



## Communications.

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NOTES TAKEN IN THE CHURCHES OF PRESTON, MANCHESTER, ECCLES, WINWICK, FARNWORTH, SEPHTON, AND HALE, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER; SOME BY THOMAS CHALONER, IN OR ABOUT THE YEAR 1591, AND OTHERS BY RANDLE HOLME, IN THE YEARS 1636 AND 1652; AND NOTES TAKEN AT LEA HALL, IN THE SAME COUNTY.

*Edited by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.*

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IN preparing these church notes for the press, a careful copy, recently made from the original manuscript in the British Museum, by my brother, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., has been used. The trickings of arms have been rendered in modern blazon, and abbreviated words extended where necessary, all additions being placed within brackets. Notes, identifying and explaining some of the shields depicted in the old church windows, have been added, with the object of imparting interest to the comparatively unattractive blazon of the manuscript.

## [Preston, co: Lanc:]

[Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 72.]

In eccle[sia] fenestr[æ] de p[ar]ochi[a] de Preston  
in Amoundernes. Com. Lanc<sup>r</sup> [circa 1591].<sup>1</sup>

[1] G[ules] a + [cross] engrailed Ar[gent]  
bet[ween] 4  [fleurs-de-lys] Ar[gent] Ashurst  
Sr Adam de Ashehurst.

[2] B [Azure] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t gard[an]t  
Ar[gent] le champe semy de  [fleurs-de-lys]  
Ar[gent] diff[erence] a[n] © [annulet] sa[ble] Hol-  
land

[in] alia [fenestra]

[3] Ar[gent] a \ [bend] engrailed sa[ble].  
Ratcliff.

[4] Ar[gent] on a fesse sa[ble] a lion pass[an]t  
Ar[gent] bet[ween] 2 escall[ops] Ar[gent] [not] a  
[but in] ch[i]efe 3 [drawing of] wheate eares g[ules]  
bands or [not] Holand Sr Wm [but Leyland of Mor-  
leys] Impaled w[i]th g[ules] 3 \ [chevrons] Ar[gent]  
Singleton of Wightgill, co. York

[in] alia fenestra

[5] Houghton [and] Asheton [of Ashton] Vnd[er]  
Lyne q[ua]rtered w[i]th lea Q[ua]r[ter]ly et lea  
p[er] se.

[in] alia [fenestra]

[6] in another wyndow Lea of Leahall sa[ble]  
3 barr<sup>e</sup> [Argent].

[7] Ar[gent] betw[een] a \ [chevron] sa[ble]  
3 <sup>bosons</sup> Hedg[eh]oges<sup>2</sup> } pass[an]t pr[o] Byram [Brock-  
holes?]

<sup>1</sup> Some of the church notes in Harl. MS. 2129, in the same handwriting, are dated 7th August, 1591.

<sup>2</sup> "Hedgoges" has been added below "bosons"; the latter is a North-country name for the badger (*Hallinwell*). In the Visitation of 1613, printed by the Chetham Society, the arms of Brockholes are given as "Argent, a chevron sable between 3 badgers [boars] of the last."

[in] alia [fenestra]

[8] B [Azure] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t gard[an]t Ar[gent] le champs semy de ❖ [cross-crosets] Or. *Holland.*

[9] B [Azure] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t gard[an]t Ar[gent] le champs semy de escallops Ar[gent] *Holland.*

[10] G[ules] a ❖ [fret] Or q[ua]rtered w[i]th Ar[gent] q[ua]r[ter]le[y] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t cu[m ?] q[ua]r[ter]s g[ules].

[11] Ar[gent] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t gard[an]t V[er]t [*Sherborne of Stonyhurst.*]

[12] Quarterlie Ar[gent] & [Gules] the G[ules] charged [with] 3 Λ [chevrons] Ar[gent]—G[ules] 3 Λ [chevrons] Ar[gent] [*Langton ?*].

[13] *Bolde* a second brother mar[r]ied the do[u]ghter of *Langtons*, viz: Ar[gent] 3 Λ [chevrons] g[ules] q[ua]rtered w[i]th Ar[gent] a + [cross] patonce sa[ble] [*Banastre*] q[ua]r[ter]lie.

### [Manchester, co. Lanc:]

[*Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 66.*]

Manchester Church [1652]

on the north side of the E[arl] of Darbies chappell formerly dedicated to St. Jo[h]n the] Bap[tist] in Brasse over the entrance is this inscription.

**Vanitas vanitatū et oīa vanitas Obsecrame vt ad-  
iuvet[is] nos Jacob Stanley Elyen Epū Jo. Stanley**

<sup>3</sup> Sir John Stanley was a natural son of James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Hondford, of Handforth, co. Chester. He fought at the Battle of Flodden; but in 1528 procured a divorce from his wife, on the ground that they both wished to devote themselves to a religious life, and became a monk at Westminster. Lady Stanley, however, seems to have changed her mind, for about 1530 she became the wife of Sir Urian Brereton, by whom she had a family, who ultimately succeeded to the Handforth estates. The greater part of a shield of the arms of Sir John and his wife, with helm crest, mantling, and the motto, *Vanitas Vanitatum et omnia Vanitas*, may still be seen, in sixteenth century stained glass, in Cheadle Church. (See Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i, pp. 208, 245, et seq.)



Robt de Booth	} Esqrs	musick &c. & founded y <sup>e</sup>
Otho de Redish		Colledge Church consist-
Jo de Barlow		ing of 1 Keeper or
Rad de Prestwich		M[aste]r : 8 fellowes
Peter de Workeslee		chaplens, 4 clerks & 6
Jac de Holme		choristers in hono[u]r of
Will de Birches		St. Mary to whome the
Jo Bamford		p[ar]ish church was for-
Laur de Barlow		m[er]ly dedicated, & to
Galfr de Hopwood		St. Dionyse y <sup>e</sup> patron
Galf de Hilton	s[ain]t of ffrance, & St.	
Will de Highfeld	George the patron s[ain]t	
w <sup>ch</sup> were gathered at the	of Engl[and] the s[ai]d	
sound of a bell.	Tho[mas] de la Ward	
	being p[ar]tly a frenchman	
	& p[ar]tly an English-	
man, for w[hi]ch license fro[m] K[ing] H[enry] 5		
vnder the duchy seale he payd into the Hanap		
200 marc[s]: 22 Maij 9 Hen : 5 [A.D. 1421.]		

## [Eccles, co : Lanc:]

[Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 78.]

Eccles church [circa 1652].

ex p'te austral[e] tumulū pulchrū fact' fuit p' dña dorothea Legh in viduitate

hic face[n]t corpora Ricb brereton de tatton et Workesley, ar. et dorothea[e] vx eie fil. Ric egger-ton milit' et Ric. fil. eoꝝ qui quidꝫ Ric ob: 17 octob: aīo 1598. et dic' dorothea ob: 4 die apr. aīo 1639 et dicte Ric. fil. eoꝝ qui infans obiit aīo dñi 1575.

about this tombe are these seu[er]all escochions.  
[drawings of 7 shields]

[14] [1] Argent, two bars Sable [Breerton]; im-paling Argent a fesse gules between 3 pheons Sable [Egerton of Ridley, co. Chester]; on the fesse a mullet [?].

[15] [2] [*Brereton*] as before ; impaling Azure, a fesse Gules between three fleurs-de-lys Or [*Leycester of Nether Tabley, co. Chester*].

