

THE MOURHOLME MAGAZINE OF  
LOCAL HISTORY.

1999-2000, No. 2

Price 50p

Contents:	Page
CHURCHGOING A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO Arthur Penn	1
THE INMAN FAMILY OF LANCASTER AND HILL HOUSE, SILVERDALE Michael Wright	6
THE LORDS MONTEAGLE OF HORNBY (Final Part ) THE DEATH OF LORD MONTEAGLE Neil Stobbs	18
Mourholme Society Newsletter	29
INSERT: Mourholme Society Archive listing-	AR29-AR32

Archive

1999-2000, No. 2

# The Mourholme Magazine of Local History



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

36

36

CHURCHGOING A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

Arthur Penn

Lord John Russell's government decided to include a religious census in connexion with the census of 1851. After debate in Parliament it was decided that it would be voluntary and as a result the responses are incomplete. Horace Mann was in charge and he produced a remarkable report about 35 different religious bodies and his final figures for attendance on the chosen day - 31 March 1851 were as follows:

Church of England	5,292,551
Roman Catholic	383,630
Protestant Dissenters	4,536,264

After complicated calculations about young children, the infirm, those on essential duties and those who attended more than once he arrived at a very approximate figure of about 54% of the population attending church that day, a figure much lower than had been anticipated.

Let us look at what the census tells us about the parish of Warton and its various villages. The census records ten places of worship in the ancient parish, four of the established church, one Quaker, one Roman Catholic and four Wesleyan Methodist.

**CARNFORTH**

At that date there was no parish church in Carnforth. The Vicar of Warton maintained a Sunday School there in a room licensed for worship in 1850. The return for it was made by the vicar, Thomas Dean. He stated that it had been built by public subscription at a cost of £222 and that it offered 100 free sittings.

There was no endowment. No figure for attendance on the named Sunday was given but the average was stated as 80 over three months. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel had been established in 1849. It had sittings for 120, 84 of which were free. The attendances on 31 March 1851 were: morning 40 and 14 Sunday scholars and afternoon 72. This compared with an average of 80 and 25 Sunday scholars.

#### SILVERDALE

The ancient Church of England chapel of Silverdale had been rebuilt and consecrated on 20 August 1829. £94 was recorded as income, £56 of which was recorded as permanent endowment. There were 320 sittings, 140 of them free. The return was made by Alfred Hadfield, of Silverdale Parsonage, who described himself as 'Perpetual Curate'. The attendances on 31 March 1851 were morning 103 plus 30 Sunday scholars, and afternoon 91 plus 26 Sunday scholars. This compared with an average morning 110 and 30 Sunday scholars, and afternoon 95 and 25 Sunday scholars.

#### YEALAND

The two villages now had four places of worship, St. John's church, a Catholic chapel, the Quaker meeting house and a Methodist group meeting in a dwelling house at Yealand Redmayne. St. John's church in Yealand Conyers was, it says, established as a District Church under the Private (?Patronage) Act and had been consecrated on 18 June 1838 as a district church for Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne. It had been erected by private benefaction at a total cost of £412. It had a permanent endowment of £1,000 bringing in £31.11.0 interest. Pew rents brought in £33.5.0 and ecclesiastical fees £3. There

were 224 sittings of which 90 were free. The attendance on 31 March 1851 which was described as about average was morning 59 and 48 Sunday scholars, afternoon 42 and 36 Sunday scholars. These were totalled as 97 and 78, in the first case John Reeve Freeman's arithmetic was faulty. He describes himself as 'incumbent minister'. The Catholic chapel in Yealand Conyers was erected before 1800 and had as priest William Henderson, who made the return. This showed 140 sittings, of which 120 were free. Attendance on 31 March 1851 was morning 150 and afternoon 60. The average over 12 months was 170 and 70 respectively. One assumes that this figure included people from Warton and Carnforth as this was the only Catholic chapel in the area. The Society of Friends seems to have been at a low ebb. The return was made by William Waithman of Yealand Conyers and also signed by John Johnson of Holme Mills. The meeting house is recorded as being built 'before 1800' the correct census form, and was used exclusively for worship 'except that it has occasionally been used for meetings of a philanthropic character'. Its floor area is given as 770 (presumably square feet) and the gallery a further 330, and it was estimated to provide 250-300 sittings. Attendance on 31 March 1851 was morning 27 and afternoon seven, with a note that several families live at a considerable distance and are not able to return in the afternoon. A return was also made for Yealand Redmayne Wesleyan (sic) Methodist congregation, meeting in a dwelling house occupied by Thomas Borrow Bush, who made the return. They met in the afternoon and on 31 March 1851 the attendance was 21. This compared with an average of 20 and 12 Sunday scholars.

#### BORWICK AND PRIEST HUTTON

The only place of worship in this area was Tewitfield Wesleyan Methodist chapel. It was erected in 1823 and offered 122 sittings, 54 of which were free. The return was made by John Bowden Eden (?), the steward who lived at Priest Hutton and showed attendance on 31 March 1851 of morning 23 and 24 Sunday scholars. This compared with a twelve month average of morning 23 and 32 Sunday scholars, afternoon 83 and evening 106 with 22 Sunday scholars. A note states that two Wesleyan travelling preachers belonging to this circuit preach occasionally and local preachers at other times.

