

To your Name Whitaker

Arms of Whitaker
Sable three Muscles Argent Whittaker

If so, you may spring from one of the oldest families in Lancashire, whose name is derived from High Whitaker, near Padiham or from Whittaker Near Rochdale. The name has been spelt with one or two "T's" and at the end of the thirteenth century was spelt Quitaere. John de Quitaere came from High Whitaker to live at Simonstone in 1311, and was succeeded by his son Roger who was living in 1326. Richard de Whitaker, probably son of Roger was living at Simonstone in 1333. The family continued to live at Simonstone Hall and Richard Whitaker and his wife Margaret were in occupation in 1434. Their son Thomas died in 1448 and in the reign of Henry VII the Owner was Myles Whitaker. He had two Sons

Lawrence and Henry, the former dying in 1515. Henry's son was Thomas, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and who was followed by his son Myles, who died in 1600. Next in line of succession was Thomas who refused a Knighthood from Charles I and had to pay a fine of £10. Even so the Whitakers were Royalists and two members of the family were imprisoned in Clitheroe Castle and their property confiscated by parliament. During the Commonwealth period, John and Lawrence were at Simonstone Hall and are mentioned in 1650 and 1657, and in 1656 Miles Whitaker was outbailiff of Clitheroe, dying in 1705. The family estates included lands in Hamcote near Accrington, ~~where~~ when Charles Whitaker died at Simonstone in 1843. A branch of the family lived at Holme, near Burnley, and descended from Richard who settled there in the fourteenth century

Simonstone is near
Whalley & BURNLEY,
LANCS, ENGLAND
JMS



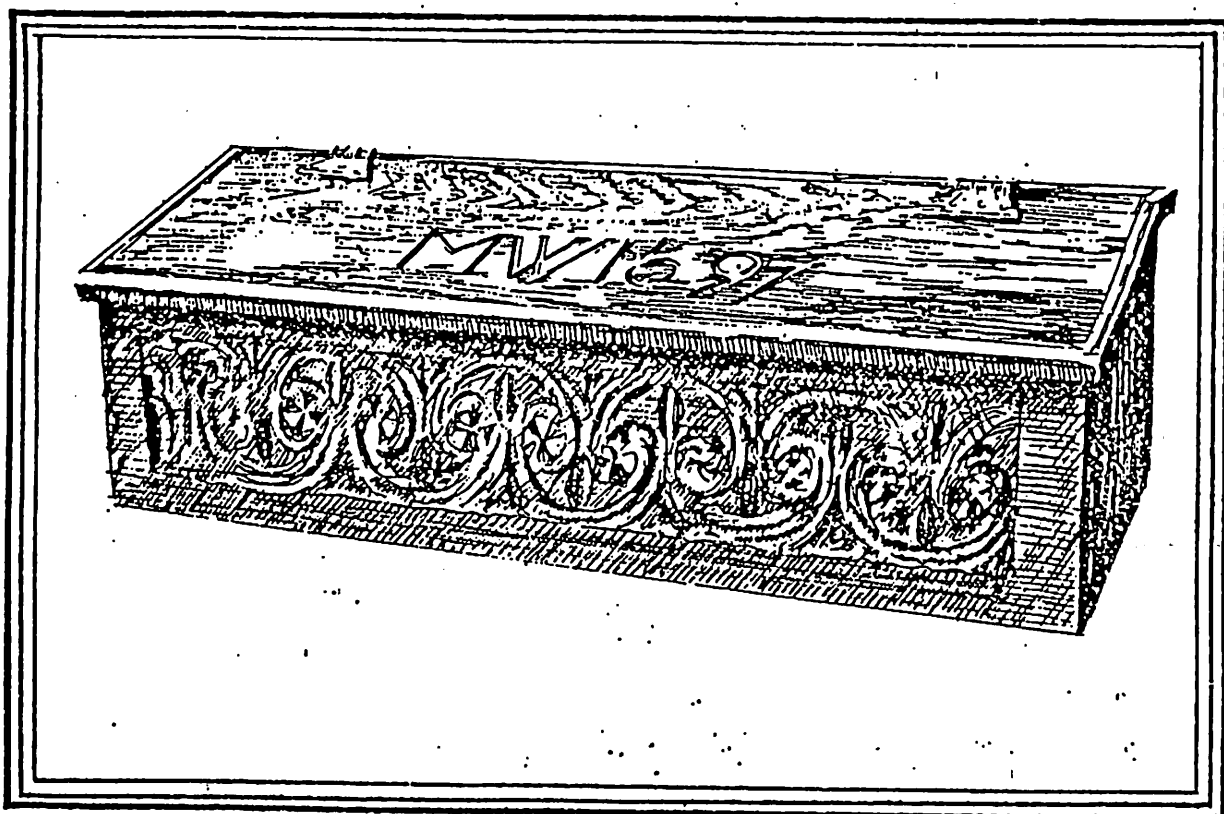
Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, was living 1431 and was followed by Robert, and then his son Thomas, who spelt his name Quitacre. Two generations later Thomas Whitaker born in 1504 married Elizabeth Nowell, whose brother was Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Pauls, Their third son was William who became Doctor of Divinity and Master of St Johns College, Cambridge. William's eldest ~~brother~~ brother Robert inherited Holme, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. Two generations later Thomas of Holme married Judith, daughter of James Whitaker of Broadelough, another branch of the family. The outstanding member of this family was Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D, Vicar of Whalley and very well known historian born 1759. Another branch of the family, from High Whitaker, was living at Benthorn, near Clitheroe, in 1509. when James Whitaker had two sons, Henry and James. James ^{was} succeeded by his son Nicholas who was

followed by John, whose wife ^{was} Elizabeth daughter of John Buskerfelde, of Clitheroe and who died in 1585. There were numerous branches of the Whitaker family in the Burnley district and it is likely that they ~~were~~ were from the same stock. The Whittaker of Whittaker near Rochdale were found there in the fifteenth century when Cornwallis Whittaker married the heiress of the Lindlock family. Their son Richard had a son, Thomas, who married the heiress of the Taylor family. They registered their pedigree in 1567 at the visitation of the heralds and now widespread in Lancashire, both parent families used the same Arms.

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by E. Fenton"

(2)



Oak desk on which is carved the inscription "M.W. 1697", commemorating the birth of Maria. It was made by, or for, Maria's father Thomas de Gisburn, and remained in his possession, to follow the descent through his son William b.1689 down to Isaac b.1812, who was the youngest child of Cockshutt, and then to Clarinda.

It came to my father Albert (1875-1926) on his marriage to Esther Hawkes; to me on my marriage; and is now in the possession of my oldest son Roger.

Front Cover: A drawing of The Arms of Whitaker, taken from a window at Simondstone Hall.

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THE WHITAKERS AND THE HOLME.

A talk prepared for the Todmorden Antiquarian Society 17.2.1970.

by Eric Halstead, of The Holme.

XXX. XXX. XXX. XXX. XXX. XXX. XXX

I think that it would be impossible for anyone to live at The Holme, and remain indifferent to the Whitaker family who lived there in unbroken line for 5 or maybe 6 hundred years. To me personally, an atmosphere of the old family permeates the House. It is a kindly atmosphere, and I never feel alone there.

From time to time, we have visitors from America, descendants of Whitakers of Holme, who emigrated to the American colonies some 3½ centuries ago. Many of these emanate a personal aura which coincides most definitely with that intangible influence which I sense to be about the place. I get a distinct impression that these people belong there. Whilst I do not pretend to be psychic, I do believe that we all possess, in a greater or lesser degree, the power of extra sensory perception. (But as I proceed, ~~you may relax, for~~ I shall try to contain myself to facts.)

The Whitakers must have had some remarkable and persistent genes to produce and maintain their quality of men through the ages.

The surname of WHITAKER can be traced back, in ^{immediate} old records, to about 200 years after the Norman Conquest. Before that time, surnames were seldom used, - people lived in small communities where everyone knew everyone else, and it was sufficient identity to be known as, for example, Robert son of William, or Roger the ^{AMES SON OF JACK} Mason. Later these would be contracted or altered slightly to form family names - surnames. In the two cases mentioned these might be Williamson, ^{JACKSON} and, Mason. Later it was common practice for the place name of the family's abode to be adopted as a surname. Such as Lee, Hill, Clough, Stansfield, and so on. Also trade names such as Miller, Fletcher, Smith and the like were used, - and features such as Whitehead, Brown and Little, were taken to identify one family group.

The former, non use of surnames, makes the tracing of family

lines before the time of Edward the First, very difficult.

Most authorities give the derivation of ^{the surname} WHITAKER, as being a place name, - WHITE ACRE. This derivation has never seemed reasonable to me. ~~There were several Whitakers scattered about the country, and I can't visualise one, much less several white acres.~~ My own theory is that Whitaker (~~might be an English mis-pronunciation of a Norman-French name, of the which I haven't a clue, or more probably that it~~) was derived from some Old English words, of which I can make suggestions. Taking the termination first, A.K.E.R. (-aker), ^{A PLUVEIUS FIELD.} this could readily come from the O.E. word AECER, meaning FIELD. The first part of the name W/H/I/T, (whit-) could reasonably be derived from ^{one of} three O.E. words. Firstly the word WAET meaning wet or damp, thus indicating a wet or marshy field, - and there would be many fields in that condition before the newly cleared lands were properly drained. Secondly, the O.E. word HWEATE, meaning the cereal wheat, thus denoting a wheat field. Wheat, in those days, was cultivated far less than oats and barley, and consequently a field of wheat would make a distinguishing land mark. Thirdly, there is the O.E. word WIHT meaning- the smallest, thus we could get, -the smallest field. Any of these derivations would be more credible to me than the colour WHITE.

However, the true derivation of the surname is lost, as also is the time and circumstance of the family's arrival in Lancashire, and their later settlement at The Holme in Cliviger.

Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the historian, living and writing at The Holme in the late 1700's, stated that he had everything but positive proof that his family, and all other Whitakers in Lancashire, were branches of the de Whitakers, of High Whitaker in Padiham. ^{PADIHAM,} ~~not many~~ ^{not many} miles from The Holme, is a very ancient township. The farmstead of High Whitaker still exists, but the Whitakers disappeared from that site during Tudor times, their estates being acquired by ^{their neighbours - the} Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe.

To fill in the story I will give some of the rather involved details.

William the Norman, after his conquest, proceeded to apportion the land to his deserving henchmen, the Barons. In return, they gave to him oaths of loyalty, and paid fixed fees, in cash, kind ^{or service} ^{As the King when required -} These overlords, or tenants-in-chief, subdivided their realms, making grants to their own friends and henchmen, and sometimes to the previous Saxon landowners. In return they demanded-loyalty, rents and services. (They all made profits, and the matter of rendering services, when these entailed labour, was as far as possible, passed down the line.) *This was the Feudal system.*

The Norman DE LACYS were overlords of this district of Cliviger, which is part of the Honor of Clitheroe, and they became one of the most powerful families in England. Their holdings increased over the generations, from an original grant of land in Pontifract, and then Clitheroe, to become Earls of Lincoln and Leicester, Constables of Chester, and other honours. / For 2½ centuries, the succeeding kings had their loyalty and support. Occasionally they might displease a king, and sometimes were banished, had their lands attained or lost a head, they always ^{et} returned to favour after a short time and gained increased power. /

They made many grants of land to the church, notably in this district to the Cistercians, establishing monast^eries at Whalley and at Kirkstall, both of which grants were of concern to The Holme.

They also made a grant of land in Cliviger, one carucate in extent, to the Abbey of Kirkstall, / on which a grange was established to supply mutton and wool to the monast^ery. (The one or two monks looking after the grange, would also act as stewards for the estate, and collect rents from subtenants.) The subtenants would make clearings, establish farms and carry out drainage.)

This Kirkstall estate included the land on which The Holme now stands, as well as land across the river, and lower down the valley. A carucate of land would be 8 oxgangs, of anything from 16 to 20 or more acres to the oxgang. The oxgang varied in extent in different districts, and might also vary according to the quality of the land. Thus the Kirkstall grant could have been anything between 128 and 160 acres. One document suggests that

it contained 195½ acres. The actual site of the Abbey grange is not known, but it is thought that it may well have been on the farmstead now known as Light Birks, which stands on the shoulder of the valley just behind The Holme. This site would have some good land, a water supply, be protected from the northerly winds, and would be within about ½ mile from the old roadway, now known as The Long Causeway, running over the uplands, which the monks could use on their journeys to and from Kirkstall. The Abbey returned the estate to the De Lacys in 1287, for a consideration of £33.6.8 per annum.

On regaining the estate, the De Lacys regranted ^{it} to two branches of the De La Legh family of Hapton. One of these branches was represented by a daughter who married a Middlemore. (A De Lacy charter of 1302 confirming this grant, records that the previous tenant was Robert of Holme. It would therefore appear that this Robert had held the land as subtenant to Kirkstall, and that he now lost his tenure to the Middlemores, all, that is, excepting 8 acres which he was still holding in 1311, nine years later. At this time the Middlemore holding was 60 acres.) There is no trace of a son to these Middlemores, and Dr T. D. Whitaker ^{a Richard} presumed that a daughter of the marriage, married ~~the~~ Whitaker from Padiham. (From the incomplete records of the period it would appear that the Middlemore estate might have passed to ^{the male side of} the De La Legh family, and then to the Tattersall family, who were holding land there in 1380.)

Richard Whitaker is known to have been in this district in 1337, but it is not known where his homestead was situated. The Middlemores might have made a grant of land to him when he married their daughter, (or he may have acquired the 8 acres of land which had been retained by Robert of Holme.) Being established in such a manner before the death of his wife's parents, he would be in a good position to retain his holding through the successive changes in ownership of the main estate. This ^{would seem to be a reasonable} ~~theory~~ theory of how the Whitakers came to The Holme, and if correct, would date their arrival here at 1337 or earlier. The family line can be traced with certainty to a Thomas Whitaker, living at The Holme in 1431, and it would be reasonable to assume that they were

well established at that date.

The precise boundaries of these estates are not recorded, but one thing is certain,- the Whitakers came to the Holme, they prospered, and they stayed.

The De la Leghs of Hapton, and the Whitakers of Padiham, would be near neighbours, both families held there lands as Free Tenants, and a marriage between children of the two families would be a distinct possibility.

Free Tenants were the elite of the lord's tenants. In return for their obligations to the Tenant-in-Chief, they had full control of their lands, being able to sublet, or hand down by will as they pleased. This was the Lord of the Manor class, the most important of the locality. To hold land as Free Tenants, it would seem logical to assume that they had either powerful friends or some special connection with the Over-Lords, the De Lacys. They may even have had De Lacy blood in their veins. Another possibility is that they had blood ties with the self perpetuating Deans of Whalley.

One line of enquiry suggests that the Whitakers came to Padiham from Warwickshire, where two branches of the Whitaker family lived on estates to the North of Kenilworth, their manors being called Whitaker Superior and Whitaker Inferior. The High Whitaker of Padiham may have taken its name from the Warwickshire manor.

An old History of Warwickshire suggests that these estates were in existence long before the Norman Conquest, owned by the de Barcheston family -- Barchestan being the name of the district. The families later assumed the place name of Whitaker as their surname. The history also suggests that the family was descended from the mighty warrior Roland, whose descendants were Saxon Earls of Warwick. The Warwickshire and Lancashire Whitakers have the same Coat of Arms. #

(I had a hunch to another line of enquiry on how the family came to Lancashire, but so far I am without any clues to help me. It is possible that the Warwickshire family joined with Athelston in 936, when he came north and defeated the combined armies of the Danes, Scots and Irish, at the Battle Of Brunanbur,

Continues
on page
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I have for some time past, been in correspondence with Mr Charles Whitaker of Shipley, a descendant of the Whitakers of Holme, in an attempt to discover how the family arrived in Padham. We are now arriving at the conclusion that they are a branch of the Whitakers of Warwickshire who were a powerful family, owning lands near to Kenilworth in Saxon times. They held two manor houses there in early Norman times for which they did knight's service after the conquest, - under the feudal system. At times they acted as special commissioners and envoys to the Kings. They - and the homeshire family bear the same coat of arms. In 1282, Sir Richard de Whitaker, joined with the King's uncle, the Duke of Cornwall, in Edward's final expedition to North Wales, when the Welsh princes were defeated. It is probable that Sir Richard also gave service in Edward's expeditions against the Scots, and would thus know the De Lacey's.

We believe that Sir Richard obtained a grant of the land in Padham from either the King directly or from the De Lacey's, the one of his marriage sons - Johannes. The name of Whitaker appears in an inscription of 1296, and in a later inscription of 1311, a John de Whitaker appears as fee tenant of Hugh Whitaker - holding 44 acres. The Richard Whitaker who came to Clinger was probably his son or grandson.

It would seem probable that this male line of Whitakers who settled at The Holme, are amongst the oldest families in England. With more research, we expect to trace them to the time of King Alfred.

which according to one theory was fought in the Forsthorne district. Athelston might have made a grant of land to them after the battle, as a reward for services.)

And now to return the few miles over the hills to Holme -in- Cliviger, or Holme Chapel, as it used to be known, and to follow the fortunes of ^{that} branch of the family which settled there - possibly in the first half of the 14th century.

Domesday book does not catalogue any holdings in this district, and even when Richard Whitaker came from Padiham, the clearings and homesteads must have been very few and isolated. Place-names such as Deerpley, Buckley, & Foxstones remember some of the wild life which once lived here.

It is not known whether Richard came and took over an existing farmstead, ^{in Cliviger} or built a new one for himself.. The original building ^{at Holme} would be a combined dwelling house and farm, and good husbandry would make the family practically self supporting, and show profit on wool. mutton and perhaps on oats. There would be game in the woods, and fish in the river

The place name HOLME is of Norse derivation, meaning 'land liable to be flooded'. As a place name it is very wide spread. I might say that the riverside meadows opposite to the Holme are still 'liable to be flooded.' (yes, and the back yard, too! 😊 JMS)

Earliest maps of Lancashire show a manor house at The Holme, and it was a building of some importance in late Tudor times. There would be an abundance of oak in the valley, and the first manor house would be timber framed, as was common in the district.

In late Tudor times, the Whitakers were sufficiently wealthy and secure, to commence the rebuilding of their house in masonry. The central hall and east wing were dealt with in about 1603. This portion would contain the private rooms of the family. The west wing, ^{was rebuilt in 1717, and} would contain the domestic quarters, and, according to Dr T.D. Whitaker, one or more hide-holes for priests, ~~was not rebuilt until 1717.~~ *This is somewhat of an Enigma, How could the family at Holme remain Catholic, when a son William was the first English Calvinist?*

Another major building work was carried out in the 1850's, about the time when the railway came to the valley. Additions were made to the rear of the house, including 2 bedrooms for the family, 2 for the servants, a housekeeper's room and one for the butler, a coach house, a harness room, a room for gutting fish, (caught in two existing ponds on the river, ^{Calder,} and a newly built fish pond on the clough behind the house) - also, laundering rooms, and others. Stables were built a short distance from the house, together with joiners shop, a saw pit, and a smithy. The ordnance map of 1843 shows a large building straddling the entrance to the drive to the house, ~~on~~ the west. The stables and coach house might well have been situated there before the 1850' alterations.

There are indications that at the same time the course of the clough was diverted from a former course behind the house, on the north side, where it would probably act as ^a main sewer, to a new course passing the house on the east, and across the meadows to join the Calder in a fresh place.

ERIC
Hulstead
Nigel found
The Priest Holes
😊
JMS

MM
bedroom
was the
nursery -

The southern wall of the house was breached in the centre, to make a new entrance door, with porch, giving direct access to the main hall. Formerly, as was usual in this part of England, the entrance had been into a minor hall or lobby, in this case to the west of the main hall, and there had been no direct access to the main hall and the private quarters of the family in the east wing. In carrying out some repairs a few years ago, the original oaken door frame was uncovered. It was still in a sound condition. Above it, we partly uncovered a massive oak beam, which had probably formed part of the old timber framed building.)

There are some 40 rooms in the house, and I once counted 32 chimney pots on the roof. I have it on good authority that there was a regular delivery of 1 ton of coal each week, and I often wonder how many servants were needed in winter time to attend to the fires. On the rare occasions when I have ^{had} 5 fires to attend to, I haven't ^{had} much time for anything else.

The water supply to the house was a major undertaking. From a spring on the far side of the valley, ^{to the south,} the water was gravity fed through pipes, to a stone built cistern in a field high up behind the house to the north. I should guess that the cistern would give a 60 foot head of water to the house. It also supplied water to the church school, 4 cottages, two farmsteads and an inn. There would be much more than a mile of piping in the project. Also a 9 inch diameter cast iron water pipe was laid from the new fish pond on the clough behind the house, to which fire hoses could be connected, and later it was used to run a dynamo to supply electric light to the house and the church.. Whitakers had their own electricity supply before electric lights appeared in the nearby township of Burnley.. These Whitakers built as though they intended to stay there for ever. ^{ERIC SAYS - HE CAN'T RECALL WHERE CUPBOARD IS/WAS.}

We only know of one (secret cupboard, but there could be others. One priest hole may still be in existence, ~~in~~ One of the interior walls is some 5 feet thick, and arouses our curiosity, and it is from this locality that ghostly noises are heard

! Downstairs in
Main Hall -
(over)

24:
Capt. Bond =
Pic remembered about
Capt. Bond - says he made it
made it in bedroom over dining room
Main house - made it to keep folks from
looking for the (real) old secret Capt. Bond — 😊

Playh - Dist. Area?

Wall here 5' Thick

fire place Main Hall

front door

front yard

Stream

E. side

Dune

highway to 70D motion →

In 1949, the estate consisted of some 850 acres, most of which being sublet to farming tenants. I have the rents book for the years 1822 to 1837. In 1822, the rent roll amounted to £ 536.4.11, for 12 farms, plus £52.7.6, from 16 cottages (and an item of £2.12.6 from a Mr Beanland, rent for a seat in Burnley Church.² This seat rent was still being paid) in 1837, (when the total of rents was about £720.

(Some of the farm rents included items of a few shillings for Land Tax, and another few shillings for Dukes Rent. In the first half year of 1823, the tenant of Jum Hole farm, a Robert Walker, paying £32 a year rent, refused to pay 3/9¹ Land Tax, and 1/9 Dukes Rent. He paid in the succeeding years. The largest rent was on Holme Chapel Inn and land, for which a Mr Whitaker paid £115 a year, plus 11/4 Land Tax.)

The Whitakers, through the ages, have built 3 churches in the district. The first was ~~was~~ the old Chantry Chapel, built by Richard Whitaker of Holme just a few hundred yards to the west of The Holme. ^{He gave the house the name of Holme Chapel.} The foundation date is uncertain. Some authorities give it as just before the Dissolution of the monasteries, 1536/7, (whilst others, including Dr T.D. Whitaker give a date of just after the Dissolution, as no mention of this Chantry Chapel appears in the records of Whalley Abbey. ² Perhaps the building was commenced before the Dissolution, and completed afterwards.) It was a small building, some 14 by 6 yards inside measurements, and would probably be used by the Whitakers and local farmers. But the use of this chapel was shortlived, as some 10 years after the monasteries were suppressed, another law was passed which suppressed the Chantry Chapels. There is no record of any activity in the church for about 100 years, when a stipendary curate was appointed with a salary of £50 a year, - which he doesn't appear to have earned. Another ²⁰⁰/100 years passed before the chapel was in regular use again, by which time it had become somewhat ruinous, and shortly afterwards, in 1788, it was pulled down and a new church built nearby, on slightly higher ground, by Dr T.D. Whitaker of Holme. This was consecrated in 1794. About 100 years later, a new chancel and an organ were given to the church by Mrs Mary Charlotte

Master Whitaker, who was the last of the family in direct line of succession to live at the Holme. This good lady also built a church in Cornholme, a few miles distant on the Yorkshire side of the hills.

The Church at Holme contains some pieces of woodwork which are thought to have come from Whalley and Kirkstall abbeys. A vault ~~xxxxxxx~~ inside the church contains the remains of some of the Whitakers.

Before leaving the church, I would like to quote a passage from Mr F. Redman's booklet, published in 1969, to mark the 175 th anniversary of the foundation. He writes,—" Looking down the pathway from the West door, the view is one of beauty and tranquility, with so much unchanged with the demands of the present age. The scene stretches out beyond the village, through the fields, woodlands and scattered farmsteads, until it meets the skyline on the lonely summit of the fell. Beacon fires were made on the fell to mark the beginning of the Pilgrimage of Grace during the reign of Henry VIII ,and later in 1588 to warn the countryside of the approach of the Spanish Armada." unquote. One of the last beacon fires to be made on Theiveley Pike, was to celebrate the 25th year of George V's reign.)

And now to the family of the Whitakers. Whatever it is that causes a family line to produce outstanding men, generation after generation, - the Whitakers certainly possessed it. Perhaps men are spurred on by pride in their ancestors and try to ~~emulate~~ ^{emulate} them, or perhaps it is a matter of the genes passed on from father to son. I give the credit to the genes. They specialise in producing - theologians, administrators, writers, surgeons, and similar types of men. Whilst one would think that there must have been some anti-social types over the centuries, I have found no records of such. And if one can believe Shakespeare's lines that " the evil which men do lives after them, whilst the good is oft interred with their bones ",- then we must give the Whitakers the benefit of any doubt.

By the early 1500 s, the blood of the Whitakers had become mixed with the noblest blood in Lancashire. - The Towneleys,

Sherburnes, Nowells and others. In 1530 Thomas Whitaker married an Elizabeth Nowell of Read, whose brother Alexander was Dean of St Pauls, another brother Laurence was Dean of Lichfield, and a brother Robert, was Attorney of the Court of Wards. The 3rd son of Thomas and Elizabeth was William, born 1548, at The Holme. After an early education at Burnley Grammar School, he went to London at the age of 12, to his Uncle the Dean of St Pauls, who gave him the schooling which launched him on an outstanding ecclesiastical career. (He was also assisted by his other uncle Robert, who was a close friend of the royal favourites the Cecils.) Later he went to Cambridge, (where he distinguished himself,) and at the age of 31 he was elected Master of St John's College there. He was a puritan and Calvinist, an eminent controversialist and writer, refuting the arguments of the Roman Church. Even his principal Roman Catholic adversaries admitted their admiration for him. He became the most famous theologian of Tudor times in England. Just a few years ago I received a request for information on William, from a Dutch student at the University of Utrecht. On his death in 1595, Queen Elizabeth spoke of purchasing his library to assist his widow, but there is no record of this act of regal charity taking place. Two portraits of Dr William hang in St John's College Cambridge, and another in John Rylands Library Manchester.

William's eldest son, Alexander, also entered the church, and he emigrated to the new colony of Virginia in about 1611. There he had the care of the congregation at Henrico, ^{on the James river,} which was the second parish to be established in the colony. He became known as 'The Apostle of Virginia'. He baptised the celebrated Indian Princess, Pocahontas. A painting of this ceremony now hangs in the U.S. Capitol building, and carries an acknowledgement of his services. He also performed the marriage ceremony of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. *Pocahontas came to England, died there, & was buried at Deptford.*

His youngest brother Jabez, followed him to Virginia in 1620, where he settled and became a member of the House of Burgesses. From Jabez, many of the Whitakers now living in America, trace their direct descent. (During the following 50 years, at least 11 more Whitakers emigrated to the colony, although it is

my '07
Great
Growth
Sms

my
97
Growth
Sms

improbable that all of them were from The Holme family.)