[16] [3] [*Brereton*] as before ; an escocheon of pretence quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a bend Azure three stags' heads cabossed Or, in sinister chief a crescent [*Stanley of Tatton, co. Chester*]; 2nd, Or, on a chief indented Azure three plates [*Lathom*]; 3rd, Quarterly [Gules] and [Argent] a label of 5 points Azure [*Massey of Timperley, co. Chester*]; 4th, Gules, a chief Or [*Goushill of Heveringham, Notts ?*].

[17] [4] Argent, a fesse Gules between three pheons Sable [*Egerton of Egerton, co. Chester*]; impaling Argent, two bars Gules, in chief a crescent [*Mainwaring of Ightfield, co. Salop*].

[18] [5] [*Egerton*] as the last ; impaling [Azure] two bars [Argent], over all on a bend [Gules] three arrows points downwards [of the second] [*Done of Oulton, co. Chester*].

[19] [6] [*Egerton*] as the last ; impaling [Or] three piles in point [Gules], on a canton [Argent] a gryphon segreant [Sable] [*Basset of Blore, co. Stafford*].

[20] [7] [*Egerton*] as the last ; impaling Azure, a garb Or [*Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester*].

in orientale.

[drawings of 4 shields.]

[21] [1] Argent, two bendlets engrailed Sable, a label of three points Gules ; in base an [escallop?] of the last [*Radcliffe of Ordsall*].

[22] [2] Azure, two bars Argent [over all a bend Gules. *Legh of Booths*].

[23] [3] Gules, three cross-crosetts fitchée and a chief Or [*Arderne of Mobberley, co. Chester*].

[24] [4] Azure, a fesse Argent between three garbs Or [*Sandbach of Sandbach, co. Chester*].

Laudate dñi p' bono statu splendidissimi Johis  
 Ratcliffe de ordesale ar' hui'e sacelli possessor qui  
 ista fenestra fecit in año dñi 1574.

ex p'te boreale are these 4 abou[e]s[ai]d coates  
 with these that follow.

[drawings of 5 shields.]

[25] [1] Argent, on a chevron between three  
 martlets Vert, an eagle displayed with two heads  
 Sable [*sic*] between two plates [*Asshawe of The  
 Hall on the Hill, co. Lanc., mixed up with Hulton  
 of Farnworth, co. Lanc.*]

[26] [2] Sable, fretty Argent, a label of three  
 points [Or. *Harrington of West Leigh, co. Lanc.*]

[27] [3] Sable, a lion rampant Argent [charged  
 on the shoulder with a chess-rook Gules. *Verdon.*]

[28] [4] [Sable] three lions passant 2 and 1  
 Argent [*English*].

[29] [5] Argent, on a bend Sable three lozenges  
 of the first, each charged with a saltire Gules  
 [*Urswick*].

in scda fenestra borial'

[drawing of a shield.]

[30] [Argent, three boars' heads erased, 2 and 1,  
 fessewise [Sable, for *Booth of Barton*.]

in 3<sup>d</sup> window on the north p[ar]t

[drawing of a shield.]

[31] [*Booth*] as above; impaling Azure a bend  
 between six covered cups Or [*Butler of Bewsey*].

in 5 windowe [on the north side] this coate and  
 crest [drawing of a shield couché with helm,  
 mantlet, and crest.]

[32] Argent, three boars' heads erased, 2 and 1,  
 fessewise Sable. *Crest*: a full-length figure of St.  
 Katherine Argent crowned Or, her dexter hand  
 resting on a toothed wheel to dexter Sable [*Booth  
 of Barton*].

in the body of the church in the glasse windowes  
[drawings of five shields].

[33] [1] Argent, on a chief Gules three billets  
of the field [*Worsley ?*].

[34] [2] Azure, a bend between three garbs Or,  
[*Sandbach*].

[35] [3] Argent, three rush-hills Vert, *Tyldesley*,  
of *Tyldesley*, co. *Lanc*.

[36] [4] Argent, a gryphon segreant Gules  
[*Trafford of Trafford*].

[37] [5] Argent, a cockatrice with tail nowed  
and wings elevated Sable, combed Gules [*Langley*  
of *Agecroft*].

### [Winwick, co : Lanc:]

[*Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 65b.*]

In Winwicke Church [*circa 1591*].

[38] *Leighe*. Ar[gent] on a  $\Lambda$  [chevron] g[ules]  
[between] 3  $\diamond$  [mascles] g[ules] sur le  $\Lambda$  chevron  
3  $\otimes$  [cinquefoils] Or [*Ashton ?*]

*Sr Pieres leghe de Lyme Co.' Cestr' & de Co'*  
*Lanc. in Winwicke Church Lanc'*

[39] [Quarterly 1st] G[ules] a + [cross] engr[ailed]  
Ar[gent] [*Legh of Lyme*] 2<sup>d</sup> b. [Azure] a  $\Lambda$  [chevron]  
or bet[ween] 3 Crownets or. [*Corona of Adlington*,  
co. *Chester*] on an escut[c]ho[n] of p[re]tence indiffe-  
rent bet[ween] these 2 Coate[s], sa[ble] an arme  
armed Ar[gent] & hold[in]ge a banner of 2 [points]  
 $\text{P}$  Ar[gent] with an Vrle of  $\star$  [mullet] Ar[gent]  
*Coat of Augmentation*] 3<sup>d</sup> coate b. [Azure] on a  $\Lambda$   
[chevron] or 3  $\star$  [mullet] sa[ble] betw[een] 3  
cupps cou[er]ed or [*Butler of Merton*] 4<sup>th</sup> coate  
Ar[gent] a pale fuselie sa[ble] *daniell* [*alias Danyers*  
of *Bradley*, co. *Chester*] v<sup>th</sup> v[er]t a + [cross]  
pat[on]ce or [*Boydell*] 6<sup>th</sup> ar[gent] a + [cross]  
sa[ble] in the first] q[uar]ter] a  $\text{fl}$  [fleur-de-lys]  
sa[ble]. *Haydock of Haydock*] 7<sup>th</sup> v[er]t betw[een] a  
 $\Lambda$  [chevron] or 3 + [crosses] patonce [of the last.

*Boydell*] 8[th] Ar[gent] a ☆ [mullet] sa[ble] not  
*Asheton* [but *Waleton of Ulnes Walton*] 8 [9th]  
 masenlie [lozengy] Ar[gent] & Sa[ble] *Croft of Dalton*  
 his Crest a Ramsheade co[u]ped Ar[gent] on a  
 Crowne [crest coronet] or, hornes or, en le mouth  
 three ellem [elm] leaues [proper] Impaled with *Sr*  
*Thom[a]s Gerrards Coats.*

[*Harl. M.S. 2129, fo. 73.*]

Winwicke Church in Lanc[er] [*circa 1591*]

[40] *Sr Thom[a]s Gerrard.* [Quarterly; 1st] B  
 [Azure] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t er[mine] Crowned Or  
 [Gerard] 2<sup>d</sup> V[er]t a + [cross] engr[ailed] Erm[ine]  
*Kingsley*] 3<sup>d</sup> Ar[gent] on a \ [bend] B [Azure] 3  
 stages heads or [*Stanley of Storeton, co. Chester*]  
 4[th] q[ua]r[ter]lie p[er] fesse indented g[ules] & or  
 [*Bromley of Badington, co. Warwick*] 5[th] Ar[gent]  
 on a ^ [chevron] g[ules] 3 besants [*Chetilton*] 6<sup>th</sup>  
 q[ua]r[ter]lie g[ules] a \ [bend] Ar[gent] with sa[ble]  
 a fleur-de-lys Ar[gent] *Hextall of Hextall, co.*  
*Warwick*] his crest a lion Ra[m]p[an]t Er[mine]  
 Crowned Or.