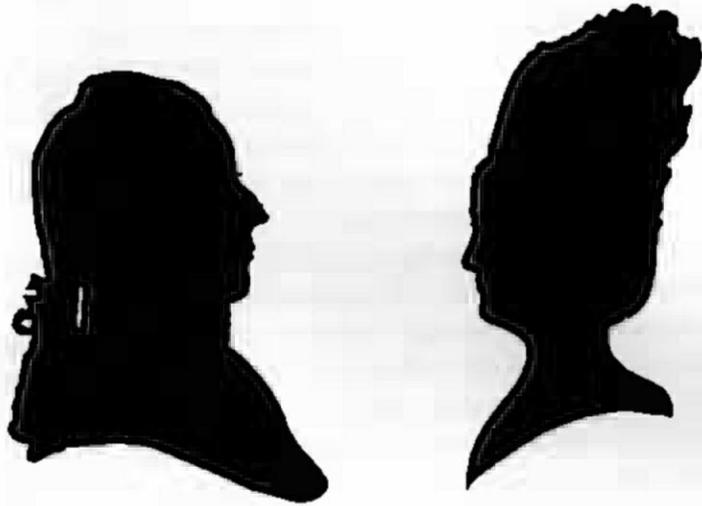
#### WARTON

The ancient parish of Warton dedicated it says to the Holy Trinity existed (of course) before 1800. The return was made by the vicar, Thomas Dean. He must have been among those who objected to the census but he completed some details. Surprisingly, he gave the sittings as 1200. Financial entries are given of £32, £15, and £6 and permanent endowment of £150. No pew rents or easter offering are given and fees and dues £5 each. When it comes to attendance the result is disappointing, merely quoting 1 Chronicles 21 and 2 Samuel 24. Dean signs the return as true 'except as to the number of persons attending divine service which cannot be taken without profaning God's holy Sabbath'. The passages quoted both record how David 'numbered the people' and found 800,000 in Israel and 500,000 in Judah valiant men. God was displeased and offered David a choice of three punishments - famine, defeat in war or pestilence. He chose the last and 70,000 of Israel died. I wonder what Dean thought would happen as a result of the census. However in the case of the Carnforth licensed room he was prepared to give an average

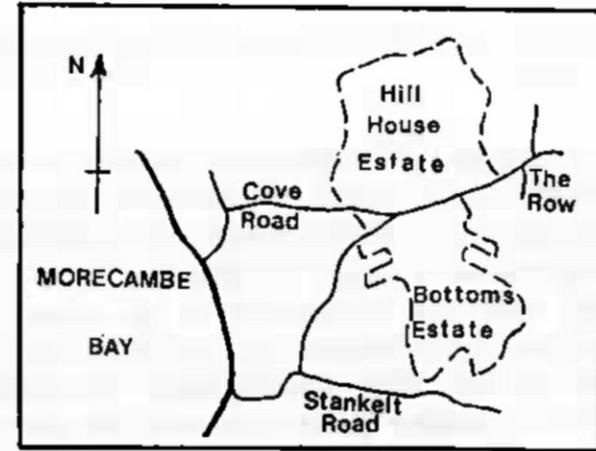
attendance (see above). The Wesleyan Methodist chapel erected in 1838 had 120 sittings, half of which were free. The return was made by Thomas Moss, Wesleyan minister and states that on 31 March 1851 at the morning service the attendance was 12 and there were no other services. The average was given as 12 and 8 Sunday scholars.

THE INMAN FAMILY OF LANCASTER AND HILL HOUSE,  
SILVERDALE  
 Michael Wright

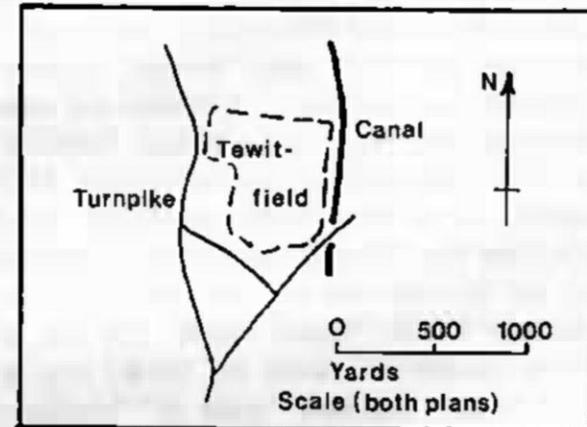
In 1808 Robert Inman of Lancaster, merchant and Freeman of that town, bought the Hole House (Hill House) Estate in Silverdale from a Lancaster solicitor Jackson Mason, and so became one of the largest landowners in Silverdale Township. When Robert died the property passed to his son Thomas, and by the time of the 1846 Tithe Award, Thomas owned 219 acres of land in Silverdale as well as 77 acres at Tewitfield in Warton Township.



Silhouette portraits of Robert Inman, Merchant, of Lancaster (1756-1823) and his first wife Ann daughter of Thomas Salisbury of Kirkham (1758-1782). (From: Alfred H. Inman, A short Account of the Family of Inman of Nidderdale.)



INMAN LAND IN SILVERDALE IN 1846



INMAN LAND IN TEWITFIELD IN 1846

Most of the Silverdale land was sold in 1851, when Thomas died. This article traces the history of three generations of the Inman family, from Robert's father Charles, to Robert's

son, Thomas, and their involvement with Lancaster and with Warton Parish.

