

now the property of the Towneley family, and of John Hargreaves, esq. There is here a Baptist chapel, erected in 1817-18, and a Wesleyan chapel.

The land in this ancient chapelry is principally in pasture, and much of it is bleak and exposed. Coal-mines abound.

YATE-cum-PICKUP BANK, a small township and village, an isolated portion of the Forest of Rossendale, was, in the 1835 edition of this work, included in the parochial chapelry of Church, and was stated to be partly in Over Darwen, in the parish of Blackburn, and partly in the township of Oswaldtwisle. In some accounts it is placed in the parish of Blackburn. The census returns give it as part of the parish of Whalley. It is extra-parochial. The house called *Hoddlesden Hall*, is a large plain venerable building, and was probably the residence of the Hoddlestons of former ages. At Hoddlesden is St. Paul's Church, consecrated in 1863; vicar, Rev. W. B. Berry, B.A. (1867); and at Pickup Bank is a small Independent chapel.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ALTHAM.

The old chapelry (now parish) of Altham, comprehending the townships of Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old Accrington, is about four and a half miles in length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and three in breadth from W. to E.S.E. The river Calder forms the northern boundary of Altham township; on the east it is increased by a nameless brook from Huncoat; and the Hyndburn, after serving as the western boundary of the chapelry, forms its confluence with the Calder at the north-western extremity of Clayton-le-Moors.

Under the name of Elvetham, this manor, together with Clayton and Akerington, was granted by the first Henry de Laci to Hugo, son of Leofwine, a Saxon, whose descendant, Hugh de Alvetham, held it by the eighth part of a knight's fee in the reign of King John.¹ John de Alvetham, great-grandson of William, the brother and heir of this Hugh, left a daughter and heiress Johanna, who, about 10 Richard II. (1386-7) married Richard, son of John Banastre of Walton; and from this match sprang the Banastres of Altham, who occupied the manor-house for five centuries. The last male heir, Nicholas Banastre, only son of Henry Banastre, died July 19, 1694, leaving two sisters, Mary and Isabella. Mary, by the will of her father, dated 1684, succeeded to the estate, and married Ambrose Walton of Marsden, 1692. Their eldest son Henry married Elizabeth Wainhouse of Emmott, whose elder son Banaster, dying without issue, bequeathed the estate to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Wroe, the only son of his father's sister, Mary Walton, and the Rev. Thomas Wroe, fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. On succeeding to the estate he assumed the name and arms of Walton. His only son, Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton, inherited the estate, and dying unmarried and intestate, 1843, the estate devolved upon his two sisters, Mrs. Maw and Miss Walton, who bequeathed all their real property to two sisters, Mrs. Hallam and Mrs. Fawcett, who were very distant relatives, but the heiresses-at-law, Mrs. Hallam and the widower of Mrs. Fawcett are the present possessors and patrons of the living. *Altham Hall* was originally surrounded with a deep quadrangular moat, but about the reign of Henry VII. a farm-house was constructed from the materials of this hall, with a moulded basement, and two doors with pointed Gothic arches.

Altham and Clayton-le-Moors are freehold manors, like many others within the Honor of Clitheroe, and the mines and minerals belong to the lords of those manors. In virtue of the charter of Henry de Laci mentioned above, the manor of Altham is still held, with Clayton as a mesne manor dependent upon it.

The parochial chapel of Altham, St. James', on the south bank of the Calder, formerly a small white-washed edifice, with a cupola and one bell, was restored in 1860, and a tower added. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side-aisles, the south-eastern of which was formerly a chapel of the manor-house. Here repose the late R. T. Wroe-Walton and his two sisters, and in the churchyard, beneath the east window of the chancel, lie the ancient lords of Altham, with inscriptions to the memory of Nathaniel Banastre and his daughter Dorothy, and Nicholas the last heir-male. The Rev. Thomas Jolly was minister of the church in 1650, and, after having been ejected by the St. Bartholomew Act, was subjected to great suffering and indignities for conscience sake.² At the same time that Mr. Jolly was ejected from Altham, the Rev. Robert Town was ejected from Accrington. Hugh, the son of Leofwine, founded and endowed the original church, which dates back to 1140, with four bovates of land, and tithes, intending it for a parish church, with the consent of Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, who appointed his son to the rectory of Alvetham. The erection of this intended parish was opposed by Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, who, in 1241, obtained a papal decree, by which it was pronounced to be a dependency of the church of Whalley.³ The suit, however, was revived after the death of Peter de Cestria, and was not finally determined until Simon de Alvetham, in 1301, in consideration of £20, surrendered his right in the chapel. No remains of this structure exist, but it is probable that the ancient font walled into the porch is of the date of the original building. The font now in use, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was the gift of Abbot Paslew. Sir John Radcliffe was the last curate presented by the abbey, and was living in 1535. From 1547 to 1722, the patronage of the church was vested in the vicar of Whalley, and was transferred to Mr., afterwards Sir Nathaniel Curzon, on his augmenting the endowment of five chapels in the parish, including Altham. The advowson was sold by Lord Howe to R. T. Wroe-Walton, esq., the late manorial owner,⁴ and is now vested in his representatives Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Hallam. Altham was created a vicarage in 1867 by an order of the Queen in Council; present vicar Rev. W. Sharp (1848). The registers of the church begin in 1518.

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 397.

² *Calamy*, p. 393, and Cont. p. 557.

³ *Status de Blagborneshire*.

⁴ *Notitia Cestriensis*.—Note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii. 307.

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The population of Alvetnam township has been almost stationary during the last sixty years, but the general population of the chapelry has enormously increased. The principal manufacturing operations of the district are calico-printing and cotton spinning and weaving.¹ The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through Altham and Clayton-le-Moors.

By the charter to Hugh, son of Leofwine, CLAYTON-LE-MOORS (the clayey district amongst the moors) is a mesne manor under Altham, and it gave name to a family who resided here as early as the reign of Henry II., and of whom Henry de Clayton was one of the grand inquest, 13 John (1211-12), for the wapentake of Blakeburnsire.² The last of this family was Henry, son of John de Clayton, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom Cecilia, living 43 Edward III. (1369), married Adam de Grimshaw, living 19 Edward III. (1345); and Margaret, living 50 Edward III. (1376), married Henry de Rishton.³ The Grimshaw moiety descended to John Grimshaw, whose daughter Mary married John Heywood of Urmston, and had Rebecca, married to Richard Lomax of Pilsforth, living in 1759, whose representative, Richard Grimshaw Lomax, was the owner and occupant of Clayton Hall, and other estates in this parish. The Rishton moiety appears to have been transferred to judge Sir Thomas Walmsley, who was knighted by King James I. in 1603, and died in 1613. By the marriage of Catherine Walmsley, who died in 1785, with Robert the seventh Lord Petre, March 1711, it was conveyed to this noble family, and Henry Petre, of Dunkenhallgh Hall, esq., is the present joint lord of the manor. *Dunkenhallgh*, originally built by the Rishtons, was re-edified in the time of James I., and rebuilt and enlarged by the Petres. *Sparth House*, in this township, was the ancient seat of the Whalleys. The church of All Saints, consecrated in 1840, has now a district under Altham; incumbent, Rev. J. Wood, B.A. (1840). The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Okenshaw, in this township, built in 1830. The Catholics and Baptists have also chapels. Clayton is under the Local Government Act, adopted in 1864.