[41] *Holcrofts Coate* q[ua]r[ter]lie Impaled with  
*hoptons* [*Hopwood*] vj palletts Ar[gent] & V[er]t sur  
 le v[er]t an escall[op] Ar[gent] sur le 2<sup>d</sup> pale.

### [Farnworth, co: Lanc:]

[*Harl. M.S. 2129, fo. 189.*]

farnworth church Co. Lanc. 1635[-6] feb. 27.

[42] in Smyth of Curdlys [Cuerdley] chapell on  
 the south side is in the window Ar[gent] 3 wrens  
 b. [Azure] or kingsfishers [*Penketh of Penketh*] &  
 under it is only remaying Penketh all the rest  
 broke out, very auntient.

[43] In the north [a][s]le is Aston of Penketh  
 pew in the window is 2 Cotes very auntient of this  
 [drawing of a shield] Argent, a chevron between  
 three mascles Gules [*Ashton of Penketh*].

[44] in the chancell roofo carued in the tymber is in seuerall places a griffen passant w<sup>ch</sup> sheweth some of the [B]oulds to haue bu[i]lt it or bye [or been ?] a benefactor.

[45] in the chancell window in the e[a]st end the cote of *france & England* [quarterly ; for *the King*].

[46] & another of *france & England* quartered [with] in a quarter [bordure] gobinat[ed] Ar[gent] & b. [Azure ; for *Beaufort*].

[47] on the right hand this cote [drawing of a shield] per pale Gules and Argent, a cross potent between four cross-crosetts counterchanged I think for dioses of *lichfeld* [*Diocese of Lichfield*].

[48] on left hand of *England* cote is b. [Azure] a tower or [*Towers ?*] some bushop built the window of that dioses, the writing brok[e], only there remaynes **EPI** to be read.

[49] in the chancell in the south window Argent 3 beares pass[ant] sa[ble] for *dichfeld* [*Ditchfield of Ditton*].

[50] on right hand in the midle a man in Armo[u]re kneeling, on his co[a]te [Argent] a griffen segr[e]ant Sa[ble] for one of the *bolds* [*of Bold, co. Lanc.*].

[51] on the left hand Ar[gent] 3 wrens b. [Azure] but no writting at all. *penketh*. in many [records] theis be called kinges fishers but ye [they] be not nother [neither] by their shape & haue no longe beaks as he hath but of this man[n]er [drawing of a bird close with a bill rather like that of a parrot.]

[52] in *boulds* chappell on the north side in the e[a]st window *france & England* quartered [*the King*].

in the north window

[53] **Orate p. An̄ā M̄ici de bolde et Elena v̄r' sue quorum āibz p̄pit' deus.** ouer ye writting is kneeling a man in armo[u]r on on[e] side, on his

cote [*i.e.* his surcoat] is [Quarterly 1st and 4th] A[r]gent a griff[in] pass[ant] sa[ble] beke & leg[g]es o[r] a labell or ; 2 cote is 3 [drawing of a dragon's head erased]; in 3 cote, 2 barrs but no culler, for *halsall*. on his wifes sercote she is kneeling is same as before on his frist<sup>4</sup> *bould*. A griff[in] pass[ant] s[able] beke & leges & label or next 3 dragon heads next 2 barrs & last *bould* as first.

this was that *Rich[ard] bould* w<sup>ch</sup> liu[e]d *temp.* *H[enry] 6* & marr[ied] *Ellen Ha[l]sall* but ignorance of the glasier then did quarter *ha[l]sall* w<sup>th</sup> *bould* when it should haue byn [been] impaled. there is in the Chapell a monum[en]t was made for *Ric[h]ard* father to *Sr Tho[mas] bold* & stood in ye mid[d]le of the chapell & is a man in Armo[u]r sa[ble] garnished or, holding a booke bet[ween] his hands praying, but vpon bu[i]ldinge the seate in ye chapell it was remoued & reared up to ye wall where now it standeth.

there is a brass on a graueston[e] for *Rich[ard] bold* who dyed about 20 yeares of Age sonne & heyre to *Rich[ard]* who ob[is]it 1635 who had his ach[i]euements put up then.

[54] on tow [two] ould pewes on e[is]ther side the chancell do[o]re in ye body of the church is ingrauen in tymber in [drawing of a shield in outline] a griffon passant w<sup>th</sup> T.B. on e[is]ther side the [drawing of a shield in outline].

there is no more monuments or mat[t]ers of antiquity in this church.

[Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 67.]

In farneworthe Countie of Lancaster the Church a chapp[el] to Prescott and a bur[y]ing and christeninge place [*circa* 1591].

<sup>4</sup> This word has been altered, and is doubtful; it is probably intended for "first."

[55] Ar[gent] a  $\Lambda$  [chevron] G[ules] bet[ween] 3  
 ◆ [mascles] g[ules] Impaled with Sa[ble] a  $\Lambda$   
 [chevron] Ar[gent] a canton Er[mine] sur le  $\Lambda$   
 [chevron] an annulet or. *Ashton de Penketh* [impaled  
 by *Langtree of Langtree*].

[56] Or on a fesse engr[ailed] b. [Azure] 3 garbes  
 Or [*Marbury*].

[57] Ar[gent] 3 beares pass[a]n<sup>t</sup> sa[ble] 2 [and  
 1] pr[o] *Ditchfield de Ditton, com.* [*Lanc.*]

[58] Ar[gent] a griff[i]n ra[m]p[an]t sa[ble] Beuke  
 [beak] & foreleggs or. pr[o] *bould* One *Walter* a  
 yvman [yeoman] buylt an Ile [aisle] in farnworthe  
 Church and there stands written **Elene vro<sup>r</sup> Rici  
 Bolde.**

[*Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 79.*]

farnworth Chapple within the p[ar]ish church of  
 Prescote 1635[-6 ?]

the south quire there was builded fro the ground  
 by *Will[iam] Smith<sup>s</sup>* founder of Brasen nose  
 Colledge, borne in Keuerdelegh [Cuerdley] in the  
 east of w<sup>ch</sup> quire vnder his picture are these words

**Orate p' aīa dñi Willī Smith . . . .**  
**ac p' aībz p'entum suo<sup>z</sup>**

in the seu'all quairyes in the windowes be these  
 ][ett]res W.S.

[59] in the north window [drawing of a shield of  
 arms] Argent, 3 popinjays or kingfishers Azure,  
 [*Penketh of Penketh*].

### [Sephton, co : Lanc.]

[*Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 182.*]

[60] [Drawings of two recumbent male figures in  
 chain armour, one cross-legged, the other having

<sup>5</sup> William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord President of the Council of  
 Wales, and founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, was born at Peel House,  
 in Widnes, about the year 1460, and died in 1513. There is a memoir of  
 him in Baines' *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii.

the feet resting on a lion. Each effigy has a large shield over the body, one shield bearing a cross moline of the form known as *recercellé*.]