I have had the pleasure of meeting several of the descendants of Jabez, and I will mention a few, just to prove that the Whitaker genes still retain their potency.

One of these, ~~Mr. Frank Whitaker of Westfield, New Jersey~~ the Rev James C Whitaker of Westfield, New Jersey has visited us twice, and he has given me assistance in preparing these notes.

(James has, in his charge, the First Methodist Church of Westfield. It is hoped that he will take a service in the Church at Holme on his next visit. Those genes are still producing the theologian.

(Last year) we had calls from ^{many} (three) other descendants of Jabez, A surgeon, J.W. McLauren M.D. of Baton Rouge. Also Samuel Edward and Charles Evans Whitaker of Kansas City, Missouri. One of these gentlemen held the exalted position of Judge of the Supreme High Court. Richard B. Whitaker who called in 1964 was an architect.

Another of the family, Francis H. Whitaker, of Delhi, Louisiana, ^{first} visited England ~~in 1945~~ just after the War, as special representative of the U.S. Dept., of Agriculture. On a subsequent visit, he purchased several family heirlooms from the Holme, including oil paintings and a dining table with chairs, said to have been made from a Yew tree which grew behind the house and was a natal tree of the father of Jabez. Francis designed and built a new house to house his treasures. I have not met Francis, but he, too, has given considerable help in compiling these notes, His grandfather, I might mention, owned a 5,000 acre cotton plantation.

At least two of the Whitakers who emigrated before the colonies broke with England, fought with the colonists during the revolutionary war. In America the Whitakers have a reputation of being a vigorous, resourceful and self reliant race.

I cannot end this Whitaker Saga, without saying something about Dr Thomas Dunham Whitaker, who was, in my opinion, the most outstanding character of this line of men.

11A

He was born at the Parsonage of Rainham, Norfolk, coming to live at the Holme the following year when his father inherited the estate. There is a curious, but apparently well authenticated story attached to the Rainham Parsonage.

About 100 years after the dissolution of the nearby Croxford Abbey, - the local landowner (Sir Roger Townsend) took large quantities of stones from the Abbey Ruins to rebuild his house at Rainham. But as often as the walls were built, they fell down. Townsend next tried to build a bridge with them, but the bridge collapsed.

At last the stones were used to rebuild the Parsonage, and in this semi ecclesiastical edifice, they rested quietly.

There is an old belief that those who dispoil church property will never flourish.

at the Parsonage in Ramham, Norfolk.
He was born in 1759, and came to live at The Holme in the following year when his father inherited the estate. Although (he) suffered continuously from illnesses in infancy, he went to Cambridge at the age of 16, studied law, and took his bachelors degree. His father died when Thomas Dunham was only 23, whereupon he came and took ~~up~~ over his inheritance at The Holme. In the following 39 years of his life he displayed remarkable energies and talents. I will list some of his achievements.

He took the degree of Doctor of Law. He planted more than 400,000 trees on his estate and carried out some natural landscaping. He built the new church at Holme. He was ordained in 1785, and was licensed to perpetual curacy of Holme Church after the rebuilding. He became Vicar of Whalley, ~~and~~ Vicar of Blackburn. and Vicar of Heysham. He was a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and also for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He sat on Turnpike boards. He was a patron of Turner the artist. He inst^{it}uted a local literary club. In 1820, when old and ailing, he, as chief magistrate, refused to turn out the military on rioting miners, who were marching on Burnley, - but, he went alone in his carriage to meet them, and he succeeded in persuading them to return quietly to their homes. By this action he probably prevented a massacre. He preached in many places, and occasionally published sermons. I have one of these, preached at Leeds in 1800. He was a topographer, and an archaeologist of merit. He had a valuable collection of local items of the Roman occupation. His writings were, in quantity and quality, most extraordinary. His best known work in our district, is his History of the Parish of Whalley, a colossal work, and which has served ~~as~~ ^{for succeeding writers, & for myself} as text book in compiling this talk.

He wrote similar histories of Craven and of Richmondshire. His research for these three histories took him into the archives of Counties, families and churches. He must have spent untold hours in the saddle, or in his carriage in collecting information. He wrote Historical works, and re-edited the writings of former scholars. He had five children. The Whitaker genes really excelled themselves in this man. On his death in ~~1821~~ 1821, he was laid to rest in his own church, ^{at Holme,} in a coffin made from a larch

tree, one of his own planting, and which he had previously selected for the purpose.

On the death of his great grand^ddaughter, Mary Charlotte in 1912, without children, the direct line of the family ended. The estates then passed to another branch of Thomas Dunham's children. His eldest daughter Lucy had married a Starkie. Her daughter had married a Power. Their daughter, Thomas Dunham's ~~granddaughter~~ great grand^ddaughter Eleanor, had married a Col Francis Hastings MacNamara, and her family inherited the estates. Her son, Charles died in 1936, whilst his father ~~was~~ still living at the Holme with his second wife. The wife, Mrs Macnamara, lived on after the colonel's death, until 1958, when ^{his son} Charles' daughter Patricia inherited the estate. She decided not to take up residence at the Holme, and the estate was sold. Preference was given to the farming tenants to purchase their farms. The Holme and some 25 acres of enclosing land came to my own family. The contents of the house were disposed of either privately or by auction.

by
ERIC Halshead
1970

at time - Eric had
lived at the Holme, 10 yrs

(MS)

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WHITAKER FAMILY

Generation I. THOMAS WHITAKER of The Holme, Lancashire, England, living in 1431.

Generation II. ROBERT WHITAKER, Esq. living in 1480.

Generation III. THOMAS WHITAKER, 1458-1529, married Johanna.

Generation IV. RICHARD WHITAKER, living at Burnley in 1543.

Generation V. THOMAS WHITAKER, 1504-1588, married Elizabeth Nowell in 1530.

Thomas' father had succeeded to the Holme at the death of his older brother, 1527. Thomas and Elizabeth had three sons: Robert, Richard and WILLIAM.

Robert and his wife, Margaret Greenwood, were the ancestors of Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, author of THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH OF WHALLEY, 1806. This branch of the family inherited The Holme and lived there until 1912.

Richard Whitaker, no record of marriage. Living in Burnley, Lancashire, in 1545.

Generation VI. Dr. WILLIAM WHITAKER, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was born in 1549, died 1595. He was our ancestor. William was born in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. At the age of twelve he was taken by his uncle, Alexander Nowell, and placed in a near by school. As soon as the natural coarseness of his native dialect and the bashfulness of his native manners had been done away with, and he had developed a better taste in classical composition, he was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge. His situation at Trinity brought him into close contact with William Cecil (Lord Burleigh) and Dr. John Whitgift, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, who became master of the college in 1567. His exercises for the degree in the arts afforded him the first opportunity of displaying that acuteness and strength of intellect, that facility if not consummate elegance, in the Latin language, which raised him to the theological chair. In 1573 he further exhibited his classical attainment by translating his uncle's (Alexander Nowell's) catechism into Greek. He received his B.D. in 1578. In February of that year he was installed as canon of Norwich Cathedral.

In February, 1587, William Whitaker was elected to the mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was then constrained to proceed to his last degree (D.D.). In this station he continued more than eight years.

Dr. Whitaker was in doctrine a rigid Calvinist, and with respect to discipline, though comfortable himself, yet somewhat favourable to the Puritans. On these accounts, he regarded everything that looked like popery with perfect abhorrence. (In an argument over the teachings of a man who later proved to be a Catholic, the Archbishop agreed with the culprit).

Dr. Whitaker, together with Dr. Tindale, then drew up the famous Nine Articles. This was the last act of his life. Much study, great anxiety, a winter journey, and neglect of proper accommodations brought on a fever, which led to his death December 4, 1595, in the forty-eight year of his age. A son was born two days after his death, and two weeks later, his wife christened the child "Jabez", a name significant of the trying conditions of his birth.

No English divine of the sixteenth century surpassed William Whitaker in the estimation of his contemporaries. He was a man of acute and strong understanding, exercised in the most difficult questions of theology: he was celebrated by his contemporaries for the mildness of his style.

In private life he was gentle and humane, fond of no bodily exercise except archery and angling and of no amusement but chess. His uncle, Alexander Nowell, wrote of him, "But his death was above all to the sorrowe, losse, and lacke of his poore wiffe, lying in travell of chylde when her husband dyed and thereby with inward sorrowe of herte, not unlyke to dye herself, and ye verie hardly recovered to weake health and many great difficulties by ye desolation of herselfe and a great multitude of children, younge and helplesse. He hath left to his poore wiffe and children only riches of his bookes"

Allen

William Whitaker was twice married, to women of respectable birth, but of Puritan principles. The first was to Miss Culverwell. The second to Joan, widow of Dudley Fenner. The first wife had two brothers who were Puritan preachers. There were eight children. We do not know which wife was the mother of any except Jabez, nor do we know the order of their birth. Richard was a learned bookseller and printer of London. We know nothing of William, Samuel, Susanna, and Frances. Alexander and Jabez came to this country.

Before we leave the English Whitakers, there are a few interesting facts: Sir Edward Whitaker was "Gold Staff Officer" at the coronation of King George V. He has purchased old Scrooby and made of it a memorial. Scrooby was the home of William Brewster, who was for twenty years postmaster there. William Brewster and William Bradford were two of the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers. They with others went to Holland, and afterward migrated as the "Pilgrim Fathers" in the Mayflower and became the founders of "New England".

Generation VII. ALEXANDER WHITAKER, 1585-1617.

Alexander Whitaker was one of the "younge and helplesse" children left by the death of his father. Although the family was in poverty, he received a liberal education at the expense of his uncle, Alexander Nowell. In 1604, at the age of nineteen, he took Master of Arts degree at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was received into the ministry and had a good parish in the northern part of England. In 1611, however, he gave it up to come to Virginia.

The Rev. Alexander Whitaker first settled at Jamestown. Soon Sir Thomas Dale, accompanied by three hundred and fifty men, pushed up the river and founded a new settlement, Henricopolis. He made another settlement called Bermuda Hundred. Rev. Whitaker served both.

In 1616, Sir Thomas Dale returned to England, but Rev. Whitaker resisted the temptation to go with him. In 1617, the gentle, earnest Rev. Whitaker, known to history as "The Apostle to Virginia", was accidentally drowned in the James River. He was probably crossing from Bermuda Hundred to Henrico. Alexander Whitaker was the author of "Good news from Virginia" published in England. Although this is not considered real literature, it was the first book written on American soil.

Allen

"Pocahontas, the Indian princess, lived a year in honored captivity in charge of Sir Thomas Dale and the Rev. Whitaker, being carefully instructed and fashioned to piety and civility, a docile pupil; she confessed faith of Jesus Christ, was baptized by Whitaker." In April 1614 Rev. Whitaker performed the marriage ceremony of Pocahontas and John Rolfe.

Generation VII. JABEZ WHITAKER, 1595-1626.

Jabez Whitaker married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bouchier and Dame Elizabeth Bouchier. They had one son William Whitaker.

In the records for the Virginia Company for 1620-1621 there are these references to Jabez Whitaker. "Hee, having received notice of the good carriage of some psonnes in Virginia, was specially to recommend unto them one Mr. Jabez Whitaker, Lieutenant of the companies men, who had given good account of trust reposed in him."

Later this appeared: "For so much as itt appeared yt Mr. Whitaker had obeyed the companies orders in building a Guesthouse for entertainment of sicke psonnes and for the relief and comfort of such cases weake from sea and all so begun to plant vines, corne, and such good commodities and ravled in 100 acres of ground, itt was moved yt a court would please to bestowe uppon him for his better encouragement in so good a course. Whereupon it was agreed and ordered that hee should have two boyes sent him when the company shall be able and that reward of tobacco allowed him by the government of Virginia be confirmed unto him."

Bruce saysthat this reference to the "rayled fence" is the first evidence of the use of the rail fence so well known today. It is the opinion of the writer that the "Sickehouse" was, although crude enough, the first hospital on the American soil.

Jabez Whitaker was a member of the house of Burgesses in 1623, a member of the Council in 1626, also a Lieutenant-Captain in the army.

Allen

Generation VIII. WILLIAM WHITAKER, 1618-1662

William was born in England. The name of his wife is not known. From 1649-1659 he was a member of the House of Burgesses from James City County. He is referred to as Major Lieutenant Colonel, 1656. There are land grants to him in James City County; 1656, 90 acres; 1662, 90 acres.

William had two sons, William and Richard. Little is known of William.

Generation IX. RICHARD WHITAKER, 1645-1696.

Richard married first, Miss Pyland, and second marriage to Elizabeth _____.

Richard Whitaker received a land grant in James City County in 1666 for 135 avres. He held many public offices, member of the House of Burgesses, 1680, 1682, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1691 and April and September 1669. Sheriff of Warwick County, 1696.

Richard had one son, John.

Generation X. JOHN WHITAKER, 1694-about 1748.

John married Martha Gough, daughter of Rev. John Gough of Jamestown. They lived in Warwick County, Virginia.

John and Martha Gough Whitaker had seven sons and one daughter: 1. Richard; 2. Gough; 3. ROBERT; 4. John; 5. James; 6. William; 7. Dudley; 8. Martha.

Martha married Capt. Thomas Cary and evidently lived in Virginia. Richard married Elizabeth Cary, and Gough married Martha Cary, sisters of Thomas Cary. All of these sons came and settled in Halifax County. James and William went from there to Kershaw, County, South Carolina. Robert died in Halifax County. His sons went to Wake County, North Carolina.

Our line comes through ROBERT as follows:



Generation XI. ROBERT WHITAKER, ----- d. 1765, third son of John and Martha Gough. Buried in the "Old Burying Ground" located one mile from Whitaker's Chapel, on the plantation owned by Richard and Elizabeth Cary Whitaker the last half of the 1700's. This family plot has been abandoned now and is inaccessible.

All that is known of Robert is found in his will, March 20, 1765. His wife was Sarah. Children of Robert and Sarah were:

- Generation XII. 1. Robert
2. Lawrence
3. Burton
4. Thomas
5. William
6. Lucy
7. Sarah
8. JOHN

Generation XII. 8. JOHN WHITAKER, 1745-1823, 1st. wife, Elizabeth Hardy; 2nd. wife Ferebee Pearson, married May 17, 1786. He was a judge in Wake County, North Carolina; was a soldier in the American Revolution. Archives, Raleigh, N. C. Wake County Estate Papers (1824) the following children were mentioned:

- Generation XIII. 1. Hugh Hardy
2. Robert
3. Samuel
4. John
5. Wesley
6. DAVID, b. December 23, 1798, d. 1877; md. Lucinda Whiteaker, N. C. March 3, 1822. md. Mary Ann C. Kavanaugh, Brownsville, Tennessee, February 8, 1832.
7. Thomas Gales, md. Sally Crowder, October 12, 1822.
8. Ann Marie, md. Hardy Crowder, April 21, 1824.
9. Elizabeth, md. George Crowder, November 16, 1816.
10. Lucy, md. John Fowler, February 2, 1796, lived in Ala.
11. Sally, md. Issac Perry, lived in Georgia.
12. Angelina, md. Theophilus Sanders, March 12, 1818, lived in Tennessee.
13. Willis

Generation XIII. 6. DAVID WHITAKER, 1798-1877, son of John and Ferebee Pearson. David md. 1st. wife, Lucinda Whiteaker, N. C. March 22, 1822.

Generation XIV, 1. Columbus b. 1823 in North Carolina - d. . He came to Tennessee with his father in 1828. They settled in Haywood County now a part of Crockett County. Columbus moved to Arkansas after the Civil War.

David md. 2nd. wife, Mary Ann C. Kavanaugh (1812-1877) February 8, 1832. He was a doctor in Haywood and Crockett Counties. The General Assembly, Dec. 20, 1845 appointed Dr. David Whitaker as one of the commissioners to run the boundary lines, organize the county and select a location for the county seat of Crockett County.

Children of David and Mary Ann C. Kavanaugh were:

- Generation XIV. 1. WESLEY WILLIS
2. Frances
3. Jesse

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Quoted from Mr Fell's "Notes re. Whitakers generally."

Dewsbury Reference Library. Dewsbury Parish Registers 1575-1653.

(R.1195 - Dewsbury 929.3) On p. 4, a footnote as follows: -
From entry Robert Whitakers had a child christened named JOHN

(JOHN) - Footnote - This is the first of a long series of Whitaker entries.

The family has been seated at Osset for something like 400 years, the last of the name resident at that place being Arthur Whitaker, Esq. J.P.

His nephew John Arthur Whitaker, Esq. resided at least Grinstead Park, Horsham, Sussex, & another nephew, Joshua Whitaker, Esq. resided at

Palermo. Another member of the family is Benjamin Ingham Whitaker, Esq. of K. Lealey Hall, Tickhill. Mrs. Leary, the wife

of Wm. Leary Esq., of Commercial House, J.P. & her sister, Mrs. M.S.

Schoolfield were nieces of the above-named Joshua Whitaker.

J.P. Another branch is settled in America, & a member

of it alleges that the original stock was settled in Warwickshire so far back as the year 1100. Another member of the family

was the eminent Calvinistic Divine & controversial writer in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was Professor of Divinity at Oxford & Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, & subsequently Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

From the above, two interesting points are noteworthy: -

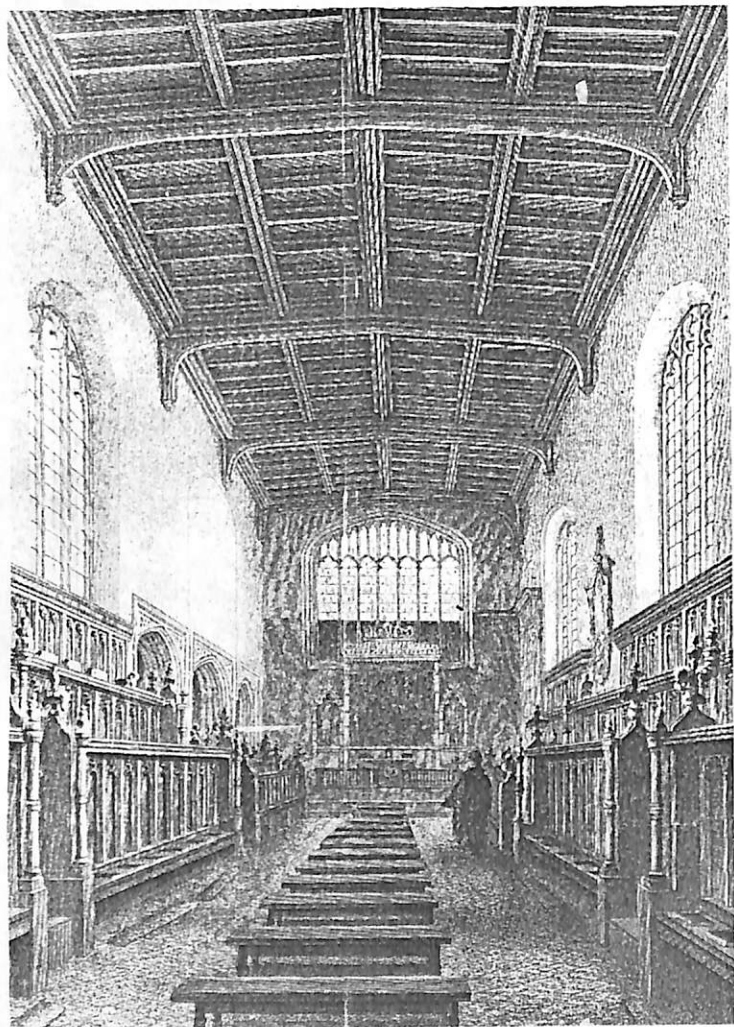
① From a (geographically) remote branch of the family, comes the allegation that the original stock were settled in Warwickshire; this has been both my conviction, & subject of research, for some considerable time.

② The interesting inquiry, emphasized by yourself during our recent visit to the Priory; an outstanding Calvinist from a family of vicars.

J. M. Swisher
26/1/1976

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The Old Chapel
(13th Century, adapted 1516, demolished 1869)

*M. Whitaker
was buried.*

*Moved
centuries later
to New Chapel*

*JMS
© 1990*

Inside, you are standing in the stone-vaulted Antechapel: this runs North-South across the end of the Chapel proper. To the left, the arches are a restoration of those which stood in Fisher's chantry in the old Chapel (to be seen on the left in the picture opposite.) Above hangs a picture by Anton Raphael Mengs (c. 1777) said to be a copy of a Van Dyke: it hung behind the altar of the old chapel. The statue nearest to you is of James Wood, Master of the College 1815-39, who bequeathed £20,000 to the chapel building fund. The hatchment showing his coat of arms which was carried at his funeral hangs high on the wall to your left.

On the west wall is a bust of Lady Margaret, copied from her tomb in Westminster Abbey. The great window above portrays a rather mediaeval Last Judgement: St Michael in the centre holds the scales of justice, with the damned on his left falling to Hell, the blessed on his right being received into Paradise, and prophets, saints and angels above. One of the angelic choir appears to be playing a banjo! At the head of the window is Christ in majesty.

Below, on the far side, is a statue of William Wilberforce, the distinguished Johnian who did so much to obtain the abolition of the slave trade. The tomb enclosed in railings is that of Hugh Ashton (d. 1522), one of Lady Margaret's household officials who assisted Fisher in the foundation of the College. He is shown on the tomb, clad in academic robes, and again below as an emaciated corpse – a somewhat macabre device common at the time. Look on the railings and the tomb for his rebus, a punning badge: an ash-tree growing out of a tun (or barrel) gives 'Ash-tun'.

The tablets on either side of the main chapel arch are memorials to Johnians, including William Morgan, who first translated the Bible into Welsh; William Gilbert, the Elizabethan scientist who wrote the first book on the science of magnetism; Sir Charles Parsons, inventor of the steam turbine, and Ambrose Fleming, inventor of the thermionic valve.

The chapel choir is long, with an apsed end (perhaps inspired by the Sainte Chapelle, Paris) and an intricately decorated roof. This was painted with the figures of notable Christian men and women: at the East end is Christ in Majesty, with Ignatius and Polycarp on the left and Origen and Cyprian on the right. Restoration of the roof in 1982 has revealed one of the finest Victorian painted ceilings in Britain.



'Ash-tun'



Bench end

THE HISTORY OF ALDBOROUGH AND BOROUGHBIDGE

After the Roman armies had left Britain to the ravages of the Picts and Scots, Saxons and Danes, little is known about the history of our neighbourhood. Isurium evidently shared the fate of other Roman cities, and was burnt to the ground, possibly on more than one occasion. The blackened remains found in parts of Isurium bear witness to these events. A Saxon population succeeded the Roman one, and this was followed in turn by the Danes, who are known to have burnt the city to the ground in the year 870.

At this time the old name of Isurium fell into disuse, and the city was known as Burc, or Burgh, which was a Saxon name for a city, fort, or castle. The Manor of Burc was in the hands of Edward the Confessor about the year 1050. It received later the name of Ealdburgh, or Aldburgh, meaning "the old burgh".

The history of the manor is interesting. Manors with their courts and officers were established in England long before the Norman conquest. The Normans adopted the system, and all manors were held of the king, who was looked upon as the sole owner of all land. He kept some manors in his own hands, while he let out others to the barons, as "tenants in chief", in return for the upkeep of men-at-arms. Eventually many of the manors were sold to the tenants. The Manor of Aldborough remained in the king's hands until the reign of Charles I, though by this time much of the land had passed out of his possession. He sold the rights of the Lord of the Manor to the citizens of London, who received these shortly afterwards. The manor had been given (or rather lent) by various kings to their favourites, on two or three occasions, notably by Edward II to Piers Gaveston. It comprised a large area of land, roughly the size of the old parish with the exception of the manor, which was a separate manor.

After the Norman Conquest another calamity befell Burc. This was during the devastation of the plain of York by William the Conqueror, who laid waste the whole countryside, as far north as the Tees. The few inhabitants who escaped the sword perished from starvation. "Should any stranger now see it," says William of Malmesbury about the year 1100, "he laments over the once magnificent cities, the towers threatening Heaven itself with their finess, the fields abundant in pasturage, and watered with rivers, and if any inhabitant remains, he knows it no longer."

Aldborough was but a heap of ruins, and is described, in the Monday Book, as a *waste*. The great Roman road to the north, and run through it, and had crossed the river Ure by a bridge not far from the city. Probably the road being now blocked by fallen

masonry, the traveller, coming from the south who chanced to pass this way, would avoid the city and cross the river a little further westward. A bridge was then built, and some houses sprang up round it for the convenience of passing travellers. The new hamlet rapidly grew and received the name of Burgh Bridge. This was a fatal blow to the prosperity of Aldburgh, it declined in importance, though it still remained the centre of the manor and of the parish.

The Invasion of the Scots.

In 1318 the Scots, encouraged by their success against Edward II at Bannockburn, invaded the north of England, plundering and burning as they advanced. Northallerton, Scarborough, Knaresborough, and Borooughbridge were reduced to ashes, while Ripon was ransomed for a thousand marks. The following year was remarkable for the outbreak of a devastating plague which swept away many who had survived the invasion of the Scots, so that when a second invasion took place in 1320, there were few who could offer any resistance.

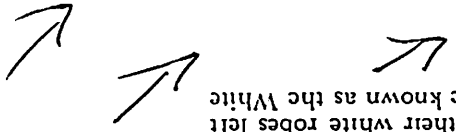
The Archbishop of York determined to drive back the invaders, and he raised an army composed mainly of priests, monks, and canons, who went forth to battle in their full canonical robes. They overtook the Scots, then returning homewards, at Myton, and the battle resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the undisciplined forces of the Archbishop. The number of priests in their white robes left dead upon the field has caused this battle to be known as the White Battle of Myton.

The Battle of Borooughbridge.

Edward was fought in 1322 between Edward II and the barons. Edward was a weak king, much under the influence of his favourites. In consequence of this the barons rebelled against him, and for some years the barons, led by the Earl of Lancaster, managed the government of the country. Their resolve to send Edward and his favourites into exile caused the king to raise an army in order to overthrow them. Lancaster took refuge at Pontefract, and would have remained there had it not been for his supporters, who insisted upon starting for Dunstanburgh Castle in Northumberland.

When the army, led by Lancaster, arrived at Borooughbridge, where they intended to cross the river, they found the bridge held by the king's forces under Sir Andrew Harcla, Warden of the Western Marches, who had posted his archers on the rising slope between the river and the present railway line. Lancaster tried to bribe Harcla to let him pass, by offering him one of the five counties then in his possession, but his overtures were rejected with scorn. He had then two alternatives before him, viz., to retreat and give

25
 "Aldborough Village"
 on Lawson - 1948
 Lady Lawson - 1948



battle to the king's army that was following behind him, or to force the passage of the river. He resolved upon the latter alternative, with disastrous results.

Bohun → The narrow wooden footbridge could not be traversed, and the Earl of Hereford, who tried to lead his men across it, was pierced from below by the spear of a Welsh soldier who had hidden himself underneath the loose boards that formed the pathway.