During the eighteenth century Lancaster prospered both as a market town and as a port. The seaborne trade included coastal shipping and trade with more distant places, especially the Baltic ports and the West Indies. Of these the latter proved to be profitable and grew considerably in the second half of the century. Lancaster shopkeepers and merchants supplied goods for export to the West Indies including items such as clothing, cloth, utensils and furniture. Some merchants (for example William Stout<sup>1</sup>) were tempted into investing in the shipping ventures themselves, though this was fraught with risk, not only from shipwreck but also from privateers, especially during the wars that so frequently haunted that century. Those ships that returned unscathed from the West Indies brought valuable cargoes of sugar, molasses, rum, mahogany, dyewoods and cotton. It was to this prosperous port that Charles Inman, Robert's father, had come in 1741, sponsored by his half-brother, Michael, for an apprenticeship to the Butterfields, merchants. Michael Inman, nine years older than Charles, was already a merchant in Hull at this time, but his entry into the world of commerce had been a new departure for the Inman family. For the previous two centuries the Inmans had owned and farmed land in the Pateley Bridge and Kirkby Malzeard areas of Yorkshire, becoming respected yeoman and gentlemen. The complexities of the management of the family fortunes and landholdings during this period have been chronicled in some detail by Alfred Inman.<sup>2</sup> Land-dealings and opportune marriages had brought gains to their wealth, but there were also setbacks, as when Michael and

Charles Inman's grandfather had had to find "portions" for five surviving daughters when they married.

A year after his father's death in 1737 Michael Inman was raising money on his inherited share of the Inman estates at Bewerley and Bishopside, Pateley Bridge. He was still evidently prospering when he sponsored Charles for his apprenticeship in Lancaster in 1741, but by 1752 he was in difficulties and had to sell the estates to pay his creditors. The family, including Charles, helped Michael, and eventually his portion of the ancient Inman estates was restored to him, only to be lost again at the end of the 1760s in a business venture of Michael's son's. They were never regained.

Charles was more successful. He started his apprenticeship with the Butterfields at the age of 15. It was three years after this that Thomas and William Butterfield seem to have become involved in the slave trade (the triangular trade) in 1744, when Thomas Butterfield sent the slave ship Expedition on its first voyage to Africa. In 1745, at the age of twenty, Charles married Susanna Casson, the daughter of a Lancaster mercer and alderman, John Casson who had been Mayor of Lancaster in 1730-31 and 1741-42. John Casson was connected with the linen merchants of Kirkham who used the port of Lancaster. In December 1746 Charles became a freeman of Lancaster, even though his apprenticeship was not complete. He paid a fine of £3.3s.0 in lieu, one of the assessors being his father-in-law. In April 1752 his wife died, but one child, Susanna, survived from this first marriage.

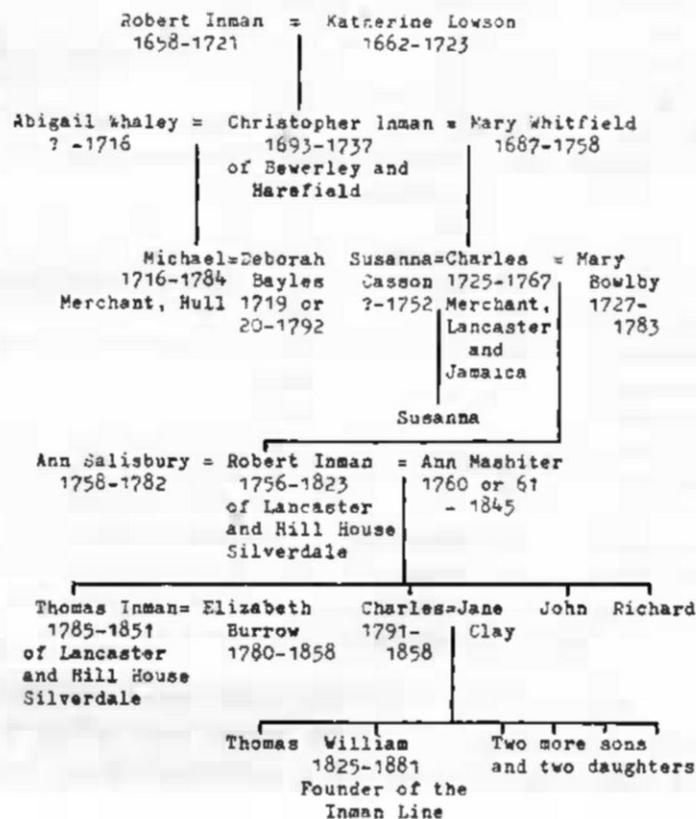
Around 1748 and 1749 Charles was raising money on the security of his inherited share of the Yorkshire estates, which included Harefield near Pateley Bridge. Whether he needed money to help his half-brother, or to venture on business in Lancaster is not known. But by 1753 Charles had joined with Thomas Satterthwaite in the slave trade. Thomas, eight years his senior (but still only 33) was a brother-in-law of Charles's first wife. He was a well-established West Indies merchant and a Quaker, though disowned by the Society of Friends because of his involvement in the slave trade. The partnership between Charles and Thomas in the slave trade lasted from 1753 until 1760, during which time we know that they owned at least the ships Swallow (1753-56), Gambia (1755-56), and with others the Marlborough.

In 1755 Charles was married again, in Durham, to Mary Bowlby, and it was at about this time that he became an agent for Gillows in Jamaica. In 1760 his partnership with Thomas Satterthwaite came to an end, and Charles became a resident agent in Jamaica, dealing with the imports and exports of his former partner. Thomas Satterthwaite reverted to the bilateral West Indies trade and was accepted back into the Society of Friends. Charles's son Robert was born at Harefield, Pateley Bridge, in 1756 and there followed two daughters Elizabeth and Mary. In 1767 Charles succumbed to the unhealthy Jamaican climate. He died at the age of 42 in Kingston and is buried there. The ventures of this large and energetic man (he was 6 ft 2 ins. tall) had enhanced the fortunes of his branch of the Inman family, but on his death his son and heir, Robert, was only 11 years old.

