

TONY BOSTOCK'S LOCAL HISTORY NOTES: LITTLE BUDWORTH

St. PETER'S CHURCH



The earliest reference to a church in Little Budworth is in the first half of the 12th century when successive Earls of Chester granted the church at Over to the nunnery of St Mary in Chester along with the chapel at Budworth-in-the-Frith. During the 1230s Robert Grosvenor, lord of the manor of Little Budworth, made claims of the advowson of the chapel but was thwarted by Earl Rannulph III who reaffirmed its inclusion in the grants to the nuns made by his ancestors.ⁱ It is possible that in these early times the church was dedicated to St Mary, St Peter and All Saints. Other than this there seems to be no mention of the church during the medieval period. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s the church at Little Budworth became the property of the Bishop of Chester.

It seems that prior to the Dissolution there were no burials at Budworth and that parishioners had to be interred at the mother church of St Chad's, Over. In 1526 Hugh Starkey of Olton and his wife Margaret both requested to be buried at St. Chad's, Over, but made bequests to their parish church. Hugh left seven marks of silver (£4 13s 4d) for a priest to sing mass for his soul for a whole year at Budworth Church, and 18s 9d for the 'poor folks' to be dealt out at the church every Friday for fifteen weeks: 15d each time. He also left Budworth church a chalice, a mass-book, vestments, other clothes necessary for a priest to say mass, £5 towards the buying of bells, and a further 8s 4d: he also left a violet furred gown with a velvet hood to 'St Peter of Budworth'. His wife left twenty shillings towards the cost of the steeple repairs and a further twenty shillings to buy bells for the steeple.ⁱⁱ

Something of a satirical pantomime was played out in the church on Sunday 29 September 1596. During the months prior to this date John Egerton of Oulton was unhappy at the keeping of the wakes and fairs in the area, especially that held on St Peter's Day in Little Budworth, as he believed they were linked to religious, particularly Catholic, superstition and attracted the 'worst sort' of people, 'lewde women and other lyghte persons'. His attempts to stop drinking, dancing, sporting and bearbaiting and other such entertainments on the Common made him unpopular in the village. Even Egerton's servants, notably Thomas Buckstones, his bailiff and a shepherd, were singled out for ridicule and even assaulted. There

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was much disorder, approaching riots, on Egerton's property incited by Hugh Starkey of Darley who had Catholic leanings: Buckstone was charged with investigating the incidents.

On that Sunday in 1596, a poor shoemaker named Billington, from Knights Grange, Over, part of Starkey's property, was dressed up in 'velvet and sattyne apparrell' with a 'velvette cappe and a whyte feather in it and a guilte rapier by his syde'. He was made to parade about in church and disrupt the sermon in an effort to mimic Buckstone's high and mighty attitude as Egerton's servant. The congregation's laughter changed to 'uprore and tumulte' when Billington bowed to them and declared he was 'a pretty fellow to be some great man's shepherd, or his foole'. The church service was abandoned in chaos. Egerton had his revenge on the revelers as all parties to the episode were heavily fined in the courts.ⁱⁱⁱ

The existing church registers were first compiled in October 1597, though retrospective entries were made back to 1561, they are in good order and are now preserved at the Cheshire and Chester County Records Office. At the beginning of the register there is a page of instruction stating

"Everie sondaie the churchwardens to be monished to provide a booke of pchment ; that the names of all christened, married and buried may be therein registered. That the names of all such as hath bene christened, married and buried within your prish churches sence the beginning of her maties reign shall be written into the new pchment booke.

Uppone everie sondaie the pson, vicar or curate, after morninge and eveninge prayer, shall read openly what was registered everi dai and at the end of everie boke the minister and churchwardens shalle subscribe their names wch being Donne, the shall Locke up safly the said booke in a chest provided for that purpose with iii keys whereof one shalle be with the minister thother two with the churchwardens that the said booke shall nether be taken forthe of the chest nether putte in the chest without the presence of the minister and churchward."

From 1547 the church became one of the endowments of the Bishop of Chester and later the rectory and great tithes were in the hands of Samuel Peplow and his descendants as lessee of the Bishop (Peplow was bishop from 1736 to 1752). The cure of souls and ministry of the church were performed by a perpetual curate appointed by the rector.



