## GENEALOGICAL DECLARATION RESPECTING THE FAMILY OF NORRES, WRITTEN BY SIR WILLIAM NORRES, OF SPEKE, CO. LANCASTER, IN THE YEAR 1563: ACCOMPANIED BY AN ABSTRACT OF ANCIENT CHARTERS.

THIS curious genealogical document, which is copied from the MS. Harl. 1997, has escaped the attention of Mr. Baines, the recent historian of Lancashire, and of previous topographers and genealogists. Its author, Sir William Norres, was born in or about 1502, the son and heir of Henry Norres, of Speke, Esq. by Clemence, fifth daughter and coheir of Sir James Harington, of Wolphage, in Northamptonshire.[a] He succeeded his father in 1525. He was present at the spoiling of Edinburgh in the year 1543,[b] and is supposed to have then brought away from Holyrood House some carved wainscoting which still exists in the hall at Speke.[c] He also brought away several books from the palace library, among others Bartolus, printed at Venice in 1499, in which he inscribed the following memorandum, here copied from a fac-simile, given in Baines's Hist. of Lanc. vol. iii. p. 755:

"Md. That Edyn Borow wasse wonne the viij$^{th}$ daye of May in anno xxxvj°. H. viij. et anno Domini M°ccccc°xliij°. And that this boke, called Bartolus super primum degesti veteris, was gottyn and brougth awaye by me Will'm Norres of the Speike, knight, the xj daye of Maye fouresaide, and now the boke of me the fouresaide Sir Will'm, geven and by me left to remayne att Speike for an aire-loume. In wittenes whereof wreityn this with my none hande and subscribed my name,

per me WILL'M NORRES, knight."

This, and thirteen other folio volumes similarly inscribed, are now in the Athenæum Library at Liverpool, having been purchased at the sale of the late Henry Brown, Esq.

The pedigree of Norres was entered at the Visitation of Lancashire in 1567, attested by the same Sir William. In this genealogy every particular above Sir Henry Norres, his great-grandfather's grandfather,

[a] Not Northumberland, as in the pedigree in Baines's Lancashire, vol. iii. p. 754.

[b] William Norres, his eldest son, was afterwards killed in Scotland at the battle of Musselburgh, 1547. (See hereafter, p. 373.)

[c] See views in Baines's Lancashire; also in Part XI. of Baronial Halls, 1846. On the wainscoting see further some remarks in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1846, vol. xxv. p. 562.

is entirely at variance with the enumeration of his progenitors at the commencement of the present composition; but on this part of the subject it is unnecessary to make further remarks at present, as an elaborate investigation of the whole genealogy of the race has been made by the learned historian of Cheshire, who has favoured the Editor on this occasion with so much of his researches as will suffice to show at once the value, and the errors, of Sir William Norres's narrative.

The marriage settlement of his first wife Ellen, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumaris and of Whatcroft, is dated 1521; before 1535 he married his second wife Anne Middleton of Chester, described as "late wife of Thomas Seyton," in a suit with the Countess of Dorset, 27 Hen. VIII. She died in 1563, and was buried at Childwall.

Leland mentions Sir William Norres as an occasional inhabitant of the Earl of Oxford's manor house of Blacon, near Chester. He died in 1568, and was buried at Childwall. His Inq. post Mortem is preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The singularly romantic history of Mabel Bradshaigh, which forms a striking feature of the following papers, has been noticed by several authors; but the version here related by the old knight will be found to possess a racy naïveté which is not contained in that already known.

This has been given in the several Baronetages, and first in that by Wotton, 8vo. 1741, vol. iii. p. 656, evidently copied from an old family pedigree of Bradshaigh, the original words of which have been thus quoted by Mr. Roby and Mr. Baines: "Sir William Bradshaighe, second son of Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldger, and married to Mabell, daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode, and had issue in 8 Edward II. Of this Mabell is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, that in Sir William Bradshaghe's absence (being 10 years away in the holy wars [e]) she married a Welsh knight. Sir William, returning from the wars, came in a palmer's habett amongst the poor to Haghe, who when she saw and congetringe that he favoured [*i.e.* resembled] her former husband wept, for which the knight chastised her; at which Sir William went and made himself known to his tenants; in which space the knight fled, but near to Newton Parke Sir William overtook him and slew him. The said dame Mabell was enjoined by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week bare-fout and bare-legged to a crosse next Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mab Cross to this day;[f]

[e] The "holy wars," as is commonly known, were over long before this time. Sir William's narrative speaks of Bradshaigh as a pilgrim only.

[f] Mab's Cross stands at the top of Standish Gate, at the entrance of the town of Wigan from the Standish road, and consists of the base of a pillar and half a shaft of four sides rounded off by time. (See sketch in Baines, vol. iii. p. 528.)

and ther monument lyes in Wigan church, as you see them ther portray'd."

A fac-simile of this drawing is given in Baines's Lancashire, vol. iii. p. 539, from a copy by Sir William Dugdale: it clearly represents the same effigy of a cross-legged knight entirely in mail armour, which is described by Mr. Baines as still existing in Wigan church, placed under the stairs leading to the east gallery, "where two mingled figures of white-washed stone serve to preserve the remembrance of Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh and his lady Mabel; he in an antique coat of mail, cross-legged, with his sword partially drawn from the scabbard by his left side; and she in a long robe veiled: his hands elevated and conjoined in the attitude of fervent prayer." This description, however, seems really to designate the effigy of a crusader, and consequently that of an earlier knight than Sir William Bradshaigh in the reign of Edward II.

The story in the Baronetages has this addition, that the name of "Sir Osmond Nevil" is given to the Welsh knight: in the version now published he will be found under the more appropriate designation of Sir Henry Teuther,—but this may have been adopted in allusion, either from pride or sport, to the house which had attained the throne when the story was told.

When Mr. Roby composed his "Traditions of Lancashire" in the year 1829, he employed this legend as the groundwork of his story of "Mab's Cross." Sir Walter Scott had previously twice made use of it: first, in a note to Waverley, and secondly, as suggesting the idea of "The Betrothed," in his Tales of the Crusaders. In his preface to the latter (in the annotated edition, vol. xxxvii. pp. 5, 16), after noticing a story of the kind, which occurred on the banks of the Tweed, and giving a translation of the German ballad of the Noble Moringer, he relates the legend of Mab's Cross, and refers to Mr. Roby's work, adding that "The tradition, which the author knew very early in life, was told to him by the late Lady Balcarres [the heir-general of Bradshaigh]. He was so much struck with it, that, being at that time profuse of legendary lore, he inserted it in the shape of a note to Waverley, the first of his romantic offences. Had he then known, as he now does, the value of such a story, it is likely that, as directed in the inimitable receipt for making an epic poem preserved in the Guardian, he would have kept it for some future opportunity." [g]

In further illustration of the tradition, the Editor has been informed

[g] See also the new edition of Mr. Roby's work, under the title of "Popular Traditions of England," 1841, vol. i. p. 102.

by a correspondent at Warrington, that "There is a house called Newton Park on the outskirts of Newton, towards the Warrington side; and in the parapet of the highway, fronting this house, there is a large red boulder, the colour of which, tradition says, was derived from the blood of *a Welsh prince* that was slain upon it." Some accounts of the skirmish between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton's rear-guard at this point allude to the traditional death of a king here, but this is supposed to relate to King Oswald, and the confusion of Maserfield with Newton in Mackerfield.