Lancaster then tried to lead his men across by the ford towards Milby, where carts and horses were accustomed to ford the river, the bridge being too narrow for this purpose. The defence of the northern bank was too strong for him, and his army fled in disorder. He took refuge in the sanctuary of Boroughbridge church, where, according to custom, he should have been safe from capture. His enemies, disregarding his position, took him prisoner, insulted him in every possible way, took him to York, and then finally to Pontefract, where he was beheaded.

→ The Crown Hotel.

This hotel has played an important part in the history of Boroughbridge. The present building has replaced an earlier one, which was the home of the Tancred family up to 1596, when they removed to Brampton Hall. A complete inventory of the contents of the house in 1596, upon the death of Thomas Tancred, is still extant, and it gives a good idea of the requirements of Elizabethan days.

An interesting event took place in this house on 20th November, 1569, and it marked the end of the rebellion known as "The Rising of the North", the object of which was to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne, and to restore Roman Catholicism in England.

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, who led the rebellion, caused Mass to be said in Ripon Cathedral on 19th November, after which they marched to "Tankard's house" in Boroughbridge, where a contemporary describes delivering some letters to "the Earls and their chief assistants being in a gallery at Council . . ." The Earl of Northumberland, who was afterwards beheaded for his share in the Rising, when questioned by Queen Elizabeth's minister, Cecil, as to why he did not proceed to York, and secure Mary Queen of Scots, answered, "that he was willing to go to York but all his company disagreed . . ." The speech thereof was at Mr. Tankard's house at Boroughbridge, whence they returned back."

The house was at this time the Manor House of Boroughbridge, in the Manor of Aldborough. The original Manor House in Aldborough itself had evidently disappeared as early as 1299, as an old deed of that date refers to "the site of the Manor House". The

Pub
Still in 1990
ford
ford!
Next door to
BRIDGE
once
was
wooden
bridge
which
Bohun
was
beheaded
there
MS

cottage at Aldborough that was called the Old Manor House, was much too modern a building to have been used for this purpose. It was pulled down in 1921 owing to being unsafe.

After the Tancreds left their house in Boroughbridge in 1596 nothing is known of it till 1672, when it probably became an inn, and was let to George Loupe, whose family remained there till 1742. In this year Frances Loupe, widow, assigned to Humber Smith, innholder, property and goods described as being "in that messuage or tenement, now used as an inn, and known by the sign of the Crown". This is the first time that there is any record of it being known by this name.

In 1779 Sir Thomas Tancred sold the Crown to the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was resold in 1834. The Duke sold all his property here, having no further use for it after the two boroughs were disfranchised by the great Reform Bill.

The Crown Inn was a famous hostelry in the old coaching days, being on the Great North Road, midway between London and Edinburgh. It was not the only centre of activity in Boroughbridge, but it was by far the largest, and it contained stabling for over one hundred horses.

Boroughbridge in Coaching Days.

For centuries the roads in many places were merely quagmires, and it was not until the reign of Charles II that an attempt was made to run coaches on some of the better roads, that managed to cover fifty miles per day. It was only when the roads were improved a century later, by Macadam and others, that coaching became at all general.

On 16th October, 1789, the first mail coach began running between London and the North. Later no less than four coaches per day passed through Boroughbridge, where the passengers would stay for refreshment, or a night's rest, and fresh relays of horses could be obtained. Post horses were kept for private carriages also, and for the large and cumbersome stage wagons, which served as the luggage trains of the period and the usual mode of travel of persons in poor circumstances.

At this time Boroughbridge may be said to have attained the zenith of its prosperity, chiefly owing to its central position and the number of important roads that radiate from it from both ends of the river bridge.

Another common sight in those days was the passing of immense droves of Scotch cattle through the town. It is said that so great were their numbers that a blacksmith in Langthorpe earned £6 per day by shoeing them. This was necessary to enable them to travel long distances without getting footsore.

This policy was objectionable to their leader, who feared that such a movement would convict him of intrigue with the Scots. He urged "If we go to the north, the northern men will say that we go towards the Scots, and so should we be held traitors by reason of the differences between King Edward and Robert Bruce: therefore I say as touching myself I will go no further into the north, than to my own castle at Pontefract." Evidently Lancaster had lost courage; he knew what a vast army the king had in the field, and at the same time he must have thought of the small band of men left him to continue this great struggle. He probably felt that he could garrison Pontefract, and defend himself there in safety until he could either capitulate with advantage, or await better times. Sir Roger de Clifford waxed wroth at this decision—it savoured of cowardice in the mind of that fearless and relentless warrior. Out came his dagger, and in a tremendous rage he swore "by Almighty God and by His Holy Names," "that he would kill him with his own hands except he would go with them." Like a man over whose head the sword of Damocles was suspended, troubles beset Lancaster at every point. In dismay he replied, "Fair sirs, I will go with you whithersoever ye lead me."

He consented to go to Dunstanburgh, and, after he had reinforced them with seven hundred men, the barons set off, arriving at Boroughbridge on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1322, where they hoped "they might rest safely one night." A check, however, awaited them.

The king had instructed Sir Andrew de Harcla, "warden of Carlisle and the Western Marches," by a writ dated Gloucester, 14th February, to assemble the men-at-arms of the northern counties to resist Lancaster and his insurgents.

Having heard of the retreat from Burton-on-Trent, Harcla was moving southward to join the king, and had got as far as Ripon, where he would have passed the night; but learning from a spy that the rebels would be at Boroughbridge on the morrow, he hastened thither by night and occupied the bridge. He then commanded the horses to be sent to the rear, and all the knights and some spearmen to the north part of the bridge, while he disposed other spearmen at a ford below, placing them in the form of a shield, after the custom of the Scotch, to resist the cavalry in which their adversaries trusted. To the archers the advice

he gave was to shoot so that the volleys should be thick and continuous. Thus prepared he waited for Lancaster's approach.

The earl's soldiers on their arrival at Boroughbridge had begun to make themselves at home in the town, when they were informed that Harcla was in possession of the bridge.

Retreat was now impossible; the king's army was rapidly drawing nigh; go whither he would he must fight or surrender. Thus hemmed in on both sides he determined to force the passage of the bridge. At this spot the river Ure is sixty yards wide; the land on the northern side has a gentle rise, which overlooks the opposite bank, where the town of Boroughbridge lies. The higher portion of this rising ground would in all probability be the situation where Harcla posted his archers, and they would thus have complete command of the bridge. At this period, the bridge which spanned the water was so narrow as to be unfit for horse traffic; it was constructed of wood, and in consequence would doubtless have many chinks in its floor, and projections about its supports.

Lancaster's men left the town, marching on foot to the bridge to combat with their adversaries. Before commencing hostilities, the earl, who had heard with dread of the magnitude of Harcla's army, sent for that knight and had an interview with him. They were no strangers, for it was Lancaster himself who had in the past conferred the degree of knighthood upon Harcla. Lancaster told him "how the king was misgoverned by much false counsel"—the Despensers, both father and son, the Earl of Arundel, and "Master Robert Baldock, a false clerk;" he dilated upon "his just quarrel with the Despensers," and entreated Harcla, "if he would favour his cause," and "help to destroy the enemy of England," he would give him "one of the five countships in his possession," and admit him to full confidence. Harcla would not consent to any arrangement "without the will and commandment of our lord the king;" lest "I should be held a traitor for evermore." Still Lancaster persevered: "Will ye not consent to destroy the enemy of the realm?" Harcla still remained obdurate, so the earl suddenly changed his manner and taunted his opponent "that he would sorely repent, and that shortly;" and he further predicted that Harcla "should die a shameful death, that he would be

Note: Boroughbridge is about 30 min drive from
Beningbrough Hall (Boucher H.Q.'s). (S) JMS 1996

hanged, drawn, and quartered ere another year should expire, and that he would be held up to great obloquy as a traitor." "And now go, and do that you like best, and I will put myself into the mercy and grace of God."

The mandate to fight was now given, but there is no record at what hour of the day the battle really commenced. Harcla ordered his archers to shoot, and Lancaster's soon replied. Volleys of arrows flew across the river from either side, bearing to many the message of death, and after a while the earl's men quailed before the stronger force. Observing that they were overpowered, Humphrey de Bohun led the mailed chivalry of England on to the bridge, intent upon victory by sheer hand-to-hand combat. Lancaster and his contingent mounted their horses and simultaneously attacked the ford. All maintained their places fighting valiantly—"both knights and archers fought wondrous sore" writes one old chronicler; "like lions" records another. Hereford's contingent had left their horses behind them—all fought on foot, and perhaps the issue of the day would have been different had not a Welsh soldier crept under the bridge and remained hidden watching his opportunity. The moment came, and with the lance he held, through a chink between the timbers, he dealt the Earl of Hereford a treacherous blow. The weapon passed beneath the armour into his body, gashing the bowels. The pallid hue of death o'erspread his features, and he fell among the slain. "So died the most renowned knight throughout all Christendom—Alas! the sorrow! for there was slain the flower of solace, and of comfort, and of courtesy."

The contest continued fiercely; Sir Roger de Clifford fought well and nobly until he was sorely "wounded on the head with an arrow."

The attempt made by Lancaster to cross the ford was not successful; Harcla had lined the bank with archers, and the terrible showers of arrows they poured upon the knights and horse soldiers, prevented them from even entering the water. Sir William de Sully, Sir Roger de Bernefield, Sir Ralph de Elington, Sir Hugh Lovel with three esquires, and many others were killed, besides a great number wounded.

The unfortunate fate of Hereford spread dismay among Lancaster's soldiers, and his forces now began to be discomfited. At first "one by one," later on "many at a time,"

they took to flight. Lancaster rallied his men as well as he could, and another attempt to ford the river was made as a last resort, but the archers of Harcla again drove back his troops who now fled in all directions.

Lancaster, unable any longer to sustain the weight of the battle, retired with those who remained faithful to him into the town of Boroughbridge, where he spent the night, after concluding a temporary truce with Harcla, stipulating either to fight it out or surrender on the morrow. Harcla assented to the wish of the earl, at the same time he kept his soldiers stationed on the bridge, and also guarded the ford, so that he might be ready for any sudden surprise; and he kept his forces there the remainder of that day and all the night. This arrangement seems inexplicable when the forces of Harcla so outnumbered Lancaster's that they might have easily completed their victory by at once taking all prisoners.

During the night Sir Simon de Ward,² High Sheriff of Yorkshire, who by a writ, dated Warwick, 26th February, had been commanded to summon the men-at-arms of the county, arrived with a force of 400 yeomen at Boroughbridge and joined Harcla.

Next day, Wednesday, 17th March, at an early hour, Harcla and Ward entered the town, the former calling upon Lancaster to submit. The men belonging to the slain Earl of Hereford had fled during the night, and there had also been a large defection among the followers of both Lancaster and Clifford. "Yield thee, traitor! yield thee!" shouted Harcla; to which Lancaster replied—"Nay, lords! traitors are we none, and to you we will never yield while our lives last, but had rather be slain than yield." Again Harcla requested the rebels to submit: "Yield now, traitors taken—yield you!" adding in a loud voice, "Beware, sirs, that none of you be hard upon life or limb to injure Thomas of Lancaster."

Defeated at all points, with every prospect of escape cut off, yet determined not to surrender, Lancaster, when he heard this last injunction given to the king's soldiers by Harcla, took refuge in the Chapel at Boroughbridge. Here, in his extremity, he turned to God, and cast himself before

² Sir Simon Ward was then the representative of an old Yorkshire family. His home was at Givendale, four miles

higher up the River Ure than Boroughbridge.

Sir Thomas Harrington was so severely wounded that he died the next day. Amongst the dead⁸ were Sir Thomas Neville (a), son of the Earl of Salisbury; Sir John Harrington (a), son of Sir Thomas Harrington; Sir William Parr (a), Sir Edward Bouchier (a), Sir Jacob Pickering (a), Sir Henry Rathford (a), Sir John Mortimer (b), Sir Hugh Mortimer (b), Sir David Hall, Sir Hugh Hastings (b), Sir Richard Limbricke (c), Sir John Gedding (c), Sir Eustace Wentworth (c), and the brave captains, James FitzJames (c), Ralph Hastings (c), John Baume (c), and Rowland Digby (c); also Thomas Colt (d), Sir James Strangeways (d), and Sir Thomas Pykeryng (d). Richard Neville, the Earl of Salisbury and Lord of Middleham, was taken prisoner at midnight by Sir Andrew Trollope, and John Harrow, a mercer of London, shared a similar fate. They were led by the Duke of Somerset to Pontefract, where they were both beheaded. Salisbury's life was to have been spared provided he paid a very heavy ransom, but "the common people, which loved him not," took him by violence out of prison and "smote off his head." A knight of the name of Lovelace was also captured, yet on swearing an oath, that he would never oppose the Lancastrians again, he saved his life. In the chronicle which bears the name of John Wethamstede, which, however, was not written entirely by him, but was the work of several hands, the Duke of York is stated to have been first taken prisoner, and made to stand upon an ant-hill with a crown of wet grass upon his head, whilst his captors shouted with scorn "Hail! King, without a kingdom! Hail! King, without estate! Hail! leader and chief, without people or possessions!" "Then they beheaded him." Though there are many instances of cruel treatment of great leaders when they have fallen into the hands of their enemies, I think the evidence points strongly to the fact that York died sword in hand. He was fifty years old when he fell, a worthy man, dearly beloved by his people, and of blameless life. Truly a melancholy end to such a noble career.

Clifford is said to have cut off the duke's head with his own hand, and to have borne it, crowned with paper, on a pole to Margaret, saying "Madam, your war is done; here

⁸ (a) Wyrcester. (b) Holingshead. (c) Polydore Vergil. (d) Paston Letters.

is your king's ransom." It must be remembered that Margaret was in Scotland, and did not return to York until after the Battle of Wakefield, so that Clifford's ghastly present is most likely to have been given her on her entry into that city.

"York himself, before his castle gate
Mangled with wounds, on his own earth lay dead;
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate,
Stabbing the corpse and cutting off the head,
Crowned it with paper, and to wreake his' teene
Presents it so to his victorious queene."

There is another story always told in connection with the Battle of Wakefield. As already stated the young Earl of Rutland was at Sandal when the event occurred. He was then in his eighteenth⁹ year, and Hall, whose grandfather fell at Wakefield, distinctly tells us that he was "a fair gentleman and a maiden-like person." With him was Sir Robert Apsall, his chaplain and tutor. They stood at some distance watching the battle, and the tutor, seeing that the Yorkists were getting worsted, was quietly withdrawing his charge to a place of safety, when the Lord Clifford espied and quickly overtook them. He fiercely demanded to know who the young lad was. "Save him," cried the anxious and terror-stricken chaplain, falling on his knees, "save him, for he is a king's son, and peradventure may do you good here-

⁹ Richard, Duke of York, married Cicely, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland (born 3 May, 1415). The birthdays of their children are given by William Wyrcester, who somehow has got the week-days wrong. The list has been corrected by the Sunday letter.

Anna, Countess of Exeter,	} born at Fotheringay between 5 & 6 A.M. Monday, August 10, 1430
Henry	" Hatfield 5 A.M. Friday, February 10, 1441
Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Ed. IV.	" Rouen, 2 A.M. Saturday, April 28, 1442
Edmund, Earl of Rutland	" " 7 P.M. Friday, May 17, 1443
Elizabeth	" " 2 A.M. Wednesday, April 22, 1444
Margaret	" Fotheringay Tuesday, May 3, 1446
William	" " Friday, July 7, 1447
John	" Neyte Thursday, November 7, 1448
George, Duke of Clarence	" in Ireland noon Tuesday, October 21, 1449
Richard, Duke of Gloucester	" Fotheringay Monday, October 2, 1452
Ursula	" ? Sunday, July 20, 1455

after." The youth was also on his knees imploring mercy, but Clifford, to whom

The sight of any of the House of York
Was as a fury to torment his soul,

spurning the lad's entreaties, with an oath plunged the dagger he held into Rutland's heart, exclaiming "By God's blood thy father slew mine, and so will I do to thee and all thy kin." Then in fiendish triumph he bade the distracted tutor go and tell the young earl's mother what had happened. For this, and "for the killing of men," Clifford was called "The Butcher." He was still better known as the "Black-faced Clifford," and his hatred of the House of York was only excelled by a thirst for human blood but rarely equalled.

Ruthless lord!
Thou didst not shudder when the sword
Here on the young its fury spent,
The helpless and the innocent.

Leland, who would visit Wakefield about 1544, eighty-four years after the battle, records that the place where young Rutland was slain was "a little above the Barres, beyond the bridge, going up into the town of Wakefield, that standeth full fairly upon a clyning ground," and he adds that "the common saying is that the earl would have taken a poor woman's house for succour, but she shut the door, and straight the earl was killed." This proves that Rutland did not make very much resistance; but quailed before Clifford. The site was formerly pointed out as close to an ancient six-gabled house, with three gables in front and three behind, called the "Six Chimneys," and yet standing in Kirkgate. It, however, is lower down, near the bottom of Kirkgate and just where Park Street joins it. A cross was set up in memory of the sad event.

The severed heads of the Earls of Salisbury and Rutland, Sir Richard Limbricke, Sir Ralph Stanley, Sir Thomas Neville, Sir Edward Bouchier, Sir Thomas Harrington of London, Sir William Parr, Sir Jacob Pykeryng, John Harrow, John Hanson, and others, were placed upon the walls of York. Between the heads of Salisbury and Harrow, Margaret ordered that room should be left for the heads of the Earls of March and Warwick. The Duke of York's

head, surmounted with a crown of paper in mockery of his royal aspirations, was stuck over Mickle-gate Bar, the face being turned towards the city "for a spectacle to the people and as a terror to adversaries," and also

"That York may overlook the town of York."

His body and that of his son were very quietly buried at Pontefract.

Camden writes "that on the right hand of the highway leading from Wakefield to Sandal is a small square plot of ground," hedged in from a close, where a cross *in rei memoriam* stood which marked the place where the Duke of York fell, and which the owners are obliged by tenure of the land to keep fenced. It is about four hundred yards from the castle, close to the old road from Wakefield to Barnsley, now known as the "Cock and Bottle Lane." The cross was demolished during the Civil Wars. A very slight trace of the inclosure still remains (November 8, 1889). Near it for a number of years stood Many-gates Toll Bar, which has now disappeared. A large ring was found near this place, and later on was deposited in Mr. Thoresby's Museum at Leeds. On it were engraved in effigy the Blessed Virgin with two other saints. Within was the motto "Pour bon amour." Three ancient willow-trees, now cut down, formerly flourished near this enclosure, and were held in much veneration, for local tradition says they were there at the time when the battle was fought, and a thorough Yorkshire warning in reference to them existed until very recent times—"Mind th' Duke o' York, without his head, doesn't git hod o' th', as th' gans by th' willo' tree."

At Wakefield the river Calder is spanned by a handsome bridge of nine arches, erected during the reign of Edward III. On its eastern side is a very unique chapel in the richest style of Gothic architecture, and dedicated to Our Lady, the carved work on the front being both elaborate and beautiful. The structure is ten yards in breadth by six in length. It was founded by William Ferry of Wakefield, and Robert of Heath in 1356-57, who endowed the chantry with two priests. Afterwards Edward IV. has often been said to have further enriched it in memory of his father and brother who were slain so nigh to it, but there is not the slightest evidence left to prove this, and perchance at the

twelve. He was to coin money whenever he saw fit. Letters were also found from Sir John Hotham "whereby it is clearly made known that he intended to betray Hull to the enemy." These and others were all carefully transmitted to the Parliament.

Manchester's army, we are told by a Royalist authority, satisfied with victory, left others of meaner dispositions to plunder the dead and dying of their conquered enemies. The Earl himself, "a sweet meek man," says Mr. Ash, "after the Royalists had been beaten out of the field, about eleven at night did ride about to the soldiers, both horse and foot, giving many of them thanks for the exceeding good service which they had done for the Kingdom; and he earnestly exhorted them to give the honour of their victory to God alone. He also further told them that he could not possibly that night make provision for them according to their deserts and necessities, yet he would without fail endeavour their satisfaction in that kind in the morning." The soldiers unanimously "gave the Lord of Hosts all the glory of this victory and great deliverance, and even some of the prisoners acknowledged the finger and hand of God in it. Moreover they told his Lordship that "though they had long fasted and were faint, yet they would willingly wait three days longer than give off the service or leave him." And this was no mere talk, for having drained the wells to the mud, they were obliged to drink the water out of the ditches and stagnant pools, and even the places puddled with the horses' feet, very few of the common soldiers had eaten above the quantity of a penny loaf from Tuesday evening to the Saturday morning following, nor had they any beer whatever, "and they were very weary."

"That night they kept the field and the bodies of the dead were stripped. In the morning there was a mortifying object to behold, when the naked bodies of thousands lay upon the ground and many not quite dead," but groaning and gasping their last. The smooth white skins of many gave reason to think they had been men of gentle birth, and that they might have more honourable burial than the rest, if their friends so pleased, Sir Charles Lucas was desired to view the corpses, and choose those he thought proper, but he could not be induced to recognise one of them,

evidently not wishing the great loss the King had sustained should become known. He did, however, single out the body of one gentleman, who had a bracelet of hair about his wrist, which Sir Charles desired might be taken off, as he knew an honourable lady who would be thankful to have it. As he passed along the silent ranks,

Stark and stiff, and drenched with gore,

he exclaimed in the presence of those walking with him:—
"Alas! for King Charles! Unhappy King Charles!"

The countrymen who were commanded to bury the dead made the greater portion of the graves in and close to the White Syke Close, and along Wilstrop Wood-side. They "reported that 4,550 dead bodies were buried at Marston Moor," of whom, they said, 3,000 had belonged to the Royalist army, and of these fully two-thirds were gentlemen. Yes indeed, many a home was darkened that day; many a wife found herself a widow, and many a child fatherless, whilst the bleeding corpses of those they loved were

"Reddening Marston's swarthy breast."

Among the slain were Colonel William Evers, nephew to Lord Evers, buried in York Minster, on July 7th; Lionel, Lord Carey, eldest son to the Earl of Monmouth; Colonel Roper, brother to Lord Baltinglass; Sir William Wentworth, brother to the late Earl of Stafford; Sir Francis Dacres, cousin to Lord Dacres; Sir William Lambton, of an ancient Durham family; Colonel Charles Slingsby, son to Sir William Slingsby,—his head and helmet were cleft in twain by the stroke of a battle-axe—he was buried in York Minster, on July 7th; Sir Marmaduke Louddon; Sir Thomas Metham, captain of Yorkshire Volunteers; Sir Richard Gledon or Gledhill, who had been knighted by the Marquis of Newcastle,—he was buried at St. Martin's Church, Micklegate, York, on July 8; Master Dewhirst; Lieutenant-colonel Lisle, an officer who had seen much good service in Holland; Colonel Houghton, son to Sir Gilbert Houghton; Colonel John Fenwick, eldest son to Sir John Fenwick, and nephew to Sir Henry Slingsby—the Colonel was Member of Parliament for Morpeth—his dead body was never recovered; Sir Jordan Prideaux; Colonel Prideaux, son to Dr. John

Prideaux,⁴¹ Bishop of Worcester; Monsieur Saint Paula, a French gentleman; Lieutenant-colonel Atkins, an officer of Newcastle's army; Lieutenant-colonel Stoneywood, a commander in the late wars in Ireland; Master Townley, of Townley, in Lancashire, a papist officer; Colonel Sir Charles Fairfax, brother of Sir Thomas Fairfax, was so severely wounded that he "died that day seven-night," and was buried at Marston, at the early age of 23 years; Major Fairfax, "who received 28 wounds, lies dangerously ill, but yet there are hopes of his recovery"—he soon after died at York; Captain Pugh; Captain Roe; Captain Micklethwaite, and many others. Colonel Stapleton died of his wounds. Sir William D'Avenant, the poet, who was Lieutenant-general of Newcastle's Ordnance, "a loose lived gentleman," was accounted as killed, but he got away in a dexterous manner, and lived to enjoy prosperous days under the Restoration. Sir Marmaduke Langdale was reported missing and "conceived to be slain," but he had escaped.^{41a} There was also killed on the Puritan side, a Scotch lord—Baron Didhope, whose body was taken by special licence to Scotland, and there buried in the ancestral vault. When King Charles was told of his death he said "he hardly remembered that he had such a lord in Scotland," to which the somewhat sharp retort came, "that the lord had wholly forgotten that he had such a king in England."⁴²

⁴¹ Mr. Prideaux had a diamond buckle in his hat. He was son to Bishop Prideaux of Worcester (1641-50). His estate was ruined by raising and maintaining a regiment at his own charge on behalf of the king. He is said to have killed 14 or 15 of the enemy with his own hand before he bled to death. Sir Jordan was slain whilst commanding a troop of horse. (Stukeley's Letters.)

^{41a} See note ³⁵.

⁴² Bilton Church Registers furnish the following interesting entries:—"On the 3rd July, 1644, the day following that on which the battle of Marston Moor was fought, Captain John Carmichael was buried here." In another hand by the side—"On the King's side under the Earl of Bedford, 60 Troop of Horse." [John Carmichael was a lieutenant in the 60th Troop of Horse under the command of William, Earl of Bedford. "Round-heads and Cavaliers."] "Also one William Shepherd was buried the same day." "On the 5th July Captain David Ashton" "Miles Ashton was in Lord

Rochford's Regiment" [Miles was a lieutenant in that regiment and was on the Round-head side. "Round-heads and cavaliers"]. They were most probably members of the Assheton family of Middleton in Lancashire.

In the Register of Burials in York Minster are these entries but with no remarks:—

"Colonel Steward bur. ye second of July, 1644."

"Captaine Stanhope bur. ye third of July, 1644."

In the Registers of St. Mary's Church at Beverley there is the remarkable entry:—

"Slaine Essansfield 2 July 1644."

The Registers at Marston commence in 1648, there are a few earlier entries but they are illegible. Marston has other names—it is alias Wannesley, alias Hutton Wannesley, alias Long Moreston.

"Thomas Hinde a souldier was buried Julie 9, 1641. [Aldborough Church Registers.]

Captain Walton, a nephew of Cromwell's, had his horse killed under him, and his thigh badly broken by a cannon-shot early in the evening. The poor fellow bore his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, seeing that he would be without food or water until the battle was over. The damage to his leg necessitated amputation, whereof he died. When laid on the ground he bade them "open to the right and left that he might see the rogues run," and greatly regretted "that God had not suffered him to be any more the executioner of His enemies."⁴³

Algernon Sidney, the Earl of Leicester's son, was wounded,⁴⁴ "but none were mortal:—These wounds cured will be scars of honour." He afterwards went to London to be under the surgeons there. Sir Richard Graham, covered with twenty-six wounds, galloped across the country home to Norton Conyers, where it was said he rode upstairs to bed.⁴⁵ Lord Grandison was severely wounded in ten places, and remained in York to get cured. He is said to have remarked:—"that he had received ten wounds on his body in this battle; one wound for the breach of every commandment in the Decalogue." Some twenty or more subalterns were wounded, more or less severely.

