XV. JOHN LISTER, of Swansea, b. 7 July 1771, d. 21 Jan. 1836, bur. at St. Mark's, Kennington, mar. Anne, dau. of Stephen Morris, b. 26 May 1780, mar. 9 Apr. 1801, d. 20 Aug. 1870, bur. at St. Mark's, Kennington. They had issue—

John (XVI).

Mary Ann, b. 4 Aug. 1814, d. unmar. 26 Aug. 1884, bur. at Newport, co. Monm.

XVI. JOHN LISTER, of Sandown, I.W., and Shibden Hall, by will of his cousin Anne Lister. M.D., J.P., b. 18 June 1802, d. 6 Aug. 1867, bur. at Southowram, mar. Louisa Anne, dau. of Major Charles Grant, of St. Vincent, b. 16 Sept. 1815. mar. at Kensington 11 Apr. 1844, d. 4 Apr., bur. 8 Apr. 1892 at Southowram. They had issue—

John Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, 1894, bp. 1 Aug. 1847.

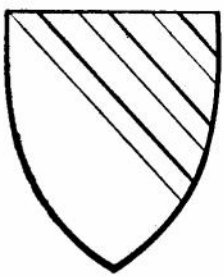
Charles Edmond, b. 15 June, bp. 24 Aug. 1848, d. in Bolivia 6 Nov. 1889.

Anne, b. 20 Feb. 1852, living at Shibden Hall 1894.

(To be continued.)

CHARTERS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF TWENEBROKES, WITH NOTES.

A paper on the Twenebrokes family, contributed by Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., appeared in Vol. I., New Series, of "The Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," from which I differ in many important particulars, and therefore consider it desirable to publish a pedigree, compiled from ancient charters, with some account of the family. These charters are now preserved in the museum at Warrington.



Hugh de Thuenebrockys.

- Adam de Thuenebrockys, lord of Terra de Thūebroc.
- Radulph de Thuenebrockys known as "de Lacheford," & of the Vill of Twenebrokes.
- John de Thuenebrockys, held lands in the Vill of Twenebrokes.
- Richard de Thuenebrockys, held lands in the Vill of Twenebrokes.

Hugh de Twenebrokes, lord of Terra de Thūebroc, and known as "de Lacheford."

Roger de Twenebrokes held lands, &c, in the Vill of Twenebrokes; living in 1309 and 1343.

Hugh del Twenebrokes, held lands, &c., in the Vill of Gropenhale, and the Vill of Lacheford; dead in 1368.

Richard de Twenebrokes, lease of land, &c., from his father, 1343 to himself, his wife and children.

a

John del Twenebrokes, witness to Charter 7, 1368. = De Midelhurst, 1st husband; dead in 1402-3. = Johanna del Twenebrokes; dead in 1425. = Adam del Schagh; dead in 1422; 2nd husband.

Thomas de Midelhurst.[1]



John de Twenbrokes of Twenbrokes, living 1402-3.

John de Twaynbrok, held lands and tenements in Gropenhale, 1541-2.

Richard Twambrook, bur. at Grappenhall, 10 July, 1579.[2]

Robert Twembrook, Juror, Inq. p.m., 1552.

Thomas Twambrooke of Gropenhale, Freeholder—Harl. Soc. Pub., fo. 18, p. 12; Juror, Inq. p.m., Oct. 2, 1600; bur. at Gropenhale, 1608. = Clemence, m. 1581, at Grop.; bur. there 1624-5.

Robert Twembrookes of Appleton; bapt., 14 Nov., 1588, at Gropenhale; bur. there 8 April, 1656. = Alice.

Thomas Twanbrook of Appleton; bapt. at Gropenhale, 26 April, 1640; bur. there 29 Sept., 1700. = Elizabeth, bur. at Gropenhale, 8 Jan. 1708-9, 2nd wife.

Thomas Twanbrook of Appleton; bapt. at Gropenhale, 20 Nov., 1681; bur. there 19 March, 1722-3.

