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# The Mourholme Magazine of Local History



*Mourholme Local History Society (Charity Reg. No. 512765)  
covers the Old Parish of Warton with Lindeth containing the  
Townships of Warton, Silverdale, Lindeth, Borwick,  
Priest Hutton, Carnforth and the Yealandes*

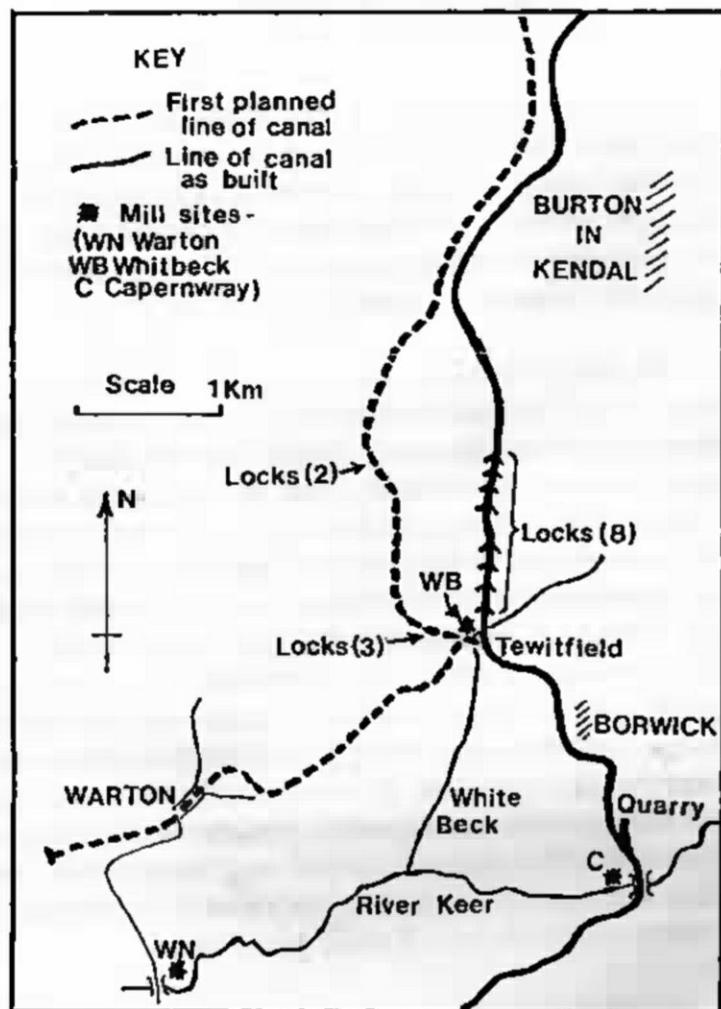
## Warton And The Lancaster Canal

Michael Wright

It is always interesting to look at old plans, particularly when they show what might have been. A copy of Rennie's 1792 plan for the Lancaster Canal (Lancashire Record Office Ref. DDPd 25/34) shows a proposed branch to Warton Crag, where reserves are marked. How different would Warton's history have been if this had been constructed?

The cost of building the canal north from Preston was cleverly reduced by avoiding the need for locks all the way to Lancaster and beyond. This also greatly reduced running costs. By careful choice of water-level it was possible to construct the canal along the eastern edge of the low ground north of Preston, and bring it very close to the centre of Lancaster, where so many of its financial backers lived. The chosen level made a Lune crossing feasible, if expensive, and gave us one of the finest aqueducts in the country. The merchants in Kendal who impatiently awaited the arrival of the canal, and its attendant cargoes of cheap coal, knew that the level course could not reach them, and that the expense of the aqueduct over the Lune had so depleted finances that further major expenditure on a flight of locks was out of the question for the time being. They would have been dismayed to know, when work started on the canal in 1792, that it would not reach Kendal until 1819.

The level course came to its natural conclusion in the mounds of glacial debris that blocked the route north at Tewitfield. This obstruction was eventually surmounted by the Tewitfield flight of eight locks, which raised the water-level by



The first planned route for the canal from Rennie's 1792 plan, compared with the route as later built.

