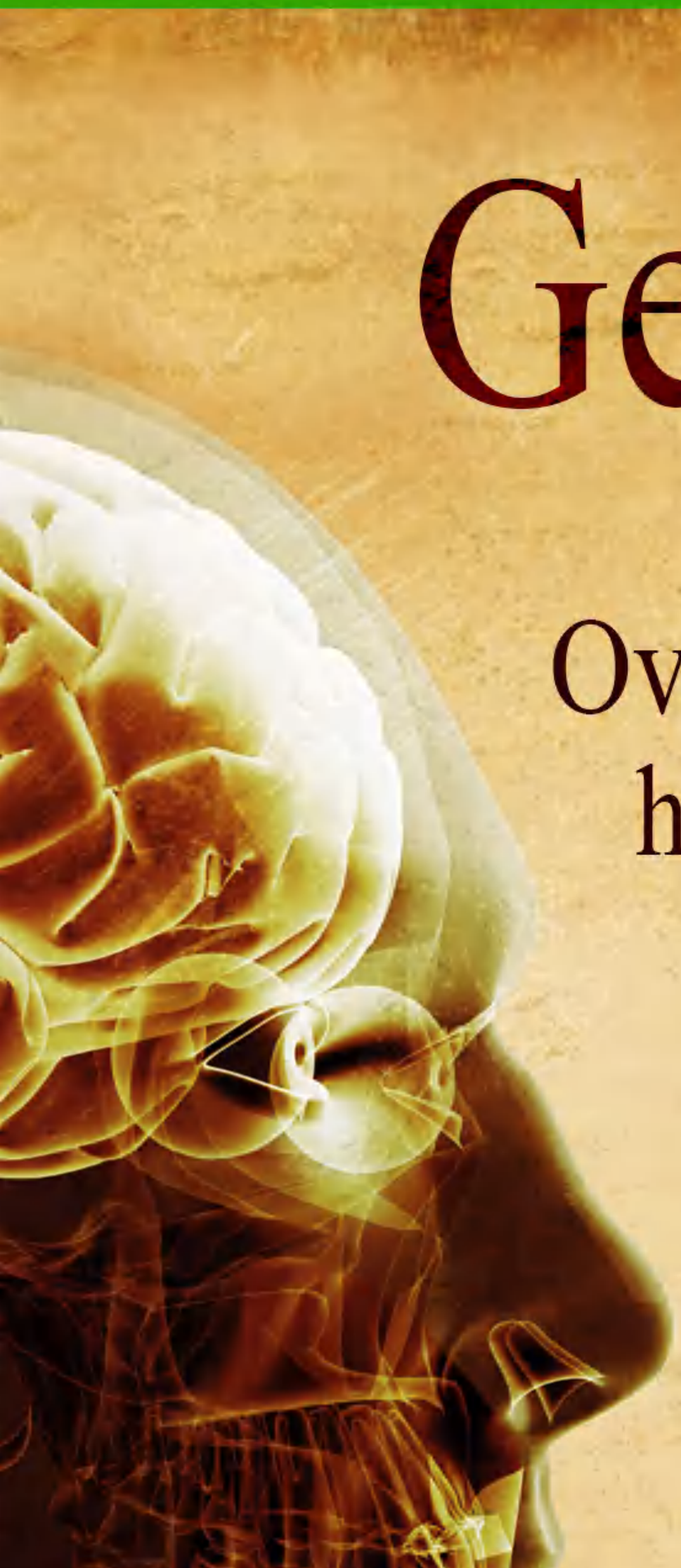

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nesday Mr Rec. & Mr Osboston dep^{d}ted; on Thursday Sr Tho. Hesketh came & wente, & the same daye Mr Phillyppes pretched at Lathom, & the same daye Mr Osboston & young Mr Henry Stanley came to dyñer; on Fryday Mr Salesbury & Mr Penry came.

day Mr Bavande & others of the Cyttisens of Chester came and brought Jhon Willieson & my L. Strandges came as a prisoner wth them; on fryday they all dep^{d}ted, & Mr Stewarde & Mr P^{d}son of Standishe came.

		The y of June		The xviij of June
Wheate for howseholde	...	xxiiii w. & iii pec	...	xii windle wantinge v caste.
Wheate for Manchets	...	ii w. & xxi caste	...	iii pec & vi caste.
Wheate for dredge	...	ii loffes	...	i loffe.
Wheate & floure for paste		iiii w. i pecke	...	i w.
Beare	...	xxj hogg^{s}	...	x hogg.
Biefes	...	i oxe iii q^{rs} & ij tylle	...	i oxe & ye chincs.
Veallcs	...	xiiii	...	vi.
Mottons	...	xvii	...	ix^{ne}.
Lambes	...	vii	...	ii.
Lings	...	iii	.	i.
Haberdeine	...	xx^{tie}	...	vii di.
White Lightes	..	xlvi^{li}	...	v^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	n^{li}	...	n^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen	...	xviii^{li}	...	x^{li}.
Accates & Pullen	...	viii^{li} xiiii^{s} viii^{d} ob.	...	iii^{li} v^{s} v^{d}.
ffreshe fyche	...	xviii^{s}	...	iiii^{s}.
Provander	...	i qr^{t} & vi w.	...	i q$_{b}$r.
Chippings	...	xix peckes	...	x peckes.

On Sundaye Mr Bradshaw came to dyner, Mr Rec^{d}. Mr Carter, Mr Caldewell, came, & Mr Leigh pretched; on Monday all my L. Counsell came, & Mr Caldewell pretched, Mr Cutebert Halsoll & his wiffe, Mr Skillycorne came, Mr Henry Stanley Senio^{r} & Mr Henry Stanley Jvnio^{r}, Mr To. Preston & Mr Chris-

On Sondaye Mr Comptrowller & Mr Rec. came; on Mondaye Mr Skaresbryke came, & the sayd Compt^{r} & Rec^{d}. wente towards London, & the same daye my L. went towards Manchester.

tofer Preston came; on Tvesday my L. Bushoppe of Chester & Mr Salesbury came; on Wednesday more strandgers there all daye; on Thursdaye they went all awayes save my L. busshoppe who dep^{9}ted vpon fryday; and this weke was Whitson weke.

	The xxiij of June	The first of Julij
Wheate for howseholde ...	viii w. & xiiii caste	... xiiii w.
Wheate for manchettes ...	viii caste ...	... di. w. & x caste.
Wheate for dredge ...	n^{li} ...	... i loffe di.
Wheate for flowre & paste	n^{li} ...	... di. w. di. pecke.
Beare	vi hogg^{d} ...	... xi hogg.
Bieffes	viii tiell ...	... i oxe.
Vealles	v ...	. . vi.
Mottons	vi & i q^{r} ...	... ix & iii q^{rs}.
Lambes	n^{li} ...	... ii.
Lings	di. ...	... ii.
Haberdeine	iiii ...	... x di.
White Lightes	n^{li} ...	... xix^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Accattes & Pullen ...	xliii^{s} ii^{d} ...	... iii^{li} xix^{s} i^{d}.
ffreshe ffyche	iii^{s} ix^{d} ...	... xii^{s} ix^{d}.
P'vander	ij w. ...	... xiiii w.
Chippings	v peckes ...	... xi peckes.

On Mondaye my L. came home, & Sr Edw. Stanley; on Wednesdaye Sr Jhon Sotheworth & Mr Kilshaw, Mr Langton of the Low came & wente; on Thursdaye Mr Ric. Mollyenox at dyner, Mr Auditor Hoghton came; on ffrydaye Mr Skillycorne came, & the same daye Mr Stewarde & M^{r} foxe came also.

	The viii of July		The ix of July
Wheate for the howseholde	xix w.	... ...	xviii w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for manchetts ...	i w. i pec	... ...	i w. & xx caste.
Wheate for dredge ...	i loffe di.	... ...	i pecke.
Wheate & flowre for paste	iii peckes	. . ...	ii w.
Beare	xvi hogg.	... ...	xiiii hogg.
Bieffes	i oxe v till & ye chines	...	i oxe & vii tyell.
Vealles	v	... .	v.
Mottons	xxii	... ...	xx.
Lambes	iiii & j present	... ...	iii.
Lings	i di.	... ...	i di.
Haberdeines	x^{ne}	... ...	xi.
White Lightes	xx^{li}	... ...	xxvi^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	iii tortches	... ...	n^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	vi^{li}	... ...	vii^{li}.
Accates & Pvllen ...	iiii^{li} xiii^{s} i^{d}	... ...	iiii^{li} x^{s} vii^{d}.
ffreshe fyche	ii^{s} vj^{d}	.. ...	vii^{s} vii^{d}.
P̄vander	xvi w.	... ...	i quart. di.
Chippings ...	. . xiiii peckes	... ...	xvi peckes.

On Sondaye Sr Ric. Shirbõrne came, & also Mr Comptrowller & Mr Receyuer from London, Sr Ric. Mollyneux & young Mr Leigh, Mr Danyell, Mr Skillycorne, Mr Braddill, & many others, & the same daye Mr Stewarde wente awaye; on Mondaye Mr Hoghton, Mr Comptrowller, & Mr Rec^{o}. wente awaie; on Tvesday Mr Standeley of Alderley & Sr Ric. Shirbõrne went; on Wednesday Mr Clerke Mychell was set to London; on Thorsdaye Mr Stanley dep^{o}ted, & the same daye my L. of Leycesters Plaiers plaied; on Fryday they plaied againe, wch day Mr Salesbury came & also Mr Rec^{o}.; & on Satterday they dep^{o}ted awaye, & Mr Sorrocolde a Pretcher came.

On Sondaye Mr Sorrocolde pretched, M^{r} P̄son of Standisshe & Mr Kirkeby came; on Monday Mr Rec^{o}. came & Mr Kirkeby wente, Mr Norres came & wente, & the same daye my L. wente to the Quarter Sessions at Ormeschurche; on Tvesdaye Mr Halsoll, Mr Skaresbricke, Mr Henry Stanley the yonger, came; on Wednesday Mr Dalton came, on Thursday he wente; on Fryday Mr Comptrowller came, & the next daye dep^{o}ted, wch daye Mr Rec^{o}. yong Mr Rigby & Mr Skillycorne came.

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1587. A wekely brieffem[t] of my L. the Earle of Derbyes Howseholde for one howle yere begyning the xix[th] daye of Jvlii 1587, et A[o] R. R. Eliz. xxix[o] viz.

	The xvij[th] of Jvly	The [illegible] of August
Wheate for the Howseholde	xxviii w ...	... xv w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for manchetts ...	i w. di. & ix caste	... i w.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loffes ...	... ii loffes.
Wheate for flowre & paste	ii w. iii peckes ...	... iii w. iii peckes.
Beare	xx hoggsheades...	... xiiii hogsheades.
Bieffes	i oxe di. ...	... x tiell Englise & j oxe & i tiell Mansche.
Vealles	iiii ...	... iiii.
Mottons	xxiii ...	.. xvii.
Lambes	iii ...	... iii.
Lings	iii ...	. . di.
Haberdines	xviii ...	... xiii.
White Lightes	xl[li] ...	... xxiiii[li].
Waxe Lightes	i[li] ...	... n[li].
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	iiii[li] ...	... ix[li].
Accattes & Pullen ...	vi[li] xiiii[s] iii[d] ob. ...	... iii[li] xix[s] ii[d].
ffreche fyshe	xiii[s] viii[d] ...	... iiii[s] ix[d].
Provander	ii qvar[t] & xii w...	. . i quar[t].
Chippings	xx peckes ..	... x peckes.

On Wednesdaye the xix[th] of Jvlij my L. rode to Knowsley, & on Frydaye came againe; on Mondaye the xxiiii[th] my L. rode to S[r] Ryc. Mollynewx & the howseholde removed from Lathom to Knowsley; on Thursdaye M[r] Rec[?]. came; on Frydaye Sr Ryc. Shirbörne and M[r]

On Sondaye Mr Rec[?]. dep[?]ted home; on Mondaye my L. Bushoppe of Chester & his wiffe & also Sr Edmonde Traifforth did all dep[?]te awaie; on Tvesday my L. rode to Rock Savadge; on Fryday my

Awdytours came & made declaration of my L. Awdaite, wch daye my L. Bushope & his wiffe, Sr Ryc. Mollynewx, yong Mr Petter Leigh & yong Mr Dotton, & many others came; on Satturdaye Sr Edmund Trayfforth & his Sone & yong Mr Worseley came, & Sr Ryc. Shirbörne dep^o^ted home.

L. came home; on Saterday Mr Salusbury & his wieffe & unkell came.

	The xii of Auguste	The xiv of Auguste
Wheate for howseholde ...	xvi w. ...	... xviii w. & x caste.
Wheate for manchetts ...	i w. & xliiii caste	... i w. i pecke & vi caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loffes ...	... ii loffes.
Wheate for Flowre & Paste	iii w. & i w. rim .	... iiii w. di.
Beare	xvi hoggsheades .	... xiii hogsheades ordinary & i stronge.
Bieffes	iii q^re^ Englishe & di. oxe & ii till Manche	... i oxe being a heriot & iii tyell Englishe.
Vealles	vi ...	... vi.
Mottons	xix^ne^ ...	... xi.
Lambes	iii ..	... ii.
Lings .	i ...	... i & di.
Haberdines	x^ne^ ...	... xi.
White Lightes	xl^li^ ...	. . xx^li^.
Waxe Lightes	ii tortches ...	... n^li^.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	x^li^ ...	... viii^li^.
Accattes & Pullen ...	v^li^ ii^s^ i^d^ ob. ...	... iii^li^ xvi^s^ iiii^d^ ob.
ffresche fyche	vii^s^ viii^d^ ...	... n^li^.
Provander	xx^ti^ w. ...	... xii w.
Chippings	x peckes ...	... ix peckes.

On Sonday Mr Rec. came, Sr Ryc. Mollynex, Mr Petter Leigh, Mr Tildesley, & many more at dyñer, yong Mr Halsall & Mrs Dorothy Stanley came; ou Monday ij unkles of Mr Salusburyes came, & alsoe yong Mr Trayf-

On Sonday a greate company; on Monday my L. rode to Lathom, wch daye Mr Salusburye & his wiffe, Mr Halsall & Mrs Dorothie, & also Mrs Franses my

forth & Mr Worseley; on Tvesday my L. rode into Wirrall, Mr Salusbury & his wiffe to Sefton, on wch daye all strandgers went away; my L. Strange's little doughter stayed; on Thursday Mr Salesbury came again; on Friday Mr Halsall & Mrs Dorothie came againe; & on Satureday my L. retorned home.

L. Strandges doughter, went all awaye.

	The xxti of Auguste		The secunde of September 1587
Wheate for Howseholde ...	vii w. di. ...	...	xix w. di.
Wheate for Manchet ...	xii caste ...	...	i w. j pec & iij caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	n^li^ ..	...	di. w.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	n^li^ ...	...	vii w. iij peckes wheat & iij w. of rie.
Beare	v hogsheades ...	...	xvi hoggsheades.
Bieffes	xii tiell Manske...	...	i oxe English & j oxe Manske.
Vealles	n^li^ ...	...	vii.
Mottons	viii ...	...	xviii.
Linges	n^li^	.	v.
Haberdaines	viii ...	...	ii.
White Lightes	i^li^ ...	...	lx^li^.
Waxe Lightes	n^li^ ...	...	n^li^.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen	n^li^ ...	...	n^li^.
Accattes & Pullen ...	xiiii^s^ vi^d^ ...	...	v^li^ xvi^s^ x^d^ ob.
ffreche fyche	iii^s^ vi^d^ ...	...	iii^s^ iiii^d^.
Pvander	viii w. at Knowsley xii w. at Lathom	...	ii q. xii w. at Knowsley & ii w. at Lathom.
Chippings	v peckes ...	...	xvi peckes.

On Sonday my L. ridde to Pilkinton; on Frydaye he came home againe to Lathom & there rested.

On Sonday my L. came to Knowsley his standing house, where mett him Mr Jhon Hanmer & dyvers gent. of fflinte-

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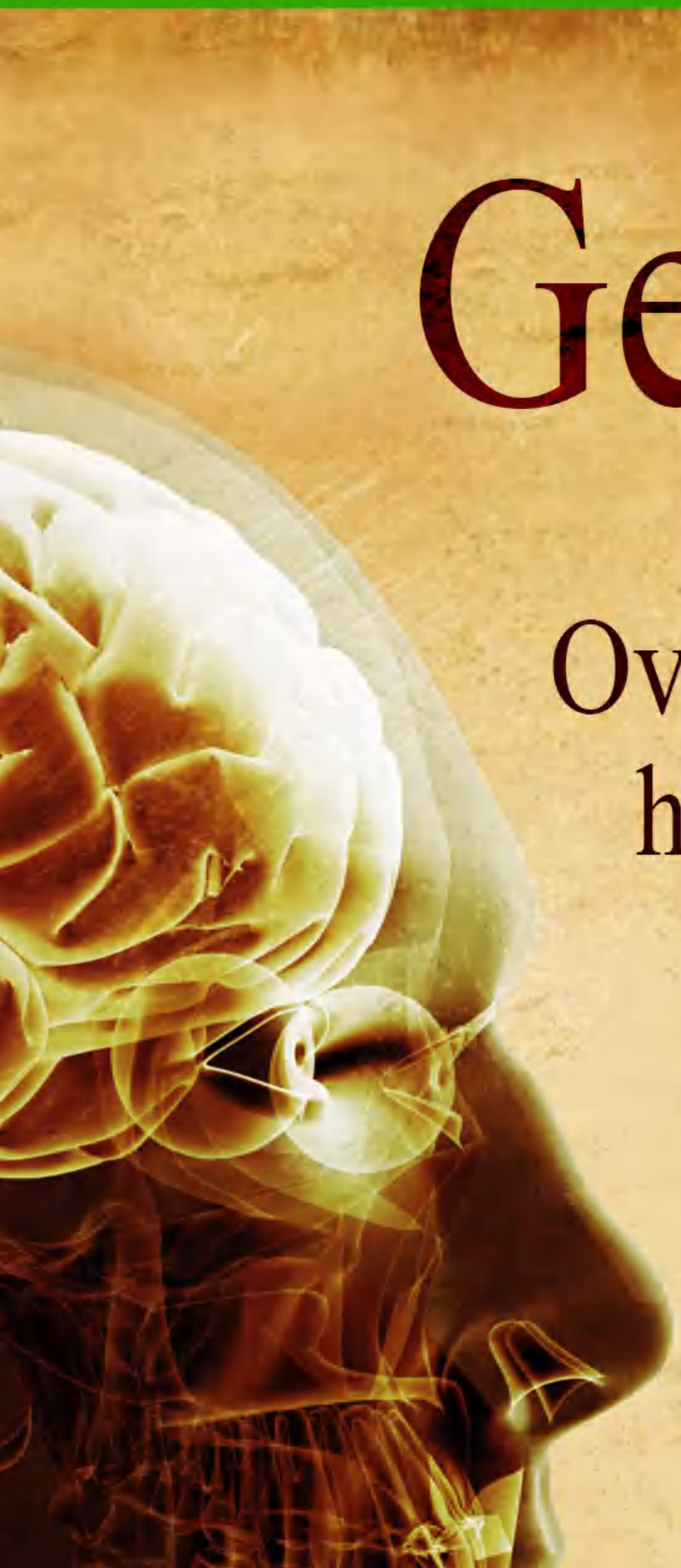

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George Haworth.
Robert Smythe.
Petter Hill.
To. Haworth to be Porter.
Jhon Kyng.
To. Wetherby.
Jhon Blacklcdge.
Anthony Wardeman.
Wm Gawen.
Wm Holme.
Henry Answorth.
Henry Ratchedalle.
Robert Stopforth.
Ellis Tyrer.
Anthony Patten.
Margaret Scaresbryke.
Ellin Gaskine.
Ewan Wainwright.
Jhon Vergus.
Henry Leylonde.
Jhon Mollyneux.
George Moscroppe.

	The ix of September	The xth of September
Wheate for Householde ...	xxi w.	v w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	nli	nli.
Wheate for Dredge ...	nli	nli.
Wheate for Flowre & Dredge	nli	nli.
Beare	v hog. vltra ij sent to Lathom ...	iiii hog.
Bieffes	di. oxe Manche & ij tiell ...	iii qrs Manske.
Vealles	nli	nli.
Mottons	v	iiii.
Lambes	ii	iiii.

Linges	...	.. n^{li}	...	.. n^{li}.
Haberdines	...	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
White Lightes	...	... iiii^{li}	...	... iiii^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen		n^{li}	...	.. n^{li}.
Accattes & Fullen		... ix^{s} vii^{d} ob	...	.. xiii^{s} i^{d} ob.
ffreche fyshe	...	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Provander	...	... iii w.	...	... v w.
Chippings	...	... vi peckes	...	... iiii peckes.

	The xviii of September		The xxv of September
Wheate for Howscholde	... v w. di.	...	... v w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts	... n^{li}	...	.. n^{li}.
Wheate for Dredge	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Wheate for Floure & Dredge	n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Beare	... ... iiii hogsheads	...	... iiii hogsheads.
Bieffes	... ... iii q^{rs} & i tiell	...	... x tiell Manske.
Veallcs	... ... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Mottons	 iiii	...	... iiii.
Lambes	... ... ij	...	... v.
Linges	... ... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Haberdine	... ... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
White Lightes	... ... iiii^{li}	...	... iiii^{li}
Waxe Lightes	... ... n^{li}	...	.., n^{li}.
Sewet spent in the Kitchen		n^{li}	... ... n^{li}.
Accattes & Pullen freche fyshe ...	}	xii^{s} vii^{d}	. . ... x^{s} ix^{d} ob.
Provander	... ... v w.		... ... v w.
Chippings	... ... iiii peckes		... ... iiii peckes.

	The viii of October		The xiiii of October
Wheate for Howseholde	... iiii w. di.	...	... v w. d.
Wheate for Manchetts	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Wheate for Dredge	... n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Wheate for Flowre & Paste	n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.

Beare	.	..	iiii hog.	...	... iiii h.
Bieffe	...	...	iii qrs Manske	...	... iii qrs Manske.
Vealles	..	...	nli	...	... nli.
Mottons	...	...	iii	...	... iiii.
Lambes	...	...	vi	...	.. ii.
Lingcs	...	...	nli	...	... nli.
Haberdine	...	..	nli	...	... nli.
White Lightes	...	...	iiili	...	. . iiiili.
Waxe Lightes	...	...	nli	...	... nli.
Sewet for thc Kitchen		...	nli	...	... nli.
Accattes & Pullen ffechc fyshc	...	}	xs vid ob.	...	... xiis viid
Provander	...	...	iii w.	...	... v w.
Chippings	...	...	iiii peckes	...	... iiii peckes.

On Fryday Sr Edward Stanley came home from London.

		The xxi of October			The xxviii of October
Wheate for the Howseholde		vi w.	...	...	xii w. di. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i pecke	...	...	i w. & xiii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	nli	...	...	nli.
Wheate for Flourc & Paste		di. pecke	...	...	iii peckes.
Beare	...	... v h. di.	...	...	x h. di.
Bieffes	...	... iij qrs & all the chines Manske	...		i oxe iij qrs j tiell Manske.
Vealles	...	... j	...	...	ij.
Mottons	...	... vii	...	..	xvi.
Lings	...	.. nli	...	...	di.
Haberdaine	...	... ij	...	...	iiii.
White Lightes	...	... xlli	...	...	lxxli.
Waxe Lightes	...	... nli	...	...	i torche.
Sewet in the Kitchen		... iili	..	...	iili.
Accates & Pullen xxxs ob ffresche fyshe iis vid		} xxxiis vid ob.	...	...	iiiili iis iiid ob.

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Waxe Lightes ...	... ij tortches	..	... ii tortches.
Sewet to the Kitchen	... xi^{li}	...	... viii^{li}.
Accates & Pvllen ffreche fyshe ...	} iii^{li} xiiii^{s} i^{d} ob.	...	... v^{li} i^{s} ix^{d}.
Provander ...	... i q^{rt}	..	... i q^{rt}.
Chippings ...	... xiii peckes	...	... xiii peckes.

On Monday Mr Houghton & his sone came; on Tvesdaye Mr Atherton, Mr Baron of Walton, yong Mr Leigh, Mr Singleton, Mr Clifton, & dyvers others of the ffylde countrye; on Wednesday Mr Skillycorne came & wente, & the same daye Mr Atherton & Mr Leigh wente awaie, & Mr Henry Stanley yonger came & Mr Osboston; on Thursday Mr Houghton, Mr Henry Stanley, & others dep^{9}ted; & vpon Saturday the Baron of Walton went awaye.

On Sonday Mr Irelande at dyner, & Mr Baron of Walton came; on Monday the mydwiffe came; on Wednesday Mr Baron went awaie, & Mr Skaresbryke came to dyner; on Thursday Mr Preston came, Mr Skillicorne came & wente to London; on Saterdaye Mr Preston wente awaie.

	The xviiith of November		The xixth of November
Wheate for Howseholde ...	xix [w.] & x caste	...	xvi w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	ij w.	...	... ij w. & xx caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	iij loffes di.	...	... ij loffes.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	ii w. di.	...	... iii w. iii peckes.
Beare	xiiii hog.	...	... xiiii hogsheades.
Bieffes	viii tyle Englishe & ii oxe Manske	...	iiii tylle Englishe & i oxe Manske & di. oxe being a Heryott.
Vealles	iiii	...	... vi.
Mottons	xix^{ne}	...	... xvii.
Linges	iii	...	... iii.
Haberdaines	ix^{ne}	...	... viii & Stocke fishes iiii.
White Lightes	cii^{li}	...	... iiii.xii^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	iii tortches	...	... ii tortches & i^{li} sises.
Sewet in the Kitchen . .	xiii^{li}	...	... xii^{li}.
Accates & Pvllen ffreche fyshe ...	} vi^{li} iii^{s} vii^{d}	...	... iiii^{li} xiiii^{s} vii^{d} ob.

Provander	..	..	ii q^{r} iii w.	...	...	i quarter.
Chippings	..	...	xx peckes	...	...	xvii peckes.

On Sonday Mr Leigh p^{o}tched; on Tvesday my L. Strandge went to kill Venyson & was all nyght at Winwick; on Wednesday he came againe; the same daie Mr Egerton, Mr Wilbram, Mr Downes, Mr Davenporte, Mr Beston, Mr Leigh of Adlington, and many Huntesmen & Howndes; on Thursday Mr Leigh of Bageley, Mr Vrmeston, Mr Baron of Walton, & Mr Mydleton of Leighton & his wiffe came.

On Sonday M^{r} Jo. Dvdley & Mr Gerard came; on Monday the gentlemen of Cheshire went awaye & also Mr Mydleton & his wiffe, & the same day came Mr Stvarde, Mr Rec^{o}. & Mr Nicolas Rigby, & on Tvesday they all wente awaye; on Thursday my L. Strange, Mr Gerrard, & Mr Dvdley rode to Lathom; on Tvesday they retorned backe, & the same daye came Mr Asheton of Cheshire & his wiffe.

	The ii of December			The iy of December
Wheate for Howseholde	...	xvi w.	...	... xi w. di. caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	ii w. j pecke & iiii caste	...	i w. iii pee. & vi caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loffes di.	...	... ii loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste		ii w. i pecke	...	... iiii w. j pecke.
Beare	...	... xii hog.	...	... viii [hog.]
Bieffes	...	... i oxe & vii tylle of cow bieffe heryot	...	i oxe Manske & di. cow. heryot.
Vealles	...	... iiii	...	... v.
Mottons	...	.. xiiii	...	... xiii.
Lingg	...	... ii	...	... i di.
Haberdaine	...	... vi	...	... vii.
Stock fyshes	...	... xi	...	... xiii.
White Lightes	...	.. iiii. xi^{li}	...	... lxxvi.
Waxe Lightes	...	... iii tortches	...	... ii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	xiiii^{li}	...	... viii^{li} vltra iii^{li} for my La. chamber.
Accattes & Pvllen	...	iiii^{li} xxii^{d}	...	} v^{li} v^{s} xi^{d}.
ffreche fyshe	...	... x^{s} iiii^{d}		}

Provander	...	... xiii w.	...	...	viii w.
Chippings	...	... xv peckes	...	...	xiiii peckes.

On Monday M[r] To. Gerrard & his wiffe came & also M[r] Skarsebrike & M[r] Nicolas Rigby also; on Tvesday my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe came; on Wednesday M[r] Skaresbrike & M[r] Rigby dep[o]ted, & the same daye one M[r] Diconson a northern man came; on Fryday M[r] Osboston & his ij soñes came, & the same daye M[r] Gerrarde & his wiffe wente awaye; on Saterday my L. Strandge & his brother S[r] Edwarde Stanley M[r] Dvdley & M[r] Asheton wente towards Chester, & M[r] Skaresbrike came & also Mr Salesbury.

On Sonday my L. Bushope pretched, Mr Salesbury wente awaye; on Wednesdaye my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe wente awaie, M[ris] Hoghton & M[ris] Aston of Cheshire staye stylle; on Frydaye my La.[dy] Compton, M[r] Leigh of Stoneley & his wiffe came.

	The xvi of December		The xviii of December
Wheate for Howseholde	... xxi w. & x caste	...	xix w. di. v caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	... ij w. iii peckes xix caste	...	i w. di. & xxi caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... iii loffes di.	... ...	ii loffes.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	iii w.	... ...	v w. di.
Beare	... .. xvi hog.	... ...	xvi hogsheades.
Alle	... ... xxvii gallons	... ...	xxxiiii gallons.
Bieffes	... ... di. oxe i tiell Englishe, i oxe heryot i oxe iii q[rs] & ii tiell Manske	...	v tylle English i oxe di. Manske.
Vealles	... ... vii di.	... ...	viii.
Mottons	 xii	... ...	xiiii.
Lyngges	... ... i di.	... ...	ii.
Haberdayne	 vii	... ...	viii.
Stockefyshes	 xv	... ...	xx[ti].
White Lightes	... ... $\overset{xx}{vi}$.iiii[li]	... ...	$\overset{xx}{vi}$[li].
Waxe Lightes	... ... ii torches	... ...	iii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen	... xvii[li]	... ...	xv[li].
Accates & Pvllen ffreche fyshe . .	vi[li] x[s]	... ...	vii[li] xv[s] v[d].

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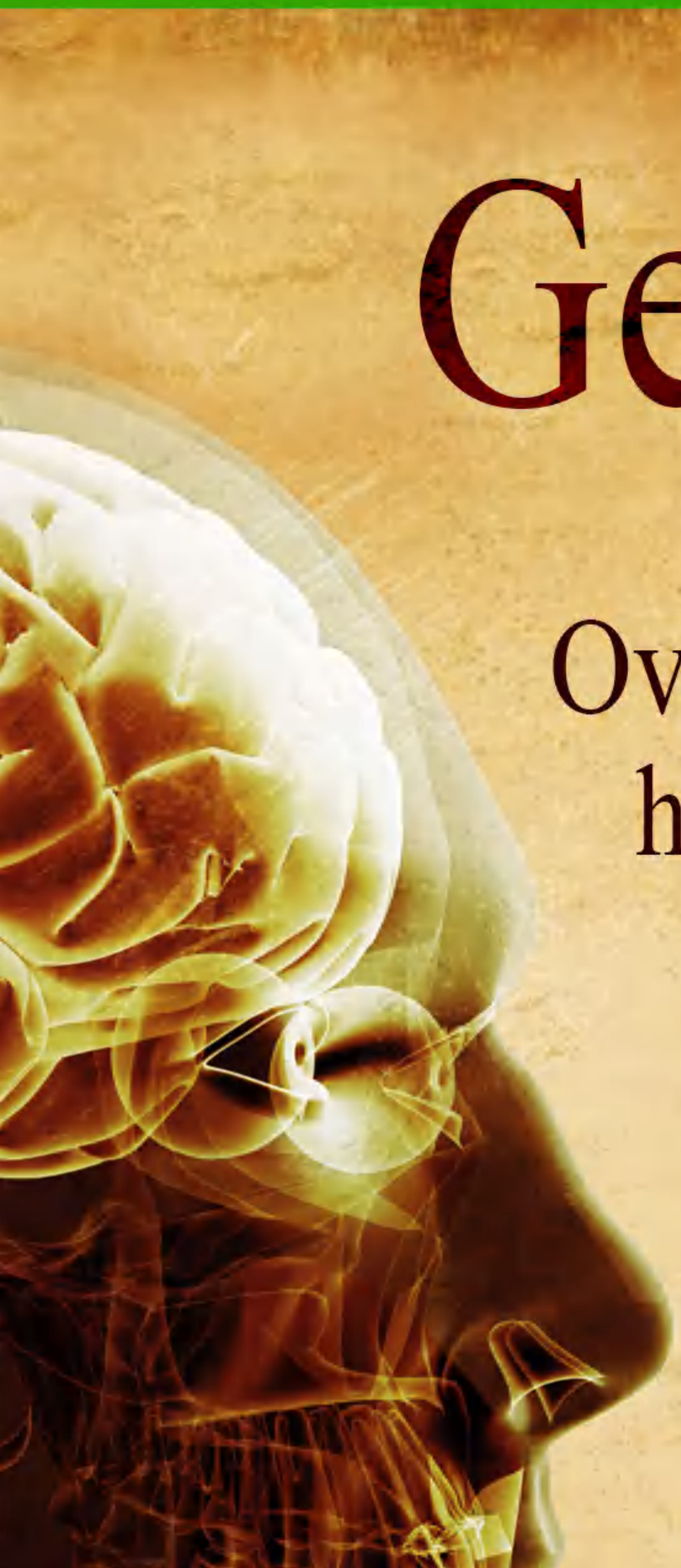

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Waxe Lightes ..	...	ii torches i^{li} qvaines sises ii^{li}	...	...	vi torches & xi^{li} quaines.
Sewet for the Kitchen	..	xxxv^{li}	...	...	cxii^{li}.
Accates & Pvllen ffreche fyshe ...	}	xiiii^{li} i^{d} ob.	...	...	xx^{li} xviii^{d}.
Provander ...	...	ii q^{ts} & vi w.	...	...	iii q^{s} iiii w.
Chippings ...	...	xxvi peckes	...	...	xxxv peckes.

On Wednesday Mr Baron of Walton & M^{r} To. Gerrard came, & on Thursday the sayd Mr Baron wente awaie; on Frydaye my L. the Earle came home from the Cowrte, & the same nighte came my L. Bushoppe, Mr Stewarde, Mr Receyver, M^{r} ffoxe; on Saturday Sr Tho. Hesketh, Players wente awaie, & the same daye Mr Edward Halsoll, Mr Houghton of Houghton, & many strandgers came to Knowsley.

On Sonday Mr Houghton dep^{9}ted & Sr Ryc. Shirborne came; Monday, being Newyear's daye, Sr Henry Lea came; Tvesday Mr Atherton & my La. Savadge came; Wednesday was the chrystenyng of my L. Strandge's doughter, wch daye Mr Talbot being o^{9} sheriff came & Mr Atherton dep^{9}ted, wch daye Mr Bolde, Mr Lathom, and many gentle women came to the Crystenyng; Thursday Mr Chernocke came & went; on Fryday Mr Bolde, Mr Lathom, Mr Massey, Mr Jhon Bradley, & Sr Randle Brverton came, & the same daye they all dep^{9}ted save Mr Bradley.

	The xiii of Januarij		The xv of Januarij
Wheate for Householde ...	xxxi w. x caste ...	...	xxi w.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	iii w. di. viii caste	...	iii w. xvii caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste ...	viii w. di. ...	...	iiii w.
Beare ...	... xxi hog. ...	...	xiiii hog.
Ale ...	. . lii gallons ...	...	lii gallons.
Bieffes ...	... ii oxe di. & i tiell	...	i oxe di. & i tiell.
Vealles ...	... xiii ...	...	xi.

Mottons	...	... xxii	...	...	xx^{ti}.
Lynggs	...	... vii	...	...	ii.
Haberdaynes	...	... xiiii	...	...	viii.
Stockefyshes	...	... liiii	...	...	xxiiii.
White hearings	...	... x^{c}	...	...	n^{li}.
White Lightes	...	... $\overset{xx}{\text{vii}}^{li}$	...	...	$\overset{xx}{\text{vi}}$ & x^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	... iiii torches ii^{li} qvaines		...	iiii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen		.. xvi^{li}	...	...	x^{li}.
Accates & Pvllen ffreche fyche vii^{s} ii^{d}		viii^{li} xvi^{s} v^{d} ob.	...	...	viii^{li} ix^{s} ix^{d}.
Provander	...	... ij q^{t} x w.	...	...	ij q & w.
Chippings	..	... xxvi peckes	...	...	xxi peckes.

Sondaye Sr Tho. Hesketh & his sone & many more came; on Monday my L. Dvdley came & also Mr Rec. & Mr Scarsbryke; Tvesday my L. the Earle began his jorney towards London; on Wednesday my L. Strandge, my L. Dvdley, my La. Compton, M^{r} Jo. Dvdley, Mr Leigh, & Mr Gerrard wente to the sayd Mr Gerrard's howse at the Brinn (?) Mr Baron of Walton dep$^{?}$ted awaye & with him yong Mr Henry Stanley; on Thursday they all came backe agayne saving my Lo. Dvdley & his brother, & the same daye the sayd Mr Gerrard & his wiffe came; on Fryday Mr Maneringe & Mr Dyconson came, & wth them also Captaine Lathom; on Saterday Mr Gerrarde dep$^{?}$ted & M^{ris} Mydleton came.

On Sondaye M^{r} P$^{?}$ker my L. Morley's brother came; on Monday Mr Skaresbrike & Mr Torbocke came & alsoe M^{ris} Houghton; Wednesdaye M^{ris} Tvnstall came; Thursdaye M^{ris} Houghton dep$^{?}$ted & Mr Jhon Dvdley came againe, my L. Bushoppe & his wiffe & Mr Gerrarde & his wiffe came also; ffrydaye M^{ris} Tvnstall wente & the wiffe of Mr Edwarde Halsoll came & wente, & the same daye Sr Jhon Savadge & my La.[dy] & M^{ris} Langton came.

The xxvii of Januarij				The iii of Februarij
Wheate for Howseholde	...	xx w. di. & v caste	...	xvii w.
Wheate for Manchetts	..	ij w. iii peckes iiii caste	...	i w. iii peckes & iiii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	vi w.	...	i w. i pecke.

Beare	...	...	xvii hog^{s}.	...	... x hog^{s}.
Ale	...	...	n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
Bieffes	...	...	i oxe ii tiell & i oxe heryot	...	... iii q$_{3}^{t}$ & ii tiell.
Vealles	...	...	xiii.	...	... vii.
Mottons	...	...	xix	...	... viii.
Linges	...	...	i di.	...	... iii.
Haberdaynes	...	...	vii	...	... vii.
Stockfyshes	...	...	xxvi	...	... xxi.
White hearinges	...	...	n^{li}	...	... n^{li}.
White Lightes	...	...	vi^{xx} li	...	... iiii^{xx}.xi^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	...	ix torches	...	... n^{li}.
Sewet for the Kitchen		...	xl^{li}	...	... viii^{li}.
Acates, Pvllen, & frech fyche	...	...	viii^{li} xvii^{s} ii^{d} ob.	...	vi^{li} xix^{s} iiii^{d}.
Provaunder	...	...	x w.	...	... ii q$_{3}^{t}$ & i w.
Chippings	...	...	xvi peckes	...	... xvi peckes.

On Sondaye my La. Strandge was churched, at wch were my La. Compton, Sr Jhon Savadge my La. his wiffe, the Bushoppe of Chester & his wiffe, Mr Baron of Walton & his wiffe, Mr Gerrarde & his wiffe, M^{ris} Mydleton of Leighton, Mr Dvdley, M^{r} P̄ker my Lo. Morley's brother, Mr Henry Stanley the elder, Mr Henry Stanley the yonger, and many strangers more; on Monday Sr Jhon Savadge wente awaye; Tvesday my La. Compton, Mr Leigh & his wiffe, & all the other strandgers dep^{9}ted awaye.

On Wednesday my L. Bushoppe of Chester & Sr Jhon Byron came & my L. Strandge looked for to retorne from Stoneley but came not, & the same daye Mr Steward & Mr Receyver came also; on Thursday Mr Atherton came; on Fryday Mr Steward & Mr Rec. went awaye, & the same daye my L. Bushoppe pretched; on Saterday Sr Jhon Byron & Mr Atherton dep^{9}ted & my L. Strandge came home at nyghte, & the same nyght M^{r} P̄ker my L. Morley's brother, Mr Gerrard, & M^{r} P̄son of Winwicke came to Knowsley, my L. Bushoppe stayinge there stylle.

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At New P°ke.
1588.

Wekely brieffement of the Expensis of my L. the Earle of Derbye's Howseholde begyning the xxvi^th daie of September 1588 et A° R. R. Eliz. xxx°, being his retorne from his Jorneye & Imbassadge from ffianders viz.

	The xvIIIi of September 1588	The i of October	The xii of October
Wheate for Howsehold .	xii w. di.	... xix w. v caste	... xviii w. v caste.
Wheate for Manchetts. .	iii p. & iii caste	... i w. iii p. viii caste	... ii w.
Wheate for Dredge	... n^li ...	... n^li ...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... di. w. di. p.	. . i w. iij p. di.	.. iij w. j p.
Beare	... ... xv hog. ...	... xiiii hog. ...	... xvii hog.
Bieffes	... ... n^li ...	... i oxe di. ...	. . i oxe di. & i tiell.
Veallcs	... ... iiii ...	... viii ...	... ix.
Mottons	... ... xiiii ...	... xx^ti ...	... xxii.
Linges	... ... di. ...	... i di. ...	.. i di.
Haberdaine	... ... i ...	... iii ...	... iii.
Stockefyshes	... ... vi ...	... xvii ...	... xviii.
White Lightes	... ... lxxvii^li ...	... iiii.ii^li ...	... iiii.x^li.
Waxe Lightes	... ... ij torches	... ij torches ...	... v torches.
Sewet for ye Kitchen	... n^li ..	... x^li ...	... x^li.
Accates xxxiiii^s iiii^d Pullen xiiii^s xi^d ffreche fyshe x^s i^d	} lix^s iiii^d ...	... vii^li v^s iiii^d ob.	... viii^li iii^s x^d ob.
Provander ..	... ii q^t di. . .	.. iii q^t ...	. . iii q^t & i w.
Chippings ...	.. iiii peckes	... xiiii ...	... xvi peckes.

On Thursdaye the xxvi^th of this **September my L. began his howseholde**, & then came himselfe; on **Fryday my La. Strandge** & the littlc **children of hers came**, & also Mr **Halsoll the yonger.**

On Sondaye Mr Beston came; on **Mondaye he dep^t-ed awaye; on Tvse-**daye **M^r** Halsoll **went awaye; Wed-**

On Sonday Mr Talbot the shiriffe, the P^son of Wigan pretched, Mr Baron of Walton, yong Mr Osboston, and on

nesday Mr James Anderton, Mr Hilton, Mr James Worseley & many others of the Towne of Wygan, also Mr Savadge the yonger & Mr Stewarde; on Thursday my L. rydde to Wygane, & the same daye Sr Ryc. Mollyneux, yong Mr Leigh, yong Mr Trafforth, & Mr Stanley of Wyer came; on Fryday my L. came home & Mr Trafforth depted.

Mondaye they all depted, & then Mr Warren came; Tvesdaye Mr More, Mr Henry Stanley junior came & wente; on Wednesdaye Sr Ryc. Mollyneux & Sr Jhon Ratcliffe, Mr Trafforth, Mr Petter Leigh, Mr Bradshaw of Hagh, Mr Atherton, Mr Winstanley, came & wente awaye; Thursdaye Mr Jhon Bradley & the Quene's Players; on Fryday Mr Dvtton, Mr Brokes came, & on Satterdaye they wente.

	The xix of October	The xxvi of October	ii of November
Wheate for Howseholde.	xvi w. v caste	... xxi w. v caste	... xxi w. di. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts	. i w. di. xv caste	... ii w. xix caste	... ii w. i pec. & vi caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loves ...	... di. w. ..	... di. w. i loffe.
Wheate for Paste	... i w. i pecke	... ii w. di. ...	... iii w. & i pec.
Beare ...	... xi hog. ...	... xv hog. ...	... xviii hog.
Bieffes ...	... i oxe iiii tiell	... i oxe di. ii tiell	... i oxe di. & ii tiell.
Vealles ...	... vii ...	... ix ...	... ix.
Mottons ...	... xvii ...	... xxii ...	... xviii.
Linges ...	. i di. ...	... i di. ...	... ii.
Haberdines ...	... iii ...	... iii ...	... iii

White Lightes	lxxiiii^{li} ...	... iiii.x^{li} ...	... v^{xx}. & xiiii.
Waxe Lightes	ii torches	... iii torches ...	... iii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	x^{li} ...	... x^{li} ...	... xiiii^{li}.
Accattes	v^{li} x^{s} x^{d} ...	... vi^{li} v^{s} iii^{d}	
Pullen	x^{s} vii^{d} ...	... viii^{s} iiii^{d}	
ffreche fyshe	xvii^{s} vii^{d} ...	... xiii^{s}	
ꝑvander	iii q$_{ꝛ}$ di. ...	... i q$_{ꝛ}$ di. ...	... ii q$_{ꝛ}^{t}$ di.
Chippings	xiiii pec. ...	... xiiii pec. ...	... xvii peckes.
Stocke fyshes.			

On Monday my L. ridde to Knowsley, Tvseday to Bydstone; on Thursday his L. came home & Mr More of More; Fryday Mr Stewarde, Mr Rec^{o}. & Mr Clerk Comtrowler, Mr Edward Rigby, Mr Nicolas Rigby came; on Saterday they all dep^{o}ted, & Mr Edward Halsoll & Mr Halsoll junior came to diner & then retorned, & then Mr Holte came.

Sonday my La. Hesketh & Mrs Skaresbryke, Mr Ireland of Lydyate & others at dyner, Parson of Seftonpretched; Monday Mr Molyneux wente awaye; on Tewseday one Captn ..... of Chester came; on Wednesdaye Mr Barton, Mr Morley, & dyvars others, together with Mr Halsoll came, & also Sr John Ratcliffe & my La. came; Thursday they wente, Sr Jhon Savadge came; Fryday Mr Hugh Beston came; Saterday my L. Strandge retorned from London, & Sr Jhon Savadge dep^{o}ted.

Sonday Mr Leigh pretched, Mr More, Mr Henry Stanley senior & jvnior, Mr Halsoll jvnior, & many others, & also Mr Assheton, Mr Hesketh, & my La. his mother came & wente; Monday many strandgers viz., Mr Trafforth, Sr Ryc. Shirborne; Tewsday Mr Rec^{o}. Mr Holte, M^{r} ffoxe, Mr Lathom; Wednesday my L. Strandge & my L. Dvdley wente towardes London.

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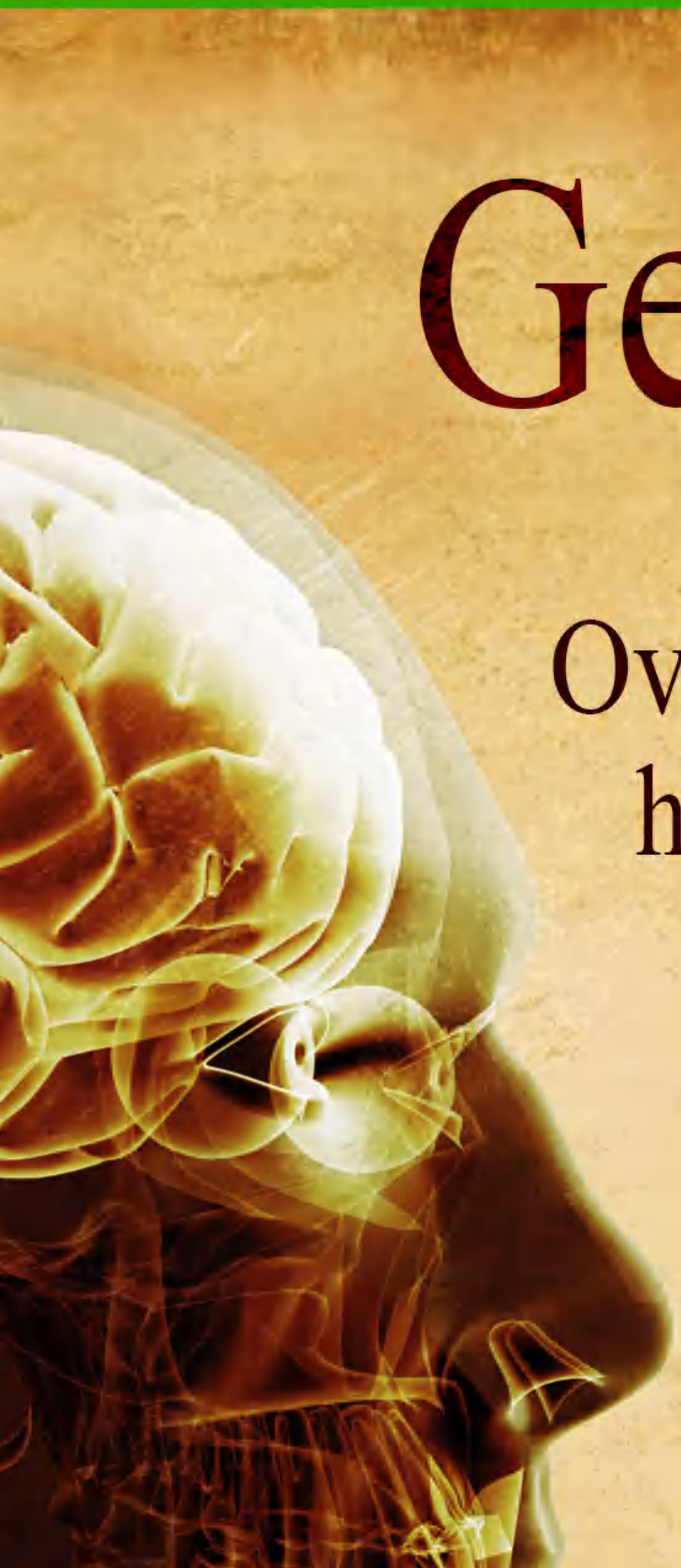

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	The xviii of November	The xxv of November	The iii of December
Wheate for Howsholde .	xix w. ...	... xv w. di. ...	... xvi w. & xvii caste.
Wheate for Manchetts .	i w. di. & xxii caste	... i w. di. ...	... i w. i pec. & viii caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... ii loffes di. ...	... ii loffes di.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	i w. ...	... iii peckes ...	... i peck.
Beare	xiii hog. ...	... xi hog. ...	.. xiii hog.
Bieffes	iii q^{t} & ii tiell & i herryot	... i oxe & i tyell	... viii tylle & also an oxe heryott.
Vealles	viii ...	... vi ...	.. vii.
Mottons	xx ...	... ix ...	... xiiii.
Lings	i di. ...	... i & di. ...	... i & di.
Haberdaine	iii ...	... n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Stockefyshes	xviii ...	... xiiii ...	.. xii.
White Lightes	iiii & x^{li} ...	... lxx^{li} ...	... $\overset{xx}{v}$ & ii^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	i torche ...	.. i torche ...	... i torche.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	x^{li} ...	... x^{li} ...	... vi^{li}.
Accattes	vi^{li} iii^{d} ob.	... iii^{li} ...	... iiii^{li} xix^{s} v^{d}.
Pvllen	iiii^{s} vi^{d} ...	... xi^{s} ob. ...	... xvii^{s}
ffreche fyshe	xvi^{s} ii^{d} ...	... xii^{s} v^{d} ...	... xxi^{s}.
ꝑvander	iii q^{t} di. ...	... ii q^{t} ...	... ii q^{t} & xiiii w.
Chippings	xiiii pec. . .	... xiiii pec. ...	... xiiii pec.