ACCRINGTON or Akerington was granted, with Altham and Clayton, to Hugh, son of Leofwine, by Henry de Laci the first; but having been released by the grantee to the Lacies, the *vill* of Akerenton was given to the monks of Kerkstall by Robert de Laci—

“For the love of God, and for the salvation of my soul and the souls of Ysabel my wife, my heirs, and predecessors, I have given and granted, and by the present charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary⁴ (of Kerkstall),” by these bounds and divisions—viz. “towards Hunecotes to the brook which is called Wirmelia Cloche, and so direct to the middle of the mountain ridge to Hameldon, and thence across the moor to Ormestanes, and thence to Warineden, and thence to the head of the brook called Blacabroc, and thence as that brook descends into Bestane-cloch, and thence to the head of Esseneclach, and thence to Readdelache, and thence to Orcethes, and thence by the brook called Amtleasch into the water called Hindeburn.” From the following narration of the historian of Kirkstall, it appears that this was rather an exchange than a gift:—

“Lambert succeeded as abbot. In his days there was peace with the brethren amongst their neighbours. It happened that a certain knight, named Richard de Elland, claimed the grange of Clivacher with the pasture. The abbot, understanding that the knight had justice on his side, resigned the grange to his patron Robert de Lacy, who gave him the *vill* of Alkerington in exchange. Having dispossessed the inhabitants, he converted the village into a grange for the future use of the monastery, should they be able to retain possession. Some malignant persons, however, dwelling in the neighbourhood, whose ancestors had formerly possessed Alkerington, instigated by the devil, burned it, with all its furniture and implements, and cruelly slew the three lay-brethren Norman, Umphrey, and Robert, who had the management of the grange. The abbot, deeply lamenting this disaster, commended the souls of the deceased to God, and committed their bodies to sepulture. Then immediately seeking Robert de Lacy, the patron of his house, he related to him the circumstance with tears. That noble man, enraged at so great a presumption, fell upon the malefactors, and drove both them and their families into banishment, until, by submission to the abbot, they should make satisfaction to the house for their enormous sin, swearing to abjure, for themselves and successors, whatever of right they had in the *vill*, and at the same time making a pecuniary recompense for the damage which they had done. Having thus made peace with their enemies, the abbot rebuilt the grange, which had fallen into a heap.”

The Grange, an old house in Accrington, was probably on the site of the monastic farm-house. In 15 Edward I. (1287), about eighty-seven years after the above events, the grange of Accrington was restored to the chief lord, as appears from the following abstract, and afterwards granted out in parcels:—

Extract (by Translation) of a Deed of Covenant between Hugo the Abbot of Kyrkstall of the Cistercian Order in the Diocese of York for himself and the Convent thereof of the one part, and the Lord Henry de Laci Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester of the other part:—Whereby the said Abbot and Convent for themselves and their successors released to the said Earl and his Heirs for ever (*int. alia*) all the Lands, Tenements, and Rents, which they had and held of the said Earl and his Ancestors in Accrington, Clivacher, and Hundecotes, in the County of Lancaster. And the said Earl acknowledged and agreed for himself and his Heirs to pay Yearly for ever to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors for the Lands and Tenements aforesaid in the County of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling to be perceived in the Exchequer of the said Earl at Pontefract by two Annual Payments. To have the same to Pious Uses in Pure and Perpetual Alms.—Attested by ROBERT, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of England, and others.⁵

Like the other lands of the Lacies, Accrington merged in the possession of the duchy of Lancaster,

¹ On the introduction of the power-looms into Accrington, in 1826, a riotous mob assembled on Henfield Common, and destroyed the machines; but the spirit of violence and insubordination soon subsided, and this machinery was afterwards allowed to work without further interruption, greatly to the benefit of the neighbourhood.

² *Testa de Nevill*.

³ Lord Suffield's MS. Pedigree of Grimshaw of Clayton.

⁴ *Monastic. Aug.* tom. v. p. 535. no. ix.

⁵ *Duchy Records*, Bundle R, No. H. Cont. 27 Oct., 15 Edward I. by the king.

and an annual payment of £5 was secured on this property by parliament to Robert Shirbourne, esq., as appears from the following extract from the Act of Resumption, 7 and 8 Edward IV. (1468) :—

“ Provided also that this acte, nor noon other acte made or to be made in this present parlement, extend not nor in any wise be prejudiciall, in, to, or of a Graunte of an Annuite of C^s. made and graunted by us by oure Letters Patentes under oure Seall of our Duchie of Lancast^r, to Robert Shirbourne Esquier, for terme of his lyfe, and to be perceyved of and in oure Lordship of Acryngton, within our Counte of Lanc^e. But that oure said Letters Patentes, be to the seid Robert, for terme of his lyfe, good and effectuall, accordyng to the purport & tenure of the same.”¹

In 7 Edward VI. (1553) Sir Richard Sherburne, and other commissioners of chantries, sold to the inhabitants for £2:6:8 the chapel of Accrington with one bell, to be continued as a place of divine service. The land was granted out to different persons by Henry VIII., and among the rest probably to the Kenyons, one of whom died seised of property here in 12 Charles I., 1636.² In 1650 Roger Kenyon is described as the able and orthodox minister of Accrington.³ In 1614, a survey was taken of the copyhold rents, customary tenants, etc., within the duchy of Lancaster in the north, from which it appears that the manors of Accrington, Haslingden, Penhull, and Trawden, “ being part of the Honor of Clideroe,” were not inserted in the return, because the tenants had compounded with the lord’s commissioners for their customs, which were settled by decree, and confirmed by Parliament.⁴ The memory of the monastic lords of Accrington *Vetus* is perpetuated in the name of its main thoroughfare, “ Abbey Street ;” and the “ Grange” commemorates the use to which Accrington was appropriated ; while the “ Black Abbey” may have been the abode of the lay brethren who fell victims to popular violence.

Higher and Lower Antley, at an early period the estate of John Rishton, once constituted a vaccary of Rossendale, but are now farms. Higher Antley estate now belongs to Hulme’s Trustees, and is part of the living of St. James’s, Accrington. Lower Antley was the seat of Ralph Rishton in 15 Henry VII. (1499-1500). It passed by the will (Jan. 2, 1666) of Jeffrey Rishton, esq., M.D., of St. Mary’s Hall, Oxon, and M.P. for Preston, to his son, Edward Rishton, esq., who married (in 1675) Lucy, daughter of George Pigot, of Preston, esq., and whose sons—the Rev. Geo. Rishton of Hatton, clerk, and the Rev. Edward Rishton of Mitten (afterwards of Almondbury), clerk—conveyed the estate, by sale, to the brother-in-law, John Hopkinson of Blackburn, chapman, in 1721. The estate was mortgaged in 1728 to the Rev. Roger Kay, rector of Fittleton, and being charged by him with an annuity of £25 to the Governors of the Grammar School of Bury, was sold to his nephew, Roger Kay, gentleman, in 1733. It is now, with some remains of the ancient buildings used as cottages, the property of Jonathan Peel, of Knowlmere Manor, county of York.⁵ *Hollins*, west of Accrington, is a large old house on an eminence, an old seat of the Cunliffes. In consequence of the opposition of Robert Cunliffe to the measures of Oliver Cromwell, the house was plundered and the estate sequestered. Ellis, second son of John Cunliffe (a descendant of Robert), was the father of Foster Cunliffe of Liverpool, merchant, whose son, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, M.P. for Liverpool, was created a baronet in 1759. The estate was mortgaged in 1723 by Nicholas Cunliffe of Wycoller, esq., to the Rev. Roger Kay, and was lost to the family on a foreclosure by his brother, Mr. Richard Kay of Woodhill. It passed in marriage, in 1734, with Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Kay, gentleman, and great-niece of the Rev. Roger Kay, to Robert Nuttall of Bury, merchant, and is now the property of his great-grandson, Robert Nuttall of Kempsey House, county Worcester, esq.⁶ *High Riley*, in Dunnyshop, once a large house surmounted with a tower in a castellated form, seated on a hill east of Accrington, was formerly the residence of the Lonsdales and Rishtons, and was lately purchased from Mr. Aspinall by Mr. Hargreaves. Dunnyshop became the residence and property of Robert Rishton of Antley in the time of Henry VIII. There are few remains of the old hall, which is now the property of W. P. Pickup, esq. of Spring Hill.⁷

In 1836 Old and New Accrington were little more than two straggling villages, with a united population of about 5000. Now they constitute together the flourishing town of Accrington, with upwards of 23,000 inhabitants, there having been 17,688 at the census of 1861. The assessments are 4438 in number, amounting to £56,039:10s.