75 feet, sufficient to put the canal on a new level course all the way to Kendal. The Rennie plan of 1792 shows a different solution to the problem of climbing between the glacial mounds north of Tewitfield. It was proposed to carry the line of the canal further west and then raise the level by means of three locks near Tewitfield, so as to pass along the hillside to the east of Holme Tarn. Indeed the start of this first-planned route can still be seen heading west from the bridge over the M6 motorway at Tewitfield. A canal-width excavation lines up with the tiny branch of canal still to be seen in the Tewitfield Basin, where it is now used for turning the boats. Three locks were to have been constructed at the west end of the excavation (some two or three hundred yards from the present Tewitfield Basin) and these would have raised the canal above the level of Holme Tarn. North of the tarn two further locks were to have raised the canal high enough for it to pass through the gap now followed by the railway and the turnpike road (A6). It would then have skirted along the lower edge of the hillside east of Hilderstone Moss, some 30 feet below the level later constructed. The remaining 30-foot rise needed to reach Kendal was to be achieved by building four more locks north of Holme.

But the question of lock construction was for the future. The immediate need as the level course extended north from Carnforth was to provide a temporary terminus for the canal, but one that would leave the canal as a viable business proposition, able to generate income for the later completion to Kendal. The temporary terminal would have to be close to a reliable water-supply to keep the canal topped up, and it should be as near as possible to a good rail link to Kendal, and elsewhere. Both these requirements could be met if the canal was brought to

its temporary halt at Tewitfield. Here the Whitebeck could provide water, and the main road from Lancaster to Kendal lay only 150 yards away (where the Longlands Hotel now stands). As for generating more income, one of the main purposes of the canal, to carry limestone south, could be fulfilled by opening a quarry right alongside the canal just to the north of Capernwray Mill. So conveniently placed was this outcrop of limestone that a short branch canal was later built right into the floor of the quarry (Wegber Quarry).

The one real complication was the water-supply. At Capernwray the Keer flow was left untapped. The level of the canal required construction of an aqueduct over the Keer a few yards upstream from Capernwray Mill, so it was possible to leave the mill and its water-supply undisturbed. If water had been taken from the Keer compensation would have been due not only to Capernwray Mill but also to Warton Mill further downstream. At Tewitfield things could not have worked out so agreeably to both parties. The canal needed water from White Beck, but this was the only source of power for Whitbeck Mill. The mill had to be bought out and compensation paid. The water of the Whitebeck could then be diverted into the canal.

It was at this stage that the extension to Warton must have been considered. It would have required a further 2½ miles of level canal construction, but the question was, would it pay for itself? The limestone of Warton Crag beckoned, but there was already access to limestone at Capernwray, and this right alongside the canal. A terminal at Warton would not give access to the best roads, so that onward transport from Warton would be useful for a few villages. And the Warton branch which looked

so attractive on the original plans would have been fraught with problems, some of which must have been obvious to Rennie before work on the canal had even started. The level course which had worked so well as far as Tewitfield, and which had politely skirted the edge of Lancaster would have blundered right into the heart of Warton clumsily disrupting the village before passing on to the fields below the Crag. And even here the limestone was not next to the line of the canal but would have had to be brought some 60 or 80 feet down this hillside. Most telling of all, the groundwater conditions at Warton would have been difficult. Not only would it have been very expensive to seal the canal over the fissured limestone that lies under the village, but there would have been no obvious water-supply to keep the canal topped up. Water there is in plenty within the fissured limestone, but it emerges very close to the valley floor, almost at the level of the canal.

It seems that a canal terminal at Warton was always very unlikely. Warton was missed out of the canal development just as it was with the later turnpike and railway. Had the engineering conditions been more favourable Warton may have had some benefit from a branch canal, especially if a limestone quarry had been opened up. But trade through Warton would have been limited to Warton itself. Carnforth was already on the canal, and the Yealand's were close to the northern extension. The biggest commercial impact on Warton might have been at the present day, when we might have been discussing the pros and cons of a Warton Marina development.

per annum and up to 1822, £2 for clothing but funds were inadequate to continue. In July 1825 there were 16 apprentices.