On Sonday Mr Carter pretched, when Petter Stanley, Mr Henry Stanleys both, Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Nicolas Rigbye, M^{r} ffoxe, and others were present; Tvesdaye Mr Leigh pretched at Ormeskirke; Wednesdaye Mr Newton of Cheshire came; Thursdaye my La. Strandge & M^{r} W^{m} went to Halsoll; ffrydaye they came againe & wth theme Mr Traifforth, Mr Halsoll, & many more; & on Saturedaye they went awaies.

On Sondaye Mr Eaton pretched, Mr Nicolas Rigby came; Monday my L. went towardes Chester; on Thursdaye Mr Traifforth & Mr Edwarde Manering came; on Fryday they dep^{9}ted awaye.

On Sondaye many of my L. Yomen retorned from Chester; on Monday my L. retorned & sondry gent^{n} wth him; on Thursdaye Mr Rigbys bothe came; & vpon Saturedaye they dep^{9}ted.

	The xiiii of December	The xv of December
Wheate for Howsholde ..	xxi w. & xiii caste	... xxv w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i w. & iii peckes	... ii w. & xx caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste ...	i w. iii peckes ...	... i w.
Beare	xiii h. ...	... xiiii h.
Bieffes	ii oxen ...	... i oxe di. & ii tylle.
Veallcs	viii ...	... ix.
Mottons	xx^{tie} ...	... xviii.
Lings	i di. ...	.. i di.
Haberdaine	n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Stockcfyshes	xviii ...	.. xxiiii.
White Lightes	$\overline{\text{v}}^{li}$ ...	... $\overline{\text{vi}}^{li}$.
Waxe Lightes	ii torches & ii^{li} sises	... ii torches
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	x^{li} ...	... ix^{li}.
Accattes, Pvllen, & freche fyshe	vi^{li} xvi^{s} ob. ...	... ix^{li} xvi^{d} ob.
Pvander	iii q^{r} & x w. ...	... iii q^{r} & xiiii w.
Chippings	xiiii pec. ...	.. xiiii peckes.
White Hearings... ...	n^{li} ...	... c^{ma} v & di.

On Sondaye Mr Leigh Pson of Standishe pretched; Tvseday Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Wrightington, & M^{r} To. Pker came; on Wednesday Mr Stanley of Winwike came.

Sondaye Mr Caldewell Pson of Winwike pretched; Wednesdaye Sr Ryc. Shirborne & the reste of my L. Cownsell came; on Thursdaye Sr Ryc. Mollyneux, Sr Jhon Ratcliffe, Mr Standish, Mr Trafforth, Mr Xpstofer Anderton, & many others came; on Fryday my L. Cownsell wente awayes; on Satvreday yong Mr Halsoll came.

Lathom Howse.

	The xxviii of December	The iiii of Januarii	The xi of Januarii
Wheate for Howsholde .	xxxi w. & v caste...	lxii w. & x caste	... li w.
Wheate for Manchetts .	ii w. i pec. & xx^{tie} caste ...	iiii w. ...	... iiii w. & x caste.
Wheate for Dredge ...	vi w. di. & ii loffes...	di. w. & ii loffes	... di. w. & ii loffes.
Wheate for Floure & Paste	x w. ...	xviii w. ...	... xvi w.
Beare	xxiii hog.	... xl hog. ...	... xxxi hog.
Bieffes	ii oxe & i tiell	... iiii oxen & i tiell	.. iii oxen & i cowe.
Vealles	xii ...	.. xxvii & iiii rosting bieffes	... xix & iii rosting bieffes.
Mottons	xix ...	... xlviii ...	... xli.
Lings	ii di. ...	... iii ...	... ii di.
Haberdaine	v. ...	... x ...	... xxv.
Stockefyshes	xxxii ...	... lxiiii ...	... xlv.
White Lightes	viii^{li} ...	... x & x^{li} ...	... viii.xvi^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	ii torches & i^{li} sises	... xvii qvaines xx torches & ii^{li} sises	... viii torches & vi^{li} qvaines.
Sewet for the Kitchen...	liiii^{li} ...	... vi & iiii^{li} ...	... iiii & x^{li}.
Accattes ...	xiii^{l} xiii^{s} vii^{d}	... xxv^{li} vii^{s} iiii^{d}	... xvi^{li} xvii^{s}.
Pvllen ...			
ffreche fyshe ...			
Pvander	ii q^{t} & xiiii w.	... x q^{t} & iiii w.	... v q^{t} viii w.
Chippings	xiiii pec....	... xiiii ...	... xiiii pec.
White Hearings ...	vii^{c} & xx ...	... M.v ...	.. vii^{c} & xx.

On Sondaye Mr Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched; Tvseday M^{r} ffoxe came; Wednesdaye was Christemas daie, wch daie Mr Leigh pretched; Thursdaye Mr Phillippes pretched, & Mr Carter & Mr Doctor Joynes came.

Sondaye Mr Carter pretched, at wch was dyvers strandgers; on Monday came Mr Stewarde; on Tvsedaye the reste of my L. Cownsill & also S^{r}

Sondaye Mr Caldewall pretched, & that nyght the Plaiers plaied; Monday my L. Bushoppe pretched, & the same daye Mr Trafforth,

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Waxe Lightes ...	...	iii torches	...	...	ii torches.
Sewet for the Kitchen	...	x^{li}	...	...	xviii^{li}.
Accattes, Pullen, & ffreche fyche	...	v^{li} iiii^{s}	...	...	v^{li} vi^{s}.
Provander	...	iiii q$_{3}$ & iiii w.	...	...	iiii q$_{3}$.
Chippings	...	xiii p.	...	...	xiii p.

Sondaye the P̄son of Standishe pretched; on Monday Mr Davenporte of Henbury came; on Tvesdaye my L. & my La. Strandge dyned at the Lodge in Lathom P̄ke wth Clerke Mychell; on Wednesdaye the P̄son of Wigane & manye strandgers were wth my L., & that nyght came Mr Baron of Walton & Serjeant Wright; Thursdaye they wente; on Frydaye Mr Asheton, Mr Crosse, Mr Gerrard of Heghley came, Mr Worseley of Wigane came; on Satturedaye Sr Jhon Savadge, Mr Hoghton, & Mr Asheton of Mydleton came.

On Sondaye a Sermon, whereat was Sr Jhon Sotheworth, both Mr Henry Stanleys, & many others, & the same nyght came Mr Edwarde Stanley of Winwicke, Mr Gerrard, Mr Receyver, Mr Stewarde, Mr Edwarde Rigby, & many more, & the same daye Mr Houghton wente awaies; on Mondaye Sr Jhon Savadge, Mr Asheton, & my L. Strandge's children went awayes, & also Mr Receyver, Mr Stewarde, M^{r} ffoxe, & the reste of my L. Cownsell; on Tvsedaye my L. & my L. Strandge & La. Strandge went all towards London; and the same daye his Lordeshippe's howse brake vppe at Lathom.

Lathom.
1589.

A Weekely Bryeffe[t] of my L. expensis in his howseholde after his retorne from the Cowrte begyning Wednesdaye the xi[th] of Jvne 1589 et A° xxxi° Eliz. regni.

	The xiiii of June 1589		The xv[t] of June
Wheate for Howseholde ...	xix w. di.	...	... xiii w.
Wheate for Manchetts ..	i w. & iii p.	...	... iii p.
Wheate for Dredge ...	i loffe	...	... i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste ...	iiii w.	...	... i w. di.
Beare	xxx hog.	...	... xii hogsheads.
Biefles	iii q[t] & j ticll	...	... i oxe & ii tylle.
Vealles	x	...	... ix.
Mottons	x	...	... vi.
Lambes	vii	...	. . iii & i q[t] & also i carcas p[ō]sent.
Lings	di. orgone & iiii greē	...	i & di.
Haberdaines	v.	...	... xi.
White Lightes	x[li]	...	... vi[li].
Waxe Lightes	iij torches	...	... n[li].
Sewet for the Kitchen ...	xiiii[li]	. .	... vi[li].
Accattes	lxxiiii[s] ix[d]	...	... iiii[li] ii[s] viii[d] ob. qr[tō].
Pvllen	xxiii[s] vii[d]	...	... vi[s] i[d].
ffresche fyche	xxii[s] ii[d]	...	... iii[s] xi[d].

Provander.

Chippings.

My L. laide at the Lodge in Lathom [p]ke from Saturedaye the vth of this Jvne vntill Wednesdaye the xth of the same, where p[ō]te of the sayd chardges were spente, & the same Wednesdaye he & S[r] Edwarde Stanley, M[r] Dutton, & all my L. howseholde & many

On Sondaye M[r] Skaresbryke, M[r] Cutbert Halsoll, M[r] Nicolas Rigby at dyner, w[ch] daye there was a Sermon by my L. Bushoppe, & that nyghte came M[r] Jhon Bradley from London; &

strandgers came to Lathom; on Tvsedaye Mr Dutton wente awayes, & Mr Holcrofte, Sr Ric. Shirborne, Mr Edwardes, Mr Talbot of Bashall, my L. Bushoppe of Chester, Mr To. Preston, & dyvers of the sayd Sr Ryc. Shirborne his children & sones in lawes, & also Mr Jhon Osboston came; on Fryday Mr Holcrofte wente awayes, & the same daye Mr Stewarde, Mr Scaresbryke, Mr Robert Hesketh, Mr Worsley, & Mr Sherington of Wigane, Mr Mollyneux of Hawkecliffe came; on Satterdaye they all depᵖted.

my L. Bushoppe wente awayes vpon Mondaye & wᵗʰ him also Mr Bradley; Tvsedaye my L. rydde to Pilkinton & Sr Edwarde Stanley wᵗʰ him.

	The xxbiii of June	The 6 July
Wheate for Howseholde ...	xii w. & x caste	... xxi w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	di. w. & xii caste	... i w. di.
Wheate for Dredge ...	i loffe di. ...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste ...	i w. ...	... i w.
Beare	ix hogsheades ...	... xvii hogsheades.
Bieffes	iii qᵗ & i tielle ...	... i oxe di.
Vealles	v ..	... x.
Mottons	iiii ...	... xvi.
Lambes	ii ...	.. iiii.
Lings .	i ...	... di.
Haberdaynes	xv ...	... xxvi.
White Lightes	viˡⁱ ..	... xiˡⁱ.
Waxe Lightes	nˡⁱ ...	... nˡⁱ.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	iiiˡⁱ	
Accattes	iiiˡⁱ viˢ xiᵈ	
Pullen	ixˢ iᵈ	
ffreche fyshe	xˢ xᵈ	
Provander.		
Chippings.		

Sonday Sr Ryc. Mollyneux, Mr Petter | Sondaye Mr Skaresbryke, Mr

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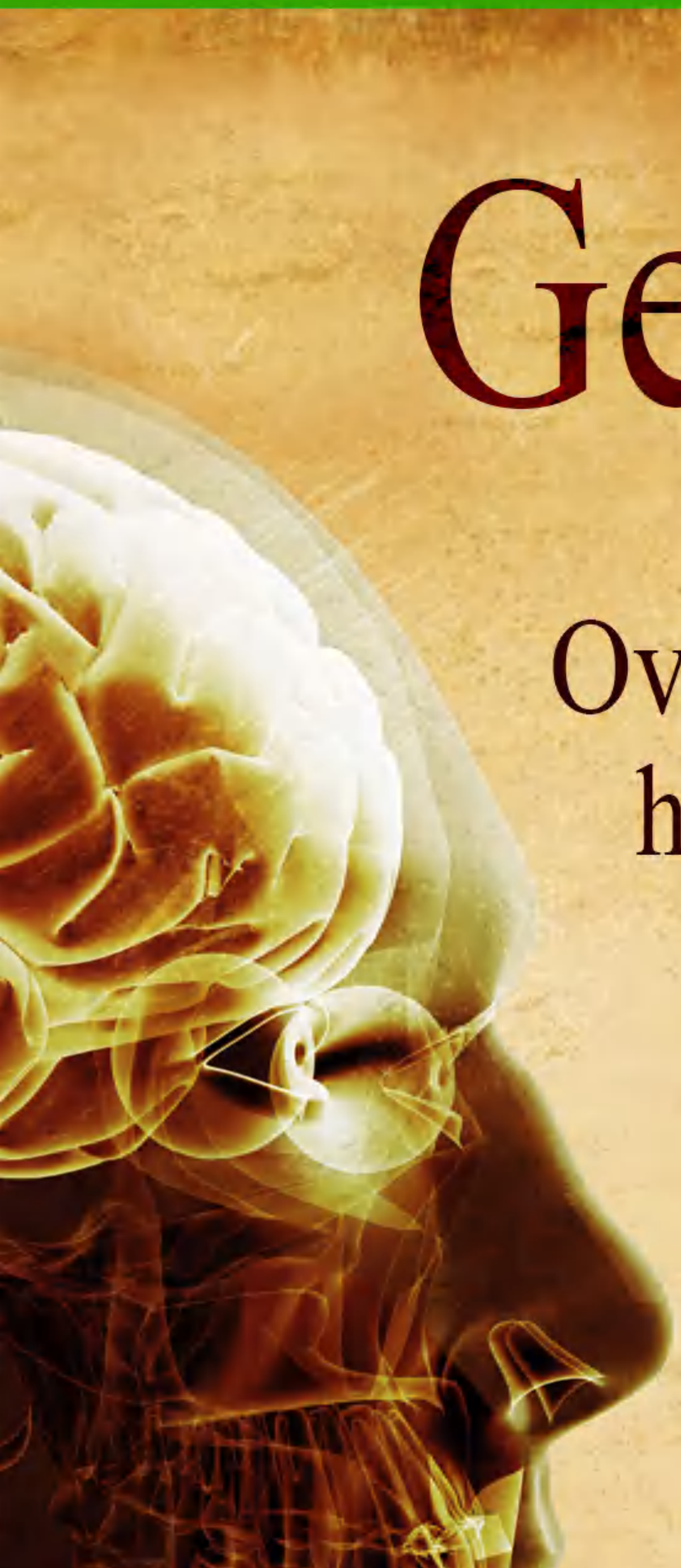

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Habberdaine	...	... xiiii	...	...	iiii.
White Lightes	...	... xxiiii^{li}	...	...	xii^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	... iii torches	...	...	n^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen		.. x^{li}	...	...	iii^{li}.
Accates.					
ffreche fyshe.					
Provander.					
Chippings.[a]					

Sonday Mr Stanley of Yollow & his doughter & his son in law, Mr Leigh, Mr Henry Stanley senior & Mr Henry Stanley junior, & many other gent^{n}, & the Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched, the same daie the Quenes Players plaied ii severall nyghtes; Mondaye Mr Stewarde dep^{9}ted; Tvseday Sr Ryc. Sherborne, Mr Rec. generall & M^{r} ffoxe dep^{9}ted; Wednesdaye Mr Edward Halsoll & Mr Cutebert Halsoll came, & soe dydde my L. Strandge & his doughters alsoe from Sr Jhon Birons, & soe dydde Mr Holcrofte, Mr James Anderton, Mr Poole, Mr Secretoryes mane, & the nexte daye dep^{9}ted.

Sondaye Mr Tatton came, & the same daye my L. wente towardes Preston & Sr Edwarde Stanley with him; Tvseday his L. retorned home, & Mr Rec. & M^{r} ffoxe came also; on Wednesdaye my L. wente to Wigan & retorned to the Lodge at Lathom; on Frydaye Mr Edwarde Stanley of Winwicke came.

1589. **Knowsley.**

A Weekely Abrebem^{t} of my L. the Earle of Derbys Howseholde for a howle yers expensis there begynning the xviiith daie of Jvly A^{o} dni 1589 et A^{o} R. R. Elizabethæ xxxij^{do} viz.

	The xviith of Jvlii		The secunde of Auguste
Wheate for Howseholde	... xvii w.	...	.. xvi w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts	... ii w.	...	... i w. i p. & vi caste.

[a] These items occur regularly to the end of the MS., but the amount of each is not given.

Wheate for Dredge	...	...	ii loffes	...	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	...	i w. di.	...	...	i w. & iii p.
Beare	...	...	xv hog.	...	...	xvii hog.
Bieffes	...	...	i oxe i q^{t} & i tiell	...		i oxe i q^{t} & i tiell.
Vealles	...	...	viii	...	...	v.
Muttons	...	...	xiii	...	...	xiii.
Lambes	...	...	iii	...	...	iii i q^{t}.
Lings organe	...	...	ix greene	...	...	iiii.
Lings grene	...	...	nil			
Haberdaine	...	...	ix	...	...	xiii.
White Lightes	...	...	xiii^{li}	...	...	xxx^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	...	ii^{li}			
Sewet in the Kitchen		...	viii^{li}	...	...	viii^{li}.

Saturday my L. came home, Mr Worsley junior came; Sundaie Mr Heatton preached; Mr Halsall junior & his wiffe came home upõ Mondaie; Tuesdaie Mr Lassels at dinner, Sr Edmond Trafford came, Mr Rigbie came; Wednesday Sr Edmond wente, & Mr Rigbie, Mr Norres, & Mr Ireland at dinner; Thursdaie M^{r} came againe; Frydaye he wente; this Saturdaie Mr Halsall came & wente, M^{r} P̄son of Burrie came.

Sondaie P̄son of Burrie preached, Mr Henry Stanley came, Mr Worsley junior; Mondaie my L. went to Mr Duttons, Mr Worsley went; Tuesdaie Mr Rogers went; Wedcnsdaie my L. came home, & Sr Edw.; Thursdaie my L. roowd to Lathome, Sr Edw. stayed; Frydaie Mr Rigbie came againe, my Lo. his Counsell were at the Declaracõn; this Saturdaie my L. Bushoppe came at nyght.

	ir of August		ybi August		yriii of August
Wheate for Howseholde.	xxi & v caste	...	xiii w.	...	... xix w. di. x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts .	i w. di. xv caste	...	iii pec. & xix caste	...	di. w. xviii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... di. caste	...	... i loffe di.	...	... i loffe.
Wheate for Paste	... ij w.	...	... ii w. di.	...	... di. p.
Beare	...	. . xiii hog.	...	... viii hog.	... ... ix hog.
Beeffes	...	... i oxe di. ii tyle	...	i oxe & a q^{t}	... di. oxe ij tyle.
Veales	...	... ix	...	... v	... . . v.

Muttons	...	...	xxi	...	...	ix	...	...	vii.
Lambes	...	...	iiii	...	...	i		...	n^{li}.
Lynges	. .	...	viii	...	...	ii	...	...	iii.
Habberdaynes	...	...	x	...	...	vii	...	...	iiii.
White Lyghtes	...	..	xxiiii^{li}	...	...	viii^{li}	...	. .	viii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghtes	...	...	nil	...	...	i^{li}	...	...	ii^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen		..	v^{li}	...	...	vii	...	...	ii^{li}.

Sondaie my L. Bushoppe preached & my L. came home; Mondaie many at dinn; T.[uesday] my L. B.[ishop] went, Mr Audit^{r} came w^{n} officers of mã came in the morning, M^{r} ffoxe came; Thursdaie & Frydaie a great companie; Saturdaie M^{r} ffoxe went & more companie came in.

Sondaie Vicar of Rachdall preached; Mondaie my L. went to Winwicke & Sr Edw. Stanley, Mr Rogers, & Ducheme; Wednesdaie Mr Receiver & Mr Ashton of Leiver came & had supper; on Thursdaie they had^{r} breakfaste & went awaie & came againe to supper, & went awaie on Frydaie; this Saturdaie my Lo. came home and strangers wth him.

	August xxv			Septemb^{r} i
Wheate for Household	...	xiii w. x caste	...	... xxviii w. v caste.
Wheate for Manchets	..	ii w. xv caste	...	... ii w. di.
Wheate for Dredge	...	di. w.	...	... di. w.
Wheate flo^{r} for Paste	...	ix w.	...	... v w. i pecke.
Beare	...	... xv hog.	...	... xx hog.
Beiffs	..	... i oxe iii q^{r}	...	... i oxe ij tylle.
Veales	...	... viii	...	. . ix.
Muttons	...	... xvi	...	... xxvi.
Lambes	...	... iii	...	... ii.
Lings	...	... viii	...	... vi.
Habberdaynes	...	.. viii	...	... vi.
White Lyghts	...	... lxviii^{li}	...	... lxx^{li}.
Waxe Lyghts	...	... nil	...	... i torche.
Sewet in the Kitchen		... x^{li}		

Sondaie Mr Carter preached & great com- | Sondaie P^{r}son of . . . . . .

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the evening to have sene my L.; Wedensdaie he went home againe; Thursdaie ij staggs were baked; Saturdaie my L. & Sr Edw. came home, my L. Dudley & Mr Wm Stanley went from my L. in Chester towards London.

Saturdaie the Dean of Winwicke came.

	Sept. 1561		Oct. [illegible]
Wheate for Houshold	... xxi w. di. v caste	...	xxiii w.
Wheate for Manchets	... i w. xxiii caste ...	...	ii w. iii p. xxiii caste.
Wheate for Dredge	... ii loves di. ...	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	... n^li ...	...	ii w.
Beare	... .. x hog. ...	...	xx hog.
Beiffs	... ... xi tyle ...	...	i oxe & one tyll.
Veales	... ... ix ...	...	vii.
Muttons	. ... xxii ...	...	xxii.
Lyng	... ... iii ...	...	i orgā & vi green lings.
Haberdynes	.. ... ix ...	..	xii.
White Lyghts	... ... liii^li ...	...	lx & ii^s
Waxe Lyghts	... ... n^li ...	...	i torch.
Sewet in the Kitchen	... ij^li ...	...	x^li.

Mondale Dean of Winwicke went to preach beffore my Lo. at Lathome, my L. Strange children dyned at Mr Suttons; Mondale not my .... theme came home; Thursdale my L. came not; this Saturdale my L. came home, Mr Steward came & Mr Foxe.

Sondaie one Mr Byne preached, Mr Heston, Mr Rigbie, Roger Rigbie, Nicolas Rigbie; Tuesdaie Mr Steward went, my Lo. & Lady Strange came; Wedensdaie Mr Bould came & went; Thursdaie my L. removed to New Parke, my L. Str. went to Winwicke; Sr John Biron, Sr Richard Shearburne, Mr Roc?. came at nyghte & John Bradley; Frydaie they went; Saturdaie Mr Maire of Chester & some of his brethrē came & went.

New P'ke.

	xi October	xviii of October
Wheate for Howsehold ...	xix w. di. v cast	... xxvi w.
Wheate for Manchets ...	i w. di. & xii cast	... ii w. iii p. v cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loves dimi'. ...	... di. w. di. loffe.
Wheate for Paste ...	iii w. i p. ...	... iiii w. i p.
Beare	xvi hog. ...	.. xviii h.
Beiffs	iii oxen lefte one tyll	... one oxe Englishe ii oxen Manshe under ii rostes.
Vealles	vi	. ii.
Muttons	xx ...	... xxiii.
Lings	di. orgaine & vi grene	... di. orgaine iiii greene.
Haberdynes	xii ...	... xiiii.
White Lyghts	iiii^{xx}.xii^{li} ...	... xxii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghts	ii torches ...	... ii torches i^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	viii ...	... xvi^{li}.

Sondaie a Sermon made by one Pye Doct' of Divinitie; Tewsedaie he wente; Thursdaie my Lo. rode to Wigan & came againe, Sr John Savage came, my Lo. Strange abrode to Hunte and Hawke; Frydaie Sr John Savage went, my Lo. Strange came home; Barō of Walton came this Saturdaie, he went, Mr Edw. Rigbie came.

On Thursdaie the xixth of October John Rutter mylner at Burscough mylnes had meate from New P'ke by my Lo. commandment.

Sondaie Mr Byrō, Mr Skillicorne, Mr Hytō preached, Mr Edw. Rigbie went, many in the Hall, Mr Chambers came; Mondaie he went awaie, many in the Hall; Tewsdaie Mr Midleton of Leighton & Mr Anderton came; Wednesdaie Mr Scarsbreke, Mr Rigbie, Sr Richard Shearburne, Mr Halsall & his wiffe, my Lo. Mounteeagle & his brother came; Thursdaie Mr Midleton went, Mr Halsall, Mr Skaresbreke, Mr Bradshaw of Hay at dinner & went; Frydaie Sr Richard Shearburne & Mr Warren went, my Lo. Strange & my L. Mounteagle went abrode,

Mr Pker & many of his mẽ stayed; Saturdaie Mr Edward Rigbie came.

New Pke.

	Octr the xvth	Novr the 1st
Wheate for Howsehold ...	xx w. di. ...	... xix w. v cast.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	ii w. xiii cast ...	... ii w. xxi cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... ii loves di.
Wheate for Paste ...	iii w. ...	... i w.
Beare	xv hog. ...	... xvi hog.
Beiffs	di. oxe ii tyle Englishe	... ii & di. oxe i stirke Englishe.
Veales	iiii ...	... iii.
Muttons	xix ...	... xvi.
Lyngs orgã	nil ...	... i.
Lyngs greene	iiiˡⁱ ...	... vi.
Haberdaynes	xi ...	... xi.
White Lyghts	iiii & xˡⁱ ...	... iiii & xviiiˡⁱ.
Waxe Lyghts	nil ...	... ii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	xˡⁱ ...	... xˡⁱ.

Sondaie Mr Leigh preached, Mr Tho. Standishe, Mr Skaresbrecke, Mr Adlingtõ & many of Standishe Pishe there; Tewsdaie my L. wente to Bideston, my La. Strange, Sr Edw. Stanley, my L. Mounte-egle's mẽ & Mr Pker stayed; this Saturdaie my Lo. came home wth Mr Salesburye & Mr ffoxe.

Sondaie Mr Skaresbrecke, Mr H. Stanley, Mr Barth. Hesketh, & many others at dinner, my L. Strange my L. Montegle are sved; Mondaie my Lo. went towards Pilkinton; my Lo. Mountegle, Mr Salesbury went, my L. & La. Strange & Sr Edw. stayed; Wedensdaie Mr Halsall junior came; Thursdaie he went to Pson of Wigã & Mr Henry Stanley not at dinner; Fryday my L. Strange went to Pilkinton.

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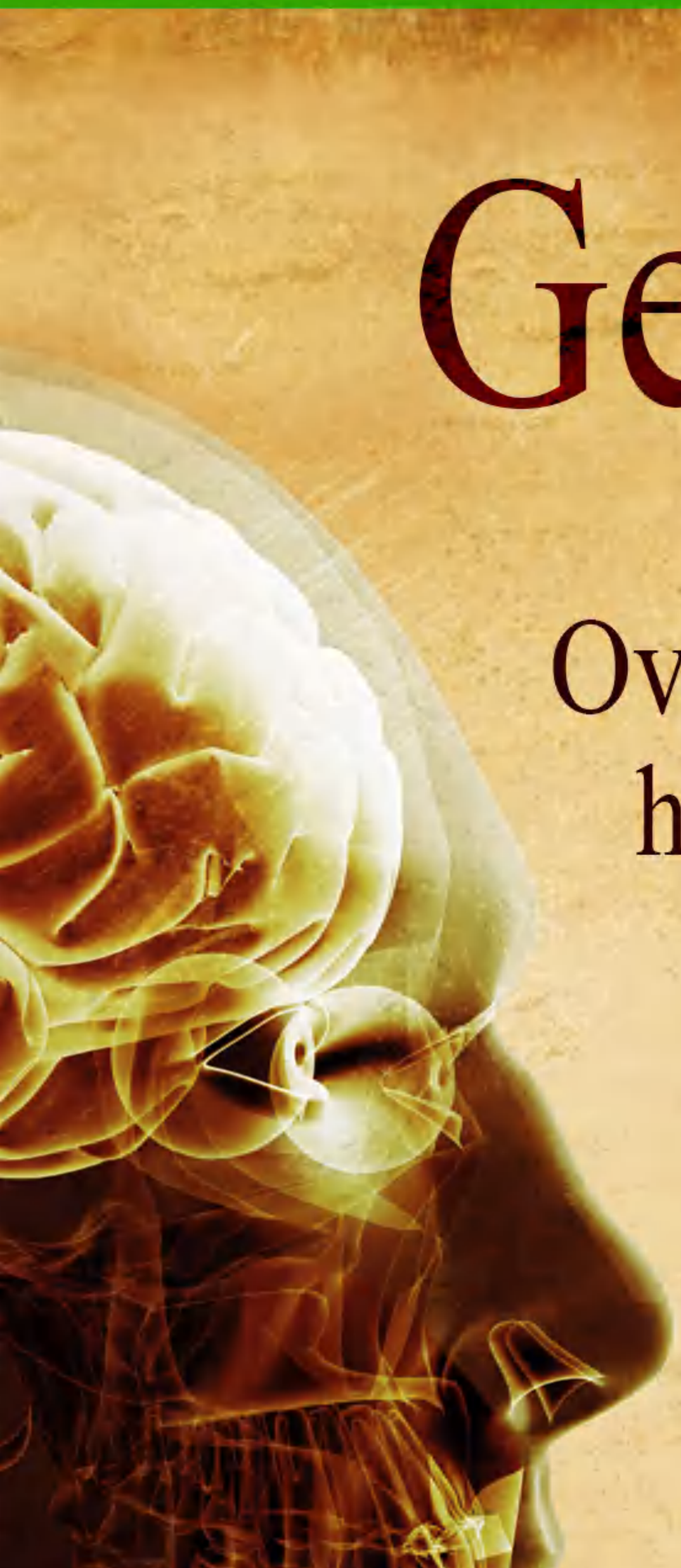

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Veales	...	... iii	...	...	vii.
Muttons	...	.. xviii	...	...	xix.
Lynge organ	...	... nil	...	...	nil.
Lynge greene	...	.. vi	...	...	iii.
Habberdaynes	. .	... xii	...	...	x.
White Lyghtes	...	... $\overline{\text{xx}}$ vii^{li}	...	...	$\overline{\text{xx}}$ v & x^{l}
Waxe Lyghtes	...	... nil	...	...	torche i.
Sewet in the Kitchen		.. viii^{li}	...	...	x^{li}.

Mondaie my L. & La. Stra. dyned at Crosshall, Mr Butler of Racliffe & his brother came; Tuesdaie they went; this night fyre begune in the Buttrie at Lathome and went vp into the Hall, & God be praised, did litle harme; ffridaie my Lo. rode to Preston aboute the death of Mr Houghtõ and to see peace etc.; this Saturdaie my Lo. retorned, Mr Massie came.

Sondaie Mr Heaton preached; Mondaie Mr Massie went, Mr Hulton jvnior, Mr Henry Stanley senio^{9} & jvnio^{9}, Mr Rich. Houghtõ, and many others; Tuesdaie . . . . . Wednesdaie Mr Boulde, Mr Shakerley, Mr Skillycorne etc; Thursdaie . . . . . Saturdaie . . . . . .

December vi

December the viii

Wheate for Householde	...	viii w. viii cast	...	...	xxi w. x cast.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	i w. iii p. x cast		...	i w. iii p. x cast.
Wheate for Dredge	...	ii loves	...	...	di. w.
Wheate for Paste	...	i w. di.	...	...	i w. i p.
Beare	. .	... xviii hog.	...	...	viii hog.
Beiffs	...	... ii oxen	...	...	di. oxe i tyle Englishe i oxe iiii tyle.
Veales	...	... vii	...	...	vii.
Muttons	...	... xviii	...	...	xx.
Lynge organ	...	... viii	...	...	xxiii.
Lynge greene	...	... xiii	...	...	iiii.
Habberdaynes	..	...			
White Lyghtes	...	... $\overline{\text{xx}}$ v.ii^{li}	...	...	$\overline{\text{xx}}$ v & iiii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghtes	...	... ii torches i^{li}	...	...	di^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen		... x^{li}	...	...	x^{li}.

Sondaie Mr ffoxe went; this Saturdaie Mr Edw. Halsall, Mr Wrightington, and many others.

Sondaie Mr Leigh preached, Mr Edw. Halsall; Mondaie Mr Bould, Mr Steward, Mr Houghtõ, and dyvers others; Thursdaie ..... Wedensdaie Mr ffoxe etc., Sr Richard Shearburne & Mr Savage came, Mr Shakerley and many others; ffryday many at dinner; this Saturdaie all went, Pson of Winwicke came.

New Ꝑte 1589.

	Decem. the yr	December the yrbii
Wheate for Householde ...	xxi w. v cast ..	... xxii w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i w. iii p. v cast	... ii w. lesse iii cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loves di. ...	... iii loves di.
Wheate for Paste ...	ii w. i peck ...	... viii w. i p.
Beare	xv hog. ...	... xix hog.
Beiffs	i oxe & more viii tyle	... ii oxe di. i tyle.
Veales	vi ...	... viij.
Muttons	xv ...	... xvii.
Lyngs greene	xv ...	... xxx.
Lyngs orgã	nil ...	... nil.
Haberdaynes	iii ...	... nil.
Hearings	nil ...	... vcm.
Stocke fyshe	nil ...	... xxiiii.
White Lyghts	iiii & xli ...	... viili.
Waxe Lyghtes	i torche ...	... ili seares ii torches ili qr.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	xli ...	... xli.

Sondaie Pson of Winwicke peached, Mr Scaresbrecke, Mr Bremishawe and his wyffe came; Mondaie they went & the Pson of Winwicke; Tuesdaie my L. went towards Preston; Thursdaie he came home againe.

Sondaie Mr Hunte pached; Mondaie ..... Tuesdaie Mr Bothe & Mr Goodman at dinner, Mr ffoxe came; Thursdaie Mr Cuthbart Halsall at dinner.

	Januarii the iii	Januarii the v
Wheate for Househoulde ...	xlii w. di. x cast ...	xl w. d.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	ii w. iii p. xii cast ...	iii w. iii p. x cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	i w.	di. w.
Wheate for Paste ...	xi w. iii p.	xiiii w.
Beare	xxxii hog.	xxxii hog.
Beiffs	iii oxen	iii oxen v tylle.
Veales	xx	xix.
Muttons	xxxiii	xli.
Lyngs greene	iiii	i di.
Lyngs orgã	iiii	xiii.
Haberdaynes	nil	nil.
Hearings	xic^{m}	cc^{m}.
Stocke fyshe	x	nil.
White Lyghts	$\overline{xx}$viii.x^{li}	$\overline{xx}$vii. viii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghts	i torche i^{li} seares ...	v torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	$\overline{xx}$v.viii^{li}	lxii^{li}.

Wedensdaie all my Lo. Counsell; this Saturdaie my Lo. Bushoppe and his wyffe, Mr Brucke, & Mr Þkinson came.

Sondaie Þson of Bury preached, great company, Mr Brucks went, Mr Halsall junior & his wyffe came; Mondaie great company; Tuesdaie xiith daie my L. Bushoppe preached; M^{r} To. Hesketh, Mr Morte, and other Lawiers & great company aboute the matter of Mr Houghton & the Baron; Wedensdaie my Lo. Counsell went awaie, Mr Barõ & his wiffe, Mr Halsall & his wiffe stayed; ffryday my L. Bushoppe went.

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Muttons	...	... xxiiii	...	...	xx.
Lyngs orgã	. .	... nil	..	...	nil.
Lyngs greene	...	... xii	...	...	xvi.
Stocke fishe	...	... nil	...	...	nil.
White Hearings	...	... $\overline{\text{v}}$	...	...	nil.
White Lyghtes	...	... $\overline{\text{v}}$.xii^{li}	...	..	$\overline{\text{v}}$.viii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghtes	...	... torches ii	...	...	ii^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen		... x^{li}	...	..	xvi^{li}.

Sondaie Mr Scaresbrecke, Mr James Andertõ, Mr Ashton of Croston at diñer, M^{r} Ed. Rigbie, ꝑson of Winwicke ꝑached, & Mr Eccleston at dinner; Mondaie Mr Rigbie & ꝑson of Winwicke went, Mr Baron of Walton came; Tuesdaie Mr Breareton; Wodensdaie Mr Hesketh & many others; Thursdaie Mr Rec^{o}. & M^{r} ffoxe & Mr Baron went, M^{r} ffletwood came and went.

Sondaie the Vicar of Ratchdell ꝑached, Mr H. Stanley junior at dinner, the Baron came & wente; Mondaie Mr Osbaldeston came; Thursdaie he went, the Barõ came againe; Wedensdaie Mr Eccleston, Mr Crosse, Mr Morte, & Nicolas Rigbie, Mr Doney, Mr Roger Rigbie, & many others at dinner; Thursdaie Mr Morte went, Mr Tatton came, my L. Strange went to Knowsley.

	ffebruary xiiii		ffebruary xvi
Wheate for Household	... xx w. x cast	...	... xvii w. x cast.
Wheate for Manchetts	... i w. iii p. x cast		... i w. iii p.
Wheate for Dredge	... i w. di.	...	... ii loves di.
Wheate for Paste	... i w. di.	...	... iii p.
Beare	... ... xviii hog.	...	... xiii hog.
Beiffs	... ... ii oxen	...	... i oxe di.
Veales	 x	...	... vii.
Muttons	 xxiii	...	... xx.
Ling organe	... ... nil	...	... nil.
Ling greene	 ix	...	... xiiii.
Stocke fyshe	... ... nil	...	... nil.
White Hearings	... ... nil	...	... nil.

White Lyghts	...	...	$\overset{xx}{v}^{li}$	...	... $\overset{xx}{iiii}$ & x^{li}.
Waxe Lyghts	...	...	i torche	...	... ii torches.
Sewet in the Kitchen		...	x^{li}	...	... x^{li}.

Tuesdaie Mr Lecester of Tabley came & went, my L. Strange came home; Wedensdaie Mr Henry Stanley jvnior at dinner; Thursdaie my L. went to Preston for mustering, Mr Hanmer jvnior came; ffrydaie he went; this Saturdaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Okar.

Sondaie Mr Heatõ ꝑached; Mondaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Marshall; ffrydaie Sr Ric. Shearburne came & Mr Halsall junior; this Saturdaie my L. came home, M^{r} ffoxe came & a s^{9}vant of the B. of Canterbury, Players played at nyght, Mr Halsall & Mr Osbaldeston junior came.

	ffebruary yrbiii		Marche bii
Wheate for Houschould ...	xxii w. di. cast	...	.. xx w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	ii w. ii p. x cast		... ii w. xv cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loves di.	...	... ii loves.
Wheate for Paste ...	i w. i p.	...	... i w. iii p.
Beare	xvi hog	...	... xvi hog.
Beiffs	i oxe v tyle	...	... xi tyle.
Veales	viii		
Muttons	xvii	...	... xii.
Ling organe	nil	...	... ii.
Ling greene	xvi	...	... xvi.
Stocke fyshe	nil	...	... ii.
White Hearings	nil	...	... xvi.
White Lyghts	$\overset{xx}{iiii}$ & xviii^{li}	...	... $\overset{xx}{iiii}$ & iiii^{li}.
Waxe Lyghts	ii torches, sears i^{li}		... i torche.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	x^{li}	...	... viii^{li}.

Sondaie Mr Rob^{te} Hesketh at dinner and many others, Mr Steward came from Londõ; Mondaie Sr Ric., M^{r} ffaringtõ, & Mr Osbal-

Sondaie Mr Standishe at dinner, a great Hall; Mondaie my L. & La. Strange & M^{r} W^{m}; Tuesdaie

deston went; Mr Scaresbrecke & Mr Ecclestõ at diñer; Tuesdaie Mr ffoxe went; Wedensdaie my L. & Lady Strange dyned at Mr Henry Stanley's, Mr Anderton & Mr Ed. Rigbie at dinner, Mr Beeston came againe; Thursdaie my L. & Lady Strange went to dinner to Rufford.

they came home; Thursdaie Mr Norris, Mr Hugh Stanley junior, Mr Stanley of Alderley junior at dinner, Mr Tatton came; ffrydaie he went away, L. Strange went to Harroke aboute Lyvpvle; this Saturdaie he came home, Mr Steward & Mr ffoxe came.

	March the xiiii		March the xvi
Wheate for Household ...	xix w. di. cast . .	...	xx w. di.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	ii w. v cast ...	...	ii w. xx cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	ii loves ...	...	i loffe.
Wheate for Paste ..	i w. i p. ...	...	i w.
Beare	xv hog. ...	...	xvii hoghesheades.
Ling organ	vi ..	...	v di.
Ling grene .	xlii	...	xxxvi.
Habberdynes ...			
Stockefishe	xl ...	...	xl.
White Heareings ...	xiiicm ...	...	xiicm di.
Reade Heareing	xlii ...	...	lx.
Puffings	xvi ...	...	xxvi.
White Lyghtes	lvili ...	...	lxxli.
Waxe Lyghtes	nli ...	...	i torche.

Sondaie Sr Ric. Mollinex, Mr Ric. Mullinex, Mr H. Stanley, Mr Hesketh & Mr Ashton, Mr Osbaldeston junior, Mr Ric Houghtõ, Pson of Moberley preached; Mondaie my Lo. wēt toward Bidston & my L. Strange went to Hawke; Tuesdaie he came home, Henry Stanley senior at dinner and Mr Nic. Rigbie, Mr Steward went; Wedensdaie my L. Strange & Mr Wm went to Hawke; this Saturdaie my L. came home.

Sonday Mr Mollynewx of Derbysshire cāe & on Tuesday he depted, my L. & La. Strandge went to Knowsley & on Thorsday they retorned, Mr Steward, Mr ffoxe wente; and this Saturdaye Mr Eccleston, Mr Langtrye came to dyñer, Mr Atherton came, & my L. & La. Strandge wente to Sr Ryc. Mollynewx house.

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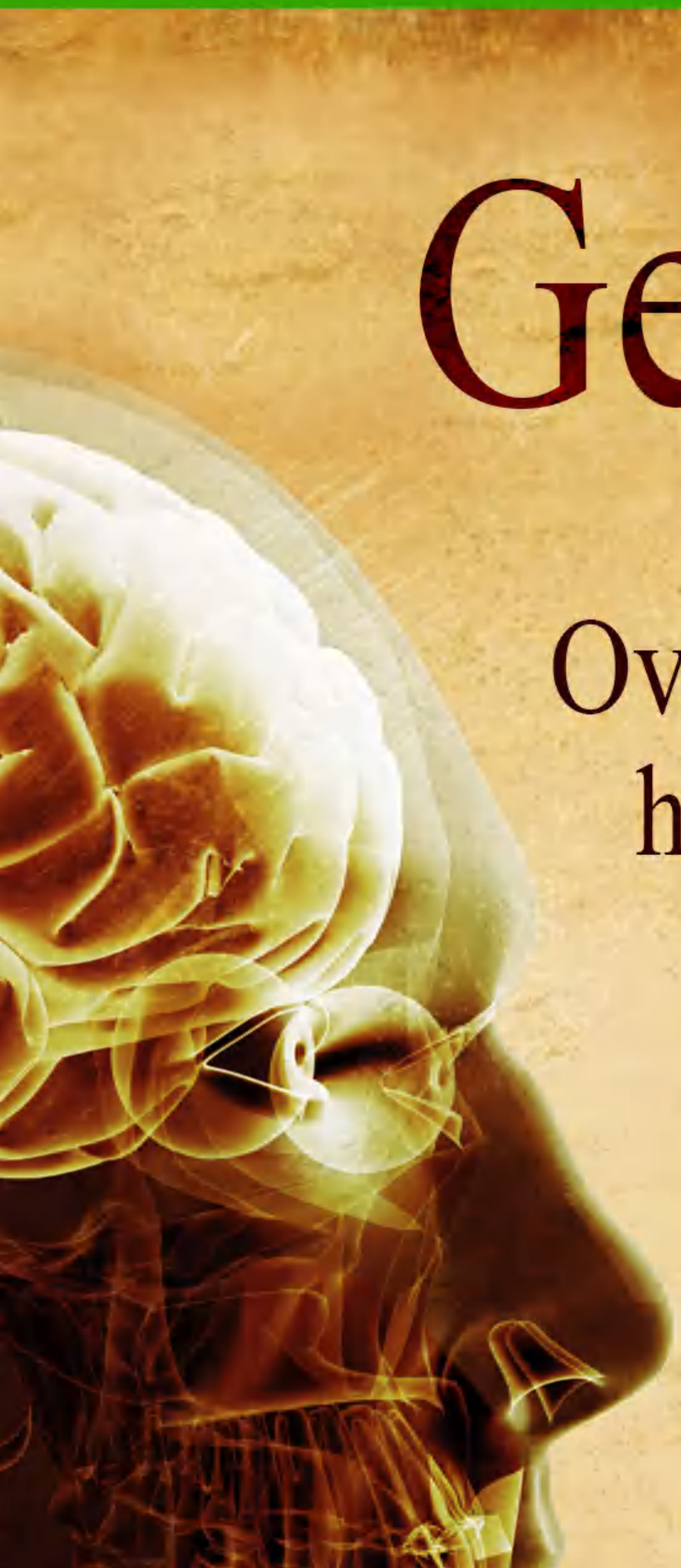

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At Lew P^{o}te.

			ꝛi of Aprill				ꝛviii of Aprill
Wheate for Howseholde	...	...	xvi w.	...	...	xxi w.
Wheate for Manchetts	...	...	ii w. & i pecke	...	...	i w. di.
Wheate for Dredge	...	...	i loffe di.	...	...	ii loffes.
Wheate for Paste	...	...	i w. i peck	...	...	i w.
Beare	...	...	xiiii hog.	...	...	xvii hog.
Bieffs	...	..	nil	...	...	nil.
Lambes	...	...	iiii	...	...	iii.
Vealles	...	..	nil	...	...	nil.
Ling organ	...	. .	vi	...	...	vi.
Mottons	...	...	nil	...	...	nil.
Ling greene & Haberdayne	... ...	}	xlv	...	...	xlv.
Stock fyshes	...	...	xl	...	...	xlii.
White Hearing	...	...	xiii^{c} di.	...	...	xiii^{c} & xl.
Redde Hearing	..	...	lx	...	...	c.
Pvffes	.	.	ii	...	...	ii.
White Lightes	...	...	xlvi^{li}	...	...	l^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	...	...	nil	...	...	nil.
Sewet in the Kitchen		...	nil	...	...	nil.

On Sondaye my L. Strandge wente towardes the Assizes at Lanc.[aster] concerning Mr Baron of Walton's cawses; on Mondaye Mr Wm Stanley came from London; Wednesday Mr Halsoll senyo^{9}, Mr Halsoll junio^{9}, Mr Gerrard of Inse came to dynner; on frydaye Mr Halsoll junio^{9} came againe to dynner; & on Saturdaye my L. Strandge retorned home from the Assyses.

On Sondaye Mr Legh P^{9}son of Standyshe pretched, Mr Henry Stanley senio^{9} at dyn̄er; on Monday Mr Warren & Mr Rigby came; on Wednesday Mr Halsoll jvnio^{9}, M^{r} Mr Morte, M^{r} ffoxe, & Mr Compt. came; on Thursday Mr Henry Stanley senio^{9}, Mr Eccleston at dyn̄er, Sr Jhon Savadge came; on ffrydaye hee dep^{9}ted; & on Saturday Mr Stewarde came.