These are in Sefton Church in the County Palatyné of Lancaster & belonge to the family of the Molyneux's [*circa* 1636].

### [Hale, co: Lanc:]

[*Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 67b.*]

Hale Church in Com Lanc<sup>r</sup> [*circa* 1636] these writting on 3 grave stones in the chancell

Hic jacet magr. Johis Leyot decretoꝝ baccalarius  
 decane Cestre rector eccliaꝝ de Malpas et Bangor  
 qui primo hic liberam sepulturam a summo ponti-  
 fice Urbano sexto sumptibus suis p'prijs in cur[ia]  
 Romana impetrauit ano dñi [M] cccc temp'e Regis  
 Ricardi sc̄di et p' sua aīa p'piciet' deus Amē noster  
 et aue hēbit ccc dies indulgencie cuius [ejus] aīe  
 quicunqꝝ direrit deuoto p' cuius anima patet<sup>6</sup> [pater]  
 Hic Jacet Joh. Verland<sup>r</sup> armiger qui fuit dñs de  
 Hale et dimid' ville de Bebinton inferioris qui obiit  
 sc̄do die Maij ano dñi m.cccc. sexagesimo sc̄do  
 . . . . cuiē aīe propicietur deus Amen.

HERE LYETH SIR GILBERT IRELAND K<sup>t</sup> APR. 8. 1626.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The words in the latter part of this inscription have been transposed; the monument itself disappeared during the building operations which took place in 1758. This tomb, "in the middle of the chancel of the Chappel of Hale," was built in 1428, by John le Mason le Yrishman, one of those who built the Tower of Liverpool, and John le Mason le Northerenman. (*Hale Hall: with notes of the family of Ireland-Blackburne*, 1881, page 84.)

<sup>7</sup> This was John Ireland of the Hutt, in Halewood, who married Margery, daughter of Sir William Atherton of Atherton, co. Lanc. (*Visit. Lanc.*, 1567), and was *atavus* of Sir Gilbert Ireland, who died in 1626.

<sup>8</sup> Sir Gilbert Ireland of Hale, was knighted at Lathom House, 20th August, 1617 (*Metcalf's Book of Knights*, 1885.) His initials and those of his wife, Barbara, daughter of George Legh of High Legh, co. Chester, with the date 1615, are carved on an oak panel in Hale Church.

## [Lea Hall, co: Lanc:]

[It is not clear when or by whom these notes were made, nor is it quite certain that those which follow the line drawn across the page of the manuscript after No. 77 were taken from arms in the parlour at Lea Hall; if they were so taken, that room must have contained an unusual quantity of heraldic decoration, either in the windows or on the wainscot. It is curious that the arms of Hoghton do not occur among these shields.]

[Harl. MS. 2129, fo. 65.]

In the Parlo[u]r at Leahall Mr Houghtons House in Lancashire.

[61] G[ules] a X [saltire] checquee [engrailed] or [Clitheroe of Salesbury, co. Lanc.] q[uar]tered w[i]th Ar[gent] 3 lions Ra[m]p[an]t de purpur[e] 2 [and] 1 [Talbot of Salesbury].

[62] Sa[ble] 3 Crownets or 2 [and] 1 [Lce, co. York?] q[uar]tered w[i]th Ar[gent] a + [cross] patonce Sa[ble].

[63] Ar[gent] a griff[i]n ramp[an]t de G[ules] Trafford of Trafford, co. Lanc.]

[64] B [Azure] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t gard[an]t Ar[gent] [the] f[i]eld semy [of] ~~fl~~ [fleurs-de-lys] Ar[gent] ou[er] all a \lett [bendlet] g[ules] holland de denton.

[65] Atherton [of Atherton, co. Lanc.] G[ules] 3 sparrowe hawks Ar[gent].

[66] Ar[gent] a ☆ [mullet] sa[ble] for the Crest a man mowing his Coate p[ar]tie sa[ble] & Ar[gent] Cutting hay in a great me[a]dowe the halme [heahme] de or, le torce Ar[gent] & sa[ble] for [Ashton of] As[h]ton vnd[e]r lyme [a rude drawing of a man mowing among hay].

<sup>9</sup> Lea is a township with Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, in the parish of Preston. It was the scene of a memorable feud, on the night of 20-21 November, 1589, between Thomas Langton, last Baron of Newton, and Thomas Hoghton, in which the latter was slain.

[67] *The Countie of Lanc[aste]r & q<sup>t</sup> the Countie of York.*

[68] *Le Kinge [France and England quarterly].*

[69] *Le Comte de derbye [Argent, on a bend Azure three stags' heads cabossed Or].*

[70] Ar[gent] on a \ [bend] b. [Azure] 3 garbes or [*Futton of Bolyn, co. Chester*] q[ua]rt[e]red with a griffyn ra[m]p[an]t bis [*Trafford of Trafford, co. Lanc.*] et e[n] le 4 q[ua]rter Ar[gent] on a \ [bend] G[ules] 3 escharbuncles Or [*Thornton of Thornton, co. Chester*].

[71] Ar[gent] on a \ [bend] engr[ailed] Sa[ble] a **III** [label of 3 points] G[ules] *Radcliff de Ordsall [co. Lanc.]*

[72] Ar[gent] 3 boares heads seriant [sanglant ?] sa[ble] membē [tusked ?] Ar[gent] *Boothe de Dunham [co. Chester]*.

[73] Ar[gent] vng Baselisque de sa[ble] at thende of his queve a serpents heade all of sa[ble], pass[an]t langley [*of Agccroft, co : Lanc :*]

[74] Ar[gent] on[e] + [cross] vrde voyded sa[ble] *Dukenfeld of Duckenfeld in Com: Cestr'*.

[75] G[ules] 3 treyffoyles [cross-croslets fitché ?] & a cheefe de Or [*Arderne of Harden, co. Chester ?*]

[76] Ar[gent] 3 lions Ra[m]p[an]t de pur[pure]; *Talbot of Bashall, co. York.*

[77] Paley [barry ?] de Ar[gent] et [blank] 3 roses garlantes 2 [and] 1 sur le[s] palletts vairry or & G[ules, *Greystocke ?*] e[n] le 2<sup>d</sup> q[ua]rter] vairry Vng lion de or ra[m]p[an]t [*Ferrers of Wemme ?*] 3<sup>d</sup> G[ules] 3 + formy fitch[y] betw[een] a fesse countercompone de Ar[gent] & sa[ble, *Boteler of Wemme ?*] 4 G[ules] 3  woolsocks ar[gent] tasseles de or [*Redmain ?*]

— [Here there is a line drawn across the page of the manuscript.] —

[78] *Dutton.* Ar[gent] q[ua]rtered w[i]th G[ules] frettye Or.

[79] Ar[gent] 3 \ [bendlets] s[able] [*Bentley ?*]

[On the verso of fo. 65.]

[80] f[*f*]arington of ye [*sic*] Controwler to the Earle of Derbye.

*Farington de wyrden* et de Litlewood in Com. Lanc' armig' armig' [*sic*] et Controwler Com. Derbye 1589.