Robert Inman became a freeman of Lancaster at the age of 16, and in 1777, when he reached the age of 21, he inherited

Harefield and other Nidderdale estates. In 1784 he married Ann Salisbury, daughter of Thomas Salisbury of Kirkham, and in the same year he took a lease on a plot of land in the Fryerage, Lancaster. Here he built the impressive house (now the Reform Club) that still stands so prominently in Great John Street. In 1790 he sold off Harefield and all the other Nidderdale properties so severing the last connection of the Inman family with that part of Yorkshire, and demonstrating his commitment to Lancaster.

### Part of the Inman Family Tree



Some idea of his business interests can be gained from the list of ships, possibly incomplete, in which he is known to have had a share. It shows a steadily increasing involvement over the years, culminating in the three largest ships, all newly-built in Whitby, dating from 1804-6 and named after his three younger children. The losses of ships in the early years are high. Of the ten for which we have details up to 1800, no fewer than three were eventually captured by the French.

Lancaster Ships In Which Robert Inman Is Known To Have Had An Interest

Date	Name of ship	Tons	Built at	Owner	Notes
1786	Thomas *	115	Hull	Joint	Ownership passed to others.
1787	Britannia*	172	Whitby 1784	Joint	
1796	Henry	120	Hull 1784	Joint	"Taken" in April
1796	Favourite	122	St Andrews New Brunswick 1789	Joint	Sold to Liverpool 1797
1797	Aid *	106	Whitby 1797	Joint	
1797	Ann *	220	Whitby	Sole	Taken by French W. Indies 1797
1798	Laurel*	154		Joint	
1799	Robert *	314	Whitby 1799	Sole	Captured in W. Indies 1806
1800	Active *			Joint	
1800	Helen *			Joint	
1801	Active (??)*	246	Whitby 1801	Joint	Son Thomas was one of partners
1804	John	374	Whitby 1804	[Co.]	Robert Inman and Co owners sold to Liverpool 1808
1805	Charles	329	Whitby 1805		Sold to London 1807
1806	Richard	345	Whitby 1806	Sole	Sold to Liverpool 1807
1812	Neptune**		A prize?		Sold to Glasgow 1813

\* Registered at Lancaster \*\* Re-registered at Lancaster

After 1800 the West Indies trade from Lancaster declined rapidly. The productivity of the estates was falling, and there were continuing problems with merchantmen being attacked by

the French. The convoy system which had been introduced to protect transatlantic shipping favoured ships that started from the larger port of Liverpool. Some merchants moved to Liverpool, but rather than do this Robert evidently decided to sell his remaining ships and concentrate on his work as a timber and general merchant in Lancaster. Having sold his ships by 1808 he turned to investment in land, buying the Hill House estate in Silverdale, which was within easy reach of Lancaster. The estate had been owned by Jackson Mason, son of William Mason, Freeman of Lancaster and one-time mariner, who had owned property in Lindeth (Slackwood). Jackson Mason spent well over £1000 on property in Warton parish between 1794 and 1805. He bought the Hill House estate from Enoch Fryer in February 1800 for £525, and it appears from the Manor Court records that the Fryer family had put the estate together about 50 years earlier than that, by amalgamating several much smaller, older properties. A few years after Robert Inman had acquired the property the Silverdale Enclosure Award (1817) allocated a large section of the commonland that lay north of Hill House to him. This was in exchange for grazing rights to which the tenant of the Hill House estate was entitled.

Some of Robert Inman's notebooks relating to work that he carried out on the Hill House estate are held in the local history collection at Lancaster Public Library. Many of the entries relate to wall-building and tree-planting, work which considerably changed the appearance of the northern edge of the village. Many of the ancient field-boundaries were swept away and replaced by larger enclosures, but some of the old hedgerow trees seem to have been left in place to mature in the new fields. Others were newly planted, including the lime trees that flank the

driveway up to the house. The changes made to the old commonland behind Hill House were even more marked. The western part was left for grazing, but large plantations were made on the stonier areas. Further east a large area was allocated for coppice, with ornamental plantings of beech.

Robert Inman had fourteen children, two by his first wife and twelve by his second. Of these he was survived by only four sons (Thomas, Charles, John and Richard) and four daughters. Robert died in 1823 and the estate passed to his son Thomas, who also continued with the timber business in Lancaster. In 1819 Thomas had married Elizabeth Burrow, daughter of Thomas Burrow, a West Indies merchant who was Mayor of Lancaster in 1806-7 and again 1815-16. Thomas Inman's house was in Fenton Street, Lancaster. His father's house in Great John Street was occupied by his widowed mother and his sisters until at least 1871. Thomas and Elizabeth had no children, and after Thomas died in 1851 the Hill House and Bottoms estates in Silverdale were sold off, apart from a property on The Green, which was left to William Williams, the gardener at Hill House.

The Inman ownership of land in Silverdale left its imprint on the landscape, but none of the family remained in the village. The venture into land ownership had been incidental to the main preoccupation of the family with the world of commerce. This concern with commerce had absorbed the family ever since the middle of the eighteenth century, when Michael and Charles Inman had entered apprenticeships with merchants. After that time the Yorkshire estates were used to raise money for business ventures, and had been completely lost or sold off by 1790. As to the Hill House estate in Silverdale, it was later owned by a

succession of industrialists who had made even greater fortunes than Robert Inman.