	The xvth of Aprill	The xvi of Maye	The xvi of Maye
Wheate for Howseholde	xxii w. ...	... xviii w. ...	... viii w.
Wheate for Manchetts .	ii w. di. ...	... i w. iii p. ...	... i w.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... ii loffes di. ...	... i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste ...	iii w. di. ...	... ii. w. ...	.. i peck.
Beare	xx hog. ...	... xix hog. ...	... xi hog.
Bieffs	i oxe & iii q^{t} & i tylle	... i oxe di. & ii tylle	... di. oxe & ii tylle.
Lambes	vi ...	... vii ...	... ii.
Vealles	xxiii ...	.. xvii ...	... vii.
Ling orgau	i di. ...	... i	... iii.
Mottons	vi ...	... v	... iii.
Ling greene & Haberdayne	ix ...	... viii ...	... ix.
Stock fyshes	xii ...	... xii ...	... xii.
White Hearing ...	c.c.c ..	... n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Redde Hearing ...	n^{li} ...	... n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
Pvffes	n^{li} ...	... n^{li} ...	... n^{li}.
White Lightes	xl^{li} ...	... xvi^{li} ..	... vi^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	i torche ...	... n^{li} ...	... ii^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	vi^{li} ...	... x^{li} ...	... n^{li}.

On Sondaye ꝑson of Winwick pretched & Mr Gamwell & others of Chester came & wente; on Mondaye Mr Ryc. Mollynewx, Mr Hesketh, Mr Henry Stanley, & Mr Halsoll junyo^{9} came, & the same daye my L. & Lady Strandge wente towardes London; Tuesdaye Sr Robert Stapleton came & wente; Wednesdaye Mr Barlowe; on Thursday Mr Hesketh & Mr Anderton at dyñer & Mr Holland; on ffryday Mr Holland dep^{9}ted.

On Wednesday Mr Petter Stanley senio^{9} at dynner; Thursday Mr Edward Stanley of Winwicke came & my L. came home; on frydaye Mr Stanley retorned home, & the same daye Mr Skaresbryke came to dynner & also Mr Tunstall.

On Sondaye the Vicker of Ratchedalle pretched; on Mondaye Sr Ryc. Mollynewx came to dyñer; on Wednesdaye Mr Henry Stanley, Mr Eccleston, & Mr Skaresbryke came to dynner; on Thursdaye Mr Rec^{9}. & Mr Skaresbryke dep^{9}ted; on ffrydaye Mr Eccleston of the ffylde; on Saturdaye

Mr Baron of Walton, Mr ffoxe, Mr Rygby, & Mr Stewarde came.

New Pte 1590.

	The xvi of Maye	The xvii of Maye
Wheate for Howscholde ...	xvi w. di. & iiii caste	... xv w.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i w. i pec. & xvii cast	... i w. i pec. & vii cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w. ...	... i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste ...	i w. iii peckes ...	... i w.
Beare	xi hog. ..	. . xiiii hog.
Bieffs	i oxe di. & ii tylle	... i oxe & iiii tylle.
Vealles	xv ...	... ix.
Mottons	v	. v.
Lambes	iiii	... ... iii.
Ling organ	i	... ... di.
Ling gryne	ix	... . . iiii.
Stockefyshes	xii	... ... vi.
White Lightes	xiiii^{li}	... ... vi^{li}.
Waxe Lightes	n^{li}	... ... n^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	x^{li}	... ... x^{li}.

On Sondaye Mr Phillippes pretched, Mr Robert Hesketh, Mr Skaresbryke, & Mr Henry Stanley junior came to dyner.

Sondaye Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Wrightington, Mr Nicolas Rigbie came to dyner, Mr Hesketh came & went also; Tewsdaye my L. went to Knowsley in his jorneye towards Hawrden, Sr Edw. Stanley & my L. Strandges children stayed behinde.

	The xxi of Maye	The xxii of June	The xiii of June
Wheate for Howscholde.	x w. di. & v caste ...	xv w. & x caste	... xvii w. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ..	i w. & xvi caste ...	i w. di. ...	... ii w. & v caste.

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prehended & brought to my L.; & on Saturday they were sent to Chester as prisoners.

Knowsley 1590.

	The xx of June		The xxiii of June
Wheate for Howseholde ...	xix w. di.	...	... xviii w. di. & v caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i w. & iii p.	...	... i w. & iii cast.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w.	...	... di. w.
Wheate for Paste ..	i w. di.	...	... ii w. di.
Beare	xv hog.	...	... xiiii hog.
Bieffe	i oxe & iii q^{t}	...	... i oxe & ii tyell.
Vealles	x	...	. . viii.
Mottons	ix	...	... xi.
Lambes	ii	...	... iii.
Ling organ	i di.	...	... i di.
Haberdaynes	vi	...	... iiii.
White Lyghtes	xiiii^{li}	...	... xx^{li}.
Waxe Lyghtes	n^{li}	..	... i torche.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	iii^{li}	...	... ix^{li}.

On Sonday Mr Steward & Mr Clerke Comptrowler came; on Monday my L. rydde to Knowsley; Tvseday Sr Edwarde Stanley & my L. Strandges children & all the Howseholde removed to Knowsley, & the same daye Sr Edward ffitton, Mr Rec^{d}., & Mr Orrell came; & on Wednesday they dep^{t}ted; on Thursday Mr Norres, Mr Vrmeston, & Mr Blondell came & wente.

On Sonday Mr Heaton preached; on Monday my L. rydde to Lathom, & the same daye M^{r} W^{m} my L. soñe rydde towards London; on Wednesday my L. retorned; on Thursday Sr Jhon Savadge, Mr Dutton, & the Quene's Players came; on fryday they dep^{t}ted, & Sr Randle Brereton came; on Saturday Mr Skaresbryke, Mr Morte, & Mr Edwarde Halsoll came.

	The iiii of July		The vi of July
Wheate for Howseholde.	xvii w.	...	... xvii w. &
Wheate for Manchetts ..	i w. di.	...	... i w. & iii p.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w.	...	... ii loffes
Wheate for Paste ...	i w. & iii p.	...	... ii w.
Beare	xvi hog.	...	... xvi hog.
Bieffe	i oxe di. & i tille	...	... i oxe di. & ii tielle
Vealles	xi	...	... xiiii
Mottons	xi	...	... iii
Lambes	ii	...	... ii.
Ling organ	i di.	...	... i di.
Haberdaynes	viii	...	... iii ... ... i.
White Lyghtes... ...	xiiii^{li}	...	... x^{li} ... ... xx^{li}.
Waxe Lyghtes	n^{li}	...	... n^{li} ... n^{li}.
Sewet in the Kitchen ...	viii^{li}	..	... viii^{li} ... ... x^{li}.

On Sonday Mr Leigh pretched, Mr Jhon Wrightington came; on Tuesday M^{r} ffoxe, Mr Stewarde, & Mr Captaine Morgane came; on Wednesday Mr Standish, Mr Lathom came & wente; Thursday Mr Rec$^{?}$. came, Mr Holte, & young Mr Halsoll; on

Monday Mr Davenporte came; Tvesday Mr Halsoll dep$^{?}$ted, & on Wednesday Mr Davenporte dep$^{?}$ted; on Thursday Captaine Morgane dep$^{?}$ted; on Saturday Mr Hamlet Holcrofte & his wiffe came.

On Sonday the P$^{?}$son of Winwicke pretched, & Sr Robt Stapleton came & Mr Holcrofte & his wiffe dep$^{?}$ted; on Mondaye the sayd Sr Robert Stapleton went awayes, & the same daye Mr Hughes & Mr Geordge Massey came, & also Mr Rec$^{?}$., Mr Stewarde, M^{r} ffoxe, & Mr Carey came; on Tvesdaye Mr Cutbert Halsoll came; on Wednesday Mr Hughes, Mr Massey, Mr Rec$^{?}$., Mr Stewarde, M^{r} ffoxe, & Mr Carey dep$^{?}$ted.

Here endeth this yeres Accompte.

of all my L. the Earle of Derby his Howse-
holde made this xviiith daye of Julij 1590 et
A^{o} regni Regĩæ Eliz.

	S^{vantes}
Howsholde	iii
.....	iii
owler	iii
Warren gent	i
vsher	i
.....	i
borowe	i
umer.....	i
Henry Bolde	i
Jhon Bothe	i
Mr Robert Bothe	i
Mr Tarbock	i
Mr Powell	i
M^{r} ffransis Starkie	i
Mr Nicolas ffortone	i
Mr Wm Aspinwall Mr Mychell Doghty } Clerks of the Kitchin	
Sr Gilbert Towneley my L. Chaplain ...	i

Gromes of the Chamber.

Ryc. Borrowes.
Wm Edling.
Edwarde Halsoll.
Edwarde Smythe.
Gilbert Holme.
Andrew Watterworth.
Wm Doddill.

• A corner of the leaf is here torn from the MS.

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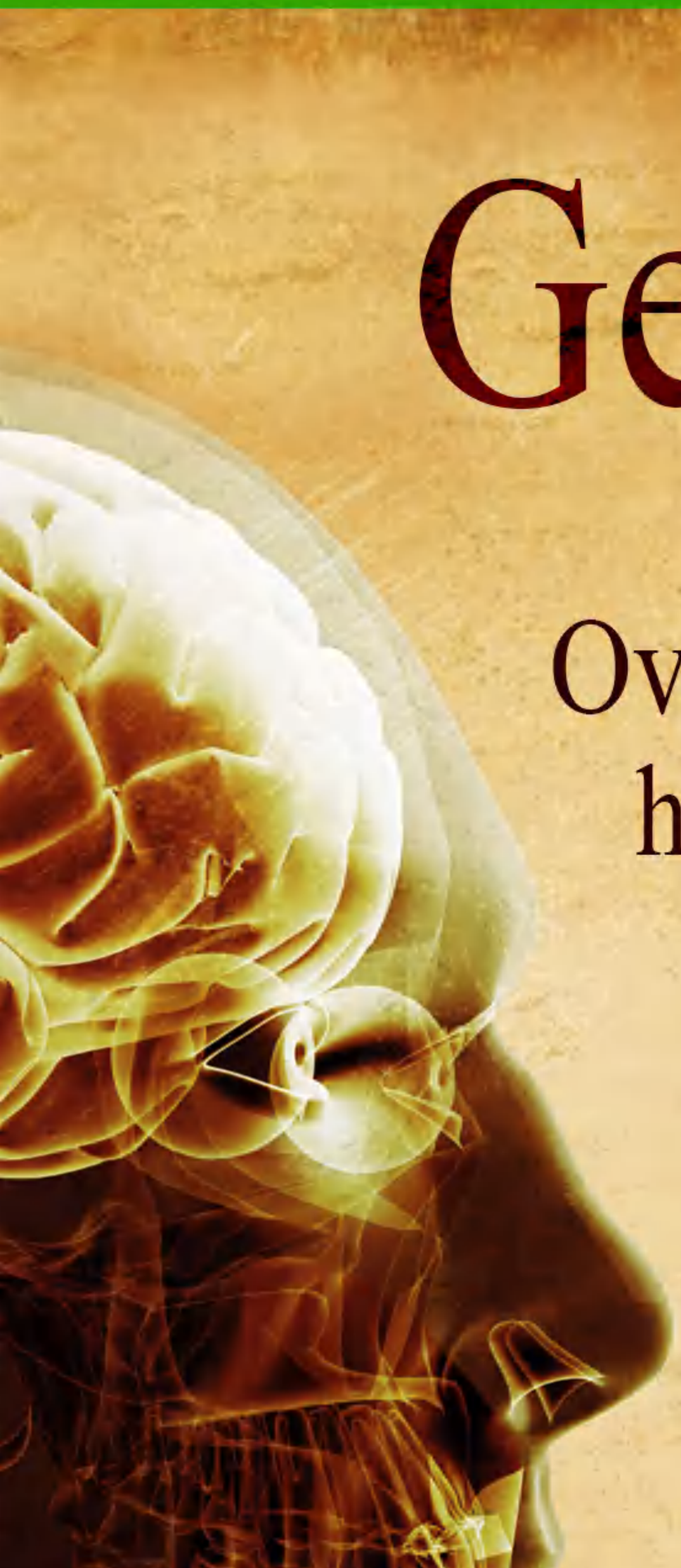

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Kitcheners.

Wm Holme.
Robert Woddes.
Bengeman Cheite.
Robert Alerton.
Tho. Wetherbye.
Henry Borrowe.
Henry Westeheade.
Anthony Wardeman.
Reynolde Wrighte.
Wm Holme, or his father.
Jhon Doddill.
Wm Gawen.
Rawfe Leye.
Edwarde Wollen.
Ellis Tirer.
Henry Ratchedalle.
Wm Cowper.
To. Westeheade.
Jhon Smythe, } hoppemen.
Henry Smythe, }
Anthony Patten.
Wm Dicket.
James Cowp.
To. Asburner.
Robert Mane.
Rawfe Anderton.
ffransis Samson.

Stablers.

Wm Wainwrighte Yoman of the Horses.
Ewan Wainwright.
Gilbert Prescot.
Jhon Vergus.

Hugh Leylonde.
Reynolde Grostier.
Jhon Sellet.
Ewan Skote.
Hugh Cropper.
Henry Standishe.
Ryc. Barton.
Henry Craine.
Wm Mawdesley, the Cowtche boye.

[Almoners.]

Sr Jhon Allablaister.
To. Plombe.

Yotemen.

To. ffranse.
Geordge Jackson.
Edwarde Diconson.
Ryc. ffransc.

Lawndresses.

Margaret Stopforth.
Ellin Gaskell.
Ux. Reiner de Yong.

My Lo. Stranges Children & S^d^vantes, viz.

1. M^ris^ Anne.
2. M^ris^ ffranses.
3. M^ris^ Elizabeth.

4. Margaret ffletcher.
5. M^ris^ Mawdeline.
6. Anne Cowp.
7. Mr Ryc. Lysster.
8. To. Gerrarde.

Sr Edwarde Stanley iii
M[r] Wm Stanley my L. soñe... iii

Sum̃ totall of the nowmber of all the severall p̃sons in this Checkerowle contayned be } [Of the Family 5
Servants..... 140
145]

Knowsley 1590.

The Weekely Bryffem[t] of the Expensis of the Howseholde of the Right Honorable Henry Earle of Derby in an howle yere begyning the xviii[th] of Jvlij 1590 et A° R. R. Eliz. xxxii[do] viz.

	The xvth of July 1590	The firste of Auguste 1590
Wheate for Howseholde ...	xix w. & x caste ...	xxi w. di. & x caste.
Wheate for Manchetts ...	i w. iii peckes & xviii cast ...	i w. di.
Wheate for Dredge ...	di. w.	i loffe di.
Wheate for Paste ...	iii w. & iii peckes ...	di. w.
Beare	xvii hog.	xiiii hog.
Bieffes	i oxe i q[a] & i tiell ...	i oxe ii tylle.
Vealles	viii .. .	x.
Mottons	xiii	xii.
Lambes	i	iiii.
Lings	... ...	di.
Haberdaines	i .	di.
White Lightes	xviii[li]	xxx[li].
Waxe Lightes	n[li]	n[li].
Sewett for the Kitchen ...	n[li]	viii[li].
Accattes ...	vi[li] vii[s] i[d] ob.	v[li] iii[s] ii[d] ob.
Pvllen ...		
ffreche fyshe ..		

On Sondaye M[r] Holcrofte of Woden & M[r] | On Tuesdaye M[r] Warren came;

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Knowsley
1590.

The xvii of Auguste The xvii of Auguste

Wheate for Howseholde .. xv w. di. & xx caste
Wheate for Manchetts .. i w. di. & ix caste
Wheate for Dredge ... di. w. & di. loffe
Wheate for Paste ... i w. di.
Beare ... ... xii hog.
Bieffes ... ... i oxe i tylle
Vealles viii
Mottons xvii
Lambes . . ... n^li
Lings . ii
Haberdaynes ... ... n^li
White Lightes ... ... xxxii^li
Waxe Lightes ... ... n^li
Sewet for the Kitchen ... vi^li

On Mondaye Mr Stanley of Winwicke came, & Mr Edwarde Stanley, my L. Strandges came also; Tvsedaye the[y] wente awayes, & my L. retorned from New P^ke; Wednesdaye Sr Jhon Savadge & Mr Dvtton came & wente; Thursday the P^son of Walton & one Mr Gvdde a Sodjer[a] came to dyñer & retorned; ffryday Mr Stewarde came; & on Saturday M^r P^son of Winwicke came.

[a] Soldier.

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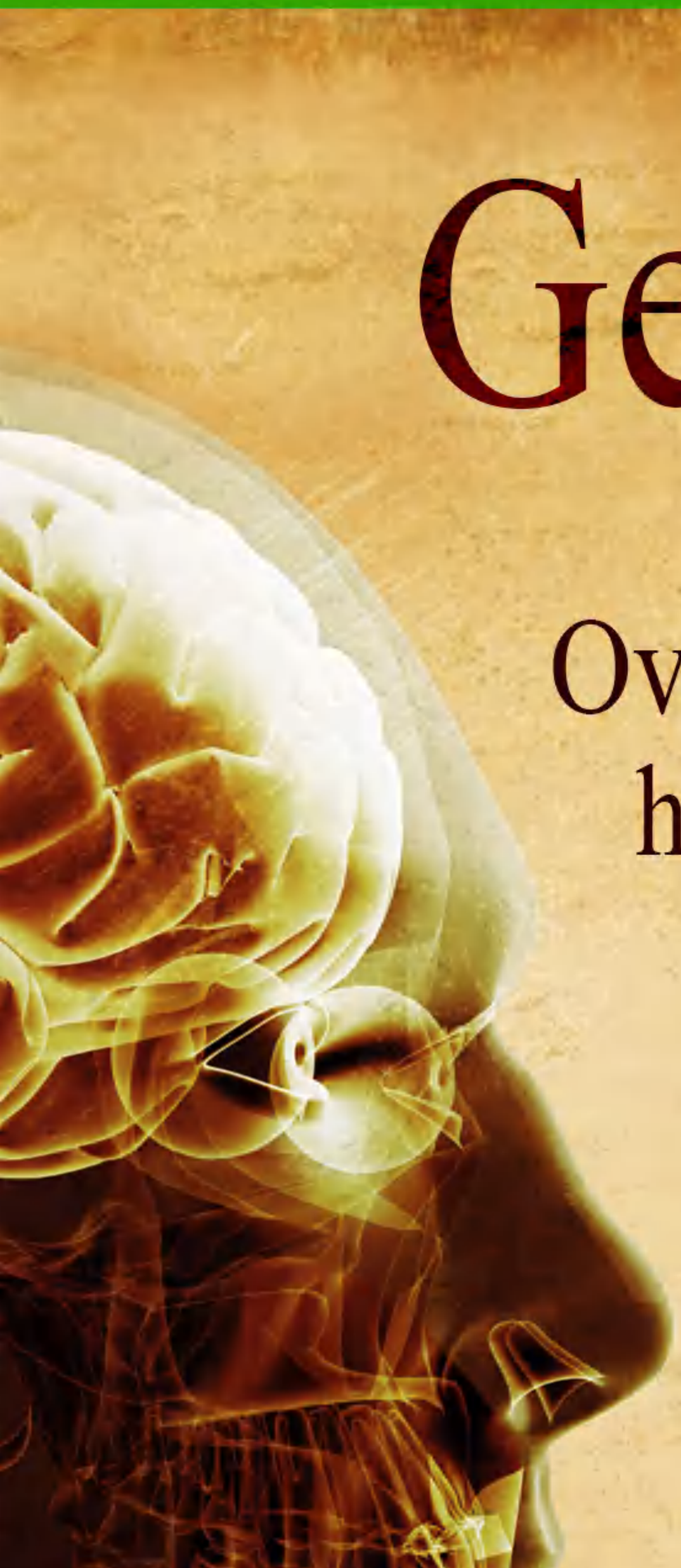

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servants by a livery could only be enjoyed by an express licence from the Crown, specifying the exact number of servants, which, if exceeded, entailed heavy penalties on the master. In the Sumptuary Laws of 1597, provision was made that the Queen's servants and the servants of Noblemen and Gentlemen might wear such livery coats or clokes as their masters should give or allow them, with their badges and cognizances or other ornaments of velvet or silk, to be laid or added to their said livery coats or clokes. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 255; Nares, *in voce Badge*; and Thom's note in Stowe's *Survey*, p. 32.) It was a refusal "to wear his cloth" as a retainer, which caused Thomas the first Earl of Derby to quarrel with Butler of Bewsy, and which led to the tragical event recorded by the old chroniclers. Asheton of Downham, in 1617, wore the cloth of Hoghton of Hoghton as one of his retainers, when James I. visited Lancashire.

Ibid. "*Household Wages.*"] In the 38th Elizabeth (1595) the rates of servants' and labourers' wages were appointed at the General Session for the Peace, within the city of Chester, and the wage by the year with meat and drink for servants of the best sort was fixed at £1, but without meat and drink £3. Servants of the second sort were to receive by the year, with provisions, 10s., and without provisions £2, whilst servants of the third sort received 8s. a year with, and £1 15s. a year without meat and drink. Twopence a day was the average wage of a labourer and handicraftsman, whilst in harvest time the reapers received fourpence a day. (Nichols' *Prog. of Queen Eliz.*, vol. iii. p. 411.)

Page 6. "*Aglettes.*"] These were probably small silver ornaments, although the word properly denotes the tag to which lace was attached as an article of dress. (Way's *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 8.) The price was 13s. 4d. the pair.

Page 9. *Slaves not to sit in the Hall, nor to sleep in the Stables.*] These were the villeins regardant of the manor and bound to the Lord, and are to be distinguished from the villein in gross, *i.e.* the bondman bound to the person. The manumission of these slaves was, according to Sir Thomas Smith (*De Republicâ Anglorum*, p. 108, 1583) effected soon after the Reformation, as of the first sort the number was so small, he says, that it was not worth naming, and of the second he never knew any in England in his time. This remnant of feudal tyranny was not abolished without a pecu-

niary consideration, and Queen Elizabeth granted Patents in 1575-6 to Sir Henry Lea to enfranchise three hundred bondmen and bondwomen in blood, in gross or appertaining to any Royal manors in England or Wales, for reasonable fines or sums of money to be paid for their manumission and for the possessing and enjoying of their lands, tenements, leases, and goods. This odious scheme of extorting money from individuals tainted with slavery but possessed of property met with considerable opposition, and is perhaps the last relic of this iniquitous traffic in England. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxii. N. S. p. 371.)

Page 12. "*Tylles — Haberdaine.*"] The former signifies tale, or numeral reckoning; and the latter, dried salt cod fish, a very important article in the consumption of a large household.

Page 19. "*Mr Comptrowller.*"] William ffarington of Worden Esq., the writer of the MS. (See *Introduction*.)

Ibid. "*Sr Randle Brewreton.*"] He was the son and heir of Randle Brereton of Malpas Esq. (living in 1566) and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir William Griffith of Wales, and grandson of Sir Randle Brereton by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsy, co. Lanc., Knt. In 1584-5 he accompanied Henry Earl of Derby on his embassy to Henry III. of France. He married Frances, daughter of — Throckmorton, and had issue a daughter Frances. His ancestor branched off from the parent house of Brereton in the fourteenth century. (*Harl. MS.* 1424, fo. 146; Holland Watson's *MS. Pedigrees.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Geordge Massey.*"] He was of Puddington in Wirral, co. Cestr., and descended from Hamo de Masci, living 23rd Edward III. He married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Pigot of Whitchurch, co. Salop, and had issue two daughters, his coheiresses — Mary, wife of Sir Edward Penruddock, and Jane, wife of John Hurleston Esq. The last heir male of this family, having supported the [illegible] Stuarts, died in Chester Castle in 1716. He settled his estate of Puddington upon his godson, Mr. Thomas Stanley of Hooton, who assumed the surname of Massey. (See Ormerod; *Harl. MS.* 2142, fo. 148.)

Ibid. "*Mr Hollande.*"] Richard Holland of Denton, co. Lanc., Esq.,

succeeded his father, Edward Holland, in 1573, being æt. 24, in which year he was Sheriff of Lancashire. He again filled that office in 1582 and 1596. Campion the Jesuit complained of him as being one of the most rigid of the Lancashire Puritan Magistrates, and he was much honoured by the Queen for his zeal against recusants. (See Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manchester Coll. Church*, vol. i. pp. 110-117.) He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Langley, and dying in 1618 without male issue his four daughters became his co-heiresses, and the male line was continued by his younger brother, Edmund Holland Esq., ancestor of Thomas, second Earl of Wilton.

Ibid. "*Mr Lyversatche.*"] George Leversage of Leversage, co. Cestr., Esq. married a daughter of George Birtles of Birtles, and had issue a son John, whose daughter Elizabeth died an infant. (*Chesh. Visit.*; Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Wilbrōme.*"] Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, co. Cestr., Esq., descended from the Vernons, Barons of Shipbroke and Kinderton, married about 1578-9 Frances, daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley Knt., and had issue a son Richard, who was half a year old in 1580. This son succeeded his father in 1610, and, having had the honour of entertaining James I. in 1617 at Woodhey, was created a Baronet in 1621. (Ormerod; *Chesh. Visit.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Egerton.*"] Probably this was Ralph Egerton of Ridley Esq., the son and heir of Sir Richard. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Warburton of Arley Esq., and secondly, Barbara, daughter and heiress of Stephen Honford Esq.

Ibid. "*Mr Henry Stanley the younger.*"] Henry Stanley Esq., second son of Sir George and grandson of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, near Ormskirk, Knt. (the latter being brother of Thomas, second Earl of Derby) succeeded to the Cross Hall estate on the death of his elder brother, Edward Stanley Esq. s.p. He is frequently styled in this Diary Mr. Henry Stanley "the younger," to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name. On his death without issue, 33rd Elizabeth, this estate of Cross Hall passed to his uncle, Mr. Henry Stanley the elder, nephew of Thomas the second Earl. He had married 26th September 1563 Margaret, daughter of Peter Stanley of Aughton Esq. (who bore the great standard at the funeral of

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funeral, and bequeathed £20 towards the repairs of the said church, to be paid within four years next after his death. He appointed his trusty and well-beloved friend Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst Knt., Alexander Rigby of Erley Gent., Edmund Winstanley of Wigan Gent., and his (Testator's) servant Woodcock executors, and Mr. Justice Carus and Mr. Justice Walsh overseers, to each of whom he gave xiii^{li} xii^{s} iv^{d} "as a remembrance." He gave to his "cozen [grandson] and heir apparent Thomas Langton, when 21," his gold chain, and standing cup and cover of silver with this word "Erlome" engraven on it, his greatest silver goblet, one silver goblet with the cover parcel gilt, made after the fashion of a glass, his silver Picce pounced, one drinking cup of silver with two handles, his best silver salts gilten and their covers, one dozen best silver spoons, whereof one to be gilten and one silver Piece ungilted, to remain as heirlooms. He gave to his son Edward[1] Langton 100 marks, to his daughters Mary Winstanley, Ann Bold, and Katherine[1] Langton £100 each, and to the two sons and six daughters of his son Fleetwood of Penwortham 40s. each; to his brother William Langton £10, and to his cousin Thomas Bold towards his preferment £10; to his servant Peter ffarington in recompense of his wages and long service 40s. a year for four years, and to Galfrid Braithwaite in recompense of his pains taken at Testator's command 53s. 4d. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1556 and 1567, and died at Walton 11th[2] Elizabeth. His grandson and heir here mentioned married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, whose father was the grandson of a Knight of the same names by Katherine, sister of the first Earl of Derby K.G., and thus he became again allied to the Stanley family. He was unfortunately engaged in a fray with his neighbour Mr. Hoghton of Hoghton Tower in 1589, which resulted in the death of the latter. Several notices of it will be found recorded in this Diary, from which it appears that he was indebted in no small degree for his acquittal to the friendly offices of his kinsmen Henry Earl of Derby and the Lord Strange. In 1601 he was M.P. for Newton, was a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and dying s.p. in the city of Westminster, 20th February 1604, was buried "nere the high altar in St. Peter's Church adjoyning the Abbey." (*Dodsworth.*) The Barony of Newton descended to Richard Fleetwood his cousin, under the settlement of 5th and 6th Philip and Mary.

[1] Edward and Katherine were the issue of a second marriage with Ann, daughter of Thomas Talbot.

[2] Not the 2nd Elizabeth, as stated in some copies of the *Lancashire Pedigrees*.

Ibid. "*Mr Beston.*"] Hugh Beeston of Beeston, co. Cestr., distinguished himself at the age of 89 by resisting the Spanish armada, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1601, at the age of 102, and his tomb still remains at Bunbury where he was buried, (Beeston Castle, by Mr. Wm. Ayrton, in Part II. of the *Journal of the Chester Historic. Soc.*) being succeeded by his son Hugh, knighted by Jac. L, and who, dying in 1626, left issue Sir George Beeston, the last heir male of the family. (Ormerod, vol. ii. p. 145.)

Ibid. "*Mr Wm Anderton.*"] William, eldest son of Hugh Anderton of Euxton, by his second wife Alice, daughter of Alexander Standish of Standish Esq., married Isabel, daughter and heiress of William Hancock of Pendle Hall, and relict of Richard Assheton of Downham Esq., by whom he had Hugh Anderton his eldest son, born in 1600, six other sons, and four daughters. His grandmother Ann, widow of James Anderton Esq., remarried William ffarington of ffarington Esq., and his grandson William Anderton of Euxton married Mary, daughter of William ffarington of Worden Esq.

Ibid. "*Mr Trayfforth.*"] Edmund, only son and heir of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford Knt., whom he succeeded in 1590. The father dying intestate an inventory of his personal estate was made 27th May 1590 by William Johnson and seven others, and in it are named goods in the Knight's chamber, the Chapel chamber, and the Schoolmaster's chamber at Trafford Hall. His plate was inconsiderable, consisting of two silver basons, ewers, and other small articles to the value of xx^li^. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) Campion the Jesuit complained of Sir Edmund as being "a most bitter enemy" of the Roman Catholics. (Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manch. Coll. Church*, vol. i. p. 117.) The son here named married, first, Margaret, eldest of the four daughters and co-heiresses of John Booth of Barton Esq. (who, when "sicke in bodye," made his Will 5th August 1576, and desired to be buried at Eccles "neare his ancestours,") and with whom he obtained the half of the township of Barton. By her he had issue three sons and a daughter. The sons predeceased him s.p., but he secured the Booth estate. He married, secondly, about 1598 the Lady Mildred, third daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter and relict of Sir John Reed. In 1588-1592 he was M.P. for Newton, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and Sheriff of the County in 1609 and 1617. He was dubbed a Knight by James I. at York in 1603, and dying in 1620 was succeeded by his

eldest surviving son Cecil, born 10th August 1599, and knighted by King James at Lathom in 1617. His descendant and representative is Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the second Baronet, who succeeded his father 10th November 1852.

Ibid. "*Mr Cotgrive.*"] John Cotgreave of Stubbs, nephew of James Cotgreave of Hargreave, co. Cestr., who married Maud, base daughter of Piers Dutton of Hatton. Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Cotgreave, had four husbands: 1. Sir Richard Pexhall; 2. Sir John Savage (see 5th August 1587, Note); 3. Sir Robert Remington; 4. Sir George Douglas. (Mr. Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Leigh of Adlington.*"] Thomas Leigh of Adlington Esq., tenth in lineal descent from Sir John Leigh of Booths, in the time of Edward I. He succeeded his father in 1549, and made his Will the 20th November 1600, wherein he desires to be buried in the Parish Church or Chancel of Prestbury. He recites a Deed made on the 3rd September, 28th Elizabeth, between himself and Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford and Edmund Trafford Esq. his son and heir apparent, whereby he was empowered to settle an annual rent of £20 upon the younger children of himself and his wife Sibel, daughter of Sir Urian Brereton of Honford Knt. deceased. This annuity he bequeaths to his younger son Edward Leigh, together with £200. He requires his son and heir Sir Urian Leigh Knt., or the person to whom the inheritance of the manors of Adlington, Prestbury, and the Parsonage of Prestbury shall descend, to pay £200 by equal portions in the south porch of the Parish Church of Prestbury to his daughter Margaret until she has received £600, and also £400 more and 20 marks yearly for life, to make her preferment £1000, "provided she doe not dispose of herself in marriage without the consent of the said Sir Urian and my executors, but if she doe then I give her £100 only, which I think too much in that case to bestow upon her." He vested all his lands in the county of Flint in his executors, viz., his cousin Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey Esq., his brother Ralfe Egerton of Ridley Esq., and his "verie good friend William Leigh, clerk, Parson of Standish," for the payment of debts and legacies. He gave the furniture "which is used to be in the chamber at Adlington, called Manchester," and the two wrought carpets made for the long drawing-table and his signet of gold to his son Sir Urian. "I give to Sibil my wife the ring of gold wherein this posie is written, *Remember the Giver*, and which

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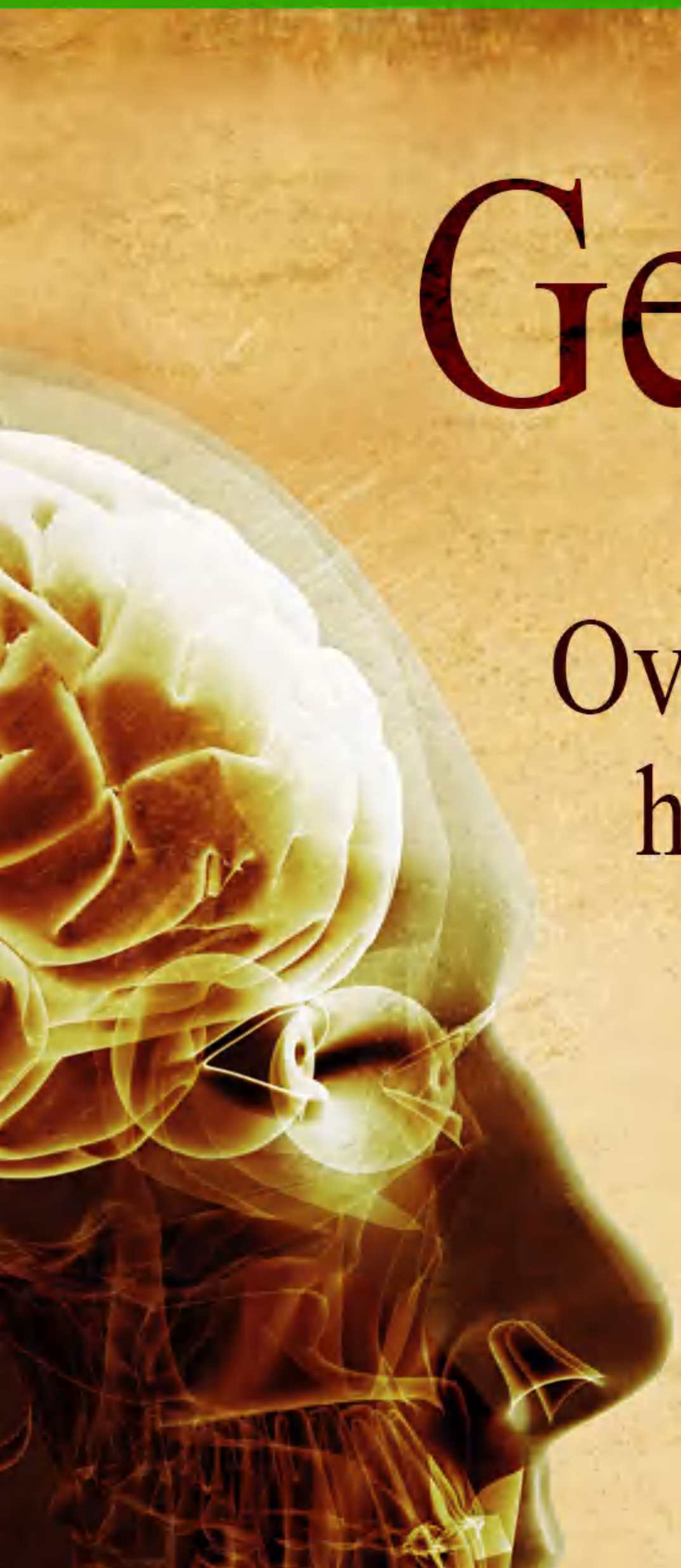

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IBID. "*Mr Davenporte.*"] Probably William, son of Sir William and father of another Sir William Davenport of Bramhall, co. Cestr. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Asheton of Middleton Esq. She was heir in the year 1546, and married ante 1572. Her brother Richard Asheton Esq. married Elizabeth Davenport, her husband's sister.

There is an interesting account of Bramhall in Burke's *Seats of Great Britain*, p. 103, 8vo. 1852, and a Pedigree of the family in Ormerod's *Cheshire*. It is not, however, easy to identify this gentleman, as at this time the Davenports of Davenport, of Wheltrough, of Woodford, of Henbury, and of Calveley, all Cheshire families of the same house, were of good standing in the county.

IBID. "*Mr Dawen.*"] Either Mr. Dawney, Done, or Downes.

IBID. "*Mr Gravener.*"] Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton Knt. and of his wife Maud, daughter of Sir William Poole of Poole in Wirral. He married about 1561 Ann, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh Esq., and, dying intestate in 1579, left issue three sons and four daughters; and the administration of his goods was granted to his relict on the 18th December in that year. She afterwards married John (or William) Radcliffe, by whom she had issue a son John. She was living in 1593.

IBID. "*Sr Ryc. Mollynox.*"] Sir Richard Molyneux, son and heir of William Molyneux of Sefton Esq., the direct descendant of Sir Richard Molyneux and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley K.G. and sister of the first Earl of Derby. He was born in 1560; married Frances, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard and sister of Thomas, first Lord Gerard; was knighted by Queen Elizabeth 24th June 1586, and created a Baronet 22nd May 1611. On the 26th June 1596 Sir Richard, his wife, the Lady Gerard her mother, William Earl of Derby, Mr. Hoghton, and others, on their way to Lyme, called unexpectedly upon Dr. Dee the Warden of Manchester, who made them, what he calls "a skoller's collation," which was taken in good part. The Warden afterwards conducted the party to Ardwick Green, on their way to Lyme. (Dee's *Diary*, p. 55.) Sir Richard was father of the first Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, and ancestor of Charles William, present and third Earl of Sefton.

IBID. "*Mr Norres.*"] Edward, son of Sir William Norres of Speke,

was born about 1540, succeeded his father in 1568, and carried the great banner at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Smallwood of Westminster, and was buried at Childwall 21st May 1606, æt. 66. He had eight daughters and two sons, and was succeeded by his elder son Sir William Norres K.B., so created July 24th 1603, previous to the coronation of James I., and who married Eleanor, daughter of William, eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. John, the fourth surviving son of Sir William Norres, was living in 1566 in the service of the Earl of Derby, and died in London s.p. (Ormerod's *Miscellanea Palatina; Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Pedigrees.*)

Ibid. "*Mr T. Holcrofte.*"] Thomas, third son of Sir John Holcroft the elder of Holcroft Knt. and of his wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish Esq. He was brother of Sir John Holcroft, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth. In 1557 Sir John, the father or his son and heir apparent, volunteered to raise one hundred men to serve Queen Mary in the Scotch wars and to be their captain. This military spirit was hereditary, as Sir Thomas Holcroft, father of the elder Sir John, had been much employed in military affairs in the reign of Henry VIII.; had held the office of Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster under Edward VI.; and fell in 1551 with the Protector Somerset, to whom he was firmly attached. He was probably falsely accused of having applied to his own use monies which had arisen from the Duchy property, but he did not escape being heavily fined. Queen Mary, who in her first promotions forgot none of Northumberland's enemies, gave him the post of Knight Marshal, in which his noble conduct to Dr. Sandys, afterwards Archbishop of York, who had been committed to his custody by Gardner, is celebrated by Foxe and others. (Lodge's *Illustrations of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i. pp. 84. 172, Note.) His son Sir John inherited the acquisitive propensity of the family, and enriched himself by the spoils of the Religious Houses. He bequeathed by Will, dated 2nd December 1559, sundry legacies to the Churches of Winwick and Standish; designed a permanent endowment for Culcheth Chapel; and made an ample provision in lands for his sons John, Hamlet, Thomas, Henry, and Roger, and for his sons-in-law Thomas Hesketh Knt., Peter Warburton, William Radclyffe, Harry Talbot, Francis Holte, and Richard Leigh, Esquires; appointing the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby his supervisor, and empowering his Lordship to settle all family disputes that might arise, and to receive for his fee vi^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}. A velvet gown, unlined,

was also bequeathed to Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. the Earl's son. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills.*)

The son here named married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Jennings of Poynton, Alderman of London, (says Glover,) by whom he had Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal, co. Cest., and Isabel, wife of Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland K.G., who, dying in 1587 in his 30th year, left issue by her (who ob. 11th May 1591) a sole daughter and heiress, the wife of William Lord Burghley, son and heir of Thomas Earl of Exeter. See Robinson's *Golden Mirrour*, edited by Corser, for a Poem on this Lady Juliana, and an allusion to her daughter, p. 20.

Ibid. "*Sr Ryc Shirborne.*"] Sir Richard, son and heir of Thomas Sherburne and of his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Towneley of Towneley Knt., was born in 1523, succeeded his father in 1536, and in 1538 married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Bold of Bold Knt., she being his wife upwards of fifty years. He had also three natural children by Isabel Wood, of whom Richard Sherburne of Dunnow Esq. was one. (*Assheton's Journal*, p. 7, Note 2.) Having distinguished himself at the battle of Leith he was knighted by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, being then of the age of 21, and was in 1555 M. P. for Liverpool, and in 1554 and 1557 M. P. for Preston. In the time of Philip and Mary he was High Steward and Master Forester of the Forest of Bowland in Yorkshire, and rigorously prosecuted various individuals for unlawfully hunting deer and other game within his forest. He was one of Henry the Eighth's Commissioners for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and one of Edward the Sixth's for the sale of Chantry lands; and yet it is stated that he had, "as a special favour from Queen Elizabeth, his Chapel and Priest at Stonyhurst," which may be doubted, especially as it is also stated that "the west front of Stonyhurst, one wing and half the quadrangular court, were built by him, and are standing as he left them in 1628"! (Baines, vol. iii. p. 372.) In 1581 Burghley and Walsingham selected Henry Earl of Derby, Sir Richard Sherburne, and two others, to compromise with the tenants who had obtained fraudulent leases of the property of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and they express "the good mind they bear towards the state of that College," and urge the preservation of its rights. (Dr. Hibbert Ware's *Hist. Coll. Ch.*, vol. i. pp. 102-3-7.) Sir Richard was also one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North, one of whose duties it was to preserve the Church from the contamination of popery. In 1585 he was one of the Lancashire

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brother-in-law was Richard Halsall Esq., afterwards named. In 1574 he attended the body of Edward Earl of Derby in the funeral procession to Ormskirk as a Gentleman Usher, and was afterwards Receiver General of Earl Henry. In 1588 he was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who were associated to defend the Queen and Church from the plots of insidious enemies. (Baines, vol. i. p. 551.) He was dead on the 8th May 1591, when his daughter Jane Scarisbrick made her Will, in which she says: "I hope to live and die a member of the Catholic Church, and I wish my body to be buryed in the Parish Church of Ormskirk, and so near to the place where my ancestors are buried as convenientlye may be." She bequeathed to her nephew Edward Scarisbrick Esq. her standing cup of silver of £5 price; to her niece Jane More another standing cup of silver, and legacies to her sisters Dorothy and Ann, to her nephew and niece Christopher and Ann Parker and to her brother-in-law Anthony Parker, to her cousin Alexander Barlow, and to her aunt Mrs. Maud Scarisbrick; and all the residue of her estate to her three sisters Ireland, More, and Frances Scarisbrick.

Anthony Parker of Radham married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Scarisbrick Esq. and had issue a daughter, who married Edward Scarisbrick her kinsman, probably the nephew above mentioned, and continued the family. In 1598 Edward Scarisbrick had mourning at the funeral of Henry Stanley of Aughton and Bickerstaff Esq. (Baines, vol. iii. p. 480; *Notitia Cestr.*, vol. ii. part II. p. 198; *Visit. Lanc.* 1567; *Harl. MS.* 1549, p. 101 b.; *Lanc. MSS.*, Wills.)

Ibid. "*Mich. Doughtie.*"] Michael Doughtie Esq. Clerk of the Kitchen, was an influential and wealthy man, and his office was both dignified and honourable. In 1588 he was returned M.P. for Preston and in 1592 for Liverpool. (Baines, vol. iv. p. 146.) On the 23rd September 1594 Mr. Michael Doughtie servant to William Earl of Derby, and Mr. Hugh Ellis servant of the Lady Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, deposited, in the presence of Francis Lord Bacon and others, a trunk containing family evidences in the custody of Lord Ellesmere, then Sir Thomas Egerton. The trunk was afterwards produced in the Court of Wards, and Mr. Doughtie and Mr. Ellis acknowledged the receipt of it for the purpose. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 205.) This is doubtless the Michael Doughtie whom Mr. Payne Collier states to have been Secretary to Henry Earl of Derby, (p. 489,) but he is not mentioned in that capacity. He purchased the manor of Thornley-cum-Wheatley and lands in Chipping, and was suc-

ceeded by his son John Doughty Esq., who, quitting Knowsley, settled at Colne Hall in Lancashire, having issue a daughter and heiress Elizabeth Doughty, who married Thomas Patten Esq. M.P. for Preston (second son of William Patten Alderman of Preston, ancestor of John Wilson Patten Esq. M.P.) who died in 1697. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Patten Esq. married in 1688 Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaff Bart. M.P., and was mother of Edward, eleventh Earl of Derby. The lands in Chipping were acquired by the Derby family through this marriage and not by purchase, as erroneously stated by Baines (vol. iii. p. 366).

Ibid. "*Alexander Rigbie.*"] Alexander Rigby of Burgh in the parish of Standish, and of Layton Hall in the county of Lancaster, was, according to the *Lancashire Pedigrees*, (vol. xii.) the second son of Adam Rigby and of his wife Alice, daughter of —— Middleton of Layton and the successor of his elder brother John, who is stated to have had no issue by his wife Jane, daughter of Gilbert Molyneux of Hawkley Esq. The latter was not the case, as appears from the *Visit. of Lanc.* 1664 and a MS. pedigree of Rigby of Middleton in 1676, and Alexander Rigby plainly intimates in his Will that he had been the architect of his own fortune. He married Jane, daughter of Mr. William Lathbrooke, and had issue Edward, Roger, Alexander a Priest, and Anne. In 1560 he was the Deputy Escheator of the County for Ralph Worsley Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 276,) and probably found his office more lucrative than agreeable. He was one of the chief officers of the Household of Henry Earl of Derby, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the County, and one of the loyal Lancashire Gentlemen who in 1585 bound themselves by oath to deliver the Queen from popish plots foreign and domestic, and also one of the Magistrates who in 1586 sought a better observance of the Lord's Day. (Baines, vol. i. p. 549.)

His Will is dated 7th June 1587, and he was at that time "hole in bodye and of good mind, but dreding the sodenness of uncertaine death and minding to stablish order and put in certentye how such small porcõn of landes as wth greate toyle, paines, and travell I have obtained and gotten shall be used and enjoyed after my deathe, and trusting that I shall be through Christ's bloodshedding one of them that shall be saved and live for ever amongst the Angells and the joyfull companie of heaven," he settles his lands in Duxbury, Chorley, and Coppul on his eldest son Edward and his heirs male lawfully begotten; remainder in failure of issue male to his

second son Roger and his lawful heirs male; in failure to Jane eldest daughter of said Edward, to Alice his second daughter, and to Margaret his third daughter; in failure of their issue to Margaret, daughter of his son Roger, and her heirs male; and in default to his right heirs. He devised to his son Roger and to Alexander son of Roger all his leasehold lands in West Derby, on condition that his son Edward and Alexander son of Edward were permitted to enjoy all that portion in the possession of John Crosse Esq. He devised lands in Shevington to James Rigby his bastard son and his wife and to Alexander and Elizabeth their children. "I give to my Right Hon. my Lord and Master Henry Erle of Derby £20, and to the Right Hon. the Lord Strange his son £10, beseeching them to stand and be good Lordes to my said sons and beires." He gives to his cousin Alexander, son of his brother John Rigby, £10. "And I would that none of the said children or their parents shall grudge or mislike that I give more to Margaret than to any of the rest of the said children, for the only cause why I do so ys for the discharge of my promise made to my late wyfe her grandmother the nyght in which she departed this life, who then desyred me to have especiall regard and be good to the sayd Margaret before any other of my sayd sons their children, because the other children should have enoe or more to speake or doe for them than the said Margaret could or should have."

His two sons were executors, and took his "brasse, pewter, silver spoones and plate" equally between them. Edward the son and heir married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Anderton of Clayton Esq., and was succeeded by Alexander his son, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Brabazon of Nether Whitaker, co. Warwick, Knt., and was not the Colonel Alexander Rigby who in 1644 required the Countess of Derby to surrender Lathom House, but the well-known Royalist who was removed from the Commission of the Peace by order of Parliament in 1641, and who compounded for his sequestered estate in 1646, paying £381 3s. 4d. The last of the family was Alexander Rigby Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire 1691-2, who was imprisoned for debt until released by an Act of Parliament, 1st George I. 1714, and his property at Layton &c. vested in trustees and sold for £19,200, and Layton Hall was taken down about 1767 and a farm house built on its site. (Thornber's *Hist. Blackpool*, p. 66, many of whose statements respecting the descents of this family are corrected above.)

