

miles from the latter, is Condate, which agrees with great precision with the position of Stockton Heath. If again we take the tenth Iter, and reverse it, beginning at Middlewich and considering it as Mediolanum, we have 17 miles to the north, on the line of a great Roman road, Condate at Stockton Heath—proceeding along the same road direct north, in 18 miles we arrive at Mancunium, or as read in other MSS. Mancocunium, which would take us to Standish; 17 miles further north brings us to the Lancashire Watling street, and where we should naturally expect to find a post of some sort, this would be Coccium; and at 20 miles beyond this is Lancaster, or the station of Bremetonax or Bremetonacæ. Now in this statement I have changed neither names nor figures. The existence of the road no one doubts, and I feel confident that proofs of Roman occupation will be found at Standish, and at the intersection of the roads to the north of Preston, if carefully looked for. And when we know that such proofs have been found only lately in Middlewich and Stockton Heath, we may confidently expect that a proper search will be followed by successful results, not merely at the two spots already named, but at other places on the line of road. For such inquiry the Historic Society affords a good opportunity, and perhaps we may be allowed to hope that such Members as reside in the neighbourhood of the road will allow no chance to pass them of increasing our knowledge of the Roman occupation of Great Britain.

The Members will be gratified to learn that Mr. Lyon has again come upon the Roman road at Stretton, between the point to which Dr. Hume traced it, and Stretton Church, in the Dog Fields. It has the same structure—a foundation of sandstone with gravel over—and points a little to the West of the Church. The gravel appears here to have been less disturbed, and consequently is more plentiful. It is 18 feet wide as in the parts previously examined.

II.—NOTES ON GENEALOGY.

By Sir William Betham, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

A communication was read from Sir William Betham which contained a transcript of a Pedigree confirmatory of the descent of Norres of Speke, in female line, from the original house of Le Noreis of Blackrod. See Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 141.

It alleges *descent* of Bradshaw of Haigh *from* Mabell Noreis wife of Sir William Bradshaw; and the subsequent descent of Harrington of Wolfage in Brixworth, Northamptonshire, from Mabell, Lady Harrington, stated, in this MS., to have been daughter of Sir William Bradshaw of Haigh, descendant from Sir William and Mabell Lady Bradshaw above mentioned, and an elder brother of Hugh Bradshaw, continuer of the male line of that house now represented by the Earl of Balcarres as its heir general.

The further descent of the Harringtons is brought down to the eleven co-heirs of Sir James Harrington, of whom Clemence was the wife of Henry Norres of Speke, Esq., in the time of Henry VIII.

Sir William adds his opinion that Norres of Speke selected that portion of the sub-divided Harrington estates which contained the manor of Blackrod, "on account of its having been, antiently, the property of the family." Other remarks were made on the pedigrees of Bradshaw of Marple, and an Irish branch of Brooke of Leighton.

III.—DESCRIPTION OF LYDIATE HALL.

By William John Roberts, Esq.

Some account of Lydiate manor in the parish of Halsall, of its manorial lords, and especially of its ruined Chapel, is already recorded in the papers of the Society. In continuation of the subject we shall attempt to describe their manorial residence.

Lydiate Hall is situated, like most of the houses of our ancient gentry, in a low and secluded situation. It is placed on a level tract of country in several parts well wooded; and commands a view to the south-west of the sand hills that bound the Irish sea, and of the Carnarvonshire mountains in the extreme distance. On the north-east, Clive's hills, in the adjoining parish of Aughton, bound the prospect, the monotony of which is relieved by the spire of the Church in the distance.

The present edifice was erected or enlarged by Lawrence Ireland, the founder of the chapel, son of Thomas Ireland of Lydiate, son of Sir John Ireland of Hutt and Hale, descended from Sir John Ireland who was interred at Hale in the year 1088. This ancient and wide-spread family, a branch of which was seated at Bewsey near Warrington, numbered among its alliances the principal families in this part of the county, viz.: those of Stanley, Molyneux, Holland, Torbock, Bold, Atherton, Hesketh, Norres,