#### FOOTNOTE - WILLIAM INMAN AND THE INMAN LINE

Readers may be interested in the connection between the Inmans of Hill House, Silverdale and William Inman, founder in 1857 of the Inman Line of Steamships. William was the son of Thomas Inman's brother Charles, and it is entirely possible that he visited Hill House, though the estate was sold when he was 26. William's father Charles (1791-1858) grew up in Lancaster but moved to Leicester to become a partner in Pickfords, carriers. In 1838 he moved with his young family to Liverpool and became a director of the Bank of Liverpool. William (1825-1881) worked in Liverpool as a clerk with various firms of merchants, and then became a partner in Richardson Brothers in 1849.

William was very impressed with the performance of the early screw-propelled iron ships for transatlantic crossings. He was convinced that these would easily outperform both sailing ships and paddle-steamships. He persuaded his partners to buy one of the earliest of the screw-driven ships, the City of Glasgow, and went on to establish the Inman Line of steamships in 1857. By 1860 he was running a weekly service from Liverpool to Philadelphia and New York. The service became more frequent during the 1860s, and the company made efforts to improve the standard of accommodation for the large numbers of emigrants that used its ships. The Inman Line is thought to have carried well over one million migrants to America.

When William Inman built himself a house near Upton on the Wirral during 1858-59, he named it Harefield House,

remembering the ancestral family home near Pateley Bridge. This house was extended later, and re-named Upton Manor after William had bought the title and rights of Lord of the Manor of Upton in 1865<sup>3</sup>. In summer William Inman used a large gothic house in Windermere called The Abbey, which he had bought and enlarged in 1864. This was demolished in 1962 and the land was used for the housing development of St. Mary's Park. At both Upton and Windermere William Inman devoted much time and money to the Anglican churches, St. Mary's Church, Upton and St. Mary's Church, Applethwaite.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Some of the information for this article has been collected by Margaret Bainbridge. She has also kindly read the early drafts and made helpful suggestions.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

M.M. Schofield. Outline of an Economic History of Lancaster from 1680 to 1860. Trans. of the Lancaster Branch of the Historical Association. No.1, 1946 and No. 2, 1951.

Andrew White (Ed.) A History of Lancaster, Ryburn Publishing, 1993

Alfred H. Inman. A short account of the Family of Inman of Nidderdale. Appendix to Upper Nidderdale with the Forest of Knaresborough, by Harry Speight, London, Elliot Stock, 1906.

Melinda Elder. The Slave Trade and the Economic Development of Eighteenth-Century Lancaster. Ryburn Publishing, 1992.

Lancaster Register of Shipping 1786-1911 (Lancashire Record Office, Preston).

Lancaster Gazette (especially shipping news and trade advertisements).

Board of Trade Shipping Returns (Public Record Office).

Lancaster Apprentice Rolls.

Rolls of the Freemen of Lancaster. Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire v.87 1935 and v.90 1938.

Warton Manor Court Records.

Silverdale Manor Court records.

Parish Registers

Tithe Awards for Warton Township and Silverdale Township 1846

#### NOTES

1. Marshall, J.D. (Ed.) The Autobiography of William Stout of Lancaster, Chetham Society, 1967. Appendix A pp. 282-291 for details of William Stout's shipping ventures.

2. Alfred H. Inman, A short account of the family of Inman of Nidderdale (full reference above), pp.iii-xxxviii for details of the early family history.

3. R.A. Pullan and K.J. Burnley. Set Upon a Hill: The story of St Mary's Church and Parish, Upton, Wirral. St. Mary's Parish Church, Upton, 1993 pp.14-29.

THE LORDS MONTEAGLE OF HORNBY (Final Part)  
THE DEATH OF LORD MONTEAGLE

Neil Stobbs

The conclusion of the long list of bequests and exhortations raises more questions than it answers for the modern researcher. A vast amount of work is left to be done if anything of the truth of his wishes is ever to be unravelled.

The list of thirteen named witnesses and apparently others unnamed seems a considerable number to witness the will, even of so important a person as this.

The first named {Doctor} Richard Beverley is named elsewhere in the will as being Prior of the Black Friars in Lancaster.

It could be that the 'Doctor' positioned between the first two names could apply to either of them, as adjectival descriptions seem to have been placed after the noun to which they applied in some cases.

Thus Doctor Thomas Evington could be Prior of Horneby, or Thomas Evington could be a person without a style, and the Prior of Horneby be named by style alone.

This would bring the number of witnesses to fourteen.

Gefferey Redmayn is named elsewhere as Esquire and as a servant who was to retain his present tenancy and have his debts owing rescinded.

He is also noted in the inventory as

*'A Free tenant of the Manor of Hornby' under Wraith holding the lands and tenements by Knights Fine where he and other tenants paid a total of 48s. 8d.*

Fraunces Morley is listed amongst the Freeholders of Hornby Castle in 1537

*'Franciscus Morley arminger.*

He is also noted as being a witness at the post mortem inquisition of Lord Monteagle in 1524.

He is mentioned in the survey of 1580 as being the previous holder of the manor of Wennington, now held by Thomas Morley.

Thomas Crofte named as Thomas Croft of Claughton, also as Thos Croft under Robrondale in the 1580 Survey.

There is also a Thos Croft the younger there mentioned.

Both Thomas the elder and Thomas the younger appear in the 1580 Survey as Free tenants of the manor of Farleton.

