

Knights Grange:

Six centuries of history

Anthony J. Bostock

For those who know the Winsford area, the name of Knights Grange will be well known as an amenity centre. Weekend footballers, cricketers and other sports-men regularly attend the sports centre, some of whom also enjoy a pint or two with the less energetic in the public house which bears the same name. The sports complex was opened in 1976 and is managed by Vale Royal Borough Council. It is located in the heart of Winsford and boasts twelve soccer pitches, a rugby field, a hockey pitch, two bowling greens, two tennis courts, a running track, a golf course and changing rooms—all beautifully set on what remains of a farm and its surrounding fields. The *Knights Grange* public house, which has restaurant facilities upstairs, is owned by the Council and leased by a well-known brewery chain. Timber beams and posts, and open fires convey an old-world charm and hint at the building's antiquity. Whilst many know of the *Grange's* recreational facilities, few are aware of the site's historical significance.



The history of Knights Grange can be traced over a period of at least 666 years to a time when it was one of a number of granges belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal. A grange was an outlying farm worked by lay brethren for the benefit of the abbey. Following the Dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-sixteenth century, Knights Grange became a tenant farm of the Cholmondeley family's Vale Royal estate and remained so until 1912 when it was sold off to become an independent farm. Then, in 1972, the Winsford Urban District Council purchased the farm for conversion into a sports centre.

Early History

The Grange occurs for the first time in 1325-6 when the Abbot's servants seized fifty pigs which were being allowed to feed in Bradford Wood without permission; these were then detained at 'the grange of Kyntes' pending recompense from their owner. ¹ According to Dodgson, in his *Place Names of Cheshire*, the name of the grange refers to 'young men' or 'retainers'; therefore,

we may suppose, it alludes to a grange worked by such people, or by the lay brethren of the abbey.² The obvious connotation of the name would suggest a farm worked by military retainers, but as we have no real references to such a group I feel that this should be disregarded. A more attractive name, often used in the medieval period, was 'Beurepeyr' - the pleasant resort.

In a valuation of the Abbey's worth taken in 1291 there is no mention of Knights Grange, though properties at Bradford, Marton, Little Over, Over, Conersley (now Whitegate), Darnhall, Hefferston and elsewhere do appear.³ It may be that the Grange was created from Bradford Wood and the waste lands which lay between Over and Bradford in the early decades of the 14th century. In the 1336 ecclesiastical taxation returns there is a reference to the grange. The 'Grange of Bieurepair or Knythtes' was assessed as having 3 carucates of land worth £4 a year and pasture worth 30 shillings (£1.50).⁴ A carucate was a measure of arable land and may have been equivalent to about 37 hectares or 85 statute acres. In the Abbey Rental of c. 1334 there is mention of lands next to the grange of 'Beurepeyr'.⁵ In, or shortly before, 1340, Knights Grange and all the corn stored there seems to have been destroyed by fire.⁶

An inquisition into the impoverishment of the Abbey and various damages caused to its property, held in 1395-6, made reference to Knights Grange. The jurors, led by Adam de Bostock, stated that in the nine years following the coronation of King Richard II, Abbot Stephen had sold to 'outside' persons two chambers (rooms or small cottages) valued at 100 shillings (£5); a kitchen valued at 40 shillings; a shippon valued at 40 shillings; a stable at 20 shillings, and other endowments valued at 16 shillings.⁷ This is the earliest description we have of the buildings at the Grange and it is useful for comparing with later descriptions.

Apart from these occasional references in the Ledger Book of Vale Royal Abbey and a few medieval documents little else is known of the Grange's early history.

In 1475 there are some early references to local place names. '...one croft lying betwene the Knyghts yates and Gregge feld, in the holding of Thomas Kelsall.....one croft called Ayne crofte in holding of William Yonge, lying between Rohurst and Knyghtys lone...' ⁸ It would seem that the lane leading to the Grange, which we know as Grange Lane, was then called Knights Lane. To the west there is a field which was until very recently was known as Grig or Greg Field and to the east Roehurst Lane marks that ancient location. These are not the only local names to survive several centuries.