Thomas Twanbrook of Appleton, bur. at Gropenhale 24 April, 1759. = Mary Hodgskinson, m. 23 June, 1642, d. 1758.

Thomas Twanbrook, of Appleton, b. 1748, d. at Appleton 21 Feb. 1831, bur. at Grappenhall. = Mary, dau. of . . . Knowles of Massey Brook, Thelwall, co. Chester, b. 1758, d. 1790, bur. at Grappenhall.

Mary Twanbrook, b. 1776, d. 1838, unmarried.

Anne Twanbrook, mar. Thos. Garner of Appleton.

Martha Twanbrook, b. 1783, d. 1863, second wife. = Wm. Hall of Grappenhall Hall, J.P., b. 1783, d. 1873.

Elizabeth Twanbrook, b. 16 April, 1778, mar. 23 May, 1801, d. 24 April, 1844. = Thomas Kirkland Glazebrook, F.L.S., of Orford Lodge, Warrington, Captain of the Warrington Regiment of Lanc. Local Militia, b. 1780, d. 1855.

Charter I.

[Undated.] Sciant ꝑsentes ⁊ futᵘi qđ Ego Wꝺs de Boydele concessi ⁊ hac ꝑsenti carta mea quiete clamavi totū mor infᵃ rivos de Twenebrokes cū tota ꝥra ꝑdče ville de Twenebrokes ꝑtinente Radulfo filio

[1] The seal here shewn is attached to an indenture, dated 1517, executed by Thomas Midilhurst, s. and h. of Hugh Midilhurst, of Lachford, deceased. The original is in the Warrington Museum.

[2] Extracts from Parish Registers are copied from Vol. i, Hist. Society Lanc. and Ches., p. 13.

Hugonis de Twenebrokes ꝛ heredibꝫ suis de me ꝛ hedibꝫ meis hndum ꝛ tenend libe ꝛ quiete honorifice pacifice assartandum ꝛ arandū ꝛ seminandū ꝛ oīmodū comodū suū faciendū ꝛ per idem assartū sepes sequendo Ita quod ego Wlts de Boydele ꝛ heredes mei aliqd jus vl clameū in pdco mor non exge potint salvo mi ꝛ heredibꝫ meis ꝛ hominibꝫ de Gropenhale in ea habitantibꝫ husbold ꝛ haybold qndo husbote ꝛ haybote potit extª sepes suas inveniri. Et predcs Radulfus ꝛ heredes sui facient comodū suū oīmodū de pdco mor sine aliquo impediīto vl contªdictone de me ꝛ heredibꝫ meis. Hiis testibꝫ Hugone de Limra Toma de Astona Robto de Sale Robto Venatore de Thelewallo Joe Venatore de Apiltū Joe psona de Gropenh Joe . . . de Limma Michaele de Stathū Wlto de Walt Radulfo pposito Rogo d Tabeleye ꝛ multis aliis.

This William de Boydele, who confirms possession to Ralph, son of Hugh de Twenebrokes, and his heirs, of "all the moor between the brooks of Twenebrokes with all the land pertaining to the Vill of Twenebrokes," reserving certain rights to "the men of Gropenhale," was the third son of Helto de Boydel.[1]

It will be seen from the Ordnance map that there is a brook which takes its rise from "Dipping Pool," five-sixths of a mile west of the village of Appleton, whence it flows about half-a-mile north east—passing under "Green Lane"—and thence north-west—through a part of the "Vill of Gropenhale" (*see* Charter X), bending to the east about half-a-mile—until it reaches the river Mersey about two-thirds of a mile south-west of Warrington Bridge. The distance, in a direct line, from Dipping Pool to the point at which it reaches the Mersey, is two miles. This brook is now known by five different names, Dipping Brook, Dood's Brook, Dingle Brook, Lumb Brook, and Black Lion Brook.