And among other discoveries was found the dead body of Prince Rupert's favourite dog "Boy," "which was killed by

1644.	July 3.	Lenard Thompson, a soldier, was buried at St. Cruz's, York.	
"	"	4. Captain Menell was buried at St. Cuthbert's, York.	
"	"	5. William Figg, soldier under Colonel Goring	} buried at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
"	"	18. Sir Richard Dakers, Colonel	
"	"	18. George Brand, a Surgeon	} ramgate, York.
"	"	22. Mr. Randall Fenicke	
"	"	13. Edmund Dancer	} buried at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.
"	"	16. Capton Drimdrig	
"	"	31. Captain Henry Cholmally (Cholmley) was buried at St. Sampson's, York.	

For this list of burials at York I am indebted to a paper on "Burials of Soldiers at York during the Civil War," by the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, M.A., and which is printed in Vol. 3 of the Genealogist, 1879, pp. 322-26. It is very probable that some if not all of these were wounded at Marston and came to die in York.

⁴³ Letter D.

⁴⁴ When Colonel Sydney was wounded he fell within the Royalist ranks. One of Cromwell's regiment immediately went to his rescue, and, at some considerable risk, brought him off. Crom-

well saw this and urgently desired to have the name of the man who had behaved so nobly, but the hero would not let it transpire, not wishing for any reward.

⁴⁵ At Norton Conyers Hall there is to be seen in the present staircase a portion of an old step, and on it is the distinct mark of a horse's shoe, which is said to have been made when Sir Richard rode upstairs to die. He however got quite well and lived until 1653, when he died and was buried at Wath on the 11th of February.

the See of York, which he held until his death, which took place in 1688.

Mrs. Alice Thornton in her Diary tells a very interesting story. She describes the times as a period of "horrid distractions and fears of ours, and the church's enemies." Her family had removed from Kirklington to York, where her brother, Christopher Wandesford, a boy of sixteen years, in 1644, was at a school, not solely for education, but to be near his physician for the cure of epileptic fits. These had been brought on when attending his father's funeral at Christ Church, Dublin, and caused by fright "on hearing the great and dreadful cry the Irish made." On the 2nd of July, in company with other boys, he rode to the Moor "just to see the battle." His brother George who had arrived at York on that day, went after and rescued him, bringing him into York by a back way, and reaching home at midnight, to the great delight of an anxious mother, who writes that by this stratagem "they were preserved, blessed be God, and not murdered." For this kind action the uncle was accused later on of having fought against the Parliament, was publicly proclaimed a traitor in Kirklington church,⁵⁴ his estates were forfeited, while he took refuge in the wild parts of Swaledale, disguised as a common labourer, until the time came when a Royalist could hold up his head, and the sun shone on the King's side of the hedge.

As further proofs of the disturbed times there was no court held for the Manor of Aldborough from 1643 to 1646; the registers at the church of Kirkby-on-the-Moor have a complete gap, whilst from 1654 to 1660 those at Aldborough Church have been supplemented at a later period by the Rev. Edward Morris, "out of a Register appointed to the church by one of his (Cromwell's) wise justices."

The following stories are personally connected with Cromwell. "Mary, the daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, married Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in Lancashire,

⁵⁴ Mrs. Thornton in her Diary. Surtees Society, No. 62, pp. 41-44. Her brother George Wandesford seems to have come from Kirklington quite unaware of any battle, and, seeking for his

nephew, got mixed up in it, for he returned to York with his cousin Edward Norton's troop, and hence his subsequent trouble.

esquire, who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor.

During the engagement she was with her father at Knaresborough, where she heard of her husband's fate, and came upon the field the next morning in order to search for his body, while the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. Here she was accosted by a general officer to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness, but earnestly desired her to leave a place, where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied and he called a trooper, who took her *en croupe*. On her way back to Knaresborough she enquired of the man the name of the officer to whose civility she had been indebted, and learned that it was Lieutenant-general Cromwell.⁵⁵

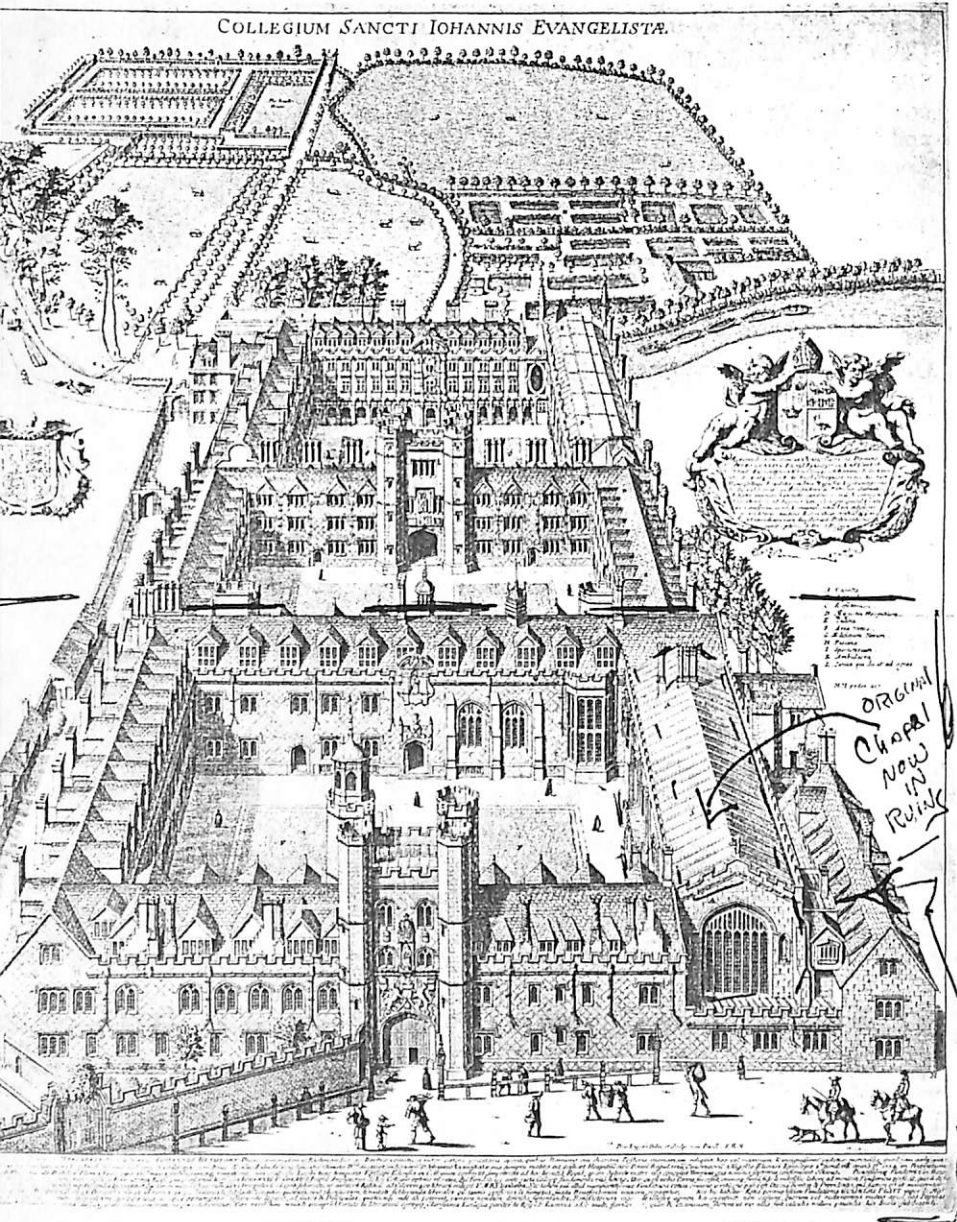
After Marston Moor Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of Royalists, stopped at Ripley Castle, the seat of Sir William Ingilby, and as he had an officer in his troop, a relation of Sir William's, he sent him forward to announce his arrival. Lady Ingilby at first boldly refused him admission, declaring that "she could defend herself and the house against all rebels." At last, however, she was persuaded to admit him, which she did and received Cromwell at the gate in person, but armed with a pair of loaded pistols stuck in her apron strings, and told Cromwell that he and his men had better look to themselves and behave properly. So these two extraordinary persons, equally jealous of each other, passed the whole night in the same room, sitting on couches placed on opposite sides of the apartment. Next day after Cromwell and his troopers had gone, she said, had he misbehaved himself in any way he would not have left that house alive.

The Rev. H. T. Inman, Woolston Rectory, Bucks, kindly sent me the following note about one of his ancestors. He copied it from a manuscript family pedigree.

"Michael Inman, of Bowthwaite Grange, in Nidderdale, raised a troop for King Charles and fought at Marston

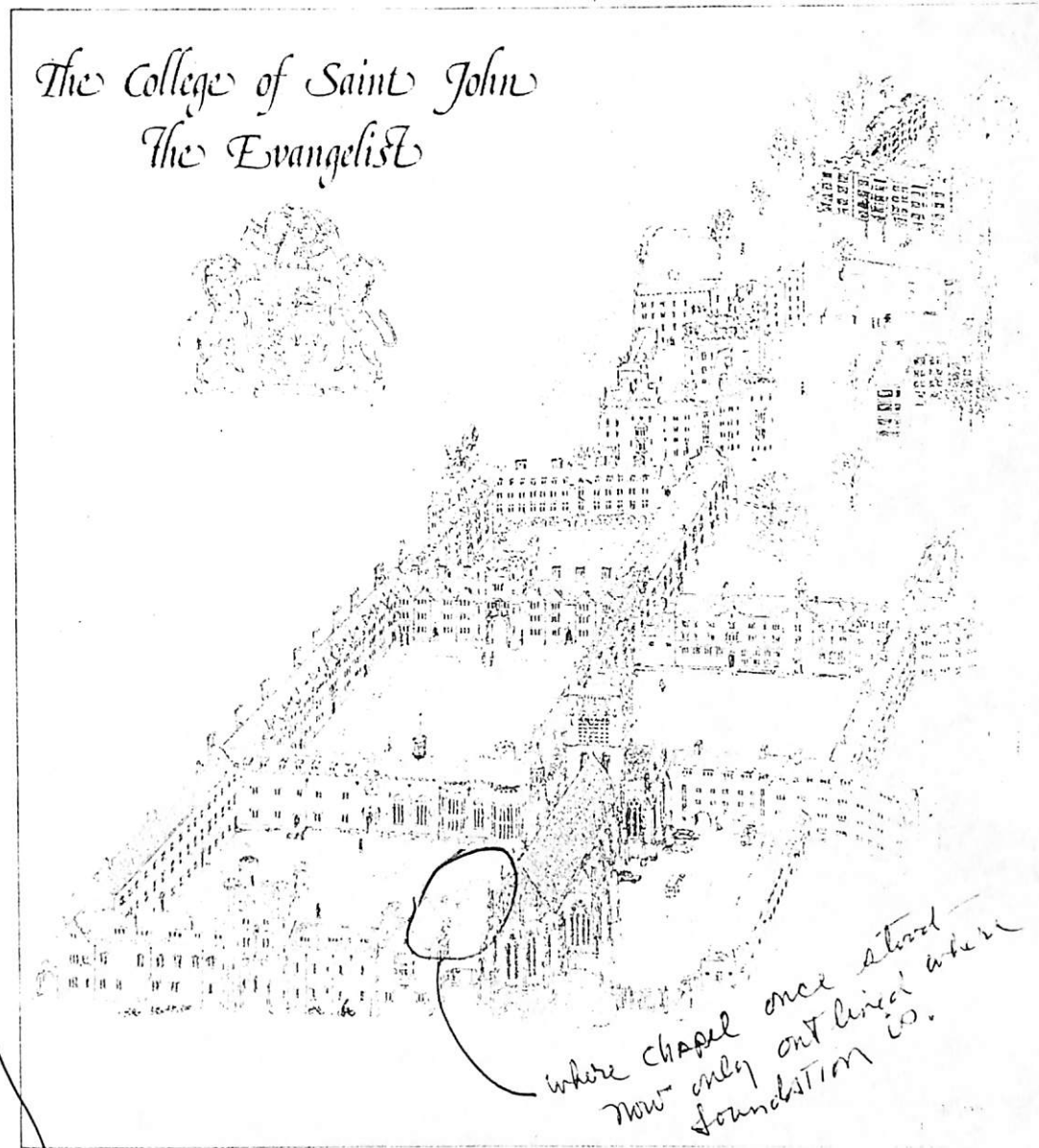
⁵⁵ This lady survived a widow till her death in 1690, which took place at Towneley. She was 91 years of age, and was buried in the family chapel at Burnley. The above anecdote was told to Dr. Whitaker, the editor of Sir George Rad-

cliffe's Correspondence, by the then representative of the family when he was in his 78th year, who said he got it from his ancestress Ursula Towneley (a Fermor of Tusmore), who had often heard it from the lady herself.



The College circa 1685, drawn by Loggan

... prior
... St. John's
College during
Wm. Whitaker's
days there as
Master. This
still exists in
most part



The College of Saint John
The Evangelist

where chapel once stood
now only out lined where
foundation is.

The College today

W.M.
Whitaker
buried here
originally

AT JOHN'S
ON
April 3, 1990

Copied 1990 by: J.M. Swisher
at Boston, Eng., Library

CHART OF BOSTON DEEPS.

783

GILDON at his sole cost. He was fortunate in finding two Boston pilots (SOLOMON HACKFORD and WILLIAM READ) who were ready, able, and willing to assist him; and during three successive seasons these two intrepid men cruised many thousand miles in an open boat, and sounded every nook and corner of the Wash, and took the bearings of every sand-bank and channel. The completion of the chart justified Mr. GILDON's surmises, and proved that the entrance of the Deeps is easy of access at almost all states of the tides, to ships of large tonnage; and at this time Boston Deeps are as industriously sought during stormy weather, as they were formerly most carefully avoided, and they are now deemed one of the safest anchorages on the coast. Mr. GILDON paid the whole expense of engraving and printing the first thousand copies of the chart, which he gave to the two pilots. A desire to award honour to whom honour is due induces us to place upon record the names of Mr. GILDON and his meritorious assistants. Every trader between London and the north will thankfully acknowledge the important service they have rendered to the shipping interest. Mr. GILDON died in 1856.

THE TILNEY FAMILY.

(P. 374.)

Elizabeth Tilney first married to Sir Humphrey Bourchier, and afterwards to Thomas Howard, the second Duke of Norfolk, died about 1507. Her son, by her second marriage, was Thomas, afterwards third Duke of Norfolk, who was born about 1470.—*Paston Letters*, vol. i. p. 290.

GEORGE RIPLEY.

(P. 389.)

We have lately seen a statement, that George Ripley was born at Ripley, in Yorkshire, and that he was related to the families of Ripley, Yversel, Bradley, Willoughby, Watterton, Fleming, and Tailbois. His discovery of the Philosopher's Stone is dated in 1470.

JOHN THORY.

(P. 403.)

WOOD says, "whether John Thory (who was the son of John Thorius, Doctor of Physic), who entitles himself *Bulliolemus Flandres*, and was born in London, and matriculated at Christ's Church, Oxford, 1st October, 1586, aged eighteen, was of kin to the Thorics of Boston and Ingoldmills, in Lincolnshire, and who lived there in the time of Elizabeth and James I., I know not."

Athena Oxon. vol. i. p. 625.

From:
History of Boston (ENGLAND)

By: P. Thompson
1820

JOHN M. SWISHER
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HESPERIA, CA 92345

COUNTY OF LINCOLN

together with disputes with the King and his ever unsatisfied designs, they were finally suppressed in 1538—the last Abbot of Whalley (John Paslew) being executed for treason in 1537.

For some considerable time before the dissolution of the monasteries, many persons desirous of giving or leaving moneys, lands, etc., to the church, had built or endowed small Chantry Chapels throughout the country in place of adding to the already rich and powerful Abbeys. It was under such circumstances that the first church in Cliviger was built.

Reliable information relating to the Chantry Chapel is very brief, and the date given by historians is some few years prior to 1533. It was probably built by Richard Whitaker, and was endowed by him with three houses and six acres of land. The building was of massive construction, measuring 42 ft. by 18 ft., with an east window divided by mullions into three lights.

On the southern side there was a small porchway, and a cross over the east gable, together with a bell-cote for one bell over the western gable.

The interior was very low, and it contained an old three-decker pulpit of early seventeenth-century work. This picturesque building was situated at the lower end of the present churchyard, and according to old records, was surrounded by a grove of giant sycamore trees swarming with the nests of rooks—and to quote the words of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, "When there was any competition of voices, the cawing of the rooks drowned the parson's saw."

No record is to be found during these early years of any resident priest to the chapel, and it may be contended that it would be served by travelling priests from Burnley, and maybe Whalley, whose duty it would be to visit and conduct services in the various minor chapels situated within the district. Such services would be held three or four times each year, the occasions being entirely regulated by the number of priests available for such duties.

About the year 1533, however, records indicate that Hugh Watmough was appointed priest to the Chapel at a stipend of £1 10s. 4d., such stipend

accruing from the lands and tenements belonging to the Chapel as endowed by Richard Whitaker.

Mention is also made in the records that Hugh Watmough was appointed chaplain priest to the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at St. Peter's, Burnley (now known as the Towneley Chapel), in 1546, on the nomination of Sir Richard Towneley.

The use of the Chantry Chapels throughout the country, however, was in many cases short-lived, as in the case of our own, for between the years 1546-47, the King (Henry VIII) again made his power felt, for he proclaimed that the Chantry Chapels throughout the country should be suppressed, all teachings therefrom being forbidden.

Hugh Watmough, however, still continued to receive the full stipend until about 1560, doubtless because the founder's family desired to retain his services privately—thinking it possible that some modification in the law might be forthcoming, and that the chapel would be restored to its former use in the immediate future.

This cherished wish, however, was not fulfilled, and we find that later Hugh Watmough had removed to Prestwold in Leicestershire, and in 1561 he disposed of the chantry lands to Thomas Whitaker (son of the founder, Richard Whitaker).

Hugh Watmough died at Prestwold in 1571.

Practically a century elapsed after the doors of the Chantry had been closed, in which no mention is made in the ancient records pertaining to our parish.

During the Commonwealth period, a judicial enquiry was made at Blackburn in 1650, when it is recorded that the Chapel at Holme, situate four miles from Burnley Church, and eleven miles from Whalley, was without minister or maintenance for its upkeep.

It appears that about this period an appeal was made by the inhabitants of Cliviger, Worsthorne and Hurstwood (who numbered about one hundred families in all), that they desired to be created into a parish, and that the Chapel at Holme should be converted into a Parish Church.

This request does not appear, however, to have found much favour, but in 1651, Thomas White was appointed curate of the Chapel at a stipend of £50, which was paid out of the incomes of the rectories of Melling and Cockerham. How long White continued to act as minister at Holme, does not appear to be recorded, and from about 1660, darkness again appears to have fallen upon the history of the Chapel.

For a further period of eighty years no records appear to indicate any mention whatsoever of the Chapel or activity of a minister within the parish, and it was not until the year 1742 that Anthony Weatherhead was appointed resident curate for the township. From this date onwards the Church registers are practically complete.

From one of the early volumes of the Burnley Churchwardens' Accounts, it appears that a similar system was adopted in Burnley as in other parishes where there were several minor chapels and townships attached—a warden for each township was appointed, his duty being to render an account of income and expenditure at the Easter vestry meeting.

Amongst the names that occur as holding this office for Cliviger, are those of Lawrence and Oliver Ormerod ; Thomas and William Whitaker ; James Bulcock ; George Eastwood ; George Halstead ; and Lawrence Sutcliffe.

ERIC'S ↖

The expenditure on the Chapel appears to have been very limited indeed, and for many years the accounts only reveal such items as a half-crown paid as an allowance to an occasional preacher, and for many years a payment of sixpence per year to Sarah Green—"for dressing ye Chappell."

Owing to the very dilapidated state of the Chapel after so long a period of neglect and disuse, the great historian of Calderdale (Dr. T. D. Whitaker)

caused it to be dismantled, and the present edifice built on higher ground in 1788—the cost being defrayed by the Whitaker family.

Nothing remains of the old Chantry with the exception of a few stone steps which led to the Chapel, which may be seen fronting the main highway, forming the foundation of the present graveyard wall.

The removal of the old Chantry Chapel terminates yet another chapter in the religious life of the parish.

With the exception of the last forty-six years, 1742-1788 of its existence, the chapel, as we perceive from recorded history, was never in regular use, yet its neglected appearance doubtless inspired another member of the Whitaker family to build another church for the benefit and use of the peoples of Cliviger and district.

The New Church

THE new Church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and was consecrated by Dr. Wm. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, on July 29th, 1794.

The roof of the present structure was originally underdrawn, and the Church contained the old ponderous three-decker pulpit complete with sounding board, which had been previously in use at the Chantry Chapel.

This massive pulpit was removed to the Holme Hall when the new chancel was built ; and with it go the memories of lengthy sermons and discourses, as was so often the rule rather than the exception during the days of our grandparents.

Directly behind where the old pulpit stood, is the private Chapel belonging to the Whitaker family of the Holme Hall. The two old pews contained in the Chapel are worthy of notice, especially the one containing the miserere stalls, and so also is the small screen directly beneath the memorial tablets on the walls of the Chapel.

"The Church in Cliviger" II Book 05
1943 ORIGINAL held by J. W. Swisher 1990

*Whittaker's -
later issue (smiley)
-3- JMS
1990*

At one period Stephen (who was my uncle Stephen) Alec and Keith my cousins, played in the Halle together. It is also possible that at the same time Stephen's cousin Maurice, Edward's son, bassoon player, was also in the Halle. It is a bit of a record. Somewhat later the three brothers Alec, Keith and Steve certainly were in the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra together, and I am sure that that is something of a record. I do not know much about Alec's boyhood and youth but he attended and was trained at the Manchester College of Music. He made very rapid progress and he took his father's place in the Halle. Stephen it seems then contented himself with playing the choranglais. Actually Stephen and Alec, father and son, made woodwind history by inventing and introducing what is referred to as the short staple of the oboe, which facilitates soft sweet playing which could not be done before they invented this. Again I quote my father who used to say 'They had the secret of the reed'.

Now Alec was a favourite with Sir Hamilton Harty, the conductor at that time of the Halle S.O. and he became godfather to Alec's first child who was named Peter Hamilton. (As far as I know young Peter was not musical). Indeed the Whittaker name stood very high with the Halle for many years.

When the B.B.C. S.O. was formed, however, Alec and Archie Camden, bassoon, and a few others .." (Including Arthur Catherall the leader H.C.). ".. were invited by the B.B.C. to become foundation members. Harty wanted Alec to remain in Manchester, and Alec did not really want to go to London. The story has it that he was offered £1,000 a year, a lot of money in 1929. To get out of the difficulty he replied 'If you offer me £1,500 I will come.' knowing that they would not, but they did, so he went, and he stayed with the B.B.C. for many years; becoming also a professor at the Royal Academy of Music. Then he suffered an affliction of his hands which curled his fingers inwards and he could not play at all. Surgery gave him some use but not enough for top rank work but good enough after very very hard slogging in practice again to be appointed leader of the wind band of the Royal Shakespeare Co. at Stratford-upon-Avon, where he remained till he died.

My cousin Molly: I do not know much about her early youth but she made her first hit I imagine with the Ladies' Orchestra on the pier at St. Annes-on-Sea. It was led by Clarice Dunnington who was, in fact, Archie Camden's wife. Molly played with this orchestra but she soon rose to higher things and she spent many years with the Festival Ballet Co.

Keith, the next on the list, was a brilliant flautist, in demand as a free-lancer at his own price by all the London orchestras. His downfall, unfortunately, was drink and he died in tragic circumstances at a comparatively young age, unmarried.

Wilbye and Steve will always be bracketed together, because they played together and they broadcast together in Henry Hall's Band up at Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland. Later they were with Laddie Clark and his orchestra at Blackpool. They had a broadcast every week on the Northern programme and there was a saxophone or clarinet solo from Wilbye in every programme and a xylophone solo from Steve.

Wilbye I know was the only brother to serve in H.M. Forces and he was in the ill-fated Arnhem expedition, gaining the D.F.C., but he came home physically and emotionally undermined and yet he was able to teach himself to play the oboe sufficiently well to be engaged in the band used at Belle Vue Manchester.

Wilbye's daughter Pamela has great musical ability and knowledge. She sang for a number of years with the B.B.C. Northern Singers. She is an accomplished pianist and timpanist. When Wilbye and Hilda came to London, she came to London. She spent some years in charge of W.H. Smith's Record Dept. and it is a big job. She is a member of some semi-pro. operatic society - grand opera not operetta, and for some time she worked as a Halle librarian. Now no other child of Stephen's family in Pamela's generation has taken up music.

Now I go on to Frank, my father b.1878 - that is the only date I am sure about. He began work as a cotton operative, they would call him a bobbin carrier, at the age of 10 and he started work at six o'clock and he left home at 5.30 a.m. every morning, and the story has it that Auntie Ethel who was just older than he used to cry when he went to work. He played the clarinet for love, picking up jobs here and there all the way through, engaging for many years in military band work until he gave up his work at the mill and became a full-time cinema musician. All was well until the talkies came, which would be 1930-31 perhaps and along with thousands of other musicians he was out of work and dependent upon seasonal jobs at Belle Vue and local musical productions. At Belle Vue, I remember Bonelli was the conductor of the band; he was there for many years. Frank had quite a number of pupils, one of whom Phillip Boardman was blind. He was born blind and dad taught this young man to play his part in 50 duets some of which took 20 minutes to play. Now my father had no training as a teacher and I gather it is quite an achievement to teach this boy in this manner. His two sons, George and myself, were brought up to play. I cannot remember going into music. I do not think I ever had a piano lesson and yet I can play. George was a good pianist, he had lessons from my Uncle Jim. He was an excellent clarinetist. He never played professionally, afraid I think of what happened to my father. He was a qualified secretary but he was also a deputy conductor of the church operatic society.

I play the violin and was doing well or so the family thought until I decided to prepare for the Ministry. Actually I was the only string player in the whole bunch of us, although my father took up the cello later when he was 50 years of age. When I was ordained in 1935 I ceased to play for many years and only when our daughter Janet began to play the viola and was in the school orchestra, this was at high school, bringing home boring viola parts of school arrangements to practice did I take it up again because I said to her 'If you can bring home from your music mistress the first fiddle parts I will play them with you so that it won't be so uninteresting'. That would be about 1955. After a few months I was auditioned for the Southend S.O. and passed for entry into the second fiddles. Soon after I was leading the section happily until we moved to Bournemouth in 1955. In the meantime, young Prudence had begun to play the clarinet. Janet, after a period at the Royal College of Music with voice as second subject (she still has a gorgeous soprano voice) joined the Bournemouth S.O. until her marriage.