The Episcopal chapel of Accrington is a plain but spacious structure, dedicated to St. James, formerly in the patronage of the vicar of Whalley, but now of Hulme’s Trustees. It has always been dependent on Altham, but is about to be made a separate parish. The date of the original edifice is unknown, but it is supposed to have been an oratory for the monkish cell or grange of Accrington. The chapel was existing in 7 Edward VI. (1553), when it was sold by the Commissioners of Chantries to the inhabitants, as a chapel for divine service, for 46s. 8d., including one bell. In 1720 it was served by the curate of Church-kirk, who preached there once a-month. It was rebuilt in 1763 ; enlarged in 1804, and again in 1827, when 246 additional sittings were obtained. The late incumbent was the Rev. W. K. Macrorie, M.A. (1865). The Peel family have a vault here, near to which are suspended the arms of Robert Peel, esq. of Hyndburn House, mounted in a plain frame. In 1838 a second Episcopal church was erected, Christ’s Church, consecrated in 1840, accommodating 1000 persons, with a separate district attached to it. It is a fine church, in the Early English style, and cost £8000, a large proportion of which was contributed by the Hargreaves family. The Rev. R. N. Featherston is the present incumbent. The living is in the gift of trustees. A new church, St. John’s, to accommodate 900 persons, on the Burnley Road, commenced in 1864, was finished in 1868.

¹ *Rot. Parl.* vol. v. p. 612.

² *Duc. Lanc.*, vol. xxvii. Inq. post Mort. Rog. Kenion, n. 55.

³ In the “ Ministers’ Orders,” under the head of Blackburn Hundred, we find “ Mr. John Bell, minister of Accrington chapel,” with another entry to the effect that he was approved by the classis at Whalley, Nov. 9, 1647. The Parliamentary Commission of 1650, quoted in the text, reported that “ Accrington is not parochial ; that it consists of the township of Accrington *vetus* and *nova*,

and contains 200 families.” “ The inhabitants desire to be made a parish.” It must have been, with its 1000 inhabitants, a more important place than it is generally represented to have been before the present century.—B. H.

⁴ *Duchy Records*, Report. Bundle Y, No. 6.

⁵ *Notitia Cestriensis*—Note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii. 305.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii. 306.

⁷ *Ibid.*

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There is here a National school, built in the year 1816, and endowed by Jonathan Peel, esq., in 1820, with a donation of £1000. In 1835 the other places of worship were—the Baptist chapel, originally at Oakenshaw, in Clayton-le-Moors, opened at Accrington in 1735. A New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian chapel was erected in 1805; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in 1807; and a Primitive Methodist chapel about 1828. For the present day this list has to be very much extended. The New Jerusalem church was replaced in 1849 by a handsome Gothic structure, costing £4000; a Congregationalist chapel was built in 1842 in Oak Street, and enlarged in 1860; while a second Wesleyan chapel was built in Abbey Street in 1865; the Particular Baptists, United Free Methodists, and Unitarians, have also chapels, and the Roman Catholics have St. Oswald's. The New Jerusalem, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels have large schools attached.

In 1841 the Gas and Water works Company was established. In 1857 the Peel Institution was built, a large Italian edifice for the accommodation of the Mechanics' Institution and Public News'-rooms, with a fine public hall 120 feet long by 45 feet wide. In 1864 the Peel Institution was purchased from the shareholders by the local Board of Health for £4000, and the Board of Health, and overseers' offices, court-room, and telegraph office, are now located in it. On a plot of land adjoining, a large and handsome market-house is now erecting, 183 feet long by 120 feet wide. In the Manchester Road is the Sessions-House, where the magistrates' clerk and county constabulary have their offices, the Police Station being in the same building. The railway station is the junction for three important lines of traffic—from Preston, Manchester, and the West Riding through Colne, and it is to this central position that the town owes much of its remarkable increase. There are two unchartered fairs held at Accrington: one on the first Thursday and Friday in April, and the other on the first Thursday and Friday in August, for cattle and general business. The market is held on Saturday. Accrington has also well-managed Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

The face of the country in this chapelry is variable; in some parts flat and uninteresting, in others undulating and relieved with woods. Near Accrington there is a good deal of bog-soil, out of which oak-trees have been dug. Stone is found in great abundance in Accrington and Henhead Moor; and at Altham and Accrington there are valuable coal-mines. Little corn is grown here, and the pastures, to render them productive, require frequent top-dressing.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF PADIHAM.

This portion of the parish of Whalley, situated in the centre of the parish, is about five miles and a half in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west, comprehending, by the census returns, 8107 acres. The township of Padiham is stated in the census returns of 1861 to have an area of 1917 acres. The Calder, after receiving from the north the Colne, the Wycoller, and the Pendle waters, and from the east the Brun, takes its rapid course by Padiham, Simonstone, and Read, and falls into the Ribble below the village of Whalley, dividing these townships from Hapton, Altham, and Great Harwood. Dr. Whitaker, from the catalogue of the *nativi* belonging to the abbey of Cockersand, conceives it to have been the abode of the sons of Padd, or Paddi, therein mentioned as being in possession of certain lands in what is now Padiham.

Edmund de Laci had a charter for free warren in his lands of Padiham,¹ described as a manor in the inquisition taken on his death, 42 Hen. III. (1258). This privilege was questioned in the time of Henry de Laci, who, pleading an uninterrupted enjoyment of free warren by his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, obtained a verdict in his favour.² In 4 Edward II. (1310-11) it appeared that the manor had never been granted out, and that there were two free tenants; John de Wheteacker, who held 44 acres for £1 : 5s., and Richard, son of Mawe, who held 25½ acres for 8s. 6d.³ The family of the former seems to have remained here no longer than 20 Elizabeth (1578), when their estate of High Whitaker was sold to the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, and Janet, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Shuttleworth, by marriage (24th February 1842), took the estates to James Phillips Kay, esq., M.D., who was created a baronet by patent, 9th January 1850, and by royal licence of 14th February 1842 he assumed the arms and name of Shuttleworth, in addition to those of Kay. Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, bart., is the present possessor of the estates. *Gawthorpe Hall*, built A.D. 1600, though not in the chapelry, is immediately adjoining the village on its south-eastern extremity. It is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the reign of Elizabeth, greatly improved by the restorations made by Sir Charles Barry in 1853-54, and is now (1867) the property and seat of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, bart. The whole district of Padiham is subject to the superior lord of Clitheroe, and the land is chiefly copyhold under the courts of Burnley and Higham. The inferior manors are Read, Hapton, Higham, Westclose, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, and Simonstone.

¹ *Rot. Chart.* 35 Hen. III. Pars Unic. m. 8.

² *Placit. de Quo Warr.* 20 Edw. I. apud Lanc. Rot. 9.

³ *Escaet.* 4 Edw. II. n. 50.

See next add. 717.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was originally a chantry, founded before 1451 by John Marshall, LL.B. The registers begin in 1573.

The commissioners appointed by Henry VIII. (1540) to inquire into the religious places of Lancashire report thus of "The Chantry in the Chapel of Padeham:"—"Rauf Thornebarge preiste incumbent ther of the foundacon of the antecessors of John Marshall, ther to celebrate for ther sowles, and to distribute yerlie the first day of Marche to pore people 33s. 4d. The same is within the paroche of Whalley, and distant from the paroche church 4 myles, so that ther is reparinge to the sam of the inhabitants adjoynynge nere thereunto the number of 300 people daly, and the sam preist is remanyng there, and doth celebrate and distribute accordynglie." According to Dr. Whitaker, the "Towneley Manuscripts" contain the following memorandum:—"Whereas Kynge Henry ye VI. did graunte unto one Mr Joh. Marsheale a lycense, dated vii. Feb., an. regni xxx. [1539], to purchase certayne landes for ye use of a chantrie priest at y^e churche or chapel of Padyham, which sayde lycense of late tyme was in custody of Syr Jhon Townley, Knt., the sayde Syr Jhon hath putte ye sayde lycense into ye sure custodye of ye abbot and convente of Whalley for ever." In another of the Commissioners' Reports it appears that a *second* chantry had been founded in Padiham. The property and patronage of Padiham continued in the possession of the Marshall family for nearly a century after the founder's death. When Paslew was executed, after the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, and the Abbey of Whalley seized by Henry VIII., the Padiham patronage was also taken; but the Marshalls resisted the king's claim, and the right of presentation was afterwards restored to the rightful owner.