Baines (Hist. of Lanc. vol. iii. p. 538) says, "Sir William was outlawed for a year for slaying the Welsh knight, and in the Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum of 11 Edward II. we find him designated a felon." If that designation referred to this act of violence, the time of the occurrence would be very nearly ascertained: but the Inquisition (which has been examined at the Tower of London) does not specify in what way he had incurred the penalties of the law. It may be noticed that at a later date he was engaged in a feud with his neighbour Richard de Holland, respecting which either party made complaint, as appears by the following record:—

17 Edw. II.—Convictum est per juratam patrie in quam Willielmus de Bradeschagh miles querens et Henricus Gylibrund se posuerunt quod predictus Henricus die Veneris proximo ante festum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis nunc xvj. vi et armis venit apud Leyland in comitiva Ricardi de Holland et Ade de Hindeleye et aliorum centum hominum armatorum et in ipsum Willielmum ibidem insaltum fecit, et duos equos ipsius Willielmi ibidem inventos cepit et abduxit, et abinde in comitiva predicta usque Preston armatus equitavit, ubi Edmundus de Nevill et Gilbertus de Singleton justiciarii domini Regis ad assisas comitatu isto capiendas assignati sessionem suam fecerunt pro communibus assisis capiendis; qui quidem justiciarii per adventum ipsius Henrici et aliorum armatorum ita fuerunt perterriti et per eorum tumultum et clamorem stupefacti, quod moram ibidem facere ad predictas assisas capiendas non audebant, nec idem Willielmus ad defendendum sententiam suam in quadam assisa nove disseisine quam predictus Ricardus de Holland coram predictis justiciariis arrainavit ibidem, appropinquare audebat, ad dampnum ipsius Willielmi de Bradeschagh x. marcarum; ideo predictus Willielmus recuperat dampna sua et predictus Henricus committatur prisone. (Rot. 16.) In rot. 23, patet quod dictus Willielmus fecit consimilem transgressionem contra alios. (Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 342.)

With respect to the FAMILY OF NORRES, a few further prefatory remarks may be made. The name le Norreys is one of the same class as le Fleming, Gascoigne, Poictevin, Scot, &c. merely designative of national origin, and implies the Norrenische or Norwegian. In some of the works of the Record Commission the several varieties of the name will be found classed under *Norensis*. In 6 Hen. III. 1222, the sum of five marks was paid to Yvo le Noreis and his four fellows, messengers of the King of Norway, for their expenses on their return to their own country. (Rot. Lit. Claus. vol. i. pp. 506, 508[b].)

There was an ancient race of les Norreys in Wiltshire and Hampshire, with a distinct ancestor from those of Cheshire and Lancashire.

The first ancestor of those of Speke (recorded as grantee of lands) was Hugh le Noreis, who appears as having received one carucate in Blackrod of the gift of Earl John, afterwards King.[h] The same place, after passing from Norres to Bradshaigh, through Bradshaigh to Harrington,[i] and through Harrington again to Norres, was still held of the Crown in capite as of the royal manor of Salford, when the inquisition was taken after the death of Sir William Norres in 10 Eliz.

The direct male line of Hugh ended in Mabel Bradshaigh; and, Blackrod being thus gone, the representation vested in the male descendants of Henry le Noreis husband of the heiress of Daresbury, who is believed to have been by descent a Dutton, and had Daresbury and Walton in Cheshire (in the barony of Halton), and Eccleston, Sutton, Rainhill, &c. (in Widness barony) in Lancashire, and these passed by marriage to Daniell. A collateral male line then acquired Speke by marriage with Molyneux, according to the inaccurate Visitation of 1567; but otherwise according to charters cited by Sir William

[h] The land was forfeited by William Peverel, tenant under William Earl Ferrars; and Peverel's forfeiture was granted to Earl John, who, in the first year of his reign, as king *confirmed* his charter to Hugo Norensis, called in another part Hugo Noricus. Rot. Cart. (Hardy, 1837,) p. 26; and compare also the Testa de Nevill, pp. 372, 401, and 405[b] (in the last place he bears the local name of Hugo de Blakerode,) the Rotuli de Oblatis, p. 34, the Rot. Lit. Claus. i. 103, and Excerpt. Rot. Fin. i. 103.

[i] No original document has been found to show what heir-general of Bradshaigh married into the Harrington family; but it is certain that, after the marriage of Bradshaigh with Mabel Norres, Haigh continued in Bradshaigh, until it passed into the family of Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, the present owner, by the marriage in 1780 of Alexander sixth Earl of Balcarres with Elizabeth, only child of his uncle Charles Dalrymple, Esq. of North Berwick, by his first wife Elizabeth, only daughter of John Edwin, Esq. by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh the third Baronet, and sister and coheir to Sir Roger the fourth and last Baronet, on whose death, between 1764 and 1786, the direct male line of Bradshaigh became extinct.

Norreys, and alluded to in his narrative. These state grants of one moiety of Speke to have followed the marriages of John and Alan le Norreys with two daughters of Haselwall temp. Edw. I. and the possession of the rest to have followed a marriage of Henry Norreys with the daughter and heiress of Erneys.[k] The last marriage brings the quarterings of Erneys and Molyneux, and their predecessors.

Speke at last passed, by marriage, about 1736, to the Beauclerks, who sold it. The direct representative of Norres of Speke (since Warburton of Winnington became extinct) is Leycester of Toft, co. Cest. The collateral lines thrown off (as acknowledged by the heralds) were those of Rycot, co. Oxford, (Earls of Berkshire, deduced erroneously in Visit. 1567, but see Dugdale's Baronage, Banks's Extinct Peerage, vol. ii. p. 395, Lysons's Berkshire, p. 454, and Fuller's Worthies, under Berkshire); those of Fifield, co. Berks, much ramified; West Derby, co. Lanc. existing at Dugdale's Visitation in 1664, and afterwards; those of Tarleton, represented by Norreys of Davy Hulme; those of Orford (which ended in Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, attorney-general for Lancashire, *not* the Royalist general); and those of Bolton, now represented by Blackburn of Orford, Ford of Abbey Field, Ormerod of Sedbury Park, co. Glouc., and Starkie of Huntroyd.

An extensive pedigree of Norres was made by Mr. Lodge, Norroy, for the late Mr. Norreys of Davy Hulme, and it is believed still remains at that place. The pedigrees printed by Gregson and Baines were probably derived from it, but are not entire copies; and the part entered in the Heralds' College is limited to the continuation of the Lancashire Visitation of 1664.

A coppy of a Declaracion wrytten by Sir Wm. Norres his owne hand. Superstes (*blank*) Regni Reg. Eliz.

NORRES.

To declare the manour I can fynde, gether, or understand of the descent of me Wm. Norres, of the Speke, knight, by me compiled, and here putt furthe, to remayne for a testymonye and record of truthe so nere as I can serch fourthe, to the ende my children and my heyres may vewe, reade, see, and understond the same, have herein wryting, as I have harde and found ether by writing, wordes, witnesses, evidences, or

[k] It may be of some interest to mention that these Erneyses or Arneways of Chester seem to be the family connected with the original devising of the mysteries or miracle plays performed in that city. See the Chester Plays edited by Mr. Wright for the Shakespeare Society, 1843, 8vo. pp. xvi. xviii.

other wayes, have hereafter putt fourthe the same, as by descent and pedegree hearafter shalbe sett fourthe. ix$^{th}$ of June in Anno Domini M$^{o}$ v$^{c}$ lxiij$^{o}$.

I, Sir Wm. Norres aforsaid, was sonne of Henry son of Sir William, sonne of Thomas, sone of Wm. sonne of Sir Henry, sone of Alane, sone of John, sonne of Alan, sonne of Symon, sonne of Alane, sone of Gilbert Norres, last of that name,[1] lord of Sutton, Raynhyll, and Wyston in Prescott parish, and lord of Hawgh in Wygan parishe, lord of Blakrod in Bolton parishe, and lord of Westeley in Leigh parishe. These syx lordshipps went away with the heyres generall and be gone. Thys Alan, Symond, and Alan[m] be gott landes in the manour and lordshipp of Speke. So that this latter Alan having some landes in Speake, one Pattricke Hassellwall, then half lord of Speake, maried Nicolane his daughter and half heire to John Norres, eldest sonne to the aforsaid Alane, and gave with her the half of his manour of Speake, viz. the forthe parte of the towne of Speake. And to

[1] Sir William's deduction is contradicted *above* the point of "Sir Henry," as well by his entry in the Visitation of 1567, as by his own citation of deeds afterwards. He is also wrong in his confused account of the distribution of the Blackrod and Sutton estates amongst heirs-general. The Blackrod line was collateral to that which acquired Daresbury and Sutton—and the line which acquired these was distinct again from that of the acquirers of Speke. Symon, Alan, and Gilbert, seem also to have been added to the head of the pedigree in confusion.