In Great Dunmow, Essex (where Janet and her husband were awarded the Dunmow Fitch) she became a peripatetic teacher for the Essex County (viola and violin) and now, living in Lewes, Sussex where her husband is chief technical officer she plays with the Brighton Philharmonic Orchestra which is an ad hoc professional orchestra, and she does quite a bit of chamber music and has some pupils. When we moved to Bournemouth Prue took lessons from the principal clarinet of the Bournemouth S.O. and occasionally she played with the Orchestra at the age of 16, and my wife is very proud of a photograph which shows both Janet and

Prue in the Orchestra on the occasion when the Bournemouth S.O. played for the opening of B.B.C.2. It was rather an occasion. Well Prue took her 'O' levels and did two years at home on her music. She was awarded a state scholarship to the Royal College of Music and she won a foundation scholarship to the Royal College, but before she could take up either of them and whilst she was still principal clarinet in the National Youth Orchestra, she won entry into the newly formed B.B.C. Training Orchestra at Bristol and we were advised by Bernard Walton, principal clarinet and manager of the Philharmonia to accept this B.B.C. Training Orchestra rather than go to the College and he would give her occasional private lessons. So, like Alec before her, she became a foundation member of a B.B.C. orchestra. After two years she was appointed principal clarinet to the Northern Ireland Orchestra, later she became principal clarinet with the B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra and now for the past 7 years she has been principal clarinet of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. She was, in fact, their first lady member and she has now played with all the London orchestras. Now Steve was the visiting percussion teacher to the B.B.C. Training Orchestra and on one occasion when he went down to Bristol Prue was introduced by the conductor Leonard Hirsch to Steve, her own father's cousin whom she had never met since she was a tiny tiny girl.

Clement, the fifth son, played the French horn. He never married. He played in the Hastings Orchestra. He went to Capetown to join the Symphony Orchestra and he died in South Africa.

James Clough Whittaker, the sixth son, was a brilliant pianist despite a physical deformity caused by an accident as a child. He became a cinema pianist and organist and an orchestra organizer in Manchester.

Hubert, the seventh son, played the French horn, very well too. He played with seaside groups and later with the Scottish National Orchestra under ynford's Sir John Barbirolli. Now in later years when we *Ella and I got in touch with Hubert and we used to write regularly, Ella remembers when we wrote to tell him about Uncle Stephen he said 'J. Barbirolli wrote to me when Stephen died': it was always 'J. Barbirolli' not 'John Barbirolli'. He went from Scotland to South Africa with the Carl Rosa Opera Co. and whilst he was there he accepted an appointment with the Johannesburg Broadcasting S.O."

To Eric Halstead from
H. Collison
2 June 1987

ERIC HALSTEAD
FROM:
H. COLLISON
2 JUN 1987

Sir Tom
Whittaker

*Note: Conscriptioin was introduced in 1916 and when Stephen received his instructions to report he consulted Sir Thomas by whom he was then engaged. Sir Thomas appealed for Stephen's deferment (I believe in person) on the grounds that no one but Stephen could play the important chorangla solo in Tristan & Isolde to his satisfaction, and if he was to do his work Stephen must be available. As usually happened, Sir Thomas got his own way. (H.C.)

After considerable research into the Whittaker family, assisted by Wynford (Rev. Wynford Gordon Whittaker) I prepared a record and forwarded a copy to him. I asked him to dictate my findings on a cassette for me to hear and to add some particulars of the musical life of the family. The following is an abbreviated record of his reply:-

"From Wynford ...

You ask for some comments about the musical associations of my side of the family:-

John b.1794 was Cockshutt's son. He had two sons, William and John. John m. Mary Seville and they had four sons, Joseph, Nathan, Emmanuel and Edward. They were all singers, Edward and Nathan professionally. Emmanuel and Edward also taught themselves to play the French horn, and to reach professional standard. Edward was my grandfather. He was an engineer by trade and he m. Mary Ann Clough. They had eleven children including two girls. All the boys were musical and how my grandma managed to live to be 78 after putting up with the practice of nine lads is beyond my thinking.

The first son was Stephen. Stephen played oboe and choranglais. The second son was Frank, my father. He played the French horn, which he did not like, so he taught himself to play the clarinet.

- Wynford - trombone
- Seville - piano
- Fred - flute and piccolo
- Heber - oboe
- Clement - French horn
- James - piano
- Hubert - French horn

so there you have the nine lads.

The seven wind players were in great demand as youths in local bands and orchestras, and orchestras could not hold their rehearsals if the Whittaker brothers stayed away because they would have only the string players present.

Stephen and James worked at the local Maypole hat works, or was it George Whittaker's, I forget, but Stephen was very soon a professional musician. He devoted all his time to music. His reputation soon spread. He started in theatre orchestras and summer season engagements in seaside resorts. Then to the Liverpool Philharmonic, the Halle and the Manchester 2ZY Radio Orchestra." (He also played with the Beecham Opera Co. see note below H.C.). "Now you realise that the Halle and the 2ZY(the B.B.C.) would run at the same period, of course, so he could be in both orchestras at the same time. You yourself have the story of his playing the great solo in Tristan which I had not previously heard, but I well remember as a boy my mother used to say 'nobody could play Tristan like your Uncle Stephen'. I did not know then what she meant. He was only small physically, very quiet and unobtrusive. As an oboeist and choranglais player he was unequalled. Right at the top: in his generation the master. Now he had five children, all of whom became professional musicians:-

- Alec - oboe
- Molly - flute
- Keith - flute
- Wilbye - clarinet and saxophone
- Stephen (or Steve as he was known professionally) - percussion

Whitaker, originally Whitacre, or earlier Guitacre, is a place name meaning "white acre", and Sir William Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire published 1658 wrote of it - "lower on the Northern side of Bourne, lyes Whitacre superior and adjoining to it Whitacre inferior; which, though they are now, and have long been distinct lordships and Parishes were not originally so."

"In the Conqueror's time several persons were interested here; Turhill of Warwick had two hides" and later "for of so much thereof, as lyes in that which is now called Whit-acre superior, was the Ancestor of Simon de Whitacre conferred in Henry I time, to hold by the service of half a Knight's Fee." All which continued in the male line of the said Simon (who had their residence here) till about the later end of Edward the third his reign; but then it was by daughters and heirs transferred to other families."

Dugdale concluded that one Johans "was common Ancestor to the family of Whitacre, and thence had first his surname as in Whitacre-superior." The use of place-names as a means of identification of families, was not in use before the Norman Conquest, and so Johans is the earliest I can trace.

Simon, mentioned above, was a Knight Templar living in 1165; followed by Jordan; Simon Kt 1246; Jordan kt 1266 who bore arms three cockle shells, and it is said that he or his ancestors wore Crusaders or Pilgrims; Richard Kt 1279, bore arms as above; Richard Et 1327 bore arms three lozenges; and Richard who was King's Commissioner 1354-1378.

In 1324 a Richard de Whitacre was named in "list of esquires who bore a cross engrailed," the insignia of Crusaders.

Whether Gilbert of High Whitaker, Padham, Lancashire was the first of the family, is not known, but he was sufficiently established in 1231 to be known as "of High Whitaker" and to receive a grant of 20 acres by John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. We are indebted to the Shuttleworth family for this information, for when they purchased High Whitaker in 1589, they became the possessors of original deeds and munitments of a family that sent out branches all over the district."

Lord Shuttleworth made these available for publication by the Chetham Society in 1934, edited by Colonel John Parker, C.B., F.S.A. from whom I quote, and who was a Parker of

Browholme Hall, directly descended from the Hereditary Bowbearers of the Forest of Bolland, and whose grandfather five times was Robert Parker who married in 1695, Ellen, daughter of Miles Whitaker of Simonstone.

Colonel Parker wrote, "Considerable interest attaches to the descent of an estate which was held by one family of yeomen or lesser gentry from early in the thirteenth until the latter part of the sixteenth century;" he then listed thirteen generations in all, from father to son-and- heir in unbroken succession from Gilbert 1237 to John who sold in 1589. The spelling "Whitaker" is used throughout except in quotation, but the index gives twenty three different spellings, and there are a number of others.

"At what period the various cadets emerged from the main line, the munitments do not disclose. In 1332 the only branch of importance is that of Simonstone, where Roger of Whitaker was assessed to the Lay Subsidy at 9d. The Whitakers of Holme and Henthorne do not occur until the following century." The Rev. Charles Whitaker, the last of Simonstone, would not accept that Simonstone was a branch or cadet, and wrote, June 5th, 1868, "From the first, or almost from the first, Simonstone formed part of the original estate, and was held conjointly with High Whitaker."

Of his grandfather, Thomas born 1760 Charles wrote, "He was Captain in the 72nd, Highlanders. -- An incident in his life perhaps deserves mention. On one occasion he met his Majesty George III in the streets of Bath and saluted him. The King's s so such struck with his appearance, that he exclaimed, "That is the finest man in my dominions", and invited him to dinner."

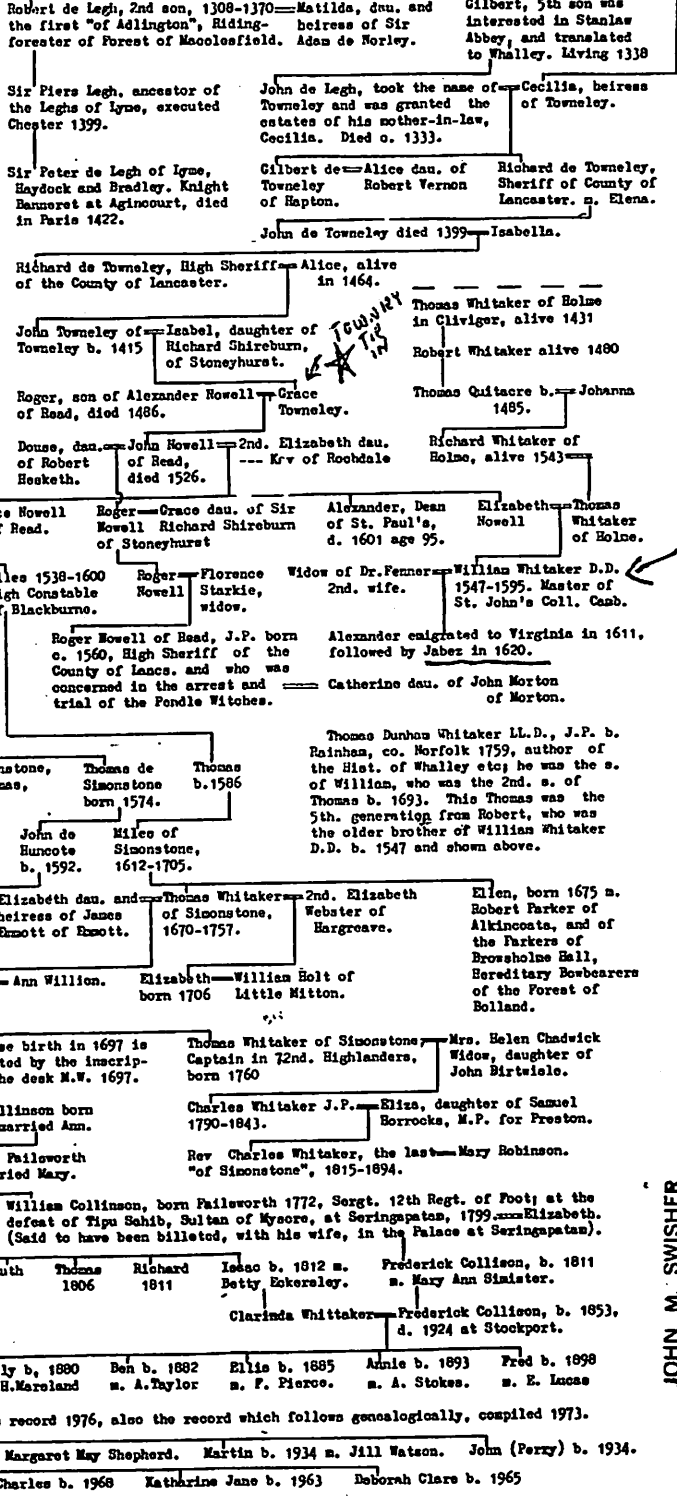
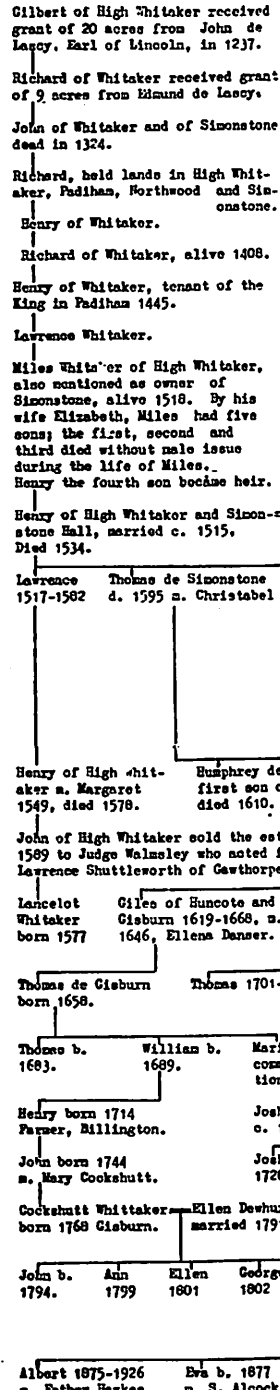
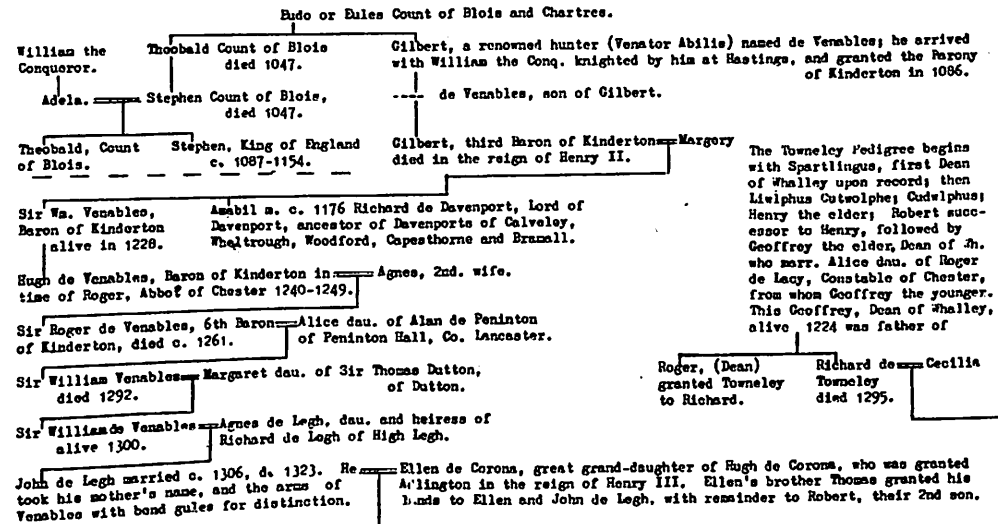
Henry, tenth in the High Whitaker succession, married Alice daughter of John Nowell of Bead, c. 1515, and this marriage enriched the family circle considerably, for in seven generations we meet with Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe and Salthills, Nowell of Bead, Towneley of Towneley, Shireburne of Stoneyhurst, and Legh and Venables of Cheshire. From Henry I have established a further succession of ten generations father to son, down to Isaac, my great-grandfather, born Pailsworth, March 13th, 1812.

The pedigree which follows later will, I hope, make all this more clear.

Whitacres of Whitacre Superior - which place is now known as Over Whitacre - Warwickshire, bore arms, three cockle shells, or three lozenges; but the branch of the family which held the nearby Manor of Elmden in 1221, when John de Whitacre granted land to Gunnora, daughter of Richard son of Turhill, bore "Sable, three mascles argent" for distinction. A masole is a lozenge with the centre voided to show the field. The arms of both county families are identical, and as evidence of translation serious consideration must be given to this. Also, to quote Colonel Parker again, "All the cadets sprung from High Whitaker bore for arms 3 masoles." The arms are portrayed in stained windows at the present Simonstone Hall, built early in the 17th century, on the site of the original residence; and also in the heraldic window at the east end of Whalley Parish Church, designated as the arms of Whitaker of Simonstone.



Sable, three mascles argent. Motto, "Robur atque fides."



Michael de la Leye. There is doubt about the ancestry of John de la Legh, alive 1340, married Cecilia, heiress of Tomwaley. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in his visitation of Cheshire, 1516 (Heraldic Soc.) Dr. Whitaker, Hist. of Whalley, 3rd. edn. 1819) Omond, Hist. of Cheshire 1819; and Burke, Ulster King of Arms 1864, were satisfied that Gilbert de la Legh, father of this John, was the 5th. son of John de Legh of Bohas who was the 2nd. son of Sir Wm. Venables, (John took his mother's name.) That Sir Wm. was the 2nd. son of Sir Wm. Venables, 8th. Baron of Kinderton, who was alive in 1300, Christopher Tomwaley 1603-1674 had collected evidence to show Michael de la Leye's

chief book-keeper of de Lacy ancestors, as the father of Gilbert, who was granted a charter by Henry de Lacy, at Coler, 10 March 1307. (De Lacy Composita 1296-1307, Chetham Soc. Chil.). The evidence is strong in both cases, but as a Cheshire man, I confess to a leaning towards the Cheshire Gilbert. His ancestry is untraceable, whereas all my searching for parents of Michael, was of no avail. Additional sources, Omond vol. 3, p. 196 and vol. 1, p. 499; Pedigree of Venables of Tomwaley, and Nowell of Bead; Parish Registers of Padham, Great Harwood, Altham, Burnham, Whalley, Keston Heath, Pailsworth, Hollinwood, Manchester and Stockport.

JOHN M. SWISHER P. O. BOX 711 MESPERIA, CA 92345

Harry Collison b. 1903 who compiled this record 1976, also the record which follows genealogically, compiled 1973. Albert 1875-1926, Eva b. 1877, Milly b. 1880, Ben b. 1882, Ellis b. 1885, Annie b. 1893, Fred b. 1898, m. Esther Haskes, m. S. A. Alock, m. H. Maroland, m. A. Taylor, m. F. Pierce, m. A. Stokes, m. E. Lucas, Roger b. 1932 m. Margaret May Shepherd, Martin b. 1934 m. Jill Watson, John (Perry) b. 1934, Andrew, Jonathan Charles b. 1968, Katharine Jane b. 1963, Deborah Clare b. 1965

Whitaker
Quittaker
Qwittaker
Whitachre
Whiteacres
Whittakero
Whittiker
Withaker

Quetakyr
Qytaore
Whetaker
Whitacre
Whittacre
Whittichar
Whytacre
Wittaker

Quitaker
Qwittakar
Whettaker
Whitakre
Whittaker
Whitticher
Witacre

Arms of Whitaker



sable, three
fessules argent.

Motto:

Robur atque
fides (strength
and trust).

Crest:

A Dexter Arm
erect in Sleeve
Or, holding a
Flaming Sword
all proper.

In the "North Cheshire Family Historian", Vol. 4 No. 3 August 1977, page 80, my search for my Colli(n)son ancestors was related, wherein I stated that my grandfather, Frederick Collison, had married at the Parish Church of St. John, Manchester in 1874, Clarinda Whittaker, the youngest child of Isaac Whittaker b. Fallsworth in 1812. Isaac was the youngest of the tenth generation, father-to-son from Henry of High Whitaker d.1534, who was the tenth generation on record from father to son-and-heir from Gilbert of High Whitaker, who was sufficiently established in 1237 to be granted 20 acres by John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln. I stated ... "that is another story" and this is the other story.

An account of the family of Whitaker of Warwickshire and Lancashire:-

CHAPTER I

Over Whitaker (or Whitaker Superior), Warwickshire and High Whitaker, North Lancashire.

First a word about the family name: Originally "White acre" - this means a tract of land with more than average chalk or lime to give it a white appearance, which was used to identify the family established there. "White acre" very soon became "Whitaker". Later I quote from a publication in the Chetham Series edited by Colonel John Parker C.B., D.L., F.S.A. in which he uses the spelling "Whitaker" throughout, but his index gives 23 different spellings, and there are said to be others. I shall follow the spelling of Colonel Parker.

In his "The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated" published in 1656, Sir William Dugdale, garter king of arms, wrote of Barcheston "part of this town viz. two hides and a half, belonging to Wil. fil. Corbucion in the Conquerors time -- was then held of him by one Johais" and concluded that Johais was

"common ancestor to the family of Whitacre, and thence had first his surname, as in Whitacre-superior I have manifested".

In 1165 Simon de Whitacre, Knt. Templer was recorded, whose ancestor - name unknown - was enfeoffed in Henry I time - 1100/1135 - by the service of half-a-knights fee. Simon was followed by Jordan living c.1195; - Simon who was a Knt.1246; Jordan, Knt.1266, who bore arms three cockle shells, and he or his ancestors were said to be Crusaders or Pilgrims; - Richard, Knt.1279, who went to Wales with Edward, Earl of Cornwall, and was a King's Commissioner in 1297, and bore arms as above with insignia denoting third son. Then came Richard, Knt.1327, who had been concerned in rebellion with the Earl of Lancaster in 1322, was a King's Commissioner in 1344, and attended the King on an expedition to France in 1346; he bore arms three mascles. A third Richard was King's Commissioner 1354-1378, and bore arms three lozenges or mascles. In 1324 a Richard de Whitaker was named in "list of esquires who bore a cross engrailed" the insignia of Crusaders. Direct descendants of the first Simon are traced down to the end of the 14th century in that locality, and a John de Whitacre who died 1330, had married Amici, daughter of Robert Marmion, the younger son of Philip Marmion, Lord of Tamworth Castle. Descendants of the first Simon, 1165 referred to above, who lived at nearby Elmeden Hall bore for their arms "sable, three mascles argent", to designate them from three lozenges, the original arms of the parent stock then at Whitacre Superior, Warwickshire. (A mascle is a lozenge with the centre voided to show the field). Colonel Parker wrote: "The Whitakers of High Whitaker, Lancashire, and all branches bore for their arms 'sable, three mascles argent'".

I now quote in full the introduction to section 2 'High Whitaker' from "Lancashire Deeds" Vol.I translated by Colonel John Parker C.B., D.L., F.S.A. and published by the Chetham Society during Colonel Parker's presidency:-

"High Whitaker. Lancashire.

"Considerable interest attaches to the descent of an estate which was held by one family of yeomen or lesser gentry from early in the thirteenth until the latter part of the sixteenth century. East Lancashire, in the days of its agricultural seclusion, was particularly rich in such descents; and the recording energy of Christopher Towneley enables us to trace the story of many families that have long since been swallowed up, in the words of Dr. Whitaker, in the 'vortex of trade'.

"But here we have not mere transcripts but the original deeds and muniments of a family that sent out branches all over the district - a series of records that, like so many of the Shuttleworth muniments, appear to have entirely escaped the notice of the historian. The Whitakers of High Whitaker, from whom all of that name in these parts derive descent, were favoured by grants of land from three generations of De Lascy lords; and it would appear that, prior to the grant from John de Lascy in 1237, Gilbert held land there sufficient to identify him as 'of High Whitaker'. From Gilbert to the John Whitaker who sold High Whitaker to Judge Walmsley in 1589 a descent of thirteen generations is evidenced by these deeds; and, though a search among other records might reveal more detail, the following pedigree must, for the moment suffice. At what period the various cadets emerged from the main line, these muniments do not disclose. In 1332 the only branch of importance is that of Simonstone,

where Roger of Whitaker was assessed to the Lay Subsidy at 9d. The Whitakers of Holme and Henthorne do not occur until the following century; but from 1500 onwards bearers of the name are so numerous that it is not easy to allocate them. Of this there is ample proof in the futile efforts of Dr. Whitaker in his 'History of Whalley', to which subsequent editors of that work have contributed more confusion. The descent of the main line of Whitaker of High Whitaker, as evidenced by these muniments, is as follows:-"

- I Gilbert of Whitaker: to whom John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, gave 20 acres of land in 1237.
- II Richard of Whitaker: to whom Edmund de Lascy gave 9 acres of land in Padiham.
- III John of Whitaker: to whom Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, confirmed the gifts of his predecessors of lands in Padiham, 12 March 1273-4.
- IV Richard of Whitaker: to whom Richard son of John son of Richard son of Maw of Whitaker released all his hereditary rights in Whitaker and Padiham, 23 November 1317.
- V Henry of Whitaker: Named in entail of 1317 and also in that of 1337.
- VI Richard of Whitaker: Went to Ireland in the retinue of Sir John Stanley, 1399.
- VII Henry of Whitaker: Fined for trespass at Ightenhill Manor Court, 8 February 1424-5.
- VIII Lawrence Whitaker: Succeeded his father at High Whitaker.
- IX Miles Whitaker
- X Henry Whitaker: Married Alice, daughter of John Howell of Read. Died before 29 April 1534.

Henry provides a focal point in the history of the family, and I shall return to him.
- XI Lawrence Whitaker
- XII Henry Whitaker
- XIII John Whitaker: Was the last of High Whitaker. Was compelled to sell the estate in 1589. To quote Col. Parker again ..

"the fortunes of the family had sunk to a low ebb when John Whitaker sold his

patrimony".

Although Judge Walmsley was named in the introduction as the purchaser, he was obviously acting as intermediary to the Shuttleworth family, who retained possession of the estate until a few years ago.

It was found by inquisition c.1521, "that the estate of High Whitaker consisted of 100 acres of land, 100 of pasture, 20 of meadow, 100 of moor and morass in High Whitaker and Simondstone and Padiham".

An agreement translated by Colonel Parker is of interest as showing the attitude towards marriage in 1549. The purpose of the agreement was to secure the future marriage between the heir of High Whitaker, and one of the daughters of Nicholas Hancock of Lower Heigham. Two sons of Lawrence, Henry and Christopher, and two daughters of Nicholas, Margaret and Isobel, all infants, are involved, and "Lawrence COVENANTS THAT (in brief) Henry shall take to wife Margaret within ten years of this date at the request of Nicholas, if she will consent and the law of Holy Church permits; in likewise Nicholas agrees that, within the same period, Margaret shall espouse Henry if Henry consents. Should Henry die before such marriage and Margaret survive, then Christopher Whitaker, second son of Lawrence, shall take her to wife within one year of being so requested by Nicholas if Margaret will consent; and if Margaret should die before such marriage, leaving Henry surviving, then Henry should take to wife Isobel another daughter of Nicholas Hancock, under similar conditions. Should both Henry and Margaret die, then the said Christopher Whitaker shall, within the year of being so required by Nicholas Hancock, take the said Isobel to wife, if she will consent" etc. Apparently the young people were not willing, for the agreement lapsed, and Lawrence had to return the £30 paid by Nicholas to secure the match.

In the Clitheroe court rolls are many references to Whitakers, generally as officials, but occasionally on the opposite side of the court, as the following examples show:-

I don't know his parentage, but in 1324 it was recorded that Adam de Whitaker was fined "For bad ale, 4d., 24th Sept."

In 1425 at the Halmote Court held at Burnley, John del Haye had complained that Henry of High Whitaker had taken from him "by force of arms" two carts and other farm implements, for which the jury awarded 5/1d. damages and expenses, and in 1509 at the Halmote hel' at Clitheroe "on Monday next after Low Sunday, 24, Henry VII" another Henry, great-grandson of the previous Henry, was fined "for fighting, XXd". 20d. in those days was a considerable sum and suggests that swords were drawn, and probably blood was shed.

Many turns of office as church warden at the Padiham Church were served by Whitakers of High Whitaker, Padiham and Simondstone.