On 14 May 1541, Robert Mainwaring of London (a member of the Mainwaring family of nearby Marton) received a lease of the tithes of much of the Abbey's estates, including those of 'Knights', together with the use of half of the tithe barn there: this grant was made upon the surrender of earlier leases in favour of both himself and Sir William Venables.⁹ A few years later, just prior to the Dissolution of the Abbey, the Grange was in the tenure of a John Smythe, along with the other half of the barn and lands in Whitegate.¹⁰ John, a resident of Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire, who was described as a 'Yoman of the Gard' (one of the original 'Beefeaters'), received the sixty-year lease from the Abbot for a £6 annual rent payable in two equal instalments – on 29th September (Michaelmas) and 25th March (the Annunciation of the Virgin). A photostat of this deed is shown in Appendix A (page 12).

The lease is dated 28 August 1537 and contains some interesting information. Here the property is referred to as the 'Hole (holy) Grange of Knyghts'; it included all the houses, half of the barn, and all the fields, closes, pastures and meadow-land. The names of the parcels of land are named in the lease: 'Caldefeld', 'the Dowehouse flatt', 'Grygefild', 'Dalle lane', 'The Greate Rohurst', 'Myddle Rowehurst', 'Litle Rohurst', 'Great Bothams', 'Myddle Bothams', 'Litell Bothams', 'Barne Crofte', 'the yarde there', 'Smyth Croft' and 'Botham medowe'. Despite the strange spellings, many of these field names are familiar to us today. Of particular interest, as already mentioned, is the fact that these field names were in use until very recently, and their boundaries too! Dales Lane seems to indicate that part of Grange Lane which runs from the Grange towards Whitegate and through what used to be known as Bradford or Bothams Wood.

A Vale Royal estate map surveyed in 1616 shows some of the fields to the north and east of Knights Grange.¹¹ The 'Great Bothams' was the field running down from Grange Lane alongside Catsclough where the present golf course is. Botham Meadow probably lay at the bottom of this field by the river. 'Little Bothams' is now used as the cricket field at the rear of Knights Grange. The same fields are shown in the 1847 Tithe Maps. 'Grig Field' - the area covered by the football pitches - and 'Roehurst', where today there is Roehurst Lane.¹² By this time though Great Bothams was divided into smaller parcels of land as was Bradford Wood and Grig Field, nevertheless the basic field layout continues.

During the later part of the 1540s there was a lengthy acrimonious dispute between Robert Mainwaring of Marton and Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal.¹³ The issue was over rights of way through Dales Lane from Botham Meadow and the fields around Knights Grange, where Robert had rights to corn and hay growing there, to his home at Marton. On more than one occasion the disputes led to armed gangs rioting. The case was finally settled before the Council of the March of Wales sitting at Ludlow Castle in 1550. The case papers and the statements of evidence are interesting reading and name everyone involved in the armed gangs - but this is a story in itself to be told in a later edition.¹⁴

The Starkey Family

Within a very short time John Smythe had a new landlord, for, on 20 December 1543, the Crown granted Knights Grange to Hugh Starkey (or Starkie) of Darley Hall, Oulton, Little Budworth, a Gentleman Usher to King Henry VIII, for the sum of £150.¹⁵ No doubt his position as a courtier helped him secure the Grange. At this time, c.1544-5, the value of Knights Grange is given as £9 11s. 8d. (£9.58), which included fixed rents of £7 11s. 8d (£7.58). However, this may have been an under-estimate as ten years later, when in the hands of James Starkey (Hugh's brother), the lands were valued at £24 per annum.¹⁶

A branch of the Starkey family of Stretton had moved to Darley Hall as early as the end of the 14th century. Hugh, born in 1488, married Margery Swanwick of Wirswall but had no legitimate children by her; hence the reason why the Grange passed to Hugh's brother, James (1505 - 1557). Hugh's bastard son, Oliver, became a knight of St John of Malta and later Grand Prior of the Order. In 1543, Hugh commissioned the rebuilding and improvement of the church of St. Chad, Over, in the sanctuary of which is a canopied tomb with a fine brass depicting a Hugh Starkey wearing armour of the early 16th century. For reasons which are beyond the scope of this

paper it is likely that this tomb is made up from two: Hugh's, which was originally in the chancel, and that of his parents Hugh Starkey and Margaret Egerton who both died in 1526 and requested in their wills to be buried in Over church. The style of armour depicted may indicate that the effigy relates to Hugh's father, also named Hugh who died in 1526. Neither Hugh, nor his father, was ever knighted; each held the rank of 'Esquire'. The brass inscription, which certainly does relate to the son, was probably carved prior to death as the last part of the date is left blank; Hugh died in 1555. Having no legitimate heir, Hugh was succeeded by his brother James who married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas.¹⁷ It was her brother Sir William Brereton who lost his head over Queen Anne Boleyn!). James also held the nearby manor of Woodford from the Crown for a nominal annual rent of 12 shillings.¹⁸