This raises the question of being able to identify specific individuals when the same name appears on many occasions without any exact indication.

It seems unlikely that the Thomas Croft who appears as a witness to the will in 1523 would be the one who is mentioned in the survey of 1580, at least 57 years later.

If he was a witness to the Lord Monteagle's will one would assume that he was a person of some consequence and of an age to have been so considered.

Even if he were only 30 then he would have been 87 in 1580. Considering the life expectancy at the period to have been much less than this, the named Thomas would not seem to have been the one mentioned later.

This shows in some small way the difficulty in arriving at a definite identification of any individual at such a distance in time.

The difficulties continue with Alexander parker, written with a small 'p' as is the surname of Robert parker later in the list. Yet in the list of servants who shall receive their wages and rewards as listed the surname has an uppercase 'P'. Alexander Parker is listed as

' of the stable'

Previous entry is to Edward Parker ' grome of my Chamber'

So was Alex grome of the stable? He was rewarded in the sum of 10/-.

Elsewhere in the Roll of Lands of 1524 there is the entry under the heading of

Delivery of Monies:-

*'And in monies delivered to Alexander Parker the Lord's keeper of the Stock as in the farm of Barkerkin 106s.8d. And money delivered to the same Alexr Parker as in the farm of part of Hornby Park £15 11s. 6d.'*

It would appear that Alexander was an important servant with a number of positions .

Hugh Dicconson appears in the role of servants as Hugh Diconson given a reward of 10/- over and above his wages due. Can we assume that he was on an equal level of importance with Alexander Parker, as he was given the same reward? He was a witness to the Will, so can we assume he must have been of some importance in the household?

Again one of the problems of trying to deduce facts from material prepared so long ago.

Can we actually use these deductions in the reconstruction of the life of the area in this period?.

I think we must as we have no other sources of this type available, and it allows us some insight into the workings of the system at that time, and comparison with the information we can glean from the wills and inventories which we do possess. There was not much change in the system around the turn of the century, and even though this data is from early 16thC it must have some bearing.

Nicholas Gardener is listed amongst those servants who

*I will shall in Joye their offices durying the nonage of my son and heir with suche fees as they have hadd in my time*

He is the Baliff of Ellall, Ellet or Elliall depending where it appears in the various documents.

In the 1584 survey it was found to be 403 ac. 1r. 22½f. in extent, having a value of £109 10s. 2d. yielding a rent of £23 13s. 10d. There are 33 tenants at will and one free tenant. It is interesting to note that the free tenant, one Thomas Rigmaiden

*holds there certain lands and tenements by Knights Service and pays yearly, 1 lb pip[er]is 1 lb Qi, 1 par cular albis pa 12d.*

Is this an indication of an extended peppercorn rent?

What 1 lb Qi is is as yet not clear nor is 1 par culls alga pa 12d.

Assuming that the manor was the same size in 1524 he would be considered to be an important servant of the estate, and of sufficient importance to be a witness at the signing of the will of the Lord

The name Nicolas Gardyner appears in the Roll of Lands of 1524, with a variation of spelling, and in circumstances which would appear not to have been in keeping with his office of bailiff of the manor.

*Nicholas Gardyner 3s 4d. for ameriments on him imposed by the Court in the 12th Hen. viij for divers trespass committed*

I suppose that it could be him, but I doubt it. He would presumably as Bailiff be sitting in judgement in the Court?

Olyver Thomson is one of the servants to have an annuity by the year during their lives.

His is stated as:-

*'to enjoie the ferme of the great Close in Farleton in Lonnedale for vij yeres accordyng to his lese theruppon*

Humphrey Wynder is mentioned as the Bailiff of :-

*my lordshipp of Farleton in Kendall Whittington and Netherhutton in Lancashire*

The Farleton in the 1580 Survey seems to have been the Farleton in Lonsdale as it is said to be within about half a mile of the castle. No detail is given of the Farleton in Kendal, which would have been in Westmorland.

Humphrey Winder is also named as a tenant at will of land in Caton, which he tenants jointly with a George Foxcroft.

Again the appearance of the same name at a distance in time of over 50 years brings forward the probability of them not being the same individual, but two bearing the same name two generations apart. If parish records do exist, it may be possible to trace the relationship between them, if any.

Robert Parker, the witness, is given in addition to his wages due:-

*to have the Tithe Barn of Hest during my terme paying the Rent accustomed.*

It must have been of some monetary value to have the lease of the Tithe Barn, whilst still paying rent to the estate. Does this infer that the lessor of the barn, could charge other persons to store their tithe products in it till they were collected by the tithe collectors. Or some other reason?

In the accounts for 1582 a Robert Parker is indicated as being the rector of Melling.

Again the position of a frequently occurring name separated in time.

Richard Pynkok the last named witness is the first of the servants named to have wages plus reward. His reward is five Marks

One witness has no other entry in the documents or accounts as far as can be traced and that is Thomas Twissilton.

Why he was included in the group witnessing the will, is somewhat of a puzzle when all the others were traceable. It is interesting to note that his name does not appear in the index of the volume 102.

He is quite a mystery man.

The concluding part of the inquisition lists numerous leases held by various persons under variable terms.

They are followed by a list of the holdings of the late Lord Mounteagle, which is interesting in itself, in that it gives some

indication of the extent of the holdings of one man during this period.

There is an indication of the value placed on the properties by the jurors and also in some cases, on what 'service' the various properties were held.