### Warton Parish Charities.

John Findlater

(Warton Township continued. It has to be emphasized that the full report is very detailed, and anyone attempting to summarize it soon regrets attempting the task)

### Mansergh's Charity

The report of 1826 said that Thomas Mansergh, by his will of 16 April 1700, directed that from the profits of his property in Borwick, Warton, Burton-in-Kendal and elsewhere his executors

*set up a trust to place four -and as many more of the poorest boys as profits would extend to ..to be apprentices for seven years or such term as the trustees should think fit.*

By Indenture of 27 June 1801 it appears that there were about ten trustees but "of the above trustees now living are only Edward Cumming of Yealand Redmayne, John Jenkinson and Thomas Clarkson of Yealand Conyers, Joseph Banks of Carnforth and Francis Molloy who does not act, having no property and not residing in the parish."

Details of the properties are given. The annual income had "lately amounted to £113-8s, the residue after repairs and expenses is applied to putting out apprentices". The Premium allowed was £10

The accounts were kept by John Higgin Esq., solicitor, Lancaster. The income it was admitted had suffered diminution and "had occasioned considerable dissatisfaction" out of ignorance, but the Inquiry had not shown any misconduct and suggested publishing an extract of the accounts. There was a proposal to increase the number of trustees, presently numbering only five, to 10, at least one trustee from each township

The Charity was brought before Chancery in 1835 by the sole Trustee. In 1836 new Trustees were appointed. Again, in 1857/8 new trustees were appointed and, in 1885, it was directed that there were to be 13 trustees residing in Warton within convenient distance. The Charity Commissioners in 1896 authorised the Parish Council to appoint an additional trustee and, under separate order, from the Parish Council of Silverdale. The present trustees [1899] were: Edward Sharp, Linden Hall, Borwick; William James Sharp of the same place; Thomas Jackson, Hall Gowan, Carnforth; Rev Thomas Holland Pain, Vicar of Warton; Edward Cumming Backhouse of Hilderstone, Yealand Redmayne; Henry James Jenkinson of Yealand Conyers - all appointed in 1885; John Edward Willan of Lindeth House, Silverdale; Henry Thornton of Yew Tree House, Silverdale; Edward Barton of Warton Grange, Warton appointed on 5 July 1892. Also, John Edward Waller Watson, of Warton was appointed by the parish council of Warton-cum-Lindeth; the Rev. William Sleigh, Vicar of Silverdale, was appointed by the parish council of Silverdale on November 1892

Mr WH Winder was the Treasurer and Clerk of the Charity, with a salary of £10 annually. The endowment consisted of:

1) A farm with land in Borwick, Over Kellet and Burton of 84 acres; also 44 acres of land in Borwick on annual let to William Townson in 1819, and, from 1896 to J Brown and son £150. (they repair and pay tithe £11-10s). 2) House, garden and croft of 2r at Borwick tenanted in 1826 by Mrs Watson but by 1899 let to John Dugdale at £15 annually. Some time after 1826 the endowment also included 3). The right of shooting on the estate let to Col. Marton at £15 and 4). £322 3s in New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees from 1857 producing dividends £8-17s annually. The gross income £179-17s.

The Trustees met twice a year with dinner: £2-10s was provided for this; a yearly payment of 10s6d was paid to Mr CW Winder for auditing the accounts. The income after deductions was applied in apprenticing. Since 1893 applicants must have resided two years in the ancient Parish. There were 40 apprentices on the books some bound in 1893, six to eight appointed annually. Trades to which apprentices had been bound were cabinet maker, blacksmith, plumber, cylemaker, painter, joiner, stonemason, shoemaker, hairdresser, grocer, tailor, outfitter, draper, printer.