The Starkeys probably leased Knights Grange rather than live there. In the 1570s the Painter family were tenants. Arthur Painer left a will date 13 May 1573.¹⁹ In it he leaves half the house, grounds, goods and chattels to his first two illegitimate children, Isabell and Arthur, and the other half to his other two illegitimate sons, Benet and Robert, for a term of 12 years. After this time, Benet was to inherit the whole property for the remaining part of the lease.

In 1595-6, John Starkey of Darley Hall (Hugh's nephew), his wife Alice and their son Hugh, mortgaged properties including Knights Grange to Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas for £1000 in settlement of moneys owed.²⁰ Despite their financial difficulties the family managed to remain in possession for a further twenty years or so. Their lands in Woodford, Darnhall and Over, including Knights Grange, were leased to Thomas Wright and Randle Vernon from 20 August 1609.²¹ John, who died in 1611, had four sons and four daughters. His eldest son Hugh (1555 – 1611) lived at Knights Grange but died before his father, though in the same year; the second son, Ralph, moved to London where he became a merchant; the third son, John, became a Catholic priest, and the fourth son, Henry, eventually inherited Darley Hall.²²

Hugh Starkey's Inventory, 1611

Hugh Starkey of Knights Grange married Dorothy, daughter of John Brooke of Madeley, Shropshire. The couple had three children: Dorothy born in 1603, Margaret born in 1605 and a son Basil who died young in 1605 and was buried at Whitegate. This Hugh died on 21 June 1611. His *Inquisition Post Mortem*, dated 9 November 1611, recorded that he resided at Knights Grange and that earlier that year his father, John Starkey, had enfeoffed Sir Basil Brooke, Humphrey Giffard and Francis Brooke with Knights Grange and other properties to the use of the issue of Hugh's marriage to Dorothy Brooke.²³ His will, written a week before his death, recites that he had informed the Dean of Over of his wish to be buried under the wall at the lower end of the aisle where his family had their 'kneeling place'. Interestingly, he asked to be buried 'in the night, secretlie, without any funerall pompe'.²⁴ On 1 August 1611, an inventory of Hugh's goods and chattels was made by four neighbouring tenant farmers: Richard Darlington, Thomas Darlington, John Fletcher and Richard Fairclough. It is a particularly detailed inventory giving the value of items to be found in each room of the house at Knights Grange and in the out-buildings: from it one can draw conclusions about both Hugh and his life-style.

The inventory starts by mentioning 40 shillings (£2) in ready money, his clothing (which is not

specifically listed) and then the items no esquire would have been without - his rapier, dagger, boots, spurs, targett (shield) and 'all other things belonginge to his bodie', together worth £10. As one would expect he had gold plate, rings and jewels which were bequeathed to his wife, Dorothy; these were valued at £5 13s. 4d.

The first room to be mentioned is Hugh's closet, which may have been his study, for it was stocked with many printed books in both Latin and English, a little trunk, some brass items, iron and steel tools and 'other lyttle Implements'. It seems, therefore, that Hugh was an educated man: in fact the last-mentioned items may have been writing and drawing pens and instruments. This room was probably off what was called the 'Dyneinge Chamber' in which there were several items of furniture: a canopied bed together with a 'truckle-bed' (a low bed on castors which would have been pushed under the former when not in use); a square table covered by a green 'carpet' (table cloth); two chairs and six 'joined stooles'. The chairs were probably large chairs with arms, whilst the stools were a smaller type of chair made by a joiner, having a rectangular seat on four turned legs each held by rails and a stretcher. In addition, there were three trunks, six cushions, one long embroidered cushion (which was probably placed on top of one of the trunks for seating), a chamber clock, two little caskets, a number of pictures and a 'pair of virginalls' (a keyboard musical instrument). This would seem to be the room in which Hugh and his family entertained themselves and their special guests and ate their meals.