Sir William would have been right, if (according to his own decds) he had written "son of Sir Henry, son of John, son of Alan, son of *John*, adding (from the former painted glass of Childwall confirmed by Whalley Coucher Book,) son of Alan. This last-named *John* and *his brother Alan*, who acquired half of Speke with the two daughters of Haselwall, seem (almost doubtlessly) to be the John and Alan les Norreys, who, together with Robert le Norreys, are named *as brothers of Henry le Norreys, Dominus de Deresbury*, among the witnesses to his charter to the Abbey of Stanlaw in 1292-3, referring to rights obtained by the said Henry within Deresbury fee by his marriage. See Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 412.

In the same series of charters the same brothers repeatedly occur; and also *Alanus Senescallus* (p. 398) who witnesses with Andrew, who was Prior f Nor ton 1223—7, and who occurs after as *Alanus le Norreys Ballivus de Halton*, who witnesses (p. 402) with his local lord John de Lascy, *Earl of Lincoln*, and Constable of Chester, and (of course) between 1232 and 1240. This last named and newly discovered Alan le Norreys will most probably be father or grandfather of the John and Alan who marry the daughters of Haselwall, and of Henry, contracted to Margaret de Deresbury in 1269, who survived as a widow in 1314.

[m] Of course Alan father of John Norres.

Alan, younger brother to the aforsaid John, the said Patricke maried Margerey his other doughter, and gave with her to Alan, the younger brother, th'other halfe of his manor of Speake, v$\frac{s}{3}$. the fourth parte of the towne of Speke. This Alane had to yssue with Margerey, Patricke Norres, who dyed without yssue; and yet by his deede gave to John Norres aforsaid all his londes in Speake. So that John hadd the halfe of the manor of Speke from Patricke Hassellwall.

In primis. In the dayes that be past, above ij$^{c}$ yeares agone, and in tyme of Alan Norres, then my auncestor, yt appeareth to mee, and trwe yt ys, that this Alan Norres was then relicte heyre to the iiij$^{th}$ parte of the manor of Speake, which ys now my manor and chef house, and then was all that landes whearuppon the said Alan had then by right of Pattricke Hassewall in free mariage with his doughter. Th'other iiij$^{th}$ parte he gave to his heyres to abyde and dwell uppon. The iiij$^{th}$ parte of Speake then was that holden of Mollyneux of Crosbye, by the rent of xvijd. ob. and in knight service, and yearly worth over xxij markes, but since encreased of God, as after is by rentall appering. But to declare what went then fourth from this Alan, as the heyres generall hereafter following:

Item. The aforsaid Alan[n] was sonne and heire mascle of Gilbert Norres, esq$^{r}$. lefte with his forsaid parcell, who was lord of the manor of the Haw in Wygan parishe, the manor of Blackroade in Bolton parishe, and Westeley in Leigh paryshe, which be held of Urmyston: these iij maners went away to the heires generall with one Mabell Norres; and he was lord of Wyston, which went away with another woman and cam to one Trav[er]ys, who sould yt over to my cosen Bould of Bould; and was lord of Sutton, which went away with another woman and came to Danyell of Derbysbury,[o] and now is comen by purchese to my forsaid cosen Bould; and was lord of Raynhyll, which iij manors are within Prescott parishe, and this Raynhill went away with another woman from my aunscestor, and came to Mollyneux of Crosbye; but now ys thys Raynhill then comen to Sir Thomas

[n] In this entire paragraph Sir William appears to be in continued confusion as to the several lordships possessed by the several lines of his direct and collateral predecessors.

[o] A mistranscript probably for Derysbury, now Daresbury.

Gerrard knight, from Mollyneux of Crosby and then his owne senyory.

And now more to talke of the manors of Haw, Blackrode, and Westley, because to me and my house stondyth matter more for mee to have consideracion of, I have hearof sett fourthe that I knowe trew; and that Sir Roger Bradshaw knight, lord of Haw, shewed mee afor my uncle Raffe Standysh to be trothe, and afore many others sundry tymes.

Item, as yt is trwe the forsaid Mabell was seised heire to those iij manors of Blackrod, Haw, and Westley, so it is trwe that one Bradshaw, hearing that these manors of Haw, Blackroad, and Westley should fall unto the heires generall, whoe then was not knowen, the said Bradshawe, being then the kinges servant, dyd begg of the king then his master the heire generall of Norres my forsaid auncestor, which was graunted to him.[p] And as Sir Roger Bradshawe, his cosen and heire mascle, declared to me at iij severall tymes before many wittnesses,—first on Blackroad mosse, having then nor after any yssue mascle of his owne bodye begotten (sayd ther) and at another tyme at Standyshe, in my forsaid uncle's house, at the table before my uncle and my awnt, and his servauntes and myne; and at a thurd tyme at Haw at his owne table and afore my said uncle Standysh, his owne wyff, his servauntes and my uncle's and my[ne,] said at every of these iij tymes thus by me: This man ys next heyre mascle to mee and my ij brothers; and yf my brother William weare without yssue, as I and my brother Rauff are, this gentleman is my heire mascle by inteyle of dame Mabell Bradshawe, who was heire generall to this manor of Haw and Blackroade and also of Westeley, for I shall shewe you the manor how yt came to dame Mabell Bradshawe, who was Norres doughter and heyre generall: My auncestor, serving the king, and hering that sutch an inheretrix ther was to be fownd, he asked the king the preferment of Norres doughter and heyre generall, which the king gave hym. And therupon my said auncestor came downe unto Hawe, and inquyred wheare any woman was that did hete[q] or was named Norres. And, yt then being a very dere yeare, fownd the aforsaid Mabell in a kyll baking ote cakes, whom he fownd

[p] The marriage had taken place before 28 Edw. I. when Adam de Waleton, rector of Wigan, proceeded against William de Bradshagh and Mabel his wife for diversion of a watercourse in Haigh and Standish. (Originalia, p. 113.)

but in a poore estate, not knowyng her self to have any clayme or right to any parte of any of the three forsaid manors: whom my forsaid auncestor saluted; and she, abashed of sutch a syght and salutacion of so fyne a man, and had not seene the lyke, and sayd, Mayd, wylt thow marye me? and I shall make the[e] ladye of the manor of Haw, Blackrode, and of Westeley. But when she saw hym and hard hym, knowyng not her owne right, was abashed and knewe not what to answere, sayd, I am a poore mayd, ye mock me. But he bouldened her and said, Grawnt me maryage, and I will doe that I have said; which was agreyd upon gladlye on her parte and his bothe. And therupon entered into the landes, possessed them, and had them, and therupon maryed and lyved togeather many yeares without yssue, and so she dyed. And in tyme conscience pricked my said auncetor Bradshawe, and by consent and sufferance of Mabell his wiff, [he] vowed his jorney to Rome, Jerusalem, and other holye places, ther to see and vysett the holy places ther, made hym and iiij$^{or}$ of his men palmers' weedes, and apparaled, and toke their jorney, and weare above vij yeares fourth, in which tyme all his iiij$^{or}$ men dyed. And therupon arose a brute and fame that her husband Bradshawe, my aunscetor, was dead, and all his men. This sprong abroad, and taken to bee trwe, was hard by one Sir Henry Tavthur knight, who begged Mabell Bradshawe, then a wyddowe, of the kyng, and maryed and lyved with her at Haw untyll that vij yeares was past and gone. And now hereth$^{r}$ that my said aunscestor Bradshawe came home, and, unknowen to all men and to his tenantes, came to one of his howses whom he bothe loved and trusted, on the Saturday at night, and required lodging for the profyts sake and graunted, taryed all night unknowen, for-growen with heyre and sore wythered that none thought on hym, yet talked of Rome, and how long syth the palmer came thence, and he shewed them; and then he demaunded of his tenants whose was the hall of Haw, and mutch circumstaunce as yf he had bene a straunger indeede. His tenaunt declared unto hym all the circumstances of his master's going to Rome and iiij$^{or}$ with hym, and how they weare all dead, and how his wyfe was maried agayne to one Sir Henry Tevthur. And mutch praysed their ould master Bradshawe that went to

[q] hight, *i. e.* called.