*The Trustees stated that the Charity fulfilled a useful purpose ..by securing greater scope and a more advantageous training for poor boys who would otherwise become locomotive-engine cleaners or mere idlers.*

#### Charities of Lawrence and Others

John Lawrence by a will dated 7th February 1726 gave to John Buckhouse and three others, the sum of £200 on trust that, they should place the same out at interest, the produce thereof to be distributed equally amongst six of the poorest women of the parish for life unless the trustees and Vicar concurring find cause to deprive her.

John Dawson, on 29 June 1767, bequeathed £30 extra to this charity - paid in 1772 by his executor. In 1809 this was added to by £100 bequeathed by Thomas Adamson. The sum of £300 "is now" [1826] in the hands of the Rev Henry Sill of Burton who in 1814 gave a promissory note for the amount with interest at 4 ½ %. But on Mr Sill wishing to pay the money in, the interest was reduced to 4 ¼ %. There had generally been three trustees - two only were alive in 1826, Edward Cumming and James Hodgson but another was about to be appointed.

It had been agreed in 1729 that recipients should be single, of the Church of England, preference being given to the oldest and poorest and in the case of equality in age and poverty the one born in the parish to be preferred.

Such of the women as belong to the Township of Warton also received the benefit of a bequest of Robert Lucas. By 1858 these charities and those of Lucas and others were administered as one. (see below)

#### Charities of Lucas and Others

*By indenture, on 19 May 1784, between Edmund Dawson Esq of first part and Charles Clowes Esq, the*

*Rev. Thomas Hest, Vicar of Warton, William Hest, Jackson Mason, Thomas Nicholson, John Marshall, and John Peel (trustees) and the churchwardens and overseers of the township of the other part; reciting the will of John Lawrence and Robert Lucas by his will 15 May 1754 gave £30 in trust produce to buy suitable books for one, two, or three boys yearly who should live in Warton and be taught at the Free Grammar School there.*

Also a further £30 was to be invested and the interest paid to such widows belonging to the township of Warton as should receive Lawrence Charity.

In addition Elizabeth Redman, by her will of 28 July 1756 gave to the officiating minister of Warton and his successors £20 in trust, the produce to be laid out to best advantage in good books - bibles, testaments and "the Whole Duty of Man". - and that they should distribute these at Whitsuntide, yearly, to poor boys of Warton "as had been taught there, could read well and were fit to go off to trade or husbandry", a Bible and "The Whole Duty of Man" to each.

It was also reported that John Dawson, Esq. intended, in his will of 29 June 1767 to give £30 to Lawrence's Charity and interest of £30 to the usher, but he died without bequeathing and his brother Edmund, his executor and residual legatee made good and added an amount so as to purchase £100 3% consols and he added to Robert Lucas's two £30's to purchase a further £100 Consols and making Elizabeth Redman's £20 to £35 - in all £235 3% Consols. Edmund Dawson, Charles Clowes, William Hest and Jackson Mason were the trustees. Subsequently this was again added to by Isabel Richardson

making £262 6s 7d - dividends of £7-17s4d per annum (£3-15s to usher, £2-12-4 Books, £1-10-0 to widows in Lawrence Charity).

By Court Order, on 6 November 1858, John Jenkinson, John Edward Willan, Edward Dawson, Edmund Clowes and overseers were discharged as Trustees. The Vicar and Churchwardens of Warton and the incumbents of Yealand Conyers and Silverdale were appointed in 1859 and the above charities were administered as one. The churchwardens who acted as trustees were the vicar's nominees, the one representing Warton (excluding Lindeth now part of Silverdale), the other churchwardens of Warton were elected respectively by the townships of Borwick, Carnforth and Priest Hutton being consulted only in so far as their respective townships were concerned.

The Rev Henry Sill, mentioned in 1826, became insolvent about that year and out of £330 in his hands only enough remained to purchase £131-19-7 3 ¼ % Bank Annuities, which were transferred to the Official Trustees in 1858 together with some other small bequest originally from Mrs Isabel Richardson also referred to. The total gross income was £11-11s 4d.