In the 'Chamber over the Kittchen' there was a canopied bed called a 'tester' with coarse curtains; this probably had a plain, flat wooden canopy as an integral part of the bed-stead, as opposed to the main bed with a more elaborate cloth canopy suspended from the ceiling. Here too there was a 'truckle-bed', but this one is described as 'furnyshed' (i.e. with bed-clothes). A 'lyvery cupboard' in which provisions of food, drink and lighting would have been placed for use at night, is the last item of furniture to be listed for this room. There was probably a fire-place as a fire-shovel and a pair of tongs is listed. If so, it is likely that the fire-place was directly above the cooking-fire in the kitchen below, both being served by the same chimney. Off this chamber there was a closet, or ante-room, in which there were five little baskets and a work box. It seems that whereas the 'Dyneinge Chamber' served as Hugh's bedroom, with his closet adjoining, the 'Chamber over the Kitchen' was the wife's bedroom, with her little work-room adjoining.

In the 'Chamber over the Buttery' there was another bed, this time without a canopy, but furnished with bed-clothes. There was a 'presse' (an early type of shelved cupboard), two trunks, two embroidered cushions, two reels for winding yarn, two 'flasketts' (either small flasks, or more likely, shallow baskets), a 'close-stool' (a commode), an old wicker chair, two pairs of ear-rings, and two 'wisketts' (small, flat baskets). The last-mentioned upper room was 'the Garret'; either an attic room, or a room over the porch at the main entrance. Here there were two ordinary beds 'furnyshed with clothes' for the servants and one old trunk.

With the exception of the garret, all of the rooms so far mentioned were probably on the first floor. The word 'chamber' normally refers to an upper room, whereas 'parlour' indicates a ground-floor room. It would seem, therefore, that most of the household's time indoors was spent upstairs. This feature of daily life in the Tudor period is also evident at Vale Royal, as shown by an illustration of the mansion drawn in 1616: a broad flight of steps led up to the main

entrance on the first floor.²⁵ However, at Knights Grange there was no such grand entrance - access to the house was on the ground floor and into the hall.

In the hall, which was probably the largest room of the house where more 'public' forms of entertaining took place, there was a 'joyned table', its legs and rails were listed separately, which is often the case with such expensive tables. For seating there were three 'joyned formes' (benches). Though stairs are not mentioned they probably rose from here to the dining chamber above.

The domestic chores of the house were carried out in the 'Butterye', the kitchen, the 'Dey house' (dairy) and the 'Brew house': whilst these last two are termed houses they were probably part of the main house rather than separate buildings. A buttery was not what the name seems to imply. Here liquor, normally ale, was stored. Hugh Starkey had twelve barrels (whether full or not we are not informed), three 'costrells' (large bottles with lugs by which they could be suspended from a person's belt), three leather 'jacks' (containers for liquor) and a 'binge' (a wooden storage vessel). Now you know where the term comes from - if you went on a 'binge' you drunk the contents of this large vessel! In addition there were three shelves, a table and a form. Food would have been stored in the larder where there were three 'dresser boardes' for preparing food and three tubs of beef.

In the kitchen there must have been a large open fire against an external wall. There were four spits, three pairs of pot-hooks and a pair of 'gobirons' (upright bars fitted with brackets to carry the spits). Two dripping pans were available to catch the fat-drips as the meat was turned on the spits. For seasoning the food there was a salt chest and a mustard mill. Pewter and brass items and four 'dresser boardes' completed the list of cooking utensils. In the kitchen there were two guns-a 'fowlinge piece' and a 'burdinge piece'- for shooting wild fowl and birds. The kitchen was probably a fairly large room as it also contained six spinning wheels: presumably when the female servants were not cooking they spent the rest of the time spinning yarn or wool. In the 'Dey howse', or dairy, there were six 'cheese fordes' (moulds in which the curd was shaped), twelve 'turnells' (large oval tubs for salting meat or boiling pigs), two butter tubs, a cheese press, two churns (vessels for making butter), various mugs and pots together with wooden ware for use in making cheese and butter. As in most houses of the period the householder tended to brew his own ale. In the 'Brew howse' there were two brewing vessels and a 'furnace' (a cauldron or lead pan used for brewing), 'mouldinge boardes' (on which bread dough was kneaded), racks, sieves and a variety of wooden-ware suitable for use in the house. Here, too, there was £8 worth of table linen.