The peculiar configuration of this brook, taken in connection with the clause in this Charter relating to the "men of Gropenhale," determines, I consider, the "site" of the Vill of Twenebrokes to have been between Dipping Pool and the point at which the brook reaches the Mersey. That this district took its name from the brook—which name was assumed by the family—appears certain. In Chaucer's time one of the meanings attached to the word "twinne" was "separate," which suggests the idea that Twene-brok-es signified the separated, or divided brook or brooks. If so, it would singularly accord with the facts of the case. The name of Twembrook still survives.

In the Reference Book to Appleton Township, the upper part of Appleton Dingle is described as being near to "Twembrook Brows," and in the Reference Book to Halton, "Twembrook Meadow" is described as being about two miles south-west of the Appleton locality.

It seems certain that successive Boydells—whose estates were chiefly situated within a few miles of Chester—held an official post in connection with the Earldom of Chester, hence their confirmation of "Grants," regulating of "Services," &c.

Hugh, eldest son of Helto de Boydel, confirms possession of Pulton to Ric. de Lancelyn. Wm. de Boydell confirms his brother's grants.

[1] Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. i, p. 456.

Sir Wm. de Boydell confirms his father's grants, by deed, 1250-8. And at the Inq. p m. held 1349, after the death of Wm. de Boydell—the last male representative of the family—it was held that the lords of eight manors owed services to this William for their lands, "held from the Earldom of Chester."[1]

As the name of Twenebrokes does not appear in this list, I therefore conclude that they had ceased to hold their estates through the Boydells, and that the words "To have and to hold, &c., of the chief lords of the fees," introduced into their charter of a date subsequent to 1349, must have had reference to successive lords of Terra de Thūebroc, and the Earldom of Chester.

Charter II.

[Undated] Sciant ꝑsentes ꝛ futuꝝ quod ego Wiłł fił Wiłł de Boydel 9sessi ꝛ sc̄pto meo 9firmavi Joħi de Thuenebrokys ꝛ ħred suis allocac̄om quarte ꝑtis totiꝰ pannagii ꝛ totiꝰ ꝟicii quē mⁱ ꝑtinet de villa de Thuenebrokys scilꝫ quantū ꝑtinet ad ꝥram q̄m Ric̄ de Thuenebrokys de Wiłło de Boydel tenet in ꝑdc̄a villa ꝛ ego Wiłłs de Boydel ꝛ ħredes mei dc̄am 9sesscionem sicut ꝑscⁱptū est Joħi de Thuenebrokys ꝛ ħredibꝫ suis 9tra om̄es homines ꝛ feminas imꝑpetuū warentizabim⁹ et ut hec mea 9sescio firmitatis robur optineat huic scⁱpto scigillū meū apposui Hiis testibꝫ Galfrido de Duttū Ric̄ Starky Ric̄ capellano Aď de Hattū Thoñ de Apiltū Wiłł de Hoke ꝛ multis aliis.

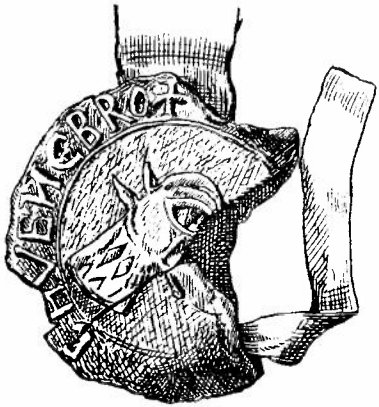
This William de Boydel, who confirms to John de Thuenebrokys and his heirs the allowance of the "fourth part of the whole pannage and of the whole service which pertains to me from the Vill of Thuenebrokys. To wit as much as pertains to the land which Ric̄ de Thuenebrokys holds of William de Boydel," was grandson of Helto de Boydel, his father living at the date of this Charter.

Charter III.