The original tower and little choir (probably rebuilt under Abbot Paslew, 1520-30) remained until 1867, when the church was pulled down to be rebuilt; the nave had been rebuilt in 1766 in a very debased style of architecture; towards the cost of this erection a brief was granted in 1763, which yielded £1029. The east window contained the arms of Abbot Paslew, and also eight paintings, beautifully executed, but on a very diminutive scale, consisting of—

1. A shield, azure nebulé, 3 garbs or. The garbs are the arms of the great constable of Chester.
2. I. H. S. The man of sorrows—his head cinctured with thorns.
- 3 and 4. Two heads in chapeaux sable.
5. An elegant head of a sacred orator.
6. A crowned head: probably King David.
7. Another crowned head, with a very juvenile countenance: probably Edward VI.
8. A lady praying before an altar with her seven children.

Rebuilt 1866-68 by public subscription, in the best period of the Perpendicular style, at a cost of £8000, partly on the old site, but extending beyond it on the south, the church now consists of nave, chancel, transepts, side aisles, and chancel aisles. The very large and handsome east window is filled with stained glass to the memory of the late L. G. N. Starkie, esq., and there are twelve other stained windows. The tower contains six bells and a clock with chimes, presented by the late Rev. S. J. C. Adamson. One of the stained windows is to the memory of the Rev. James Fishwick, who held the incumbency of Padiham fifty-three years, and died in 1793.

The font in this church was presented about 1525 by the ill-fated Abbot Paslew, whose arms it bears, and is an elegant specimen of the sculpture of that period. The font that was in use previous to this donation was found a few years ago by a former incumbent, the Rev. Sanford J. C. Adamson. A cross, strongly resembling those in Whalley churchyard, has also been discovered here, but in so mutilated a condition as to render its date dubious. In March 1536-7, Haydocke, who was probably chaplain of Padiham, was hanged in a field called Padiham Guies, and there the body was suffered to remain. At present there is no such place as "Padiham Guies," but it is probable that the place of execution was Guy Yate, immediately adjoining to the east end of the church. At the dissolution of the monasteries there was "a chantrie priest at the churche or chapel of Padyham," and the incumbent of this chantry was provided for during the reign of Edward VI. by a small annual stipend out of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster. The patronage of the curacy, now vicarage, of Padiham is in Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq., whose arms are displayed in the church. The present vicar is Rev. Joseph Hamilton Fox, M.A. There are in Padiham a Methodist meeting-house, first erected in 1779, replaced in 1847 by a large new chapel which cost £3000; a Unitarian chapel, built in 1822; a small Roman Catholic chapel at Hapton, and a Baptist chapel. The Calvinistic Baptists and the Primitive Methodists have each a preaching-room. In the churchyard was formerly a school of considerable antiquity, endowed by Richard Webster of Hargrove, esq., and John Pollard of Padiham, with the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants: there are four trustees of the school, each representing a township of the chapelry—viz. Padiham, Simonstone, Hapton, and Higham. This building was taken down in 1830, and a larger one erected as a national school in Burnley Road, on a site given by Mr. Starkie. It has been since enlarged in 1855 and 1862, and its endowment was considerably augmented in 1821, by a testamentary donation of Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq. The town has both gas and water works. The churchyard being closed for interments in 1853, a cemetery was laid out on the Blackburn Road, on land given by the late L. G. N. Starkie, esq., to whose memory his widow and children in 1865 erected a very graceful mortuary chapel in the centre of the cemetery. This chapel (All Saints') contains some relics of the old church, and is occasionally used for service.

The population of Padiham, which in 1801 amounted to 2118, had increased in 1811 to 2556, in 1820 to 3060, in 1831 to 3529, and in 1861 to 5911, and the dependent townships have grown in a similar proportion. There is no market in this place, but a fair is held every year, on the 12th of August, for pedlery and wooden-ware. The cotton trade is the staple of the town and district, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, with stations at Rosegrove and Hapton, with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Hapton, afford facilities for inland traffic. The surrounding country exhibits a wild and dreary aspect; the hills along the

banks of the Calder are lofty and precipitous; to the south is the almost perpendicular frowning fell of Hambleton, northward rise Padiham Heights, and still higher Pendle Hill. There are quarries of very superior freestone, and several coal mines. *High Whitaker*, a strong old house, about a mile from Padiham (late the property of Frederick North, esq., in right of his wife, the heiress of Robert Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, esq.), is said to have been used for a Roman Catholic chapel, and conjectured to have been the residence of Thomas Whitaker, who, being much persecuted, was accustomed to escape into a subterranean passage, but was at length apprehended, and being brought to trial, executed at Lancaster, in 1646, for "priesthood."

The ancient chapelry comprises Higham Booth, and its subdivisions of Higham Close-cum-Nether Higham, West Close, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, Simonstone, and Hapton. Dunnockshaw is within Rossendale, as is the adjoining hamlet of Gambleside, and Read is immediately dependent upon Whalley.

HIGHAM BOOTH.—In 20 Edward I. (1292) the prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed the exercise of a number of feudal privileges, the nature of which has been described in the history of Bolton parish. Higham Booth was one of the eleven vaccaries of Pendle Forest. According to tradition, criminals tried by John of Gaunt, at Ightenhill Park, were executed at Higham; and there is still a handsome stone building in the village of Higham, called the Court House, with the arms of John of Gaunt on the west front. The building is at present occupied as a farm-house, and the manor court for Pendle Forest is held twice a-year, in April and at Michaelmas, at an adjoining inn. The only place of public worship in Higham Booth in 1836 was a Methodist chapel, built in 1811. In 1837 St. Anne's Church was built at Fence, incumbent Rev. W. Howarth, M.A. (1837). *Pendle Hall*, a large farm-house near Pendle Water, is the property of the Starkies, as is also by purchase in 1857, *Hachiller House*, an ancient mansion, long the property of the Smiths. *White Lee*, an old fabric, dated 1593, was formerly the property of the family of Moore, to whom was related Sir John Jonas Moore, knt., the "Domestic Economist," who was born at White Lee, in Higham Booth. The Church of England has here a room licensed for worship, and a national school, under Padiham.

HEYHOUSES.—The origin of Heyhouses, a small extra-parochial place adjoining Sabden, the first village which arose in Pendle Forest, was an encroachment upon a right of common in the forest, claimed by the customary tenants and freeholders of Merley, Penhulton, Wiswall, Read, Simonstone, Padiham, Downham, and Worston, who, under Rauf Holden, abbot of Whalley, in 29 Henry VI. (1451), held a meeting at Pendle Cross, and passed a number of resolutions for the abatement of encroachments. Afterwards they preferred a bill before the commissioners of King Edward VI. for inquiry into encroachments and abuses against "Ric. Radclyffe, squyer, for makeyng a towne upon a tenement called y^e Hayhouses, where he had no right without the kyng's staff." There is a church here, St. Nicholas's, built in 1846, incumbent Rev. G. H. Moore, (1846), in the gift of the Starkies of Huntroyd, by whom the living and school have been endowed.

SIMONSTONE.—By a deed without date, John de Laci, who died 24 Henry III. (1240), granted one-fifth of the *vill* of Symondstone to John del Thelwall. Afterwards, by deed without date, William de Heys conveyed the manor to Nicholas de Holden, in whose posterity it seems to have continued till 34 Edward III. (1360). In 20 Edward I. (1292) Robert de Ravensdene forfeited all his lands in Simunstone by felony. In 6 Henry VIII. (1514) William Boswell held Simondstone as of the manor of Clitheroe, for the render of 8d. and the pasture of Pendle Forest.¹ In 7 Henry VIII. (1515) Robert Shotilworth had lands here. In 21 Elizabeth (1579), John Bradyll, of Bradyll and Brockhall, and in 5 James I. (1607)² Edward Braddill, of Portfield, died respectively seised of the manor of Symondstone. A family, named Simondston, though never possessed of the manor, had lands here, from 4 Edward II. (1310-11) until the death of John Simondstone, whose daughter and heiress married, in 1464, Edmund Starkie, son of William Starkie, "Dominus de Berthinton" (Barnton, co. Chester), and thus brought into this family the principal part of Simondstone, and the mansion or estate of *Huntroyd*. It is now in the possession of his descendant, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, esq. The house, which derives its name from having been a hunting-lodge of John of Gaunt, was rebuilt by Inigo Jones on the site of the old building, in the midst of richly-diversified and picturesque grounds. The oaks in the park are famous for their size and age, some of them being known by records to have been planted in the reign of Elizabeth. In 16 Charles I. (1640) George Whitticres died possessed of considerable property in Symonstone.³ *Symonstone Hall* is now occupied by William Dugdale, esq.. There is an endowed national school here, licensed for worship, under Padiham.