Cheese and bacon were often stored in upper rooms, or attics of Tudor houses and at Knights Grange this was probably the case. In the 'Malt chamber' there were three malt baskets made of straw, several joints of salted beef, six flitches of bacon and three tallow cakes. In the 'Cheese chamber' were stored 'three score' of cheeses, a quantity of butter, ten bushells of oats, five boards on trestles (trestle-tables), one 'heare cloth' (an open-weave, coarse cloth made from horse hair in which malt was dried over a kiln), a quantity of barley and oat malt, and a malt shovel.

The first of the out-buildings to be listed is the 'Barne', which contained a 'thrave' (two stookes

of twelve sheaves) of unthreshed rye plus a certain quantity of wheat, rye and oat straw. Outside there was a stack of 'ould haye', a 'crash' (a rack to hold fodder for animals) and two pig-troughs. In the 'Servant's workhowse and wayne howse' there were two iron 'waynes' (long two-wheeled carts), two 'tombrells' (heavy waggons), two 'sleades' (sledges), three 'lathers' (ladders or cart sides), ploughs and plough wheels. In the 'Hack house' there were yokes, iron chains, 'pykevells' (pitchforks), 'muckevells' (muck-shovels), three harrows, plough-irons, three saws, a grinding stone, two horse collars, a 'weyne' rope timber for making husbandry implements, and a number of iron husbandry tools.

Hugh's old coach and two mares were housed in the stable along with coach furniture and two old saddles. Within the stable there was a room for servants with two beds with bedclothes. In a chamber over the stable was stored barley, blended corn and several bushells of grain. Livestock were kept in the 'Ox howse' or listed as part of this section of the farm: geldings, colts and mares, twenty-one cows, young oxen, two bulls, pigs, poultry (hens and ducks) and a hive of bees.

Included amongst this last part of the inventory is 'all hempe, yeorne (yarn) and too (towe), and all other Implements of howsehold', but more interestingly the reference to four looms 'furnyshed to weave pole Davie' and stock to keep the looms going and the websters in work. The presence of these looms and the six spinning wheels in the kitchen would seem to indicate that Hugh, in addition to his agricultural concerns, had a thriving weaving business based at Knights Grange and that his websters specialised in making a cloth known as 'poldavy'. This was a coarse canvas cloth or sacking which was much used for sail-cloth: it was originally and traditionally woven along the southern shores of Brittany. The rural textile industry was a common form of occupation at this time and around Over there were a number of men who although involved in husbandry were also weavers.

The Cholmondeleys and Knights Grange

A few years after Hugh's death, Knights Grange was sold to Lady Mary Cholmondeley, nicknamed by King James I as 'the bold lady of Cheshire'. Her *Inquisition Post Mortem* of April 1629 records that she held a 'capital messuage called Knights Grange late in the tenure of John Starkie'.²⁶ She was the widow of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, and had already purchased the Vale Royal estates from Thomas Holcroft. Whilst the vast Cholmondeley estates went to Robert her eldest son, Mary settled Vale Royal on her fourth son Thomas (1593-1653) and Knights Grange to her third son Hugh (1591-1655), who described himself as of Knights Grange in 1636 when he purchased the manor of Wallerscote.²⁷ Hugh's son, Robert, eventually inherited the vast Cholmondeley estates from his uncle Lord Cholmondeley. According to Randle Holme's Survey of Cheshire of 1671 Knights Grange was then the property of Robert, Lord Cholmondeley.²⁸ In the late 1760s, Earl Cholmondeley, Lord Robert's grandson, sold Knights Grange to his cousin Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, thus bringing it back into the Vale Royal estates.²⁹

Although the Cholmondeley family owned Knights Grange it seems that from time to time it was in the hands of tenants. According to the Hearth Tax of 1664 a Raphe Vernon lived in a house

with eight hearths; this was probably Knights Grange. It was the second largest property in both Over and Whitegate; the largest being Vale Royal with twenty-nine hearths; then the home of Thomas Cholmondeley.³⁰ On 24 January 1669, Robert, Lord Cholmondeley granted a lease for the Grange to Daniel Bowden of Knights Grange and Richard Holland of Weever, at a rent of £126 a year. They were to have the two fields known as 'Barne Field', the 'Calday' field 'next the hall' and the little 'rough hurst'. 'Twenty Acre field, 'Fletchers field' and 'Watts croft' were excepted from the lease; also mentioned were 'little Calday and part of 'Hattons field'.³¹ Once again the locations of these fields is evident on the 19th century Tithe Map. (See page 4) In 1703, William Tomkinson of Bostock, a farmer of large areas around Davenham and Nantwich, farmed the estate and paid £19 Land Tax.³²