The jurors say

the hospice or messuages &c. in Horneby are worth yearly clear 10s. and are held of Thomas Stanley, son and heir of Edward Stanley Lord Mouteagle as of his Castle or Manor of Horneby by fealty only.

The manor of Little Harwood is worth yeraly £5 and is held of Thomas Langton Esq. service unknown to the jurors.

The Castle and Manor of Horneby, lands &c, the manors of Melling in Lonesdale, Arrome, Cawood, Roburndale, Tunstall, Wennyngton, Wraton, Wraa, Ergholme in Lonesdale, parcel of the manor of Horneby, and other manors {illegible} and manors of Over Kellet, Bolton in Lonesdale, Hethe Charnock, Chorley, Assheton, Nether Hutton, {illegible} co.Lancashire, are held of the King in chief by one Knight's fee and are worth, clear, that is Horneby with Mellings and other manors 100 marks, Farelton in Lonesdale 20 marks, lands in C 20 marks, in Wenningtron 5 marks, in Tateham £20, in Greshyngnam 5 marks, in Over Kellet 10marks, in Walton in Lonesdale[?] 20s., in Elhall 10 marks, in Hethe Charnock and Chorley 20 marks, in Makerfield 5 marks, in Shevington 20s., in Bolton on the Moor {illegible}, in Burghton £10, in Hiesham 10 marks, in Nether Hutton als Priesthutton £7, . . Park in Forton 20s., in Lancaster held of the King in fee burgage and worth yearly 20s., in Little Harwood . . . worth yearly 40s. Lands &c in Preston in Amounderness, Keverdon, Walton le Dale and Penwortham . . held of Thomas Langton Esq., services unknown, worth yearly 40s.

Those in Chawgeley held of the Abbot of Whalley, service unknown, worth yearly 20s. Those in Oxcliff and Ovangle held of the King

as of his Duchy of Lancaster in socage and worth yearly 20s.,

The last few lines of the quotation are reproduced as near as possible to the layout as shown by Col Chippindall, in an attempt to show the manner in which the proceedings of the inquisition were recorded.

As the majority of the material is printed in a manner which would not have been common place in 1939, it must be assumed that the transcription followed the layout of the original documents.

There is little attempt to keep amounts of money payable on the same line as the property to which it applied. The breaking of words at odd places can cause some difficulty in reading the whole. It appeared to be more important to keep the beginning and end of lines under each other than to make obvious sense of the material.

The variable spelling of some of the place names may make further study and mapping of the extent and exact location of the various properties some what difficult. The Survey of the 1580's does contain some information as to the boundaries of some of the Manors which may be of help. One problem is that the names applied to the various boundary indicators may be difficult to trace from modern maps.

Various terms, not of present usage, are in the document referring to service conditions.

- (1) by fealty only
- (2) held of the King in chief
- (3) by one Knight's fee
- (4) held of the King in fee burage

(5) held of the King as in his Duchy of Lancaster in socage

The definitions as far as they are available are taken from Nuttall.

(1) fidelity or faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands, involving loyal fulfilment of all the conditions of the tenure; loyalty.

(2) to hold it{the land} directly from the sovereign by honourable personal service

(3) The amount of land possession of which entailed knight service

(3a) Knight-Service. A tenure of lands held on condition of military service.

(4) tenure of land from an overlord for a yearly rent. (Penguin)

(5) tenure of land by any certain or determinate service. (Nuttall & Penguin)

Feudal tenure of land involving payment of rent or other service to superior. (Concise Oxford)

It is interesting to see how many ways land could be held, by one person, mainly from the King either directly or indirectly.

Elsewhere in the documents under study do other terms regarding the holding of tenure appear, especially in the detailed Survey of the estate (Loc. cit.)

- (1) Free tenants or libi Tenentes
- (2) Tenentes ad Voluntatem, Tenants at will
- (3) Demaynes Hold by Lease or hold. In his own hands.
- (4) Tenants by indenture.

Other terms used in the accounts.

- (a) Fermes
- (b) Grissome

- (c) grissomes off the tenenants thes comyng every vij yeare
- (d) Rents off the Glebe Lands
- (e) Rents off the Tythe barnes
- (f) In halfe off the mortueryes
- (g) For ther grysomes being Dabling ther Rents Sedbergh and Dent.
- (h) Footnote gresspoms or fines in the Manor of Hornby were eight times the rent for a descent fine.
- (i) A descent fine, a fine payable when an heir takes over a lease?
- (j) Fines were collected on the marriage of a tenant's Daughter. 12 1581.

As a footnote to the above these following have been extracted and added to give further indications of the burial customs of the period.

Charges about the Lord Montegle's Burial. [The 3rd Lord Montegle.]

*Paid by Christopher Carus esquire to John Troutbeck surgeon for his labour and pains in and about the keeping of the body of the Right Hon. Sir William Stanley, knight Lord Montegle upon the ground after his Lordship's Death from the 10th November 1581 unto the 12th December then next following being 33 days at vjs a day from himself and his man with xiijs xd for spices for preserving the said Corpse upon the ground the said time besides xxs by Robert Symson as appears by a bil.*

9/11/10d

*Also paid by said Christopher Carus to Eddied Hudsmythee als Beisey painter for his pains at the burial.*

xjs.

Indications of how the Estate benifited from the death of the Commoner Kinds.