By custom the beneficiaries were grouped 1). Warton 2). Carnforth, Borwick, Priest Hutton 3). Silverdale, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne: the two poorest women from each group benefitted, the townships in each of 2 and 3 taking turns to supply the recipients. All but one beneficiary at the time of the inquiry [1899] were widows receiving 12s annually, in two half yearly payments, and £1-7-6, from a second sum of stock, was split between the two poorest women in Warton, if they were widows, if one was a spinster and the other a widow, the widow got it all!: 15s8d from Mrs Richardson's augmentation was paid to one poor householder in

Warton and £3-15s formerly paid to the usher of Grammar School had, for a number of years, been paid into the general account of the school. Books had also been supplied and this fund had £20-7-3 to credit with the Lancaster Banking Company's branch in Carnforth

#### Sleddall's Charity

From 1801, this Kendal charity, bought Bibles and Prayer Books for communicant householders in Warton, when recommended by the Warton Vicar. It amounted to a handful only over the years.

Also in 1825, £20 had come via Mrs Gathorne of Kirby Lonsdale from exors. of the late Mrs Sanderson of Hining but the originator was unknown. It was paid to Edmund Clowes trustee of the above charities. Mrs Gathorne had also paid 20s yearly herself or through Mrs Sawrey of Warton to distribute amongst poor housekeepers of Warton township.

#### The Lancaster Medical Book Club.

John Findlater

On 11 November 1823, eight "medical gentlemen" resident in Lancaster, out of 13 practising in the town, met at the Royal Oak Inn (Market Square) to form the Lancaster Medical Book Club. The first President was Dr David Campbell (born in 1749 MD from Edinburgh). He founded the first dispensary in the town giving his own house on the south side of Castle Grove, opposite the Castle Gateway, in 1781. He became the first physician at the dispensary and the first visiting Physician to the County Lunatic Asylum (built 1816).

Dr Campbell entered the town council and became Mayor in 1796. He resigned in 1809 being then an Alderman. In 1809 a David Campbell, 'doctor of physic' was buying property in Tewitfield, according to the Warton Manor Court Book: perhaps he lived at Dale House then. When he died in 1832, aged 83, however, it was at his home "in Dalton Square."

Medicine had begun its long maturation as a science-based profession. Of course, there is difficulty in defining a profession. A profession is not simply a vocation with an "almost personal relationship" with the client [1] but "involves qualification after training, with monitoring institutional and professional bodies and has an ascribed special status, which rubs off on its members even as they attempt to reinforce its validity." [2].

The Apothecaries' Act of 1815, the Medical Act of 1858 and the Act of 1886 following the 1882 Royal Commission were

milestones along the professional road for medicine. These official parliamentary enactments accompanied a changing process by which aspiring professionals trained, from the early period when expertise was acquired through apprenticeship, scanty lectures, and a little hospital visiting to the later period of trained specialists whose competence was certified after parliament-approved, professionally self-regulated training processes, thus achieving professional status within the middle classes, more from merit than ascription.

Not the least important feature justifying the professional status of doctors, has been the great importance attached by the great majority of them to continuing self-education - "keeping up-to-date". This urge was behind the book club idea, though social intercourse was considered very important also. In 1828 the evenings were spent in the greatest harmony; "the party did not break up till twelve o'clock".

There were only one or two medical book clubs in existence (eg Newcastle 1790) when Lancaster formed one. The original subscription was £1-1-0 for first six months, 10/6 for the second. Monthly meetings with supper, punch or wine were held. Books were bought and circulated, a system of fines and complicated rules about book sales were instituted.

In 1823 Lancaster's population was about 11,000. The main industries were cabinet making, ship-building; there was extensive trade with the West Indies. Gas had not yet been introduced (1827). Distance travel within the country was by coach and canal packet boat or coastal boats. In one week that year, at the assizes (held at the Castle), 28 people were

condemned to death, all but two being commuted to transportation for life. A ghoulish perk, recorded in the minute book of the period, was that the society received the corpse for dissection after execution at the gallows; "All expenses which may be incurred in conducting the dissection of executed criminals be defrayed from the funds of the club by the Treasurer. The Anatomy Act, bringing a little more seemliness into such matters, was not passed till 1832!"