Ar[gent] a  $\Lambda$  [chevron] G[ules] bet[ween] 3  [leopards' faces] G[ules], should be Sable, *ffarington* q[ua]rt[e]red with G[ules] 3  [cinque-foils] Ar[gent] Impaled w[i]th [impaling] Ar[gent] 3 lions Ra[m]p[an]t purple for *Sr Thomas Talbott de Bashall* [co. York] his [*ffarington's*] Crest a tiger pass[an]t Ar[gent] tail nowed 

[81] *Langton*. Ar[gent] 3  $\Lambda$  [chevronels] Gu[les] *Langton* q[ua]rtered with Ar[gent] a + [cross patonce] sa[ble] *Banastre* his [*Langton's*] Crest a maydens heade co[u]ped at the should[er]s, proper; her] Coate G[ules] his [her] heire [hair] pend[ant] de Or.

[82] *Standish de Standish*—Com. Lanc'. [Quarterly 1st] *Standishe* Sa[ble] 3 sylver dishes Ar[gent] 2<sup>d</sup> Coate Ar[gent] a X [saltire] sa[ble] [intended for *Standish, ancient*] 3<sup>d</sup> Coate Ar[gent] a  $\Lambda$  [bend] engrailed sa[ble] *Radcliffe of Chaderton, co. Lanc.*] 4<sup>th</sup> coat Gules] a  [cross-potent crossed] G[ules], should be Or, *Chaderton of Chaderton*] 5<sup>th</sup> coat] sa[ble] frettye Ar[gent] *Harrington of West Leigh, co. Lanc.*] 6<sup>th</sup> coat, blank.]

[83] *Osbaldeston de Osbaldeston Com. Lanc.* [Quarterly; 1st] Ar[gent] a  [mascle] sa[ble] bet[ween] 3 pelletts sa[ble], *Osbaldeston*] 2<sup>d</sup> B. [Azure] a + [cross] sarcele [recerceleé] Or [*Molyncux of The Edge, co. Lanc.*] 3<sup>d</sup> Sa[ble] 4  [leopards' faces] Ar[gent] 2 [and] 2, [intended for *Cuerdale*] 4<sup>d</sup> Ar[gent] a fesse sa[ble] chardged [with] 3  [annulets] or [*Catterall?*] 3<sup>d</sup> [5th] Ar[gent] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t G[ules], *Balderstone of Balderstone, co. Lanc.*] 6<sup>th</sup> as the first.

[84] [Quarterly; 1st and 4th] Ar[gent] on a \ [bend] G[ules] 3 escall' [escarbuncles] or [Thorn-ton?] 2<sup>d</sup> or a × [saltire] sa[ble; *Helsby of Helsby, co. Chester*] 3<sup>d</sup> v[ert?] a lion Ra[m]p[an]t or.

### Notes.

**No. 1.** The *Ashhursts* were possessed of Ashhurst, in the township of Dalton, in the parish of Wigan, at a very early date. Sir Adam de Ashhurst, said to be commemorated by the shield in Preston Church, was a distinguished soldier in the reign of Edward III. This family is now seated at Waterstock, in Oxfordshire.

**Nos. 2, 8, and 9.** *Holland.* These shields of the Hollands probably relate to some descendants of William Holland of Preston, who was living in 1367 (*Harl. MS. 2112, fo. 101*) a grandson of Sir Richard Holland of Salfordshire, one of the followers of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, 1334 (*Mr. W. F. Irvine's MS. notes*). It will be observed that in Nos. 8 and 9 the fleurs-de-lys of the Holland arms are replaced by cross-crosets and escallop-shells, by way of difference.

**No. 3.** *Radcliffe.* This is the original undifferenced coat of the Radcliffe family, borne by the Radcliffes of the Tower, in the parish of Radcliffe, co. Lanc.

**No. 4.** *Leyland.* Sir William Leyland of Morleys, in the township of Astley and parish of Leigh, co. Lanc., who begins the pedigree recorded at the Visitation of 1567, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Alan Singleton, of Wightgill, co. York.

**Nos. 5 and 6.** *Hoghton and Lea.* Sir Richard Hoghton, who was living in the year 1547, married four times; his first wife was Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lanc. This marriage accounts for the black mullet being quartered with Hoghton in the shield in the Preston church window; the coat of Lea was also quartered, because Richard de Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, co. Lanc., who died in 1340, married Sibella, daughter of William de Lea, and heiress of her brother Henry. (*Mr. Langton's MS. Notes.*)

**No. 10.** The blazon of this shield is not clear. The arms may be *Audley*, Gules a fret Or, quartering Argent a lion rampant Gules; or *Dutton*, quarterly Argent and Gules, in the second and third a fret Or, quartering the lion; but in either case the quartering is unidentified.

These arms in Preston Church may be compared with those described in the *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. vi, n.s., p. 271.

**Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20** record the alliances of some of the relatives of *Richard Brereton* and *Dorothy* his wife, whose handsome tomb still remains in Eccles Church.<sup>9</sup> The arms of *Egerton* on this tomb are curiously rendered; they should be Argent, a lion rampant Gules between three pheons Sable, but an earlier Egerton coat, a variety of which is sometimes attributed to Egerton of Wynehill, has been adopted.



**No. 14** records the marriage of Richard and Dorothy Brereton, the occupants of the tomb. The inscription on the tomb omits to state that Dorothy afterwards married Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme.

**No. 15** records the marriage, in 1551, of Richard's father and mother, Geoffrey Brereton and Alice, daughter of Piers Leycester of Tabley, co. Chester.

**No. 16** records the marriage of Geoffrey's father, Sir Richard Brereton, with Joan, daughter and heiress of William Stanley of Tatton, co. Chester. In the escutcheon of pretence the third quarter, which contains the arms of Massey of Tatton, is intended for Massey of Timperley, co. Chester, and commemorates the marriage of Sir William Stanley of Storeton, co. Chester, with Alice, daughter and heiress of Hugh Massey, in the reign of Richard II. The fourth quarter should be barry Or and Gules if it is meant to record the marriage of Sir Thomas Stanley, K.G., with Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Goushill.

**No. 17** records the marriage of Dorothy Brereton's great-grandfather, Philip Egerton of Egerton, with Margery, daughter of William Mainwaring.

**No. 18** records the marriage of the same Philip Egerton's elder son, John Egerton of Egerton, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Done.

<sup>9</sup> For particulars of these alliances, see Helsby's edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 422; vol. ii, pp. 301-629.

**No. 19** records the marriage of Dorothy Brereton's grandfather, Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley, the younger brother of John, named above, with Margaret, daughter of Ralph Basset. A very interesting account of the changes in the arms of the Basset family, which forms a curious chapter in the history of differencing arms, is given in Sir William Dugdale's *Antient Usage in bearing Arms*, 1682.

**No. 20** records the marriage of Dorothy Brereton's father and mother, Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, and Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester.

**Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 34**, which contain the arms of the Radcliffes of Ordsall and the families represented by them, all seem to have been set up in the year 1574 by Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Asshawe, of the Hall on the Hill, co. Lanc. (*Visitation of Lancashire*, 1613.) Sir John died at Ordsall, and was buried with his ancestors in the lower choir of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 11th February, 1589-90; his widow was buried with her husband, 14th January, 1629-30, aged 82. A brass to their memory, formerly in the pavement of the choir, has been removed from its proper place, and is now, or was quite recently, lying loose in the Chapter House, Manchester Cathedral. There still remains at Ordsall, over the fire-place in one of the bedrooms, a shield of arms, with a knight's helm and mantling, and the crest of a bull's head, accompanied by the letters  $\text{FR}$ . It is much obscured by many coats of lime-wash, but the four quarters can be made out; they are—1. Radcliffe; 2. Legh of Booths; 3. Arderne; 4. Sandbach.