CHAPTER I (a). SIMONDSTONE

Colonel Parker refers to Simondstone as a branch or cadet of the original family, but the Rev. Charles Whitaker, the last Whitaker to reside at Simondstone, would not accept that Simondstone was a branch or cadet, and stated in 1888 (in letters, of which I have photo-copies) that Simondstone was not a branch of the original family but "from the first, or almost from the first, the two estates were held conjointly from early in the 14th century". The present building (probably the third), which I have visited several times, was erected probably about three centuries ago, and is on the original site. The arms of Whitaker (sable, three mascles argent) are carved in the lintel over the main doorway and are also shown on a stained glass window to the left of the door complete with crest i.e. "A dexter arm erect in sleeve Or, holding a flaming sword, all proper". The Heraldic window at the east end of Whalley Church also shows the arms named as the "Whitakers of Simondstone".

The families at High Whitaker and Simondstone are so involved that I found it impossible to sort them out clearly, but Henry X of High Whitaker had three sons, of whom I have recorded the first, the heir of High Whitaker, and the other two were referred to "as of Simondstone". A generation or so later the two branches must have become separated, for High Whitaker had to be sold, while the other branch, Simondstone, was held by the family until much later.

The following incident quoted by the Rev. Charles Whitaker concerning his grandfather, Thomas b.1760, who was a captain in the 72nd Highlanders, perhaps deserves mention. On one occasion he met his Majesty George III in the streets of Bath and saluted him. The King was so much struck with his appearance, that he exclaimed; "That is the finest man in my dominions", and invited him to dinner.

The eventual passing of the Simondstone estate was reported by the "Daily Mail" on 11th October, 1949 (F) and refers to the inheritance of the estate by Major Arthur Noel Malcolm Kearton of Abingdon Court, Kensington, London, a retired tea-planter. The estate was the "residue of a £51,000 will and two estates in Lancashire".

The Rev. Charles Whitaker had a son who pre-deceased him and so the estate had passed into the hands of daughters.

CHAPTER II. HENRY X OF HIGH WHITAKER WHO MARRIED ALICE NOWELL OF READ

Before proceeding, some detail of my sources of information would be advisable:-

From a number of Pedigrees; from the "History of Whalley" by the Rev. T.D. Whitaker; Ormerods "History of Cheshire"; also "A Pedigree of the Towneleys of Towneley Family"; and from documents in the collection of papers from the Whitakers of Simondstone, now in the Public Records Office, Preston. Of most of these I have photo-prints and I indicate them with "(F)".

Henry X of High Whitaker married in 1515 Alice Nowell, daughter of John Nowell of Read, whose parents were Roger Nowell and Grace Towneley. (The information concerning the Nowells of Read and the Towneleys of Towneley comes from Pedigrees of the families) (P). By this marriage the family became connected with many interesting families, a number of which were blood relationships.

The Towneleys of Towneley trace their descent from Spartlingus, first Dean of Whalley upon record; then Liwlpheus Cutwolph; Cudwlpheus; Henry the Elder; Robert successor to Henry, followed by Geoffrey the Elder, Dean of Whalley who m. Alice daughter of Roger de Lacy (Constable of Chester) who had issue Geoffrey the younger. This Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, alive 1224 was father of

Roger (Dean) granted Towneley to Richard	Richard de - Cecilia Towneley d.1295
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The estates passed to Cecilia on the death of her husband Richard, and their daughter Cecilia became heiress of the estates said to be the second largest in Lancashire.

The daughter Cecilia m. John de Legh, who took the name of Towneley, was granted the estates by his mother-in-law, and was ancestor of the Towneleys. Dr. Whittaker in his "History of Whalley" made considerable research into the ancestry of John de Legh. He found that this John was the son of Gilbert de Legh, 5th son of John de Legh of Bothes. The latter was the son of Sir Wm. Venables and Agnes heiress of Richard de Legh of High Legh. He took his mother's name and added to the arms of Venables (azure two bars argent) a band Gules as the Legh distinction. Robert de Legh, the second son of John de Legh of Bothes was ancestor to a number of branches of the family including Adlington Hall in Cheshire, which is still in the possession of the family. From Robert de Legh, second son, came Sir Piers Legh, ancestor of the Leghs of Lyme, executed Chester 1399, and his son Sir Peter de Legh of Lyme, Haydock and Bradley, Knight Banneret, died of wounds 1422 received at the Battle of Agincourt, during which the archers of Cheshire played an important part. Reverting to John de Legh of Bothes, he m. Ellen de Corona and was descended through the Barons of Kinderton from the first Baron Gilbert de Venables, a renowned hunter (Venator Abilis) from which he took the name Venables. Gilbert was knighted by William the Conqueror at Hastings and granted the barony of Kinderton; was the son of Eudo or Eules Count of Blois and Chartres and his elder brother Theobald inherited, and m. Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and their son was Stephen (1087-1154) King of England. Gilbert the third Baron of Kinderton had a younger daughter, Amabil who m. c.1176 Richard de Davenport who was granted the chief forestership of the forests of Leek and Macclesfield about 1166. Richard and Amabil, ancestors of the Davenports of Calveley, Wheltrough, Woodford, Capesthorpe and Bramall, appear on the Pedigree of the Davenport family at present on

loan to Bramall Mall by David John Davenport Handley Esq. (The Davenport Pedigree is mounted on rollers under glass in a strong oak stand presented by the Friends of Bramall Mall). Towards the foot of the Pedigree seventeen generations later we arrive at the seventh William, and from him the estate passed through Maria (his natural daughter and heiress) to her husband Sir Salusbury Pryce Humphreys who took the name of Davenport and held the estate until his death in 1845 and was succeeded by his son William, and from his second marriage to Diana Elizabeth daughter of John Handley of Muskhams Grange had a son John William Handley Davenport who m. Fanny daughter of J.J. Broadwood (makers of the famous pianos) London and Buchan Hill, Sussex in 1876. Sir Humphreys had a younger son Trevor later a Major 1st Regt. Royal Cheshire Militia, who married in 1837 Frances daughter of Chief Justice Sewell, Governor of Quebec. Major Trevor, whose remains lie in a vault in Macolesfield cemetery, had a son Malcolm Nugent Ross Davenport, Capt. 5th Lancs. Militia who married Ellen oldest daughter of Thomas-Goulbourne Parker of Browholme and Alkincoats, to whom I shall refer again later in Chapter IV. They were married at Waddington near Clitheroe in 1870. They died without issue.

Reverting to the ancestry of the Towneleys of Towneley, I have mentioned Dr. Whitaker's History. I was able to refer to Dr. Whitaker's own volume of the 3rd issue, published during his lifetime, which is now at Manchester Central Library. On page 260 it makes it clear that he had traced a John de Legh, who m. Cecilia, the son of Gilbert de Legh, fifth son of John de Legh of Bothes (P). Ormerod's "History of Cheshire" Vol. I page 499 (P) shows a Pedigree of the Legh family which includes a Gilbert, fifth son of John de Legh and this Gilbert is described as "ancestor of the Leghs who assumed the name of Towneley, living 1338". Burke Ulster King of Arms in his "Landed Gentry" published in 1884 also confirms these facts about Gilbert and John. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in his Visitation of Cheshire 1518 (Harleian Soc.) (P) included a Gilbert de Legh of Preston, fifth son of John de Legh of Bothes. Preston is about twenty miles distance from Towneley. Also an early list of monks of Whalley Abbey (see Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey) from about the 14th century included the following names:-

The three Whitakers: Johannes, Rogeres, Milo.
Johannes Dewhurst and Gilbert de Legh.

Dr. Whitaker in his "History of Whalley" page 263 referring to Gilbert and his son John noted their connection with Stanlaw Abbey in Cheshire, which led them to follow the steps of that society when they were translated to Whalley.

The 4th edition of Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley" published in 1873 after his death had been revised and enlarged by J.G. Nicholls F.S.A. and the Rev. P.A. Lyons B.A. They rejected Dr. Whitaker's findings, preferring Christopher Towneley's Pedigree which names Michael de la Laye as the ancestor of the Towneleys. He is on record as the head stock-keeper of the Accrington vaccaries of the de Lascys and, although he would have had opportunities of advancement, it is difficult to think of him as a serious contender against the Cheshire Leghs. Wherever the truth lies there is reason to believe that there

were two Gilberts each of whom had a son John de Legh who could have married Cecilia and become the ancestor of the Towneleys.

CHAPTER III

We return again to Alice wife of Henry X of High Whitaker. Her brother was Alexander Nowell (1506-1601) Dean of St. Pauls. Their youngest sister Elizabeth was the first wife of Dr. William Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was descended from Thomas Whitaker of Holme in Cliviger, alive 1431. Dr. Whitaker married (2) the widow of Dr. Fenner. It may be worthwhile to digress here and refer to the historic novel "Mist over Pendle" by Robert Neill, which deals with the arrest and trial of the Pendle witches. The hero of the book is Roger Nowell, who came two generations after Alexander and Alice. The book deals faithfully with the Whitaker family except for the heroine "Margery". Suspecting that she was the creation of the author, I wrote to him and he confirmed that it was so, and here I quote an extract from his letter to me dated 30th October, 1977:-

... "Margery, as you have guessed, was my own creation. I looked for a real family to put her into, for greater verisimilitude, and came across that of William Whitaker; and it was precisely because I could learn nothing of his eighth child that I thought I could slip Margery into that place. The point is that I had never even heard of a Jabez until I had your letter".

Miles Whitaker and Roger Nowell were closely connected, their joint names appearing on several documents which I have seen, and Roger's will (P) is with the Whitaker papers at Preston P.R.O.

To continue with Dr. Wm. Whitaker, his first son Alexander and the youngest child Jabez both emigrated to Virginia in 1611 and 1620 respectively, their descendants still surviving, and I have corresponded with one of them, Glen L. Whitaker, Attorney at Law, of Kansas City, Missouri, who became a member of the North Cheshire Family History Society at my suggestion. On the death of Thomas (1759) six generations later William, his younger brother, returned to Lancashire to inherit, and on the death of William in 1782 Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, who became Vicar of Whalley, inherited. He continued at The Molme until his death. In his "History of Whalley" Dr. T.D. Whitaker shows a Ped'gree of The Molme branch which commences in 1431. The original building would be wood frame, wattle and daub and, as this perished, it would be replaced with stone, probably section by section, during the 17th century or thereabouts. The stone building is in remarkable condition, largely due to the efforts of the present owner and resident, E. Halstead Esq.

CHAPTER IV. THE DESCENDANTS OF HENRY X OF HIGH WHITAKER AND ALICE NOWELL

Of Henry X and Alice there is record of three sons, Lawrence XI of High Whitaker (1517-1582); Thomas de Simondstone who m. Christobel and d.1595 (see Chap.V); and Miles (1538-1600) High Constable of the Hundred of Blackburn. Miles had a son, Thomas b.1586, who in 1631 was fined £10 on refusing a knighthood. He was imprisoned along with his son Miles in Clitheroe Castle in 1644 for helping Prince Rupert. I have photo-prints of the documents concerning their "interrogation". Their property was sequestered on their arrest but was later returned to them on their release shortly before the death of Thomas in 1647. The order for their release was signed by John Bradshaw, born at Chester, at one time of Marple Hall now demolished, who was president of the council which tried and condemned Charles I.

Miles (1612-1705) son of Thomas had three children:-

Thomas	b.1670
Elizabeth	b.1672
Ellen	b.1675

Ellen m. Robert Parker of the Parkers of Browsholme, Hereditary Bowbearers of the Forest of Bolland since 1591. The agreement for this marriage is in Preston P.R.O. and Miles, father of Ellen, agreed to pay £600 as marriage settlement. Robert purchased the estate of Alkincoats. (Colonel John Parker referred to in Chapter I in connection with the High Whitaker emoluments was descended six generations from Robert and Ellen).

Also, six generations after Robert and Ellen by another branch came Ellen daughter of Thomas Goulbourne Parker of Browsholme and Alkincoats, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn and Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, J.P. and D.L., Major 5th Royal Lancashire Militia; b. 4th August 1818, and was m. to Malcolm Nugent Ross Davenport, Capt. 5th Lancs. Militia. The marriage took place at Waddington, Near Clitheroe in 1870. Capt. Davenport was the son of Major Trevor Davenport of Bramall referred to in Chapt. II.

CHAPTER V. THOMAS, SON OF HENRY X OF HIGH WHITAKER

At the beginning of Chapter IV I mentioned Thomas second son of Henry X who m. Christobel whom he pre-deceased, and I have a photo-print of her will. They had a son Thomas b.1574 and at Great Harwood Church 2nd January 1592 - when Thomas was 17 years of age - the baptism was recorded of "John Whittaker bastard son of Thomas Whittaker of Symonston". The mother was not named, although the parents may well have married later when Thomas came of age when they could marry without family permission, but I have failed to find any record of this. Giles, son of this John Whittaker de Huncote was baptised 19th August 1619 at Great Harwood, and there I lost trace of him for quite a long time. I then traced him as Captain Giles Whittaker de Gisburne who m. Ellener Danser at Gisburne

2nd March 1646. The births of several children were registered here and then Captain Giles returned to Huncote, apparently at the end of his military service, where he died in 1668. I have a photo-copy of his original will, which describes him as a blacksmith, and although parts of the will are difficult for the layman to understand, it is clear that property held by Giles reverted on his death to his cousin Miles of Simondstone (1612-1705) referred to in Chapter IV.

We next come to Thomas de Gisburn named in Giles' will as "my younger son" b.1658, who was the father of Thomas b.1683, William b.1689, and Maria whose birth in 1697 is commemorated by the inscription on a desk "M.W. 1697". (Maria was alive in 1727 when she m. Alexander Gibson at Gisburn). The desk, or writing box, is of strong oak boards, 36" long, with a hinged sloping lid on which is carved the inscription "M.W. 1697" and would have been made by - or for - Maria's father Thomas de Gisburn, and remained in his possession, to follow the descent through his son William b.1689 down to Isaac b.1812 who was the youngest child of Cockshutt, and then to my grandmother Clarinda. It came to my father Albert (1875-1926) on his marriage to Esther Hawkes; to me on my marriage; and is now in the possession of my oldest son Roger.

William's son Henry b.1714 was a farmer at Billington, Nr. Whalley, and Henry's son John b.1744 m. (2) Mary Cockshutt. They had a son b.1768 at Newsholme Nr. Gisburn who was baptised Cockshutt Whitaker at Gisburn Church. Mary Cockshutt came from the Padham area, where the registers contain many entries under the name in twenty-one different spellings, although this was the first instance of its use as a fore-name, and I found none later except Cockshutt's son and grandson. The original spelling was "Cockshoot" meaning a woodland clearing through which Woodcock would fly between wood and marsh, and where they could be easily shot, or trapped in nets. There is a Pedigree of the Whittaker family (by this time the spelling had gradually changed to WHITTAKER and has continued thus) from Cockshutt onwards commenced by Violet Garlick, born Whittaker, many years ago, now in the possession of the Rev. Wynford Whittaker. This gives the families and the descendants of each of Cockshutt's children on separate sheets and I had seen the sheet of my ancestor Isaac down to the present day some years ago. This was all I knew about the family when I commenced my enquiries. Then I learned that Susannah Tomlinson b.1803, who m. Thomas, a hatter, the third son of Cockshutt, had walked from Failsworth to St. Peter's Fields, Manchester on the occasion of the "Peterloo" massacre in 1819. I wrote to Wynford for any further information and he referred me to Violet Garlick living in Failsworth and my fourth cousin (Cockshutt is great great grandfather to both of us). I quickly arranged the first of many interesting and enjoyable visits; for Violet was the child of Herbert, and they both were blessed with enquiring and retentive minds, and although I never met Herbert I'm quite sure he was as reliable a witness as Violet. Although Herbert was great grandson to Cockshutt, he was born but one year after Cockshutt's death, and so Cockshutt would still have been the subject of family discussion while he was growing up.

At my first visit to Violet I heard how Cockshutt as a boy was found wandering alone in Whalley, ill and with the marks of smallpox clearly visible, so that the people who found him, fearful of the danger to their families if they took him home, placed him in a hut where he was given bedding and food; and he recovered. I have checked the records, and there was an outbreak of smallpox covering Whalley area 1783 when Cockshutt, who was b. February 1768 would have been 15 years of age. It was a serious outbreak and many died, especially young people. It was said that he found his way to nearby Stonyhurst College, was able to stay there for some time, below stairs it may be assumed, where he had the opportunity of learning which he couldn't have had normally. We know that later in Failsworth he was the leader of a study group. Nothing further is known of him until the record of his marriage with Ellen Dewhurst at the Parish Church of St. Mary All Saints, Whalley, 10th October 1791, where he was said to be "of Denton", the witnesses being Thomas Riley and Lawrence Dewhurst. There is no other reference to Denton, but Cockshutt was a felt hatter, and this was the time when the trade was changing from a cottage industry to factories, and as Denton was the home of early factories, this could account for Cockshutt's address.

Cockshutt and Ellen had ten children, although two at least appear to have died at birth or soon afterwards, and of these six were baptised at Great Harwood up to May 1805, and the remainder were baptised at Failsworth. There were five sons and five daughters - Margaret b.1797, Ann b.1799, Ellen b.1801, Alice b.1805, all baptised at Great Harwood. There was also a Ruth, but the date and place of birth is unknown and whether she survived or not is unknown. Of the daughters I have nothing to add. The sons were John b.1794, George b.1802, Thomas b.1806, Richard b.1811 and Isaac b.1812.

George and Richard both had hat factories and my grandfather served his apprenticeship in the factory which belonged to Richard. Two of my grandfather's sisters married cousins of my grandmother Clarinda.

Descendants of several of these are alive to this day and it had been my hope to include them all, but I cannot do this now and must conclude with the descendants of Isaac (1812-1860) youngest son of Cockshutt, down to my grandchildren, but before doing so I would revert to Thomas b.1806 who m. Susannah Tomlinson b.1803. Their second son Aaron m. Nancy Collison, and their third son Hiram m. Betty Collison. Nancy and Betty were sisters of my grandfather Frederick Collison. Aaron and Nancy had issue Mary b.1852 and Horatio b.1856, Amena, Leigh, Julia d.1939, Emma d.1945. Emma married Arthur, son of Samuel Laycock (1826-1893) whose poems in the Lancashire dialect filled an important place in our records of Failsworth and district during the hard days of the Industrial Revolution, and cotton famine. His poem "Welcome, Bonny Brid" is widely remembered, and it is interesting to note that this was written during the actual birth of the "Bonny Brid", referred to as "lad" but who turned out to be a girl, Hannah. Emma and Arthur had issue Elsie who m. C. Boardman, and Hilda, who m. (1) H. Bond and (2) H.G. Lidstone.

Isaac b.1812, the youngest member of the family m. Betty Eckersley (1833) and had issue:-

Mary b.1834, Sabina b.1835, Sidney b.1838, Benjamin b.1842, Silas b.1845, Orlando b.1852, Clarinda b.1854. Of these the only records I have by me are of Sabina, Sidney, and Clarinda.

Sabina m. Tom Lees. They had two daughters, Ann and Alice.
Sidney m. Margaret Pattison. They had one daughter, Jessie, who m. C. Smithies; they had two daughters, Hettie and Margaret.
Clarinda m. Frederick Collison in 1874.

The earliest Colli(n)son record I have traced was the marriage of Joseph Colinson b. Tatham in the Valley of the Lune, who m. Helena Madinson at nearby Melling in 1684. They had seven children:-

Thomas b.1685, John b.1687, Ellen b.1690, Mary b.1694, Joshua b.1697, William b.1699, James b.1702.

Joshua, the 5th child, m. Anne at Oldham c.1730. He had issue:-

Mary b.1731, Joshua b.1733, Anne b.1735, John b.1740,
James b.1745, Srmuel b.1748, Joseph b.1751.

Joshua, the 2nd child m. Mary Tervin at Prestwich 1753. They had issue:-

John b.1753, Charles b.1757, Phyllis b.1759, Anne b.1761,
Mary b.1762, Hannah b.1764, Betty b.1765, Nancy b.1768, Thomas b.1771,
William b.1772, Joseph b.1774, Alice b.1776, Phillis b.1777.

The tenth child, William m. Elizabeth Thompson at Formby 1792. He attested at Armagh N.Ireland 1793 with the 12th Regt. of Foot (now East Suffolk Regt.). Sgt. William Collinson sailed for Madras on "Melville Castle" 8th June, 1796. His wife Elizabeth was one of the 60 wives selected from 200 applicants to accompany their husbands. Arrived Madras 10th January 1797. He was present at the Battle of Seringapatam when Tipoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore was defeated and slain. After the Battle, William and his wife Elizabeth were said to have been billeted in the royal palace. The muster roll taken at the camp at Vellona on 21st Oct. 1810 notes the departure of the Regt. to the Island of Mauritius, and the return home of Sgt. Collison on "out pension". William had three sons:-

Frederick b.1811, Horatio Nelson b.1814, Thomas b.1817.

After his return to Failsworth, William was a hand-loom silk weaver, also his first two sons and their wives.

Frederick m. Mary Ann Simister 1831. They had issue:-

Nancy b.1832, William b.1835, Isaac b.1836, Botty b.1837, Frederick b.1853.

Frederick b.1853 m. Clarinda Whittaker in 1874 (both of Failsworth, married in Manchester). They had issue:-

Albert (1875-1926) m. Esther Hawkes in 1899. They had issue:-

Minnie b.1900 who m. Arthur Heald. They had two daughters:
June (1929-1931) and Lorna Patricia b.1934 who m. E.Pickford.

Harry b.1903 m. Ethel Lister B.A. 1930. They have three sons:-

Roger Ph.D. b.1932 m. Margaret May Shepherd. They have issue:-

Katharine Jane b.1963, Deborah Clare b.1965, and

Andrew Jonathan Charles b.1968.

Martin b.1934 m. Jill Watson.

John (Perry) B.Sc. b.1934.

Eva b.1877 m. S.Alcock. They had issue:-

Arthur m. Betty Hall, Marion m. H.Hasler and had issue:-

John, Gillian and Barbara.

(After the birth of Eva, Frederick and Clarinda came to Stockport).

Milly b.1880 m. H.Marsland. They had issue:-

Elsie m. C.A.Abbott, Freda m. C.Capper and had issue, Margaret and Linda

Nora m. J.F.Way and had issue, Janet and Derek

Ben b.1882 m. A.Taylor. They had a daughter Evelyn b.1919.

Ellis b.1885 m. F.Fierce. They had issue, Clifford m. E.Bosley.

They had issue, Nigel and Stephanie.

Annie b.1893 m. A.Stokes.

Fred b.1898 m. E.Lucas. They had issue, Alan m. S.Hodgson. They have issue, Elizabeth, Gillian and Lynda.

Sources: Ormerod Vol.3 p.198 and Vol.1 p.499. Pedigrees Towneley of Towneley, and Nowell of Read; Parish Registers of Padiham, Great Harwood, Altham, Gisburn, Whalley, Newton Heath, Failsworth, Hollinwood, Manchester and Stockport.

HARRY COLLISON.
STOCKPORT 1979.

12

T H E

JOHN M. SWISHER,
P. O. BOX 711
MESPERSIA, CA 92345

A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F
W A R W I C K S H I R E,
I L L U S T R A T E D.

R E C O R D S,
L E I G E R - B O O K S,
M A N U S C R I P T S,
C H A R T E R S,

E V I D E N C E S,
T O M B E S a n d
A R M I E S.

B E A U T I F I E D

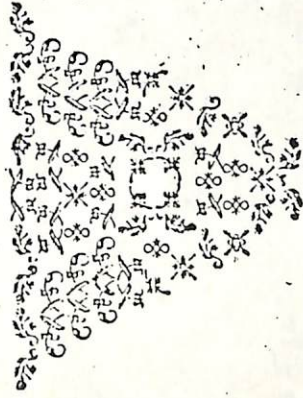
W I T H M A P S, P R O S P E C T S, a n d P O R T R A I C T U R E S.

B y W I L L I A M D U G D A L E.

M A N T U A M,

*Cuncta aperit secreta dies, ex tempore verum
Nascitur, & veniens ætas abscondita pandit.*

This Edition is carefully Copied, without the least Alteration, from the Old one, published in the Year 1656; and besides the Original COPPER-PLATE CUTS, contains the New MAPS of the COUNTY and HUNDREDS, also a whole Sheet curious Prospect of BLITHE-HALL, the Seat of the AUTHOR.



PUBLISHED
1656

G O V E R N O R :

Re-Printed by JOHN JONES, facing the C R O S S, in the Year
of our Lord God, M, DCC, LXXV.

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REFERENCE
LIBRARY.

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(Cliviger)
J.M. Swisher

Patroni Ecclesiarum.	Incumbentes, &c.	Patroni Ecclesiarum.	Incumbentes, &c.
Pat. f. 7. b. Rob. Roos, miles.	Job. Staunford, Pbr. 1426.	Anna Wittelbury.	D. Will. Floston, Cap. 18 Feb. 1506.
ib. f. 71. a. Thomas Pinchebek, ar.	D. Job. Westbury, Pbr. 21 Nov. 1429.	Ric. Clemens, ar.	Will. Robyns, 8 Dec. 1524.
Burch. f. 3. a. Carp. vol. 1. f. 11. b. An. f. 132. a. Rob. Wytelbury, ar.	D. Job. Somwyn, Cap. 24 Ed. 1442.	Anna Grey vidua nuper ux. Ric. Clemens militis.	Hugo Zulley, Cler. 6 Apr. 1549.
	Will. Lumbard, Cler. 11 Martii, 1444.	Rad. Sheldon, ar.	Thomas Edans, Cler. 29 Julii, 1575.
	Rob. Lowth, Cap. ult. Junii, 1484.	Nich. Hobday, Yeoman, ex concess. Rad. Sheldon, ar.	D. Franc. Hunt, Cler. 28 Aug. 1581.
			Gyg. 2. f. 49. a. Jeron. f. 18. a. Heath. f. 13. a. Bul. f. 12. a. lb. f. 20. a.

BARCHESTON.

STOURE being increast with this Torrent, which passeth by the Skirts of *Stretton*, hasteth Northwards, and on its Eastern Bank leaveth *Barcheston*, with *Willington*, a petty Hamlet. Part of this Town, viz. two Hides and a Half, belonging to *Will. fl. Corbucionis* in the Conquerors Time (of whom in *Studley* I have spoke) was then held of him by one *Jobais*, and valued at xls. having a Mill therein rated at Cd. But the Residue, viz. one Hide and Half a Virgate, *Aluric* then held of the King, which is certified in the Generall Survey amongst the Lands of *Ric. Forestarius*, and valued at xls. all which, with the two Hides and a Half, before exprest, was the Freehold of one *Wiching* in *Edward* the Confessors Dayes. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Berricestone* in one Place, and *Bericestone* in another; and was of so much Note in those antient Times, that it gave Name to one of the Hundreds then in being, as I have elsewhere already observed.