HAPTON.—The manor of Hapton seems to have been originally held in moieties. Robert de Laci, who died in 1193, made a grant to William de Arches to take venison in Hapton, Wiswall, and Osbaldeston, which may be rendered thus:—⁴

"Grant from Robert de Laci to William de Arches his Heirs and Assigns for 100^s: paid to him, of all the Liberties and Customs which the said Robert de Laci's Ancestors conferred upon the said William de Arches' Predecessors within Blackburnshire viz: To have Venison taken in his Fee in Wiswall, Hapton, and Osbaldeston, and that they be discharged in all his Fairs and Markets of giving Tonnage, except any of them be a general merchant."—(The instrument is without date, and attested by WILLIAM VAVASOR and others.)

¹ *Duc. Lanc.*, vol. iv. n. 53.

² *Ibid.* vol. xix. n. 22.

³ *Ibid.* vol. xxx. n. 54.

⁴ *Duchy Records*, Bundle R 13, No. 5.

Roger, the son of this William, held with Adam de Blakeburne the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wisewalle and Apton, about the reign of King John;¹ and his descendant, William de Archis, in 3 Edward III. (1329), granted all his rents, tenements, and services in Apton to Reyner de Bridtwisle. The dependent hamlet of Bridtwisell contained half a carucate, and Reyner de Bridtwisle, by a deed without date, granted three acres to the abbey of Whalley. From this family it passed to the Lacies of Cromwellbotham, of whom Henry granted to Gilbert de la Legh all the lands and tenements which had belonged to Adam de Bridtwisell in the place called Bridtwisell in Hapton, in 30 Edward I. (1302). The manor of Hapton, by the marriage of Cecilia, daughter of John de Hapton, in 6 John (1204-5), with Richard de Legh, passed to this family, which is distinct from that of the De la Leghs. The former, in fact, appear to have ceased their connection with the place, for in 32 Edward I. (1304), Thomas Daltrey, lord of Carlton in Craven, held the manor, and sold it to Gilbert del Legh, who now held both Hapton and its dependency Bridtwisle. Henry de Laci of Cromwellbotham, the superior lord, whose license for the sale had not been obtained, seized the manor and regranted it to Edmund Talbot of Bashall, in 32 Edward I. (1304), who in the same year obtained a royal charter for free warren in his manor of Hapton,² which was confirmed in the following reign.³ John Talbot, the eldest son, succeeded, and his tenements in Hapton were by grant of Thomas earl of Lancaster, committed to the custody of Sir Robert de Holand.⁴ In 14 Edward II. (1320-21) John Talbot was constable of the castle of Lincoln, and in 3 Edward III. (1329) he sold the manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh. One of the De la Leghs having married the heiress of Townley (descendants male of the deans of Whalley), assumed the name of Townley. In 12 Henry VII. (1496-7) Sir John Townley had a license for making a park at Hapton, and again in 6 Henry VIII. (1514), for emparking the plains of Hapton, granted "to Sir John Townley, knight of our body." This second enclosure comprised all the open fields and wastes in the township, consisting of 1000 Lancashire acres. Though Birtwisle is denominated a manor, and though the hall existed in 3 Edward II. (1309-10), and as late as 6 James I.⁵ (1608), it is now an obscure place. Hapton was sequestered after the battle of Marston Moor. The tower and castle, once places of note, and the residence of the ancient lords, fell into decay after the Restoration.

"I have conversed," says Dr. Whitaker, "with two aged persons, who describe the ruin of Hapton Tower, as it stood about the year 1725, to have been about six yards high. It appeared to have been a large square building, and had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers, with conical basements. There were then several dwellings, patched up out of the out-buildings, etc. It also appeared to have had two principal entrances, opposite to each other, with a through lobby between, and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. Rounders were certainly in use as late as the time of Sir John Townley, as, *ex. gr.*, in Henry VIII.'s clumsy fortifications on the south coast of England."⁶

Hapton Park was formerly abundantly stocked with deer, and there are remains of pitfalls dug for impounding stray deer when the two neighbouring families of the Townleys and the Haberghams were upon bad terms with each other. Service is held in Hapton, in a school, by the vicar of Padiham, and a church is in prospect, land and £1000 having been given by the Starkie family. Immediately above the south banks of the Calder, in this township, is the family mansion of the *Haberghams*, built upon a beautiful knoll, commanding an extensive prospect, but now occupied as a farm-house.

Shuttleworth Hall, in Hapton, was the residence of the family of that name before 3 Edward III. (1329), when Henry de Shuttleworth died seized of it and eight oxgangs. It has long been the property of the Starkies of Huntroyd. The house is a large irregular building of the time of James I., and probably does not occupy the original site, as an adjoining field has long been known by the name of "The Old Hall." The lands annexed to the hall amount to 1100 acres. It is occupied by a farmer. *Pendle Hall* is a large Tudor house, built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, with upwards of 776 acres of land, was conveyed in marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Hancock, gent., to Edward Starkie of Huntroyd, esq., in 1560, in whose descendant and representative it is now vested.⁷

READ.—In the *Status de Blagborneshire* we find that

"Geoffrey the dean (of Whalley) gave to his servant Elias, for his homage and service, all that land which was Ralph Proud-fote's, with all its appurtenances; and he moreover gave to the same Elias all his demesne land on the east side of the road from Wiswall to Reved (Read), with the new assart, &c., to be held by the said Elias & his heirs of the church of Whalley, paying annually 3s for all services at the feast of All Saints. Dean Peter recovered and restored these lands to the church. Geoffrey the dean gave seven acres & a half in Reued to Luke the harper to be held of the church. The abbot & convent afterwards considering that the aforesaid lands in the town of Reued were the free alms and right of the church, and not the lay-fee of Luke & others who held hereditarily, brought their writ of *Juris Utrum* against John Fitz Hugh — and others, and recovered in the king's court. In the time of John de Lindelay the abbot, the tenth part of the manor of Reved was acquired." Elias de Reved, sometimes called Elias de Stanlawe⁸ (whence he is supposed to have been a minstrel sent from Stanlawe to Whalley), had a son, Adam, who granted all his lands in Reved to Adam del Clogh and Alice his wife. Their son, John Clogh de Read, 28 Edward III., had a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who married Sir Richard de Greenacres, who, in 37 Edward III., gave a moiety of the manor of Read to Laurence Nowell, the ancestor of the deans of St. Paul's and of Lichfield, in exchange for the

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 397.

² *Rot. Chart.* 32 Edward I. n. 31.

³ *Ibid.* 5 Edward II. Pars Unic. n. 18.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 29.

⁵ *Duc. Lanc.*, vol. xix. n. 76.

⁶ *Whalley*, p. 276, note.

⁷ *Notitia Cestriensis*—Note by Rev. Canon Raines, ii. 345.

⁸ He is called "Snelleshou" in the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, as in the *Status de Blagborneshire*.—B. H.

manor of Great Mearley. In this family it continued 409 years, till the death of Alexander Nowell, esq., in 1772, when, by order of Chancery, it was sold to J. Hilton, esq.; and in 1805 it was again sold to the late Richard Fort, esq., whose son, Richard Fort, esq., rebuilt the house, and whose grandson Richard Fort, esq., is the present lord of the manor, and the owner of the splendid modern mansion. The late excellent Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, was maternally descended from the Nowells, his mother Mary being the granddaughter of Roger Nowell, esq., who died without male issue in 1734. A court-baron is held yearly at the Bull Inn, Read, for the manor of Read. Holker, in Read, was anciently the property of a yeomanry family of the same name, whose ancestor, Richard Holker, in 1409 married Katherine, daughter of John del Holt of Read. This John, in 27 Edward III. (1353), granted the convent a license for digging stone in the waste of Read. The Holkers are now extinct, and Mr. William Dugdale is the owner of the estate and of the old mansion. Early in this century several bronze celts were found at this place. There was formerly a Baptist chapel, built in 1788.