[Undated] Sciant oñis tam ꝑsentes qª futuri quod ego Ada filius Hugonis de Thuenebrockys dedi ꝛ 9cessi ꝛ hac ꝑsenti carta mea 9firmavi Hugoni filio Radulfi de Lacheford ꝑ homagio ꝛ servicio suo totam ꝥram meā in Thuenebrokys ꝛ in Lacheford ꝛ totū jus meū q habui ꝛ ad me ꝑtinuit de dc̄a ꝥra tenendā ꝛ habendā illi ꝛ heredibꝫ suis de me ꝛ heredibꝫ meis jure hereditario libere ꝛ qⁱete integre pacifice ꝛ honorifice cū 9muni pastura ꝛ om̄ibꝫ libertatibꝫ ꝛ haysiam̄tis ꝑdc̄e ꝥre ꝑtinentibꝫ Ita sciłt q ego Ada nec heredes mei nullū jus nec clamū de dc̄a ꝥra nūqª exigere poťimus Reddendo iñ annuatī mⁱ ꝛ heredibꝫ meis ille ꝛ heredes sui unū par albaŕ cirotecarū de uno denario argenti ad Nativitatem ħi Joħis Baptiste ꝑ om̄nibꝫ serviciis ꝛ exactōibꝫ ꝛ demandis de dc̄a ꝥra mⁱ ꝛ heredibꝫ meis ꝑtinentibꝫ. Salvo servicio forinseco dc̄e ꝥre ꝑtinente. Ego vero Ada filius Hugonis ꝛ heredes mei hāc dc̄am ꝥrā cū ꝑtinētiis suis dc̄o Hugoni ꝛ heredibꝫ suis liberā ꝛ qⁱetam ꝑ dc̄o servicio 9ª om̄s hōies ꝛ fēias imꝑpetuū warentizabimus. Et ut hec mea donacio ꝛ 9cessio illi ꝛ heredibꝫ suis semꝑ fⁱma sit ꝛ stabilis ꝑsenti scⁱpto ꝑ me ꝛ heredibꝫ meis sigillū meū apposui. Hiis testibꝫ Thoñ de Haystun Thoñ de Sale Wiłło de Lim̄e Michaelo de Stathum Roƀ de Limne Gilƀto de Stathum

[1] Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. ii, p. 456.

Roꝺ de Stathum Roꝺo de Sale Wiłło Venatore Wiłło de Wygan ꝛ multis aliis.



I submitted an enlarged photograph of the seal attached to this Charter to the Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, who kindly examined it, and expressed his opinion that the device is intended to represent the "Bell-shaped dummy used to lure the hawk."

Charter IV.

Sciant oⁱ̃es tam presentes qⁿ futuri q Ego Wiłłs de Boydele ꝯcessi ꝛ hⁿc ꝑsenti carta mea ꝺfⁱmavi Huḡ de Lacheford filio Radulfi totam ſram de Thnebroc cum oⁱ̃ibꝫ ptinentiis suis ꝛ libertatibꝫ : siᶜ̃ ſonalis carta Ade de Thenebroc dñi sui ei ꝛ ħedibꝫ suis testatur. Et ego dñs utroꝫq; ꝛ ħe les mei ꝑsenti scⁱpto ꝛ sigilli mei apposiᶜ̃oe ꝑdᶜ̃am ſram de Thenebroc ꝑdᶜ̃o Hugoni filio Raꝺ ꝛ ħedibꝫ suis ꝯfⁱmavimꝰ. Hiis testibꝫ Gilb de Limme Thoⁱ̃ de Haystuñ Wiłł Venatore Thoⁱ̃ de Sale Roꝺ de Cnutesford Wiłł de Hauners Michael de Stathum Raꝺ ꝑpᵒ̃ito ꝛ multis aliis.

The following excerpt shows the real signification of the term "Terra de," as determined by the Court of Exchequer, 1849, in an action brought by the Duke of Beaufort against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Swansea,[1] for breaking and entering a certain close of the plaintiff, at Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, &c, in which "It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the *locus in quo* was his, as being part of the Seigniory of Gower. It appeared that the Seigniories of Gower and Kilvey were of very great extent, and were anciently called, and passed in charters and grants, by the general name of 'Terra de Gower.' By that name they were granted by charter by King John, in the fourth year of his reign, to William de Breos and his heirs, 'with all liberties, free customs, and appurtenances to the same belonging.'" The Judge directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and a rule *nisi* for a new trial, subsequently obtained, was discharged.