In 1841 it was decided to dispense with the sale of books and establish a library. A committee room was presented to the members at the Dispensary which had by then been established at Thurnham St (these premises later became the public health offices). Volumes were presented by members

In 1877 it was resolved that meetings of the club be held in each other's homes in order of seniority; "Tea and coffee provided on arrival, after which some subject of professional or scientific interest be introduced to be followed by discussion"

Perhaps the most remarkable figure in the nineteenth century was Mr Christopher Johnson. He had been born in 1782, the son of a doctor practising in the town. He was only 12 when his father died. Though having had little schooling, he was apprenticed to a Preston doctor, then studied at Edinburgh. He practised first in Settle, then came to Lancaster and became Honorary Surgeon to the Infirmary. He was president of the book club for a long period. An enthusiastic microscopist, his translation of an Italian essay on diatoms was published by the Royal Society, (he also produced other prose translations,

particularly loving Dante); he did botanical research; he held advanced views on sanitation and became a magistrate in 1846.

Interested in agricultural chemistry, Christopher Johnson's influence was acknowledged by Sir Edward Frankland: "for whatever knowledge of chemistry I possessed at the time I left Lancaster at the age of 25 I was indebted to the Johnsons - father and son - the late Mr Christopher Johnson and Dr James Johnson. Sir William Turner, KCB, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh and holder of other prestigious posts, after referring to his apprenticeship to Mr Christopher Johnson Jnr (at 15 years of age!) said, "there was in my young days a small lamp of science burning in Lancaster and those who lit it were the family of the Johnsons." Johnson Snr. was active in politics Liberal, favouring parliamentary reform, repeal of the corn laws and emancipation of slaves..

In 1880 eligibility for membership was extended further afield and members were recruited from Morecambe, Carnforth, Bentham, Bay Horse, Kirby Lonsdale, Windermere, Sedbergh, Milnthorpe. .

In 1898 the Book Club began to centre its activities at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary which had been built in 1896. It was in 1899 that the undeclared but underlying philosophy of the Club was proclaimed. It was pointed out that the object of the society, in addition to that of obtaining books and periodicals was the promotion of the honour and interests of the profession as opportunity afforded - and to develop and foster the spirit of professional brotherhood among its members. This laudable purpose was pursued into the twentieth century.

A member - Dr Bingham - was killed in action in Flanders 1915. Dr Ruxton, who was elected in 1920, was expunged in 1936. The first woman member, Dr Margaret Sands, an Assistant MOH, was elected in 1926.

The Club was quiescent during the second world war with only one meeting in November 1940, but came to life again, afterwards. The Book Club's first postwar dinner took place at the Winter Gardens, Morecambe, on Wednesday 29.1.47 when Dr George spoke on the history of the club. The membership expanded considerably, with clinical meetings in the winter months, lectures by distinguished academics and papers were read by members. The Annual Dinner was held regularly on a day as near as possible to St Luke's Day - with an eminent guest speaker obtained by the current President.

I joined the Book Club in the year 1953/4. Dr RG Howat Dalton Square, Lancaster was the President, when, in 1954, he presided at the first Annual Dinner I attended. It was held at the Royal Station Hotel, Carnforth. He had first qualified as a pharmacist and worked in the Gorbals, Glasgow before qualifying in medicine, no mean feat. He had settled in Lancaster in about 1923 and was known to be a hard worker. He told us a story about his time in the Gorbals. In those days a substance, asafoetida, was popular as a panacea and tonic. The most characteristic thing about this disgusting stuff is its terrible smell. A youngster came into the pharmacy one Sunday morning and asked for "two-pennyworth o' deil's dung" Mr Howat had refused, saying "The deil'll no let doon his breeks for awbuddy on the Sabbath." Little did I know then that his grandson would become my son-in-law.