Whether it were any of the Descendants of the before-recited *Jobais* that became first enticost thereof by the Posterity of *Corbucion*, I cannot affirm, but do conclude that he was common Ancestor to the Family of *Whitacre*, and thence had first his Sirname, as in *Whitacre-Superior* I have manifested: Of which Family was also *Simon*, who likewise assumed his Sirname from hence, and wrote himself *Dominus de Barchestone*, as in sundry old Records I have seen. To whom succeeded *Rich. de Barcheston* in 6 *Job.* and after him *Simon*, *Henry*, and *Alexander*: Then *Richard* in E. 2. Time, whose Name in 17 of that Kings Reign is in the List amongst those Esquiers which were certified as Men at Armes of this County, and bore a *Crosse engrailed*: And lastly, *Thomas* and *Alexander*, temp. E. 3. all Lords of this Mannour: Which *Alexander*, in 26 E. 3. was in Commission, with other Persons of Quality, for the levying and collecting of a xv and Tenth; so also in 34 E. 3. and in 45 Ed. 3. for the assessing a Subsidy of 1061 li. 07 s. in this County: But from him can I not clearly discover the successive Lords of this Mannour untill *John Durant* became Owner thereof in 8 H. 6.

After which *John* I find one *Thomas Durant*, in E. 4. Time; then *William* in H. 7. but nothing memorable of them,

other than that they were Gentlemen; for so is *John* recorded in 10 H. 6. and *Will.* in 12 H. 7. Which *Will.* had Issue *Henry Durant*, who by his Deed, bearing Date 14 Sept. 23 H. 7. sold this Mannour to *William Willington*, Son to *John Willington*, of *Todnam* in *Gloucestershire*, and he of *William Willington* of the same Place, Son of another *John*; descended, as 'tis probable, from that *Raph de Wylinton*, who lived in E. 1. Time (of whom I have made Mention in *Chiriton*, *Betlesworth*, and *Wiginshill*) of which Line I conceive that *John de Wylinton*, and *Raph de Wylinton* were, who in the Times of King *Edward* 3. and R. 2. had successively Summons to Parliament amongst the Barons of this Realm.

Of this *Will. Willington* I find, that being a wealthy Merchant of the Staple, and settling himself here at *Barcheston*, he depopulated the Town in 24 H. 7. making Inclosure of 530 Acres of Land; so that there was no more than 64 Acres left for Tillage, which were used by him as belonging to his Mannour-House there, and managed with one Plough; and that he had a very fair Estate in Lands in this County, as also in *Oxford* and *Gloucestershire*; but having no Issue Male advanced his seven Daughters in Marriage to divers good Families, viz. *Margery* to *Thomas Holt*, of *Aston juxta Bermingham*, Esquier, and afterwards to *Sir Ambrose Cave*, Knight; *Godith* to *Basill Fielding*, of *Newnham*, Esquier; *Elizabeth* to *Edw. Boughton*; of *Lawford*, Esquier; *Mary* to *Will. Sheldon*, of *Bealey*, Esquier; *Margari.* to *Edw. Grevill*, of *Milcote*, Esquier; *Anne* to *Francis Mountfort*, of *Kinghurst*, Esquier; and *Katherine*, first to *Richard Kempe*, secondly to *William Catesby*, of *Lapworth*, Esquier, and lastly to *Anthony Throkinton*, a younger Son to *Sir George Throkinton*, Knight: And that by his Will, which bears Date 25 Martii, Anno 1555, he disposed of his Body to be buried here at *Barcheston*, having a fair Monument in the Church, as I shall shew by and by: But upon the Partition betwixt these Co-heirs, this Mannour came to *Sheldon*, as it seems; for his Posterity (of whom I have made some Mention in *Weston juxta Chiriton*) doe enjoy it at this Day.

The Church (dedicated to *S. Martin*) in Anno 1291, (19 E. 1.) was valued at xxviii Marks; but in 26 H. 8. at no more than xiiii li. vis. viii d.

Rot. in Scac. penes Rem. R. F. levat. O. Mart. 12. H. 7.

Ex autog. penes praefat. W. S. Moonie q. 22.

Ex autog. penes praefat. W. S. Inq. super depop. 9. H. 8.

Ex autog. penes praefat. W. S.

Ex vet. exempl. penes T. Holt. eq. aur. & B.

MS. in Scac. MS. penes S. A. eq. sur. f. 29. a.

Patroni

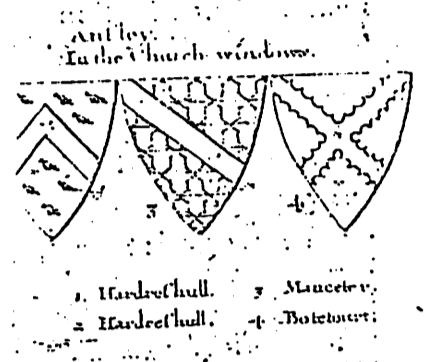
HIDE - 60 to 100 acres
VIRGATE - 4 acres

1066-1087
Domesday lib.
1042-1044
1272-1307
Rot. P. 3. R. 1.
1205
1307-1317
1353
1361-1372
1428
1461-1483
1485-1507

... quorum animabus
Simon. Dec non mo
nam Roberti, Williel
dencii, Johanne, Jo
te, filiorum & filiarum
recti & Johanne.

on the North-Side of
is this Inscription.

statu Johannis Ludford,



in these Brets, who posselt
ginning of H. 4. Time,
e two Hundred Years) it
shus Palmer, of Stanton in
Com. Leic. and by the Daughters and
Co-heirs of William Palmer, to
Harecourt, and William Pouchin. Which
William Pouchin in 37 H. 8. past
away his Interest to John Puresey, it
being then reputed a Mannour: Where-
upon in 14 Eliz. Partition was made
betwixt the said John and George Hare-
court. To which John Puresey succeeded
Michaell, who sold his Part thereof unto
John White, of Busby in Leicestershire.

Ex au-
tog. pe-
nes
Tho-
mas
White.

in the common Maps by the Name of
St. Peter's Hall, from a Family of that Name,
sometime Owners thereof. Of which, the
first as I thinke was William, unto whom
Will. de Hardesthull (Lord of Anley in H.
3. Time) gave certain Lands here:
From which William descended another
William, unto whom the Bishop of this
Dioces in 34 E. 3. granted License to
have Divine Service celebrated for the
Space of two Years in a private Oratorie

Ex autog.
penes G.
Ludford
gen.

Stret. f. 3.
b.

M O N W O D E.

THIS, lying on the West Side of
Anley, and in the same Parish,
had heretofore the Reputation of a Man-
nour; for by that Name did Sir John de
Hardesthull call it in 39 E. 3. at which
Time he settled it, with Anley and Har-

Ex autog.
penes W.
Sheldon ar.

desthull, in the Hands of certain Feoffees;
and so by Records of later Time hath it
often been termed: But as it was origi-
nally a Member of Anley, so is it now
deemed to be; no Part (that I know) re-
taining the Name, but a Piece of Wast-
Ground, lying on the utmost Skirt thereof;
called Monwode-Lec.

Claus. 15.
E. 4. in d.
m. 17. Etc.
22. E. 4. m.

WHITACRE-SUPERIOR.

LOWER on the Northern Side of
Bourne, lyes Whitacre-Superior,
and adjoining to it Whitacre-Inferior;
which, though they now are, and have
long been distinct Lordships and Parishes,
were not originally so. In the Con-
queror's Time severall Persons were in-
terested here; Turcill de Warwick had
two Hides, excepting one Virgate; the
Woods belonging whereto extended to
one Mile in Length, and Half as much
in Breadth; all which being then held of
him by one Edwinus, was valued at xs. and
in Edward the Confessor's Days apper-
tained to two Ulrichs. Half a Hide had
Hugh Grentemaisnill, then held of him
by one Walter, and valued at iis. which
before the Conquest had been the Free-
hold of one Baldvine. And three Vir-

Domesd.
lib.

1272-1307
1042-66

gates had Robert de Veci, held at that
Time of him by one Robert, and rated
at iis. which before the Norman Inva-
sion was esteemed to be worth xs. it be-
ing then the Freehold of Ailricus. But
in that Record it is written in two
Places Whitacre, and in the third
Whitacre.
That the greatest Part of these came
soon after to the Marmions (Lords of
Tamworth Castle) is not to be doubted;
for of so much thereof as lyes in that
which is now called Whitacre-Superior,
was the Ancestor of Simon de Whitacre,
enfeoffed in H. 1. Time, to hold by the
Service of Half a Knight's Fee; who
also obtained the Residue from the An-
cestors of those Ardens, whose Seat was
at Hampton in Arden, as by what I shall
shortly say will appear: All which con-
tinued in the Male Line of the said Simon
(who

Lib. rob.
104. b.

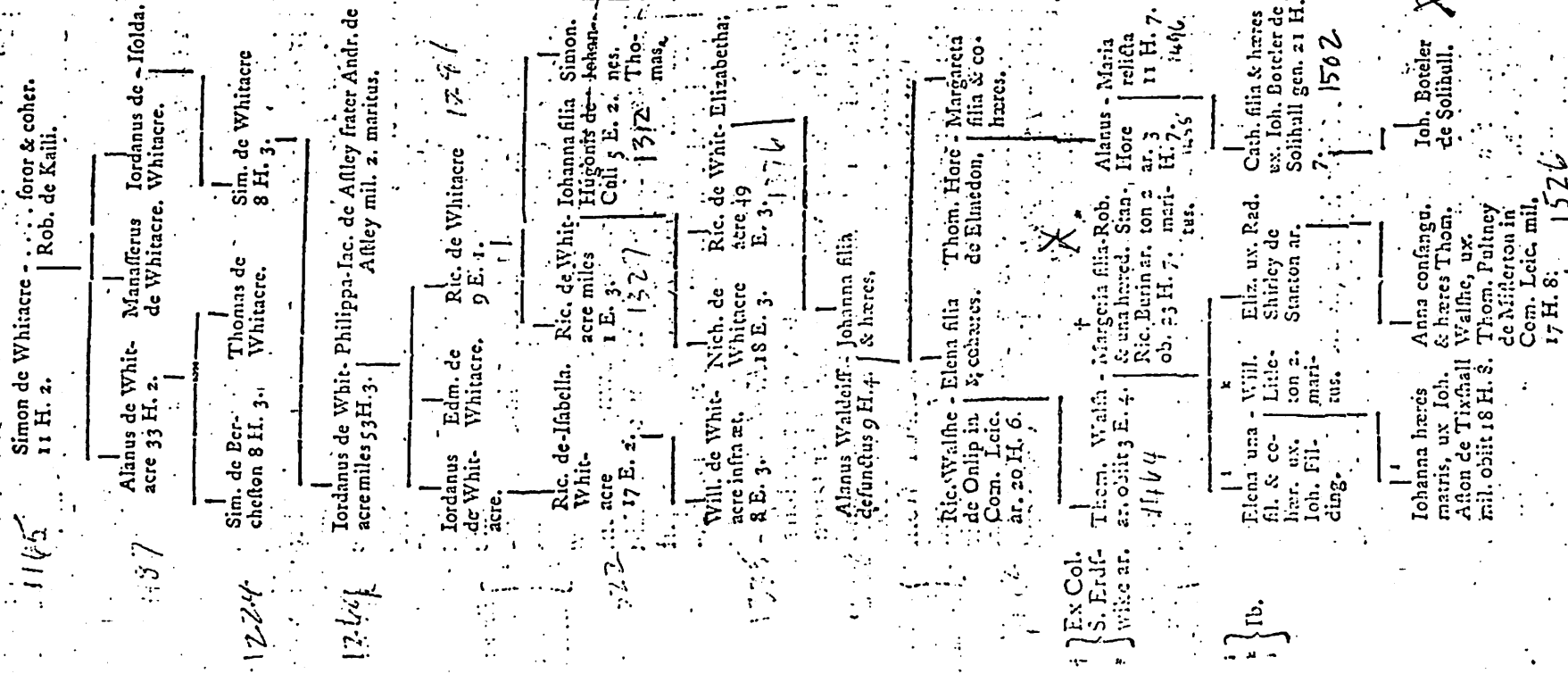
HIDE = 66 to 100 acres
VIRGATE = 1/4 Hide

1370

1327-87

WARWICKSHIRE ILLUSTRATED. 735

(who had their Residence here) till about the later End of *Eduard* the third his Reign; but then it was by Daughters and Heirs transferred to other Families, as the following Pedegree sheweth.



Fee, and *Edmendon* by another; the same Agreement being in Warrantic of a Vide Test Charter formerly granted thereof to that de N. Purpose. And to make it farther manifest it appeareth by another Fine levied ^{p. Craft.} in 23 H. 3. betwixt the Parties above-Anim. said, touching the same Half Knight's Fee in *Whitacre*, that the same *Simon de Whitacre* was to performe such Military Service in Warding at *Tamworth* Castle: But the said *Simon de Berchefon* and his Heirs to have Ward, Marriage, and Relief, from the same *Simon de Whitacre* and his Heirs, whensoever Occasion should require: And that the said *Simon de Whitacre* and his Heirs should perform Suit to the Castle of *Tamworth* before-mentioned, for the same *Simon de Berchefon*; and his Heirs for ever.

Howbeit by what Service the rest was given I have not seen: But in H. 3. Time did the before-specified *Simon de Berchefon* grant the same unto *Hugh de in bibl. Arden*, (then Lord of *Hampton in Arden*, and superior Lord of the Fee thereof) to be held of him the said *Simon de Berchefon* and his Heirs, by the Tenth Part of a Knight's Fee. From which severall *Simons* that were Owners of this Place it was antiently called *Whitacre-Smund*, as by severall Records appeareth. But I return. This *Simon de Whitacre* was a Knight, about the 30th of H. 3. and in 38 H. 3. being grown weak and impotent, obtained the King's speciall Precept, directed to the Shirriff of *Warwick*, to exempt him from appearing Personally at the Countie or Hundred Court, as also at his Turnes; provided that he did by his Letters Patent substitute an Attorney to do Suit for him therin. And in 41 H. 3. had a Charter of *freinage* granted to him in all his *De-mein* Lands here, together with those at *Edmendon* and *Fresley*; and confirm'd to the Canons of *Lilleshull* in *Com. Salop.* what penes *Robert de Kaily* his Uncle, whose Heir he was, had given to them in *Fresley* in this Shire.

To him succeeded *Jordan de Whitacre*, who being Guilty of some youthfull Extravagancies, obtained the King's Pardon in 36 H. 3. And in 41 H. 3. had a speciall Patent exempting him from the Office of Shirriff, Coroner, &c. and from serving on Juries. After which, in 50 H. 3. he was a Knight, and in 52, penes *Lilleshull*. In 53 H. 3. one of the Justices for Gaol-Delivery in this Countie. This being a Man potent in the Countie, and taking Advantage of those turbulent Times in which the Barons put themselves in Armes against the King, entred upon xl. Acres of Wood in *Fresley*, which belong'd to the Canons of *Lilleshull* before-specified, and continued possess thereof till his Death. By Reason of which Seizure, *Philippa* his Widow, afterwards held it: Whereupon the Abbot of *Lilleshull* brought an Affize of *Novell Dissesin* against her; but by Mediation of Friends the Matter was composed, and in 56 H. 3. *Richard de Whitacre*, Son and Heir to the said *Jordan*, quitted his Title thereto.

This *Richard de Whitacre* being a Knight, 7 Y

1239

1216-72

1246
1254

1257

1252

1266

1269

1272

1167 6N

rub. b.

f. 15. in d. etc. 4. n. 6.

1272
Ex autog.
penes Fr.
Netherfolde

Ex Reg.
de Lilleshull ut supra,

Pat. 36 H. 3. m. 10.
Pat. 41 H. 3. m. 16.
Ex autog. penes I.
Pat. de illid. This an. in d.

Cart. 41 H. 3. m. 14.
Cart. 41 H. 3. m. 14.
Ex Regit.
to de Lilleshull
what penes Ric. de Levefon de balnco mil. p. 59.

Testa de
N. Ing. per
Hundr. 4
E. 1.
Ex autog.
penes H.

RICHARD - SON OF JOHN

736 The ANTIQUITIES of

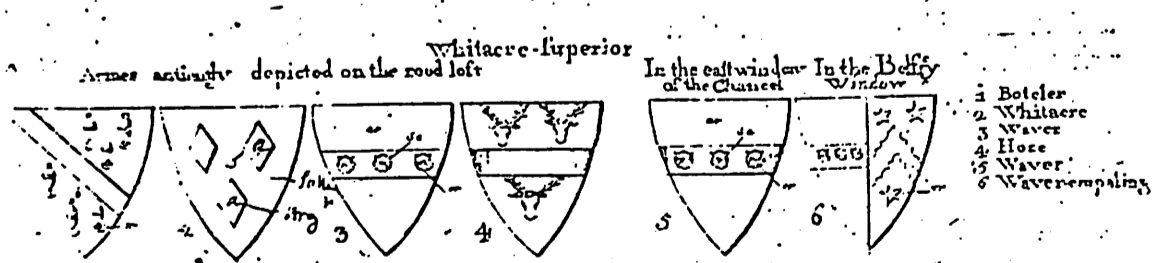
1291
1297
1311
1322
AS IN LANC.
1327
1338
1339
1344
1345
1346
SEE 1339
SON OF RICHARD WHO HAD SEVERAL BROTHERS
AS IN LANC.

1287 Knight, in 9 E. 1. in 16 E. 1. attended
 1 Pat. 15. E. 1. m. 7. T. Walf. in an. 1289.
 Ex autog. penes D. & Cap. Lich.
 Pat. 25. E. 1. p. 2. m. 3. in ced.
 1 F. levat. xv. Mich. 4. E. 2.
 Rot. F. 16. E. 2. m. 21.
 Pat. 16. E. 2. p. 1. in d. m. 30.
 Ex autog. penes S. Roper ar. Clauf. 1. E. 3. in d. m. 3.
 Clauf. 11. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 38.
 Clauf. 12. E. 3. p. 1. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 12. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 16.
 Pat. 17. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 18. E. 3. p. 2. m. 34.
 Rot. Franc. 19. E. 3. m. 3.
 Ex autog. penes Edw. Marrow ar. Ex autog. penes S. A. eq. aur. Rot. F. de lifd. an.

Edm. Earl of Cornwall in that famous Expedition of Wales, and bore for his Armes, upon a Fesse three Escalops with two Mulletts in Chief. Upon that Grant to the King made by the Parliament in 25 E. 1. of a Ninth Part of all their moveable Goods, for Confirmation of Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, he was appointed one of the Commissioners in this Countie for the more equall assessing and collecting thereof: But after 4 Edw. 2. I find no more Mention of him, than that he left Issue Richard, his Son and Heir, and severall other Sons: Which last mentioned Richard, having been in that Rebellion with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 15 E. 2. for which he purchased his Pardon, that cost C. Marks, found sufficient Sureties for his future good Behaviour, viz. Sir John Murdak, Knight, Simon de Whitacre, and Alan de Wodelowe. And the next Year following being a Justice of Assize in this County, Lore for his Armes Sable, three Lozenges Argent. After which, viz. in 1 Edw. 3. he was a Knight, and in 11 Edw. 3. one of the three for this County that had speciall Summons to attend the King in his great Council held at Westminster the Friday next after Michaelmas Day. The next Year following he had the like Summons to be at Westminster on the Morrow after the Clause of Easter, the King being then resolved upon an Expedition beyond Sea: In which Year also he was constituted a Commissioner for Conservation of the Peace in this Countie, and to see that all Persons were sufficiently armed according to the Statute of Winchester. In 17 E. 3. he was in Commission to Arrest such Proctors as were then employed here in England, as also other Purveyors from the Court of Rome, which by Vertue of the Pope's Bulls did put in Practise divers Things derogating from the King's Royall Power. In 18 E. 3. again joynd in Commission for Conservation of the Peace in this Countie. In 19 E. 3. he had Summons, amongst sundry other Persons of Note, to be well accoutred with Horse and Armes on the Feast of St. Laurence, to attend the King in his French Expedition: And by Joane, the Daughter of Hugh de Culi, of Radclive in Leicestershire, had Issue Richard, his Son and Heir, who bore for his Armes Argent upon a bend Sable, cotized Gules, three Lozenges of the first. Which Richard, in 27, and 28 E. 3. was employed as a Commissioner for

levying and collecting a xvth and xth in this Countie: So likewise in 27, and 28 Edw. 3. but farther of him I have not observed any Thing memorable, other than that he left Issue one onely Daughter called Joane, wedded to Alan Waldeif, of Alspath; by whom she had two Daughters and Heirs, viz. Elene, married to Richard Walsb, of Onelip in Leicestershire, and Margaret, to Thomas Hore, of Elmedon. Which Richard Walsb and Thomas Hore were certified to hold this Mannour joyntly, in 10 H. 6. but afterwards Hore had it wholly as it seems; and left Alan, his Son and Heir, and he Katherine, an onely Daughter, married to John Boteler, of Solibull, Gentleman. Which John and Katherine had Issue John Boteler, who sold his Moytie to Thomas Marow, then of Wrydjen, Esquire. In whose Hands it continued but a while; for by his Deed bearing Date 3 Martii 2, & 3 Ph. & M. in Consideration of CCC li. he past away the same unto Richard Kyse, alias Coke, and John Miller, (both of this Town) Yeomen, and to the Heirs and Assigns of the said Richard. Which Richard, by his last Will and Testament (bearing Date about November 5, & 6 Ph. & M.) bequeathed all his Lands to Katherine Corbett, his Wifes Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body; whereby the Inheritance thereof came to the Posterity of the same John Miller, unto whom she was wedded. But the other Moytie descended from the before-specified Richard Walsb, and Elene his Wife, to Thomas Walsb their Son and Heir, and so to Anne, the Wife of Sir Thomas Pulney, Knight, Coign and Heir to the said Thomas Walsb. Which Sir Thomas Pulney had Issue Francis, and he Gabriells, who in Queen Elizabeth's Time aliened to the Heirs of the said John Miller; most, if not all the Fermes, (as of Marow's Moytie before-specified) and Part of the Demesns, having been sold out before to the particular Tenants. The Church here (dedicated to S. Leonard) was originally but a Chapell belonging to Colskill, as may seem by what I have in Colskill already manifested; yet did the Patronage thereof pass by the Name of a Church in 3 Job. as appears by the Grant then made unto the Nuns of Mergate in Bedfordshire, from Jordan de Whitacre: The Appropriation whereof I have not seen conceiving that it was very antient, but the Cure hath been served by 2 Stipendiarie, there being no Vicar endowed.

Ex autog. penes S. Roper ar. Clauf. 1. E. 3. in d. m. 3.
 Clauf. 11. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 38.
 Clauf. 12. E. 3. p. 1. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 12. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 16.
 Pat. 17. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 18. E. 3. p. 2. m. 34.
 Rot. Franc. 19. E. 3. m. 3.
 Ex autog. penes Edw. Marrow ar. Ex autog. penes S. A. eq. aur. Rot. F. de lifd. an.
 F. levat. xv. Mich. 4. E. 2.
 Rot. F. 16. E. 2. m. 21.
 Pat. 16. E. 2. p. 1. in d. m. 30.
 Ex autog. penes S. Roper ar. Clauf. 1. E. 3. in d. m. 3.
 Clauf. 11. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 38.
 Clauf. 12. E. 3. p. 1. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 12. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 16.
 Pat. 17. E. 3. p. 2. in d. m. 37.
 Pat. 18. E. 3. p. 2. m. 34.
 Rot. Franc. 19. E. 3. m. 3.
 Ex autog. penes Edw. Marrow ar. Ex autog. penes S. A. eq. aur. Rot. F. de lifd. an.



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WHIT-

WHITACRE-INFERIOR.

THIS being Part of that which in my Discourse of Whitacre-Superior, is contained under the Name of Whitacre, without any Distinction, came totally to the Marmions, Lords of Tamworth Castle, as the other did; and in King Stephen, or Beginning of Hen. 2. Reign was granted by Robert Marmion to William Fitz-Raphe, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee. Which William being a very devout Man, gave to the Nuns of Polesworth all his Lands lying in Adukestre, (now called Auster) in this Shire. To whom succeeded Raphe, also surnamed Fitz-Raphe, one of the Pledges for Robert Marmion, in 2 H. 3. that he should faithfully keep the Castle of Tamworth to the King's Use; who in 6 H. 3. was one of the Justices of Assize in this Countie, and in 20 H. 3. certified to hold this Mannour of the said Robert Marmion, by the Service of one Knight's Fee; whercat both he and his Successors for some Descents resided as I guess, there being the Site of a fair Mannour Place, which had antiently a Park belonging thereto.

The next of which Line was Nich. Fitz-Raphe, (whom I take to be Son and Heir to Raphe before-specified) who being a Knight about the 29. of H. 3. and in 34 H. 3. one of the Justices for Gaol-Delivery at Warwick, bore for his Armes two Bars, as by his Seal appeareth; and had Issue Giles, whose Daughter and Heir Isabell, took to Husband Robert, a younger Son to Philip Marmion, Lord of Tamworth Castle. Which Robert being by that Means possessor of this Mannour, gave to the Nuns of Polesworth a Yard Land lying therein, for the Health of his Soul, and the Soul of the said Isabell; and by his Deed bearing Date at Draiton-Basset, the Wednesday next before the Feast of S. Leo the Pope, 14 E. 2. in Consideration of an Annuity of xli. to be payd during his naturall Life, past away all his Title and Right in this Mannour; as also in Halughton, Pericroft, and Glascode, unto Raphe, Lord Basset, of Draiton, to hold during that Terme; unto which Deed his Seal of Arms is affixt, viz. three Swords in pale, pointing downwards, with a cheif Varrè.

This Robert had Issue a Daughter called Amice, first married to Eustace de Hardreshull, as it seentis; for the said Eustace and she in 14 Edw. 2. covenanted to passe away all their Interest and Right herein, as also in those other before-specified, unto the said Lord Basset; which was done accordingly by a Fine levied xv. Mart. the same Year: But she was afterwards married to John de Whitacre; and in 3 Edw. 3. having buried him, released to the said Lord Basset all her Right only to the Moytie thereof. As for the other Moytie I cannot clearly see when or how it past from the said Robert Marmion and Isabell; but the next Mention I find thereof is in 5 Edw. 3. where it appears to have been entailed by Richard, the Son of Simon de Whitacre, and Amabil his Wife, on the Heirs of

their two Bolyes lawfully begotten, and for Default of such Issue, on the Heirs of Sir Richard de Whitacre, Knight. Which Lord Basset after he had thus gained an Interest in this Lordship, gave xx li. of Land and Rent lying therein, for the Endowment of a Chantry consisting of three Priests; founded by him in the Church of Draiton-Basset, as appears by the King's License in 12 Edw. 3. as also of the like Licentie from Sir Baldwin Frevill, then superior Lord of the Fee: And in 14 Edw. 3. past away all the Residue thereof to William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and his Heirs: Which Earl by his Deed bearing Date at Maxstoke the Tuesday next after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, in 16 Edw. 3. granted away the same in Exchange unto Richard de Whitacre, and Amabil his Wife, and their Heirs, in lieu of their other Moytie of their Mannour of Pericroft.

But from hence for a while I cannot well discern how the Succession thereof went: Howbeit by a Fine levied in 38 Edw. 3. betwixt Sir Fouk de Bermingham, Knight, Plaintiff, and John Waryn, of Burton, Statber (in Com. Linc.) and Hulma his Wife deforc. it appears that the said John and Hulma granted two Messuages and two Yard Land, xvi Acres of Pasture, and the Moytie of one Mess. lying here in Halughton, with the third Part of this Mannour; and the third Part of the Mannour of Pericroft, which were the Dowrie of the said Hulma unto the same Sir Fouk, and his Heirs: From whom as it seems, it descended to Edmund, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, and George Longville, of Little-Billington in Com. Northampton. For in 10 H. 6. the said Edmund and George were certified to be Lords of the Whole, the Residue dissolving to them by Isabell, the Daughter and Heir of John de Whitacre, and Amice his Wife, as the Pedegree here inserted and that in Bermingham do shew.