"Terra was formerly used as the ordinary form of a grant of an extensive territory. Of this many instances are given in Madox's 'Baronia Anglica.' Thus it is there stated that in 'ancient times

[1] Exchequer Reports, by W. N. Welsby and others. Vol. iii, p. 413.

a baronial estate was wont to be called by several names nearly of the same import, to wit, Honor, Baronia, Terra, Feodum . . . The baronial seigneury of an earl, or other great baron, was commonly called an Honor . . .' And again in Madox's 'History of the Exchequer,' c. 10, p. 203, it is stated, in effect, that in the reigns of King Stephen and of Henry II, and of the next succeeding Kings, the Crown was in possession of several great honors, baronies, and lands of that sort, 'which are usually styled Honor, Baronia, or Terra of such a one.'"

The Gower and Thūebroc charters closely correspond, the terms employed in each being practically identical, the lands being held in accordance with the fundamental maxim of feudal tenure "that all lands are holden immediately or mediately from the Crown."

Charter V.

[1309.] Pateat univ̄sis qđ ego Witts de Boydel[1] ꝛ heredes mei tenem[r] Rog̃ fit̃ Jħis de Twyenebrokes annuatim usq; ad ꝑminū vite sue p suo fideli s̄vičo ꝓmanibus fčo quād suptunicā cū capičo ad festū Natat̃ dñi ad maneriū de Gropenele soluti uñ ego ꝓdčs Witts v̄l heredes mei fue[9]imus vestiti. In cuj[9] rei testimoniū ego ꝓdčs Witts ħ ꝓsens scriptū impresciōe sigilli mei roboravi. Dat̃ ap̄ Groponale die Dñica px[a] post festū assūpc̄ōm ḃe Marie v̄giñ Anno R. R. E. fit̃ R. E. ꝯcio.

Charter VI.

[1343.] Hec est conv̄ecio fča int̄ Rog̃ū de Twenebroce ex una ꝑte ꝛ Ricard̄ fit̃ suū ex alt̄a ꝑte vid̄ qđ ꝓdčs Rog̃ tradidit ꝛ ad firmā dimisit ꝓdčo Ricard̄ ꝛ uxi sue ꝛ puis suis duodecim celioñ jač in Twenebroce q[a]s ꝓdčs Rog̃ p[i]u[9] habuit ꝛ tenuit cū domib; ꝛ curtilag̃ q[i]b; ꝓdčs Rog̃ p[i]u[9] habuit ꝛ tenuit cū domo ꝛ curtilag̃ qđ Joħ de More p[i]u[9] tenuit ad firmā habend̄ ꝛ tñd de ꝓdčo Rogo ꝓdčo Ricardo uxi sue ꝛ puis suis totā ꝓdčam ꝛrā cū domib; ꝛ curtilag̃ ꝓdčis liḃe q[i]ete bñ ꝛ in pace cū housbold ꝛ haybold cū liḃo ing[e]ssu ꝛ eg[e]ssu cū fructib; ext[e]mi anni [et] cet̄is cōis liḃt̄ acsiam̄tę dče ꝛre ꝑtinet̄ ꝛmīo incipiet̄ ad fest̄ Sči Martī in hyē anno dñi m°c°c°c° quatragesimo ꝛcio usq; ad finē sexdecim annoz px° sequē ꝛ ꝯtinue ꝯplet̄. Redd̄ inde annuatī ꝓdčo Rogo de ꝓdčo Ricard̄ uxe sua ꝛ puis duodecim solid̄ argēt̄ ꝛ sex denar̄ ad tres ꝛmīos anni [viz] ad annūciaciō ḃe Marie Virg̃ ꝛ ad Nat̄ ḃi Joħ bapt̄ ꝛ ad fest̄ Sči Martī in hyē p eq[at̄] porc̄ cū licētia ꝓdčo Rogo v̄l suo ꝓto atornato de ꝓdčo Ricard̄ disstringe suos catall̄ si ꝓdčm reddit[9] nō ꝓit pacat̄ ad ꝛmīos ꝓdčos. Et eg° v° ꝓdčs Rogs ꝓdčo Ricard̄ uxi sue ꝛ puis suis totā ꝓdčam ꝛrā cū domib; ꝛ curt̄ ꝓdčis usq; ad finē ꝓdči ꝛmi ꝯt[a] om̄es gēt̄ warantizabo. In cuj[9] rei test̄ huic ꝓsent̄ sc[i]pt̄ sigillū meū apposui Hiis test̄ Witt̄ Boydell Simō de Hurst Wimañ [? Niniañ] de Derwalschaw Thōe de Twenebroce Nicħ clīo et aliis.