ALEXANDER NOWELL, D.D., dean of St. Paul's, was the second son of John Nowell, esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth Kay, and born in 1507.¹ He was educated at Middleton, near Manchester, where his progress was so rapid as to warrant his removal to the university at the early age of thirteen, when he was entered of Brasenose College, Oxford. He is said to have been chamber-fellow with Fox, the martyrologist, and probably to have been directed in his studies by the same tutor, Mr. John Harding, afterwards principal of Brasenose; and, according to Strype, to have been public reader of logic in the university, and to have taught the famous book of Rodolphus Agricola (which was afterwards enjoined at Cambridge by Henry VIII.), when he was but in the twentieth year of his age. On the 29th of May, 1536, he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and shortly after was elected fellow of his college, and on the 10th of June 1540 proceeded master. Mr. Nowell had felt a strong inclination to the church since he was sixteen years of age, but when or by whom he was admitted to holy orders is not known. On quitting Oxford he removed to London, and was elected master of Westminster School, founded by Henry VIII.; and while he held that important post, evinced his diligence in teaching his pupils pure language and true religion; having adopted, for the former purpose, the writings of Terence, and for the latter, St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek. The first production of his pen was a copy of Latin verses in honour of the celebrated Martin Bucer, who died at Cambridge on the 28th of February 1551, which, however, are not otherwise important, than as showing Nowell's principles in religion to be consonant with those of that great reformer. In the beginning of November that year, he waited upon Redman, master of Trinity College, who, after a close study of the Scriptures for twenty years, had lately quitted the Romish religion, for the purpose of knowing what was his opinion and belief concerning the "troublesome controversy of those days," professing himself willing "to receive and approve his words as oracles sent from heaven." Redman took a day or two to consider the questions Nowell had proposed, and then furnished his answers, the sum of which was that purgatory, the sacrifice of the mass, and transubstantiation were groundless and ungodly; that we are justified, not by our works, but by lively faith, which rests on our only Saviour Jesus Christ; that good works are not destitute of their reward, but do not merit the kingdom of heaven, which is the gift of God. Redman survived this interesting conference but a few days, and was succeeded in his prebend of Westminster by his friend, who received a presentation on the 27th of November, and was installed on the 5th of December following. He now received a license to preach from the king, dated in April 1553, and exercised his talents "in some of the notablest places and auditories in the realm." In the first parliament of the reign of Mary, which met on the 5th of October 1553, Nowell was returned member for Loo, in Cornwall; but a committee being appointed to inquire into the validity of the return, they reported "that Alexander Nowell, being a prebendary of Westminster, and thereby having a voice in the convocation house, cannot be a member of this house;" a new writ was therefore ordered accordingly. His well-known opinions having by this time rendered him obnoxious to the persecuting spirit of the papists, he withdrew from England to the Continent, and joined the exiles, on account of their faith, dispersed through Germany and Switzerland. His escape, according to the quaint relation of Fuller, was effected with some difficulty. "It happened that he was fishing in the Thames, an exercise in which he much delighted, and while he was intent on catching fish, Bonner, understanding who he was, was intent on catching him; in which he had succeeded, and had sent him to the shambles, had not one Francis Bowyer, a merchant, afterwards sheriff of London, safely conveyed him beyond seas." In 1554 he was at Strasburg, where was an English college, with Jewell, Grindal, Sandys, Pilkington, and others of future eminence in the reformed church. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was employed as one of the visitors and commissioners for ecclesiastical matters throughout the kingdom, and various other preferments followed, especially his election to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in 1560. The learned exiles, according to Ridley's prophetic wish, had a principal hand in restoring and advancing the reformed religion, and among them Nowell was ever ready to bear his part. He became a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross, and, in consequence of his decided conduct, was much misrepresented and abused. His reputation, nevertheless, stood so high with those in power, that Archbishop Parker, on his visitation to Eton College in September 1561, and consequent ejection of Bruerne, the provost, for nonconformity, strongly recommended Nowell to Mr. Secretary Cecil for nomination, with the remark, "that if the queen would have a married minister, none comparable to Mr. Nowell." This recommendation was seconded by the bishop of London; but her majesty's prejudice against the married clergy induced her to prefer Day, afterwards bishop of Winchester. In the course of the ensuing year, Nowell was often in the pulpit on public occasions, before large auditories; but his labours, in one respect, commenced a little inauspiciously. On new-year's-day, being the festival of the circumcision, he preached at St. Paul's, whither the queen resorted. Here, says Strype, a remarkable passage happened, as is recorded in a great man's memorials,² who lived in those times. The dean, having met with several fine engravings, representing the stories and passions of the saints and martyrs, had placed them against the Epistles and Gospels of their respective festivals, in a common-prayer book, which he had caused to be richly bound and laid on the cushion for the queen's use, in the place where she commonly sat, intending it for a new-year's gift to her Majesty, and thinking to have pleased her fancy therewith. But it had quite a contrary effect. For she considered how this varied from her late injunctions and proclamations against the superstitious use of images in churches, and for the taking away all such reliques of popery. When she came to her place, and had opened the book, and saw the pictures she frowned and blushed; and then shutting the book (of which several took notice), she called for the verger, and bade him bring her the old book, wherein she was formerly wont to read. "After sermon, whereas she used to get immediately on horseback or into her chariot, she went straight to the vestry, and applying herself to the dean, thus spoke to him:—

"Mr. Dean, how came it to pass that a new service book was placed on my cushion?" To which the Dean answered, "May it please your Majesty, I caused it to be placed there." "Then," said the Queen, "wherefore did you so?" "To present your Majesty with a new-year's gift." "You could never present me with a worse." "Why so, Madam?" "You know I have an aversion to idolatry, to images, and pictures of this kind." "Wherein is the idolatry, may it please your Majesty?" "In the cuts resembling Angels and Saints, nay, grosser absurdities, pictures resembling the blessed Trinity." "I meant no harm, nor

¹ In Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, vol. 153, fol. 151, I find the following observations, which are in curious contrast with the biographical notices of the late Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, on the same subject—"Alexander Nowell, Dean of Pauls in London, Robert Nowell his brother, Attorney of the Court of Wards, and another brother Laurence, who was Dean of Lichfield, together with a daughter, Elizabeth, that was mother

to Dr. Whittaker, were begotten by John Nowell of y^e Reade, in the County of Lancaster, esq., on the body of Elizabeth Kay before marriage, and afterwards married with her; they were all brought up at Middleton, near Manchester, Co. Lancashire." As the dean founded Middleton free school, the place of his early education, there may perhaps be some probability for the story.

² Sir Henry Sidney.

did I think it would offend your Majesty when I intended it for a new-year's gift." "You must needs be ignorant, then. Have you forgot our Proclamation against images, pictures, and Romish reliques in the churches? Was it not read in your Deanery?" "It was read. But be your Majesty assured I meant no harm when I caused the cuts to be bound with the service book." "You must needs be very ignorant to do this after our prohibition of them." "It being my ignorance, your Majesty may the better pardon me." "I am sorry for it: yet glad to hear it was your ignorance, rather than your opinion." "Be your Majesty assured it was my ignorance." "If so, Mr. Dean, God grant you his Spirit, and more wisdom for the future." "Amen, I pray God." "I pray, Mr. Dean, how came you by these pictures; who engraved them?" "I know not who engraved them: I bought them." "From whom bought you them?" "From a German." "It is well it was from a stranger: had it been any of our subjects we should have questioned the matter farther. Pray let no more mistakes of this kind be committed within the churches of our realm for the future." "There shall not." Strype adds, that this matter occasioned all the clergy in and about London, and the churchwardens of each parish, to search their churches and chapels, and to wash out of the walls all paintings that seemed to be Romish and idolatrous; in lieu whereof suitable texts of scripture were written.