[r] *i. e.* hear ye, *the narrator addressing his company.*

Rome, was a good master they had of hym, and how well they loved hym, with many circumstances; and thus when tyme served they went to bedd. But he tould them afore that he saw theire Mr. Bradshawe, and that he was not ded. And when morowe cam, he [went] out and afore dynner tyme went to the hawll, and ther requyred his dynner for the prophets[s] sake; which he had, and so sett at a syde bourd in the hawll. Dame Mabell remembred her husband Bradshawe; then began to behould the palmer, and more she looked on hym, the more like she thought hym to her furst husband Bradshawe, whom she knewe no other way with hym but to bee dead, yet styll she thought that he resembled her husband Bradshawe more and more, and at length burst fourthe and wept. Sir Henry Tevthur her husband demaunded of her why she weeped, and she answered and said nothing. But ther was no excuse but she must tell hym. And so dyd, That the palmer resembled her husband Bradshawe; who answered and said, What, hore! dost thow love hym better then mee? and therwith he departed the bourd with a bound. The palmer saw all the matter, and kept hym styll. With that, when dynner was done, he tooke his leave and departed. He had hard that the said Sir Henry roade on the morrowe to London, and men with hym; went streight to his tenauntes house wheare he the night before had lodged, and begune furth with his tenaunt to talke, and tould hym that his master Bradshawe was alyve, and then asked his tenaunt what prevey token or marke that he knewe on his master Bradshawe by. And hys tenaunt tould hym; and he said, I am he, and leyt his tenant see this marke on his rybb that he spake of, and shewed hym other secretts betwixt them; so that the tenaunt was well assured that yt was his good master Bradshawe. Then his master Bradshaw tould hym all that he saw his wife for his sake that day suffer, and sayd her strokes should be well quytt. And bade hym make other ij of his most trusty tenauntes prevey what was done, and he so tooke them with hym, and every man on horsebake went on the morowe to Newton parke syde, afore Sir Henry Tevthur cam, and ther slewe Sir Henry Tewthur, and roade thence straight to London, and cam to the kinge and shewed hym all

[s] *i. e.* profit, *as before.* It was usual to ask for hospitality at any house, some consequent payment being understood. In the Alliterative Poem on Richard II. published by the Camden Society (p. 28), the word is spelt in the same way, "To parle for her prophete."

the cyrcumstances, and had his pardon, and came home and lyved with dame Mabell his wyff duryng their lyves togeather.

But, after this, dame Mabell dyed without yssue; and afore her deathe she fownded one chawntry at Wygan,[t] owt of the londes of Haw, and fownded another at Blackrod,[u] and gave landes thereunto in Blackrode. This chauntry in Wigan, and the landes in Haw, hath my cossen Roger Bradshawe bought after dissolution of the chauntreys; and Blackroade chauntry hath Thomas Fleetwoode bought, and yet kepeth in hys owne handes the same. But after that dame Mabell had fownded these ij chauntreys of Wigan and in Blackeroade, so her tyme cam to leave the worlde. Havyng no yssue of her bodye to inheryte her londes, and thinckyng that her husband Bradshawe would never have childe, have (? gave) by inteyle to her husband Bradshawe her manor of Haw, with all yts appurtenaunces, to hym and to the heyres mascle of his bodye lawfully begotten. (Note, that she had one child by Sir Henry Tewthur, and with child when Sir Henry was slayn, which dyed.) And for defalt of such yssue of hys body lawfully begotten, then the said manor of Haw and yts appurtenaunces to her cossen Alan Norres of Speke, and hys heyres for ever.[x] And for the fervent love and good will she bare to her sayd husband Bradshawe, of whom she thought their wolde come none yssue, and for the gentelnes she fownd in William Bradshaw brother to her said husband, who then was full of children, she gave to the said William Bradshawe, her brother in lawe, all the rest her londes, that was the manor of Blakeroade and Westley, to the said William Bradshawe and hys

[t] By letters patent dated 10 July, 11 Edw. III. Mabilla, widow of William de Bradshagh, had licence to assign 40 acres of coppice in Hagh to a chaplain who should celebrate prayers daily at the altar of the blessed Mary in the church of Wygan. This chantry is described in the Survey of Henry VIII. as "ex fundatione antecessorum Rogeri Bradshawe militis." Its clear value was 65*s.* 4*d.* Valor Eccles. v. 220.

[u] A pedigree of Bradshaigh in MS. Harl. 1987, p. 48, states, "Domina Mabilla, uxor Willielmi Bradshaigh, fundavit capellam in Blakrode, Vidua 20 Edw. III." In the Valor of Henry VIII. a chantry at Bolton, which appears to be the Blackrod chantry, is described as "ex fundatione Jacobi Harrington militis," whose name is probably mentioned at random, with reference to the family name of the successors to the Bradshaighs at Blackrod, and most probably was derived from Sir James Harrington, who died 14 Hen. VII. Its yearly value was 4*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

[x] This statement is not supported by known evidence; and, according to the Bradshaigh pedigrees, that family was descended from the marriage of Sir William and Mabel le Norreys.

heyres for ever. This was the ende of Sir Roger Bradshawes tale to my uncle Raffe Standyshe and me, and also in the heryng of meny, on Blackroade mosse as aforsaid ys. But after this dyd this Sir Roger suffer a fyne and recoverye theron over bothe at Lancaster of the forsaid manor of Hawe to uses therein comprysed, which was thought was done because that William Bradshawe his younger brother had ij wyffes at ons, feryng lest any bastardye should ever mought be fownd in thys Sir Roger Bradshawe that nowe ys, be reason of the said ij mariages that William Bradshawe made, and by reason of the unlawfull devorse that therfore was made; for yf this fyne and recoverye had not bene, and that the bastardy had bene proved, then had Hawe comen to me William Norres knight, and to my heyres for ever.

But now to putt further in memory that my auncestors ys, and that these other iij manors of Sutton, Raynhyll, and Wyston went from Alan Norres to iij wemen, and cam—to Danyell, Sutton; to Travers, Wyston; and now comen to Bould, as aforsaid ys: and Raynhyll to Sir Thomas Gerrard,—it is certayn that Halsonet was Norres of Halsonet, and Norres of Burtonhed, and Norres of Hardeshaw, and Norres of Eltonhed, and all th'other charterers for the more parte ware within Sutton were Norresses, and intaylled on Norres of Speake; and to prove that so, that house in Sutton that my cosen Bould had of me in sale and exchange, that my servant Adam Hawward dwelled in, cam by intayle to Sir William Norres knight, my grandfather, and other ij howses in Sutton, that my cosen John Owgull and now my nephew his son have of me in exchaunge, were then in the holding of James Bernys and James Garnet, fell also by intayle to my father Henry Norres esquier.

But how now they have forsaken their names of Norres I can not saye; but I am sure that Eltonhede namé was lost and cam to Eltonhed by calling hym the goodman of Eltonhede,[y] and so tooke yt for his proper name, for I am sure all his evidences ys Norres; and for want of yssue mascle all his lands ys inteylled on me William Norres of the Speke knight. And in my tyme ther was none but my cosen Richard Eltonhed his father that last died betwixt his lond and me, which now God hath sent good store unto of children. Also George Wetherbeys londes

[y] It is well ascertained that this was common on both sides of the Mersey, and

in Wyston ys intayled on me, as now my cosen George Wetherbey saythe. But how to prove it I knowe not, for ther is none intayle with mee that I knowe of; and at this instant ther ys none heyre mascle to hynder but my cosen George.

elsewhere; and perhaps the *quarterly* arrangement of the coat of Eltonhead may regard this common deduction.



NORRES.



ELTONHEAD.

*Norres.* Quarterly argent and gules, in second and third quarters a fret or, over all a fess azure.