Dr P. S. Byrne, of Milnethorpe, was President in 1967 and his wife Dr Kathleen Byrne in 1968. Both of them had been partners of mine, when our two practices had been one. Pat would go on to become Professor of General Practice at Manchester and President of the Royal College of General Practitioners (I have written his biography, published by the RCGP)

I was, myself, President in 1972. At the Annual Dinner, which was held at Lancaster University, my guest speaker was "Sandy" Temple from Yealand Hall - now, of course, His Honour Sir Sanderson Temple M.B.E. Q.C. My very good friend and partner Dr GB Walker - who died in 1995 - was President in 1982.

The Lancaster Medical Book Club continues to this day though it in a more limited way, the emphasis is on social activity rather than on medical education projects..

#### Notes and References

[The original minute books of this club have been preserved and I have read them. Dr Graham Anderson has produced an edited version, published by the Lancaster Medical Book Club].

[1] J.A. Sharpe, Early Modern England: A Social History 1550-1760, (Edward Arnold, 1987)

[2] H.J. Perkin, The Rise of Professional Society Since 1880. (Routledge London and New York 1989)

#### The Lords Mounteagle of Hornby

Neil Stobbs.

This is the first part of a study of the holders of Hornby Castle in the late 16th century and the early 17th century.

Further parts will appear in the future editions of the Mourholme Magazine.

The main part of the study deals with the two wills of Sir Edward Stanley KB, who became Lord Mounteagle, as described below.

The main thesis is the examination of the wills in an attempt to show the preparations one individual made to ensure that his bequests were carried out. Also the efforts he was prepared to make to ensure that his soul would be received into the hereafter.

An attempt is also made, in future parts, to follow some of the recipients of the bequests in other sections of the documents contained in the volume and to fit them into the context of the large estate of which Hornby Castle was a part.

An introduction to the Stanley family is included in an attempt to place the 1st Lord Mounteagle in his historical context and to attempt to illustrate the prevailing ethos of loyalty set against self interest which seems to have been the norm amongst the nobility of the period.

The Stanley family was one of the influential families in the War of the Roses between the Yorkists and the Lancastrian factions of the English nobility.

Their help was rewarded as seen below.

Lord Stanley who, at the battle of Bosworth in 1485, successfully changed allegiance and threw the Lancashire and Cheshire host on to the side of the earl of Richmond, who won and became King Henry VII.

According to Col Chippindall

*'His reward was immediate and great: he was created earl of Derby and given many additional lands eschested from the discomfited Yorkists.'*

*He was also given the wardship and marriages of the two coheiresses of Sir John Harrington of Hornby Castle in Lancashire.*

*Losing no time he married the eldest daughter Anne to his son Sir Edward Stanley, knight and the second daughter Elizabeth to his kinsman, John Stanley.*

The 1st. Lord Mounteagle made two wills, the first in 1513, before he went to fight at the battle of Flodden Field where he led the Lancashire host with distinction.

The second will was made in 1523 in the year which he died.

The son and heir mentioned in the second will is Sir Thomas Stanley, K.B., 2nd Lord Mounteagle, born in 1508.

His mother, Anne Harrington, was the heiress whose family previously owned Hornby castle and was virtually given as a reward to the Earl of Derby for his support of the future Henry VII.

The extent of the reward for supporting Henry VII can be seen from the description of the estates which came to Sir Edward the future Lord Mounteagle and his wife as their share of the Harrington Estates.

Quoting again from Col. Chippindall

*Sir Edward Stanley ,KB and his wife Anne received as their share of the Harrington lands Hornby Castle, with its demesne and the manors of Hornby, Tatham,Melling, Arkeholme, and Gressingham.*

He also received from the Crown

*"The manor of Fareton in Lonsdale and the manor of Farleton in Kendal, co. Westmorland, the manor of Bryerley and half the manor of Hemesworth in co. York, and the avowson of the church of Hemesworth and all other manors ,and avowson of abbeys, priories, churches, chapels, chantries and other ecclesiastical benefices which formerly belonged to James Harrington knight, in the counties aforesaid which by reason of the forfeiture and attainder of the said James are in our hands"*

If this was the portion given to the first son, presumably the kinsman who received the second co-heiress of the Harringtons, would also get something, and the father who received the original grant would not dispose of all his gift, at least while he was alive.