Ibid. "*Nicholas Rigbie.*"] Nicholas, son and heir of Nicholas Rigby of Harrock Hall in the parish of Eccleston, married Mary, daughter of Oliver

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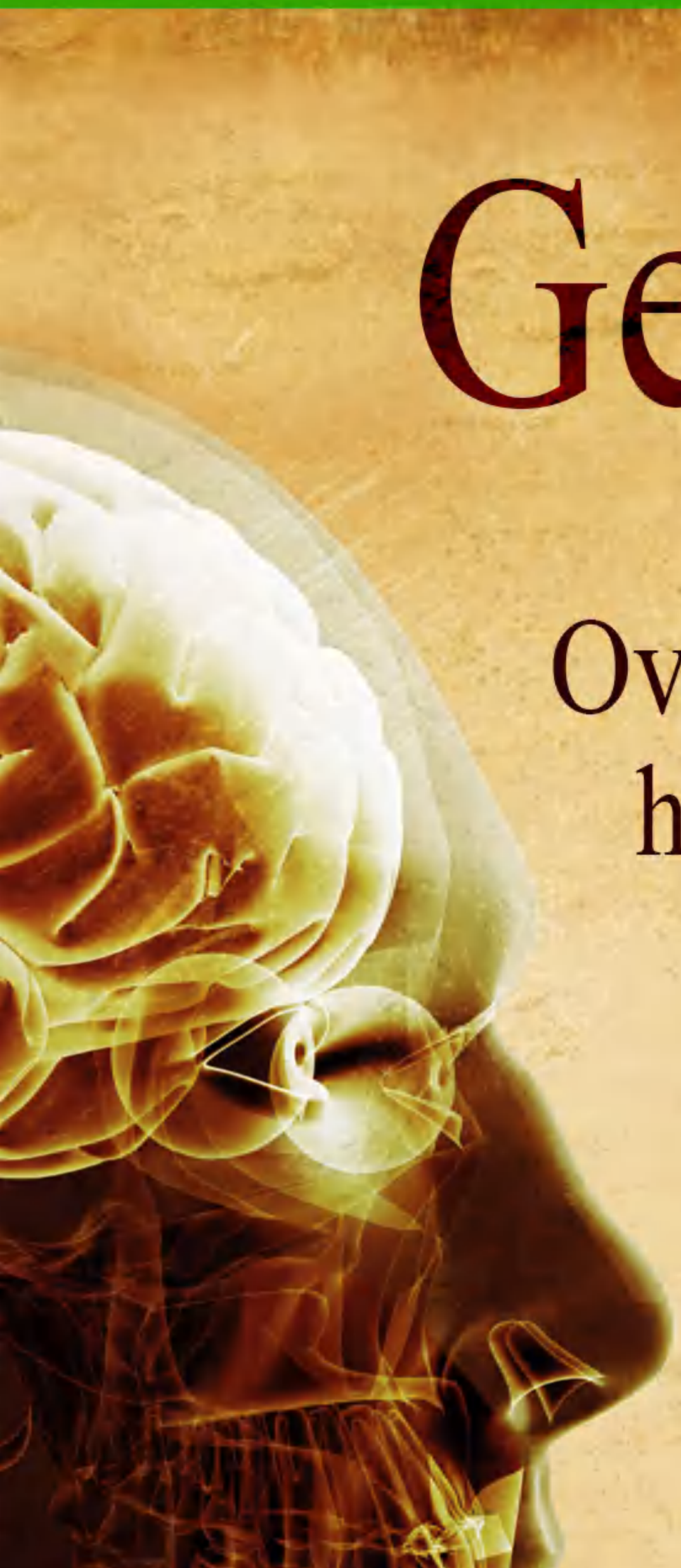

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the Council of Henry Earl of Derby, Comptroller of his Household, and accompanied his Lordship in 1584-5 to the Court of France. In 1587 he subscribed the orders for the government of the Earl's house, and in June 1589 is styled "Clerk Comptroller." He was twice married, and from a passage in Hinde's *Life of Bruen* (*Journal of Nich. Assheton*, p. 120) it is probable that his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Orrell of Orrell Esq., whose wife was a Leyland and whose grandmother was an Atherton, as the Tyldesley Wills do not recognize the Foxes, and these "ancient and worshipfull families" are expressly named as her ancestors.

His Will is dated 7th December, 38th Elizabeth, being "visited with sickness" at Toxteth Park, and he desires to dispose "of the goods it had pleased God to make him the steward over." He says: "I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby my Lord and Master one peece of gold in value xxx^s the which I pray his good Lordshipp to accept in good part as a token of my good will." He gives to Mrs. Tipping his best gold ring; to Mr. Leigh Parson of Standish three books, viz. Bullinger's *Decades*, Ursinus' *Catechism*, and 'my book' of *Ten Sermons*; to Mr. Langley Parson of Prestwich one cross-bow; to Mr. Giles Brooke one musket; to Edward Aspinwall 6s. in gold; to Mr. Warren of Poynton and Mr. Leigh of Baguley two hounds; a met of barley to twenty poor people in Pilkington and thereabouts; and he desires that Ellis Fogg and Edmund Taylor, two old servants, may be kept by his son John and his (Testator's) widow for life, they behaving themselves as becomes dutiful servants. He bequeaths silver salts gilt to Margaret his wife, to Ann and Margaret his daughters, and to the wife of his son John; "to William, son of my son John Foxe, my signet of gold, to be kept for him by his said father until he comes to years of discretion;" and he gives legacies to his children Mary (wife of Ralph Seddon), John, William, Thomas, Richard, Ann, and Margaret Foxe; and appoints Mr. Leigh Parson of Standish and Ralph Seddon overseers. His effects at Rhodes, 2nd January 1595, amounted to cciiii^{li} xv^{li} viii^s x^d, and at Toxteth Park to cxxvii^{li} ii^s ix^d. Proved at Chester 14th June 1596. Of the children above named Richard distinguished himself as a Royalist Captain at the siege of Lathom in 1643-4; Ann married John Bruen of Bruen Stapelford Esq.; and Margaret married the Rev. William Hinde, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon, and Chaplain to James seventh Earl of Derby. Hinde was the biographer of Bruen and a legatee in his Will dated 22nd June 1621. (*Assheton's Journal*, Introduc. p. xviii.) The family continued at Rhodes until the middle of the last century. In 1720 John Foxe the older, and

John Foxe the younger his son and heir, Gentlemen, settled their estate, from which it appears that the son had married Penelope, daughter of Radclyffe Scholfield of Scholfield Esq., a Barrister of Gray's Inn, by his wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. Richard Frankland M.A., the well known Puritan Minister. (Birch's *Life of Tillotson*, p. 270.) Having no issue by his second wife Sarah, (married 25th November 1746,) daughter of Joshua Crompton of Old Hall in Stand and widow of John Fairborne of Coventry, his property was divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses by his first marriage. Mary the younger married November 25th 1740 John Smith of Bradford, "a dissenting Teacher," (*Prestwich Register*,) and Esther the elder, born in 1720, married John Firth of Kipping in Bradford, co. York, Gent. She was living in 1774, having also issue two daughters and co-heiresses — Esther the younger, born in 1755, and Penelope, born in 1750. The latter married (Cov. dated 23rd February 1774) Thomas Smith of Castleton Hall, Rochdale, merchant, who ob. 31st December 1806, æt. 63, and his relict died at Cheltenham 29th December 1823, æt. 73, both being buried at Rochdale. They had issue Penelope, ob. in 1779, and four surviving co-heiresses — 1. Esther married Sir William Bagenal Burdett Bart., and ob. s.p.; 2. Ellen married John Entwisle of Foxholes Esq. M.P., Sheriff of Lancashire; 3. Mary married Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie M.P.; 4. and Harriet married Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot K.C.B. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 8, et seq., and some registers of the family in Booker's *Prestwich*, p. 38.)

Page 23. "*Mr Marmaduke Newton.*"] He was probably descended from the Newtons of Newton near Mottram, in Longdendale in Cheshire, the representatives of Robert de Newton living 12th Richard L, son of Richard de Stokeport and of his wife Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Burgh. There is no pedigree of this family in Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, but one carefully deduced is amongst Holland Watson's *MS. Pedigrees*, and various notices in *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 32 et seq. The male line failed in 1692. Marmaduke Newton was a Gentleman Usher to Edward Earl of Derby, and rode near the Chief Mourner in the funeral procession of that Nobleman in 1574. (Collins' *Peerage*.) He accompanied Henry Earl of Derby as a Gentleman Usher in his embassy to France in 1584-5, and also to the Low Countries, addressing a letter to William ffarington of Worden Esq. from Ostend in 1587-8. His nephew Thomas, son of his brother Edward Newton of Butley near Prestbury, was educated at Macclesfield

School and Trinity College, Oxford. He was an eminent Latin Poet, Divine, Schoolmaster, and Physician, and died Rector of Little Ilford in Essex in 1607, being one of the most voluminous writers and translators of his age. Watt and Chalmers give lists of his works. In his *Atropoïon Delion*, or, *The Death of Delia*, a poem on the death of Queen Elizabeth, published in 1603 and dedicated to Alice Countess of Derby, then wife of Sir Thomas Egerton Knt. the Lord Keeper, he says (in the dedication): "The hartie love (in no little honourable kindnesse) your Ladyship bore to your humble servant my late uncle Marmaduke Newton, who in the bitter paines of his death discoursed the bountifull affection your Ladyship bore unto him and what losse he had sustained in losing so good a lady and mistresse; which corsive inwardly soe greeved him that he grew weerie of the world, lamenting to his last gaspe that he had not time to preferre me to your Ladyship's favour that his former love towards you and your three honourable daughters, dying in him, might live in mee." In one of the three anagrams addressed to her Ladyship's daughters, the Poet says:

"Here with my paynes my bounden heart I give
Ever to love a *Stanley* whiles I live."

Ibid. "*Mr Edward Warren.*"] He was the son and heir of John Warren of Poynton Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt., according to another pedigree, "of the county of Kent," and was a minor at his father's death in 1568. He was baptised at Prestbury April 9th 1563; married, 1. ——, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton Knt. but s.p.; 2. Ann, daughter of Sir William Davenport of Bramhall Knt. about 1581; she was buried at Stockport July 13th 1597; 3. Susan, daughter of Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt., married about Michaelmas 1597, in which year he was Sheriff of Cheshire, having been elected M.P. for Liverpool in 1588. In 1584-5 he accompanied Henry Earl of Derby to France, and was styled "one of the Earl's waiting Gentlemen." He was buried at Stockport November 14th 1609, and was succeeded by his son John Warren. (See Watson's *Hist. of the House of Warren*, and Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. iii. pp. 343, 344.)

Ibid. "*Mr James Leigh.*"] He was the second son of Sir Piers Legh of Lyme (knighted at Leith in 1544, Sheriff of Lancashire 1551), and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn. His elder brother Piers ob. 10th August 1570, *ante Patr.*, and his nephew Sir Peter

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the war. "Master Dawnie, son and heire to Sir John Dawnie," was in the suite of Henry Earl of Derby in 1584-5 when in France, and was styled one of the Earl's waiting Gentlemen. His descendant Christopher Dawney was created a Baronet in 1642, and Sir John the third Baronet was created Viscount Downe in 1680.

Ibid. "*M^r^ ffrancis Starkie.*"] He does not appear in any of the *Lanc.* or *Chesh. Pedigrees* of this name recorded in the College of Arms.

Ibid. "*Mr Bushey.*"] The Busseys or Busheys of Haugham near Louth, co. Lincoln, were an equestrian family descended from Hugh de Bussey, Sheriff of the County 29th Edward I., and at this time connected with the Byrons of Clayton and Newstead and the Cliftons of Westby, which may account for the name being found on Lord Derby's Checkroll. There is no pedigree recorded in the *Lincolnshire Visitations* in the College of Arms, but there is one in *Harl. MS.* 1097, p. 69.

Ibid. "*Wm Aspeinowle.*"] I have not been able to discover any particulars of him, but the Miles Aspinall who in 1580 addressed a letter from Christ Church, Oxford, to Mr. ffarington, and Edward Aspinwall a legatee of Mr. Foxe, the Comptroller, in 1595-6, were probably of his family.

Ibid. "*Mychall Doughtie.*"] (See *Note*, p. 106.)

Ibid. "*Sr Gilbert Towneley.*"] He was presented to the Rectory of Eccleston, co. Lanc., by Henry Earl of Derby, and died there in 1601. (Baines, vol. iii. p. 475.) He was also an attesting witness of the Will of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knt. 20th June 1588, which may probably serve to connect him with the Towneleys of Towneley, but his name does not occur in any of the pedigrees of the various branches of that ancient house.

Page 24. "*Henry P'ker sayno^9^.*"] Henry Parker was an old and valued retainer in the Derby family, and in August 1576 Mr. Thomas Chaloner, the Chester Poet and Arms Painter wrote twenty-seven stanzas on "Henry Parker's old age." (*Harl. MS.* 1927, fo. 20 b.) This Lathom patriarch is introduced saying:—

My youthfull wantannes
  Which flew as swyfte as arrowe
Brings now no other frucfullnes
  But seeides of sores and sorrowe.

* * * *

With haulke, withe horse, withe hownde,
  With hare, with hart, and beare,
Whose actes I lovd and often fownde
  Must vanquishe quyte and weare.

* * * *

Farewell therefore brave brute
  That bears the boastinge bell,
Farewell my sweete and lovinge lute
  Whom I have loved well.

My children whome god bought
  Farewell to you eitche one;
For Age to me a passport brought
  That I must needes bee gone.

There is also in the same collection a long poem on Parker addressed "to the Right honorable my good L. Therle of Derbie," by Chaloner, dated July 23rd 1576, from which it appears that Parker had been born and brought up "within this noble Hall" of Lathom, where he had always lived and intended to die. He was "a Yeman of the Wardropp" to Edward and Henry Earls of Derby twenty-two years, "well likett and taken for the place." He had studied Astronomy and Astrology, in which sciences he appears to have made considerable proficiency, and some of his figures and diagrams, together with the signs of the Zodiac, painted upon a screen at Lathom, with their symbolical meanings, form the subject of a poem, without much force or fire, as Chaloner, the versifier, was certainly not "High Priest of all the Muses mysteries," but still not devoid of merit. (*Harl. MS.* 1927, fo. 10 b.) For some account of the Chaloners see *Notes and Queries*, vol. vii. p. 334; Wood's *Athen.* vol. ii. p. 163; and Heywood's *Earls of Derby and Verse Writers*, p. 20. On page 22 of the last named work, by "pate of screene" is meant the *head* of the screen, and not *paint*, as conjectured by the excellent editor.

Ibid. "*Edward Halsall.*"] He was the youngest of the six sons of Sir Henry Halsall of Halsall by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Stanley D.D. Bishop of Ely. His name is omitted in the *Visitation Pedigree* of 1567 (D. 3, 82, in Coll. Arm.) although he is expressly named in the Wills of his brother Richard Halsall, Rector of Halsall, 7th August 1560, and of his nephew Henry Halsall of Halsall Esq. in 1574. He was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who zealously maintained the divine right of the Sovereign, and who associated in 1588 to defend Queen Elizabeth from all "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," and to vindicate her title to the Crown against the Queen of Scots and all other enemies of the State. He was Chamberlain of the city of Chester, Recorder of Liverpool in 1572, Mayor of that town in 1579 and 1586, and died in 1593, aged 76. He was the founder of the Free School at Halsall, and bequeathed a rent charge of £12 a year to the poor of Halsall for ever. He married Ursula, daughter of —— —————— before 1560, and she was living in 1587, (see page 47,) but died s.p. His father Sir Henry and his wealthy brother Richard Halsall, the Rector above named, were executors of the Will, and the former Steward of the Household, of Thomas second Earl of Derby, who died 13th May 1522. The Rector, whose effigy now lies under an ogee arch on the north side of the chancel of Halsall according to his testamentary injunction, appointed as his executors his trusty and well-beloved friends Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. and his trusty kinsman James Halsall, and as overseers of the same the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby and his (Testator's) brother Edward Halsall; and he bequeathed to the said Earl his best standing cup, and to his brother xx^{li}. He seems to have been a very rich man and to have advanced large sums of money on various articles of plate pledged to him by needy gentlemen. His inventory made in 1563 is long and curious, but no books are mentioned in it. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

Page 26. "*A'mer.*"] Almoner.

Page 27. "*Gilbert P'stcole the Cotcheman.*"] Stow says that in 1564 Walter Ripon made the first hollow turning coach with pillars and arches for the Queen. On the 2nd April 1571, Her Majesty went to Westminster Abbey, for the first time in a coach, which was drawn by two palfries, covered with crimson velvet, embossed and embroidered very richly, but this was the only carriage in the procession, the Lord Keeper and the Lords spiritual and temporal attending her on horseback. (Campbell's *Lives of the Chanc.*

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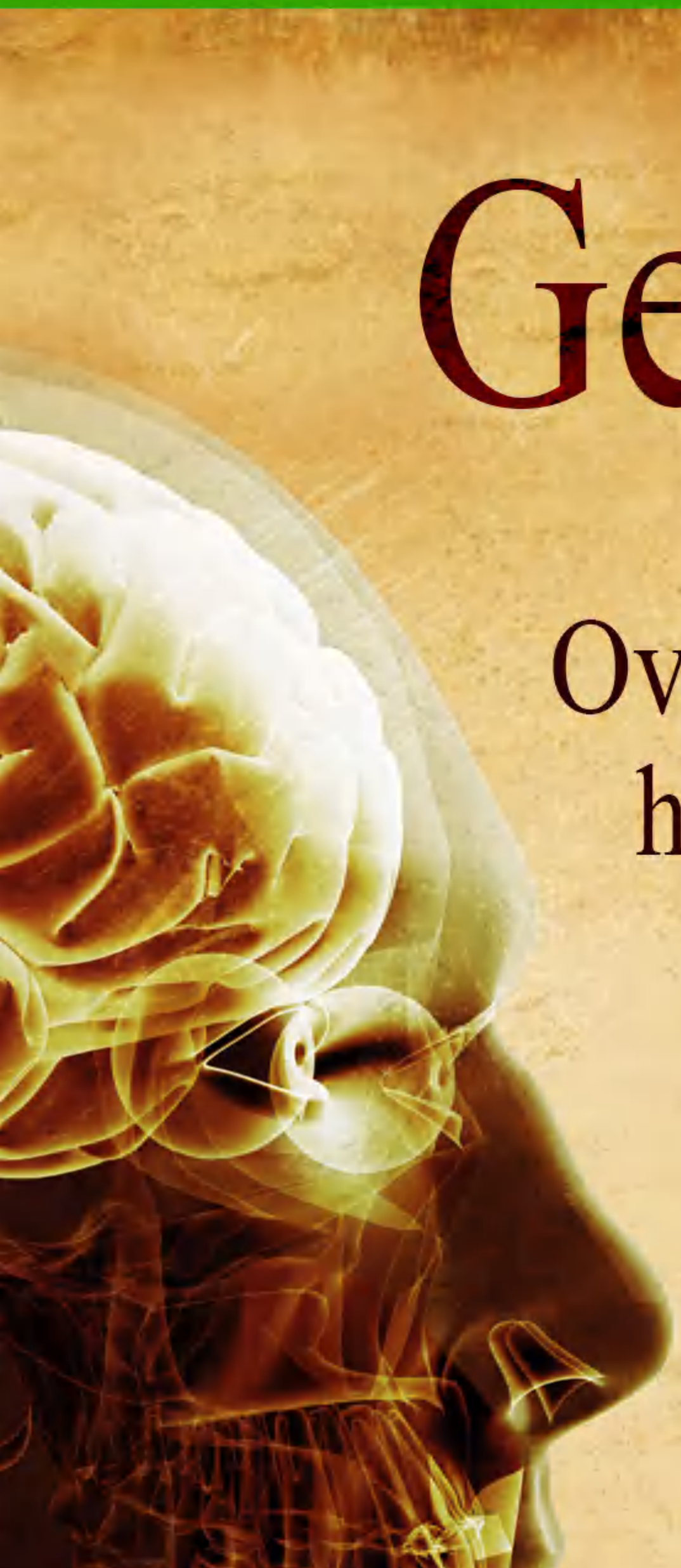

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John Aynsworth of Pleasington, and Margaret, wife of William Taylor of Euxton, all of whom he had preferred and advanced in life, and therefore felt himself at liberty to bestow his goods without any filial claim or demand being unsatisfied. He gave small pecuniary legacies to his cousin John Wackfield and Mary his wife, to Peter Harrison as a remembrance of his love, to his loving aunt Agnes Howett, widow, and to his loving brother-in-law Richard Wrightington of Wrightington. "And whereas," he observes, "I have seen at funerals, where doles have been, much disorder and great abuse, together with superstition in praying for the dead, my mind is that there shall be no dole at my funeral; howbeit I do give to the poor of Standish Parish £10 to be given in the several towns [townships] at the discretion of my executor, the Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens,—to the poor of the town or borough of Wigan 40s. to be distributed in two months after my death, at the discretion of the Minister of Wigan, the Churchwardens and Overseers—to the poor of West Houghton 40s. to be disposed of by my Cosen William Leigh and the Overseers; to the said William Leigh 10s. and to William Walker now my Minister [Curate] 20s.—to Joseph Grundy Usher of the Free School of Standish 20s. and to all my hired servants, men and women, 10s. each." He appointed his son and heir Theophilus his executor, and his brother-in-law Edward Wrightington Esq. overseer, and added, "I hope he will be careful of my children as he hath ever been, and I leave him my best gould hoope ring with these two letters J. A. engraven upon it, and one silver bowle guilt, with a cover, given me by the late Countesse of Darbie, with hope that he will receive itt as a pledge of my love, to remain with him when I am gone." His inventory was taken at Standish 5th December 1639. His farming stock was very considerable, and his oats, wheat, barley, and malt were valued at £133. He had eleven horses, one of which was the Light Horse, valued at £6 13s. 4d., and the furniture for a light horse and armour for two men, £7 13s. 4d. There was bedding and stuff in "my Lord's chamber," in "my Lord's studdie," in "the Chappell chamber," and "in Mr. Wrightington's chamber," one map, three pictures, books £7 4s. 10d., two gold rings £1, silver plate £17 10s. 0d. In ready money £258, and money owing to him £292 7s. 4d. In all £1135 5s. 8d. He appears to have been the favourite Chaplain of Henry Earl of Derby, and, according to the Diarist, preached sixteen times before his patron in three years. Once he relinquished the pulpit at New Park to Mr. Sorocold, and once he preached at Lathom when Mr. Oliver Carter and Mr. Caldwall were present. Having been one of the tutors of

Prince Henry, it is not improbable that he had also filled a similar situation in Lord Derby's family. He is doubtless the "Mr. Lee" mentioned as having been Chaplain to Earl Ferdinando, and attendant upon his Lordship in his remarkable sickness and at his death in 1594. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxi. p. 270.) He had an estate in Westhoghton which passed to his eldest son Theophilus Leigh of Singleton Grange in the Fylde Esq. who married Clare, daughter of Thomas Brook of Norton Priory Esq. by whom he had issue one son, William, born 19th September 1622, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Chisenhall Esq. and was the father of Charles Leigh Esq. M.D., F.R.S., born in 1662, and author of the "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire," fol. 1700, a "History of Virginia from Observations made during a Residence in that Country," 12mo. 1705, &c. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.) Dr. Leigh was the correspondent of Dr. Richard Richardson of Bierley in the county of York, but was not in Holy Orders, as stated in Nichols' *Liter. Hist.* vol. i. p. 315.

Ibid. "*Mr Cuthert Halsol.*"] He is to be distinguished from "Mr. Halsall" mentioned page 32 and elsewhere in the Diary, and also from "yong Mr. [Cuthbert] Halsall" who occurs page 35 and in various other places. He was the fourth son of Thomas Halsall of Melling by his first wife —— Livesay of Livesay and great nephew of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall. In the *Visitation Book of the County of Lanc.* anno 1665, in Coll. Arm. c. 37, 111 b, his grandfather is named Richard Halsall of Melling, son of Sir Henry and brother of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall; but as Richard was a Clerk (see p. 116, *Note*) and mentions no children in his Will dated 1560, this must be an error. Sir Henry had, however, six sons by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Stanley, D.D., and one of them was doubtless located at Melling, and was the grandfather of the individual here named, of whose wife's family I know nothing.

Ibid. "*Mr James Anderton.*"] James, son and heir of Christopher Anderton of Lostock Esq. by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Peter Anderton of Anderton, born about 1557, married in 1582 Margaret, daughter of Edward Tildesley of Morleys Esq., succeeded his father in 1592, but ob. s.p. His sisters were the wives of John Orrell of Turton, Thomas Tildesley of Morleys, Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, and —— Langtree of Langtree, Esquires. He was succeeded by his next brother, Christopher Anderton Esq. *Lanc. MSS.* vol. iii., p. 240; *Harl. MS.* 1468, p. 53 b.

IBID. "*Mr Lathom.*"] Thomas Lathom of Parbold Esq. was descended from Edward, younger brother of Sir Thomas Lathom of Lathom, whose daughter Isabel married Sir John Stanley K.B. He married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Standish of Standish by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Molyneux of Sefton Knt., and dying in 1596 left Richard his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme Knt. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1665; *Lanc. Ped.*, vol. xii.; Ormerod's *Stanley Legend*, p. 13.)

IBID. "*Mr Wrightington.*"] John Wrightington of Wrightington Esq. was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, in favour of a more strict observance of the Lord's Day in 1586, and associated in 1588 with his loyal and faithful fellow Magistrates to defend the Throne. His daughter Mary was the wife of Mr. William Leigh, Rector of Standish and Chaplain to Henry Earl of Derby. (See p. 117, *Note.*) The family was not Heraldic, and never appeared at the Lancashire Visitations.

IBID. "*Mr Chisenall.*"] Edward, son and heir of Thomas Chisenhall of Chisenhall and of his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Wrightington of Wrightington Esq., married in 1571 Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Worthington of Shevington in the parish of Standish, with whom he obtained the manor of Shevington, erroneously called Sherrington in 1588 by Smith, Rouge Dragon. (*MS.* Chetham Libr. 6719.) His sister Maud was the mother of William Brettargh of Brettargh Esq., who married Katherine, daughter of John Bruen of Bruen Stapelford, co. Cestr. Esq., and whose funeral sermon was preached and life written by her kinsman, Mr. William Leigh, Rector of Standish, 3rd June 1601. He was succeeded by his son Colonel Edward Chisenhall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Rigby of Burgh Esq., and who fought under Prince Rupert at the battle of Marston Moor after having sustained the siege of Lathom House. (Ormerod's *Civil War Tracts*, p. 341.)

PAGE 29. "*Mr Osboston.*"] Edward, son and heir of John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq. (who ob. 18th Elizabeth) by his first wife Margaret, daughter (Baines says sister) of George Stanley, Lord Strange, son of Thomas first Earl of Derby. Edward third Earl of Derby, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1557, says: "No doubt John Osbaldeston, as you will find, being appointed a Captain by your letter, is not meet for the purpose, as knoweth our Lord God." (Lodge's *Illustr.*, vol. i. p. 344.) His son

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Household is not recorded. The family appears about this time to have been amongst the most conspicuous of the lesser gentry of Lancashire, and to have failed when rising into distinction.

Ibid. "*Mr Brereton.*"] This was probably George Brereton of Ashley Esq., as other individuals of the same name are exactly distinguished by the Diarist. There are some curious points in his Will, which document seems to have been carefully prepared by himself. He begins thus: "I am sure that my Redeemer liuethe and that I shall ryse out of the earth in the latter daie and shalbe couered agayne wth my skinne and shall see God in my fleshe whome I myselfe shall see and my ies shall behold, and noe other for me, and this my hope is laid vppe in my bosom; 19 September 1587 hoping that I am one of the elect nomber of Christ his Churche." William was his heir, and his other sons were Richard, George, Edward, John, Thomas, and Randolph. He says: "I desire my funeral may be done by discretion of my executors but without any superfluous charge other than black cloth onlie bestowed upon my children and such men as shall wear my liverye at the time of my death, and xii pore men to be clothed in black sute, and a convenient dinner for such kinsmen, frends, and nebors as shall seem good to my executors to be assembled at the time of my burial." He bequeathed to his son William all his coats of plate (armour), belts, bows, daggers, arrows, weapons, and habiliments of war, and his bason and ewer of silver; to his daughter Lucretia Brereton v^e marks and his lesser chain of gold, with the mark and the tablet of pearl, with all rings of gold, which Sibell his late wife had or used; to Randolph Mainwaring of Peover Esq. and to Richard Brereton of Worsley Esq. v^li each; to Robert Ardern, his brother-in-law, his bay nag; to George Brereton, his bastard son, begotten on the body of Elizabeth Whissall, xx^li and all the lands lately bought of Richard Leche of Rycroft, co. Cestr., and of Thomas Cluworth, deceased, of Altringham, co. Cestr., for his natural life, and the remainder to William Brereton the son and heir. He gave to the said Elizabeth Whissall xiii^li vi^s viii^d, and to his sisters Ann and Jane vi^li each, and appointed as his executors Peter Warburton of Arley Esq., Randle Mainwaring of Peover Esq., and Richard Brereton of Worsley Esq., and admonished them to discharge the trust faithfully "as they will answer before God at the day of generall judgmente." (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Atherton.*"] John, son and heir of Sir John Atherton of

Atherton, born in 1558, succeeded his father in 1573, was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1583, and returned M.P. for the borough of Lancaster in 1588. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Byron of Newstead and Clayton Knt., and had issue a son and successor John Atherton, and also two daughters. His second wife was Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Conyers of Hornby Castle, co. York, by whom he had also a son John Atherton of Skelton, co. York, who inherited his mother's estate. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1664; *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Preston.*"] Thomas Preston of Levens Hall and of the Manor in Furness Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire in 1585, married Margaret, daughter of John Westby of Mowbrick Esq., and dying in 1604 was succeeded by his only child John Preston Esq., M.P. for Lancaster in 1592. This gentleman by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Holland of Denton Esq., had issue two sons and four daughters, the eldest son being created a Baronet in 1644. This title expired with the fifth Baronet in 1710, and the family is now represented through the Kighleys, Carus', Lowthers, and Cavendish's, by William Earl of Burlington, who possesses the large estates of the Prestons in Furness.

Ibid. "*Mr Brereton of Worseley and dout^d.*"] Richard Brereton Esq. Lord of the Manor of Worsley near Manchester, only son of Geoffrey Brereton Esq., who dying in 1565, æt. 30, left issue this son by his wife Alice, daughter of Piers Leycester of Tabley Esq., to whom he was married in 1551, and who afterwards married Robert Charnock Esq. He was descended from Sir William Stanley (brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby) of Holt Castle, co. Denbigh, who was beheaded in 1495, Joan, granddaughter of Sir William and sole heiress of William Stanley of Tatton, co. Cestr., (who ob. circ. 1498,) having married for her second husband Sir Richard Brereton of Malpas. He died at Islington in 1557, and his relict Dame Joan Brereton died 6th April 1570, æt. 77, having survived her son Geoffrey, the father of the individual here named. Richard Brereton was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace in favour of a rigid observance of the Sabbath in 1586, and an associate to defend the Queen and Church in 1588. He died 18th December 1598 and was buried in Eccles Church, where his monument still remains. He appears to have had issue a daughter mentioned in the text, but having no surviving issue by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, to whom he was mar-

ried in 1572, he settled his estate on the natural son of his wife's father, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. About 1580 the Worsley estate was a fruitful source of litigation, and seems to have been recovered by the great legal skill of the future Chancellor, its subsequent owner. (Campbell's *Lives of the Chanc.*, vol. ii. p. 177.) His widow became the second wife of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, and surviving him died 4th April 1639. (See Sir Peter Leycester; Ormerod's *Chesh.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Bar. Hesketh.*"] Bartholomew, son and heir of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton Esq. (a cadet of the Rufford House) and of his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall, was born about 1550, and married, before 37th Elizabeth, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Southworth of Southworth, the famous Lancashire recusant, and herself hotly pursued, imprisoned, and fined on the same charge, (Baines, vol. i. p. 535,) her husband being a zealous friend of Campion the Jesuit, and having received him, contrary to the law, as an inmate of his house. (Vol. i. p. 537.) It is remarkable to find such a man so closely connected with Henry Earl of Derby, and also to meet with him in 1588 associated with the loyal Lancashire Magistrates for the defence of Queen Elizabeth and the English Church against the plots of the Roman Catholics. (Vol. i. p. 551.) His elder son and heir Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton married Jane, daughter of Henry Stanley of Aughton and Bickerstaffe the elder Esq. (See pp. 96–7, *Note.*) In failure of male issue of his own sons a moiety of the large estates of Sir John Southworth was settled in remainder by Will dated 1595 upon this Gabriel Hesketh, the grandson of Sir John Southworth.

Page 30. "*Sr Tho. Hesketh.*"] Sir Thomas Hesketh (miscalled Robert in the Stanley Pedigree, in Baines) of Rufford was knighted the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, October 2nd 1553. (Machyn's *Diary, Notes*, p. 334.) In September 1557 he assisted in raising one hundred men to serve Queen Mary in the Scotch wars, and volunteered to become their Captain. He married Alice daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft, and was one of that wealthy knight's executors in 1559. (See p. 103, *Note.*) He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1563, and was in confinement as a disaffected papist in 1581. (Baines, vol. i. p. 535.) His Will is dated 20th June 1588, in which he describes himself as being "of good mynd and full remembrance, and humbly giving thanks to God therefore and willing my lands and goods to go for the benefit of my children servants tenants and other

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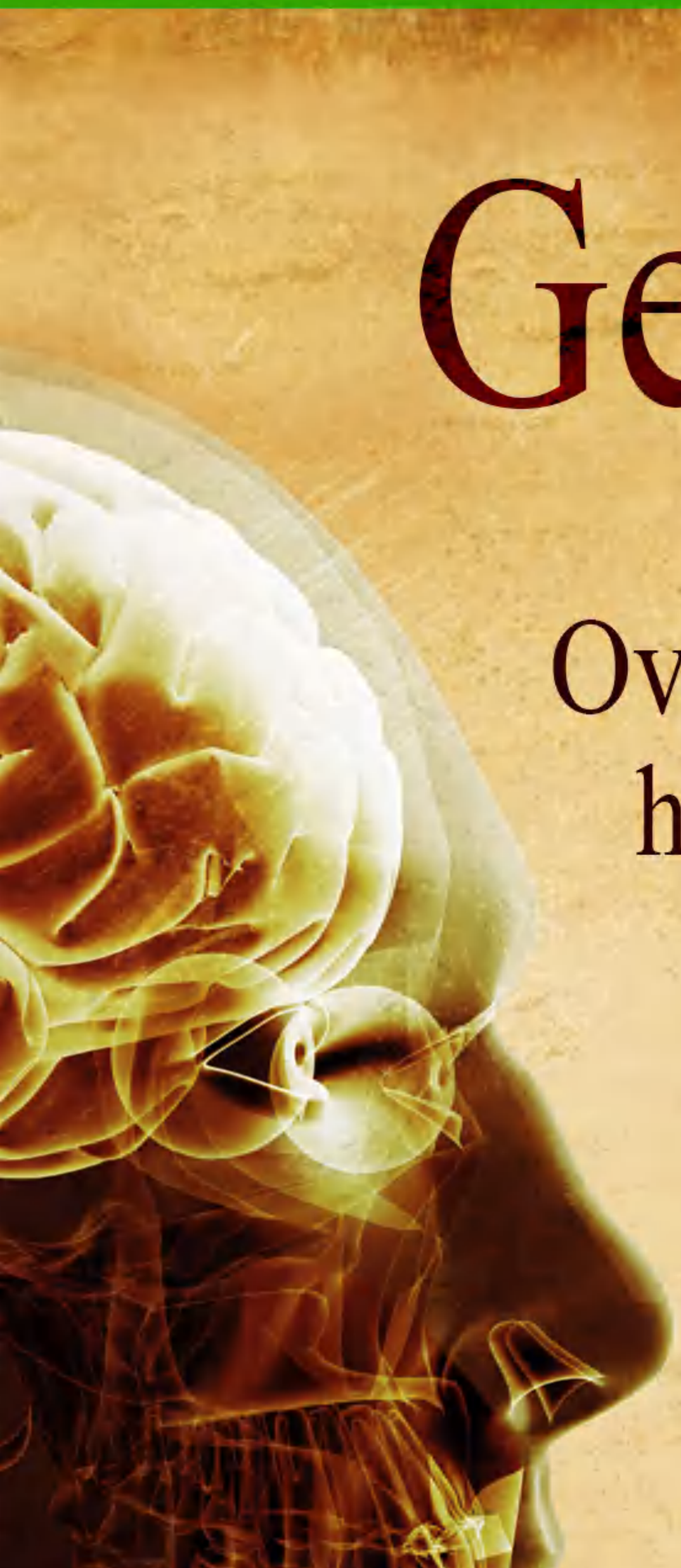

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Dated 20 June, 30 Eliz., and proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. *Wills.*) His widow died at Penketh in 1605, in which year her Will was proved at Chester. He was succeeded by his son Robert, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1600 and 1608, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Stanley of Cross Hall, commonly called the Black Marshal of Ireland, and subsequent marriages again connected the family with the Earls of Derby. I fear that neither of these heads of the Rufford family would have been justified in saying:

"I'll leave my son my virtuous deeds behind;"

although both might have truly exclaimed,

"And would my father had left me no more!"

Hen. VI., part iii. act 2, sc. 2.

Ibid. "*Mr Phillyppes.*"] John Philipps, a native of Wales, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1579, M.A. 1584, was Chaplain of Henry Earl of Derby, and accompanied his Lordship in that capacity to France in 1584-5. He afterwards became Rector of Thorpe Basset, and in 1591 obtained the adjoining Rectory of Slingsby, co. York. In 1601 he was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland, afterwards Archdeacon of Man, and about 1614 was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man. He died in 1633. He is chiefly memorable for having translated the Bible into the Manx language, having been assisted in his great and laudable undertaking by Sir Hugh Cannal, Minister of Kirk St. Michael in that Island. (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Salesbury.*"] John Salusbury of Lewenny in the county of Flint, son and heir of John Salusbury Esq. M.P. for Denbigh in 1554, who ob. vitâ patris, having married Catherine daughter and sole heiress of Tudor ap Robert of Berain. An engraving of this lady, from the portrait at Lluesog Lodge, is in Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales.* Her son Sir John (he was afterwards knighted by Queen Elizabeth) succeeded his grandfather Sir John Salusbury Knt. who was Constable of Denbigh Castle in 1530, and afterwards Chancellor and Chamberlain of the County of Denbigh, and M.P. for the same County in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and died March 18th 1578, having married Jane, daughter and coheiress of David Middleton, Alderman of Chester. The grandson, mentioned in the text, was M.P. for the County of Denbigh in 1600, married Ursula, natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby, and died in 1613, leaving

a son, Sir Henry Salusbury Knt. created a Baronet in 1619, and the direct ancestor of General Lord Viscount Combermere. (Vincent's *MS. Coll.* in Coll. Arm. 135, fo. 67; Lewys Dwnn's *Pedig.* ed. by Sir S. R. Meyrick, vol. ii. p. 330.)

Ibid. "*Mr Penry came.*"] It is not improbable that this person, who travelled with Mr. Salusbury from Wales, was the turbulent and slanderous John Penry, at this exact period a marked man. He was a native of the Principality, born in 1559, educated at Cambridge, but graduated at Oxford in 1586. In early life he was a Papist, but having renounced Popery, became a zealous Puritan Preacher, and in 1587 published "A Treatise containing the Equity of an Humble Supplication which is to be exhibited unto Her Gracious Majestie and this High Court of Parliament in the behalf of the Country of Wales, that some order may be taken for the Preaching of the Gospel among those People." The matter contained in this publication was considered to be both offensive to the Church and injurious to the State, and might lead to his examination at this time by the Earl of Derby and his Council for the North. He is named by Anthony à Wood as the writer of the scurrilous Martin Mar-prelate libels, which the Earl of Derby discovered were secretly printed in Manchester; and although Brook endeavours to free him from the odious charge of being the author, it seems to be indisputable that he was implicated in the publication, and was doubtless also the writer of at least some of those atrocious tracts. He was executed on the charge of treason in 1593. (See Brook's *Puritans*, vol, ii. p. 68; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 229; Strype's *Whitgift*, p. 410 et seq.; Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* b. ix. pp. 193—5, fol. 1655.)

Ibid. "*Mr Bradshaw.*"] Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh Esq. married in 1567 Jane, daughter of Ralph Standish of Standish Esq. and was one of the four Esquires who rode as assistants to the body at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He had issue eight sons and five daughters, and died in 1598. His eldest son, James, having died in 1596, he was succeeded by his grandson, Roger, son and heir of James Bradshaigh, who had married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Esq. by whom he had five children; and secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. by whom he had also five children. His descendant, Roger Bradshaigh M.P. was knighted in 1660, and created a Baronet in 1679, having been brought up and educated by James the

seventh Earl of Derby, who was instrumental, according to Dr. Wroe, the eloquent Warden of Manchester, in reclaiming him from the errors of the Church of Rome.

Ibid. "*Mr Carter.*"] Oliver Carter, B.D. of Cambridge, was elected Fellow of Manchester College under Queen Mary's Foundation about the year 1570. He joined with Warden Herle and his co-fellows in leasing the Chapter lands for large fines and small annual payments in the 17th Elizabeth. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vi. p. 225.) He professed, however, afterwards to be strongly opposed to the spoliation of the Collegiate estates, and importuned Lord Burghley and Secretary Walsingham in 1576 to preserve the revenues when they were menaced by Herle the tool of the Court party, (*Hist. Manchester Foundations*, vol. i. p. 87,) and yet Herle was favourably regarded by Archbishop Parker, who recommended him as "a grave and priestly man," fit for a bishoprick. (Strype's *Parker*, vol. i. p. 406.) Carter found it necessary, however, to secure the interposition of Dean Nowell to rescue the College from destruction, and the Dean urged Burghley that Mr. Carter's great charges in the necessary suit which he had commenced might be considered. (*Ibid.* p. 407.) As Carter was the only "Bachelor of Divinity" connected with the College he was doubtless the individual alluded to by Strype, (*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 407,) who, on riding to a Chapel belonging to the parish of Manchester to preach there, about the year 1574, was set upon in the way by a parishioner, who, taking his horse by the bridle, drew his dagger, and beat and wounded the Preacher with three wounds; and if his horse had not broken out of the other's hands, in all probability he had killed him. Nor was it the first time their Preachers had been so used. In 1578 he was again nominated a Fellow in Queen Elizabeth's Charter of Incorporation. Hollinworth says he was "a learned man, and writt a book in answer to Bristow's *Motives*," (p. 87.) Richard Bristow was a scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign distinguished himself, along with Campion, as an impressive Protestant orator. In 1566, when the Queen visited Oxford, Bristow's eloquence seems to have attracted her Majesty's notice, but he afterwards became a pervert of Cardinal Allen, and was his "right hand upon all occasions," being an acute disputant and a very prolific writer. The book popularly known as Dr. Bristow's *Motives*, although the title is more copious, (see Watts' *Bib. Britan.*) was published in 1574, translated afterwards into Latin by Dr. Worthington, a native of Lancashire, and printed

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Coll. Ch., p. 100; Hunter's *Life of Oliver Heywood*, p. 7.) He fell in, however, with the spiritual republicanism of Geneva, and whilst the "First Blast of the Trumpet" by Knox was music in his ears, the seditious opinions of Buchanan, it may be feared, found in him no unwilling advocate. Chaderton was his patron; but his Lordship's punishment of some of the more lax disciplinarians or violent puritans of the diocese appears to have alarmed the sensibility and confirmed the prejudices of Carter, who seems to have considered them harshly treated; and in the vehemence of a cross-examination and, it may be assumed, in the absence of Christian charity, he repudiated the notion, not that infallibility but that sober discretion was to be found in the prelate whom he had once respected, but was not indisposed to regard in 1596, in the phrase of Sir John Eliot in the next century, as little better than a masked master of ceremonies, and as such having small hold on his canonical obedience. In 1589 he was prosecuted in the Duchy Court, along with Thomas Williamson, Preacher and Vicar of Eccles, John Buckley, Preacher, and Robert Leigh, by Thomas Goodyeare of Manchester, as Lessee of the Warden and Fellows, of the Tithes, Offerings, Mortuaries, Chrysom-pence, and other profits belonging to the College, Church, and Chapels within the parish, but Carter seems to have established his claim against Goodyeare. (*Duchy Rec.*, vol. cxx.) Amongst the many literary bequests in the Will of Mr. John Buckley of Manchester, "Preacher of the Word of God," in 1593, is his "Latin Tremellius' Bible to his good friend Oliver Carter B.D." (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. p. 46.) During the seven years of Dr. Dee's wardenship (1595-1604) the Doctor was constantly engaged in disputes with the Fellows and led a very miserable life, especially entertaining the strongest and bitterest prejudice against Oliver Carter. Dee records in his *Diary* of "September 25th 1597, Mr. Olyver Carter his impudent and evident disoluteness in the Church. September 26th, he repented and some pacification was made, (p. 59.) On July 18th 1600 the Fellows were greatly in doubt of my heavy displeasure by reason of their manifold misusing of themselves against me, [but] I did with all lenity interteyn them and shewed the most part of the things that I had browght to pass at London for the College good, and told Mr. Carter (going away) that I must speak with him alone. The organs uppon condition were admitted, (p. 62.) September 11th 1600, Mr. Holland of Denby (Denton), Mr. Gerard of Stockport, Mr. Langley, Commissioners from the Bishop of Chester, did call me before them in the Church, and did deliver to me certain petitions put up by the Fellows against me to answer before the

18th of this month. I answered them all eodem tempore, and yet they gave me leave to write at leiser." (p. 63.) "On the 7th November Oliver Carter in the Colledge house" again incurred the Warden's displeasure, and was not likely to entertain very friendly relations with a physician and layman obtruded upon the Chapter, although a profound mathematician, scholar, and philosopher, a chemist, astrologer, and court spy, little addicted to the study of puritan theology, and living in poverty upon the desecrated endowment of the Collegiate Church. He was, however, one of the most remarkable men of his time, nothing being too great for his mental strength and nothing too little for his subtilty, whilst Carter brought all the varied powers of an inferior mind to bear upon one subject; and his unexpected death was probably to be attributed to his unwearied labours during a long and arduous professional life. "He preached," says Hollinworth, "solidly, but succinctly. He fell sick in the pulpit as hee was preaching of God's providing a succession of godly Ministers, on Matt. ix. 38; and Mr. William Bourne went up immediately into the pulpit and, God assisting him, preached on the same text — a visible and present proofe of Mr. Carter's doctrine," (p. 87.) He was buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester on the 21st March 1604-5, and three days afterwards Warden Dee buried his wife in the same place, and quitted Manchester for ever.

His Will is dated 22nd February 1604, and he describes himself as "being sick in body and trusting to be saved by the merits of Jesus Christ and by no other means," and desires that his body may be buried "in the Chancel of Manchester Church, neare to the place where Mr. John Buckley was buried, or where it should please God." He names his leases of land and tithes, and his interest in a lease of the tithe of calf, wool, and lamb in the Parish of Manchester, made in the name of Abraham Carter his son, and these he conveys to Alice his wife, Abraham, John, and Mary, his three children, and wishes his daughter Dorothy to have an equal marriage portion with his other children, as he had already covenanted. He gives small legacies to his grandchildren John Carter, Alice Smith, Alice Carter, to his brothers-in-law Thurstan Cowopp and Richard Ascrofte, and appointed his wife and son Abraham executors, and his loving neighbours Frnncis Nuttall and John Samon overseers, leaving each of them 2s. 6d. There are no charitable bequests, and as Hugh Chetham and others on the 21st March 1604 appraised his goods, consisting chiefly of cattle and husbandry gear, at £189. 3s. 7¼d. and his only plate comprised some spoons valued at £3, he was clearly a man of small means. It is recorded

that Mr. Laurence Barckhaur, citizen of Exeter, owed the testator x^{li} and that Philip Langton of the Low Esq. owed him iii^{li} vii^{s} vi^{d} which he undertook and assumed to pay "for the dyett and learninge" of Mr. Robert [Langton?] and his brother. The Will was proved at Chester 4th April 1605. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) His sons walked "in the godly ways of their father, and one of them became an Irish Bishop." (Hollinworth's *Mancun.* p. 88.) This statement of the Manchester Annalist, who might have had personal opportunities of verifying his facts, is incorrect. No son of Oliver Carter was an Irish Bishop, but his son John Carter in 1606 was nominated Vicar Choral of Christ Church, Dublin, being Prebendary of St. Michan's in the following year, when he was elected Prebendary and Chantor's Vicar Choral in Christ Church, Dublin, but deprived, doubtless on account of nonconformity, by the Archbishop of Dublin in 1613. (Archdeacon Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hibern.*, vol. ii. pp. 73, 83.) He seems to have left descendants, as the Rev. Oliver Carter B.A., a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, was collated in 1757 to a stall in Killaloe Cathedral which he resigned in 1767 or 1768, and being M.A. in 1764 was collated to a stall in the Cathedral Church of Achonry. (Vol. iv. p. 112.)