Charter VII.

[1368.] Sciant ꝓsentes ꝛ futuri qđ ego Johanna del Twenebrokes dedi concessi ꝛ hac ꝓsenti carta mea confirmavi Thome fforst capellano

[1] This William was great-great-grandson of Helto de Boydell. Sir William de Boydell, knt., living 1312-13 married Nicolaa, dau. of William de Doncaster.

oⁿes terras ⁊ tenementa mea in Twenebrokes ⁊ in Lacheford cū ꝑtinenⁱ hⁱd ⁊ tenend ꝑdčo Thome heredibꝫ ⁊ assignatis suis oⁿes ꝑdčas ꝛras ⁊ teñ cū ꝑtiñ de capitalibꝫ dñis feod illⁱs ꝑ ꝟvicia inde debita ⁊ de juⁱ consueⁱ. Et ego vero ꝑdča Johanna ⁊ ħedes mei oⁿes ꝑdčas ꝛras ⁊ teñ cū ꝑtiñ ꝑdčo Thome ⁊ ħedibꝫ ⁊ assignatis suis contª oⁿes gentes warantizabimꝰ ⁊ defendemꝰ In cujus rei testimoniū huic ꝑsenti carte mee sigillū meū apposui Hiis testibꝫ Galfrido de Werburton Joħe Danyel militibꝫ Joħe Boydel Roƀto . . . Joħe del Twenebrokes ⁊ aliis Daⁱ apud Gropenhale die dⁿ̄ca ꝓxīa post fⁿ̄ Sci Mathei apⁱi anno dⁿ̄i Millⁱo ccc sexagesimo octavo.

Charter VIII.

[1369.] Pateat univ̄sis ꝑ ꝑsentes me Thomam fforst capellanū remisisse relaxasse ⁊ quietūclamasse Johanne filie Hugonis del Twenebrokes totū jus meū ⁊ clameū qđ habui in omnibꝫ ꝛris ⁊ tenementis cū ꝑtinenⁱ que ⁊ quas habui de dono ⁊ feoſamento ꝑdčo Johanne in Lacheford ⁊ Gropenhale Ita . . . qđ nec ego ꝑdčus Thomas heredes ⁊ executores mei nec aliquis alius noⁱe meo aliquod juris v̄l clamei in ꝑdčis ꝛris teñⁱ cū ꝑtinenⁱ de . . . habere exig̈e poⁱint seu . . . quo modo In cujꝰ rei testimoniū huic ꝑsenti quietclamancie mee sigillū meū apposui Daⁱ apud Lyme Die Lune ꝓxima post fⁿ̄ omniū Sč̄orꝫ Anno regni Regis Edwardi ꝛcii post conquestum quadragesimo ꝛcio.