On the 28th of December 1562, Nowell was collated by the bishop of London to the valuable rectory of Great Hadham, in the county of Hertford; and, in order to accommodate his amusement in angling, to which he was extremely attached, the bishop gave him a grant of the custody of the river within the manor, with leave to take fish, and to cut down timber to make pits and dams, free of all expense whatever. On the 12th of January 1563, Nowell preached before the queen at the opening of the second parliament at Westminster Abbey; and in the convocation held at St. Paul's church the next day, for the revision of the articles, the archbishop, at the close of his opening address, recommended Nowell to the lower house as prolocutor. He was accordingly elected. Among other important matters, the catechism, the second book of homilies, and the rites and ceremonies of the church were warmly agitated by the convocation: Nowell, at the head of about thirty others, proposed, "that some other long garment should be used instead of the surplice, or that the minister should, in time of divine service, use the surplice only; that the sign of the cross should be omitted in baptism; and that kneeling at the holy communion should be left to the discretion of the ordinary; that saints' days should be abrogated, and organs in churches removed." But the prevailing party would allow of no alteration in the liturgy of Edward VI.'s service-book, as it was already received and enforced by the authority of parliament in the first year of the queen. During the ravages of the plague this year, he was desired by the bishop to "write an homily meet for the time," and a form of prayer for general use throughout the kingdom, both which were set forth by the queen's command on the 30th of July 1563.

It was again his misfortune to offend the queen, by some observations in one of his sermons preached before her majesty, on the improper dedication of a book then lately come out. The author had, it seems, defended some of the superstitious customs of popery which Nowell condemned; and the dean was warmly expressing his dislike of the sign of the cross, when suddenly the queen called aloud to him from her closet window, and commanded him "to retire from that ungodly digression, and to return to his text." The good dean was so utterly dismayed with this unexpected rebuke, that he was scarce able to go on with his sermon; and the archbishop, who was one of the audience, for pure pity, took him home with him to dinner, and wrote to Mr. Secretary Cecil to explain the matter to her Majesty, and to intercede with her on the dean's behalf.

In 1568 we find the dean among his friends in Lancashire, where, by his continual preaching in divers parts of the county, he brought many to conformity, and obtained singular commendation and praise, even of those who had been great enemies to his religion. So Downham, bishop of Chester, who this year visited his diocese, and had therefore the best opportunity of informing himself, reported to Mr. Secretary Cecil; desiring him "to be a means to the queen and to her honourable council, to give the dean thanks for his great pains taken among his countrymen." On his return to London, he had to witness an afflicting scene in the sickness and death of his intimate friend, the celebrated Roger Ascham. On the 16th of June 1570, he published his Catechism, which had indeed been prepared since 1562, but had remained in his own hands and those of Mr. Secretary Cecil for examination up to the former date. In 1572 he founded a free school at Middleton, in this county, with a competent salary both to the master and under-master, and, at the same time, thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford. In the new charter of foundation of Manchester College, dated 28th of July 1578, he was instituted one of the first four fellows; and, in the summer of 1580, a license of nonresidence was granted him by the crown, for visiting the scholars of Brasenose and the school of Middleton; her Majesty "having long, by sure proof, known his experience and skill in business, as well as earnest desire and constant solicitude for the training up of youth in learning and virtue, signifying her royal pleasure that he should be absent three months and fourteen days annually from his deanery of St. Paul's and the rectory of Hadham, the duties of those places in the meantime not being neglected." Nowell's talents and success in Lancashire had long since rendered him a fit object of popish hostility and hatred, and, in consequence of this visit, had procured him the honour of having his works proscribed in the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, and his name, together with that of Fox, Fleetwood the recorder, and others, inserted at Rome in a "bede roll," or list of persons that were to be despatched, with the particular mode of their deaths pointed out, as to hanging, burning, etc. In 1588, on the defeat of the Armada of Spain, the dean of St. Paul's was made choice of to give the first public notice of it from the pulpit, in a sermon at the cross, on Tuesday the 20th of August, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London; and on the 8th of September, again performed the same honourable office, when eleven ensigns, taken from the Spanish ships, were displayed before the preacher and the audience from the lower battlements of the church. In August 1595 Dean Nowell was chosen principal of Brasenose College, and was elected on the 7th of September. This nomination of a man now on the verge of ninety, was perhaps intended, or accepted, rather as a compliment, than with a view to the performance of much actual service, for he resigned the honour in December following. He died on the 13th of February 1601, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, at the back of the high altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a Latin inscription is placed over his remains.

LAURENCE NOWELL, M.A., dean of Lichfield, and the restorer of Saxon literature in England, was the third son of John Nowell, esq. of Read, by Elizabeth Kay, and next brother of the dean of St. Paul's. Educated, like his brother, at Middleton, and afterwards entered of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1536 he removed thence to Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1540. On the 9th of July 1542, he was re-incorporated of the University of Oxford, and on the 18th of March, next year, proceeded master. In 1546 he was appointed master of the grammar school of Sutton Colefield, Warwickshire, founded by Harman, bishop of Exeter; but was not suffered to continue long in quiet possession, articles of complaint being exhibited, ineffectually however, against him by the corporation, as patrons of the school, in the court of chancery, on pretence of neglect of duty; though the real ground of offence appears to have been his zeal for the Reformation. An exile, like his brother, during the Marian persecution, on the death of the queen he returned to his native land, and was made archdeacon of Derby in 1558, and dean of Lichfield on the 29th of April 1559, the first year of Elizabeth's reign; installed prebendary of Ferring in Chichester cathedral on the 9th of August 1563; of Ampleford, in the church of York, on the 27th of May 1566; and presented to the rectories of Hayton and Drayton Basset, in the county of Stafford. He died in October 1576, in the 67th year of his age, leaving five sons and three daughters.

He was, according to Wood, "a most diligent searcher into venerable antiquity," and especially versed in the Saxon language, of which he earnestly encouraged the revival and cultivation, pointing out its essential utility in the accurate knowledge of legal antiquities, and the elucidation of ecclesiastical and civil history. Lambarde, author of the *Etymological Dictionary*, was one of his pupils.

He wrote "Polychronicon," a miscellaneous collection, containing perambulations of forests, and other matters, still in manuscript, and dated 1565; also, "Vocabularium Saxonicum," or a Saxon-English dictionary, composed in 1567; it was presented by

the author to Lambarde,¹ from whom it passed to Somner, the learned antiquary of Canterbury, who made use of it in compiling his Saxon dictionary. It then fell into the hands of Mr. Selden, and is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He made also several collections from antique manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, which are deposited in the Cottonian Library (Domitian XVIII. fol. 38, 49, 99). One, containing "Variæ Mappæ chorographicae, Hiberniæ, Scotiæ, Angliæ, et Walliæ; quarum illæ que Angliam describunt, Saxonice characteribus exarantur: additis quibusdam observationibus historicis:" and another, a volume of "Collectanea, sive Gesta Episcoporum Lindisfarnensium et Dunelmensium, a tempore S. Oswaldi regis, usque ad Hugonem Episcopum; de communi libraria Monachorum Dunelmensium, vel potius ex Symeone Dunelmensi collecta, per Laur, Noellum; cum aliis curiosissimis analectis de Ecclesia S. Augustini Cantuariensis, ex historicis Thomæ Sprott et Nicholai Spinae, et ex Saxonice monumentis de Wigorniese, aliisque ecclesiis et monasteriis; aliisque rebus ex chronico Gregorii Caerquent, monachi Gloucestræ."

BOWLAND WITH LEAGRAM.

The last portion of our history of the extensive parish of Whalley is that part of the parish comprehended under the designation of Bowland with Leagram, a district three miles in length from north to south, and two miles and a half in breadth from west to east, and having an area of 7690 statute acres. The eastern boundary of Bowland is formed by the river Hodder, famous for its amber, and the southern by the Lowde Water, both on their way to the Ribble, the great receptacles of the waters of this district of Mid-Lancashire.

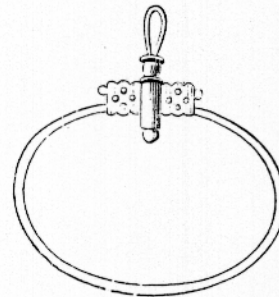
In the times of our Saxon ancestors, as at a much later period, the forest of Bowland was distinguished for archery, and hence the name of Bow-land. One of its principal officers was the bow-bearer and chief steward, called in the patent of Henry IV., granted to Sir James Harrington, "the forester." At a later date, when the two lawnds or enclosures for the deer of Radholme and Lathgram² had given to part of the forest more of the character of a park, the bow-bearer was called "the park-er," and this feudal office was held for three centuries by the ancient family of Parker of Browsholme, prior to the purchase by the late P. E. Towneley, esq.