Ibid. "*Mr Caldewell.*"] John Caldwall B.A., was born in 1544 at Burton-upon-Trent in the co. of Stafford, and was probably a son of Richard Caldwall M.D., a learned man and a native of that county, who was elected student of Christ Church Oxon., and President of the College of Physicians, London, where he founded and endowed a Lecture, and died in 1585, æt. 72. (*Athen. Oxon.*) Mr. Caldwall was instituted to the Rectory of Mobberley in Cheshire in 1570, and held the living more than twenty-four years. He was also Rector of Winwick, to which he was instituted on the 7th Jan. 1575, on the presentation of his patron, Henry Earl of Derby, and about the same time appointed one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains. On the 29th September 1580, he, (with Edward Fleetwood Rector of Wigan, and John Asheton Rector of Middleton,) was one of the three Lancashire Clergy required by the Queen in Council to fit out each a Light Horseman by the 20th of October next following for the service of the Queen in Ireland, "to resiste certain forraine forces sent by the Pope and his confederates," and should these Ecclesiastics have had the temerity to disobey the royal mandate, they were to be summoned within four days afterwards to London to appear before the Council and "give an account of their so forgetting themselves." (Peck's *Desid. Cur.* vol. i. p. 95.) In January 1585–6 he was

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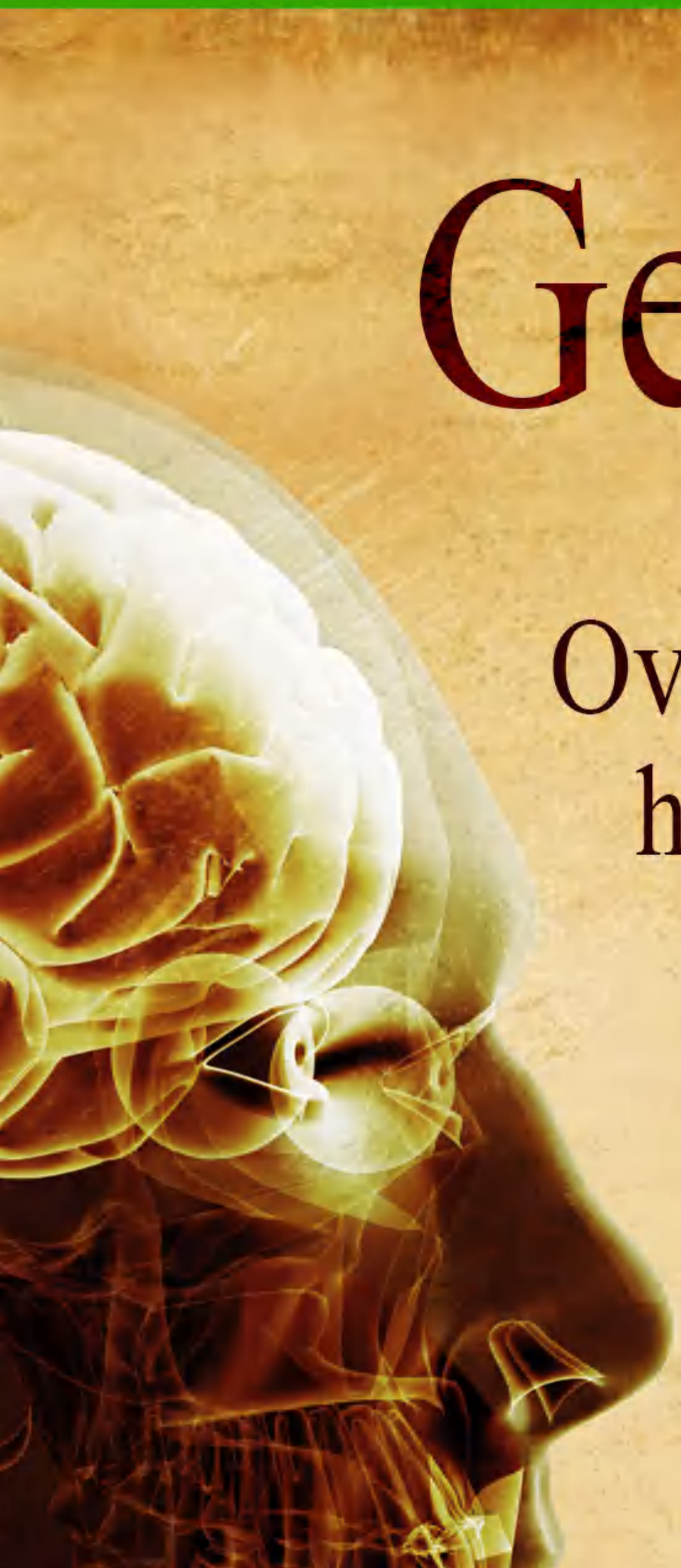

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Church, (vol. i. p. 551,) his nationality prevailing over his theoretical views of the papal supremacy. He was nearly connected with the Langtons, Barons of Newton, through them with the Lords Monteagle, and also with the Hesketh of Rufford. His family recorded a Pedigree of four descents at the Lancashire Visitation in 1567, but they seem to have disappeared in 1613, and shortly afterwards their estate, which had been at the least more than a century in their possession, had passed to another owner. In a MS. "Relation touching the two Quyres in Kirkham Church," written in the year 1669, it is stated that "when Mr. Skillicorne the ould man dyed and was to be buryed, Seth Woods of Kirkham and another with him stood at Mr. Clifton's Quyre dore to keep them out for making a grave for him, and William Hull of Singleton did run at the dore with wood to break itt open. How this was ended is forgotten, but Mr. Skillicorne was buryed ther, and paid for it to the Churchwardens in 1601. [!] And in 1602 Mrs. Skillicorne his wife was buryed in the Clifton Quyre; also in 1604 Dorathie Skillicorne, ould Mr. Skillicorne's daughter." In 1601 Mr. William Skillicorne and his two children were interred in the same place of sepulture. (*Lanc. MSS.*)

Ibid. "*Mr To. Preston.*"] Thomas, second son of Christopher Preston of Holker Esq., (whose direct ancestor, Helen, daughter of Thomas Preston of Preston Patrick, married Thomas Stanley, second Lord Monteagle K.B., who died 1560.) He married after 1585, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam Castle Knt., and widow of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, co. York, but ob. s.p. His stepson, Sir George Wandesford, was born 20th May 1573.

Ibid. "*Mr Christofer Preston.*"] Christopher, the second son of Sir Thomas Preston and of his wife Anne, daughter of William Thornborough of Hampsfield co. Lanc. Esq. He was the first of his family who settled at Holker, was twice married, and died May 22d 1594.

Ibid. "*Mr Bavande.*"] There is a monument in St. Oswald's Church in Chester to the memory of Richard Bavand, twice Mayor of the City, viz. in 1582 and in 1602, and who died August 19th 1603, having had issue five sons and two daughters by his wife, who died April 4th 1602 in her 57th year.

IBID. "*Lord Strandges came as a Prisoner.*"] This memorable passage in his Lordship's life may have been occasioned only by the involved style of the Diarist, who, probably, merely intended to record that a former mayor and some of the citizens of Chester brought John Willieson as a prisoner before the Earl and his Council, and that Lord Strange came along with them from his father's house in that city.

PAGE 31. "*My L. Bushoppe of Chester.*"] For some account of Bishop Chaderton see *Not. Cestr.*, vol. i. p. 8. He married Katherine, niece of Dr. Cliffe, Warden of Manchester, by whom he had issue one child Joan, afterwards the first wife of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton, son and heir of Thomas Brooke Esq. Sheriff of Cheshire by his wife Ann, daughter of the Lord Audley. Sir John Harington, writing about 1606, (*Nugæ Antiq.*, vol. 2, p. 115,) has intimated that the marriage of the Bishop's daughter was not attended with much happiness, and that the Knight and his wife were "living asunder," having one daughter. It may be allowable here to investigate this statement, which is at the least somewhat equivocal. It appears from unpublished records that a marriage had taken place between the parties in their infancy, according to the evil custom of the age, and that it became necessary at a subsequent period to establish its validity. On the 20th February 1586 Robert Leche LL.D., Official of the Bishop of Chester, appointed Oliver Carter of Manchester, Clerk, S.T.B., to receive the depositions of witnesses as to the original marriage, and to ascertain the mutual consent of the bridegroom and bride now arrived at what were considered, by some singular mode of computation, years of discretion. Bishop Chaderton deposed that a marriage was solemnized between his daughter Joan and Richard Brooke in his house at Chester, commonly called the Palace, by John Nutter B.D. Parson of Sefton, on the 15th of October 1582, by Licence from the Ordinary, according to the Book of Common Prayer, and by the express consent both of deponent and also of the father of the said Richard. Four years having elapsed since the marriage, and his friends having at that time declared that the said Richard was xi and now about xv years of age, and the said Joan having been born 20th of February 1574, "early in the morning of the said day," was at the solemnization of the said marriage ix and was now about xiii years old, and both of them having ever since lived with the deponent and having had good liking either of other for any thing that appeared to the contrary, he willingly consented to the marriage being ratified. Katherine Chaderton, the

Bishop's wife, confirmed this deposition, which was also supported by Thomas Brooke of Norton Esq. the father, who stated that his son was born in March 1571, being now of the age of xv, and he believed that Joan "by view of her bodie" was then xii at the least, and that ever since their marriage they had continued together and had liking of each other. Then follows "the confession" of the young man, who "in the name of God" acknowledged before Oliver Carter lawfully authorized, John Morgell a Notary Public, and other witnesses, "that matrimonie was de facto had and solemnized" between him and Joan Brooke, alias Chaderton, then present, and he having accomplished the age of xiv years did "with a willing mind and free will ratify the same marriage by his consent and assent," and therefore "instantly desired" Mr. Carter to pronounce for its validity, that they might be henceforth reputed lawful man and wife. Then comes the following note from the poor child Joan:

Mr. Brooke.

I doe accept of your confession and consent and take you for my lawful husband, and praie as you have praied.

Signed, Johan Brooke.

This mutual consent for matrimony was ratified and the sentence for the validity of the marriage solemnly decreed and confirmed by Chancellor Leche in 1586. (Chaderton's *Lieger*, vol. ii. p. 47.) The only issue of this remarkable marriage was Elizabeth Brooke, born about 1595, to whom, says Sir John Harington, the Bishop "means to leave a great patrimonie," and who in April 1616 married Torrell Joceline of Oakington, co. Cambridge, Esq. She was one of the most accomplished, pious, and learned females of her age, having been carefully educated from her early youth by her grandfather Bishop Chaderton, and distinguished by the ardour of her application to the study of poetry, history, and philosophy, as well as of foreign languages, "her candle being lighted from the lamp of the sanctuary." Fuller, in his *Worthies of Cheshire*, says "she was a virtuous gentlewoman of rare accomplishments." Having a presentiment that she should die in travail, which unhappily was realised, she wrote a treatise, entitled "The Mother's Legacie to her vnborne Childe," first published in 1625. The letter addressed to her husband in the prospect of death, as well as the "Legacie," are both so touching and natural, so replete with practical wisdom and hallowed principles, that no one who is not past feeling can read them without emotion. She was a devout and consistent member of the Church of England and fondly attached to its prescribed formularies. From her pious counsel

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Green rushes then and scented bents,
With cooler oaken boughs,
Come in for comely ornaments,
To re-adorn the house."

Ibid. "*Sr Jhon Sothewoorth.*"] Sir John Southworth of Southworth and Samlesbury Knt. succeeded his father Sir Thomas 38th Henry VIII., married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, and had issue six sons and four daughters. In a letter addressed by Lord Eure and Lord Warton, October 22nd 1557, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, there is an honourable testimony to the courage and knightly qualities of Sir John Southworth: "We named Sir Jhon Southworth his going away, hee hath made request y^t wee would be a meanes to y^r ℔p y^t he might continue in service here with his hundred men and to have alsoe putt to his leading another hundred men. Hee sayes hee is a yonge man and desirous to know s'vice in warr, and as we thinke hym to bee comended therein, being a towarde and tall gentilman, wee require y^r ℔p to favour this his honest suit." (Whitaker's *Whelley, Add.* p. 539.) Sir John, who was Sheriff of Lancashire 1562, afterwards, in 1568 and 1569, (Strype's *Parker*, vol. i. p. 525,) rendered himself conspicuous by his violent opposition to the reformed faith, (*Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part ii. p. 294; Dr. H. Ware's *Hist. Manch. Coll. Ch.*, vol. i. p. 111,) and was probably here at this time on the score of recusancy. An "Inventorie of such superstitious thinges as were found in Sir John Southworth his howse at Samlesburie by Richard Brereton Esq. one of Her Maj^ties Justices of the Peace, at a search made there 21st November 1592," together with the names of the persons dwelling there, being about forty in number, may be seen in the *Egerton Papers*, (pp. 163-6.) Whitaker erroneously states that Sir John died in 1567, (*Whalley*, p. 430,) and Baines in the 11th Jac. (*Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 355.) His Will is dated 17th September 1595, and he describes himself as "weak in body," and expresses his faith in terms which have nothing in them peculiar to the Romish Church, but might have been used by "all who profess and call themselves Christians," nor does there seem to have been any disposition "to disinherit his son," an act which Sir Francis Walsingham in 1584 appears to have anticipated and desired Bishop Chaderton, if possible, to prevent. (Baines, vol. i. p. 540.) He says: "I commend my soul to God my Maker, hoping assuredly through the only meritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and not by own meritts or deserts, to be made partaker of lyfe everlasting, nothing doubting but by his infinite mereyes he will receyve my sowle into his glory. And as concern-

ing my bodye, I committ it to the earth whereof it came, being well assured, according to the article of my faith, at the great day of the generall Resurrection, when I shall appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ, to receive the same again by the mightie power of God, not a corruptible, mortall, wretched, and vile body, as it is now, but an incorruptible, immortal, strong, and perfect body; and in the mean time I committ the same to Christian buriall in such seemlie and decent manner as my father and other my ancestors have been accustomed to be buryed." He appointed as his executors Jane Stanley widow, Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton Esq. and Margaret his wife, Robert Singleton of Brockhall Gent. and Ann his wife, the said Jane, Margaret, and Ann being his daughters and most loving children, and he charges them in the name of God, as they will answer before the High Judge Jesus Christ at the dreadful day of Judgment, that they will see his last Will faithfully fulfilled without respect of any person or persons; and his loving cousins Thomas Hesketh of Preston and Humphrey Davenport of Gray's Inn Gent. his overseers, to aid and assist his executors; to each and all of whom he bequeaths x^{li}. He mentions that having been indebted in divers great sums of money, he had 3rd Elizabeth suffered a recovery of all his manors of Samlesbury, Mellor, Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Houghton, and Arbury, and of lands in seventeen other townships and parishes in Lancashire, and had settled the same to the use of Thomas Southworth his son and heir apparent, with remainders in succession to his son Thomas' seven children, viz. John, Thomas, William, Richard, Michael, Christopher, and Edward, and on failure of male issue a moiety to his grandson John, son and heir of George Talbot, and the other moiety to his grandson Gabriel, son and heir of Bartholomew Hesketh, (page 124, *Note.*) He observes: "I will that my son Christopher, being now prisoner in the Castle of Denbigh, shall have yearly paid unto him xx^{li} towards his charges and expences in prison, if the laws and statutes of this realm will permit and the Queen's most excellent majesty my most gracious and sovereign Ladye do allow thereof; and if my said son Christopher shall be pardoned and discharged then he shall receive the said annuity for life." To each of his seven grandsons above named he bequeathed xx nobles a year. To Bridget, Margery, Ellen, and Ann, daughters of his said son Thomas, 200 marks each. And Bartholomew Hesketh and Robert Singleton being bound for the testator in £1000, he provides that they shall receive all that they have paid for penalties and forfeitures; but his executors are not to be troubled by the bonds of William Lister late of Thornton Esq. deceased, father of Rosamund, the wife of testator's son Thomas. The testator made

his sign manual, being unable to subscribe his name. Strype says he was very illiterate. His Post Mort. Inq. was taken 39th Elizabeth. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) Henry Earl of Derby had in his possession the MS. "Answer of Christopher Southworth, Priest," (born in Lancashire, son of Sir John Southworth, and æt. 31 years,) "to articles exhibited against him, and examinations of him." He made his "Answer" before Dr. White, Dr. Beacon, Richard Topclyffe, and Richard Yonge, and boldly and resolutely refused to conform to the national religion, stating that he hoped to die in the religion taught at Rome. His "Answers" contain three pages. (*Sloane MS.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Kilshaw.*"] John, son and heir of John Culcheth of Culcheth (still commonly pronounced Kilshaw) and of his wife Ciceley, daughter of Sir Thomas and sister of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury Knt., was born about 1564, married during his minority in 1575 Matilda, daughter of John Poole of Poole Esq., by whom he had an only son and successor. His descendant Catherine, younger daughter of Thomas Culcheth Esq. married in 1688 John Trafford of Croston Esq., and on the death of her nephew Thomas Culcheth Esq. after 1725 the estate passed to his nieces Mrs. Trafford and Ann, wife of Richard Stanley of Eccleston Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. pp. 373-393; *Not. Cestr.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Langton of the Low.*"] Robert, son and heir of Peter Langton of Low Esq. and of his wife Catherine, daughter of Peter Legh of Bradley, was born in 1547, succeeded his father in 1573, married Philippa, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Tabley, and dying, according to his Post Mort. Inq. on the 28th August 1594, but according to the Visitation "about 1605," was succeeded by his only surviving son Philip. The Langtons of Low, in the parish of Wigan, were descended from Sir Robert de Langton Lord of Hindley, who had a release of that manor from his nephew Ralph de Langton Baron of Newton 35th Edward IIL, and they also held 28th Henry VIII. the original family property at Kirk Langton, East Langton, West Langton, Thorpe Langton, and Tyrlton, in Leicestershire. The last of the family who held Low died in 1733. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 183.)

Ibid. "*Mr Rich. Mollyenox.*"] Richard, son of John Molyneux of New Hall, third son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. He married, first, Jane, daughter of George Ireland of Hutte Esq. (grandson of Margaret

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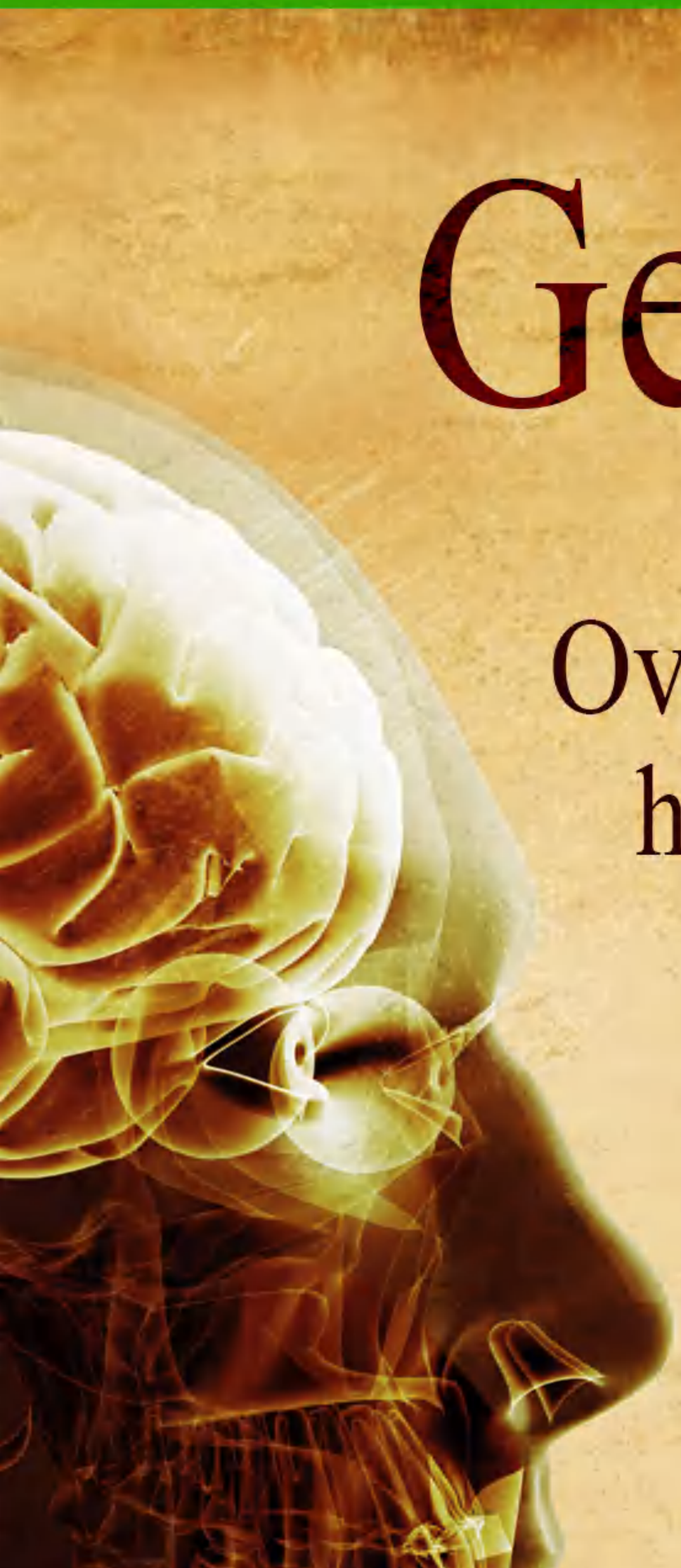

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by Baines, (vol. i. p. 518.) The son married, first, Helen, daughter of Mr. Starkie of Aughton, and secondly, Ann, daughter of Ralph Assheton of Lever Esq., and died in 1607, having been a widower twenty-one years. There is a pedigree of the family in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, and the arms in the east window of that Church.

Ibid. "*Mr Standeley of Alderley.*"] Thomas Stanley of Weever Esq. great grandson of John Stanley, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby, married Ursula, daughter of Richard and sister of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and was living in 1580, when his grandson, afterwards Sir Thomas, son of Randal Stanley, was æt. 4 years. Their descendant Sir John Thomas Stanley Bart. was created Baron Stanley of Alderley 9th May 1839.

Ibid. "*Mr Clerke Mychell.*"] Mr. Michael Doughtie. (See ante p. 106, *Note*.)

Ibid. "*Mr Sorrocolde a Pretcher.*"] There is little doubt that this "Pretcher" was Thomas Sorocold, a native of Manchester, educated at Oxford, patronised by the Lord Keeper Egerton and Rector of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London. He was the author of "Supplications of Saints; a Booke of Prayers and Praysee in foure partes; wherein are three most excellent Prayers made by the late famous Queen Elizabeth." 24th ed. 1638. The author dedicates the edition of 1617 to Charles Prince of Wales, and mentions that the prayers had been favourably received by his sister the Queen of Bohemia "long before the translation of her vnto that climate," which was in 1612. Nine short prayers begin with each letter of the name of *Elizabeth*, and there is a wood-cut of the Queen "in memoriam eternam;" and although the title-page would lead to the inference that the prayers in the third part, on the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588, for the success of the navy in 1596 and for her navy in 1597, had beeu written by Queen Elizabeth, and in the preface they are specially ascribed to her pen; yet in page 225 it is added, "this part containeth prayers *in the names* of divers parties of severall estates." Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, has reprinted some of these admirable prayers under the title of "Prayers for a Week," 18mo. 1852, from the thirty-eighth edition of 1693, and naines that they were published originally in 1616, which may be questioned. The author was a near relative (probably brother) of Ralph Sorocold of Manchester, merchant, a rich man, son of Thomas Sorocold deceased, who might be the Thomas Sorocold of Salford, who was converted by the preaching of John

Bradford the martyr, and who was living in 1556. In his Will dated 10th September 1593 this Ralph Sorocold desired that his body might be buried in the Parish Church of Manchester, near the place where he used to sit in time of divine service, and bequeathed his "patent of Christ Church in Oxford" and all his leases to his cousins Edmund Prestwich Esq., William Fox of Rhodes Gent., Simon Malone, and Adam Holme, for the benefit of Katherine his wife (afterwards married to Thomas Goodyeare of Manchester Gent.; see page 128, *Note.*) and his eleven children. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills*, and xxxi. p. 273.) The judicious distribution of Church patronage by the Lord Keeper Egerton is mentioned by Sir Francis, afterwards Lord, Bacon in the letter accompanying his book "Of the Advancement of learning," in which he says "few have like use of learning or like judgment in learning as I have observed in your Lordship, not only in those places in the Church which have been in your own gift, but also in your commendatory vote, no man hath more constantly held *let it be given to the most deserving*, detur digniori; and therefore both your Lordship is beholden to *learning* and *learning* beholding to you." This family of Sorocold was of ancient descent and of good alliance, having intermarried with the families of Strangeways, Molineux, and Prestwich. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii.; Hunter's *Life of O. Heywood*, p. 5, *Note.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Kirkeby.*"] Roger Kirkby eleventh in descent from Roger Kirkby, Lord of the Manor of Kirkby in the time of Henry III., married Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Rigby of Burgh Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1627, being succeeded by his son Roger, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther. The family expired in the male line in the middle of the last century. Baines describes the hall as an interesting place, now abandoned: vol. iv. p. 694. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Halsoll.*"] Richard, son and heir of Henry and grandson of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall Knt., whose wife was Jane, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Stanley of Honford Knt. (base son and heir of John Stanley, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby) and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Harrington of Hornby Castle Knt. and of his wife, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Nevile of Hornby. In her widowhood Dame Jane Halsall married 2nd Edward VI. John Osbaldeston Esq., and in the same year her daughter Maud married Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, her husband's son by his first wife Margaret,

daughter of George Lord Strange. The mother of Sir Thomas Halsall was Margaret, daughter of James Stanley, Clerk, and by her husband, Sir Henry Halsall of Halsall, she had issue six sons and three daughters. On the south side of the chancel of Halsall Church upon an altar tomb ornamented with escutcheons, now defaced, are the full-length figures of a knight of the Halsalls and a lady of the Stanleys. (Baines, vol. iv. p. 262.) Richard Halsall Esq. succeeded his father Henry (whose Will was proved at Chester 30th December 1574) and married before 1567 Ann, daughter of Alexander Barlow of Barlow Esq. M.P. the niece of Margaret Countess of Derby, and a lady who was a frequent visiter at Knowsley. (See p. 106, *Note.*) By this lady he had no surviving issue, and the name of his second wife has not been recorded in the *Visit. Lanc.*, A° 1613, c. 5, 50 b. in Coll. Arm. She was, however, Jane, daughter of William Norres and the mother of Sir Cuthbert Halsall, mentioned page 35 and afterwards in this Diary. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. pp. 216 - 331.)

Ibid. "*Mr Dalton.*"] Robert Dalton, grandson and heir of Robert Dalton of Thurnham (who died 1560) and son of Thomas Dalton and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton by his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall. Robert Dalton married Eleanor, daughter of William Hulton of Hulton Esq. He was Sheriff of Lancashire 1577, and died in 1615, having had issue two sons and six daughters. He was one of the four Esquires who rode as an "assistant to the body" at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. There are pedigrees of the family in *Visit. of Lanc.* 1613 and 1664 - 5; Baines, vol. iv.; and in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

Ibid. "*Yong Mr Rigby.*"] Edward, son and heir of Alexander Rigby of Burgh Esq., succeeded his father about 1588, married Dorothy, daughter of Hugh Anderton of Clayton, and had issue two sons and three daughters. (*Lanc. Ped.*, vol. xii.) See p. 107, *Note.*

Page 35. "*Rock Savadge.*"] Sir John Savage was the eighth Knight of that name in direct succession, and lineally descended from Sir John Savage and his wife Katherine, sister of Thomas Stanley first Earl of Derby, the family being of great local influence and full of historical interest. Sir John married, first, in 1547 the Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Rutland, and had issue five sons and five daughters. She died

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Ibid. "*Yong Mr Worseley.*"] Thomas Worsley the first of Hovingham, co. York, son and heir of Robert Worsley of Booths (descended from Geoffrey de Workesley, living 5th Richard I.) and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn Knt. and grandson of Sir Robert Worsley Knt., whose wife was Alice, daughter of Thurstan Tildesley Esq. Thomas Worsley married Katherine (or Ann), daughter and heiress of Henry Kighley of Inskip, the maternal grandson of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston and of his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Wardley Esq., and was the lineal ancestor of Sir William Worsley, now of Hovingham, Bart. (*Yorksh. Visit.* A° 1665.)

Ibid. "*Mr Tildesley.*"] Edward, son of Thomas Tyldesley, succeeded his grandfather Edward Tyldesley Esq. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston of Holker Esq., by whom he had a son and successor Major General Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Morleys, celebrated for his bravery at Wigan Lane. Edward Tyldesley here mentioned died about 1618, and his relict married, secondly, Thomas Lathom of Parbold, and, thirdly, Thomas Westby of Burne, Esquires. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vols. iii. and xii. *Ped.*)

Ibid. "*Yong Mr Halsall and Mrs Dorothy Stanley.*"] Cuthbert Halsall here named was the natural son of Richard Halsall of Halsall Esq. (page 143, *Note*, and *Visit. Lanc.* anno 1613, c. 5, 50 b. in Coll. Arm.) He is described in a deposition preliminary to a divorce of his daughter and her affianced husband, "Cuthbert Halsall, *alias* Norris," and afterwards "Cuthbert Halsall, whose mother was Jenet Scarisbricke." He was, however, adopted by his father's family, nor is it improbable that his parents were afterwards married, as this son succeeded to the ancient patrimonial inheritance. His grandmother Ann, widow of Henry Halsall Esq. and daughter of Sir William Molyneux of Sefton Knt. and of his second wife Elizabeth, coheiress of Cuthbert Clifton Esq., made her Will 14th June 1587, and bequeathed her body to be buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Halsall as near to the place where her husband was buried (in 1574) as might be, and that such expenses should be bestowed about her burial as she should declare to her executors and as should stand with her rank and degree. She gave to her Right Hon. and very good Lord Henry Earl of Derby the best oxe she should happen to have at her decease, and to Mrs. Anne Stanley, daughter of the said Earl, to whom she was godmother, one tablet of gold weighing v^li by estimation. She bequeathed to her cousin Sir Richard Molyneux, to her servant Mr. Edward Halsall, to

each of her four cousins Edward Standishe, Richard Molyneux of Cunscough Esq., John Molyneux, Thomas Woodfall, and to her sister Jane, wife of James Booth of Hollin Green, a fat oxe; to Richard, son of Gilbert Halsall, xl^{s}; and all the rest of her estate, real and personal, to Cuthbert Halsall when of the age of 21, without mentioning his affinity or the nature of his consanguinity either to her or to her deceased husband. She appointed Edward Norris Esq. and Richard Duddyll her executors and trustees, and required them to render an account of their trust to Henry Earl of Derby and to the said Cuthbert Halsall when he attained his majority, and she desired the Earl to be the supervisor of her Will, which was proved at Chester July 10th 1587. The testatrix was the sister and coheiress of her only uterine brother Thomas, eldest son of Sir William Molyneux by his second wife, the said Thomas having no issue by Cicely, daughter of Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., the sister in half blood of John Osbaldeston Esq. who married Dame Jane Halsall (see page 120, *Note*), and the Cliftons by frequent intermarriages were very near of kin to her; but it would not be edifying, and it is unnecessary to attempt to unravel these startling family intricacies. "Yong Mr. Halsall," who seems at this time to have been betrothed to his future wife, married "Mrs. Dorothy," natural daughter of Henry Earl of Derby, by whom he had issue two daughters, his coheiresses, viz. Ann and Bridget. The former married her kinsman Thomas Clifton of Clifton and Westby, and the latter was contracted in her minority to Thomas Halsall of Bickerstaff, nephew of Richard Halsall of Melling, a collateral branch of her father's family (see page 119, *Note*); but owing to the intrigues and interdiction of her mother Dame Dorothy Halsall, who was a lady of a petulant and vivid temperament and well disposed to proscribe all dispensations and indulgences on the score of consanguinity, the original marriage contract was cancelled, the marriage not consummated, and a divorce sued for and obtained in the Consistory Court of Chester, much to the mortification at least of the juvenile bridegroom elect, as he lugubriously stated in his deposition. The lady was afterwards the wife of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Crompton LL.D. Chancellor of London. Her husband died in 1641, æt. 72. Cuthbert Halsall was knighted in 1604, and was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1601 and 1612. He impaled the arms of Griffith, Harington, Stanley, and Nevile; over all a bend sinister. Gregson states, with much inaccuracy, that "in all pedigrees of this family not a second son is named, except he inherited his brother's estate." In the *Lanc. Visit.* of 1567 and 1665 there are several younger sons recorded, but none in that of 1613.

(See *Assheton's Journal*, p. 113, *Note* 1; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*; Mr. Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*; Gregson's *Fragm.*)

PAGE 36. "*Mr Worseley.*"] Robert Worsley of Booths Esq., father of the young man named page 146, *Note*. He sold the estate of Booths which had been in his family from the time of Edward I. to Robert Charnock of Astley Esq. who again sold it to Francis Harington. He also alienated considerable estates in Astley and Tyldesley, by Indenture dated 10th October 1574, to Lambert Tyldesley of the Garret in Tyldesley Gent. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 360.) Mr. Worsley was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who distinguished himself by his zeal against the recusants, and was appointed Warden of the New Fleet Prison in Manchester.

IBID. "*Mr Jhon Hanmer.*"] John Hanmer Esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, was M.P. for the Borough of Flint in 1571. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny, co. Denbigh, Knt., (see ante p. 126,) and was succeeded by his son Thomas Hanmer, M.P. for the County of Flint, who accompanied Henry Earl of Derby into France in 1584-5, and was knighted by James I. at Whitehall 23rd July 1603.

PAGE 38. "*Henry Ratchdalle.*"] In "the Stanley Poem," written in 1562, according to tradition by Thomas Stanley Bishop of Soder and Man (see page 97, *Note*), the son of that Sir Edward Stanley who for his valor at Flodden was created Lord Monteagle, the praises of Robert Ratchdale, a famous mason, are commemorated. The first Earl of Derby

> "At Harden and Knowesley made a greate reparation,
> And on[e] Robert Rechdale was his free mason. (Page 267.)
> * * * * * *
> Curstange [Garstang] bridge that stands on the river of Wyre,
> Rechdale made the same, on this Earle's cost and hire." (Page 268.)

There can be little doubt that these old servants of the family were of the same lineage and probably descendants of Gamel the Thane, Lord of Rachdale at the Norman Conquest, whose arms, borne by Whitworth of Whitworth, conveyed by a coheiress to Eland of Eland and afterwards by the heiress of Eland to Savile of Tankersley (*Whalley Coucher Book*, vol. iii. p. 641, *Note*)—*Sable, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, argent*—are still quartered by the Earls of Scarborough and Mexborough. It is worthy

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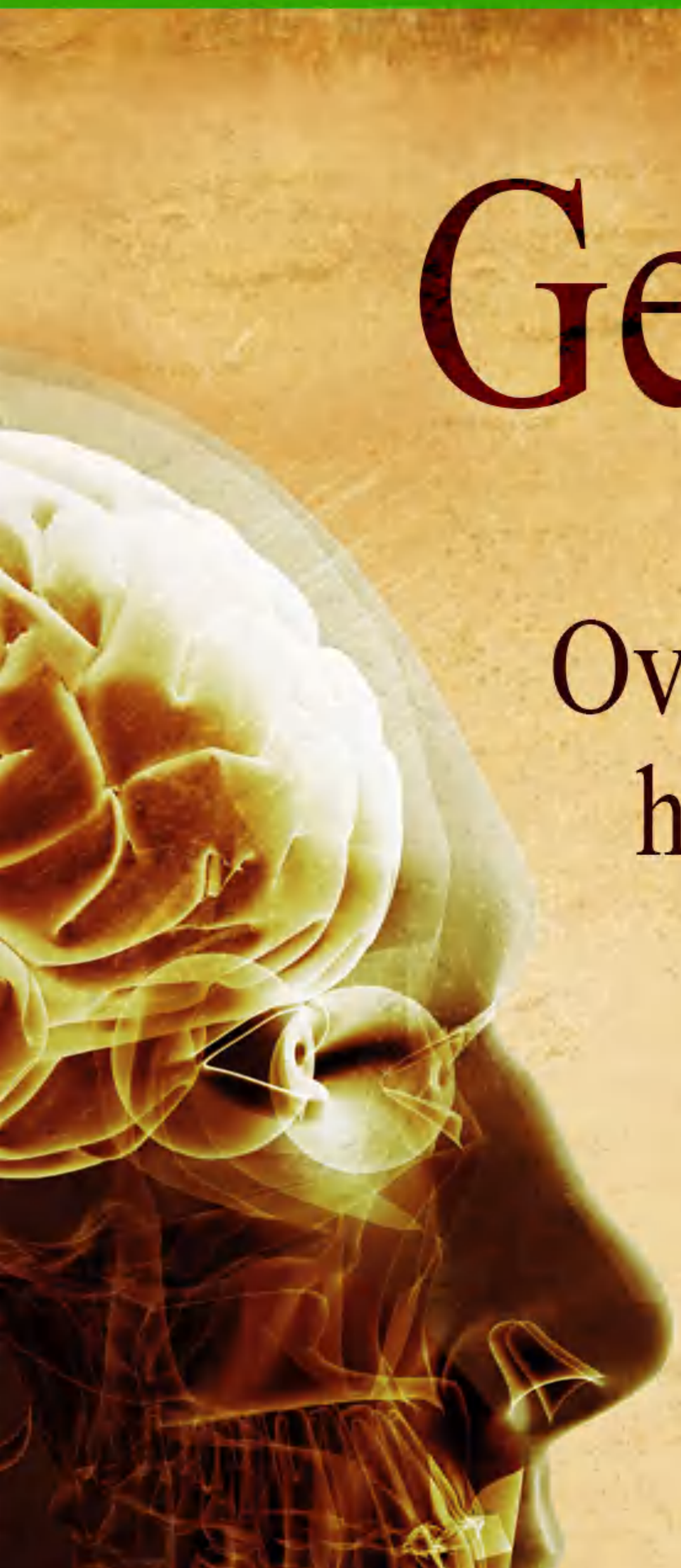

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young men here named and grandson of Sir William Torbock, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley, of Lathom K.G., father of the first Earl of Derby. Sir William Torbock was the tenth in descent from Richard Torbeck, whose brother Robert, son of Henry Torbock, was founder of Burscough Priory, and father of Sir Robert de Lathom, whose descendant Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas de Lathom, married Sir John Stanley K.G. Chamberlain to Henry IV. (See *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi. pp. 199-209, and vol. vii. pp. 415-420.) Edward Torbock Esq. married about 1580 Margaret, daughter of Edward, third son and eventually heir of Sir William Norres of Speke, and was one of the six Esquires who "with hoods on their heads and their horses trapp'd" each bore a bannerol in the funeral procession of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574. He was dubbed a Knight at Whitehall by Jac. I. November 1st 1606, and in the next reign the family disappeared. The Torbocks preserved a clannish attachment to their chiefs and kinsmen, the Stanleys. (Ormerod's *Biogr. Notices*, p. 353 *Civil War Tracts*, and his *Stanley Legend* in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealog.*, vol. vii.; *Lanc. MSS.*, *Wills*; Add. *MS. Harl. Bib.* 12,477, p. 32.)

Ibid. "*Mr Jhon Pole.*"] John Poole of Poole in Wirral, co. Cestr., Esq. descended from Robert de Pull, Lord of Barretspul 8th Edward I. He married, first, Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, but she died s.p. and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of George Minshull of Minshull Esq. He succeeded about 38th Henry VIII. his father Sir Thomas Poole, who was Seneschal of Birkenhead Priory at its dissolution, Sheriff of Chester 19th Henry VIII., and the rebuilder of the seat of his ancestors. Dying 5th December 1618 he was succeeded by his grandson John, son of John Poole Esq., M.P. for Liverpool, by Mary, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley of Hooton Knt. His descendant James Poole was created a Baronet in 1677, which title expired with the Rev. Sir Henry Poole the sixth Baronet in 1821. There is a view of Poole Hall in Mortimer's *Hist. Wirral*, p. 227.

Ibid. "*Mr Aston of Cheshire.*"] Thomas, son and heir of John Aston of Aston, co. Cestr., and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas, son of Sir John Ireland of Hutte Knt. He succeeded his father in 1573. He married, first, in 1569, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield, co. Salop, by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of William Unton of Dracton, co. Salop, but died s.p., and she afterwards became the wife of Edward Payler

of York Esq. He was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1601, knighted in 1603, and died in 1613. The baronetcy granted to his grandson in 1628 expired with Sir Willoughby Aston in 1815. (Burke's *Dorm. and Ext. Baron.*, p. 26.) According to Mr. Booth's pedigree of Twemlow the family descended from Gilbert de Aston, living in the time of King Stephen, A° 1138, but Mr. Vernon traces the descent from "Odoardus de Eston qui genuit Ervaldum tempore Gulielmi Rufus." (*MS. Book*, folio 105, quoted in the *Middleton Ped.*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii. p. 233; *Harl. MSS.* 774, p. 15, b. 1505, p. 11.)

Ibid. "*Mr Ireland of the Hutte.*"] George, son and heir of Thomas Ireland of Hutte and Hale by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Bold Knt., and grandson of Sir John Ireland Knt., (which latter married a daughter of James Stanley D.D. Warden of Manchester and Bishop of Ely, brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby,) married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Ralph Birkenhead of Crowton, co. Cestr., Esq. and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Colwich of Colwich, co. Stafford, relict of Peter Leycester of Tabley Esq. By his first wife he had four sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his son Sir Gilbert Ireland Knt., probably the individual here mentioned, who married Barbara, daughter of George Legh of High Legh Esq., and made his Will on the 30th January 1625, wherein he describes himself as being aged yet of good health, and wished his body to be buried where it should please God to appoint. He gave to his wife all the new plate made for him by one Houlme a goldsmith, and one charger of gold xx^li in value, together with all jewels, rings, and furniture at Hale, and the gelding and saddle whereon she usually rode. He gave to his son and heir John all his arms and armour, with the furniture belonging to the pikes and muskets and all armour and furniture belonging to "marshall discipline," also the great broad silver knife used for a voyding knife at the table, the great horn garnished with silver and gilt, and all the furniture at Crowton in the county of Chester; and he expressed a hope that his son would be contented and not go about to implead or put in force a certain bond for £100 taken at his marriage. His lands at Chester and Manley in the county of Chester and his estate of Halewood were vested in James Massie of Hindley in the county of Lancaster Esq. and Hamlet Massie Gent., son and heir apparent of Richard Massie of Rixton Esq., for certain purposes; and lands at Doddington and elsewhere in Cheshire were devised to Gilbert Ireland, the testator's youngest son. The monies lent to Elizabeth Countess of Derby on several notes under her hand to the testator's brother John Ireland

Esq. deceased, and by several disbursements to others made by her Ladyship's appointment, whereby she stood indebted to him in several sums of money, which notes and securities being conveyed to the testator for valuable considerations, he bequeathed the same to his daughter Katherine for her preferment. He appointed his wife Dame Barbara and Thomas, one of his younger sons, executors, as his most special confidence was reposed in them before all others. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1567; *Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) The Irelands acquired Hale by marriage with a daughter of Sir Robert de Holland in the time of Edward I. In the *Whalley Coucher Book* Margery Holland, who married Sir John de Blackburn, is styled sister of Sir Robert de Holland, and he appoars to have been the person who was beheaded, but there is a doubt whether she was his sister of the whole or only of the half-blood. The following tabular result of a careful examination of all the Holland pedigrees and other evidences slightly differs from Mr. Hulton's conclusions in the *Whalley Cartulary*, vol. iv. pp. 977-8-9:—.

Robert de Holland — • • • • •

Thurstan de Holland held lands in Hale, co. Lanc. — by grant of Henry de Mida (son of Gilbert de Walton, Lord of Hale, temp. Hen. III.—(*Placita de quo warr.* p. 229.)

• • • dau. and heiress of Adam de Kellet, to whom King John gave the manor of Kellet.

1st wife. Cicely, dau. and heiress of Alan de Columbers, Lord of Hale and Halewood in right of his wife, the dau. and heiress of Henry de Mida. — Sir Robert de Holland, son and heir of Thurstan, had a charter for a fair and market at Holland, Orrel, Hale, and Martland, 35 Edw. I. (1307): summoned as son and heir of Thurstan de Holland for lands in Hale. — (*Placita de quo warr.* p. 226.) — Elizabeth, youngest dau. and coheiress of William de Samlesbury, Lord of Samlesbury. — Richard de Holland, summoned with Sir Robt. de Holland, touching the holding of lands in Hale, 20 Ed. I. (1291-2.)

Anna, or Avena, married Adam Ireland of Hutte, enfeoffed with her husband into lands in Hale.

The descendants of this marriage quartered the arms of Holland, Columbers and Walton: and from them descend the Irelands of Hale (and of Lydiate) who quarter them also in a *Roll A.D. 1606.**

Sir John de Blakeburn, Lord of Wiswall, co. of Lanc. had seisin of his father's lands 44 Hen. III. (1260.)

Three daughters, who were coheiresses both of their father and mother.

Margaret, dau. of Sir Robt. de Holland (and called "sister of Sir Robt. de Holland" in the text of the *Whalley Cartul.*) She survived her husband, and remarried to Sir Adam Banister (who was beheaded 9 Edw. II.) by whom she had a daughter Katherine, sole heiress of her father, and fourth daughter and coheiress of her mother. —— This Katherine Banister (who was nurse to Philippa, Queen of Edward III.) married Sir John de Harrington of Farleton: a quo Harrington represented eventually by Asheton of Chadderton. —(Vide a *Blackburne Pedigree* recorded in Coll. Arm. 6th May 1862.)

Sir Robert de Holland, who was beheaded. He bore for his arms at a tournament at Stepney 1 Ed. II. "Azure semé of fleur-de-lys a lion rampant guardant, argent."

* Now in the possession of John Ireland Blackburne of Hale Esq.

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witchcraft, charms,[1] relics, or invocation to any Saint in the time of travail." In 1578 Bishop Chaderton, on granting a licence to Jane Scarisbrycke, apparently a papist midwife in West Derby, required her not to refuse to attend "any woman laboring of childe, being married and professing the reformed faith, whether the wyfe of a minister or otherwise," on pain of not having her licence renewed the following year. These licences were granted as recently as the time of Charles II., and on the 20th August 1662 Robert Broadbent, Parish Clerk of Saddleworth, was licensed by Bishop Hall to exercise "the art of a chirurgeon according to his ability," in the chapelry of Saddleworth in the parish of Rochdale. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii.) Midwives continued to be employed by individuals of the highest rank until modern times, as Mrs. Kennon, Queen Caroline's midwife, died in 1755. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxxii. p. 205.) Respecting charms used by midwives, and their licences, see *Notes and Queries*, vol. ii. p. 408; vol. iii. pp. 29, 44.

PAGE 43. "*Mr Egerton.*"] Thomas Egerton, natural son of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, afterwards the learned and virtuous Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, born in 1540, made Solicitor General in 1581, and, whilst hold-

[1] The following remarkable passages occur in letters addressed by Sir Streynsham Master Knt. Governor of Madras, to his daughter Anne, wife of Gilbert fourth Earl of Coventry, and which are now in the possession of his descendant the Rev. Streynsham Master, the venerable Rector of Croston in Lancashire: "February 4th, 1715.16. Yesterday I deliver'd to your grandmother Legh (of Lyme) an eagle stone in an Indian silk bag, a paper sew'd upon it, N° 21, and in it a paper wrote upon—'Eagle stones good to prevent miscarryages of women with child, to be worne about the neck and left off two or three weeks before the reckoning be out.' I had another of them which was smooth, having been polished, which I believe was that which you write to your grandmother about. It was lent to Sir Francis Leycester's lady. I desire you will, if you can, tell me where 'tis, that I may have it again, and this also I would have returned to me when you have made use of it for the occasion, which I pray God send you happily over." On the 25th of February, in the same year, Sir Streynsham again writes to the Countess: "I am glad you have received both the eagle stones. I am told by Lady Dawes that in the time of labour one should be tyed to the thigh to cause an easy delivery. I have another thing I brought from the Indies, which 'tis said is good for a woman in labour, and will send it if you desire it, or bring it with me when I come in the summer to Croome." It appeared, however, on the 29th November 1716, that "the midwife and doctors were all puzzled about the reckoning," and as her Ladyship left no issue it is to be feared that the pagan charm had not worked well in a Christian country.

ing that office, appointed, 13th August 25th Elizabeth, Master of the Game in the Park and Ground at Bidston, in Cheshire, to Henry Earl of Derby, with the fee of a buck in summer and a doe in winter, with an annuity of five marks and a power to distrain in case of arrears. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 96, ed. by Mr. Payne Collier, 1840.) There is good reason to believe that at this date the Solicitor General was retained as what is now termed "Standing Counsel" to the Earl of Derby, and his assistance in all legal proceedings was considered of the highest value. He succeeded Earl Henry in 1593 as Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, although Lord Burghley seems to have wished Earl Ferdinando to have had the office. (*Ibid.* p. 192.) In his youth he was much addicted to the sports of the field. (Campbell's *Chancellors*, vol. ii. p. 258.) We have another notice of him hunting at Lathom with a party on September 8th 1589.

Ibid. "*Mr Leigh of Bageley.*"] Edward, son of Richard and grandson of Sir John Legh of Baguley in the county of Chester. He was the fifth in descent from Sir William Legh, a son of Sir John Legh of Booths Knt., and like the Leghs of Adlington, his kinsmen, nearly connected by descent with the knightly families of Savage of Rock Savage and Booth of Dunham. He was one of the six Esquires who rode in the funeral procession of Earl Edward in 1574. He bore the second bannerol of the arms of George Lord Stanley and Strange, son and sometime heir apparent of Thomas first Earl of Derby, impaling the arms of Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of John Lord Strange of Knocken. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Urian Brereton of Handford, but no legitimate issue is recorded; and he devised his estates of Baguley to a natural son Richard (or Robert) Legh Esq., whose son Henry married Rebecca, daughter of Sir George Clive of Huxley Knt., and had a son Richard living in 1638. (*MS. Ped.* at Lyme; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 142.)

Ibid. "*Mr Vrmeston.*"] John, son and heir of Richard Urmston of Westlegh in the county of Lancaster Esq. by his wife Katherine, daughter of Thomas Starkey of Stretton Esq. He was Gentleman of the Horse to Edward Earl of Derby, and at that Nobleman's funeral in 1574 led the horse of estate of the defunct covered and trapped with black velvet. He married Mary, daughter of John Culcheth of Culcheth Esq., and had issue a son and successor Richard, who dying in 1659, æt. 69, his daughters became his coheiresses. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiii. *Ped.*; Collins' *Peerage*.)