There are two early items of interest within the church. First, are some fragments of medieval glass set into the centre and along the base of the north-east window of the nave which was restored and refitted in celebration of Queen Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee in 2002. The pieces in the centre show embattled towers, a human skull with a bone and some unrecognisable bits. The remaining pieces of the legend along the bottom of the window, reads: *Egerton... fieri... fecit... fecerunt... qui... M. CC CCC. [LX]*. This seems to refer to a window being made and placed in the church in 1560 and to the family of Sir Philip Egerton of Egerton who was buried at Budworth in the summer of 1563.^{iv} Secondly, a curious block of oak propped on a window sill along the south wall which is carved with the name

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'Peter Pott' and the date '1714'; its purpose and where it was originally is not known, though there was a family of this name during the eighteenth century. Prior to the nineteenth century renovations there were others memorials now lost, notably a stained glass east window with the arms of the Done family of Oulton and those of Talbot, the Earls of Shrewsbury. There was also a memorial to the fifteenth century Starkey family of Stretton a branch of which lived at Darley Hall, Oulton and some other armorial stained glass.^v

The earliest information available concerning the fabric of the church relates to some enlargement in 1540 but unfortunately there are no details of what this involved: it may have been widening with the addition of side aisles. The alterations are mentioned in a dispute over rights to a pew heard in 1603 when Ralph Billington argued that his family had used a certain form in the chapel since his grandfather John had been bailiff to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Opposing him Randle Dodd claimed use of the seat on the north side of the chapel. The outcome is not known.^{vi} The church clock on the south face of the tower dates from April 1727 when an agreement was made between John Egerton of Oulton and Joseph Smith, clockmaker of Chester, for a clock 'to go a week' costing £10 to be ready by the midsummer of the following year; in addition Smith was to have 2s 6d a year to keep the clock in repair.^{vii} The document says that the clock was to be 'substantial' and to have strong brass wheels and to 'strike as loud as any week clock shall doe'. The face was to be three feet square with black characters on a white background though there had been an option for a face or two feet square of gilt and gold. It was also agreed that the parish would find the stones for the weights and a carpenter to set up the clock with boards for a case. Apparently there had been an earlier clock as Smith was allowed to have the materials from it. The present clock face is of a later date as it is inscribed: "Simon Faulkner and William Mason churchwardens, 1785" – so what became of the original clock face? The clock was restored in 1975 and the face renovated in 1983.



In 1757 the church was described as 'a neat building of red stone, having a tower at the west end, with two side aisles supported by wooden pillars'. The body of the church consisted of a nave, chancel and a north chancel, which was effectively a private pew for the use of the Egerton family, raised up by four or five steps above the normal floor level. The tower was built in the early 16th century and is typical of many throughout Cheshire of this late-Perpendicular style. The windows are of three lights and there are string courses decorated with shields, animals and heads. On the west face there is an empty niche that may once have contained the image of a saint – perhaps St Peter. The dimensions of the church at this time were as follows: the church was 34ft 6ins long by 44ft broad, not including the chancels; the north-east chancel was 15ft by 14ft; the bishop's chancel 25 ft by 14ft 3ins; the common chancel was 15ft 4ins by 14ft; the tower was 13ft 7ins by 10ft 10ins and 60ft high.^{viii}

In 1789 the glebe of the parish church, worth about £40 a year, were recorded as follows:

- i. A church yard adjoining the town lane on the east and south, the grounds of Robert Oulton on the north, Thomas Jackson's garden on the west.
- ii. Two parcels of land in Thornton le Moors purchased in 1745 for £400: 'Calfs Croft', 5acres and 'Shepherds Meadow', 13acres, alongside the Thornton river.
- iii. £20 stipend from the rectory.
- iv. Interest of 10s on £10 left by Mrs hall to preach an annual sermon.
- v. 6d for the churching of women.