Charter IX

[1403.] Sciant ꝑsentes ⁊ futuri qđ nos Adam del Shagh ⁊ Johanna uxor mea dedimꝰ concessimꝰ ⁊ hac ꝑsenti carta nr̄a indentata confirmavimꝰ Thome de Midelhurst filio iꝑius Johanne heredibꝫ ⁊ assigñ suis oⁿia terras ⁊ teñta nr̄a jač in quodam loco voč Twenbrokes cū ꝑtiñ in Gropenale ac eciā oⁿia terr̄ ⁊ teñ nr̄a cū oⁿibꝫ suis ꝑtiñ jač in Lacheford ħend ⁊ teñd oⁿia terr̄ ⁊ teñta ꝑdča post decessū ꝑdⁱe Johanne uⁿxis sue [*sic*] ꝑfato Thome heredibꝫ ⁊ assigñ suis imppetuū de capiⁱli dño feodi illius ꝑ redditū ⁊ ꝟvicia inde prius debita ⁊ de jure consueta. Et nos v̄o ꝑdči Adam ⁊ Joħna ⁊ ħedes nr̄i oⁿia terras ⁊ teñta ꝑdča cū oⁿibꝫ suis ꝑtiñ post decessū iꝑius Johⁱe ꝑfato Thome ħedibꝫ ⁊ assigñ suis contª oⁿes gentes warantizabimꝰ ⁊ imppetuū defendemꝰ. In cujꝰ rei testiõm huic ꝑsenti carte nr̄e indentate sigilla nr̄a apposuimꝰ Hiis testibꝫ Petro de Werburton Joħe Savage Joħe de Stathum Laurencio de Aston, Joħe Dounvyle Joħe de Clayton Joħe de Twenbrokes Matheo de Sale cl̄ico ⁊ aliis Daⁱ apud Groꝑnale die lune ꝑx̄ post fⁿ̄ Puⁱ ƀe Maⁱ virg̈ anno regni Regis Henⁱ quarti post conquestū quarto.

Charter X.

[1422.] Sciant ꝑsentes et futᵘi qđ Ego Johanna que fui uxor Ade del Schagh dedi concessi ⁊ hac ꝑsenti carta mea confirmavi Thome de Midulhirst filio meo oⁿia ꝛras ⁊ teñ mea cū suis ꝑtiñ jacencia in quodā loco vocaⁱ Twynbrokę in Villa de Gropenall ac eciam õia ꝛras ⁊ teñ mea cū õibꝫ suis ꝑtiñ jacencia in Villa de Lachefford ħend ⁊ teñd õia ꝑdča ꝛras ⁊ teñ cū õibꝫ suis ꝑtiñ ꝑfato Thome heⁱ ⁊ assignaⁱ suis imp̄m de capitalibꝫ dñis feodoꝫ illoꝫ ꝑ ꝟvicia inde debita et de jure consueta Et Ego vero dicta Johanna ⁊ heⁱ mei oⁿia dicta ꝛr̄ ⁊ teñta cū õibꝫ suis

ptiñ ꝑfato Thome hef̄ ꝛt assignat̄ suis cont^{a} om̄s gentes warantizabim^{9} acquietabim^{9} ꝛt imp̄m defendem^{9} In cuj^{9} rei testiõm huic ꝑsenti carte mee sigillū meū apposui Hiis testib; Joñe de Stathū Thoma de Milynton Thoma de Werburton Rog^{9}o de Milynton Lauf̄ de Aston ꝛt aliis. Dat̄ apud Gropennall Anno dñi Mille^{mo} cccc^{mo} vicesimo sc̄do.

The Vill of Gropenhall was most probably bounded on the west by the river Mersey, and extended east and north, embracing a portion of the Vill of Twenebrokes. It is also highly probable that the Vill of Lacheford was bounded on the west by the river Mersey, and on the south by the Vill of Gropenhale, extending north and east.

The arms on the seal attached to this charter are, on the sinister side, those of Johanna's father, *3 bendlets enhanced;* and on the dexter side are the arms of her first husband, de Midulhurst, supposed to be a *lion rampant.*

Various members of the Twenebrokes family named in ancient records.

1357-8. Grant to Thomas Twenbrokes, Archer, by Edward, Prince of Wales, of pasturage for six beasts in Frodsham Marsh, called "le Rowemersh." 31-32 Ed. III. (36th Rep. Depy Keeper of Pub. Rec., Appendix ii, p. 480.)

1397. Grant to John de Twenbrokes, by the King, of 2d. a day for life. 21-2 Ric. II. (*Ibid.*)

1402-3. Richard de Venables, of Stretton, Robert de Werberton, of Aketon, and John de Twenbrokes, of Twenbrokes, take to farm the office of beadle of the Hundred of Bucklow for a year, 113s. 4d. 3-4 Hen. IV. (*Ibid*, p. 492.)