The children of Sir John and Dame Anne Radcliffe are worthy of special notice: they were—

1. *Sir Alexander Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 26th January, 1573-4; knighted on Sunday, 20th June, 1596, at the sacking of Cadiz by the Earl of Essex; slain at the battle of Curlew Hills, in Ireland, 1599. Unmarried.

2. *Sir (?) William Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 28th June, 1577. Slain in battle, at Blackwater, in Ireland, fighting against Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, 14th August, 1598. Unmarried.

3. *Sir John Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 24th February, 1581-2; knighted 24th September, 1599, by the Earl of Essex, "on the sands" in Ireland (*Metcalf's Book of Knights*, p. 210); married Alice, eldest daughter of Sir John Byron, of Newstead, co. Notts. Sir John Radcliffe was slain in the Duke of Buckingham's expedition in the Island of Rhe, in France, 26th October, 1627.

4. *Edmund Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 18th June, 1587. Said to have been slain in battle in Flanders, in 1599, when he was only 12 years of age; but there was buried in the Collegiate Church, 1st February, 1602-3, "Edmund Radcliffe "of Ordsall, gent.," and this is most probably a record of his funeral.

5. *Thomas Radcliffe*, twin with Edmund, baptized at the same time.

1. *Margaret Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 6th March, 1573-4. Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. Died at Richmond, 10th November, 1599, it is said from grief at the loss of her brothers. Buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, "as a Lady," by the Queen's command, 22nd November, 1599.

2. *Jane Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 14th June, 1575; was in the household of Alice, Countess of Derby, and afterwards became the wife of Sir Ralph Constable.

3. *Alice Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 14th June, 1580; buried there, 13th June, 1582.

4. *Anne Radcliffe*, baptized at the Collegiate Church, 9th October, 1583; buried there, 2nd October, 1601. Unmarried.

The above particulars are from the MS. collections of Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.

**No. 21** is the shield of *Radcliffe of Ordsall* with an object in base resembling an escallop-shell Gules. Whatever this may be intended for, it should not be in these arms. Perhaps the fact that the Radcliffes of Wymerley, now Winmarleigh, co. Lanc., bore Argent, a bend engrailed Sable, in sinister chief an escallop-shell Gules, may have led to the mistake.

**No. 22** is the coat of *Legh of Booths, co. Chester*, but the glazier has omitted the bend Gules. In the reign of Richard II, Richard de Radcliffe of Ordsall married Matilda, daughter and heiress of John de Legh of Booths, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard de Sandbach of Sandbach, co. Chester.

**No. 23** is the coat of *Arderne of Mobberley, co. Chester*, one of the quarterings of Legh of Booths; the mother of John Legh named above was Maude, daughter and heiress of Sir John (or Sir William) de Arderne.

**Nos. 24 and 34** are two forms of the arms of *Sandbach of Sandbach, co. Chester*, the former being the more correct. At the Visitation of 1533, Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall bore a variety of the Sandbach arms, Azure, a bend between six garbs Or, in the 1st and 4th quarters, and his own proper coat in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, upon which occasion the Herald made

this note:—"Syr, I suppose thyse armes do stand out of order, "in as myche as he berys Radclyffe in the second quarter." (*Chetham Society*, vol. xcviij, p. 64.)

By the marriages referred to above, No. 22, the Radcliffes became possessed of the Sandbach estates. Sir William Radcliffe, the father of Sir John Radcliffe who set up the shields in Eccles Church, was so much attached to Sandbach that, though his body was buried in the Collegiate Church at Manchester, in 1568, his heart was deposited in an urn in Sandbach Church.

No. 25 is a mixed shield of transposed glass, intended for *Asshawe of the Hall on the Hill, co. Lanc.*, Argent, on a chevron engrailed, between three martlets Vert, as many cross-crosets fitchee of the first; quartering Or an eagle with two heads displayed purpure, for *Hulton of Farnworth, co. Lanc.* This Hulton coat is the second quartering in the impalement of the shield of Radcliffe, formerly in the dining chamber at Ordsall, described in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. vi, n.s., p. 260. The Hulton arms were quartered by Asshawe, in respect of the marriage of Roger Asshawe, in the reign of Henry VIII, with Jane, only child of Christopher Hulton, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Harrington of West Leigh, co. Lanc., and Wolfedge and Brixworth, co. Northampton; and this latter marriage brought into the Ashawe shield the arms of *Hulton*; *Harrington*, No. 26; *Verdon*, No. 27; *English*, No. 28; and *Urswick*, No. 29; which were consequently quartered by the Radcliffes. In the Verdon arms the glazier has omitted the chess-rook Gules from the lion's shoulder, and in the English arms the lions are incorrectly placed, 2 and 1 instead of in pale.

Nos. 30, 31, and 32. *Booth*. The drawings of these shields represent the boars' heads as being disposed fessewise, instead of erect; and, though the latter has long been regarded as their correct position, it may be mentioned that the heads are not erect on a seal inscribed SIG: JOH'IS BOTHE, used in 1402, found among the Trafford deeds.

In the Visitation of 1533 (*Chetham Society*, vol. xcviij, p. 78), the boar's head in base is stated to have been tinctured Vert, but there is a note that "in the Office copy the boars' heads are all Sable, and this is no doubt the correct blazon." These arms form the subject of a private grant of arms, dated 30th September, 1403, by Thomas de Barton to John son of Thomas del Bothe of Barton, co. Lanc.; but even so early as 1352 it appears from the seal of Thomas del Bothe that he bore for arms a chevron between three boars' heads erect and erased. A more particular account of the Booth arms will be found in *Local Gleanings Magazine*, 1879-1880, p. 19.



In **No. 32** the crest does not agree with that recorded by John Booth of Barton at the Visitation of 1533, which is described thus: "A demi St. Katherine "proper couped at the knees, habited "Argent, crowned Or, in the dexter hand "a Katherine wheel, in the sinister a sword, "the point downwards." Another description of the glass in Eccles Church will be found in the *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. vi, n.s, p. 261.

**No. 39.** The arms and quarterings of the family of *Legh of Lyme*, in the parish of Prestbury, co. Chester. The escutcheon of pretence "indifferent to" the first two quarters, was granted as an augmentation by Flower, Norroy King of Arms, on the 11th June, 1575, and was confirmed by Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, on the 8th April, 1665, as "a Shielde of Augmentation Sable replenished "with Molletts Silver therein a Mans Arme bowed holding in "the hand a Standard Silver"; and in the shield, as depicted in the latter document, the standard is charged with a cross of St. George.

Here, Dugdale places an adaptation of the arms of *Corona*, viz.: Azure, a plate between three coronets Or within a bordure Argent, in the first quarter and the true arms of *Legh of Lyme*, Gules a cross engrailed Argent, in the second quarter, with the shield of augmetnation upon both; then follow 3rd, Argent. on a chevron Sable three covered cups Or, which is intended for *Butler of Merton*; 4th, Argent a pale lozengy Sable for *Danyers of Bradley*; 5th, Argent a cross and in the first quarter a fleur-de-lys Sable for *Haydock of Haydock*; 6th, Vert, a cross patonce Or, for *Boydell*; 7th, Vert a chevron between three cross-croslets Or, intended for *Boydell*; and 8th, Argent a mullet Sable charged with an annulet of the field, in the dexter chief point a mullet of the second, for *Waletton*. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the 3rd quarter should be, Azure on a chevron between three covered cups Or, as many mullets Sable, and that in the 7th quarter the cross-croslets should be crosses patonce. The quarterings also are wrongly marshalled, and in the recitals to the confirmation there is a flagrant inaccuracy as to the person in respect of whom the augmentation was granted. It was intended to commemorate the valour displayed by Sir Thomas Danyers at the Battle of Cressy, when he advanced the standard of Edward the Black Prince and made prisoner the Comte de Tankerville, chamberlain

to the French king; but Dugdale gives this honour to Sir Piers Legh, who married Sir Thomas' daughter and heiress. The confirmation of arms is printed and a representation of the achievement is figured in the *Genealogical Magazine*, vol. i, 1897.