Steph. fil. Will. fil. Radulphi - Muriel. Rob. fil. Radulphi. 12 H. 2.

Rad. fil. Radulphi 3 Ioh.

Limota ux. Hug. de Turvilla.

Nich. fil. Radulphi miles 29 H. 3.

Egidus filius Radulfi.

Rob. Marmion - Isabella filia & miles 13 E. 1. hzres.

Eustach. de - Amicia filia - Joh. de Whitacre Hardreshull. & hares. defunctus 3 E. 3.

Thomas de - Isabella filia & Bermingham miles. hares, relicta 9 R. 2.

Thomas de - Elizabetha filia la Roche. & hares.

Elena ux. Edm. Ferrers de Chartley 2 H. 6.

Eliz. ux. Georgii Longvill ar.

Lib. rub. f. 104. b.

Ex autog. penes Fr. Netherfole eq. aur. 7 Rot. F. 2. H. 3. p. 1. in d. m. 6.

Rot. F. 6. H. 3. m. 7. Testa de N.

Ex autog. penes praef. Fr. N.

Pat. 34. H. 3. in d.

Ex autog. penes D. & Cap. Lich. Plac. de

Jur. 13. Ass. 13. E. 1. Etc. 20. E. 1. n. 39.

Pat. 21. R. 2. p. 2. m. 10. per Insp.

Ex autog. in bibl. Hatton.

Ex Cartul. penes Will. Vicecom. Staff. f. 77. b.

15.

F. levat. xv. Pasch. 5. E. 3.

1330

1332

Burgh. f.

Clauf. 6.

H. 4. in d.

m. 33.

Ex Coll. S. Erdswike ar.

Ex autog. penes praef. E. Marow.

Rot. in Scac. penes Rem. R.

Ex autog. penes praef. E. M.

Ex autog. penes Arth. Miller.

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Ex pr. Cartul. 76. a.

Ib. f.

Ex au. penes W. Burton. a.

xv. Pasch.

Rot. in Scac. penes Rem. R.

Ex autog. penes praef. F. N.

Ex autog. penes praef. W. B.

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1341

1343

1365

in and not her gh- two mar- Lei- are, and this after- and e Kaz- ed to eman. Issue tyie to, Ef- ad but g Date sidera- ne same d John eomen, the said his last Date a- M.) be- rine Cor- the Heirs heritance of the same as wedded. ed from Walshe, and the Wife of, Cofin and Francis, Eliza- of the ll the efore- hav- ular Leo- ll be- what l; yet y the ppears Nuns Jordan hereof it was been ing no

MS. penes S.A. eq.aur. f. 56. b.

WHIT-

Of

St. John's - College - Cambridge, Eng.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBS IN THE OLD CHAPEL. 33

Carolus Fox Townshend
Obiit iv Non. Apr. 1817,
Vixit annos 21.

In the North Transept.

"Gulielmus" Whitakerus, hujus gymnasii Magister,
Obiit (c.) 1594.

G. D. Whittington
Obiit Aug. 1807.
Ætatis suæ 27.

Johannis Smith, S.T.P.
Canon of Durham.
Born in 1659.
Died 30 July, 1715.

Christopher Jackson, Socius Collegii,
Obiit 1528.

To the South of the Quire Arch.

Nicholas Metcalfe, Magister Collegii,
Obiit 4 July, 1537.

LATIN - "Gulielmus" = William

ORIGINALLY LOCATED IN OLD CHAPEL.

(NOW TORN DOWN BUT SOME REMAINS
ARE TO BE SEEN -)

1990: Re Buried inside NEWER CHAPEL
AT St. John's -

2 PICTURE PAINTINGS OF Wm. Whitaker ARE
IN HALLWAY AT MASTER'S QUARTERS - MAIN
ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE.

Swisher
1990

WHITAKER, GEORGE AYTON

WHITAKER, GEORGE AYTON. Adm. pens. (age 18) at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, GEORGE HERBERT

WHITAKER, GEORGE HERBERT. Adm. pens. at St John's, Oct. 1901. ...

WHITAKER, JOHN ARTHUR

WHITAKER, JOHN ARTHUR. Adm. pens. at St John's, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, THOMAS AYTON

WHITAKER, THOMAS AYTON. Adm. pens. at St John's, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM. Adm. pens. (age 18) at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM. Adm. pens. (age 18) at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, WILLIAM HENRY

WHITAKER, WILLIAM HENRY. Adm. pens. (age 18) at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, WILLIAM

WHITAKER, WILLIAM. Adm. pens. at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, SAMUEL

WHITAKER, SAMUEL. Adm. pens. (age 18) at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, CHARLES

WHITAKER, CHARLES. Adm. pens. at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, EDWARD

WHITAKER, EDWARD. Adm. pens. at Trinity, Yorks. ...

WHITAKER, EDWARD

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---THE NAME WHITAKER---

The name Whitaker has been prominent in England for some 800 years, and it is believed that all who bear it can trace their ancestry back to 1100 to Sir, Knight, Simon de Whitaker (or Wheatacre) whose lineal descendants for about 200 years were king's commissioners as well as knights. The name can be traced in old Lancashire, England, records to some 200 years after the Norman conquest, 1066. Doctor Thomas Durham Whitaker, historian living and writing in Lancashire in the late 1700's, believed all the Whitakers in Lancashire were branches of the Whitakers of High Whitaker in Padium, an ancient township not many miles from The Holme, at which there is proof that the Whitakers lived by 1431. The place name "Holme" is of Norse derivation, meaning "land liable to be flooded."

The Holme is a forty-room manor house still occupied, located in Cliviger township, Whalley Parish, County of Lancashire, England. A full description follows later as recorded by Mr. Eric Halstead, the present owner of the Holme.

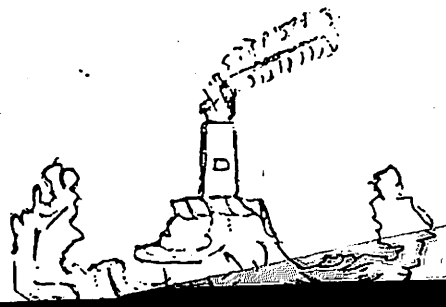
From several sources, it is stated there were numerous families of Whitakers in early England, one of which was Whitaker of The Holme. The name of the family appears as Whitacre, Quitaker, Whitaker, Whitacar, and possibly other forms. This sketch is confined to The Holme branch, of which Thomas Whitaker is mentioned first as living at The Holme in 1431.

---Whitaker Coat of Arms ---

The Whitaker coat of arms is "sable a fess between three mascles, mantling crest on a wreath of the colors, a cubit arm erect, grasping a sword all proper argent." The arm and the sword represent strength and readiness for service. The helmet represents an esquire or a gentleman. Black signifies prudence and constancy; silver hope and peace; black and silver, fame. The fess is a girdle or belt of a knight, and the bearer of one must always be in readiness to work for public welfare.

Mascles represent the mesh of a net which symbolizes persuasion, whereby men are induced to verity and virtue, also represents one who has been prudent and cautious and is a bearer of high honor.

The motto is "Robur et Fides," meaning "Strength and Fidelity." The date of this grant was 1431.



THE HOLME
AND
WHITAKER FAMILY.

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The Holme stands at the foot of a lateral small lateral valley which descends from the moors to join the western end of the Cliviger Gorge. Here, the gorge was formed during the glacial period, when the melting waters of the Dearington lake, burst through the elevation of the Pennine Range and carved a way to the lowlands on the east. The Holme stands 65 ft above sea level, whilst across the valley to the south the escarpment of Thiewley Scout rises sharply to some 1200 feet. Behind the escarpment, and 250 feet higher still, lies the site of one of a chain of Beacons which stretched throughout the kingdom in earlier times.

Deposits of lead, iron ore, coal, and clay for pottery, have been worked in the locality for centuries. The Whitaker family were once granted by royal charter, all rights for coal mining in Cliviger. For some unexplained reason the rights were sold to the Towneley family for the trifling sum of £20. Towneleys being recusant were unable to obtain such rights direct from the crown, and perhaps their kinsmen Whitakers, just helped them to overcome their difficulties.

The Whitakers were firmly established at The Holme in 1431, and possibly had occupied the site one hundred years earlier. The historian T. D. Whitaker supposed that a Richard Whitaker, known to have been in this district in 1337, had married a daughter of branch of the de la Legh family. This particular

branch were then holding land here which had been granted to them by the powerful overlords, the de Lacys. By an earlier grant of the 12th century the tenants had been the abbot and monks of Kirkstall Abbey, some 33 miles distant. The abbey had established a grange to provide tutton and wool for the abbey. The actual site of their grange is not known, but it may well have been on the place where the forest of Light Birks now stands, which is on the shoulder of the hill just behind The Holme to the north east. In those days, the floor of the valley would be marshy and generally unfit for cultivation. The name 'holme' is of Norse derivation and signifies 'land liable to be flooded'.

The Whitakers of Holme are thought to be a branch of the de Whitakers of High Whitaker in Radcliffe, only a few miles distant. The family were of certainty residing there in 1300, and had probably arrived much earlier. That family is thought to have been a branch of the de Whitakers of Whitaker Superior in Warwickshire, who held land there before the Norman Conquest. If these suppositions are correct, then the Whitakers must rank amongst ^{the oldest} families in England. The branch which came to live at The Holme, possibly in the early 1300's, continued to live there until 1959.

Succeeding generations enlarged their estate, cared for and improved their home, built a chapel a few hundred yards distant in the first half of the 16th century, rebuilt this completely in the latter years of the 18th century and added to it a hundred years later. It is a lovely church, well worth a

visit, and amongst other items of interest, contains some
woodwork from Whalley Abbey. Originally, the Hol e was a
timber framed building, but the ~~xxxx~~ central hall and eastern
wing were rebuilt in masonry in 1663. The western wing remained
in its early form until 1717 when this also was rebuilt.

The latter portion of the house contained one or more secret
hide-holes for priests who were hounded and persecuted by the
authorities for many long years after the reformation. It
would seem that the Whitakers of Hol e remained recusant for
a long period, but as they escaped persecution, they must
have done so without ostentation.

The house stands in a charming setting ~~at~~ with tree clad
hillsides at its rear. It has a frontage of 90 feet, with
bables and overhanging roof. The mullioned windows are wide,
with long narrow lights. Inside, the central hall with its
stone flagged floor measures about 27 feet by 21 feet. Also
on the ground floor, the dining room, drawing room, library
and kitchen are spacious and well proportioned. The dining and ~~xi~~
drawing rooms have some interesting carving.

~~for~~ The first floor, ^{is} reached by a wide stone staircase with
carved oak balustrade, oak panelling, and lit by a mullioned
and transomed stained glass window. The glass once adorned
the old abbey at Whalley. There are four principal bedrooms,
each with its own dressing room. Some of these rooms have
panelled walls. There are massive rough hewn roof timbers.

There is always the possibility of coming face to face with
the resident ghost. He is thought to be the spirit of a

4. I gave the ghost plenty of opportunities
to show himself —
Nothing resulted 1990 (S) JMS

Whitaker who was a monk of Halley Abbey at the time of the dissolution in Henry VIII's reign, and that he fled to his kinsmen at Holme for sanctuary, and lived with them in secret ~~ixx~~ until his death, which there is reason to believe, occurred in 1554. In the spring of 1973, he made his appearance to one of the family who now occupy the house. There are grounds for believing the presence of a second spirit, a lady.

Dr William Whitaker, born at The Holme in 1554, became Master of St John's College, Cambridge, and was the pre-eminent

English theologian of Elizabeth I's reign. Two of his sons emigrated to the colony of Virginia, — Alexander in 1611, later to become known as 'The Apostle of Virginia', to be followed by his younger brother Jabez in 1620, who founded the line of Whitakers which still flourishes in America. Many of the descendants of Jabez find the time to visit The Holme when coming to England.

Dr Thomas Dunham Whitaker, Doctor of Law, Justice of the Peace, historian, archaeologist, topographer, churchman, vicar of Holme and also of Haysa, Blackburn, and Halley, was another of the Whitaker line who left his mark in the country, dying in 1821 and laid to rest in the family vault in Holme Church. He was succeeded by his grandson Thomas Hordern Whitaker, who in turn was succeeded by a daughter Mary Charlotte, who died in 1912 without ^{surviving} issue.

The estate then passed to descendants of Thomas Dunham's eldest daughter Lucy, whose daughter had married a Starkie, whose daughter had married a Power, and it was their daughter Eleanor who now inherited. She had married Col. Hastings ~~acna ara~~. They

took up residence at The Holme. Eleanor's son, Charles, died and in 1938 after the death of the surviving Mrs Macnabara, Charles's daughter Patricia inherited the family estate. She lived only a short time at The Holme before disposing of the estate, in 1959.

The estate then passed to the descendants of Thomas Dunham's oldest daughter, Lucy, whose great granddaughter Mrs Eleanor Macnabara inherited. Eleanor's granddaughter, Patricia was the next owner, her father Charles having predeceased his father.

In 1959, the Holme estate was divided into various lots and sold. The 850 acres were partitioned, mostly amongst tenants. The old hall, with adjoining gardens and woods were bought by Mrs Eric Holstead, descended from another old local family. Thus ended an occupation of over 6 centuries by the bitaker family.

1990

Now owned by people running a home for the elderly - average age, 85+
 £1,000 per month (£1,700) Eric Holstead maintains life time rights to six rooms separated from other rooms which are on ground floor -

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Swisher

Eric Holstead is a distant cousin of we from "JA BPZ." ☺

W H I T A K E R

Foreword

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Several years before his death in 1963 my brother, Willis Leslie, began research on the genealogy of the Whitaker family. The information he gathered coincides with the information we have found. He did not complete the line.

The inspiration for finishing what Willis Leslie had started took place in 1967 when one of my students at Memphis State University, whose mother is Ivah Whitaker Vangilder, of Clay, Co. Arkansas, brought me a copy of the history of Whitaker's Chapel written by Lucien Whitaker, November 4, 1913.

Charles, Mignon, Eunice and I decided to go to Enfield, N.C. in August 1969 to locate the Chapel and try to get more information about our family.

We knew our great grandfather, Dr. David Whitaker, came to Tennessee from Wake County, N. C. in 1828.

We were directed to "The Oaks", the home of Mrs. Lawrence Whitaker. "Miss Patty", as she is affectionately called, was most generous and helpful with her information. She has in her possession a book, "Our Children's Ancestry", written by Mrs. Cantey Whitaker Allen. This book was published in 1935 and is out of print and not available.

In June 1970, we were invited to attend the Annual Homecoming at Whitaker's Chapel. On Saturday afternoon, before the homecoming on Sunday, Dr. Ralph H. Rives took us on a visit to several homes.

"Shell Castle", home of Charles Whitaker.

"Myrtle Lawn", home of the late Miss Jewel Whitaker.

"Strawberry Hill", home of Misses Susie and Lulie Whitaker.

"Dell Keith", home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Skillman.

Mrs. Skillman, who began research on the Whitakers in 1931, had compiled a book from all her notes and was most generous with her information. We are indebted to her for the book which has been of great value to us. Mrs. H.H. Hunt, Jr., of Salem, Arkansas, has been very generous with her information, sending us a copy of the Whitaker Tape, a description of the ancestral home in England. She also sent us pictures of The Holme, St. John the Devine, exterior and interior, and the cemetery there.

Mrs Skillman in the foreword of her book had quoted:

" I have culled a posie of other men's flowers
And naught but the string that binds them is ours "

This quotation is true of our records, we have obtained them from many sources.

Mary Alma Whitaker

1973

(1)

Whitaker's Chapel

Rev. William Whitaker, Master of St. Johns College, Cambridge, England, about 1587, leading Puritan Divine of the Church of England, had two sons, Rev. Alexander Whitaker, who baptized Pocahontas, and Capt. Jabez Whitaker, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir John Boucher, who came to Virginia. They had a son, Major William Whitaker. They died in James County, Va. Rev. Alexander Whitaker drowned in crossing the James River, to officiate at a marriage. Major William Whitaker had a son, Capt. Richard Whitaker, who died in Warwick County, Va. Capt. Richard Whitaker had a son, John Whitaker, who married Martha, daughter of Rev. John Gough, and they had seven sons, who came to Halifax County, N.C. Two of these Richard and Gough Whitaker, married sisters, Elizabeth and Martha Cary, settled near Knfield, about 1750. Richard Whitaker settled about six miles east of Knfield, one mile south of where they built Whitaker's Chapel. As it had been a religious and educated family as far back as we have traced, over three hundred years, it is natural to suppose they wanted a house of worship, and it is said the first chapel was made of logs or poles. In 1776, the Methodist had a great revival in many counties of Virginia, and two in North Carolina, Halifax County being one of them, and several English chapels helped in this revival. What a great time they had, by the power of the Holy Ghost; you will find an account of it in Bishop Asbury's Journal.

I suppose Whitaker's Chapel joined the Methodists in this great revival and soon after this, they built a much larger and better chapel, there Bishop Asbury preached first, in 1786.

Richard Whitaker's daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, married Revs. John Pope and Edward Morris, and moved to Tennessee, and raised large families, an one preacher, Rev. Richard Morris. Bishop Asbury preached at Whitaker's Chapel in 1789, whom he said God had been working with them, and many souls had been awakened. He preached here again, March 2, 1804, he ordained Richard Whitaker, Jr. deacon, at Rehoboth Church.

December 19, 1828, the first M.P. Conference in North Carolina, met in this Church, with Rev. E.B. Whitaker, President, and Rev. Miles Wash, Secretary. A few years after this, Rev. E.B. Whitaker, and twelve sons and daughter, with their children and Rev. Miles Wash, moved to Alabama and Florida, two of his descendants became Presbyterian and two Protestant Episcopal preachers. About 1844, nine Whitaker, McLimore, Simmons, and Smith families, connected by marriage, and two other families, most of them members of this Church, moved to Tennessee, and James C. Whitaker became a preacher, after leaving here, and Rev. E.B. Chappell, D.D. Editor of Sunday School literature of the M.E. Church, South is his grandson. Rev. W.H. Wills married Dr. Cary Whitaker's daughter, was leader in the conference down to old age, and was a delegate to the General Conference many times, and once President, and he had one son, Rev. R.H. Wills, a faithful minister, during his life. Dr. Cary Whitaker's son, Rev. G.A.T. Whitaker, was a faithful minister down to old age, and his father has two grandsons in the conference now, Revs. C.H. and C.L. Whitaker.

About 1864, the third church was built larger and better and painted white. About 35 or more years after this, it was moved near the cemetery, and remodeled. During the lives of W.C. and L.H.B. Whitaker, there were services at the Chapel every Sunday, it is said the latter was class leader for thirty years. R.H. Whitaker and his son, W.C. Whitaker, were delegates to many annual and General Conferences, and the latter to one Ecumenical Conference. He was the first to succeed in keeping up a Sunday School at the Chapel, when a boy, and during his life, and I hear it is now said he was the greatest worker the Church and Circuit ever had and how we miss him!

At one time there were ten or more family alters, and that many lead in prayer at the church, and we are few. It is to be hoped that the descendants of these good brothers and sisters, and others will keep up the old church and carry on the good work until the coming of Christ. I make it, that this Church and family have sent out nineteen ministers, half of them to other states, and a great number of laymen, to other states.

Is there a church that can beat it? L.H.B. Whitaker had the church built at Enfield, and gave it to the church. You that are interested in this old church and family, had better keep this.

(Signed) T. Lucian Whitaker

The oldest member of this Church and family living here, Nov. 4, 1913.

Cousin Lucian died Feb. 3, 1914.

At the General Conference of the United Methodist Church held in St. Louis, Missouri, April 1970, Whitaker's Chapel was declared the fifteenth national shrine of this Church. An impressive commemorative service was held on Sunday, October 11, 1970. "The service paid tribute to not only a church of rich heritage and a denomination composed of courageous men and women, but to the contribution of laymen to the work as a whole."

Whitaker's Chapel Homecoming is held each second Sunday in June. The morning church service is followed by a bountiful picnic spread and then afternoon visiting among the descendants from many states.

This record contributed by John H. Stockett of 1556 Aberdeen St. Baton Rouge. He is a descendant of Eli Benton Whitaker and his first wife, Martha Branch. Re-arranged by Lula Hunter Skillman.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY ADVERTIZER 1900

MASTER-WHITAKER OF THE HOLME

- V. Thomas Whitaker 1504-1588. m. Elizabeth Nowell in 1530. had three sons:
1. Robert; 2. Richard; 3. William Whitaker, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. William's son, Alexander and Jabez, came to America.
- VI. Robert Whitaker, eldest son of Thomas, inherited the holme, m. Margaret, daughter of James Greenwood.
- VII. Thomas Whitaker, died 1631, m. Anne Bancroft.
- VIII. William Whitaker, 1603-1641, m. Mary Crabtree.
- LX. Thomas Whitaker, 1631- m. 2nd, Judith, daughter of James Whitaker of Broadclough.
- X. Thomas Whitaker, d. 1719. m. Alice Hartley.
- XI. Thomas Whitaker, 1693---. m. Anne Thomas of Erringden. Had, among others, two sons, Thomas and William.
- XII, 1. Thomas Whitaker of Holme, 1726-1759. Succeeded his father in the family estates, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.
- XII. 2. Rev. William Whitaker, of Holme, 1730-1782. m. Lucy, daughter of Robert Dunham.
- XIII. Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F. S.A., the well-known antiquary and local historian, Vicar of Whalley and Blackburn, Minister of St. John b. 1759. d. 1821. m. in 1783, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby. (Mrs. Allen took some material for her book from his History of the Parish of Whalley.)
- XIV. 1. Thomas Whitaker, M.A., Curate of Colne and Accrington, 1785-1817. m. in 1810, Jane, daughter of James Hordern. Had an only son-
- XV. Thomas Hordern Whitaker, successor to his grandfather, of Holme, JP and DL, FAS. 1814-1889. Married second wife, in 1851, Margaret Nowell. He left an only daughter.
- XVI. Mary Charlotte Whitaker, now of the Holme (1900). She married in 1887, Rev. Alfred Master, M. A. Durham, Vicar of Holme. He was born in 1868 and died 1889.
They assumed by Royal License in 1889, the surname of Whitaker in addition to that of Master. She is known as Mrs. Master-Whitaker.

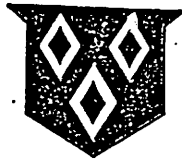
The following is from Eric Halstead's taped history of the Holme

Mary Charlotte died in 1912 without children, ending direct line.
The estate then passed to another branch of the Thomas Dunham Whitaker family, through his daughter Lucy.

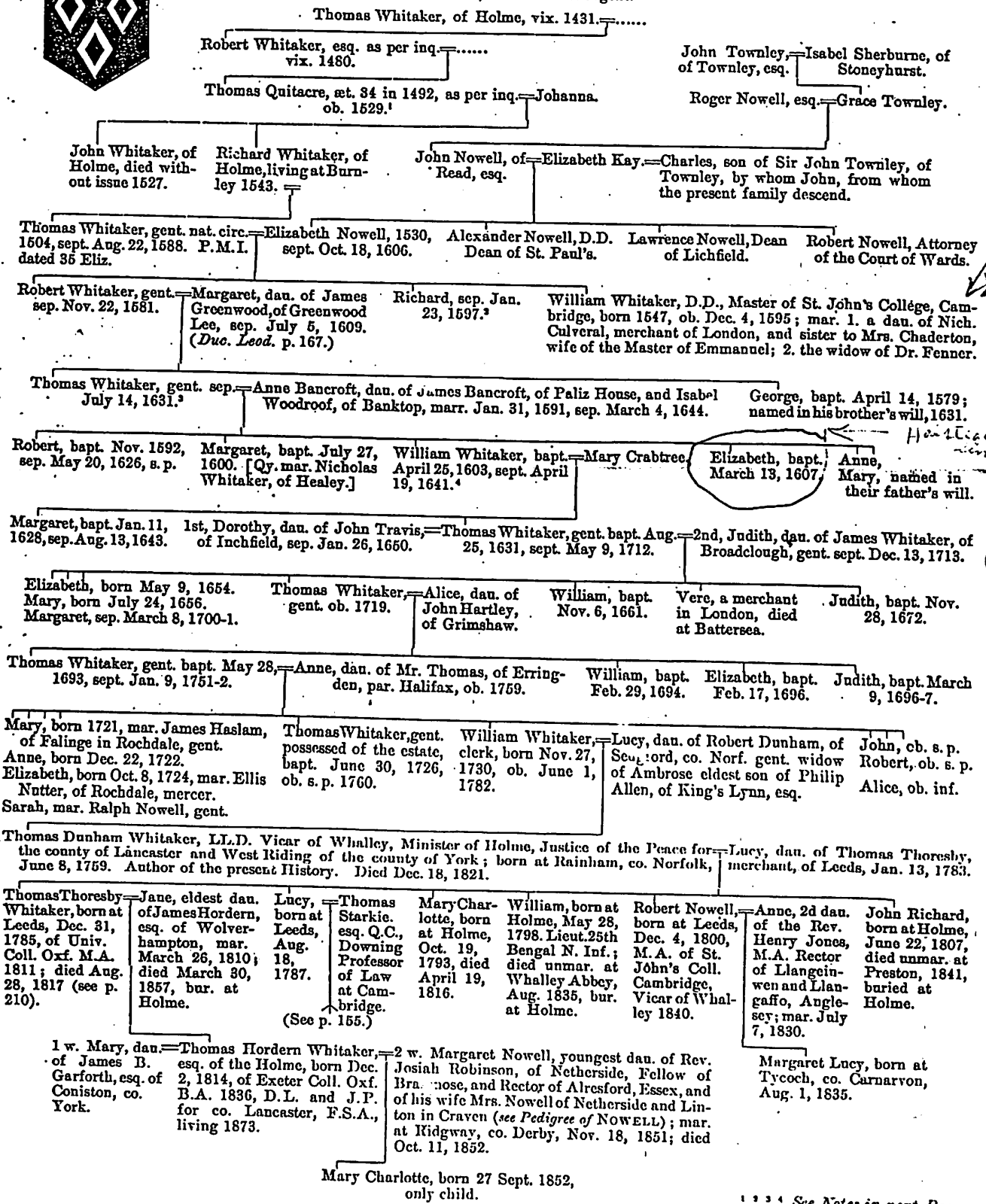
- XIV. 2. Lucy, daughter of Thomas Dunham Whitaker, m. ^RStakkey
- XV. Daughter married Fowler
- XVI. Eleanor Fowler m. Col. McNamara and inherited the holme estate
- XVII. Charles McNamara
- XVIII. Patricia McNamara inherited estate but did not wish to live there.
It was sold to the family of Eric Halstead.

(4)

PEDIGREE OF WHITAKER OF HOLME.



Arms: Sable, three mascles argent.



See Notes in next Page.