*Eltonhead.* Quarterly per fess indented sable and argent, in the first quarter three plates.

The arms of Norres are clearly arms of feudal affection to the Lacies Barons of Halton, under whom Norres of Daresbury and Walton in that barony, and of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, in its Lancashire dependency of Wydness, held their lands. The Lacy coat was more exactly followed (on the Cheshire side) by Dutton of Dutton, within the same barony of Halton, from whom the Despensers are said to have derived both male descent and arms.



LACI.



DUTTON.



DESPENSER.

*Laci.* Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable, over all a label of three points argent.

*Dutton.* Quarterly argent and gules, in second and third quarters a fret or.

*Despenser.* Quarterly argent and gules, in second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bend sable.

Supposing the Norreys coat to have been derived from Daresbury, it is not improbable that Daresbury was a collateral of Dutton. Both, however, were military tenants of the barony of Halton, and both families in the persons of Alan le Noreis and Hugh de Dutton supplied Seneschals to the "Scira de Halton" in the time of its crusading Baron John de Laci, Earl of Lincoln. (Whalley Coucher Book, 398, 9.) Such families, without mutual relationship, might use "arms of affection" closely resembling those of Laci, their feudal superior; but it is certain that the Duttons, as heirs male of Hudard, did claim relationship to Nigel Fitz Ivon, the Norman founder of Halton Barony, and Hudard's alleged brother. (Mon. Ang. V. 497.) Respecting the Dutton-Spencer coat the reader may be referred to Mr. Willement's remarks in Blore's Monumental Remains (Monument at Brington); and notice of a later intermarriage between Dutton and Despenser will be found in Leycester's Antiquities of Cheshire, p. 250, reprinted in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i. p. 476. See also Baker's Northamptonshire, Spencer Ped. vol. i. p. 108.

But now to speake more of William Bradshawe who hadd the manors of Blakerode and Westeley by dame Mabell Bradshawe, who tooke that name of dame Mabell by Sir Henry Tewthur. The said William Bradshaw toke to hym and his heyres for ever, did by vertue of that gyfte enjoye all those londs to hym and his heyres to tyme yt cam to an heire generall of the lyne and name of the said Bradshawe, who toke to husband a younger brother owt of the house of Hornbye by Lancaster, which inheryted the same, whose name was Richard Harington, a thurd brother of the sayd house of Hornby. This Harryngton enjoyed these landes, and his heyres diverse descents, and dwelled in Westleye, on his owne landes, and gate other lands bothe in thys shyre and others; and after leafte Westley, and dyd inhabyte and dwell at Wollfege nere Bricksworthe in Northamptonshire, with whom William Norres, my auncestor, maryed Percyvall, the doughter of John Harryngton of Westeley. This Harryngton and his heyres contynued unto that my grandfather's Sir James Harryngton older sone William, who had no moe sonnes, comyng from Traford in Lancashire, whose doughter he hadd maried, was drowned, and his wyffe behynd hym on horse, in the ryver underneethe Trafford, without yssue of his bodye, by reason wherof all the landes of Sir William Harryngton, my great-grandfather, desscended to xj of his sisters, doughters to Sir James Harryngton my grandfather, wherof x of them did inherite, and had every one their parts as yt came by lotement devyded in my grandmothers tyme at her request by all the sisters assentes and ther husbands agreement. In this dyvysion cam to my mother Clemence the youngest of my grandfather's doughters the one half of the manor of Blackroad, which as tofore may welbe understode was of an auncient tyme past my auncestors inheritaunce; and now, for the half of Blackroade comen by the grace of God to mee agayne, which was xvj$^{l.}$ xiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ by the devysion called the half of the towne, which yt was not, for my cosen Stanley hadd therein two tenements at xxij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ per ann. and v capons. The rest of the lordshipp had my cosen Thomas Houghton for other xvj$^{l.}$ xiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ besides bothe ther capons. Out of which londes we doe yearlie pay to the Queene for the tenure xx$^{s.}$; uppon my cosen Houghton and I every one ix$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$ and the rest xij$^{d.}$ my cosen Stanley payeth by agreement of the division for his londes ther. And we do pay

moreover parcell of the owte rentes late to St. John's of Jerusalem, and now paid to the Queens majesty per ann. xij$^{d}$. for yt, that ys ether vj$^{d}$. apece.

These ij parcells in Blackroade afore at the making of this boke, I, William Norres of the Speke knight, have gotten xxiij acres and iij roode land, one parcell of my cosen Houghtons parte, which my said cosen parted with to William Spenser my servant, then to my cosen Houghton, at xviij$^{s}$. per ann. and now to me xxiij$^{s}$. iiij$^{d}$. per ann. and iiij capons. This parcell thus and all the rent bought I of the forsaid William Spencer, and have herewith gotten the rest of my cosen Sir Rowland Standleys parte within Blackroade afore expressed, all his parte and porcion of my aunt's his grandmother parte allotted to her in Westeley, Penyngton, and Abraham and Hyndeley, which sholde be as the others per ann. xvj$^{l}$. xiij$^{s}$. iiij$^{d}$.

M$^{dum}$. At the making herof hath my cosen Thomas Houghton departed with, in exchainge to Gabrell Heskethe, on every parcell and porcion of his mother's allottment in Blackroade with vj houses, and to them lyeyng vj$^{xx}$ acres of grownd, at the yearelie rent of vj$^{l}$. per ann. to the forsaid Gabrell, and at the making herof are in the handes of the aforsaid Gabrell.

And also, as I have expressed, that Alan Norres was the first of my aunscestors that here in Speke dyd inhabyte, so me thinck I shold declaire further, and say that syth the begynnyng of this Alan then: but of xxij markes leafte that ys now by purches and maryages to that in the rentall and demaynes hearafter distinclye intended to be lett furthe. But I intend to follow next hearunto with a fyner pedigree then the first ys. And to sett fourthe afore my rentall in this booke certen other memorialles by armes and other noates. To make as plaine a discripcion of mariages gone fourthe of the house, as to noate in what houses my aunscestors have maried their children unto. Alane Norres was the fyrst that cam to inhabite at Speake. And as I fynd in the glasse wyndowe at Childewall,[z] Alan Norres that ther is pictured, and his wyfe was doughter of Patricke Hasellwall, whose name was Margerye. But I thincke she was more over rather grandmother to this Alan, by reason that I fynde that this Alan that fyrste inhabited heare was in king Edward the thurd his tyme, and that the gyfte that Patricke Hasellwall gave in free mariage with Margery his doughter to Alan his

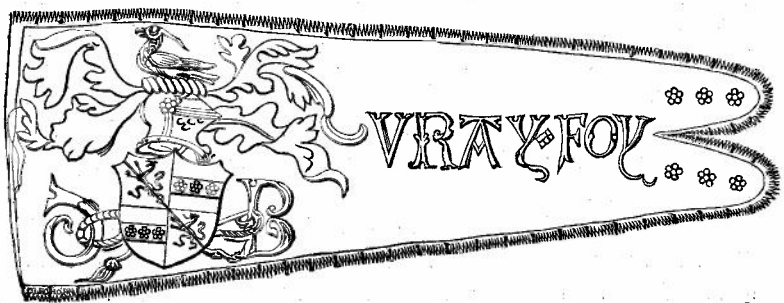
[z] See hereafter, p. 380.

guyfte ys without date, and therbye he gevethe to Alan the halfe of his parte of his manor of Speake, viz. the iiij$^{th}$ parte, which sheweth that then Patricke Hasselwall was half lord of the manor of Speake; the other parte of his manor he gave to his other doughter, Nicolae, with the same tenure, v$^{z}$. the iiij$^{th}$ parte of the manor of Speake to the said Nicolae his doughter and her heires, the deede therof is also without testye, and now, I thincke, descendethe to mee.