The *Corona* arms also appear (but without the plate and bordure) in the first quarter of a shield of the Legh quarterings, once "in the Parller at Bradley Lancashire," according to a drawing in a large MS. at Lyme, marked Box S., Bundle B.; here the other quarters are: 2, *Legh of Lyme*; 3, *Butler of Merton*; 4, *Croft of Dalton*, Lozengy Argent and Sable; 5, *Haydock*; 6, *Boydell*; 7, *Boydell*; 8, *Waleton*, Argent a mullet Sable pierced, in dexter chief a mullet Gules; and the augmentation is on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the shield. In this drawing the mullets are represented as estoiles and the Boydell quarterings are incorrectly tinctured, the field being Argent and the crosses and chevron Vert.

The brass of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, knight and priest, who died in the year 1527, still remains in the Legh Chapel in Winwick Church, and inaccurately shews the arms and quarterings in the following order: 1, *Haydock*; 2, *Legh*; 3, *Boydell*; 4, *Waleton*; 5, *Boydell*; 6, per fesse, in chief *Croft* and in base *Butler*.

In the same chapel there are marble fragments of a large tomb, one of them displaying an impaled untinctured shield of the arms of Legh and Gerard, to commemorate Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, who died in 1590, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, who survived him and died in 1595. On this monument the Legh quarterings number seventeen, with the augmentation on an escutcheon of pretence, and the Gerard quarterings number twelve. The first quarter is Legh of Adlington, the second Legh of High Legh, and the ninth Legh of Lyme.

The handsome marble monument, with busts of Richard Legh of Lyme, who died in the year 1687, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chichley, also in the Legh chapel, displays in gold and colours the Legh of Adlington coat alone, impaling that of the Chichleys.

The Legh of Adlington coat is also depicted as the first of ten quarterings of Legh of Lyme, in a shield described in vol. vi, n.s., of the *Historic Society's Transactions*, p. 266.

From the above it seems that the Leghs of Lyme were undecided what arms they should bear. It must, however, be remembered that in the fourteenth century Sir Piers Legh, who married the Danyers heiress, being a younger son, abandoned the arms of his father, Robert Legh of Adlington, and, for

distinction, took Gules, a cross engrailed Argent, the arms of his mother, Matilda de Norley, whose lands he inherited.<sup>10</sup>

The *Corona* quarter came in by the marriage of John Legh of Booths, father of Robert Legh of Adlington, with Ellen, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Corona, *temp.* Edward I.

I have not found any descent of the Leghs of Lyme from the Boydell family, and can only hazard the suggestion that, contrary to the laws of arms as they have long been understood, the two *Boydell* coats were quartered because the issue of Sir John Danyers, the uncle of the Danyers heiress, had married Joan daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Boydell of Dodleston and Grappenhall, co. Chester, and Sir John's issue failed in the year 1382.

The *Haydock* quarter came in by the marriage of Sir Peter Legh, son of Sir Piers and the Danyers heiress, with Joan daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, and Sir Peter's son, Peter Legh, marrying Mabel daughter and heiress of James Croft of Dalton in Lonsdale, brought in the quarterings of *Croft* and *Butler of Merton*.<sup>11</sup> These two coats frequently appear, the one in chief and the other in base, in the same quarter, a form in which they occur on a Croft seal (Beaumont's *House of Lyme*, p. 59).

The *Waleton* quarter, which so closely resembles the well-known coat of Ashton, came into the Legh shield by the Norley alliance (*Visitation of Lancashire, 1613; Chetham Soc.*, vol. cx, p. 150). Its appearance in the Leigh achievement gave rise to a dispute in 1496, and on Holy Rood day in May in that year the Earl of Derby, sitting as High Constable of England in the King's Chamber at Westminster, in the presence of Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms and others, determined that Sir Thomas of Ashton should bear Argent a mullet of five points unpierced and that Sir Piers Leigh and his heirs should bear the same arms quarterly (so they be not in the first quarter) with a bezant on the first point, forseen always if Sir Piers a Legh could find any time thereafter any sufficient evidence before the Constable allowable, then he and his heirs should bear the foresaid arms quarterly without bezant (*MS. at Lyme Hall*, marked Box S., Bundle B.)

<sup>10</sup> Some notes on the arms of the descendants of Agnes de Legh, from whom both the Danyers heiress and her husband, Sir Piers Legh, were descended, will be found in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, 1879, vol. vii, third series, p. 6.

<sup>11</sup> Nicholas Croft, born about 1390, married Elena, daughter and heiress of John Le Bottiller of Merton (*Lanc. Inq. post mortem; Chetham Soc.*, vol. xcvi, p. 141.)

**No. 33** is probably intended for the arms of *Worsley*, but a charge on the chief of this coat is very unusual, the only recorded one being a mural crown in the arms of *Worsley of Platt*, in *Rusholme*.



**No. 40.** The *Gerards of Bryn* appear to have borne for their coat the arms of *Bryn*, whose heiress their ancestor had married *temp.* Edward III, Azure, a lion rampant Ermine, crowned Or; until, at the Visitation of 1664-5, Sir William Dugdale allowed them the coat of the Fitzgeralds, Argent, a saltire Gules.

At the Visitation of 1513 "Gerrard of the Brynne wold not be spoken withall," and apparently something of a like kind occurred at the Visitations of 1567 and 1613, for it was not until the Visitation of 1664-5 that this branch of the Gerard family entered a pedigree.

The *Kingsley* quarter came into the shield by the marriage of William Fitz Gerard of Kingsley, co. Chester, *temp.* Henry III, with Emma, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Kingsley, hereditary chief forester of Delamere. (Helsby's edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii, p. 131.)

The Gerards do not seem to have been entitled to quarter the *Stanley* arms, but they doubtless claimed to do so because Peter Gerard of Kingsley, *temp.* Henry VII, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton by his first wife, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bromley of Badington, co. Warwick; and Margaret Gerard was a co-heiress of her mother, though not of her father, since he had male issue by his second wife, Agnes Grosvenor.

The *Chetilton* and *Hextall* quarterings belonged to *Bromley*, William Bromley of Badington having married, in the fourteenth century, Annabella, sister and heiress of William de Chetilton. The Chetilton arms generally display five bezants on the chevron with a bordure engrailed Gules, and this coat is sometimes called *Badington*. Margaret Stanley's mother was Joan, daughter and heiress of William Hextall of Hextall, co. Warwick, and so the Hextall arms came to be quartered by Bromley (*Visitations of Salop: Harleian Society's Publications*, vol. i, p. 74). The correct blazon of the Hextall arms is, Quarterly, Gules and Sable, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a fleur-de-lys Argent, over all a bend of the last.