1541-2, Jany. 31.—Peter Legh, Armiger.—Writ of livery, setting forth the finding of an Inquisition, viz., that Peter Legh, Knight, his father, was seized . . . of a rent and services issuing out of lands and tenements of John Twaynbrok, in Gropnall. (*Ibid*, 39th Rep., p. 172.)

1552, 6 Ed. VI, Inq. p.m. John Arderne.—Sir Wm. Davenport, Knight, Robt. Twembrook, Jno. Middilhurst, and others. Jurors. ("East Cheshire," by J. P. Earwaker, Vol. i, p. 468.)

1600-2, Oct., Eliz. 42, Inq. p.m., Lady Margaret Stanley.—Thomas Twambrookes, gent., Jno. Midelhurst, gent., Peter Leghe, gent., and others. Jurors. (*Ibid*, Vol. ii, p. 52.)

1580. The name of Thomas Twenbrook, of Groppenall, is included in the list of Freeholders in Bucklow Hundred, co. Chester. (Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. xviii. p. 12.)

1666. The name of Edward Twambrooke appears in the list of Charterers in Appleton and Hull. (Ormerod's "Cheshire.")

As to how and when the manor of Twambrookes came into the possession of the Warburton family from that of Twenebrokes, I am unable to say, but tradition—often repeated by my grandfather—points to "gambling" as having been the means by which my ancestors lost the great proportion of their property.

In addition to their hereditary estates, the Twenebrokes held on lease a considerable portion of the manor of Appleton, for some centuries—said to have been for five. But whatever the term, it expired during the life or at the death of my grandfather—the last male representative of the family—who by the payment of a fine secured the enjoyment of the property to his two elder daughters, during their respective lives—dividing it between them—Mary, the eldest, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, my mother. On their decease it reverted to the Warburton family.

To each of his younger daughters, Anne, wife of Thomas Garner, of

Appleton, and Martha, wife of William Hall, of Grappenhall Hall, he left a small freehold estate—to the latter by deed of gift. It has been supposed that these freeholds formed part of the original Twenebrokes estates, but of this I cannot be sure.

My grandfather, Thomas Twanbrook, shortly before his death in 1831, pointed out to me the exact "site" of the ancient home of one branch of his family—which was, I believe, destroyed by fire—situated very near to the village of Appleton, the entrance to which was from the south side of Green Lane. He also pointed out to me the precise spot where a portion of the entrance pillars were still standing when he was a boy, and were subsequently removed for building purposes.

MICHAEL G. GLAZEBROOK.

The Parliamentary Roll of Arms.

Communicated by OSWALD BARRON.

CES SUNT LES NONS E LES ARMES A BANEREZ DE ENGLETERE.

1. Le Roy de Engletere · Porte de goules a iij lupars passauns de or.
2. Le Counte de Gloucestre · de or a iij Cheuerons de goules.
3. Le Counte de Cornewaille · de vert a vj Egles de or.
4. (Le Counte de Nichole · de or a vn lion rampaund de pourpre.)
5. Le Counte de Lancastre · Les armes de Engletere od le label de Fraunce.
6. Le Counte.
7. Le Counte.
8. Le Counte de Garene · Chekere de or e de azure.
9. Le Counte de Hereford · de azure a vj lioncels de or a vne bende de argent e ij Coties de or.
10. Le Counte de Warwik · de goules Crusule de or a vne fesse de or.
11. Le Counte de Penbroc · Burele de argent a de azure od les Merelos de goules.
12. Le Counte de Arundel · de goules a vn lion rampaunt de or.
13. Le Counte de Rugemound · Les armes de garene a vn q̃rter de ermyne od la bordu̅ de Engleſe.
14. Le Counte de Oxenford · q̃rtile de or e de goules a vn molet de argent.
15. (Le Euesque Antoyn de dureem e Paſark · de goules a vn fer de molyn de ermyne.)