*Richard Hully for the last part of his grissom respited unto the death of his mother Now unpaid this year as in years before*

33/4d

*Wife of Roger Garner of Ellel for the price of one heriot due to the Lord afor the death of the said Roger her husband due at Easter Anno 20 Eliz: unpaid 28s*

<i>The executors of William Ashe</i>	5s
<i>Thomas Johnson</i>	20d
<i>John Marshe</i>	20d
<i>James teals</i>	20d
<i>Christofer Atkinson</i>	20d
<i>John Clapham</i>	20d

*for half their mortuaries due to the Lord within the Rectory of Clapham due to be paid to Thomas Readman 15s*

It would appear from the study of this material that the provision for the after life was important to the higher level of society. They attempted to make it clear what they wanted done with their body and what should be done with their worldly goods. They also attempted to make sure that their family members, legitimate or not, were provided for and protected whatever the circumstances, for many years ahead.

There is some indication that not all the requests were carried out, cf. the loss of the body of Lord Montegle. There is some indication that the requests were carried out, cf. the care taken by Henry VIII of the son of the deceased, and his elevation to the Order of the Bath at the Coronation of Anne Bolyen.

If the other bequests were carried out in full is at present unknown and considerable research would have to be undertaken if one were ever to succeed in doing so.

## References:

- Nuttall            Nuttall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language 1933
- Penguin.            Penguin Dictionary of English.
- Concise Oxford.    The Concise Oxford Dictionary.
- Chippindall.        A Sixteenth Century Survey and Year's Account of the Estates of Hornby Castle Lancashire with an introduction on the owners of the Castle by Colonel W.H CHIPPINDAL  
Volume 102 of the New Series of  
REMAINS HISTORICAL AND LITERARY  
connected with the Palatine counties of  
LANCASTER AND CHESTER.  
Printed for the Chetham Society 1939.

Mourholme Society NewsProgramme January to April 2000

Evening meetings held at Yealand Village Hall on the second Thursday of the month at 7.30 pm. Visitors welcome (£1).

13 January 2000      "Early Modern (1550-1750) Northern Catholicism" by Dr. Michael Mullet.

10 February            "James Erving of Carnforth and Warton"  
by Anne Hillman.

9 March                "Visions of Blackpool in the 1930s"  
By Professor John Walton.

13 April                Annual General Meeting. Speaker to be arranged.

"How it Was: A North Lancashire Parish in the Seventeenth Century"

Sales of our book continue at a steady rate and are eating away at our stock of 500 from the summer reprint. Only one hardback now remains for sale. We were pleased to see that the book was given a good review by Alan Crosby in the "Lancashire Local Historian" No. 13, which was published a few weeks ago.

The combined book-launch and exhibition held at Warton Church Hall on 22 September was very well attended. We organised this jointly with the Local Studies Library (Lancaster Public Library) who were just as pleased as we were with the event.

#### The 19th Century Research Group

This group continues to meet regularly and discuss the various topics which are being researched by individual members. We are making slow progress, somewhat overwhelmed by the amount of data and some uncertainty as to how we are going to manage it all.

Our aim is to produce a book as historically worthwhile and marketable as the 17th century volume is proving to be.

Anyone in the society who would like to join in and make a contribution would be welcome.

Despite what has just been said about the amount of material, we would welcome any information, documents or photographs that anyone would let us peruse and use.

#### Local History Seminars, Lancaster University

Several members of the Mourholme Society attend these seminars, which take the form of a lecture about one hour long, followed by an informal discussion. The speakers usually present their latest research, and there is a friendly atmosphere. There will be four seminars in the first months of 2000.

19 January 2000 "Identities in the Far North: A Medieval Perspective" by Dr. Keith Stringer

23 February "Housing Quality in Lancashire Factory Villages: The Ashworth Settlements Revisited" by Dr. Geoff Timmins.

15 March "The Early Church in the North of England" by Dr. John Todd.

5 April "They Weren't Fairies: They Were Women! Class, Gender and Amateur Operatic Societies in the North West" by Dr. Shani D'Cruze.

The seminars start at 4 pm and end at 5.30 pm. They are held in Lecture Theatre 3 in Fylde College. Tea and biscuits are served in Room D33 from 3.30 pm. There is a charge of £2.50 for each seminar (advanced booking required). Details from Christine Wilkinson, Centre for Northwest Regional Studies, Fylde College, University of Lancaster LA1 4YF. Tel. (01524) - 593770 OR from the Secretary of the Mourholme Society.

#### Audrey Fishwick

Audrey has been a very valuable member of the society for many years and we have missed her very much during this last year. We understand she is due (when? when? when?) to have an operation which it is hoped will get her back to us. We wish her speedy and successful treatment.

#### A message from the Chairman

I have worries about the future of the Mourholme Society. A proportion (I must be careful here not to affront valued friends and colleagues) of those of us who have tried to 'keep the show on the road' have been and are creaking. I have referred to

Audrey's incapacity, and there are others: I took on the Chairmanship when it was clear that Anne Stobbs was not really able to do it. Neil soldiers on, stoically ignoring his great discomfort. I could go on.

Though there has been some increase in our membership, we need more and particularly younger folk, and especially people who would be willing to take up jobs. I believe, and I'm sure my friends in the society agree with me, that the more engaged (within reason) you are the more interesting local history becomes. We are also doing a worthwhile activity, adding to the sum of knowledge about our parish.

We try to produce this magazine three times a year. It is rather a hand-to-mouth operation because we are dependent on receiving articles, which in the main refer to this parish. We would urge as many people as possible to submit articles for consideration.

This seemed an appropriate time, at the end of one millenium another about to begin, to share my anxiety with you. All that remains now is to wish you and yours a Happy Christmas and that this New Year will be especially rewarding for you.