Item. I doe understand by recorde that Roger Garnett held ij carycates of lond in Speake amongst other lands in the shyre; and these ij carycates I fynd that Roger Garnett gave with his doughter in fre mariage to Richard Mollineux of Crosbye and I fynd that Mollineux therby tooke on hym to bee half lord of Speke. But owt of these 2 carycates I fynd that Mollyneux for service doone gave to sundry men, and by sundry deeds . . . acres lond, whereof came to my auncestor in certaine of his guyfte . . . acres. And I fynde that William Mollyneux, by deede without date, gave to Erneys, citizen of Chester, all his londes in Speake with ..... his doughter in liberum maritagium, and was a quarter lord in Speake afore William Mollineux gave hym any londes as afore ys said ther.

This is a coppie verbatim after Sir William Norres owne hand-writinge.

This gwyddon was wonne by Sir William Norres in Scotland.




The field was vert, the roses argent, and the motto in letters of gold. The arms quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant gules, bruised with a ribbon sable (Abernethy); 2 and 3, Ar. on a fesse sable three cinquefoils of the first (Boswell). The crest, a falcon proper, hooded gules, the edge of the hood hemmed or. The helmet proper, garnished or. The mantling gules, lined argent. The initials or, and their connecting

cord argent and sable. The fringe of the guidon alternately or, argent, and gules. This was, therefore, the banner of David Boswell, of Balmuto, who was born in 1498, and died on the 8th of May 1582, in the 84th year of his age. It was carried in 1547 to the battle of Pinkie, where David and Robert Boswell, the two elder sons of Balmuto, both lost their lives, the former leaving an infant heir, who succeeded his grandfather, and was afterwards Sir John Boswell, of Balmuto.[a] On the same field Sir William Norres himself lost his eldest son William. This "gwyddon," therefore, was the memorial of a very fatal day to both families.

The quartering of Abernethy is thus noticed by Nisbet in his System of Heraldry: "Boswell of Balmuto, in the shire of Fife, now the principal family of that name, who got these lands of Balmuto by marrying the heiress of Glen of Balmuto: upon which they quarter the arms of Abernethy, Or, a lion rampant gules, bruised with a ribbon sable, which the Glens of Balmuto quartered with their own, viz. Argent, three martlets sable; which were more proper to have been quartered with Boswell, than the arms of Abernethy." It will be observed that Boswell also placed the Abernethy coat in the first quarter, which seems to show the high estimation set upon it. In speaking of the *ribbon*, Nisbet had previously adduced the example of the coat of Abernethy, adding that that coat was "quartered in the bearings of several of our nobility."

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Edw. I.—It appearethe by an indenture in Frenche bering date in King Edward the First's tyme, that John, sonne and heire to Henry Norres of Speake, kt. marryed Cicelye, the doughter of Hamonde of Massye of Podynton.

1 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by Roger Poughden, "perpetuus vicarius de Childwall," his refeffement anno primo Edw. III. to Sir Henry Norres, knight, that the same Sir Henry had yssue Henry Norres.

8 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by an indenture beringe date 8 Edw. III. that John Mollyneux knight, did geave unto Alan, sonne of John le Norres, "unam placeam terre in Speke jacentem inter terram Ricardi Erneis ex una parte et terram predicti Alani ex altera parte, in longitudine de ripa de Merse usque ad altam viam ducentem de manerio dicti Alani in eadem villa usque ad ecclesiam de Gerston, cum omnibus edificiis super

[a] Wood's Baronage of Scotland, p. 310.

dictas terras edificatis," in exchange for a certaine place called Speke greaves.

10 Edw. III.—Yt appeareth by a feoffement made by Allan Norres at Speke, 10 Edw. III. that the said Allan had yssue John Norres, Richard, William, Allan, and Hugh Norres. Hiis testibus Johanne de Molyneux milite, Johanne de Irelande et aliis.

13 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by another indenture bering date anno 13 Edw. III. that Richard Erneys, cittizen of Chester, graunted all his landes in Speke to Allan le Norres and Allan and Hugh sonnes of the same Allan Norres, for terme of theire lyves, at xl^li^. per ann.

18 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by a deede of feoffment made by John Fernes capellanus xviij^o^. Edw. III. that the same Fernes did graunte to Allan Norres, sonne of John le Norres de Speke, all those lands and tenements which he the same Fernes had of the feoffment of the same Allan in Speke. And by the same deede yt appearethe that the said Alan had yssue Hugh Norres, Allan, Richard, and William Norres.

8 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by a deede of 8 Edw. III. that Richard Erneys graunted to Allan Norres and Elline his wyfe and to the heyres of their bodies one messuage and three acres of land in Speke.

19 Edw. III.—Yt appearethe by a feoffment bearinge date the 19 Edw. III. made by Allan Norres, sonne of John le Norres, that the said Allan had yssue Hugh, Allan, Richard, and John Norres.

33 Edw. III.—Yt dothe appeare by a graunte of anuytie made by William Stanley senior, 33 Edw. III. that Emma, the doughter of Henry le Norres de Speake, married William Stanley, sonne of the said William the elder.

1 Hen. V.—Yt appearethe by an indenture in Frenche, made betwene Henry Norres, knyght, and Sir James Harryngton, knight, that William Norres, sonne and heire of the sayd Sir Henrye, married Elizabeth, doughter of the saide Sir James Harryngton. A^o^. primo Hen. V.[b]

[b] This *Elizabeth* is usually called *Percivale* (as, for instance, in Vis. 1567), but she occurs as Elizabeth in the Childwall glass cited at p. 380. *Sir James Harrington* appears also instead of *John Harrington of Westleigh*, as in the same Visitation, and there may have been some error from confusion of the two successive marriages with Harrington. (See p. 377.)

9 Hen. IV.—Yt appearethe by a deede 9 Hen. IV. that Sir Henry Norres marryed Alice the doughter and heire of Roger Erneys.

8 Hen. VI.—Yt dothe appeare by an award made uppon the deathe of Robert Bury, 8 Hen. VI. that Sir Henry Norres, knight had yssue William, Robert, James, and Richard Norres.

24 Hen. VI.—Yt appearethe by an indenture of covenaunts made betwixt William Norres, of Speke, and Thomas Norres sometymes of Derbye, that Lettice, doughter of the same Thomas, marryed Thomas Norres, sonne and heire of the said William. This indenture beareth date anno 24 Hen. VI. post conq.

36 Hen. VI.—Yt appearethe by an indenture made anno 36 Hen. VI. betweene William Gerrard of Ince, esq. of the one parte, and William Norres, esq. of the other parte, that Elizabethe, doughter of the said William Norres, married Thomas Gerrard, sonne and heire of the saide William Gerrard.

5 Edw. IV.—Yt appearethe by an indenture made between William Norres, esq. and John of Bunburie, esq. that Agnes, doughter of the same William, married John, sonne and heire of the saide John of Bunburye, anno 5 Edw. IV.

8 Edw. IV.—Yt appeareth by an indenture, that Katheryne, sister of Thomas Norres, esq. marryed Robert, sonne and heire of Ralph Gravenor, of Eaton, esq. 8 Edw. IV.

8 Edw. IV.—Yt appearethe by an indenture made between Henry Bolde, knight, of the one parte, and Thomas Norres of Speke, esq. of the other parte, that William Norres, sonne and heire of the same Thomas, maryed Katheryne Bolde, doughter of the saide Sir Henry Bolde, anno 8 Edw. IV.

Yt appearethe by the feoffment made therupon, that the same Thomas Norres had to yssue the aforesaid William Norres, Thomas, Richard, Edmund, Christopher, and Edward Norres.

13 Edw. IV.—Yt appearethe by an indenture made betwene Hugh Worthington, of Worthington, and Thomas Norres, esq. that Elizabeth, doughter of the said Thomas, maryed William Worthington, sonne and heire of the same Hugh. A°. 13 Edw. IV.

1 Ric. III.—Yt appearethe by an indenture made betwene Thomas Norres, esq. and John Toxtethe, of Aikebergh, that Alice, doughter of the saide Thomas Norres, maryed James of Toxtethe, sonne and heire of the saide John of Toxtethe. A°. primo Ric. III.