**No. 41** commemorates *Geoffrey Holcroft of Hurst*, near Bury Lane (now called Glazebury), co. Lanc., who married Katherine, daughter of John Hopwood of Hopwood, co. Lanc., and died in July, 1590. The arms allowed to the Holcrofts of Hurst, at

the Visitation of Lancashire, 1664-5, were, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent a cross and bordure both engrailed Sable, 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a raven [an eagle] with wings expanded Sable, preying upon an infant swaddled Gules fretty Or. This "eagle and "child" quartering, which is common to the arms of Culcheth, Holcroft and Risley, is accounted for by the marriage, in the thirteenth century, of Gilbert de Culcheth with "Domina Cecilia "de Lathom," who was living and a widow in 1275 (*Culcheth Deeds*). Gilbert and Cecilia had four daughters and co-heiresses, who were married to the four sons of Hugh de Hindley; these sons took the names of the estates which fell to their share, and were called respectively Risley, Culcheth, Holcroft and Pesh-furlong. The first three founded families bearing their assumed names, and the fourth is supposed to have reverted to his paternal name of Hindley. (See *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 1876.

**Nos. 42, 51 and 59.** *Penketh.* In the Visitation of Lancashire, 1567 (*Chetham Society*, vol. lxxxi, p. 124) this coat is described as, "Argent, three popinjays (curlews) proper, winged "Azure"—a curious blazon. In the same volume, where the coat is quartered by Ashton of Penketh (p. 112) it is blazoned, "Argent, three popinjays proper, plumed about the neck Azure." These birds are called wrens in No. 51, where there is a note concerning them. They are probably either kingfishers or popinjays. Other descriptions of the Penketh birds are given in *Arms in Warrington Church*, by Beamont and Rylands, pp. 17 and 20.

**No. 46.** *Beaufort.* This shield occurs very frequently in ancient glass. The coat originated *temp.* Richard II, when an Act was passed to make the children of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swineford legitimate; on which occasion John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, the eldest son of John of Gaunt, took these arms in place of those theretofore borne by him, viz., Per pale Argent and Azure (the colours of the House of Lancaster) on a bend Gules, the arms of England with a label of three points Azure.

**Nos. 44, 50, 53, 54 and 58** all relate to the family of *Bold of Bold*, in the parish of Prescot, co. Lancaster.

**No. 53.** The covenant entered into on the marriage of Richard son and heir of John de Bold, chivaler, and Eleyne daughter of Gilbert de Halsall, chivaler, is dated 6 Hen. IV [1405-6], according to Dodsworth, vol. 142, fo. 201 (*Piccoppe MS.*), and there can be little doubt that these are the persons named in the inscription in the glass in Farnworth Church which was to be seen in 1636. The Halsall arms are, of course, wrongly quartered with Bold, and should have been impaled. The lady's arms

evidently were 1st and 4th, Argent, three serpents' heads erased Azure, for *Halsall*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, two bars Azure within a bordure engrailed Sable, for *Halsall, ancient* (sometimes mis-called *Parr*). It is interesting to compare the confusion in marshalling the arms on this glass with that on the monument, belonging to the end of the fifteenth century, in Halsall Church, figured in the *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. xii, n.s., plates 24 and 25, where the arms and quarterings of Halsall appear on the surcoat of the knight as four grand quarters, each quarterly 1st and 4th, *Halsall*; 2nd, *Bold*; 3rd, *Halsall ancient*. In the arms on the brass in Halsall Church, erected in the latter part of the sixteenth century (*ibid.*, p. 221), the quarters are 1st and 4th, *Halsall*; 2nd, *Halsall ancient*; 3rd, *Bold*. The presence of the Bold quarter in the Halsall achievement is, as yet, unexplained.

These arms in Farnworth Church may be compared with those copied in 1598, and described in the *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. vi, n.s., p. 259.

**No. 55.** *Richard Langtree of Langtree*, in the parish of Standish, co. Lanc., married *Grace Ashton* of Bamfurlong, in the township of Abram, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. (*Visitation of Lanc.*, 1567.)

**No. 60.** These *Molyneux* monuments still remain in Sephton Church, and are carefully described in the *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. ii, n.s., p. 65.

**No. 61.** *Talbot* quartering *Clitheroe*. John Talbot of Salesbury, co. Lanc., *jure uxoris* (a grandson of Edward Talbot of Bashall, co. York, who died 46 Edward III, 1373), married Isabella, daughter of Richard de Cliderou. In 1423 a dispensation was granted, on the ground of their having been ignorant of the fact that they were related in the fourth degree of consanguinity when they contracted marriage. She died 1st August, 1432 (*Inq. p. m.*) The coat of Talbot should have a trefoil slipped sable in the fesse point.

**No. 67.** *The County of Lancaster* would probably be *England*, with a label of three points Argent.

**No. 70.** *Trafford*. The quarters in this shield are wrongly marshalled; they should be—1st, *Trafford*; 2nd, *Fitton*; 3rd, *Thornton*; 4th, *Helsby*. See Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i, pp. 51, 61.

**No. 80.** *ffarington*. William ffarington of Worden (son of Sir Henry ffarington of Farington, co. Lanc., by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Okeover of Okeover, co. Stafford) married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall. See *Visitation of Lanc.*, 1533, Chetham Soc., vol. cx,

p. 114, and *Visitation of Lanc.*, 1613, Chetham Soc., vol. lxxxii, p. 19.

**No. 81.** *Langton, Baron of Newton, co. Lanc.* A very complete account of the heraldry of Banastre and Langton will be found in the *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1533, Chetham Soc., vol. xcvi, p. 12. The Banastre quarter and the barony of Newton came to the Langtons by the marriage, *temp.* Edward I, of John de Langton with Alice, grand-daughter and heiress of Robert Banastre, the last baron of Newton of that name.

**No. 82.** *Standish.* In the second quarter the bordure engrailed sable is omitted. The cross in the fourth quarter is also called a cross-croset crossed. The sixth, seventh and eighth quarters should contain the arms of *English, Urswick and Verdon*, Ralph Standish of Standish having married, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, Alice, one of the ten daughters and co-heiresses of Sir James Harrington of West Leigh, co. Lanc., and Wolfedge and Brixworth, co. Northampton. (Compare the note to No. 25.)

**No. 83.** *Osbaldeston.* This family entered pedigrees at all the Lancashire Visitations. In *Harl MS.* 1437 there is a note of an undated grant by Hugh de Osbaldeston, which is sealed with a seal shewing the figure of a man on horseback, in chain mail, holding a shield, which bears a mascle between three roundels. The second and third quarters came in by an early marriage with the daughter and heiress of Tomlyn Molyneux of the Edge, co. Lanc. (second son of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton), who had married Jane, daughter and heiress of Alexander Cuerdale of Cuerdale, co. Lanc. (*Visitation of Lanc.*, 1567, Chetham Soc., vol. lxxxi, p. 34, note). The fifth quarter was brought in by the marriage of John Osbaldeston, in the fifteenth century, with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Balderstone of Balderstone, co. Lanc. (*ibid*)

**No. 84.** The abbreviated word describing the charges on the bend in the first and fourth quarters may be intended either for "escallops" or "escarbuncles"; most probably the latter is meant, and, if so, the coat is that of *Thornton of Thornton, co. Chester*, quartering *Helsby of Helsby, co. Chester*. Compare No. 70.