The whole tract of Bowland, popularly called Bolland, consisting of part of the parish of Whalley, and of the parishes of Slaidburn and Mitton, together with the forest, is a member of the Honor of Clitheroe, the land being chiefly held by copyhold tenure under sanction of the act of 1661. In the book treating of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster, compiled about 1588, a declaration appears of the forests, chases, and parks belonging to the duchy, in which the forest of Bolland is included; and in the survey made in the year 1652, by order of parliament, of the chases of Bolland in Yorkshire and Lancashire, it is stated that—

"The chase of Bolland was held of the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, by several tenants in lease, but now for mozte part (says the survey) said landes are held in fee farme, being sold to the respective tenants by king James and king Charles, as appears by divers letters patent. Leaseholders within the said chase, in all 15, hold among them 8429 acres 2 roods 28 perches. Of these, one part, Brennand, containing 1713 acres, another part 1145, and a third, held by Robert Parker, esq., 929 acres. Whitendale, held by Robert Sherburne, esq., alone contains 3693 acres. Out of these leases were excepted all wood, under-woods, mines, and quarries, also sufficient pasture for the wild beasts. These leaseholds were all the lands in Bowland which had not been granted in fee-farm by the crown. The whole township of the Forest of Bowland then contained sixty-four tenements. The several tenants engage "to suffer the deere to goo unmolested into their several grounds; they are also fyned if anie without licens keep any dogg bigger than will go through a stirrupe, to hunt the deere out of the corne."

A herd of wild deer continued to range the forest of Bowland till the year 1⁸105, when this last vestige of feudal superiority in the domains of the Lacies was destroyed.³ There is still preserved at the elegant mansion of Browsholme (the depository of forest-lore on the Yorkshire side of the boundary) the stirrup through which every dog kept in the forest, except those belonging to the lords, must be able to pass; but the deer having disappeared, the dog-gauge is no longer used.

During the period of the Commonwealth, the four forests of Blackburnshire were sold under an ordinance of Parliament, dated April 16, 1651, intituled, "An Act for the Sale of all Honours, Manors, &c., belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince," to Adam Baynes, of Knothrop, near Leeds, esq., M.P., for the sum of £6853:16:1, together with the rents, royalties, and profits of the halmote-courts. The same year the free wapentake courts of Clitheroe and Blackburnshire, excepting the forests, were alienated to Jeremy Whitworth, esq. After the Restoration, when the Honor of Clitheroe passed to General Monk, duke of Albemarle, a general act of confirmation was passed, on which foundation rest all the titles to wapentake or copyhold lands of the new tenure in Blackburnshire.



¹ This was published by Lambarde, under the title of *Archæologia*, dedicated to Sir William Cordill, from Lincoln's Inn, 1668. It was formerly revised from the MS. of Lambarde in the hands of Selden, and published by Mr. Abraham Wheelock, in 1644, with the addition of several Saxon canons from Sir Henry Spelman, and the Latin Laws of Edward the Confessor and King William, from the Earlmerus of Selden, and the laws of Henry I.; with a preface to these latter by Sir Roger Twysden. Thomas Hearne has also published, at the end of *Benedictus Abbas*, 1735, p. 764, from a

copy in the handwriting of Laurence Nowell, in the possession of Lambarde, of Seven Oaks in Kent, *The Peregrination of Dr. Andrew Bourde*; or, as he wrote himself, Andreas Perforatus, Henry the Eighth's rambling Physician. It is, however, nothing more than a dry list of market towns, castles, bishoprics, islands, havens, hills, stone buildings, and rivers, with distances from London and round the coast.

² In 4 Henry V. (1416), Rich. Hoghton held the Park of Lathgram.

³ Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 237.

In the reign of Henry I. Robert de Laci obtained a grant of Boeland, which he had before held of Roger de Poitou, the successor of Earl Tosti, but thenceforth to be held of the king. Originally the whole tract of Bowland was comprehended within the parish of Whalley, but the forest was included in the demesnes of Clitheroe Castle, and subject to the court of Woodmote alone. From the Lacies the privilege of free chase descended to the earls of Lancaster, and was confirmed by Edward I. to Edmund Crouchback, the king's brother, whose son and successor, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 7 Edward II. (1313-14), complains "that several malefactors and disturbers of the peace, by force and arms have entered his free chases in Penhull, Treuden, Acrington, Rossindale, Hoddesden, Romesgreve, and Todinton, and his parks in Penhull and Todinton, in the county of Lancaster, and his free chases of Bowland and Marchedan, &c., without his leave, and have chased, taken, and carried away his wild animals, besides perpetrating other great enormities therein." That Bowland was in the time of Edward III. considered as partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, is expressly mentioned in the petition from the commonalty of Bouland against Sir Adam de Cliderhou and his 300 armed retainers, who came from day to day to kill and carry away the venison of the king, and maim the foresters there, to the great terror of the people.¹ The lordship of Leagram, long the possession of the Sherburnes, is now held by John Weld, of Leagram Hall, esq., a descendant of that ancient house, but no manorial rights are exercised here. *Fair Oak House* is a plain neat building, the residence of Mrs. Parker, whose late husband's ancestors were the owners of this mansion and estate. There is no church or chapel in the Lancashire part of the forest of Bowland, but the township forms a part of the chapelry of Whitewell, the remainder of which chapelry is in Yorkshire, although in the parish of Whalley. The chapel stands on the Yorkshire bank of the Hodder, at a little distance from the keeper's lodge of Bowland, and is a plain commodious fabric. It was originally built about the time of Henry VII., and is mentioned as existing in 1521. A sketch of it is given in Whitaker's *History of Whalley* (p. 236). This chapel was rebuilt in 1818, and a memorable consecration sermon preached, in troublous times, by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, from the words "Sound an alarm" (Joel ii. 1). There is a good hotel near the chapel, which has been greatly enlarged and improved by Col. Towneley, the present owner, and is much frequented in the summer season by tourists, on account of the beautiful scenery and being near to the entrance of the "trough of Bowland." *Browsholme* is a large house of red stone, with a centre, two wings, and a small portico in front, and appears to have been chiefly built in 1604. The late Thomas Lister Parker, esq., expended large sums in improving this interesting mansion, and, under the direction of Jeffrey Wyatt, produced some handsome modern apartments, without injuring the original appearance of the house. The interior is rich in paintings, oak furniture, and curiosities of the olden time. Mr. Parker sold the estate in 1820 to his cousin, Thomas Parker, esq., who, dying without issue in 1832, devised Browsholme Hall and Alkincoats to his nephew, Thomas Goulburn Parker, esq., the present owner.²

The population here is stationary, or rather retrograde: in 1801, it amounted to 318; in 1811, to 328; in 1821 to 370; in 1831 to 288; and in 1861 to 234. There are no steam-engines nor any manufactures in the district, except a little hand-loom weaving. The township is very mountainous, and the rock chiefly light limestone. The district is skirted on the north by the towering black ridge called Inkling Green Fell, which stretches towards Parlike Pike and Bleasdale Moors. Many of the hills are tolerably fertile, and on the delightful banks of the Hodder they assume a conical bold form, singular in their appearance, and strikingly picturesque.

The parish of Whalley, anciently the peculiar habitation of the wild beasts of the forest, has been rendered by its mineral productions and the industry of its inhabitants a thriving and well-peopled region, abounding in all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life, and though most of the ancient families are gone to decay, wealth has increased within the present century to an extent hitherto unexampled. The multiplication of schools for the education of the poor cannot fail ultimately to effect a great mental improvement, the dawn of which may already be hailed in the extinction of those baneful superstitions which rendered the parish of Whalley, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the favourite seat of witchcraft and demonology.

¹ *Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 390.

² *Notitia Cestriensis*—Note by Rev. Canon Raines, ii. 346-7.

See also an *Account of Browsholme*, privately printed by the late T. L. Parker, esq.