15 Hen. VII.—Yt appearethe by an indenture bering date the 8 of July, a°. 15 Hen. VII. that Henry Norres, Esq. sonne and heire of Sir William, maried Clemence, one of the doughters and heires of Sir James Haryngton, knight. And yt appearethe by the booke of Computation for yeares, that ther was iiij$^{xx}$ and iiij yeares, betwixt the aforesaid ij marriages withe Harryngtons, Harrington de Hornby cum Ellall, et Thwinge premier Harington et. e' del 2$^{d}$. Harryngton de Wolfwyth.[c]

12 Hen. VIII.—Yet appearethe by a copie of one indenture made betweene Henry Norres, esquier, of the one parte, and Rowland Bulkeley, of Watcrofte, com. Cestr. arm. of the other parte, bering date the xij day of Aprill a°. 12 Hen. VIII. that William Norres, sonne and heyre of the saide Henrye, did mary Ellyn, doughter of the said Rowland Bulkeley.

Elizabeth.—Sir William Norres, knight, that last was, purchased of Lauraunce Ireland of Lydyate esq. the manor and lordship of Gerston, within the parishe of Childwall, adjoyning to the lordship of Speke.

*Auncient Deedes sans date.*

Yt appearethe by a deede sans date, that Sir Patrick Haselwall dyd graunte withe Margerye his doughter to Alan Norres the iiijth parte of the lordshipp of Speke in libero maritagio. Hiis testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, Henry de Lee milit. Willielmo de Moliners, Rogero fratre suo, Ricardo de Holland Joh'ne de Garston, Alano de Norres, Joh'ne Garnett, Adamo de Toxtethe et aliis. Which Alan Norres had yssue by Margerey Patrick and Robert Norres; and both died sans yssue.

Yt appearethe by another deede sans date, that Patrick Haselwall did geave by these woords: "Dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholaæ filiæ meæ pro homagio et servicio suo totam partem meam totius ville de Speak sc. quartam partem totius predicte ville, etc. Hiis testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, Henrico de Lee, milit. Willielmo de Molyners, Rogero fratre suo, Ricardo Holland, Joh'ne de Garston, Alano de Norres, Joh'ne Garnet, Adamo de Toxteth et aliis.

[c] This passage is not very intelligible. It is not improbable that Sir William Norres wrote it confusedly, and that the transcriber (Harl. MS. 1997) has increased the confusion. The sense may have been as follows: "It appears from, &c. &c. that there were eighty-four years betwixt the aforesaid two marriages with Harringtons, viz. with Harrington of Westleigh (a collateral of Hornby, &c. our first Harrington alliance) and the second marriage with Harrington of Wolfage.

Yt appeareth that William Molyneux by his deede without date did geave all his lands in Speake to Robert Erneys with Johan, doughter of the same, in liberum maritagium.

In libro feodorum remanente in Camera domini Regis Ducatus suæ Lanc. apud Westmonast. continetur, sic—

Rogerus Garnet quondam tenuit feodum unius militis in forestaria, viz. in Speke, Whyston, Parr, Skemersdale, in Wapentake de Derbyshyre, et Fishweeke in Wapentake de Amoundernes, et Halton et Esham in Londesdale, et inde dedit dictus Rogerus duas carucatas terre in Speke Ricardo Molyneux in libero maritagio, et postea quidam Ricardus Molyneux consanguineus et heres dicti Ricardi dedit dictam terram de Speke, Willielmo Erneys in libero maritagio; et modo Thomas Norres tenet Speke de Thoma Molyneux de Sefton, et ipse de domino Dacres consanguineo et herede predicti Rogeri Garnett, et ipse dominus Dacres tenet Speke de honore Lanc', &c.

At the foot of the same page the following charter has been added in another hand.

In the hands of Benet of Salghton Massy, co. Cest. 1627.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Alanus le Norrais dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Gilberto le Norrais fratri meo et Alicie uxori sue et pures (*qu.* pueris, *or* heredibus) inter illos procreatis et procreandis, totam terram meam in Ouistan jacentem inter le Hoult et Church-leig per suas divisas et cum pertinentiis, habendam et tenendam de capitali domino per servitium inde debitum et consuetum in feodo et hereditate libere quiete integre et hereditarie in perpetuum, cum communi pastura et omnibus appropriamentis, libertatibus et asiamentis ville de Ouistan ubique pertinentibus, cum libero introitu et exitu et cum omni modo rationabili estovare in omnibus locis de terra et bosco capiendo eis et hominibus super predictam terram manentibus; habendum inde et faciendum capatali domino per annum servitia debita et consueta, vidz. duodecim denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis, exactionibus et demandis. Et ego vero Alanus et heredes mei totam terram predictam jacentem inter divisas et cum pertinentiis ut prescriptum est predictis Gilberto et Alicie et eorum pures (*sic*) contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus. In cujus rei testimonium pro me et heredibus meis huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Roberto de La-

tham, domino Radulpho de Bickarstac, Roberto de Bould, Ricardo de Molines de Crosby, Henrico de Par et aliis.

Some genealogical memoranda placed in the margin of the following notes are omitted, as being merely repetitions of the information contained in the paragraphs themselves.

Hen. III.—This Alan had dyverse parcells of lands and tenements geven unto hym in Speke before the tyme that his 2 sonnes maried the 2 doughters and heyres of Patrick Haselwall.

In the first yeare of King Edw. I. Patricke Haselwall gave unto John Norres and Allan Norres the halfe of the towne of Speake, with homagers, villens, rentes, services, conies, &c. with certaine carves of land in Speke, in free mariage with Nicolae and Margery his 2 doughters and heires. This Alan and Margery his wyfe had yssue Patrick Norres, who died the xj. yeare of Edward II. sans yssue, wherby John Norres and Nicolae his wyfe weare seised of that iiij. parte of Speke as heire unto Patrick Haselwell, and were then seised of the half of Speke. This John lyved many yeares, and had yssue Alan.

13 Edw. III.—Alan Norres. The elder Alan Norres, uncle unto this Alan, and this Alan, had diverse parcells of land and tenements graunted unto them at severall tymes by Sir Richard Molyneux and Sir John Molyneux in Speke, as appearethe by their deedes; and in the 13th yeare of Edward III. John Cavelige and Margaret his wyfe gave the iiij$^{th}$ parte of the manor of Speke by fyne unto this Alan Norres in exchainge for certene lands in Caudey in Wyrrall, com. of Chester. And in this yeare Richard Erneys, cittizen of Chester, lessed all his landes and tenements in Speke, as well in lordship as in demeane, rents and services, tenants at will, free tenants, boundmen, &c. unto Alan Norres the sonne of John Norres, yelding yearlie unto the said Erneys xl$^{li}$.

Henry Norres, knight, in the 34th yeare of Edw. III. exchanged Speke greaves and other lands, reservynge unto hymselfe the myll theron, with Sir John Mollyneux, for other lands in Speke, being of like value and of like goodnes.

43 Edw III.—Sir John Norres, knight, enfeoffed 2 priests of trust in the manor of Speke, with all the demayne to the same manor belonging, with their appurtenances, and other large words requisite for the passing of a manor, in the 43 of Edw. III.

Ric. II., Hen. IV.—Sir Henry Norres maried the doughter and heire of Richard Erneys of Chester, by whom he had not onlie all the lands in Speke, but also all his lands in Chester and Cheshire, and all other his lands.

These following I found in the glasse wyndowes of Childwall churche as followeth:

Orate pro aïbꝫ Alani Norres, Johis Norres, Alani Norres aī. Johis Norres militis Henrici Norres militꝭ et Alicie uxorꝭ eiꝰ et aïbꝫ uxoꝝ p̃dc̃toꝝ qᵒꝝ aibꝫ ꝑpicieᵗ Deus.

Orate pro bono statu ac aïbꝫ Willi Norres armigeri et Elizabeth uxoris sue et oĩm ꝑpĩoꝝ suoꝝ [qui] hanc fenestrã fieri fecerunt ac specialiᵗ ꝑ Thoma Norres armigero, Ric̃o, Rob̃to, Willmo p̃sbitᵒ, Joh̃e, Edmundo, Henī, Christophero, Elizabeth, Alice, Margaī, Betric̃, Agneī, Kaī. qᵒꝝ aïbꝫ ꝑpicietur Deus.