Ibid. "*Mr Mydleton of Leighton.*"] George Middleton of Leighton Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq., born 1522, married, first, a daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle Knt., by whom he had issue two daughters Ellen and Ann, legatees in the Will of their grandmother Dame Mary, relict of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall Knt., dated 31st December 21st Elizabeth, and proved 1578-9. (Surtees' Soc., *Wills*, 8vo. 1853.) He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Metcalf of Nappa in Wensleydale Knt. by the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of Henry Earl of Cumberland and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Henry fifth Earl of Northumberland. He was one of the six Esquires who bore a bannerol of arms at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, his charge being the arms of the defunct impaling Howard, Earl Marshal of England. His second marriage connected him with the fourth Earl of Derby. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower Esq., and was living, a Roman Catholic recusant convict, in 1610, being the father of Sir George Middleton, born in 1601, created a Baronet in 1642, and which title expired with him in 1673. (Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*; *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. *Ped.*; Whitaker's *Hist. of Richmonds.*, vol. ii. pp. 303–5.)

Ibid. "*Mr Jo. Dodley.*"] Mr. John Dudley was the younger son of Edward Baron Dudley by his second wife the Lady Jane Stanley, daughter of Edward third Earl of Derby K.G. He married and had issue two daughters, his coheiresses.

Ibid. "*Mr Asheton of Cheshire.*"] A clerical error, as the gentleman so named was Thomas Aston of Aston Esq. (See ante, p. 150, *Note*, and p. 44, where Mris. Aston of Cheshire "stayd stylle.")

Ibid. "*Mr Gerard.*"] Probably William Gerard of Ince Esq., born in 1535, married Jane, daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Knt. by his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Tildesley of Wardley Esq., and in 1567 had a son and heir apparent Miles Gerard, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knt. (*Lanc. Visit.*, 1567,) and in January 1588, being "one of the Gentlemen of the best calling in the Hundred of Derby in the County of Lancaster," was indicated as a fit man to lend the Queen money, on a privy seal, to resist the Spanish invasion. (*Harl. MS.* 2219, p. 19 b.)

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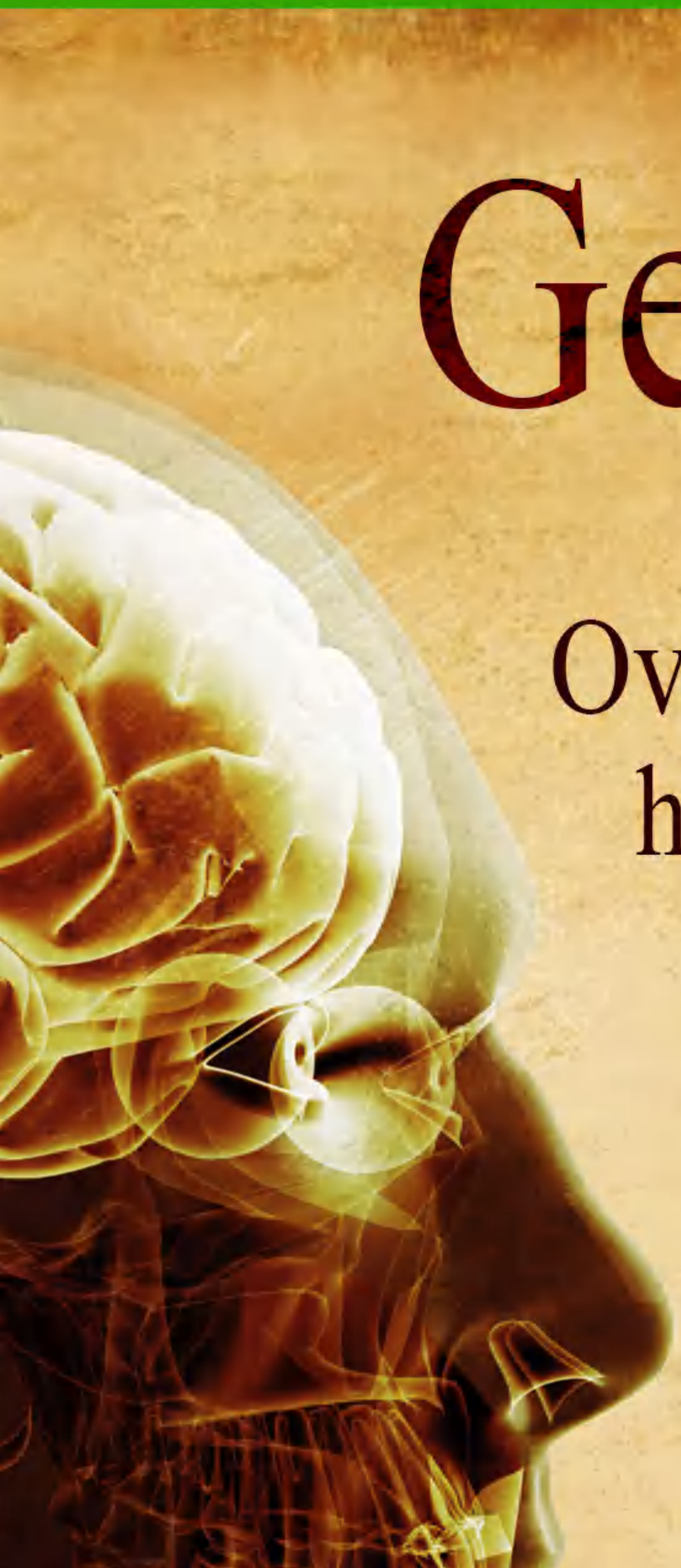

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Ibid. "*Mr Leigh of Stoneley and his wiffe.*"] Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick, Esq., third son of Sir Thomas Leigh Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1558 at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and who died in 1571. The son married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, and of Althorpe, Knt., sister of Alice, wife of Ferdinando, afterwards fifth Earl of Derby, who visited his brother-in-law at Stoneleigh Abbey in 1587-8. (See ante, p. 48.) Mr. Leigh was created a Baronet in 1611, and dying in 1625 was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in 1643. On the death of the Hon. Mary Leigh, in 1806, the estate passed to the Leighs of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester, and Chandos Leigh Esq. was created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh in 1839.

Page 46. "*Sr Henry Lea.*"] Sir Henry Lee K.G. 1597, son and heir of Sir Anthony Lee of Quarindon, co. Bucks, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry and sister of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and grandson of Sir Robert Lee by his wife Lettice, daughter of Thomas Peniston and widow of Robert Knollys. This family was descended from Bennet Lee of Quarindon, fifth son of John Lee, of Lee or Lea, within the parish of Wibunbury in Cheshire, and the family continued there after 1596, when Henry, son of Sir Richard Lee, married, first, Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. and, secondly, Eleanor, sister of George Calveley of Lea. Sir Henry Lee, the favourite Champion of Queen Elizabeth, was Keeper of the Park of Hatfield in Yorkshire, and was buried 4th April 1611. (Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*, pp. 440, 441.) See Hunter's *Hist. of the Deanery of Doncaster*, for some account of him and of his brother Robert's descendants, (vol. ii. p. 176.)

Ibid. "*Mr Talbot o^f^ Sheriff.*"] Thomas, son of Henry Talbot of Bashall Hall, co. York, Esq. and of his wife Millicent, daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft Knt., M.P. for the county of Lancaster, was born about 1557, being æt. 13 in 1570. He was in the Commission of the Peace and Sheriff of Lancashire in 1587 (Baines says 1588) and 1594. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Bradley of Bradley Esq. (see ante, p. 121, *Note*), and dying s.p. in 1597 was succeeded by his brother John Talbot of Bashall, both of them nephews of Ann, wife of William ffarington of Worden Esq., and kinsmen of Henry Earl of Derby. (See *Ped.* in Whitaker's *Craven*, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

IBID. "*Mr Chernocke.*"] Robert, son and heir of Thomas and grandson of Robert Charnock and of his wife Ciceley, daughter of Sir Henry ffarington of ffarington Knt., married, first, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Norres of Speke Knt., and had a son Edward, who "died at Oxford on a surfeit of cherries." He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn Knt., but she died s.p. He married, thirdly, Alice, daughter of Piers Leicester of Tabley, co. Cestr., widow of Geoffrey Brereton of Tatton, son and heir of Sir Richard Brereton, but she also died s.p. in 1574. He married, fourthly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. and had Thomas his heir, born in 1587, and Dorothy. (*Visitations of Lanc.*, 1567 and 1613; H. Watson's *MS. Ped.*, p. 57.) His Will, dated 17th January 1615, is comprised in sixteen sheets, and apparently written by his own hand. He describes himself as Robert Charnock of Astley Esq., and as wishing his thoughts and affections to be disburdened of the care of the things of this world, and by the assistance of God's Holy Spirit to be at all times ready with peace of conscience to entertain the coming of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He desired that his body might be buried at Chorley according to his degree in the place where his ancestors had usually been buried, if he departed this life in the county of Lancaster. He observes that he had ever found his beloved wife Elizabeth loving, honest, chaste, and discreet in the government of his family, in her expences careful for the good and virtuous education of their children and ever dutiful to him her husband, and as it had pleased God to bless his honest labours and industry so that he had been able to add much to that inheritance which descended unto him from his ancestors and had considerably bettered his estate to the great advancement of his eldest son, and being urged upon occasion to borrow money he had become indebted and had not been able to give his daughter Dorothy any portion in ready money for her marriage, neither to furnish his younger sons with any stock for their maintenance; it became necessary, therefore, that he should charge his lands, by which act he considered that Thomas Charnock, his son and heir apparent, had no cause to be aggrieved, as a great estate by the grace of God would come to him; and at his marriage the testator had not any money for his wife's portion, but had matched his said eldest son to an inheritrix of worshipful and honest parentage, viz. Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Molyneux (grandson of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt.) and of his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of John Booth of Barton Esq., by whom he and his posterity were likely to enjoy a fair in-

heritance which the testator had to his great charges obtained and husbanded for him, and also intended to bestow upon him divers leases worth £200 a year, which he might have bestowed upon his younger children. He vested his lands at Westlegh, Penington, and Heath Charnock, in Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, William Molyneux, Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham, and Thurstan Tyldesley of Stanacre, co. Lancaster, Esquires, for the use of his wife Elizabeth Charnock for her life. He also provided that his loving brother-in-law Thomas Tyldesley, his Majesty's Attorney General at Lancaster, Richard Fleetwood, Thurstan Tyldesley, and John Crosse of Crosse Hall, Esquires, should pay his said wife £40 a year out of the estates called the Hall of Booths and Worsley, in the county of Lancaster. He secured the payment of £1000 to his daughter Dorothy and £40 a year to his son Roger on his lease from Sir Edward Huddleston Knt. of the tithes of Croston, Chorley, and Ulneswalton, and on lands in Penwortham leased to him by Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Charnock of Leyland Gent. deceased. He gave to his son Thomas his gold ring with his arms engraven upon it, which his loving brother William Charnock did give him to remain as an heirloom to his heirs. He gave his daughter Mary £10 and to her husband Thurstan Tyldesley his best horse or gelding, and to all their children, except Edward the eldest son, £5 a piece. He appointed his wife and his son Roger executors, and Thurstan Tyldesley and his brother William Charnock overseers. "And my last legacie and bequeste vnto my dearest wife and children is my never dying love and blessing, charging and requiring them that, above all things, they live in the fear of God and hold together in love and unitie, seeking and endeavouring each the other's advancement. And especiallie I charge my children uppon my blessing that they give no occasion of grief or bitterness unto their loving mother, but that they behave themselves in all things dutifullie and respectivelie towardes her." "Memor. Thomas Houghton of Houghton, Edward Norres of Speake, William Hulton of Hulton, and Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton, Esquires, shall hold all my lands in Charnock Richard to the use of my youngest son John Charnock for his natural life." Dated as above, and proved at Chester 5th September 1616. It is traditionally reported that Charnock Hall, which had been in the family from the time of Richard I., was destroyed by fire in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that Astley Hall, from that time, became the residence of the family. In 1673 Margaret, grand-daughter of Thomas the testator's son, and daughter and heiress of Robert Charnock Esq. and of his wife Alice, daughter of William ffarington

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who married Sir Humble Ward, the only son of William Ward a wealthy goldsmith of London, who in 1643 was advanced to the dignity of a Baron. (Banks' *Dorm. and Extinct Baronage*, vol. ii.)

Ibid. "*Mr Maneringe.*"] Randal, son and heir of Philip Mainwaring of Over Peever, co. Cestr., Esq. and of his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Toft Knt., succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1573, and married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth Knt., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Roger Hurleston of Chester and relict of William Brereton of Honford Esq. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1586 rebuilt his hall at Peover. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1605, and died 27th May 1612. His second daughter Katherine married Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe Bart. (see ante p. 97, *Note.*) His relict Dame Katherine Mainwaring dated her Will at Baddeley 7th November 1617, and styled herself "the widow of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover the elder Knt. deceased, and formerly wife of William Brereton of Hanford Esq. deceased," and, being in perfect health, desired that after death her body might be interred in St. Mary's Church in Chester in the Chapel where she usually knelt. She bequeathed numerous personal legacies, and, amongst others, to her son Sir Randal Mainwaring Knt. her best bason and ewer of silver parcel gilt, to remain as an heirloom at Peover; to the Lady Jane his wife (daughter of Sir Thomas Smith of Hough) five marks, to be bestowed upon a ring to be made by her appointment, wishing her to wear it "for my sake;" to her grandchild Philip Mainwaring a ring of gold 20s. in value; and the same to the four younger children of Sir Randal and the Lady Jane, to her cousin Sir Thomas Smith, to her son Philip Mainwaring, to her cousin Sir Alexander Barlow Junior, and to her god-daughter Mary, wife of Sir Urian Leigh. She also bequeathed to each of her sons Edmund and Thomas a piece of plate of the value of £5, and her letters K and M to be engraven thereon; to her daughter Leycester her best velvet kirtle and bodices to it, and to her son Peter Leycester "one guilt spoon of silver wherewith I usuallie eat my meate;" to her brother-in-law Sir Alexander Barlow Knt. her best velvet gown, and to her sister-in-law the Lady Marie his wife her crimson velvet petticoat, but if the Lady Barlow should not be living then the same to Dorothy Wythes, daughter of the testatrix, to whom she also gave her best border of gold, her pearl bracelets, her best savine kirtle, bodices, and train, that silver bason

and ewer which were her father's, one silver porringer which the testatrix usually eat porrage in, one silver flaggon and her best gilt bowl with the goat's head and K.M upon it, if she did not deliver it to her said daughter in her own life-time; to her son-in-law Charles Wythes six silver spoons colt-footed and gilt with the goat's head and her name upon them; to her grandsons Urian and Richard Brereton x^{li} each; to her brother-in-law Mr. Richard Brereton her best white eadowe which usually laid upon her bed; to her cousins Matthew and William Browne xx^{li} each; to the Lady Grace Wilbraham (see ante p. 96, *Note*) her kind friend her coach and coach harness; to her dear friend Sir Urian Legh one gilt bowl with a cover and a ring she then wore, wishing him to bestow the latter at his death upon his daughter her godchild (see ante p. 100, *Note*); to her dear friend Mrs. Alice Whitby her watch and case; and to the Churchwardens of Baddeley x^{li}, to be employed yearly for the benefit of the poor of that parish. Proved at Chester 1618. The Baronetcy granted in 1660 to the great grandson of the Gentleman mentioned by the Diarist expired with the fourth Baronet in 1797, but was restored to the family in 1804. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Dyconson*"] The Dicconsons of Eccleston, afterwards of Wrightington, co. Lancaster, were descended from Simon, son of Richard Dickenson of Bradley, co. Stafford, by his wife Katherine, daughter of "Geoffrey Lord Dudley," living 1530. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.*) This Lady was, according to another and more exact pedigree, daughter of Geoffrey Dudley Esq., younger son of Edmund Dudley, son and heir apparent of John Baron Dudley K.G. There was no Geoffrey Lord Dudley. The Dicconsons did not appear at any of the Lancashire Visitations except the last, from which it appears that Robert Dicconson Esq. married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wrightington of Wrightington Esq. (see ante p. 120, *Note*) about the time of Jac. I. The last heir male of the family Edward Dicconson Esq. died in 1812, being succeeded by his nephew Thomas Eccleston of Eccleston Esq., whose second son Charles assumed the surname of Dicconson, and on the death of his elder brother Thomas, who had assumed the surname of Scarisbrick, but had no issue by his wife Sybella Georgiana, daughter of William ffarington of Worden Esq., succeeded to the Scarisbrick estate in 1833, and is the present Charles Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick Esq., Sheriff of Lancashire in 1839.

Ibid. "*My L. Morley.*"] Henry Lord Morley succeeded his grandfather

of the same name in 1555, and had summons to Parliament by that title to 1571. He married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby, by whom he had issue a son and heir Edward Lord Morley, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William Lord Monteagle, and was grandfather of Catharine Parker, great aunt of the last Lord Morley and Monteagle and wife of John Savage Earl of Rivers. The Baronies of Morley and Monteagle are now considered to be in abeyance in female coheiresses, from one of which descended George Pitt of Strathfieldsaye Esq., who in 1776 was created Baron Rivers of Strathfieldsaye and in 1802 Baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, with a special remainder. (Banks' *Dorm. and Extinct Baron.*, vol. ii. p. 363.) The Barony of Monteagle was conferred upon Thomas S. Rice Esq. in 1839, without hereditary claim, although in 1806 the same English title had been conferred upon the Marquess of Sligo.

Ibid. "*M^r^ P^ker, my L. Morley's brother.*"] Mr. Parker here named was Philip, only son of Sir Henry Parker K.B. by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Calthorpe Knt. and brother in half blood to Henry Lord Morley. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Goodwin Knt. His descendant Sir Philip was created a Baronet in 1661, and on the death of Sir Philip Parker Long the third Baronet, in 1740-1, the family became represented by his sister Catharine, who married John Perceval first Earl of Egmont, and was mother of John the second Earl, created Baron Lovel and Holland by patent 7th May 1762.

Page 48. "*Sr Jhon Byron.*"] Sir John Byron of Newstead Knt. succeeded by Deed of settlement to the estates of his putative father[1] in the

[1] In 1561 a suit was promoted in the Bishop of Chester's Court for a divorce, on the plea of adultery, by Cuthbert Scholfield of Scholfield, in the parish of Rochdale, Gent., and, from the depositions of several witnesses, the lax morality of Sir John Byron and his reputed wife, as well as of other members of the family, is brought forward with painful prominency, and may be referred to here merely as a gloomy episode of the times. It appears that Sir John Byron the elder was or had been living criminally with Ann, wife of George Halgh of Halgh, near Manchester, Gent., by whom he had issue a son, whom he designed to be his heir; that Ann Halgh, "the Lady Birron's daughter," as she was styled, was married to Cuthbert Scholfield, whose mother Mrs. Ann Blackwall was a widow living near Rochdale, having probably married a second husband. The said Mrs. Ann Scholfield is charged with having committed adultery with Michael Goodricke Gent. "in propriis edibus dicti

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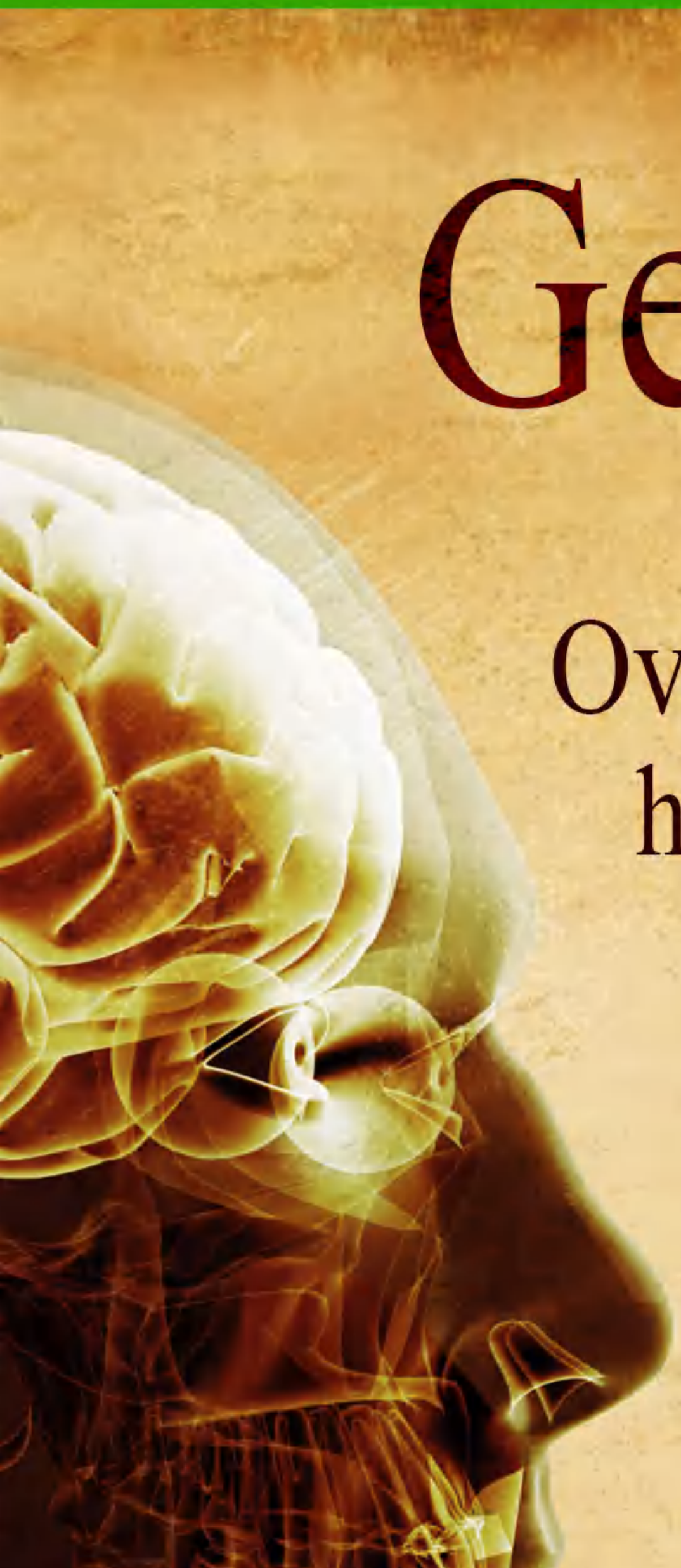

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within his house as without, abhorring all vice and loving virtue; being always constant to his friends and of a most temperate diet, peaceable and quiet disposition. You have a good and great estate, but great debts and many children to provide for * * * disperse your father's great household, reduce them to forty or fifty; and live in Lancashire for a time rather than in Notts, and get Sir John Harper M.P. to arrange your estate." (*Talbot Papers*, vol. k. fol. 184; Lodge's *Illustrations*, vol. iii. p. 2.) The "great debts," or, as they are called in an Indenture dated 26th March, 6th Jac. 1609, "a greate somme of money," amounted to £5000, and for the raising and payment of which the estates in Notts were vested by the said Indenture in Anthony Millington Esq., John Strelley Esq., Thomas Shereston Gent., and John Martin Gent.; and those in Lancashire in Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, John Holt of Stubley Esq., and Richard Assheton Esq. son and heir apparent of the said Sir Richard Assheton. An abstract of the titles of all the extensive Byron estates sold in Lancashire, at this time, is recorded in *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vi. pp. 6—164. The son and successor Sir John Byron married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton Abbey Knt. appointed by Queen Elizabeth seven times Lord Deputy of Ireland, ancestor of the present noble family of the same name. There is a pleasing account of the peaceful and virtuous domestic habits and remarkable deaths of Sir John and his wife in 1622 in the *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson* (their nephew), written by his accomplished widow Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, (pp. 24-5, 12mo. 1846.) At this period Newstead Abbey was not, as its last owner sadly sung:

"A vast and venerable pile,
Condemn'd to uses vile!"

PAGE 49. "*Mr Gefferey Osboston.*"] He was the third son of Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq. and of his wife Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall Knt. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, became Justice of the Common Pleas, and died 33rd Elizabeth in the same year with his father, who had bequeathed to him a third part of his personal estate. (See ante p. 120, *Note*.)

IBID. "*Mr Holland of Clifton.*"] Thomas, son and heir of William Holland of Clifton near Manchester Esq., said to be descended from William Holland of Denton fifth son of Sir Robert de Holland Knt., (who was summoned a Baron of Parliament 29th July, 8th Edward II. 1314,) by his

wife Maud, daughter and coheiress of Alan Lord Zouch of Ashby, and the founder of the Priory of Upholland in Lancashire. (Nicolas' *Synopsis*, vol. i. p. 326; Holland Watson's *MS. Ped.*) Mr. Hulton does not recognize a fifth son of Sir Robert de Holland. (*Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. iv. p. 978.) He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Langley of Agecroft Esq., and had issue William, Thomas, Robert, and Eleanor. (*Lanc. Visit.* 1567.)

Ibid. "*Mr Standishe of Standishe.*"] Edward, son of Alexander Standish Esq. and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Molineux of Sefton Knt., succeeded his brother Ralph about the year 1553. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir William Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt., rebuilt Standish Hall in 1574, and dying in 1603 was succeeded by his son and heir Alexander, who married in 1574 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam Hawarden of Wolston Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*; *Harl. MS.*, 891, p. 65; *Add. MS.*, 12,477, p. 45 b.)

Ibid. "*Mr Parson of Bury.*"] Peter Shaw M.A., Rector of Bury, to which Living he was presented by Henry Earl of Derby, was appointed by Bishop Chaderton in 1578 one of the six Moderators of the Public Monthly Exercise established in Manchester. He was, like his fellow-ministers "grave, godly, and learned," and supposed to be able to "examine, instruct, and direct" the Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Readers, and Schoolmasters, who were summoned before him. He was also one of the Earl of Derby's Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North. "Mr. Peter Shaw, Parson of Bury" was a supervisor of the Will, and probably a relative, of Roger Holte of Bridge Hall in Bury Gent., dated 29th January 1593, along with "John Grynall" of Brandlesome and Robert Holte of Ashworth Esquires. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi. p. 280.) Mr. Shaw appears to have rendered himself memorable by the vigour with which he maintained and prosecuted the claim of the Rectors of Bury and their tenants to grind corn and malt at the Parson's water corn-mill against the assumed right of the Earl of Derby as Lord of the Manor. Being at issue as to the fact and apparently unable to prove it, after a long suit between James Greenhalgh of Chamber Hall Gent. (the Earl's Lessee) and the Rector Shaw it was awarded by John Greenhalgh and Edward Rawsthorne Esquires, on the 6th December 1599, that the Parson should take his corn to the Lord's mill "soe as hee were well used and with such libertie as he and his predecessors had form'lie had," which award did not settle the

dispute, as in 1675 Rector Gipps again opened the question, and, notwithstanding Lawyer Lightbowne's opinion to the contrary, the Rector both vindicated and established his right to have a corn-mill within his parsonage and to receive toll and mulcture. (*Ibid.* p. 342.) Horse-mills, chubb-mills, and hand-mills for grinding malt within the Manor were at that time suppressed by the Lord. His name is not given in the order of succession in Baines' Catalogue of the Rectors of Bury, and it nowhere occurs in the Register Books of that Parish. He had ceased to hold the Living in 1600. His son Peter Shaw M.A. was Rector of Radcliffe on the 28th October 1608, and Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester in 1635, and married Mary, daughter of Peter Heywood of Heywood Esq. (Hollinworth's *Mancun.*, pp. 85, 119; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxi.; *Harl. MS.* 2,219, 123 b.)

PAGE 50. "*P'son of Wigan pretched.*"] Edward Fleetwood B.D. was fifth son of Thomas Fleetwood (who was the second son of William Fleetwood of Plumpton co. Lanc. and of his wife Helen, daughter of Robert Standish of Standish Esq.) by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert Spring of ——— in Suffolk, and was born about 1534. He was instituted to the Rectory of Wigan in 1571, and died there in 1600. He was an active Justice of the Peace, one of the Council of Henry Earl of Derby, and a rigid opponent of recusants. In 1580 he was required by the Privy Council to furnish at his own expense a light-horse for the Queen's service in Ireland, (see ante p. 132, *Note*,) and on the 23rd January 1585-6 he was mentioned by name in a schedule annexed to the Queen's letter to Bishop Chaderton, as one of the Clergy on whom was to be levied the charge of providing a lance and horse furnished for the Low Countries, the expense of which was estimated at more than £25. In the same year he was one of the Lancashire Magistrates who signed the injunctions sent to Churchwardens and Constables to suppress the violation of the Lord's Day occasioned by wakes, fairs, bull-baitings, pipings and huntings in time of Divine Service, and ordered that not more than a penny should be charged for a quart of ale. (Baines, vol. i. p. 550; vol. iii. p. 543.) On the 5th September 1587 he addressed a letter to Lord Burghley, "touching the state of Lancashire," and complains of the recusants. (*Cotton MSS. Titus*, b. ii.) He proposed that a new Ecclesiastical Commission should be issued, and that many of the lesser Clergy and Gentry from the several hundreds of the county should be included in it, which proposition was so offensive to the Bishop of

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his wife, who was the daughter of Katherine Stanley sister of Thomas first Earl of Derby. He was the direct ancestor of William Hulton of Hulton Park, Sheriff of Lancashire in 1810.

Ibid. "*Mr Savadge the yonger.*"] John, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Savage of Rocksavage Knt. (See p. 144, *Note.*) He was born in 1554, and created a Baronet in 1611. His Will is dated 20th June 1615, and he describes himself as being in body sickly, and desired that his body might he interred within his Chapel of Macclesfield near the place where the bodies of his father and mother were laid entombed, over which his Will was that such convenient monument should be erected and set up for him as his loving wife and his son and heir Sir Thomas Savage Knt. should think fit, and he desired that they would procure the same to be set up and see it performed within one year next after his decease. He gave all his gilt plate to his said son on condition that it descended to his son and heir, the grandson of the testator, according to a note already given, whilst he gave all the rest of his plate to his wife, except the standing cup and cover left to him as a legacy by Sir John Manners Knt. his late uncle, which he bequeathed to Edward Savage Esq. his brother. He gave to his wife his house at Holborne and Chester, and also his coach, coach geldings, and their furniture. He gave to Sir Richard Wilbraham Knt. his son-in-law his best young grey mare; to the Lady Wilbraham his daughter and to the Lady Savage his daughter-in-law a jewel of the value of £10, or that sum in gold to buy jewels with at their election; to every child of the Lady Wilbraham and Lady Savage 40s. to buy a wedding ring as tokens and remembrances of his love. He gave to the City of Chester, to remain and continue to the City's use as a testimony of his love to it, a pair of silver flaggons gilt of the value of £20 or thereabouts. He gave power to charge his lands with £1000 for the marriage of Elizabeth Savage his daughter, and if she married a person with £200 a year and with the consent of his wife and son, then to pay the same, but if not, then to pay her £50 a year only, and that independent of her husband, and at her decease to pay £500 to her children or child. He also gave her £10 for a jewel; to the Lady Trevor his sister £5 for the same purpose, and 30s. to her husband for a ring. He hoped that his Will might be observed, and that the legacies bequeathed would be accepted without contention or any going about to violate his Will, considering that if God had bestowed on him greater substance he would readily have bestowed it on them, and he doubted not

that God would bestow a greater blessing on them and on that little which he left them if they accepted it in peace. He appointed as his executors his well-beloved cousin Sir Richard Buckley the elder Knt. and his very approved loving friend Mr. Thomas Mallorie, Dean of Chester, and in testimony of his love to them he bequeathed to each of them a silver cup gilt of the value of [1] so that they took upon themselves the execution of his Will. And to his worthy friend the Lord Bishop of Chester he bequeathed a piece of plate of £5 value, and prayed him as overseer of the Will to see it performed. — His widow Dame Mary Savage of Bostock made her Will 9th October 1618, and gave all her jewels, plate, rings, money, and goods in Chester to her daughter Elizabeth Mainwaring, and would not have "any devises in law to squander or deprive her of one pennyworth;" and also gave to her daughter Wilbraham 40s. About December 1633 Lady Savage added a Codicil, and gave all her goods in Chester to her grandchild Thomas Mainwaring, except her money, plate, and jewels. She added no more, and shortly afterwards died without the Will or Codicil being either signed or witnessed, having been apparently her own lawyer. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Stanley of Wyer.*"] The estate of Weever, here called Wyer, was obtained by John Stanley Esq., brother of Thomas first Earl of Derby, in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Weever of Weever, co. Cestr., Esq., the direct ancestor of Baron Stanley of Alderley in that County. (See ante, p. 142, *Note.*)

Ibid. "*Mr More.*"] He is named in the next page (52) as returning to Knowsley with the Earl of Derby who had been at Bidston, and, although the difficulty of identifying the numerous individuals of that name is sometimes great, (see Heywood's *Moore Rental*, p. xlvi. *Note*,) we are informed that he was "of More." The antiquity, possessions, and alliances of this family were conspicuous, and notwithstanding these favourable circumstances they are said to have lived estranged from the neighbouring Gentry (*Ibid.* p. vi.) at a period shortly after this, although we here find the head of the house on terms of intimacy with the Earl of Derby. This was John, son and heir of William More of More Hall and of Bank Hall Esq. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt. and aunt of Sir Richard the first Baronet.

[1] The blank is in the original Will.

Ibid. "*Sr Jhon Ratcliffe.*"] He was of Ordshall, and knighted before 1586, when he was styled "a daungerous temporiser" in religion. (Baines, vol. i. p. 542.) He was aged 32 years at the death of his father Sir William Radclyffe Knt. in 1568, on whom and the heirs male of his body were settled the Fitzwalter estates on failure of divers remainders mentioned in the Will of Henry Radclyffe second Earl of Sussex K.G., who died in 1556. Sir William only survived the death of his eldest son Sir Alexander Radclyffe Knt. fourteen days. The latter was styled by Edward Earl of Derby in September 1557 "a handsome Gentleman," and he, along with Sir John Atherton M.P. for the county of Lancaster, raised in that year one hundred soldiers for the defence of the kingdom. He died childless. His brother John became the next heir, whose mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford Knt. He was one of the eight Mourners, assistants to the Chief Mourner, at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, being then an Esquire, a Deputy Lieutenant, and a Justice of Peace. His autograph is given by Baines, (vol. i. p. 518.) In 1571 he was returned M.P. for the county of Lancaster, and retained in that trust until 1585. In 1581 he was appointed a feoffee of Manchester Grammar School. (*Hist. Manch. School*, vol. iii. p. 81.) His Will indicates strong religious feeling, and appears to have been his own study and composition, and, contrary to the ordinary mode of commencing such documents, he begins: "Jesus esto mihi Jesu! I John Radcliffe of Ordsall Knt. of good memory and health having divers little children both younger sons and daughters, which be unprovided for, and willing God of his great mercy to have compassion on me and trusting through the passion and death of Christ to be one of the elect company of heaven with the blessed Virgin Mary and all Seints, do make &c. My body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Manchester between the quire door and the steps amongst my ancestors, being the burial [place] of the inheritance of this house, they of the Church having the disposition of the cloth of the hearse after the same hath continued over the dead corpse by the space of one whole year." He gives to his children Margaret, Jane, Ann, and William, lands in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Rochdale for life; to his son John all his lands in Notts, and Moston in Lancashire, and adds, "I would have these children well brought up in virtue and learning, so that after they accomplish 14 years I would have them sent to Oxford or Cambridge, there to continue till one of them be able to go to the Inns of Court if it be his pleasure, or to tarry and reside

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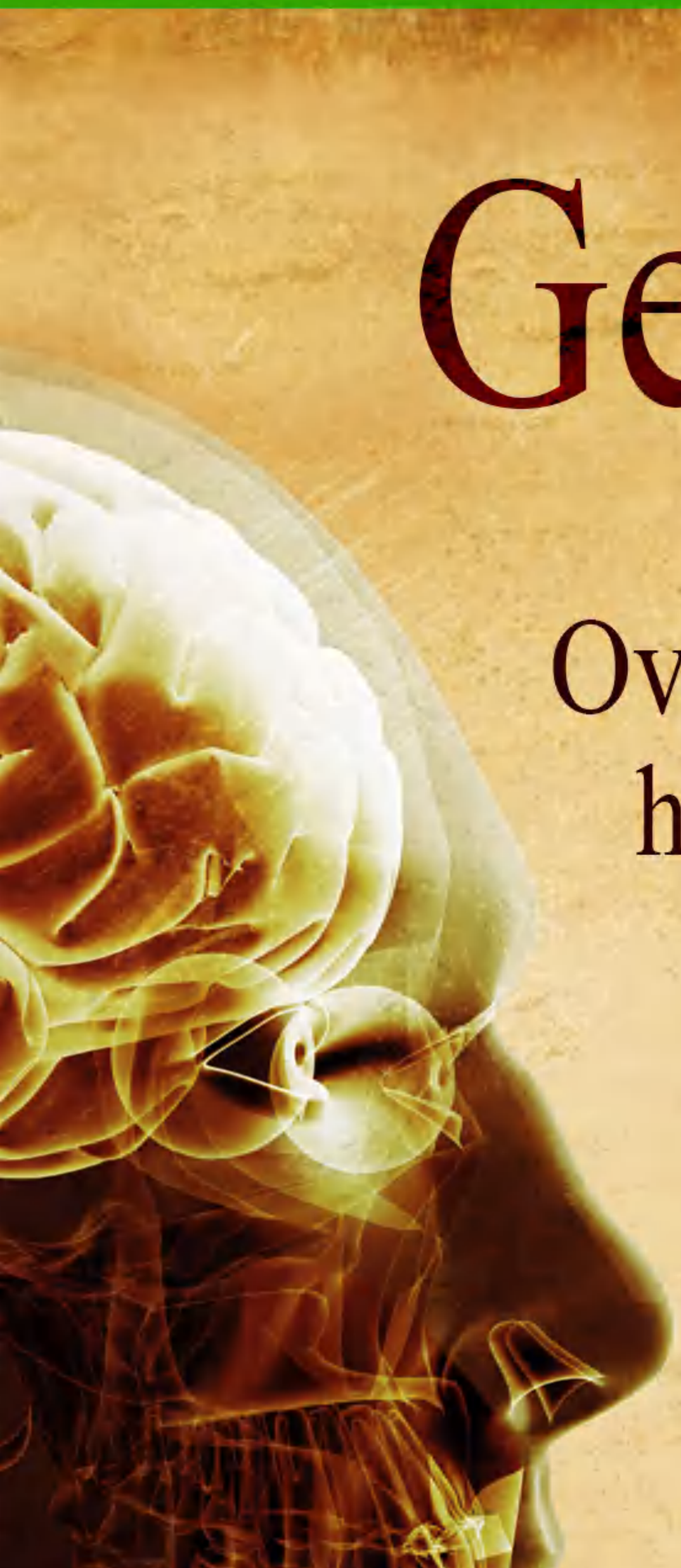

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cester's *Hist. of Cheshire*, part iv. p. 258.) Lord Braybrooke seems to doubt the latter part of Sir Peter Leycester's statement, which is, however, confirmed by contemporary evidence, and intimates that Lord Gerard a staunch Royalist was not likely to have selected a Presbyterian Minister for his Chaplain. (*Addenda* to Pepys' *Diary*, vol. v. p. 239.) His Lordship had forgotten that in early life Marshall was a zealous Episcopalian and Royalist, and that his son-in-law Nye said that if his father had been made a Bishop, before he had been too far engaged, it might have prevented the War. (*Life of Stephen Marshall, B.D.*, p. 10.) Sir Peter Leycester's wife being a daughter of Lord Gerard of Bromley, the Cheshire Historian was not likely to be misinformed respecting the fact. For some account of Ann and Rebecca the degenerate daughters of Stephen Marshall, who performed at the King's House, with Nell Gwyn, before the Court of Charles II., see Pepys' *Diary* passim, and *Gent. Mag.* p. 31, et seq. January 1851.

Ibid. "*Mr Brokes.*"] Thomas Brooke of Norton Priory, co. Chester, Esq. succeeded his father in 1569, was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1578 and 1592, married Ann, daughter of Henry Lord Audley, and had issue one son Sir Richard Brooke Knt. who was his successor in 1622. This son married, first, Joan, daughter of Bishop Chaderton, by whom he had issue one daughter. (See ante p. 135, *Note.*) He married, secondly, a daughter of Sir Henry Nevile, and had a son Henry, father of Sir Richard Brooke, the first Baronet.

Page 52. "*Mr Holte.*"] Francis, son and heir of Sir Thomas Holt of Grislehurst in the parish of Bury, (who was knighted by Edward Earl of Hertford in Scotland in 1544,) by his wife Dorothy (living in 1562), daughter of Sir Ralph Longford of Longford, co. Derby, Knt., married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft Knt., by whom he had issue six sons and six daughters. (See ante, p. 103, *Note.*) In the Will of Sir Thomas Holt, dated 12th February 1562, large estates obtained from Whalley Abbey at the Dissolution were settled upon Francis Holt for life, with remainder to Thomas, son and heir apparent of the said Francis (who married, about 1570, Constance, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knt.) and his heirs male, and in default to Ralph Holt the testator's younger son; and after bequeathing 3s. 4d. "to the ornamenting of Bury Church," 40s. a year to

his aunt Amice, and 40s. to Maud Barlow his sister's daughter, he requests that his son Francis would regard as heirlooms "all his armes and weapons with his armes and badge uppon his flag and pencill, as it was appointed him by the King of Heraulds; his tente and tente poll with all iron ware belonging to itt; one silver salte double guilt; his spoones called apostle spoones; one damask towell, and his kists and tymber." His Post Mort. Inq. is dated 4th Elizabeth, and his son and heir Francis Holt was then of the age of 38 years. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xiv. pp. 9, 135; vol. xii. *Ped.*) He was one of the six Esquires who bore a bannerol at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, his being the arms of the defunct impaling Barlow of Barlow, probably owing to Mr. Holt's connection with the Derby family through the Barlows. In 1575 he was Sheriff of Lancashire, and was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for that County. Baines gives his autograph, vol. i. p. 518. The great grandson of Thomas Holt Esq. (named in the Will), having squandered the estates of his ancestors, died issueless and in obscurity, being buried March 28th 1679, æt. 49 years. His Will is dated 14th October 1678 wherein he appointed his friend Mr. Robert Litchford of Manchester his executor, who renounced the trust, and in the act of renunciation the testator is styled Thomas Posthumas Holt of Newton near Tattenhall Esq., although the second Christian name is omitted in the Register of Burials, and there seems to have been only an imaginary estate to administer, as all the Abbey lands were gone! (See *Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. part iii. pp. 477-8, where the date of his death needs correction.)

Ibid. "*Mr Ireland of Lydyate.*"] William Ireland of Lydiate Esq. married, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Torbock of Torbock Esq., by whom he had issue (1) Laurence his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Starky of Stretton, co. Chester, (2) John, (3) Thomas, and four daughters. He married, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Roger Molyneux of Hawkley Gent., by whom he had issue a son William. (*MS. Ped.* in Chetham's Libr. Manchester.) The Irelands of Lydiate were descended from the second son of Sir John Ireland of Hale, and bore for Blackburn (descended from Sir Adam, father of Sir John de Blackburn of Wiswall by Alice his second wife, and by whom they acquired the manors of Garston in Childwall and Lydiate) the arms, "Argent a fess nebulé between three mullets sable," as they are blazoned in a pedigree of Ireland by Glover, *Harl. MS.* 2086, which is a transcript of Flower's *Visit. of Lanc.*

There are no arms for Blackburne recorded in the College of Arms; but in a Vellum Roll of the date of 1595 of Ireland of Hutt and Hale, now in the possession of John Ireland Blackburne Esq. where the quarterings of Holland, Columbers, and Walton are given, the Irelands of Lydiate appear bearing the same arms for Blackburn which are here assigned to them by Glover. (See ante p. 152, *Note*.)

Ibid. "*Mr Barton.*"] Richard Barton of Barton Row, near Preston, Esq., the sixth from Thomas Barton, who married a daughter of Adam Hoghton of Hoghton Esq., married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury Knt., and had issue in 1567 Thomas, John, Andrew, and Maud. His grandson and heir Richard, son of Thomas Barton Esq., married Mary, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford Esq., (she afterwards became the wife of Thomas Stanley of Eccleston Esq. natural son of Henry Earl of Derby, by whom she was the mother of three sons and four daughters,) and had issue one daughter and heiress Fleetwood, who was contracted in her minority to Richard, afterwards Viscount Maryborough, son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Bart., but he on attaining the age of 14 years and not consenting, and the marriage not having been consummated, a sentence of divorce was pronounced in the presence of George, Bishop of Chester, 15th February 1607. She afterwards married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe Esq. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.) Dr. Whitaker erroneously describes her as "—— Fleetwood, daughter and heiress of R. Fleetwood Esq. of Barton, (*Whalley*, p. 339,) but the error is afterwards corrected, page 535.

Ibid. "*Mr Hugh Beston.*"] Hugh Beeston Esq., father of Sir George Beeston Knt. (See ante p. 99, *Note*.)

Page 53. "*M^r^ P'son Nicolls.*"] I have discovered nothing respecting his origin or labours, and this is the only place in which he is named by the Diarist. Whether he was one of the four sons, who all became learned preachers, of Richard Nicol of Southowram in the parish of Halifax, who died in June 1603, aged 90 years, "vir honestus et pius," according to the testimony of the learned Dr. Favour (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 167, Aug. 1853), or whether he was the father of William Nicolls D.D., born in 1591, Rector of Cheadle and Northenden and Dean of Chester, who died in 1657, is unknown.

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Mr. John Yate, and Mr. Robert Radclyffe, "Ludimagister ibm̃." (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 334.) On the 13th January 1573 he was again summoned and appeared before the Bishop of Chester "on account of his nonconformity," but the precise offence is not recorded. (*Lanc. MSS.* ibid.) Although he is said to have been "instrumental in the conversion of thousands of souls," (Brook's *Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 164,) and his fierce and fiery eloquence was almost omnipotent, he was not found in his pulpit at Rochdale as often as might have been expected; for in August 1574, Robert Entwysle of Foxholes gave by his Will of that date to his wife Jane and to Richard his eldest son, "one little Bible, with an earnest request that they would see the same occupied and used everie Sabaothe daie when there was no Sermon or Sacramente in mynistering at Rachdale, and in the weeke daie he desired that his porest kinsfolkes, whiche were not able to buy a Bible, should have the same lent to them." Midgley's usefulness was not confined to the uneducated classes of his own parish, but he found active supporters in men of high birth and literary attainments. Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt. dying in 1579, bequeathed him a legacy, nor was he forgotten in the Wills of Edmund Assheton of Chadderton Esq. (25th Elizabeth,) Mr. James Marland of Marland (1584), and many others. It was about the year 1583 that a young man named Richard Rothwell, a native of Bolton-le-Moors, at that time the Geneva of Lancashire, chanced to be at Rochdale, and was found by the Vicar playing at Bowls on a Saturday, probably after sunset, amongst Papists and profane gentlemen, when he ought to have been preparing for those religious exercises of the following day which he evidently regarded as "a weariness." The admonition of Midgley, who is styled "the good old man," was at the moment disregarded, but influenced by divine charities and sorely grieved at his want of ministerial success, he retired from the Bowling Green to his study, and prayed earnestly to God for him. The rebuke of the Vicar, hallowed by his prayers, was not without salutary effect, and a Sermon which he preached in Rochdale Church the next day brought Mr. Rothwell to an "enlightened" sense of his misconduct, and induced him, like Francis of Assisi, Peter de Waldo, and other enthusiasts, to sell all his property, embrace a life of asceticism in proof of Christian holiness, and to forego the puerile amusement of Bowls on Saturday and the society of Papists not only at Rochdale but elsewhere during the remainder of his life. Rothwell's extravagant opinions and proceedings at a subsequent period are narrated by his biographer, Mr. Stanley Gower, in Clark's *Lives of Modern Divines*, p. 450, (fol., 1651,) and some acute and sensible observations on

his style of character and apparently mental alienation may be seen in Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, p. 243, (fol. 1819,) as well as in good Dr. Fuller's *Worthies of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 216, who seems to have been amused by Mr. S. Gower styling Rothwell "orbis terrarum Anglicarum oculum,"—the Eye of our English world! In 1585 Midgley having subscribed to the use of the Liturgy, was appointed by Bishop Chaderton to the responsible office of one of the Moderators of the Religious Exercise of the Diocese, and about the same time he became Chaplain to Henry Earl of Derby. In 1588 he was included in the great Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical within the Province of York, grounded on the statute of 1st Elizabeth, and the powers vested in the Commissioners seem to have been very large. It is remarkable that on the 14th October in the following year, he who was appointed to amend and reform "schisms, offences, abuses and contempts ecclesiastical," was himself summoned before the Chancellor of Chester, along with his Churchwardens, to show cause why he had neither Surplice nor Cope in the Church, and why the Churchyard was allowed to remain without fence, to the violation of decency and the scandal of the parishioners. The Chancellor ordered the former to be provided and used, and the latter to be amended before the Feast of the Annunciation next following. (Bishop Chaderton's *Register*.) From the great number of presentments, (during the Chancellor's Visitations,) from all parts of the Diocese in the latter half of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and even later, very few of the Parochial Clergy at that time seem to have worn the Surplice at all, or only partially; nor does it appear to have been the fault of the Clergy alone, as the Churchwardens in many instances refused to procure, as required by statute, that ancient, decent, and becoming vestment for their Ministers. Liverpool in 1612, by a special resolution of the Corporation, induced their "clerk" to wear it. (Heywood's *Moore Rental*, Introd. p. xlix.) Nor did these injunctions satisfy some of the more querulous of the Parishioners of Rochdale, who were certainly neither distinguished by harmony of sentiment nor animated by one mind and one spirit; for in 1590 their Vicar was again presented for "not making a perambulation of his Parish," an act which it may safely be asserted had never been performed by any of his predecessors, nor has it been found practicable by any of his successors, and also "for neglecting to observe Holidays;" but whether this charge involved an omission of divine Service on the Festival days of the Church, or was levelled against him for discountenancing wakes, rushbearings, bull-baitings, and other rural pastimes, some of which long survived his day and are not extinct in ours, does not appear. (Chanc. of Chester's *Act Book*.)