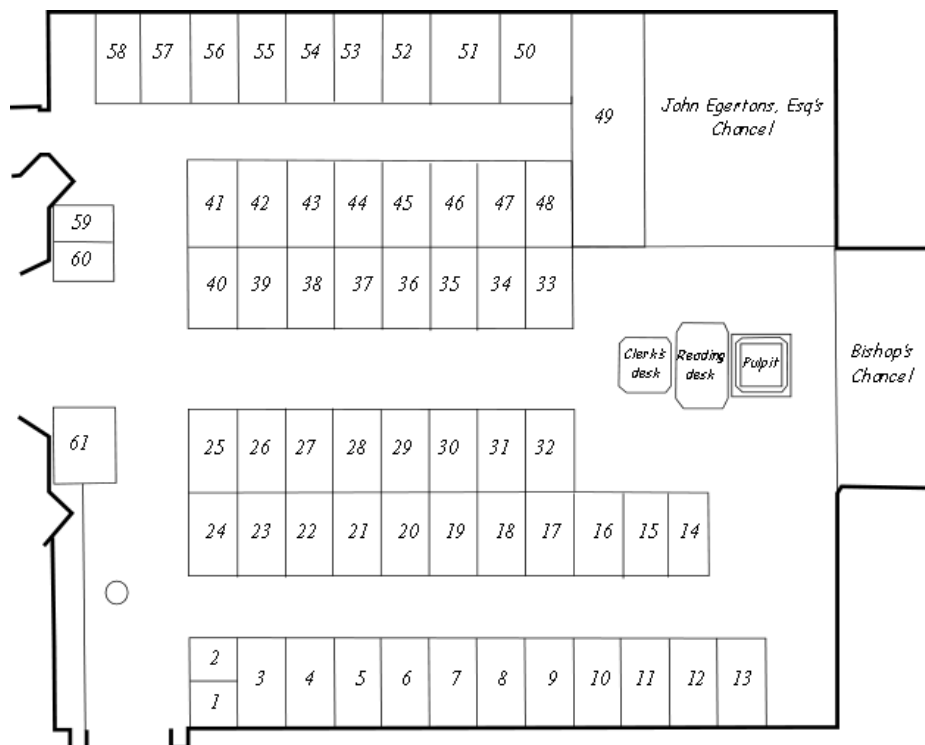
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- vi. 6d for registering baptisms; 1s for each reading of banns; 2s 6d for weddings by banns; 5s for weddings by licence; 6d for funerals; 2d for communications.^{ix}

Interestingly there is no mention at this time of the glebe lands situated in Little Budworth and yet there are later references to strip fields in the town field (see below). It is also curious as to why the church should have the two fields in Thornton le Moors near Ince.

The parish clerk was appointed by the curate and paid £2 a year at Easter. He also received 5s a year for winding the church clock, the same amount for washing surplices four times a year and various fees for attending weddings and funerals and making proclamations. The sexton was another of the minister's appointees; he received 6d for every grave he dug and 1s if it was inside the church or he had to move a headstone for the purpose. The Churchwardens were chosen on Easter Monday each year.

By the late 1790s the church was in a poor state and in need of some renovation so that in April 1800 the Earl of Shrewsbury, who lived then at Alton Towers, Staffordshire, along with John Egerton, Esquire of Oulton Park, John Knight of Little Budworth and John Peplow Birch, of Garnston, Herefordshire, the lessee of the rectory, petitioned the Bishop of Chester over its condition. Fortunately, Ralph Kirkham, a wealthy merchant from Manchester who was the son of a local family and educated at Lady Egerton's school at Oulton Park, left a £1000 legacy for such a purpose: he also left the same sum for the parish and a further £1500 for other charitable purposes. On the south wall of the chancel there are two plaques in memory of the Kirkham family.



SEATING PLAN FOR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LITTLE BUDWORTH, 1802

On 27 June 1800 the Bishop of Chester granted a licence to Thomas Williams, the perpetual curate of Little Budworth, and William Kirkham, a churchwarden, authorising improvements and repairs to the church. The work entailed a new roof; a new south wall to be built on the existing foundations to a height of 18 feet; raising the height of other walls; removing and re-

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building the pulpit, reading desk and seats, including allocating a seat for the curate, new pews and seating for the poor at the west end. The carpentry work was completed by John Williamson of Chester at a cost of £505 18s; new stone work and masonry work costing £215 5s 6d by John Ruscoe of Utkinton; iron work by George Naylor, blacksmith at a cost of £32 4s 4d; plumbing and glazing by Mr Marrow costing £72 11s 6d; slating and plastering by John Warburton of Bickerton costing £97 18s; 34,500 bricks supplied by Mr Ashurst costing £30 3s 9d, and the cost of the bricklayers work which was £11 15s 2½d. A total cost of £965 16s 3½d. On top of which there were duties to be paid and administrative costs amounting to £113 12 5½d, so that the total was close to £1100 all of which was paid by June 1802.^x The shortfall was made up by Ralph Kirkham's brother's widow.

In the vestry there are two short-handled collecting boxes dated 1801. With the installation of new pews a seating plan was drafted in 1802.^{xi} The schedule (*see page 13 for details*) lists sixty-one seats allocated to the holders of property within the parish, with forms along the west wall for the poor and a gallery above them, 'for the singers'.