The methods used for obtaining land and power in this period are obvious from these entries in the material under study.

The holdings of the Earl of Derby in Lancashire were and I think are still vast. He owned the mill on the River Bela, in what was Westmorland, on the site of which now stands the papermill

of Henry Cooke.

Sefton Hall in Liverpool is the seat of the Earl of Derby at the present time?

Sir Edward died on the 6 or 7th of April 1523. His will details the way and where he was to be buried, and is detailed in the examination of the second will below.

He was succeeded by his only son Sir Thomas Stanley K.B. and Lord Mounteagle mentioned above.

He was born in 1508, and was in his 'nonage' at that time.

This fact is clearly of concern to the 1st Lord Mounteagle, as he frequently refers to it in his second will. Many of the bequests are couched in terms of seven years, which would bring the term of years up to the majority of the heir.

Sir Thomas married twice, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

The second was Ellen daughter of Sir Thomas Preston of Preston Patrick.

Mary was the mother of his son and heir Sir William Stanley, who became the 3rd Lord Mounteagle, on his fathers death in 1560.

The second Lord Mounteagle increased his estates by purchasing from the Crown the lands and buildings of the dissolved Priory of Hornby.

He obviously took advantage of Henry VIII's shortage of money to increase his own holdings. He presumably would have received more property as the dowry of his first wife. As well as some from the dowry of his second wife?

In his will he appears to have obtained leases of the parsonages of Melling, and Bolton-le-sands in co. Lancaster and of Clapham in co. York.

He died on 18 August 1560. His will was dated 28 July 1558.

The third Lord Mounteagle, Sir William Stanley, was also married twice:

First, to Anne daughter of Thomas Preston and widow of Sir James Layburne of Cunswick, co. Westmorland, by whom he had his only child Elizabeth, born c.1558;

and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althrop (married in London in September 1575).

It looks on first examination that Sir William married his aunt?

Again it is difficult to place persons with the same name without definite dates. This anomaly needs further research

The second marriage is to the Spencers of Althorp, the best known modern descendant being The late Princess of Wales who was born Lady Diana Spencer. Her brother had the title Viscount Althorp before succeeding to the title.

The third Lord Mounteagle died in 1581 at Skipton.

His 'Yorkshire Inquisition' indicates that he held land in Sedbergh, Dent, Bentham and Graystongill in Yorkshire. It was presumably in addition to the lands held elsewhere from his father.

His heir was his only daughter Elizabeth, who was by this time wife of Edward Parker, Lord Morley. She inherited Hornby castle and took possession of her inheritance, but she was dead by 1585.

She had quite a large family, six children, of whom the eldest William born in 1575 inherited the title of Lord Mounteagle on the death of his mother c1585, aged 10. He inherited his father's title in 1618.

He was known as Sir William Parker Lord Mounteagle to distinguish him from his grandfather in deeds of Hornby, until he inherited his father's title when he is called Lord Morley and Mounteagle.

The estate remained in the Parker family until the Commonwealth when Hornby castle was captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1643, the then Lord Morley and Mounteagle having sided with the King.

After the Restoration of 1660, Lord Morley and Mounteagle found the estate in the hands of Major John Wildman.

Due to laws passed which said basically that any lands purchased during the Commonwealth could not be taken from their present owners by the previous owners and had to be purchased from them. This made Lord Morley attempt to raise money to do just that. What actually happened seems to be somewhat obscure but eventually Lord Morley was left with a much depleted estate. He lived in Hornby Castle until his death in 1697, he had no children and therefore the two baronies of which he died possessed fell into abeyance.

His wife died in 1700.

In the second part of the study a more detailed consideration of the wills of the Mounteagles will be attempted.