He was well known to the leading Statesmen of the day for his ardent zeal and upright intentions, as well as for the straightforward manner in which he carried those intentions into effect, and in a letter dated 7th May 1589, (*Harl. MS.* 286, p. 76,) addressed from Calais to Sir Francis Walsingham by Richard Scholfield, clearly a native of Rochdale, and apparently a Government spy, the disloyalty of "Father William Holt the Jesuit" is exposed, and a slur is cast upon his brother Mr. Holt of Ashworth, who is styled "one of the Earl of Darbie's men, a Romish felow and a secret Papist," and reference is made to "Midgley a godly Minister at Rachdale," who was said to be well acquainted with the proceedings and treachery of these individuals, and apparently not indisposed to disclose what he knew; but if Midgley's discretion and moderation were not of a somewhat different cast from those which characterized his unscrupulous eulogist, I fear that disastrous and unmerited results would follow in the experience of at least one of the brothers—that the other was implicated in Sir William Stanley's unnatural treason and met with the fate of a traitor is not unknown, but it does not appear to have been recorded that the Jesuit Holt, the active friend and unwearied coadjutor of Cardinal Allen, belonged to the well-descended family of that name seated at Ashworth.[1] (Allen's *Defence of Surrend. of Deventer*, Introd. pp. l. li. lii.) Midgley was considered to be a man so just and prudent, and his self-denying labours had made so deep an impression on the minds of his parishioners, that in numerous instances variances and discords were referred by mutual consent to his determination, and lawsuits often prevented; nor were the administration of family affairs and even the division of property unfrequently left to his discretion. He is said by Brook (*Lives of Puritans*, vol. i. p. 163) to have been "silenced and de-

[1] It is not improbable that Midgley exercised much vigilance over the proceedings of Father Holt, whose influence was so great that he was reported to have been sent privily into Scotland in 1583 to contrive a way for invading England in behalf of Queen Mary (Camden's *Annals*, p. 282), and in 1595 the traitor York confessed that Holt, kissing the consecrated host, sware that he would pay him (York) forty thousand ducats, then placed by the Spaniards in Holt's hands, if he would either murder or assist in murdering Queen Elizabeth. (*Ibid.* p. 495.) The Duke of Feria writing to the King of Spain, January 3rd 1597, says: "His Holiness told Dr. Barret, the President of Douay College, that the same parties (Elizabeth's Ministers) had written to solicit the removal from Flanders of Father Holt, a Member of the Society of Jesus and the most efficient of your Majesty's servants in that country, their object being to further the interest of the Scottish King." (Tierney's *Dodd*, vol. iii. *App.*, No. xiii. part liv., 1840.)

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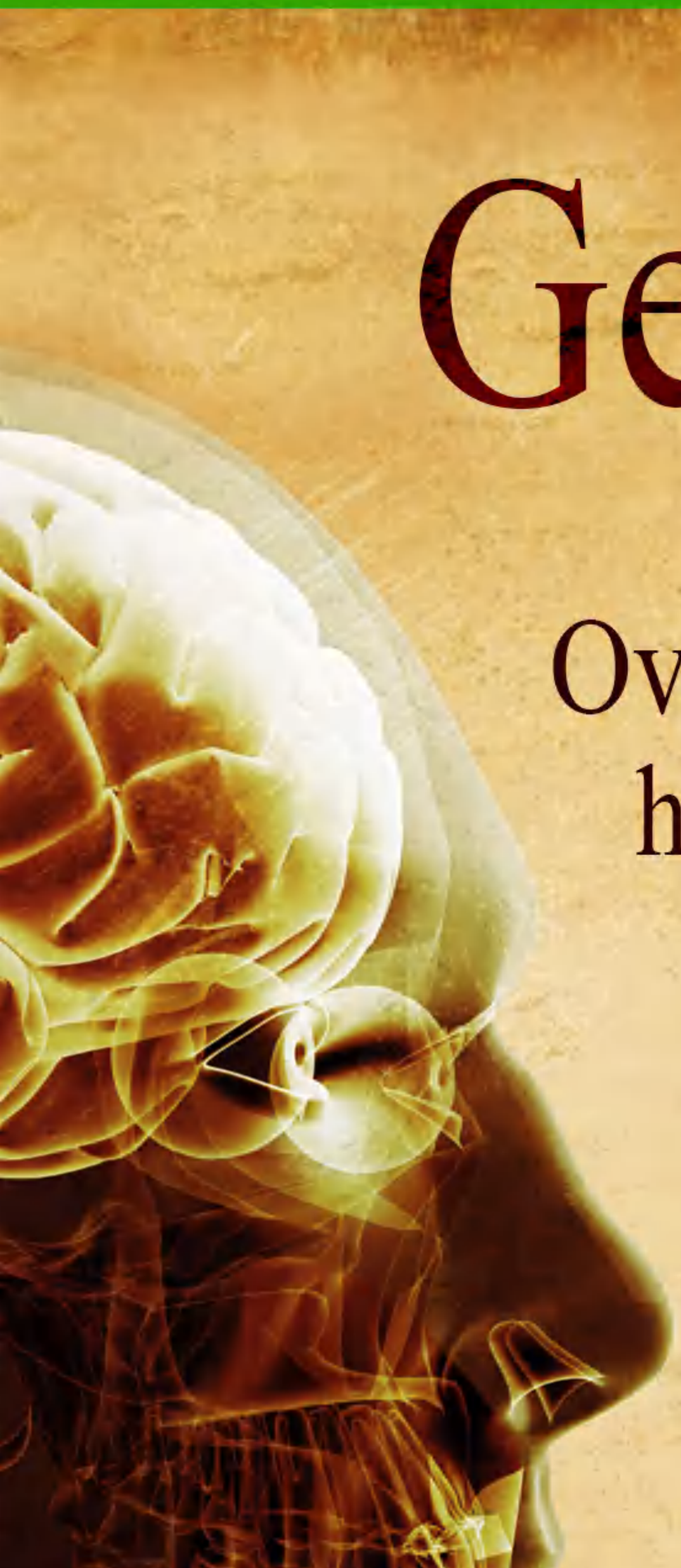

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here corrected.) Through his instrumentality truth and peace dawned upon the discordant principles and turbid passions of the inhabitants, imparting a new direction and a spiritual impulse to the one and a sober and tranquilizing influence to the other. During his Incumbency the south side of the Church was rebuilt and the present Clerestory added, and the oldest remaining Register-book is in his neat and practised handwriting. He seems to have held no other preferment than Rochdale, and it is not a pleasing picture which obtrudes itself upon our view to find such a man complaining to Whitgift in 1590 on the projected renewal of a lease of the Rectory of Rochdale, that the whole amount of his Living was no more than £20 per annum, of which sum £12 arose from the rent of lands and £8 was an ancient stipend. The complaint was not altogether disregarded, as the stipend was augmented by another yearly sum of £6 13s. 4d. charged on the Rectory by the Archbishop, but at the same time his Grace acceded to the request of Sir John Byron, the Lessee, that he might thenceforth be "discharged of the Cure" of the Vicarage. In the same lease the Archbishop secured to the Vicar and his successors "the herbage of the Churchyard," and made further provision for the increase of the Vicar's income which was never effected, so that he probably lived on with Pythagorean frugality. He had no small tithes, Easter-dues, or Surplice-fees, as these were claimed and received by the Rector's lessee; and the Vicarial glebe was said to consist of 136a. 12r. "of pore lande," together with "a faire vickarage house," which, as recently as 1723, was "small, half-timbered, and covered with thatch." (*Lambeth Leases, &c.*; *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xi. pp. 210-11.)

Mr. Holland Watson states that Mr. Richard Midgley married Grace, one of the eleven daughters of Arthur Assheton of Rochdale Esq. (whose son became of Clegg Hall *jure uxoris*) and relict of Thomas Buckley of Buckley Gent., who died in 1588, which marriage would connect him with many neighbouring families of consideration, all of whom he no doubt influenced and impressed no less by his teaching than by his example. This Lady must have been a second wife and married to Mr. Midgley after 27th March, 37th Elizabeth, 1594, as by copy of the Court of that date she took certain lands from Sir John Byron within his Manor of Rochdale as "Grace Buckley of Buckley widow" (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. vii. p. 4); and the Vicar had two sons and a daughter previous to this date — Joseph, his successor in the Living; Henry, whose irregularities would be a source of great solicitude and unhappiness to his father, and who was buried at Rochdale

27th February 1609-10; and a daughter Jane, the wife of William, son and heir of Arthur Bentley of Woodhouse near Rochdale Gent. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chadwick of Healey Hall Gent. Her husband's Will is dated 1604, and he was buried at Rochdale 27th February 1604-5, leaving a son Arthur Bentley of full age and the heir apparent of his grandfather. This ancient and respectable family continued to reside at Woodhouse in Spotland until the middle of the last century, and were, generation after generation, practitioners of physic.

The wife of Mr. Richard Midgley, the venerable Vicar, was buried at Rochdale 24th February 1603-4, and he himself found sepulture there on the 30th May 1609, aged about 79 years. His Will has not been discovered either at Chester or York, and he probably died rich in nothing but good works, having only his example and blessing to bequeath to his family. On the 5th October, 38th Elizabeth 1595, he alienated a small copyhold estate at Trough near Whitworth to James Chadwick of Tongend in Spotland, Yeoman. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. vii. p. 8.)

Joseph Midgley M.A. was educated first at the Grammar School of Rochdale, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (the first Fellow, and in 1588 the President, of which, was his kinsman, Charles Chadwick D.D.[1]) and became Curate to his father before 1590. He

[1] The same spirit which animated the Midgleys existed in at least two of their clerical parishioners, Chadwick and Durden, who had doubtless been instructed by them. Between 1587 and 1590 great offence was given by Sermons preached at St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Gray, in defence of Puritanical doctrines, and also by Mr. Chadwick of Emmanuel, who, preaching upon St. Bartholomew's day, asserted, amongst other things, that many thousands of souls were lost by the non-residents of the University, and Raphe Durden B.D. of Pembroke Hall, afterwards a Minister in Essex, a wild enthusiast of that time, (who imagined himself to be Elias,) were all brought up and examined before Dr. Copcot Master of Corpus Christi College; but the censures passed upon them are not met with in the University Registers. (Dr. Masters' *Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* p. 124; Strype's *Ann.* vol. iii. pp. 471—491.)

Charles Chadwick was the second son of John Chadwick of Healey Hall near Rochdale Gent. and of his wife Agnes, daughter of James Heywood of Heywood Gent., and was entered of Christ College Cambridge, B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, Senior Fellow of Emmanuel at the time of its foundation in 1585, signed the orders of the College as President 10th December 1588, B.D. 1589, instituted to the Rectory of Woodham Ferrers in Essex 30th January 1601, on the presentation of Sir Humphrey Mildmay Knt., styled D.D. 1607, was Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth (when he preached in Roch-

was collated to the Vicarage of Rochdale 7th September, and instituted on the 7th December 1595. He married at Rochdale 21st September 1595 Esther daughter of —— and had issue Rebecca, baptised August 1st, 1596; Jonathan, baptised October 16th 1597; Samuel, baptised February 11th 1598–9; Ruth, baptised April 18th 1602. His wife was buried in Rochdale Church 12th June 1603. He was a remarkable man, possessing a mind of greater activity than power, embracing all the theological opinions and crude notions of his father on trifling subjects, and, maintaining them with far more pertinacity than judgment, although he might not perhaps materially aid their progression. He had little respect for Diocesan Episcopacy, and seems to have treated the remonstrances and counsels of his ecclesiastical superior with unbecoming sharpness, desiring some further but not very clearly defined Reformation of the Church, (sighing, like Milton, for some "new Protestantism,") whereby he did more to disturb its unity in his own parish and destroy the usefulness of his pastoral ministrations amongst the sober minded, reflecting, and unprejudiced, than any of his predecessors. He disregarded the external polity of the Church, and questioned, like Cartwright, the principles of his good patron Whitgift, who did not merit the character for severity and harshness with which he is charged by the more illiberal Puritan writers; and the preferment of such a man as the younger Midgley proves that the opinion of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was founded on fact when he said "there was nothing more to be feared in Whitgift's government, especially towards his latter time, than his mildness and clemency," an opinion in which Hooker, who knew the Archbishop well, fully coincided. (Wordsworth's *Eccles. Biog.*)

Whitaker, on the authority of Fuller, names that the scruples of the Vicar

dale Church) and also to Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk. He died unmarried 4th May 1627.

Ralph Durden was Rector of Runwell near Rayleigh in Essex in 1627 2nd Charles I. when lands were conveyed to him by Edward and Thomas Sulyard of Fleming in the parish of Runwell. His brother was Mr. Thomas Durden, Incumbent of Ashworth in the parish of Middleton, (but not Rector of Bury according to Baines, vol. ii. p. 666,) whose Will was made in 1622, and whose descendants, Joseph, William, and Jonathan Durden, inherited the ancient estate of the Chadwicks of Chadwick (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxii. p. 165) on the death of their relative Mrs. Sarah Chadwicke, spinster, in 1722, who had succeeded to it in December 1704 on the decease of her brother the Rev. Jonathan Chadwick D.D. President of St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge. (*Ibid.* vol. xxxi. p. 163.)

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"hating them with a fierce and unquenchable hatred;" and that fearful symbol a flaming sword, openly depicted upon the title page of the old editions of "the Institutes," would often be gazed upon by this stern Vicar with lingering affection, as it was a weapon constantly in his hand, and brandished for the very creditable purpose of defeating error and promoting peace, although it may be feared his object was not always attained. He presented to Bishop Morton, but in what capacity does not appear, the "Abridgment of the Lancashire Ministers' Reasons for Nonconformity," and the Bishop subsequently published an "Answer" to it, but at this time Midgley was out of communion with the English Church. Mr. Thomas Paget, Incumbent of Blackley near Manchester, in the Preface to his "Defence of Nonconformity," says, that Mr. Joseph Midgley, after his deprivation, practised as a physician, like his kinsmen the Bentleys, and was prosecuted for refusing to kneel at the Sacrament. After the death of his father he removed from Rochdale, and in 1614 was living at Overbree near Halifax, being named in that year as a trustee in an Indenture respecting Coley Chapel, so that he had renounced his nonconformity and again taken refuge in the Church which he had once so harshly assailed. (Watson's *Halifax*, p. 481.) His Will, dated at Halifax 16th January 1627-8, was proved in the Exchequer Court of York October 16th 1637, and in it he bequeathed legacies to John Boyes with whom he then dwelt, to his "honest friend and partner" Mr. Richard Tattersall, to his cousin Richard Brigges, and to his "good friend" Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse. He also provided for his son Jonathan Midgley, who had been "at the University," for his son Samuel, "a freeman of London and late apprentice to Mr. Mayne," and for his son-in-law Isaac Waterhouse, bequeathing to his daughter Rebecca Midgley "the Geneva Bible which had belonged to his honoured father Richard Midgley and also Calvin's Institutes and Mr. Perkins' Workes," and appointing his son Jonathan sole executor.

His daughter Ruth, who died 30th May 1627, married Isaac, eighth son of Michael Waterhouse of Woodhouse in Skircot, in the Vicarage of Halifax, Gent. Nathaniel Waterhouse, the princely benefactor of Halifax, was brother in half blood of Isaac, and by his Will proved at York in 1645 bequeathed legacies to his nephews Isaac and John Waterhouse, who are described as "the sons of Isaac Waterhouse of Halifax and of Ruth his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Midgley, late of the same, deceased."[1] (See

[1] For some account of the Rev. Joseph Midgley (son or grandson of Jonathan

Lanc. MSS., vol. i. pp. 187-192, 350, and vol. xiv. p. 51; *Mem. of Rochdale Gram. School*, 8vo. 1845; Parker Society's *Life of Bp. Pilkington*, part vii. Works, p. 659; Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 442; Brook's *Lives of Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 163; Strype's *Annals*, vol. ii. *Appen.* p. 75; Fuller's *Church Hist.* b. x. p. 20; *Not. Cestr.*, vol. i. p. 9, *Note.*)

PAGE 54. "*Mr Newton of Cheshire.*"] See ante, p. 111, *Note.*

IBID. "*Mr Eaton.*"] This is probably the individual whose name is afterwards variously spelt Heatõ, Eatoun, &c., and who was Vicar of Great Budworth in Cheshire, being instituted before 1585 and dying there 7th January 1600. He was the father of three men who all attained some celebrity, but who were, like himself, puritanically educated, and therefore disaffected towards the discipline of the English Church. His son Theophilus was a London Merchant and traded to Denmark and the East. He left England in 1630 for America, and became the renowned Governor of New Haven. Another son, Samuel, born in 1585 at Crowley in Great Budworth, was educated at Oxford, took Orders in the Church of England, was beneficed in his own County, but vacated his preferment and went to New England. He returned during the Rebellion, and became, according to honest Anthony à Wood, "a most pestilent leading person in the trade of faction in Cheshire and Lancashire." He was Chaplain at Duckenfield Chapel and Rector of Stockport during the Commonwealth, and died at Denton in Manchester Parish in 1664-5. He was a prolific writer, and Wood gives a list of his works. The third son Richard Eaton B.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Vicar of Great Budworth 1604-16, had a son Nathaniel, born in 1609, educated in the University of Cambridge, and Midgley) M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge, born in 1655 and ob. 1704, Minister of Thirsk in Yorkshire, and of his talented son the Rev. Robert Midgley M.A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Minister of Husthwaite and Master of Coxwold School in the county of York, see Nichols' *Lit. History*, vol. i. p. 767, et seq. There is an engraved portrait of the last Midgley, who died 24th May 1761, æt. 78. His nephew (by marriage) was the Rev. Anthony Temple M.A., Head Master of Richmond Grammar School, and who, dying in 1795, was succeeded by the Rev. James Tate M.A. Canon of St. Paul's, who speaks with affection of Mr. Temple as "his preceptor, his patron, his friend, the great promoter of his academical education, and, under heaven, the principal, though not the only, founder of his present or future fortune." (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxii. part ii. p. 1213; vol. lxxiii. part i. p. 236.)

probably the person mentioned by Wood as the first Master of the College of Cambridge in New England, a conformist at the Restoration, Rector of Bideford in Devonshire, and who died in the King's Bench on account of debt. (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 231; *Calamy*; Ormerod's *Chesh.*)

PAGE 56. "*Mr Caldewall pretched, and that nyght the Plaiers plaied.*"] This is a curious picture of the times, and must have given much umbrage to the Puritans assembled at Lathom, and not the least so to Mr. Caldwell, whose homily had made, like the sconrge of the Flagellants, a not very deep impression. Bishop Chaderton, a grave and respectable Prelate, did not perhaps consider it indecorous to be present at a sermon on the Sunday morning and at a stage play at night, the custom which had obtained so much favour before the Reformation not being easily displaced afterwards; and it is evident that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the popish habits of the peasantry, as well as of those in higher stations, had not been much changed by the Reformed Faith. Sunday was observed with little more reverence than the Saints' days and Festivals of the Church, dancing, interludes, and public sports being deemed lawful recreations; and "the Plaiers plaied" on that day without scruple, as they were authorized to do, a little later, when rare Ben Jonson, "the Masque of Owls," and the ghost of Captain Cox on his famous bobby-horse were all equally in the ascendant. The subject matter of Bishop Chaderton's sermon on the following morning is not recorded, but he was certainly a Sabbatarian, and his devout granddaughter (see ante, p. 136, *Note*) who was carefully educated by him says, "In these dayes, as if wee neither had part in the creation nor redemption of the world, too many keepe no Sabbath, or at the most part but the shadow of a Sabbath. Where almost can we find one that will lose a good bargaine rather than make it on the Lord's daye? or that will bridle his own desires to sanctifye that day?" (Joceline's *Mother's Legacie*, p. 75.) Theatricals seem to have been regularly exhibited in the family of the Earl of Derby, but notwithstanding the magnificence of his establishment he had not a private company. On the 12th and 13th July 1587 the Earl of Leycester's company performed at Lathom, and they are not mentioned again until December, when the "Players wente awaie" from Knowsley on the day after the Earl had returned from the Court. It is scarcely to be supposed that the *corps* had been almost six months in his Lordship's house, and there may have been an omission in noting their arrival. In October of the following year the Queen's company arrived at New Park,

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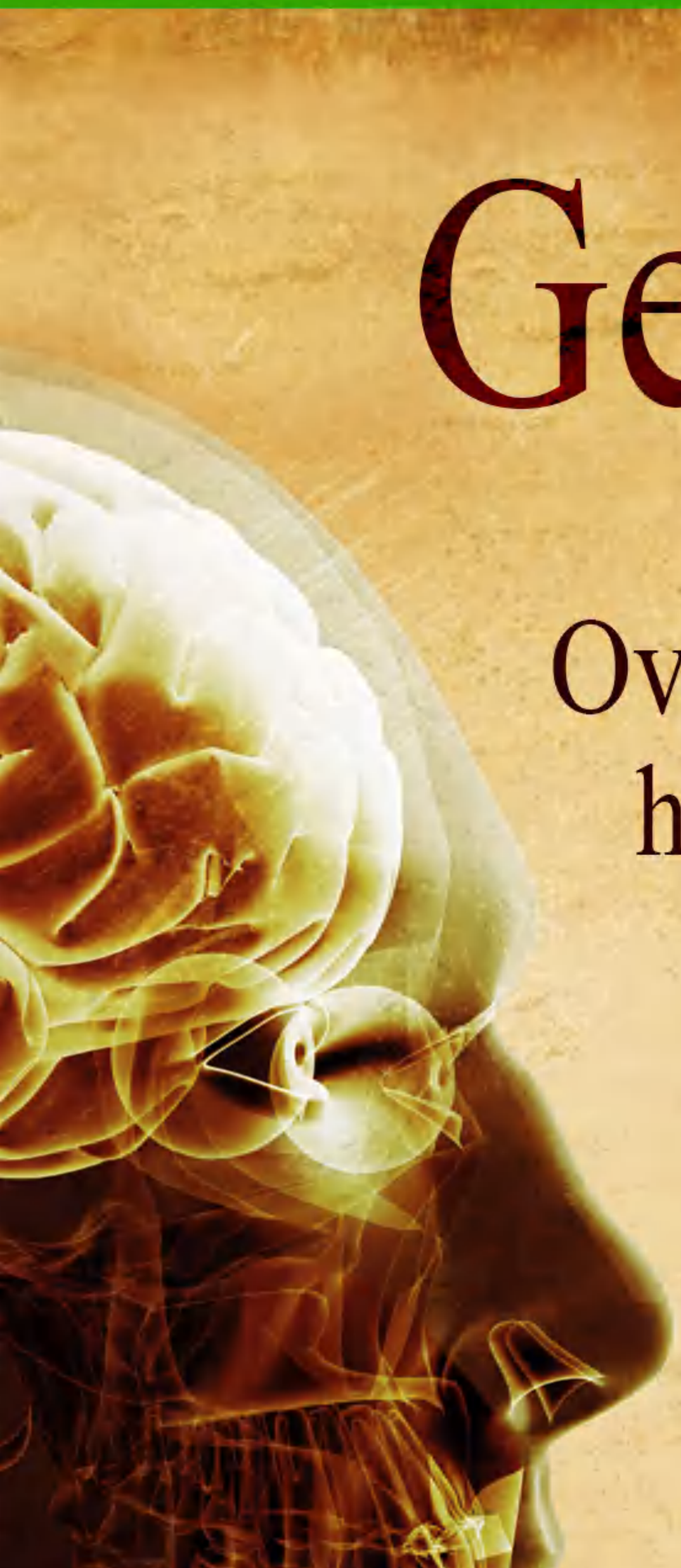

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a Sunday, as Collier asserts that "the Midsummer Night's Dream" was exhibited there on Sunday 27th September 1631, and others add, says Lord Campbell, that on that very day he had held an Ordination, so that the play was for the amusement of the young Priests. This is not very likely to have been the case, as the Ember-fast had gone by, and an Ordination would not be held out of the Canonical season. Good Bishop Hacket saw no evil in this desecration of a holy Festival, and says, that he himself had seen Archbishop Bancroft recreate himself with such diversions at Lambeth. There was apparently more room for the application of the *Histriomastix* to restrain these Episcopal indecencies than the detractors of Prynne have been willing to admit! And yet Chaderton and Williams leaned to the Puritans. (Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, vol. ii. p. 27; Hacket's *Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 241, fol. 1693; Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. ii. p. 496.)

PAGE 58. "*Mr Davenporte of Henbury.*"] Randal, son and heir of John Davenport of Henbury in the county of Chester Esq. and of his wife Katherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover Knt. married about 1564 Mary, daughter of George and sister of Sir William Booth of Dunham, and had a son William Davenport born in 1565 and living in 1618.

IBID. "*Serjeant Wright.*"] Richard, son and heir of John Wright of Bickley in the county of Chester Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Philip Dymock of Wellington, was Serjeant at Arms to Queen Elizabeth in 1580. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.* p. 458.)

IBID. "*Mr Asheton of Mydleton.*"] Richard Assheton, the head of a great house in Lancashire, was born in 1557-8, succeeded his father in 1563, Sheriff of the County in 1593, 1598 and 1607, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant. He was knighted at the coronation of James I. in 1604. He married first Mary, daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton and Newstead Knt. by whom he had a son, his successor, and six daughters; and secondly Mary, daughter of Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. and widow of John Greenhalgh of Brandlesome Esq. by whom he had also a son and a daughter. He died on the 27th and was buried at Middleton on the 28th December 1617, in the 60th year of his age. For many curious particulars of his illness, death, and the family feuds which followed, see *Nicholas*

Assheton's Journal, pp. 70, 71. Baines has given a facsimile of his autograph, vol. i. p. 518.

PAGE 59. "*The Lodge in Lathom P'ke.*"] At certain times of the year the nobility retired from their principal mansion to some little adjoining lodge where they lived private, no longer kept open house, but put their servants to board wages, dismissed part of them to go to their friends, and only retained a few of the most necessary about their person. (Bishop Percy's note, p. 442 in the *Northumb. Household Book*, 8vo. 1770.)

PAGE 60. "*Mr Edwardes.*"] John Edwards of Chirk Castle in the county of Denbigh Esq. married first Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst and of his wife Maud, daughter of Richard Bold of Bold; secondly Jane, daughter of William Mordaunt of Oakley in the county of Bedford Esq. and relict of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. (See ante, p. 113, *Note.*) Mr. Bold dying without lawful issue, settled his Manor House and Park of Bold, the demesne lands and large estates in Bold, Burtonwood, and Sutton, upon his relict for the term of her life. These estates were seized by the Crown in the 3rd James, on account of the recusancy of Mr. Edwards, he not having gone to his Parish Church of St. Dunstan's in the West in London, where he then resided, nor to any other Church, Chapel, or place of Common Prayer within six months following 20th August 1605, and was therefore convicted under the statute 23rd Elizabeth in £120, his lands in Bold being worth three score pounds a year. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxviii. p. 327.) On the 12th April 1587 Thomas Browne, Vicar, and the Churchwardens of Great Marlow in the county of Bucks, wrote to the Earl of Derby certifying that Jane, wife of Richard Bolde Esq. who was reported to have absented herself from Church and not to use the same according to the injunctions, thought meet to frequent the Church of Marlow, though it was two miles distant from her house at Harleford, and she had been out of order (health). (*Sloane MS.*) Chirk passed in the beginning of the seventeenth century to Major General Sir Thomas Myddelton Knt. M.P. whose father was Lord Mayor of London in 1613, and is now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Myddelton Biddulph.

IBID. "*Mr Mollyneux of Hawkecliffe.*"] Thomas Molyneux of Hawkley Esq. the seventh in descent from Roger Molineux (second son of Alan

Molineux of Rainhill), who married the daughter and heiress of Gilbert Ince of Hawkley, was living at the Visitation in 1567, and married, first, Sibil, daughter of William Newton of Pownal, but s.p., and secondly Elizabeth, natural daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Bowsey Knt., by whom he had Richard Molyneux his heir, probably M.P. for Liverpool in 1563. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.*; *Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.)

PAGE 61. "*Mr Ryc. Mollyneux of Conscowe.*"] Richard Molyneux of Conscough Hall, near Melling, Esq., where his family had been seated from the time of Edward IIL, married, first, Ciceley, daughter and heiress of John Poole of Melling Esq., but she died s.p., and secondly Helen, daughter of John Westby of Welbreck, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. He died an aged man in 1643. He was connected with the Ashetons of Croston, Blundells of Ince, Worsleys of Worsley, Andertons of Anderton, and other good families. (*Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.)

IBID. "*Mr John Mollyneux.*"] He was probably second son of William Molyneux of Sefton Esq. (ob. 10th Elizabeth) and brother of Sir Richard Molyneux Knt. the first Baronet. He was M.P. for Liverpool in 1585.

IBID. "*Mr Bothe of Donam.*"] George, son and heir of SirWilliam Booth of Dunham Massey Knt. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley Knt. was born in 1566, succeeded his father in 1579, being ward of the Queen, by whom he was knighted about 1600. He married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of John Carrington of Carrington Esq., but she died s.p., and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was a Deputy Lieutenant, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1597 and 1622, and Sheriff of Lancashire in 1623. He was created a Baronet in 1611, and having been an active Parliamentarian died 24th October 1652, æt. 86. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 402; *Civil War Tracts*, p. 339.) He inherited a very large estate from his father, whose Will was dated 25th November 1579, wherein he commended his soul to Almighty God his Saviour and Redeemer, trusting faithfully to be saved only by the merits of the death and passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and committed his body to the earth. He bequeathed to his wife the chain of gold which he brought with him last from London weighing above xxx^li, another small chain, a carcanet of

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PAGE 62. "*Mr Stanley of Yollow.*"] Edward Stanley of Ewlow (Eulo) in Hawarden in the county of Flint, seven miles from Chester, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, in Lathom, Knt. and had issue a sole daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Robert Salusbury Esq. D.C.L. of Ewlow *de jure uxoris.* See ante, p. 145, *Note*, and Mr. Heywood's *Note* 2, p. xxxix. Intr. to *Allen's Defence of Stanley.*

IBID. "*Mr Tatton.*"] William Tatton of Withenshaw in the county of Chester Esq. descended from Robert Tatton of Kenworthy and his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of William (Masci) de Withenshaw, living 51st Edward III. 1376. His father Robert Tatton was described in 1557 by Edward Earl of Derby as "very evil at ease," but ready to furnish an able captain, and, with others, a hundred soldiers, for the Queen's service. (Lodge's *Illust.* vol. i. p. 344.) He seems to have been a man of great firmness of character, and is named by a contemporary as one who "regardeth not the forfeycture of any landes nor obeyeth any auctorytie or orders." (*Egerton Papers*, p. 207.) He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Booth of Dunham Knt. and by his Will, dated 10th December 1578, desired that his body might be laid in his Parish Church of Northen, in his *Capell* there, if it pleased God he departed this world in Cheshire. He desired that his chains of gold, signet of gold, his seal of arms engraven in silver, his best salt of silver with a cover gilt, a drinking pot of silver with a cover gilt, the best dozen of silver spoons and a gilt spoon of silver, should remain at Withenshaw as heirlooms to one heir after another who should by God's permission inherit his mansion of Withenshaw, his manors and lands. He appointed his wife, his dearly beloved friends Roger Puleston of Emrall Esq., Randal Davenport, of Henbury Esq., and his trusty servant Owen Horton Gent. his executors, and gave each of them a black gown, a black cloke, and five marks; and to his overseer the Right Worshipful Sir William Booth of Dunham Knt. he gave a black gown and his best gelding. William Tatton his son, named by the Diarist, married (covenant dated 2nd September 6th Edward VI.) Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth Knt. and was one of the six Gentlemen Ushers who attended the funeral of Henry Earl of Derby in 1592. Dying in 1611, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who had become seized in June 1579 of all the extensive estates which his grandfather had purchased after his marriage. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) The present representative of this ancient family is Thomas William Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. Sheriff of the County in 1850.

PAGE 63. "*Mr Lassels.*"] William Lascelles of Brackenburgh in Kirkby Wiske, co. York, Esq. (grandson of Francis Lascelles Esq., who died in 1571) married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Francis Tunstall of Thurland Castle, co. Lancaster, Esq. (see page 79) and had issue William his heir, six other sons, and a daughter. (Hopkinson's *Ped.* in Whitaker's *Richmonds.*, vol. i. p. 264.) The Lascelles' of Gateford in Notts were also connected with Lancashire through the Molyneux family.

PAGE 64. "*Mr Ashton of Leiver.*"] Ralph Assheton of Great Lever in the parish of Middleton in the county of Lancaster Esq. married first, Joanna, daughter of Edmund Radcliffe of Todmorden Esq. and one of the coheiresses of William Radcliffe of Wimmersley Esq.: by her he had issue Ralph, born in 1579 and created a Baronet in 1623, and other children. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Talbot of Basball Knt. and relict of James Assheton of Chadderton Esq. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and associated with the rest of the county gentlemen in 1588 for the defence of the Queen against popish plots and the Spanish invasion. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1579 and 1594. Baines gives a facsimile of his autograph, vol. i. p. 518. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii. Ped.; *Harl. MS.* 1549, p. 16 b.; 1468, p. 31 b.)

PAGE 65. "*Dean of Chester.*"] In 1589 John Nuttall B.D. Prebendary and Sub-dean was installed Dean of Chester. He continued Dean about thirteen years, and was also Rector of Sefton in Lancashire and of Bebington in Cheshire, a man of great wealth, and termed by Queen Elizabeth "a golden ass." He died suddenly whilst he was at supper at Sefton in 1603, and was buried there. (Ormerod, vol. i. p. 220.) He was one of the Royal Chaplains, and the Queen "of her speciall grace," by Letters Patent dated 4th July in the thirty-first year of her reign, nominated him to the Deanery, and commanded that "a Stall should be assigned to him in the Chancell and a place in the Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of B.V.M. of Chester," but it was not until the 6th August 1590 that William, Bishop of Chester, formally installed him. (Chaderton's *MS. Lieger.*) He also held the Rectory of Aughton in the county of Lancaster from 1577 until his death. In catalogues of the Rectors of Bebington and Aughton he is named Nutter, and his successor being instituted to the former June 4th 1602 and to the latter June 9th 1602, his death had occurred before the

date above mentioned. The Stall at Chester which he obtained in 1567 and the three united Rectories subjected him in 1585-6 to a levy of £25 as a contribution to the service of the Netherlands, whilst Winwick and Stockport each contributed twice that sum. (Nichols' *Prog. Eliz.* vol. ii. p. 454.) He may have been a Cheshire man, and was probably the eldest son of John Nuthall of Cattenhall in Frodsham Esq., whose Will, dated October 14th 1586, contains the most elaborate history of his faith and the most vigorous defence of the Calvinistic theory to be met with in any of the Wills of that age, and who names that he held from the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester a yearly rent of £20 granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl for his life, for the exercise of the office of Chamberlain of the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth, and then conveys the same and very large estates to his son John Nuthall and his heirs, and vests other lands in Flint (taken of William Tatton of Withenshaw Esq.) in Sir Henry Cock of Broxburn, co. Herts, Thomas Lucie of the same Esq., and Thomas Beck of Manchester, his "loving brethren." The "great wealth," therefore, was not altogether obtained from the inheritance of the Church, although the Dean was a shameful pluralist. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) These Nuthalls recorded a short pedigree about 1580, (*MS.* in Chetham Libr.) although from the circumstance of the Dean being named variously Nuttall, Nuthall, and Nutter in public documents, it is not easy to identify him.

Ibid. "*To Wirrall.*"] Bidston Hall in Wirrall, eighteen miles from Chester, was a pleasant seat of the Derby family from about 21st Henry VI., and some remaining parts of the present house were built by William the sixth Earl in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manor was sold by Charlotte Countess Dowager of Derby and by her son Charles the eighth Earl in 1653. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Chesh.*)

Ibid. "*Mr Egerton, Mr Sherington,*" *&c.*] Mr. Egerton was at this time Solicitor General, and on the xi of September 1589 Henry Earl of Derby had addressed to him a letter from Rock Savage on the subject of Mr. Brereton's muster, and promised to "proceede with Sherington as shall appertaigns," and thus content both the Solicitor General and his brother-in-law Brereton. This visit had doubtless reference to these proceedings. (*Egerton Papers*, p. 131.) Mr. Sherrington had a suit with Mr. Brereton of Worsley in 1580, and Mr. Egerton, who conducted the case for the latter, formed a bad opinion of Sherrington's candour and honesty. (Campbell's

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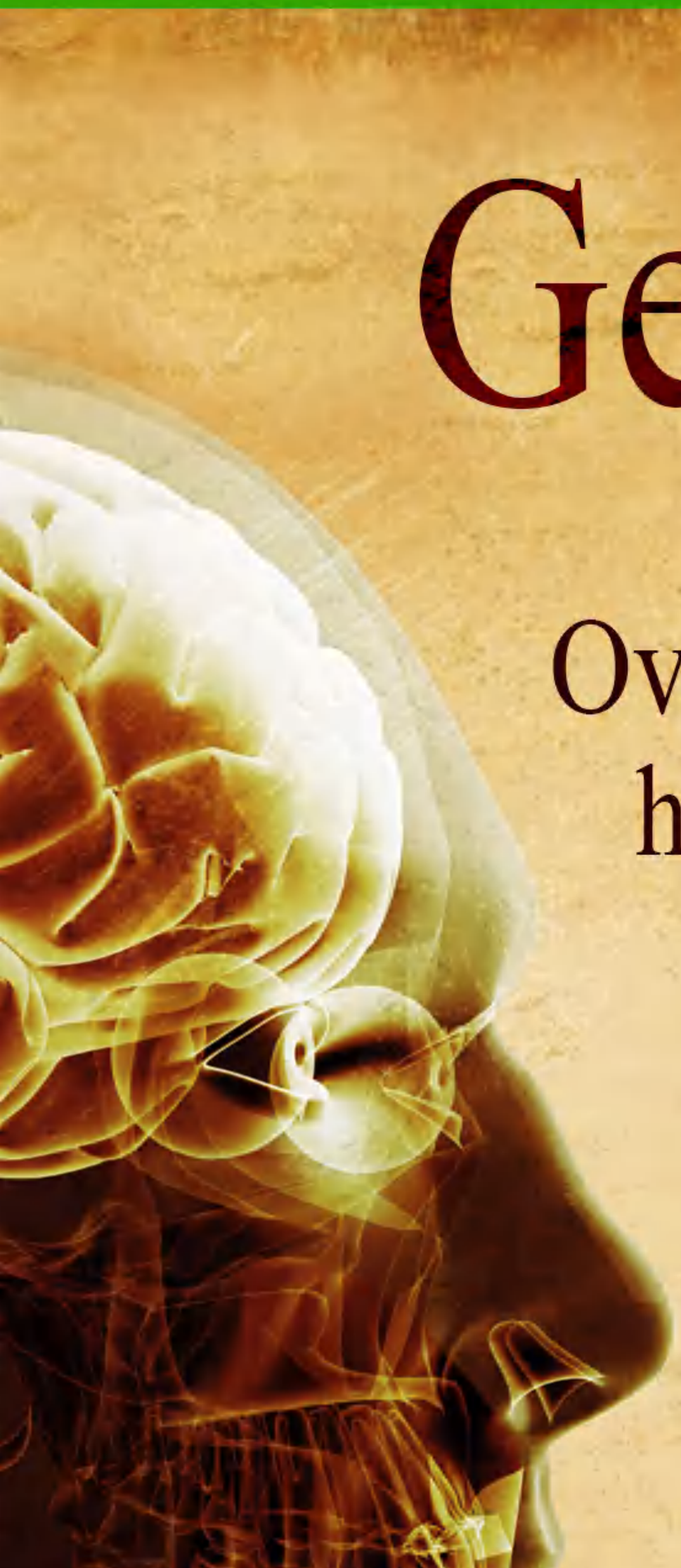

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Esq. and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of —— Kay of Rochdale and relict of John Nowell of Read Esq. She was the mother of Dr. Alexander Nowell and the grandmother of William Whitaker D.D.[1] John Towneley, born in

[1] The descent of Dean Nowell, maternally, from "Kay of Rochdale," has been questioned, and the authorities are certainly conflicting. The case stands as follows:

First. In the Nowell pedigree in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, adopted by Archdeacon Churton in his Life of Nowell, and probably deduced by the late Thomas Heber of Brasenose, Dowsabel Hesketh is stated to be the mother of Roger Nowell, the eldest son of John; but the Dean and all the rest of the children are stated to be the issue of Elizabeth, daughter of "Mr. Kay of Rochdale," who married to a second husband Mr. Charles Towneley.

Second. In the Lancashire Visitation of 1567, Thomas Nowell, then living at Read, the grandson of John Nowell and Dowsabel Hesketh, entered on record this marriage only of his grandfather, and himself, the dean, and all the other children are deduced from it.

Third. In the collection of Lancashire Pedigrees, *Harl. MS.* 1549, Dowsabel Hesketh is stated to be the mother of the daughters only; and Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Kay of Rochdale Parish is stated to be the mother of *all* the sons. But this note is added in the handwriting of Mr. Mundy, the collector and herald painter, but on what authority does not appear: "I find the mother of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, to be Alice, daughter of Laurence Wylde."

It may be observed that Kay is not an indigenous name in Rochdale Parish, but it is found at an early period and widely spread throughout the adjoining parish of Bury. Proof, however, exists, to connect a family with the Nowells of Read and Towneleys of Towneley, of their own rank, and allied by marriage to the Kays. This was the family of Holte of Ashworth in the parish of Middleton, whose Manor House near Rochdale, and extensive property in the parish, closely united them with its interests and families. Oliver Holte Gent. son and heir of Richard Holte by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Chetham of Nuthurst Gent. married (covenant dated 16th Edward IV.) Constance, daughter of James Holte of Gristlehurst Hall in the parish of Bury, and amongst other issue had a daughter, Margaret, married to John Kay, whose place of abode is not named, but he occurs in the 11th Henry VIII. along with his father-in-law, who is stated to be of the age of sixty years. And by indenture dated 26th November, 14th Henry VIII. Oliver Holte of Ashworth Gent. Thomas Holte of Gristlehurst Esq. John Grenehalgh of Brandlesome Esq. Adam Belfeld, Richard Ward, and John Collinge, Gentlemen, and Sir Thomas Holte, Chaplain, demise and convey to Richard Tonlay of Tonlay Esq. and John Nowell of Read Esq. Edward Radcliffe of Todmorden, and William Rishton, Chaplain, the manor and lands of Ashworth, &c. to hold, as trustees, to the use of Grace, daughter of Ralph Rishton Gent. and Robert, son and heir of Oliver Holte, her intended husband; Alexander Nowell and Robert Rishton being appointed attorneys to deliver seisin. John Nowell

1528, married about 1565 his cousin Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Towneley Knt., and died in 1607, æt. 79. There is a portrait of him in the gallery at Towneley, which is finely engraved in Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*. There can be little doubt that this only visit to the Earl of Derby recorded by the Diarist was on the subject of his recusancy and sufferings, and for what are called "opinions of longest obstinacy against religion," of which a sad account has been recorded, although he is characterised by Whitaker as "a peaceable recusant." He had a license to travel, as no person professing his creed was permitted to travel five miles from home without such legal security. (See Whitaker, p. 488; Baines, vol. i. p. 545.) In his endeavours to swell the number of distinguished Puritans, and to shew the severity of those who required a strict conformity to the established worship, a late writer includes in his catalogue this zealous defender of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, observing, "At the same

Esq. here named, was the husband of Elizabeth Kay of Rochdale, and died in 1526, and Richard Towneley was the elder brother of Charles, who became her second husband. The connection of the Holtes with the Kays was long and intimate, as Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. by Will dated 6th November 1559, bequeaths a legacy to John Kay, whom he styles his "nephew," and in his post mortem inquisition, dated 26th April 1560, a messuage is mentioned, then in the tenure of Johanna, late wife of Robert Kay deceased. (*Ashworth Evid. Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 269, et seq.) About the middle of the sixteenth century, Dyonisius Kay of Thornham in Middleton (where the Holtes had lands) married Elizabeth, eldest of the eleven daughters of Arthur Assheton of Clegg Hall in Rochdale Esq. (*Ibid.* p. 121,) and was a legatee in the Will of the latter, dated 5th May 1591; and in 1610 Jennet Kay of Cheesden in Rochdale, widow, and Dyonise Kay Gent. her son, held their lands under Robert Holte of Ashworth Esq. and attorned to his feoffees, Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton Knt. Sir William Davenport of Bramhall Knt. Ralph Assheton of Lever Esq. and others. (*Ibid.* pp. 279—281.) Dr. Whitaker's account of the Dean's descent from Elizabeth Kay is supported by a MS. pedigree in my possession, drawn out as early as the seventeenth century, and corroborated by another and independent MS. pedigree of about the same date in the library at Browsholme. It may be conjectured that Thomas Nowell carelessly gave the heralds his grandfather's first marriage and omitted the second, or that he was not over anxious to diminish his relationship to a man like the Dean, rising to eminence as a scholar and divine. That the Dean and his two learned brothers were the sons of Elizabeth Kay, and that her assumed connection with Ashworth and Thornham had led her sons to be sent to the school at Middleton, and had induced them in after life to rebuild and endow it, are statements which may require additional corroborative evidence, but, in the absence of such evidence, they are still tenable. (See *Not. Cestr.* vol. ii. p. 101, *Note* 9.)

time (about 1575) John Towneley Esq. a layman was committed to prison for nonconformity, when Dean Nowell his near kinsman presented a petition to the President of the North and the Archbishop of York for his release." (Brook's *Puritans*, p. 36 *Introd.*, who quotes Baker's *MS. Collec.* vol. xxi. p. 382.)

Ibid. "*At Asley.*"] This may have been Astley Hall near Chorley, the seat of Robert Charnock Esq. Some parts of the house are of timber and plaster, but the handsome south front, with large bay windows, is of stone, and was built, according to the date still remaining, in the year 1600. (See ante, p. 159, *Note.*) The remains of a moat are visible. In the hall is a well-carved shuffle-board, a fine portrait of Robert Charnock Esq. of the time of Elizabeth, and a small portrait of Captain Charnock who distinguished himself at the siege of Lathom, and was commonly called "Single Eyed Charnock," from his having lost an eye during that memorable siege.

Page 66. "*Dyned at Mr Suttons.*"] Sutton Hall, a mile south of Macclesfield, once a considerable structure, but now much reduced in its dimensions, one wing chiefly built of timber and plaster alone indicating its antiquity. Francis, son and heir of Richard Sutton Esq., succeeded his father in 1581 and died 13th April, 36th Elizabeth, having married Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt., leaving Richard Sutton his eldest son, æt. 4 in 1580, and the last heir male of the family. He died in 1611, when the manor of Sutton passed to Sir Humphrey Davenport, who had married his eldest sister. Of this house was Sir Richard Sutton Knt., one of the founders of Brasenose College, Oxon. (Ormerod's *Hist. of Chesh.*, vol. iii. p. 373; Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, p. 12, 4to. 1849, privately printed.)

Ibid. "*Mr Maire of Chester.*"] In October 1589 William Cotgreave was Mayor, and Thurstan Holinshead and Godfrey Wynne Sheriffs of the city of Chester.

Page 67. "*John Rutter.*"] John Rutter the Burscough Miller is supposed to have descended from the Rutters of Kingsley, a family of inferior although at one time of heraldic rank in Cheshire, and to have been the grandfather of Samuel Rutter D.D. the Chaplain and confidential friend of James the seventh Earl of Derby, the tutor of Lord Strange and the

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of Hulton Park Esq., (see ante, p. 169, *Note*,) married before 4th February 1586 Alice, daughter of —— Baguley[1] of Manchester Gent.

Ibid. "*Mr Rich. Houghtō.*"] For some account of Mr. Hoghton, the father of this young man, see pp. 98-141, *Notes*. The son, who occurs on p. 42, here, and subsequently, was Richard Hoghton, who was born 28th September 1570, was a minor at his father's death 21st November 1589, and became a Ward of Sir Gilbert Gerard Knt. M.P. whose daughter Katherine he married in 1590. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1597, Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1599, and Knight of the Shire in 1597 and 1601. He was created a Baronet in 1611, entertained James I. at Hoghton Tower in 1617, and dying 12th November 1630 æt. 60 was succeeded by his son Gilbert, direct ancestor of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton of

[1] The Baguleys were a family of ancient descent and good standing in Manchester, and the lady here named was doubtless a granddaughter of Nicholas Baguley of Newton in the parish of Manchester, who made his Will on the 12th August 1558, and desired that his body might be buried in the Church of our Lady of Manchester; he proceeds to notice, "Whereas it is bargayned and agred betwene mee and Sr Thomas Cunliffe for makinge, buylding, and settinge vpp a Sepulture w^th^in the Churche of Manchester in the place appoynted by the Highe Aulter; I wyll that the sayd be fynisht according to on covenant made between me and the sayd Sr Thomas, and that the sayd Sr Thomas have for his paynes vi^li^ and meate and drynke to hymselfe and hys servaunts, and the same Sepulture to be fynisht, sett vpp, and done before the feast of S. Mychaell next. Of the sayd vi^li^ the sayd Sr Thomas hath receyved x^s^. And I wyll that Sr Laurence Voce, Warden of Manchester, be overseer of the work and see it p^d^ formed and done, and yff it be thought by Mr Warden and my executors that vi^li^ is not suffycyent for the workmanship thereof I wyll that the sayd Sr Thomas have more, reasonable, from Mr Warden and my executors." He provides for Nicholas, Elizabeth, *Alice*, Margaret, and Joan Baguley, children of his son Robert, &c. He gives to poor people in four years after his death xiii^li^ vi^s^ viii^d^ in manner following: at the feast of Easter 34^s^ 4^d^; at the feast of the birth of our Lord God 34^s^ 4^d^; and yearly, at the said feasts, v marks, until the whole sum is paid; and iiii to poor folks being "bed-raden," lame, blind, or cripples, at the discretion of his executors, vis. xx^d^ a year during the said four years, and also xiii^s^ iiii^d^ in blankets, to give to poor folks and to measure as most need is by their discretion, between the feasts of St Michael the Archangel and St Martin in winter. There are other curious bequests, and John Chethum, George Proudlove, Robert Baguley, and others, are appointed executors. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*) William Hulme of Hulme Esq., a name memorable in the annals of Manchester, was the kinsman of the descendants of these Baguleys, and provided by Will for them in 1691. (See *Not. Cestr.*, vol. ii. page 72, *Note* 18.)