There are two old lockable chests, one fitting neatly into the other. These held the parish registers, important documents, vestments and the church plate. The valuables consisted of a silver-gilt flagon made by Francis Garthorne of London in 1697; a Queen Anne chalice and paten of silver-gilt dated 1711 by Joseph Ward of London. Each of these bears the following inscription:

"the gift of the Honble Philip Egerton wife of John Egerton Esqre eldest son of Sir Philip Egerton of Egerton and Oulton Knight and only daughter of Robt. Lord Cholmondeley Viscount Kells and sister to the Right Honble Hugh Earl of Cholmoneley"

In 1870 there was further restoration and many of the church's old fittings were lost. The Georgian pulpit and reading desk and font survived. The present pulpit is perhaps the remnants of the early pulpit which would have stood much taller than the existing one. The original reading desk was replaced by one installed in 1902 in memory of Queen Victoria. The post-Reformation font still remains just inside the south door. It stands on an octagonal pedestal base and is a strange looking object with a fluted bowl and strange ornate cover.



The church bells are five in number and the peal was made by A Rudhall of Gloucester in 1714. The frame has the names of the carpenters who were employed in erecting it: William Sneyd and Peter Potts. The tenor bell was recast in 1884 for which there was a collection fund amongst the parishioners.

During the mid-nineteenth century the church's glebe consisted of a few closes and strip fields in the town field area containing just over five acres. The map of the village drawn in 1854 is at slight variance with the tithe map of 1838. The former shows three strips of land on the west of the town field access lane (now Booth Lane) whereas the other shows only two on that side and a third on the east of the lane. It is conceivable that at some time there may have been an exchange between the church and a local farmer. The glebe house stood on the corner of the lane leading to the town field. In 1898 the London Gazette announced that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had granted to the incumbent of Little Budworth a close of one rood of land with a cottage known as 'Old Parsonage', which was occupied by Dr. Williams (the then vicar), and the former 'Tithe barn', which was then a stable and fuel store.^{xii}

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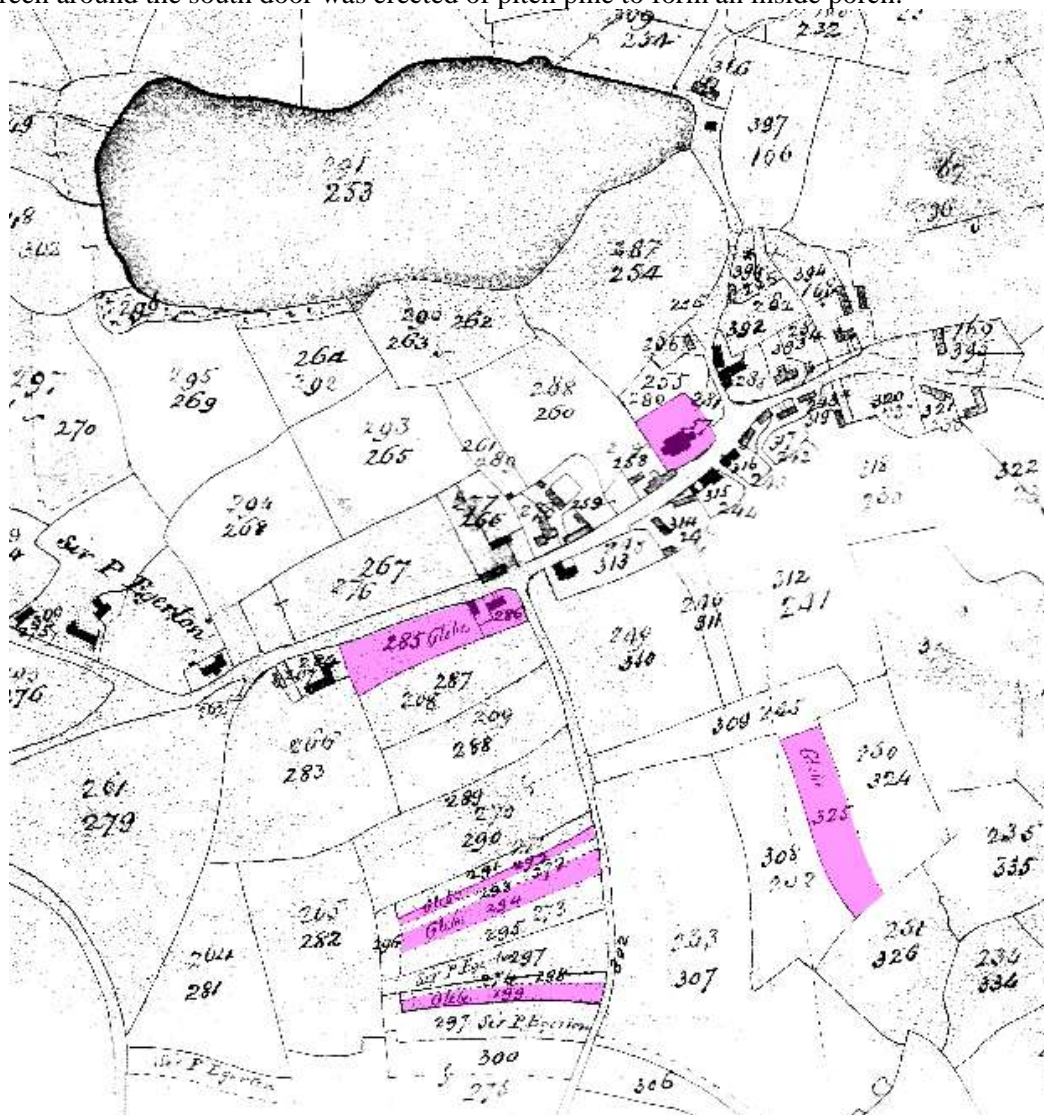
Effectively this freed the parsonage, or vicarage, from the Bishop's control and placed in the hands of the parish.