Orandū est devote ꝑ statu et aïabꝫ Thome Norres aī: et Leticie uxoī sue qⁱ hanc fenestrã fieri fecerunt et pueroꝝ suoꝝ vꝫ. Willm̃i, Thomæ, Jacobi, Christophori, Ric̃i, Edmundi, Elizabeth, Johanne, Elizabeth, Beatric̃, et Alicie, quoꝝ aïabꝫ ꝑpic' Deus.

There standeth a gentleman kneeling in a white cote and a greate brode gurdell and white hose, x [8 ?] sonnes, his wife with 6 doughters.

In another place a gentleman in a blue coate, 6 sonnes in purple coats, his wife in a blue cote, and 5 doughters.

*Extracts from Mr. Norres of Speke.*

Hen. III.—In the tyme of Henry III. or therabout, Patrycke Haselwall gave the half of all his landes in Speke, viz. the 4th parte of the towne of Speke, with certaine carves of landes, homages, villens, rents, services, waters, fishings, comons, woods, &c. in free mariage unto Alan Norres with Margery his doughter, (which after came to the yssue of Nicholae her syster. *Added.*)

The residue of his lands, which was another 4th parte of the towne of Speke, the said Patrycke Haselwall gave unto Nicolae his other doughter, and to John Norres with her in franke mariage. (Quere de fratribus. *Added.)*

12 Edw. I.—The thirde parte of Speke myll was in the hands of Alan Norres and John Norres, and theyre wyves, in the xijth yeare of Edw. I. as appearethe by deede indented.

Edw. I.—In the tyme of Edw. I. or afore, Robert the sonne of Symon Wardeson gave unto Alan the sonne of John Norres one acre and one crofte in the terrytory of Speke in Oglough.

Edw. I. Hen. III.—Tempore Edw. I. vel Hen. III. John Northall gave unto John Norres all his propertie of xx acres of land in Speke.

7 Edw. II.—Richard the sonne of Roger Molyneux gave unto Alan Norres 7 acres of land and one roode in Speke, by a deede indented.

7 Edw. II. Edw. II. 6.—Alan Norres gave and released unto Patrick his sonne, and right heire unto Margerye his wyfe, late decessed, all the lands and tenements, homages, rents, and services, as well of freemen as of bondmen, which was the right of Margery, mother of the said Patrick, in the towne of Speke. (This Patrick Norres died without yssue. *Added.*)

1 Edw. III.—The wyfe of Richard Molyneux released all her dower in all the lands of Speke, unto John Norres and Alan his sonne, and to the wyfe of Alan.

2 Edw. III.—Robert Maleson gave 2 places of land called the Ferthyng, lyeyng in the brendereth in Speke, unto Alan Norres.

7 Edw. III.—William, the sonne of John Shepherd of Speke, gave unto Henry Norres one acre of land, &c. in Guldfield.

8 Edw. III.—Joh'es Molineux miles, gave one place of land with all buyldings thereon, unto Alan Norres, sonne of John Norres, in exchaing for one wood, called Speke greave.

11 Edw. III.—Sir John Molyneux gave his landes in the Bankefeild unto Alan Norres, sonne of John Norres, in consideracion of certaine goods to bee geven unto hym, by deede indented in Frenche.

13 Edw. III.—Alan Norres gave unto John his sonne one messuage and 2 plow lands in the towne and terrytory of Speke, which he had of the gyfte and feoffment of Richard sonne of Gilbert Speke, with comons, profytts, and easements, &c. in Speke.

13 Edw. III.—John Cavelige and Margaret or Margery his wyfe, gave the iiij$^{th}$ parte of the manor of Speke unto John, sonne of Alan Norres, in exchaing for lands in Cheshire, by deede and fyne in anno 14 Edw. III.

13 Edw. III.—Richard Erneys, citizen of Chester, leassed all his lands and tenements, as well in the lordshipp as in the de-

meane, rents and services, tenants at will, free tenants, and boundmen, &c. with the appurtenances, unto Alan Norres, and Alan and Hughe his sonnes, for the rent of xl$^{li}$. by yeare.

16 Edw. III.—Galfryde Molyneux, of Sutton, gave unto Alan Norres one place of land in the Bankfield and dothe bondarye yt.

17 Edw. III.—The wyfe of Adam Molyneux of Speke released her dower in Speke unto Alan Norres of Speke, and by another deede, the doughter of Adam Molyneux released her right in all the landes in Speke, unto the said Alan Norres of Speke.

18 Edw. III.—The lands of Smerlege came into the possession of Alan Norres; and in this year the wyfe of Smerlege having 2 acres of land in Speke for her dower, released them unto Alan Norres with other lands.

19 Edw. III.—Alan Norres gave inteyle unto his younger sonne 8 acres of land in Speke, which he had of the gyfte of William Penyr and Em his wyfe; and 3 acres of land in Speke, which he had of the gyfte of Roger the sonne of William Molyneux, and 3 acres of land of the gyfte of Godfrey Molyneux of Speke, &c.

21 Edw. III.—William Molyneux gave an acre of land unto Alan Norres of Speke.

22 Edw. III.—Adam Gessemoche of Hale and Em his wyfe gave unto Alan Norres one acre of land in Ogloughe in the terrytorye of Speke.

22 Edw. III.—Roger, the sonne of William Molyneux of Oglough, gave one acre of land in Ouglough unto Alan Norres, and dothe bondarye yt, and released unto the said Alan Norres all the landes and rents which William Kyrckedale held of the said Roger Molyneux in the towne of Speke.

22 Edw. III.—Adam Langhoces gave unto Alan Norres one place of ground with all the buyldyngs upon the same, which he had of the gyfte of the said Roger, sonne of William Molyneux, of Oglough.

23 Edw. III.—John, the sonne of William Sheperd of Speke, gave half an acre of land in Speke to Alan Norres.

28 Edw. III.—John, the sonne of Gilbert Bunte, gave an acre in the Sythe in Speke, which he had of the gyfte of William, sonne of John Shepherd, unto Alan Norres.

34 Edw. III.—Sir Henry Norres, knt. exchainged certene lands and Speke greve, reserving unto himselfe the mill theron, with Sir John Molyneux, for other lands of like value and goodnes, and the more to be in comon to them bothe and to their tenauntes.

36 Edw. III.—John Molyneux was in possession of a wood called Speke greves.

40 Edw. III.—..... Molyneux of Oglough gave unto Alan Norres iij acres of land in Speke.

43 Edw. III.—John Norres enfeoffed 2 preests ut antea.

1 Hen. VII.—Thomas Molyneux of Oglough, upon a further graunt, did release unto William Norres of Speke, esq. all his right in one messuage in Speke, with certene lands and certene buyldings, and ij acres in Sithefeild.

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## FUNERAL CERTIFICATE OF SIR RICHARD BAKER, OF SISINGHURST, KENT, 1594.

THIS Funeral Certificate is printed from the same volume of originals which is described in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. III. p. 286.

Sir Richard Baker was the son and heir of Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Henry VIII. and the uncle of Sir Richard Baker the Chronicler. His grandson Sir Henry Baker of Sisinghurst (son of John mentioned in the present document) was one of the first Baronets created in 1611, but the title became extinct with his grandson the third Baronet in 1661. (See Collins's Baronettage of England, 1720, vol. i. p. 321: and Courthope's Extinct Baronettage, 1835, p. 12.)

The private note of Clarenceux, respecting the state observed at the ceremony, and the "great mallyce" of Garter upon the occasion, will not pass unnoticed.

The Right worrshipful Sir Richard Baker, knight, of Sissingherst in the county of Kent, maryed to his first wyff Catheryn doughter and sole heire of John Terrell of Heron, in the county of Essex, esquire, and by her had yssu: John Baker his eldest sonne and heire, Thomas Baker second son, bothe maryed and