Hoghton Tower, the present Baronet. These notices by the Diarist of the barbarous outrage which had just been committed and the consequent proceedings are very interesting. Baines states that the Earl of Derby caused a watch to be instituted day and night that the offenders might be detected and brought to justice, and a species of magisterial assize was appointed to be held at Preston (see *Diary*, pp. 70, 71) to inquire into the circumstances of the riot and murder. (Vol. i. p. 560.) The Baron, who was the chief offender, sought the interest of the Earl of Derby immediately after the fatal affray, nor does he appear to have used any means either to conceal himself or to escape from the hands of justice, whilst the Hoghtons seem to have had so much confidence in his Lordship as to leave the decision of the case very much with him. The family obtained possession of the estate of Walton at this time from the Langtons as Frumgild, being the old Saxon payment to the kindred of the slain man as a sort of atonement for murder.

Ibid. "*Mr Shakerley.*"] Geoffry, son and heir of Peter Shakerley of Holme, co. Cestr., Esq. married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Venables Knt., and had a son Sir Peter Shakerley of Holme, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1612.

Page 71. "*Mr Goodman.*"] Robert, son and heir of Thomas Goodman (Gwdman) of Plwyf Ros Market, co. Pembroke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bold Esq., and had a son Robert Goodman living at the Visitation in 1613. (L. Dwnn's *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, edited by Sir S. R. Meyrick, vol. i. p. 243.) It does not appear how this family was connected, if at all, with John Goodman of Golborne Davy, whose mother was a daughter and coheiress of Sir William Golborne of Golborne Davy in Cheshire about the latter part of the fifteenth century, and who married a daughter of Robert Tatton of Withenshaw Esq. The family appears to have been known as Goodman, alias Golborne. William Golborne of Golborne Davy, grandson of John Goodman, was living in 1566, and married Maud, daughter of Richard Massey of Handford, and had issue John and Anne. (H. Watson's *MS. Ped.* p. 494.)

Ibid. "*Mr Hunte p^ach^ed.*"] Thomas Hunte M.A. of Cambridge was Incumbent of Oldham on the nomination of the Rev. John Langley, Rector of Prestwich, before 1580, and some years afterwards was styled "a ringleader" of the Puritans. He was probably a son of Mr. James Hunte of

Chadderton in Oldham, who is styled in an Inquisition taken 10th April, 30th Elizabeth, "brother in law of William Radcliffe of Foxdenton Esq." and aged 60 years. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 75.) Mr. Hunte of Oldham was appointed in 1592 by the Will of Mr. John Wild, Incumbent of Saddleworth (a native of Shaw, near Oldham), along with Mr. Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale (see ante, p. 177, *Note*), to provide "a godly Preacher" to succeed to the testator's endowment and living of Saddleworth (*Notitia Cestr.*, vol. ii. p. 145, *Note*); and in 1604 he and others of the same principles were summoned before Bishop Vaughan on a charge of having violated the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church. (*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 10.) He is named by Dr. Whitaker (*Life of Sir Geo. Radcliffe*, p. 11) as being in 1607 "a Schoolmaster of great eminence at Oldham, to whose care were consigned not only many of the sons of the neighbouring gentry, but some of noble birth;" and not the least distinguished of his pupils in after life was Sir George Radcliffe the friend and secretary of the great Earl of Strafford. It is not improbable that Radcliffe's connection with the Assheetons of Chadderton may have led to his being sent to school at Oldham. Writing to his mother on the 27th January 1607-8, he says: "I would gladly see you shortly at Oldham, for I think my master hath not libertie passing five weeks as I feare;" and on the 29th February Mr. Hunte intended to write to Mrs. Radcliffe touching his liberty, from which expression Whitaker suspected Mr. Hunte to have been prosecuted in the Episcopal Court for nonconformity, which conjecture is clearly confirmed by another letter. (pp. 17-20.) Mr. Hunte was the first Master of the Grammar School of Oldham, which was founded on the 15th May 1606 by James Assheton of Chadderton Esq., probably at the instigation of his friends Mr. Lawrence Chaderton, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, born at Lees near Oldham, and Mr. Hunte. The latter was married, and had a son living with him in 1608, in which year he visited the Lady Cavendish at Oldcotes in the county of Derby. This Lady was the wife of William Lord Cavendish, afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, widow of Sir Richard Wortley of Wortley Knt., and mother of Sir Francis Wortley, at this time one of Mr. Hunte's pupils. His death is not recorded in the Oldham Register, but he had ceased to be the Master of the Grammar School on the 11th July, 9th James, when the office was filled by Mr. Thomas Jackson. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxiv. p. 93.)

Page 72. "*Mr P'kinson.*"] This was probably Robert Parkinson of Fair-

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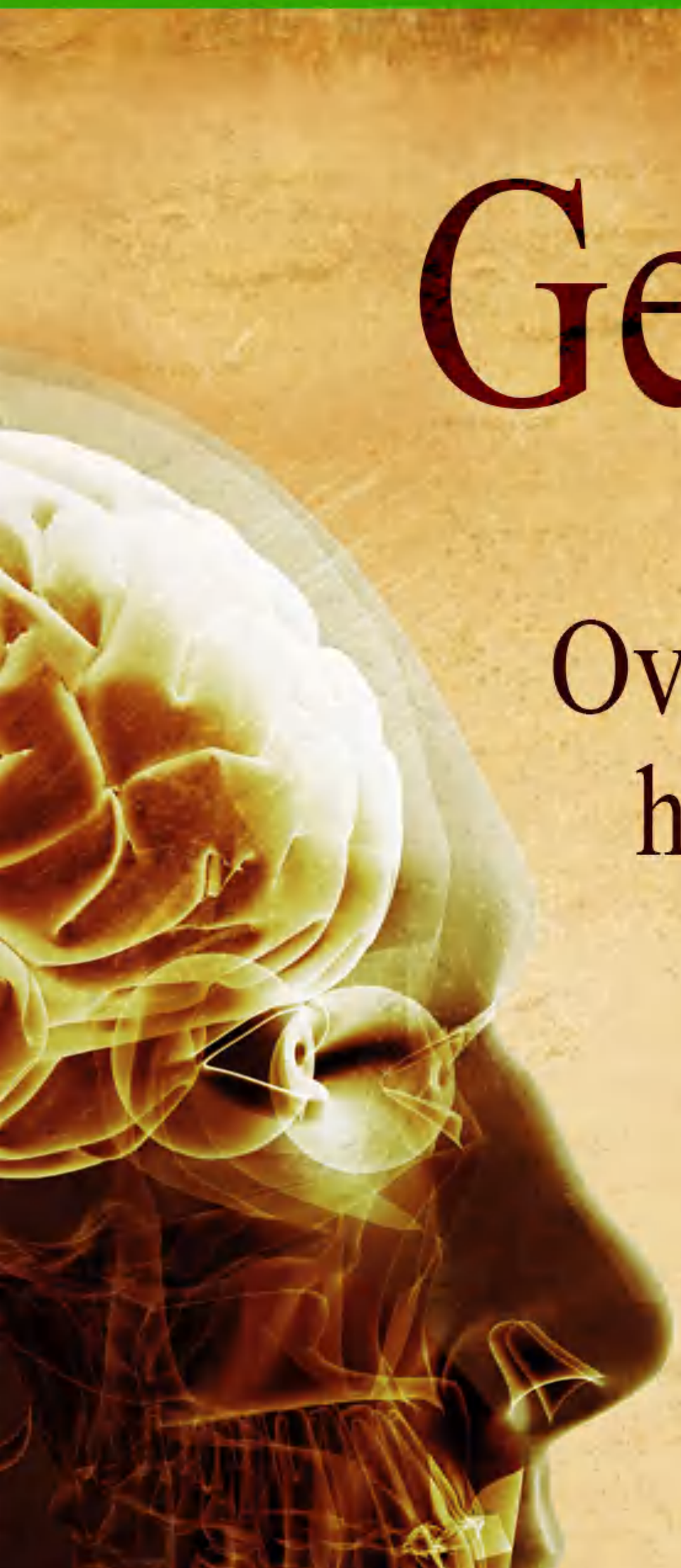

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ceeded his father Sir Edward Fitton, one of the Cheshire Captains in 1557, and in 1579 Vice Treasurer of Ireland where he died, and his mural brass now remains in the choir side aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. His daughter Elisabeth married Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal Knt., who in 1557 was Captain of a Cheshire regiment, and raised one hundred soldiers for Queen Mary. The individual named by the Diarist was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the North, and was associated with Henry Earl of Derby and others in 1581 for the preservation of the revenues of Manchester Church. (Dr. H. Ware's *Hist.*, vol. i. p. 107.) He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1592. Sir Edward was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Fitton, born in 1601.

PAGE 74. "*Mr Ashton of Croston.*"] Richard, son and heir of Thomas Assheton of Croston in the county of Lancaster Esq. and of his wife Margaret, daughter of John Scarisbrick, married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert and sister of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Knts. by whom he had issue six sons. He was Gentleman Usher to Edward Earl of Derby, and rode near the Chief Mourner at the funeral of that Nobleman in 1574. He was living in 1592. Ann, daughter of his great grandson Richard Assheton, married John, son of Sir Cecil Trafford of Trafford Knt. and conveyed the Croston estate to that family, in which it is now vested, the Hall being the seat of John Randolphus de Trafford Esq. second son of Sir Thomas J. de Trafford Bart.

IBID. "*Mr Eccleston.*"] Henry Eccleston of Great Eccleston Esq. the head of an ancient house in the Fylde, and to be distinguished from the Ecclestons of Eccleston near Prescot, (see ante, p. 163, *Note*,) married Mary, daughter of John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq., by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

IBID. "*Mr Brearcton.*"] William, son and eventually heir of Captain Sir Urian Brereton of Honford in the county of Chester Knt. (ninth son of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas) was brother in half blood (and not father, according to Baines, vol. ii. p. 396) of Mary, wife of Sir Alexander Barlow of Barlow Knt. nephew of Margaret, Lady Derby. He married in 1578 Katherine, daughter of Roger Hurleston of Chester Esq. and died 5th June 1601 æt. 48. (See ante, p. 162, *Note*.) His grandson William Brereton was created a Baronet in 1626–7, Knight of the Shire for Chester in the

3rd, 15th, and 16th Charles I. and Commander in Chief of the Cheshire Parliamentary Forces during the Civil War. The Baronetcy expired with his son in 1673.

IBID. "*Mr Crosse.*"] Richard Crosse of Liverpool Esq. married Ann, only daughter of Robert Langton of Lowe Esq. and of his wife Philippa, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Tabley Knt.

IBID. "*Mr Doney.*"] Probably John Dawney of Sessay, afterwards knighted, and married to a daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle Knt. (See ante, p. 113, *Note.*)

PAGE 75. "*Mr Lecester of Tabley.*"] Adam, son of Peter and brother and heir of Peter Leicester of Tabley Esq., whom he succeeded in the inheritance in 1581. He married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Shakerley of Holme Esq. and widow of Thomas Holford Esq., and dying 17th June 1591 was succeeded by his son Peter Leicester Esq., who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Randal Mainwaring of Peover Knt. (see ante, p. 162, *Note*) was father of Sir Peter Leicester Bart. the celebrated Antiquary, ancestor of the Baron de Tabley.

IBID. "*At Okar.*"] Holker (see ante, p. 134, *Note*), the seat of Christopher Preston Esq.

IBID. "*Mr Standishe.*"] Probably Thomas, son and heir of James Standish of Duxbury Esq. the head of one of the most ancient families in Lancashire, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower Esq. and was succeeded in 1599 by his son Alexander. On the 18th June 35th Elizabeth he made his last Will, and desired that his body might be buried in the Parochial Chapel of Chorley. He provided that his daughter Ellen should not marry without the privity and consent of his wife and son Alexander, and bequeathed the usual £6. 13s. 4d. to each of his daughters Elizabeth, Jane, and Alice, also to his son Leonard £40, "soe that he pleases to bee obedyent and ruled by my wyfe," as the testator expresses it, "until he is 21, and then to do such actes as my wyfe shall in reason require of him for the unitinge and knyttyng of him in an assured and loving frendshippe and amity with his brother, which I praye to God may soe be as that it may be for the greate comforte of all them that doth love them

both." He gave to every one of his yeomen such as were of his household servants over and besides their wages 20s. apiece, to his work servants 10s. apiece, and to all his *made* servants the same; to his brother Christopher Standish 40s. He appointed his wife Margaret and son Alexander executors, and his loving son in law Christopher Longworth, Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Esq., Philip Mainwaring, and his loving brother in law Raphe Assheton Esq. supervisors, and to each of them as a token of remembrance he gave x^{s}. Proved at Chester 26th April 1599. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills*, vol. xii. *Ped.*)

Page 76. "*Mr Stanley of Alderley junior.*"] Randal succeeded his father Thomas Stanley Esq. in 1591, (see ante, pp. 142, 171, *Notes*.) He was Captain of the Isle of Man, and died there June 17th 1595. His son and heir Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Warburton of Grafton Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,[1] and died in 1605 æt. 29.

[1] The Will of the Chief Justice contains some noticeable bequests, and is too interesting to be altogether omitted here. It is dated 25th June 1621, although not finished or executed until the 7th September. He styles himself Peter Warburton Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, stating that he was in good health, and recommending his poor soul into the hands of Almighty God, in full hope through faith in Christ Jesus to have remission of all his sins, and requesting that his body may be buried in Tilston Church, near his dear wife Dame Alice Warburton, if he died in Cheshire. He gave to his well beloved grandchild Thomas Stanley Esq. all his leases of lands in Cheshire, his second bason and ewer of silver, and a dozen of white silver spoons, his second salt of silver, and a nest of silver bowls &c. together with his wardship and £500 in money, and required him to be dutiful to his loving mother. He gave to his grandchildren Mary, Margaret, and Alice Stanley 400 marks apiece; to his loving daughter Dame Elizabeth Stanley, late wife of Sir Thomas Stanley Knt. deceased, his lands, and appointed her an executor along with his trusty servant and kinsman John Warburton, and for his faithful and diligent service he gave him £100: to his father-in-law he gave a Portague; to each of his sisters, Wilbraham, Egerton, Brereton, Stanley, and Frances Warburton, a Portague; to his son [grandson ?] Stanley his book of Acts and Monuments, Camden's Works, Speed's Works, Calvin's Institutes, and his footcloth nag called Butler. He gave to Mr. Dr. King his book of Bernard's Works and his book of Cardinal Bellarmine: to Mr. Rycroft, Parson of Coddington, Calvin upon Job, Foxe upon the Apocalypse, and Luther upon the Galatians; to Mr. Whipton all the books he had of Lyra his Works; to Sir Robert Downes all the books of Jewell and Hardinge; to his dear friend and cousin John Jeffreys Esq. all his MSS. and written books of the Laws of England; to his servant

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he seems to have been a great favourite. The volume was formerly in the library at Adlington Hall.

PAGE 79. "*Mr Gamwell.*"] Edmund Gamul of Buerton, co. Cestr., Esq., born in 1537, Mayor of Chester in 1585, married twice and had a son William, who was Mayor of Chester in 1608. The tombs and sepulchral monuments of this family still remain in St. Catharine's Chapel, being the north aisle of the Church of St. Mary on the Hill, Chester, and have lately been restored with pious care and in much good taste.

IBID. "*Sr Robert Stapleton.*"] Sir Robert, only son of Sir Robert Stapylton of Wighill, co. York, Knt. descended from Sir Miles Stapylton, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, born about 1560, Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1581, when he met the Judges with seven score men in suitable liveries. He married first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable of Everingham Knt. and secondly, Olive, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Sherington of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, whom Queen Elizabeth visited in 1574, and widow (1572) of John Talbot Esq., half brother of Sir John Talbot of Grafton Knt. ancestor of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. See Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Ann Talbot, recommending Sir Robert Stapylton for a husband. (Nichols' *Prog. of Eliz.*, vol. ii. p. 628.) He was said to be "a man well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comely and goodly personage, had scarce an equal, and, next to Sir Philip Sydney, no superior in England." (Harington's *Nugæ Antiq.*) The family is now represented by Stapylton Stapylton of Myton Hall, co. York, Esq. (Burke's *Landed Gentry.*)

IBID. "*Mr Barlowe.*"] This is the only time his name occurs in the Diary. He was the only son of Alexander Barlow of Barlow in the parish of Manchester Esq. M.P. for Wigan 1547-1557, and whilst a boy was taken to Middleton Church and there married to one of the wealthy coheiresses of Ralph Belfield[1] of Clegg Hall in the parish of Rochdale, as appears from the

[1] Ralph Belfield of Clegg Gent. descended from Matthew de Belfeld, living in the time of Richard I. and at the head of a pedigree of fourteen generations, made his Will when sick in body on the 11th August 1557, and desired to be buried in his Parish Church of Rochdale, committing his soul to God the only Maker and Redeemer of mankind, and he gave to the re-edifying and sustentation of the said Church vi^li^ xiii^s^ iv^d^ to be paid by his Executors yearly as the Churchwardens

entry in the Register Book of the Church, which is thus worded: "Alexander Barlow de Barlow armig^{o} nupt. fuit cum Elizabetha Belfeld de Clegg in Rachdale, Sept. 22, 1562," and on the same day her sister Ann was married to Richard Legh of High Legh in Cheshire. These marriages were both unpropitious, and divorces were sued for and obtained. In July 1574 Alexander Barlow Gent. said, on oath, that "he never did at any tyme ratifie the said pretensed marryage solempnized between him and one Elizabeth Barlow, alias Belfeld, for he doth not remember that eu^{o} he was marryed to the said Elizabeth or spake the words of matrimonye to her, he was soe yong the same tyme it is said he was married to her." This profane marriage was dissolved Oct. 21, 1574. About 1570 the other sister had applied to the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chester for a divorce, and deposed that she was wedded at Middleton Church to Richard Legh and that her sister Katherine (in the Register Book Elizabeth) was wedded on the same day to a son of Barlow of Barlow — that she, the deponent, was 7 years old when she was led to the Church by Mr. Assheton of Middleton, and that the wedding dinner was prepared at her grandfather's house at Hopwood. She was sent by Mr. Hopwood to live at High Legh, whilst her husband went to school at Shrewsbury. An old servant deposed that she went from Hopwood to see her young mistress at High Legh, who expressed an anxious wish to return to Hopwood Hall, and appears to have been very unhappy amongst her new relations. She stated, however, that she had sent her husband a gilt book and that he, in return, had sent her a knife, which she wore at her girdle. Their mode of sitting at dinner, cut-

should reasonably require the same. He gave to his sister Ann iii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d}; to his servant James Belfeld all his moiety of the farmhold in Bowden in Cheshire; to Robert Butterworth his servant, in consideration of the good service he had heretofore done, a legacy; to Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood Esq., one third of all his lands for the term of her life, and all the residue of his lands he divided between Elizabeth and Ann Belfeld his two daughters, whom he appointed executrixes along with their mother; desiring that Richard Assheton of Middleton Esq. Edmund Assheton of Chadderton Esq. Edmund Hopwood Esq. and Robert Holte of Ashworth Gent. would be his overseers. After the divorces above named Elizabeth Belfeld, alias Barlow, married Mr. Edward Assheton M.A. Rector of Middleton, and died s.p., and her sister Ann married about 1571 William Assheton (brother of Edward) of Clegg Hall Esq. Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and had surviving issue three daughters. Mr. Assheton of Clegg married secondly, Jane, daughter of Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood Esq., and had surviving issue a son and three daughters. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. *Wills.*)

ting meat for each other, putting it on their trenchers, the words used when drinking healths, and several other minute circumstances are detailed; but the poor girl was anxious that the ill-starred marriage should be dissolved, and as her guardians had not consulted her wishes or inclinations but the rank and fortune of the small contracting parties, and it had been acceptance and not choice on either side the Bishop dissolved the union.[1] (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 119.) Alexander Barlow afterwards married Mary, daughter of Sir William Brereton of Honford Knt. (See ante, pp. 101, 144, *Notes.*) He was one of the eight Mourners, being assistant to the Chief Mourner, at the funeral of his uncle Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, and attended the funeral of his cousin Earl Henry as one of his six Gentlemen Ushers in 1592. He was knighted by James I. in 1603 and died in 1624, leaving issue two sons, William Barlow D.D. Dean of Chester and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Alexander Barlow his successor, whose first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lord Morley by his wife Elizabeth Stanley, daughter and heiress of William Baron Monteagle. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii.; *Harl. MSS.*, 1549, p. 27; *Add. MSS.*, 12,477, p. 37ᵇ.)

Ibid. "*Mr Tunstall.*"] There are some discrepancies in the Tunstall pedigree at this period of their history respecting the succession of the heads of the house. It is clear that Sir Marmaduke Tunstall of Thurland Castle, co. Lanc. Knt., who died in 1566, having married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Scargill of Scargill, and Thorpe Stapleton near Leeds, left issue a son and successor Francis Tunstall Esq., who married Ann, daughter of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. the lady who is mentioned on page 47. From the Will of Dame Mary, widow of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, dated 31st December, 21st Elizabeth (probate 21st March 1578-9), it appears that her son Francis Tunstall Esq. was then living, and is doubtless the individual here named. He had issue two sons and five daughters. To the eldest son Francis, his grandmother bequeathed "one little cheyne of gold and her best standing cupp," and it seems probable that he (the

[1] Strype says that about this time, or a little earlier, the nation became scandalous for the frequency of divorces, especially among the richer sort, and one occasion was, the covetousness of the nobility and gentry, who used often to marry their children when they were young boys and girls, that they might join land to land; and being grown up, they many times disliked each other, and then separation and divorce followed, to the breach of espousals and the displeasure of God. (*Memor.* b. 2, p. 313.) At this time the Homily against Adultery was issued, and not without occasion.

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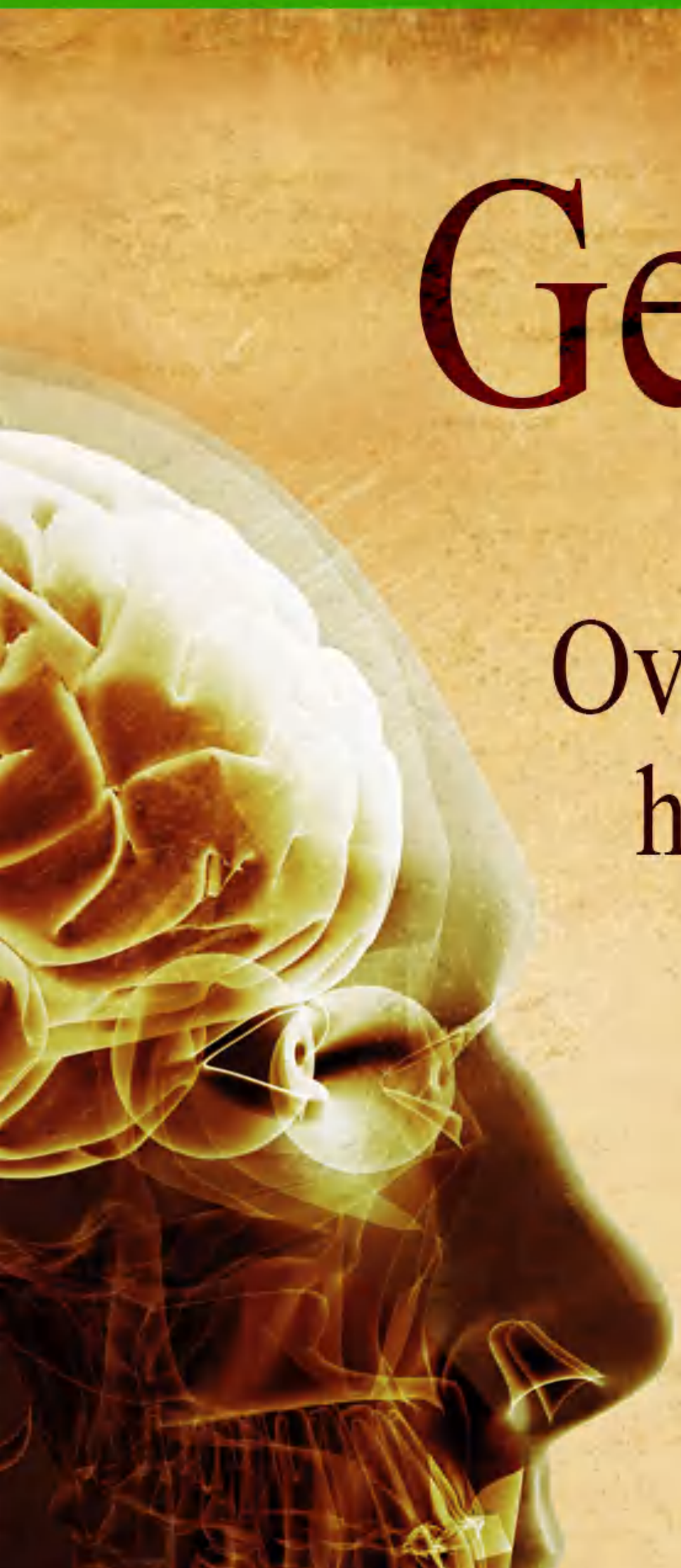

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descent from Nicholas Orrell and his wife Ellen, daughter of —— Stanley, whose younger son, William Orrell, having married, about 1421, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John, eldest son of Sir Henry Torbock of Torbock by his wife Katherine Halsall, was the ancestor of the Orrells of Turton Tower, and whose eldest son, Robert Orrell of Orrell, having married Margery, daughter of Sir John Massey of Tatton, the widow of Sir John Bromley, in the three next generations the heads of the family formed alliances with the Tyldesleys, Athertons, and Leylands. (*Lanc. MSS.* vol. vi. pp. 170—174.)

Page 83. "*Mr Captaine Morgane.*"] Edward Morgan of Golden Grove in the county of Flint Esq. descended from Ednyfed Vychan, ninth from Marchudd ap Cynan the progenitor of the royal house of Tudor, rebuilt Golden Grove in 1578, married Catherine, daughter of John Davies of Gwysaney Esq. and of his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrooke Esq. by whom he had issue two daughters and a son Edward, the direct progenitor of Edward Morgan now of Golden Grove Esq. who eminently distinguished himself in the Peninsula. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Lewys Dwnn's *Heral.* vol. i. pp. 218—219.)

Ibid. "*Mr Hamlet Holcrofte and his wiffe.*"] Hamlet, second son of Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft (see ante, p. 103, *Note*,) in the parish of Winwick in the county of Lancaster Knt. married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Clifton of Westby Esq., and in February 1575 he and his wife were informed against to the Lords of the Council as obstinate Papists. (Baines, vol. i. p. 545.) He succeeded under the Will of his father, dated 5th December 1559 to all the messuages and lands called Little Wolden and Caddeswalled in the county of Lancaster, and was appointed an executor, but he seems to have resided at Great Wolden Hall. See page 88, where he occurs as "Mr. Holcrofte of Woden." Wolden is situate in the township of Barton and parish of Eccles. His elder brother, Sir John Holcroft, sold the manors of Lytham and Marton, to Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, brother of Isabel, on the 14th February 1606.

Ibid. "*Mr Carey.*"] Mr. Carey, afterwards Sir George Carey K.G. and second Baron Hunsdon, was a near relative of Queen Elizabeth, his grandmother being Mary, second daughter and coheiress of Thomas Bulleyn Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and sister to Queen Ann, consort of Henry

VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorp Knt. and sister of Alice Lady Strange, which will account for his visit to Knowsley, independently of the family relationship to the Countess of Derby. He distinguished himself by his expedition into Scotland under the Earl of Sussex in 1570, succeeded his father, 23rd July 1596, and died in 1603.

PAGE 84. "*Henry Bolde.*"] Henry, elder of the two sons of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. and of his second wife, Margaret Wolfall (see ante, p. 113, *Note*) and half brother of Richard Bold Esq. who in 1567 was heir apparent. He was "the singular good nevy and cosyn" of Francis Bold of Cranishey in Bold Gent. (who married Katherine, sister of Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Durham,) and who by Will dated 20th September 1587, gave £5 to be expended in land by his executors, Henry Bold, Richard Bold Esq. Sir Edward Fitton, and John Leigh, schoolmaster of Farnworth, and the rent to be distributed every Good Friday to poor people belonging to the Chapelry of Farnworth for ever. (*Lanc. MSS., Wills.*)

IBID. "*Jhon Bothe.*"] John Booth, third son of Sir William Booth of Dunham and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley Knt. at this time not more than ten or twelve years old, his father having died a young man. (See ante, p. 121, *Note.*) He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Prestwich of Hulme in the county of Lancaster Esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Prestwich Bart.

IBID. "*Mr Robert Bothe.*"] Robert Booth, fourth son of Sir William Booth, and brother of the last named gentleman.

PAGE 89. "*Mr Ratcliffe.*"] This was probably Alexander, son and heir of Sir John Radclyffe of Ordsall Knt. who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, (see ante, p. 172, *Note,*) and not Sir John, the younger brother and eventually heir, as named on p. 173. Alexander Radcliffe was baptised at Manchester 26th January 1573, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and died in battle in Ireland in 1599 unmarried. His great bravery is mentioned by Sir John Harington, who was in Ireland at the time. (*Nugæ Antiq.* vol. i. p. 265.) His brother Captain William Radcliffe fell at Blackwater in Ireland in the preceding year, in the memorable engagement against the Earl of Tyrone. The Will of Sir Alexander is dated

Ordsall, 22nd March 1599, on the eve of his departure with his regiment for Ireland, and he commended his soul into the hands of Almighty God, and his body to Christian and "decent funeral" where it should please God to dispose of the same, and to be answerable and fitting to his state and degree. He mentions having settled his manors and lands by deed dated 16th March 41st Elizabeth between himself and his brother John Radcliffe; and by an indenture dated 1st March 41st Elizabeth, between himself and his two brothers Thomas and Edmund, he gave to each of them an annuity of £36. 13s. 4d.; and by an indenture dated 20th March 41st Elizabeth between himself and his three sisters, viz. Margaret one of the maids of honour to her most excellent majesty the Queen, Jane, and Ann Radcliffe, he gave annuities to each; and by an indenture dated 20th March 41st Elizabeth, between himself and his loving cousin Marie Radcliffe one of the honourable maids of her Highness' bedchamber, and Thomas Gillibrand his servant, he had devised for two thousand years all his lands in Ashby and Tavelby in the county of Leicester, and Chesterfield, Newbold, Brampton, and Spittlefield in the county of Derby, to raise money to pay his just debts; but all these deeds being revocable at his pleasure, he then and thereby ratified them all. He bequeathed to his said cousin Marie Radcliffe £100, and to Gillibrand his servant £200. All his residue he gave to his brother John Radcliffe, or in case he died before the testator, then to such as should be his next heir at the common law at his decease. He nominated his cousin Marie Radcliffe and Gillibrand his executors. Sealed 22nd March before Humphrey Davenport and William Carter, and proved at Chester. (*Lanc. MSS. Wills.*) The cousin, so remarkably favoured by the gallant young soldier, was probably Mary, daughter of Richard Radcliffe of Newcroft in Flixton Esq. third son of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, and of his wife Bridget, daughter of John Caryl of Warnham in the county of Sussex Esq. widow of William, son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton Knt. (*Ibid.* vol. xiii. p. 197.)

Ibid. "*Mr Bordeman pretched.*"] As he travelled from Manchester with Mr. Radcliffe of Ordsall, he had probably been a tutor in that family, his name afterwards occurring in connexion with its affairs. He was apparently the "Sam^ll Bordeman Cl." who on the 29th May, 11th James, 1613, was a witness to a Deed of Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall Knt. Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, and Edmund Prestwich of Holme, Esquires, to Adam Byrom of Salford Gent., whereby Sir John and the others conveyed

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James I. confirmed the Earl's title to his estates, but being again, and apparently not without cause, suspected of treason, in 1606 he and others suddenly fled to the Continent and abandoned all his large possessions to the Crown. His lands in Ulster were granted to the English companies, and he died at Rome poor and neglected, a pensioner of Spain. (Dr. C. Taylor's *Romantic Biogr.* vol. i.; *Gent. Mag.* March 1853, p. 267; Harington's *Nugæ Antiq.* vol. i. p. 247, et seq.)

Ibid. "*iiii Tayllyers.*"] Whether these brethren of this necessary craft were "Merchant Tailors" or not does not appear, but that wealthy fraternity continued a Working Company until the time of James I., and amongst its employments are named the "manufacturing of pavilions for our kings, robes of state for our nobles, and tents &c. for our soldiers," as well as the making of "ordinary garments." (Dr. Wilson's *Hist. of Merchant-taylors' School*, p. xix.) The cissor, or tailor, made both the men's and women's apparel, and every thing relating to armour, as far as he could be concerned, as lining, surcoat, and perhaps caparisons and horse furniture. (Topham's *Observ. on Wardrobe Acc. of Edw. I.*, p. xxxvii.) The historians, Stow, Speed, and Machyn were "tayllyers;" and it is quite delightful to notice the honest pride with which the last records that, on the 2nd July 1555, a great banquet was made by the Company to the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, and Gentlemen; the Master and four Wardens being "all v borne in London *and tayller sunnes alle.*" (Machyn's *Diary*, p. 345, and *Note*, p. 91.)

Page 90. "*vi^{xx}.*"] It may be noted here that throughout the MS. the sums are expressed in the old numerical characters and that the enumerations of the Teutonic hundred of six score, or 120, are adopted in all articles except money, when the hundred is computed at five score. This mode of reckoning by scores still largely prevails in Lancashire as it did in Yorkshire in the time of Henry VIII. (See *Northum. Household Book.*)

Page 1. li. is the numerical pound for money, which is used by the Diarist elsewhere for lib. the pound weight.

„ 2. D^{m}xxxv is 535.

„ 2. iiii.j^{li} is £81.

„ 3. ob. is obolus, a halfpenny.

„ 4. iiijx^{li} xii^{s} j^{d} is four score ten pounds, twelve shillings, and a penny — £90. 12s. 1d.

„ 5. M.M.D.cccliiiixv^{li} vi^{d} is two thousand, eight hundred, four score and fifteen pounds, and sixpence — £2895. 0s. 6d.

„ 27. c^{ml} and xviiime — *i.e.* 118.

„ 42. c̃ii^{li} — *i.e.* one thousand and two pounds.

„ 47. iiii torches ii^{li} qvaines — *i.e.* a quarion or square lump of wax with a wick in the centre, now called a mortise, anciently called *morters* (mortaria.)

„ 56. M.v — *i.e.* one thousand and five.

„ 58. xiii p — *i.e.* pecks.

„ 59. di. orgone & iiii greẽ — *i.e.* organ ling, the largest kind of the north sea fish (Bailey); ling green, ordinary ling unsalted.

„ 59. ob. qr̃t — *i.e.* obolus quadrans, halfpenny farthing.

„ 71. i^{li} seares — *i.e.* several, small ones; probably from being imperfectly moulded.

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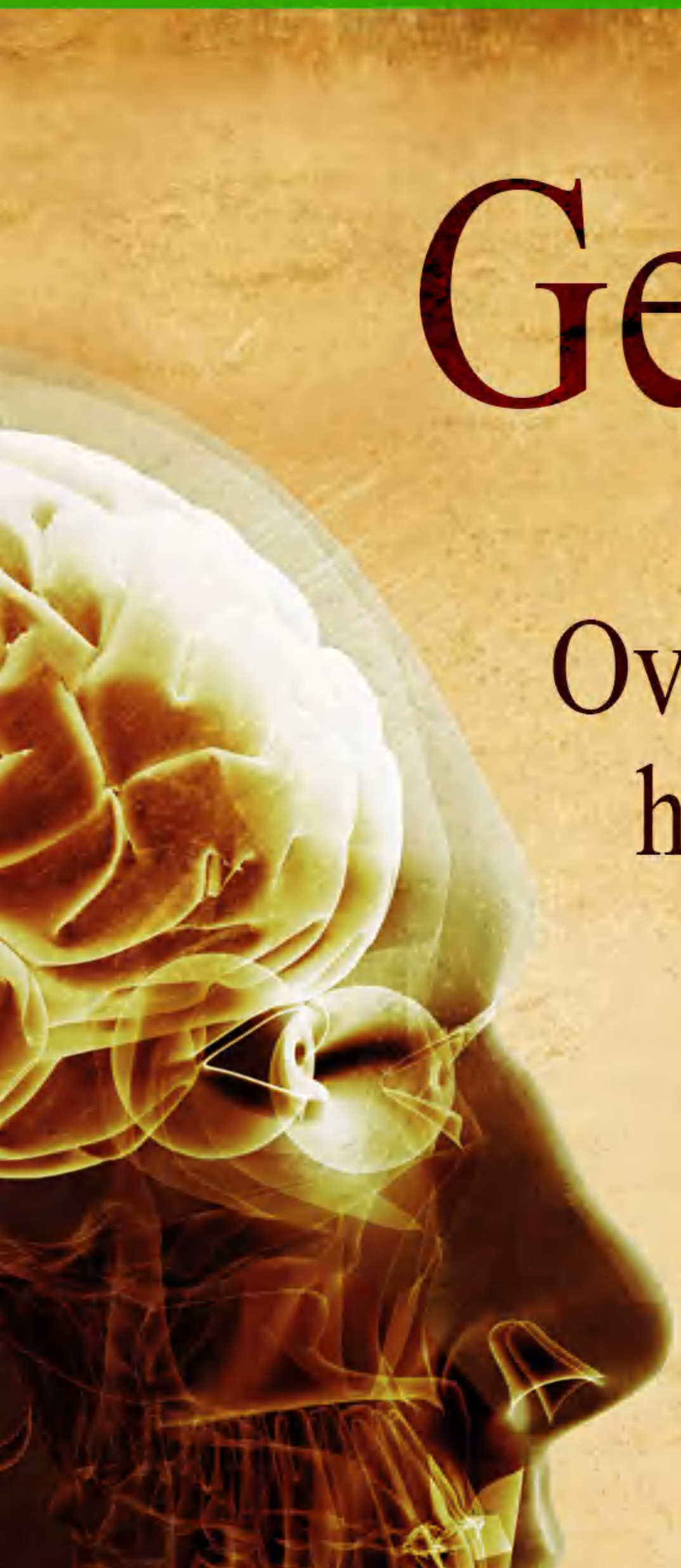

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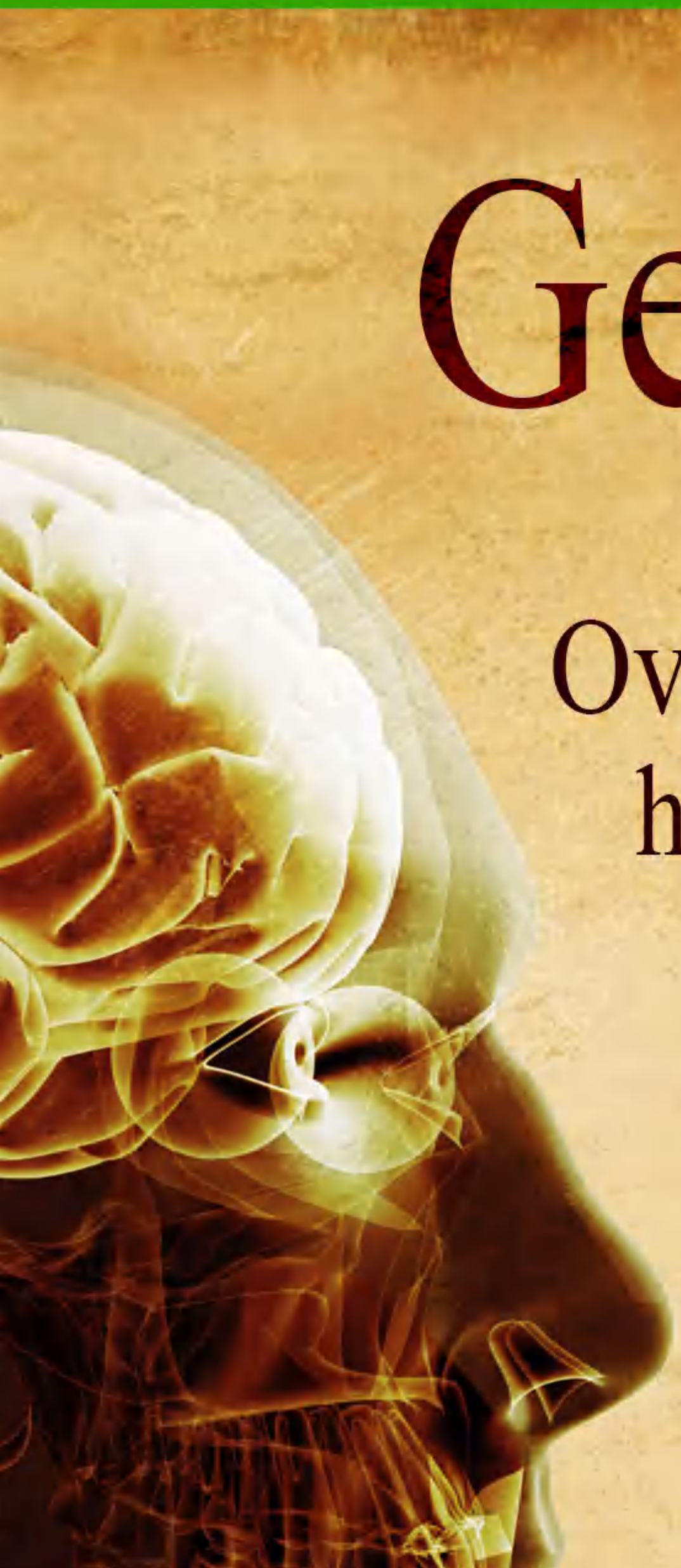

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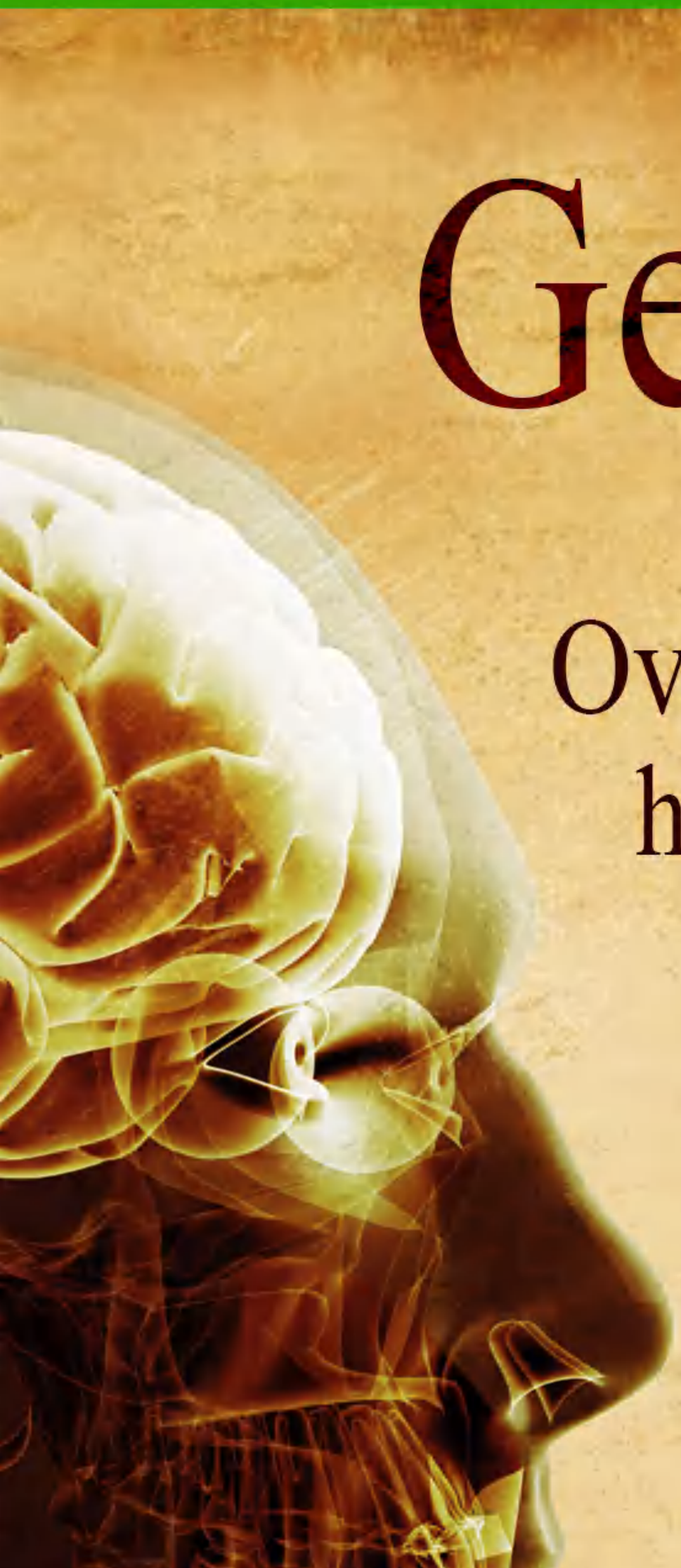

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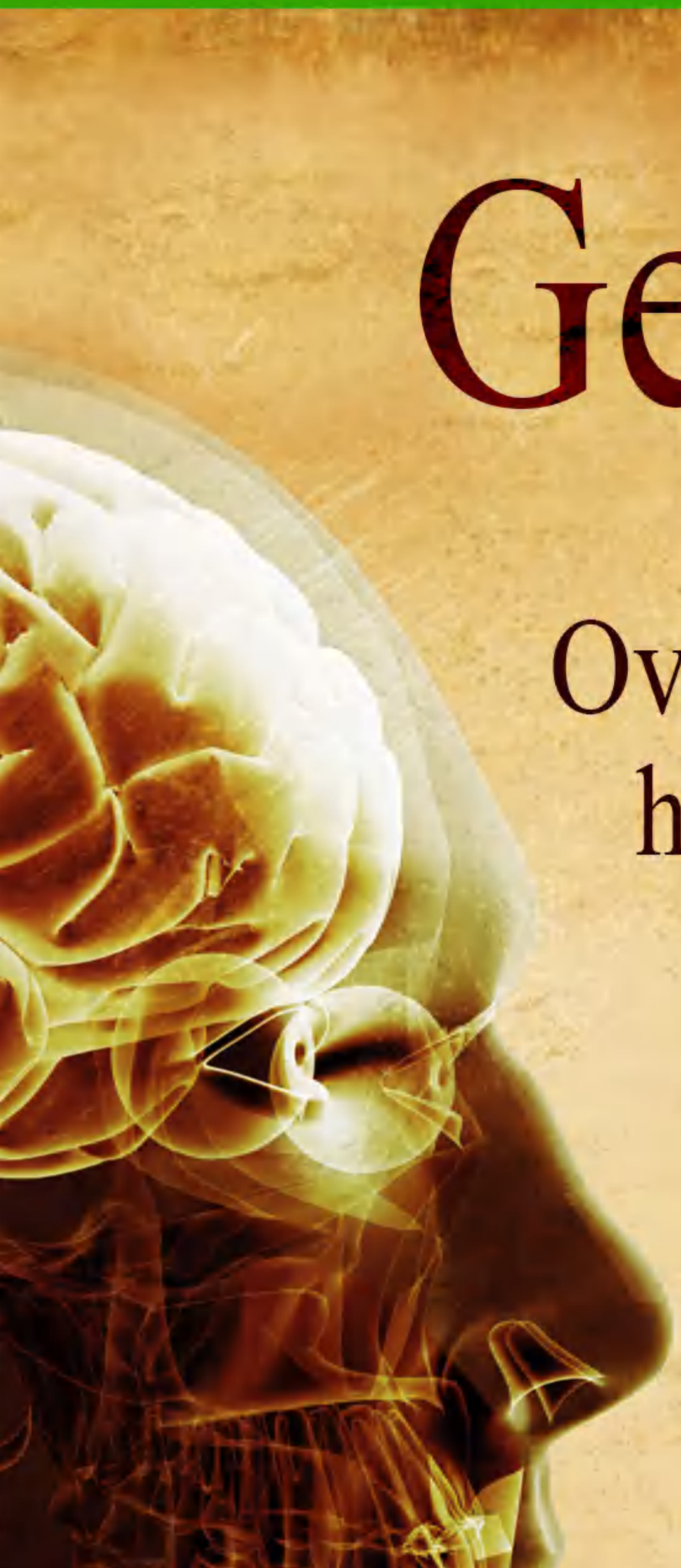

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