The last tenant of the farm at Knights Grange was Thomas Bourne, who lived there from 1880 until 1912. In that year the farm was sold by auction, amongst many other estate properties, to raise capital for Lord Delamere's interests in Kenya.³³ As lot number 7 it was described as 'A Valuable Agricultural Holding' embracing 131 acres. The house had seven bedrooms, a dining room, drawing room, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, pantry and milk house. The outbuildings consisted of a shippon for forty-nine cows, a granary with lofts, four pig-styes, a stable of three stalls and loose boxes with lofts above and a three-bay dutch barn. The rent was £139 3s. 6d. (£139.175) The Landlord's outgoings were: Tithe rent charge of £7 16s. 8d. for which he paid £5 11s. 7d. (£5.58) and Land Tax of £1 6s. 0d. (£1.30) The property was purchased by Tom Platt of Ways Green for £3520 but, later, became the property of Edwin Hopley with whose family it remained until its sale to Winsford Urban District Council in 1972.

In 1972 excavations on the site failed to reveal any structural evidence for the medieval grange, though a single sherd of medieval pottery was found. The several ditches that were located were probably 17th or 18th century garden features. Other finds consisted of 17th to 19th century pottery, glass and clay pipe fragments.

Today the old farm-house is a fully licensed public house and what is left of the outbuildings form a Sports Centre owned by Vale Royal Borough Council. The original structure of the house may be of the Tudor or Stuart periods but nineteenth century re-building, and more recent alterations, make a proper assessment difficult. However, inside, on the ground floor, some original timbers still stand. Upstairs, original roof trusses, beams and posts, along with some evidence of wattle and daub construction, give a better indication of the extent of the early house. The present, first floor, dining room may in fact be the room so mentioned in the Inventory of 1616. Outside only two gables and the south-east wall contain timbers. On the north-east side, now fronting the road, one of the gables shows a triangular frame of roofing trusses of a style widely used from Elizabethan times to the late seventeenth century. A gable on the south-west front shows similar construction.

Should you happen to visit Knights Grange you might now reflect upon the house's six-hundred years of history, and as you raise your glass perhaps the appropriate toast should be 'Beurepeyr'.



NOTES & REFERENCES

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2. Dodgson, J. McN., *The Place Names of Cheshire*, part III, p 172; *Ledger Book*, pp.106, 161.
3. *Ledger*, p 181
4. *Ledger*, p 161
5. *Ledger*, p 106
6. *Ledger*, p 163
7. Ormerod. G., *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*, (2nd ed. revised by T. Helsby, 1882), vol II, p.150.
8. *Ledger Book*, p. 152; other early references are at pages 106, 122, 161, 163, 192.
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10. Cheshire Record Office (C.R.O.), Cholmondeley Coll., DCHIJ/33.
11. C.R.O., Chol. Coll. D4460
12. C.R.O., EDT 314
13. C.R.O.,DCH/J/ 232, 237
14. The date for this edition has not yet been determined.
15. *Letters and Papers. Henry VIII*, vol. 19(1), p.37.
16. Hunter, J. (ed.), *Valor Ecclesiasticus*; Dugdale, Sir W. (ed). *Monasticon Anglicanum*, v, p.701.
17. Ormerod, p.174. There are some questions and theories concerning the tomb that have been referred to by a number of writers. Some have suggested that the parents' were buried at Budworth but both their wills ask that they be buried at St. Chad's, though evidence of their tomb no longer survives. A future *Record* will deal with the history of St. Chad's and this issue will then be covered.
18. Ormerod, p.184.
19. C.R.O., WS 1573
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21. Stewart-Brown, R. (ed.) *Cheshire Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. vol.91(1938), p.83.
22. Ormerod, p 174
23. Stewart-Brown, *op. cit.*, pp.82-3.
24. C.R.O., WS 1611, 'The will and Inventory of Hugh Starkie'.
25. C.R.O., Chol. Coll., D 4460.
26. Stewart-Brown, vol 84 (1934), pp.12630.
27. Ormerod, p.184.
28. *Cheshire Sheaf*, 3rd series, xlix (1954), p.46.
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30. C.R.O., Microfilm copy of the 1664 Hearth Tax returns.
31. C.R.O., Chol. Coll., DAR/A/62.
32. C.R.O. Chol. Coll. , DCH/J/234/3
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