In his book on English villages, written in 1901, Canon Ditchfield noted that on top of the tower at Little Budworth there were the remains of an iron basket or brazier, that had once been for a signal beacon.

An unusual feature of the church is that the choir is seated at the west end, behind the congregation. The rails of the choir were originally the sanctuary rails made in 1798, until they were replaced at the expense of the Countess Selkirk in 1900, and probably date from around 1800. The organ which is also sited in this position is a Hill, two manual organ which replaced an earlier barrel organ that was positioned on the gallery. This organ was restored in 1980 in memory of Harry Heath of Whitehall and again in 2002 in memory of Douglas Lathom.

In 1900 the east end was re-modelled with a new Communion Table which was to be raised a step higher, the erection of a reredos and wood panelling to north and south of the chancel.^{xiii}

In 1902 a new reading desk was installed as a memorial to Queen Victoria, and the present screen around the south door was erected of pitch pine to form an inside porch.



Map of the village in 1854 showing church property – the 'glebe'

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In June 1909 the bishop granted permission for the seating in the west end to be altered, the re-arrangement of the choir stalls and internal decoration.

The church was again restored in 1919 at a cost of £2000 at the expense of Colonel Rowland Egerton. It was to be a memorial to his twin nephews Captain Philip de Malpas Wayne Egerton of the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars who died on Tuesday 8 October 1918, age twenty-three, and Second Lieutenant Rowland Le Belward Egerton of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers who was killed on 30 October 1914.^{xiv} The extensive work consisted of:

- i. Taking down and re-setting the parapet of the tower.
- ii. Replacing the wooden tower roof with concrete and asphalt.
- iii. Replacing the unsightly iron flue pipe with one of masonry.
- iv. Repairing the tower walls and insert flag louvers to the belfry windows.
- v. Concreting along the north wall.
- vi. Raising and re-fixing the copings on the gable.
- vii. Inserting stone jambs in the windows of the nave and east window.
- viii. Re-making and re-fixing painted quarry glazing in the three nave windows.
- ix. Placing stained glass in the south-east window of the nave, representing two warrior saints a gift from Cecily Louisa, Countess of Selkirk, (née Grey Egerton) aunt to the two fallen heroes.
- x. Enlarging the vestry westwards.
- xi. Providing new hassocks and suitable seat covers and re-varnishing the pews.

In 1934/5 the roof was replaced. The old timbers which originally spanned some 40ft 4in were decayed due to beetle infestation and it was decided to erect steel roof trusses to be hidden behind an elliptical ceiling arch. Whilst this was going on the opportunity as taken to install electric lighting in place of the old paraffin lamps.

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In 1944 Philip Egerton donated a seventeenth century picture, the 'Deposition of the Cross' from the school of Carvaggio to the church. This now hangs on east wall of the nave above the area that was formerly the Egerton family pew and alongside the various brass plaques to the memory of various family members. There is another picture, an oil painting, depicting Christ carrying a lamb in a Scottish landscape setting by William Dyce, RA., on the east wall other side of the chancel.

In 1954 an electric blower for the organ was installed.

In 1969 the church bells were re-cast

There are many monuments inside the church. In what would have been the north aisle chancel and formerly the Egerton's pew there are a number of brass plaques on the wall. One records all the members of the Egerton family buried in the vaults beneath. Copies of the labels fixed to the coffins appear on plaques on the outside wall at this point. A further brass is dedicated to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, son of the Rev. Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton and also his wife, Anna Elizabeth the daughter of George John Legh of High Legh; they died in 1881 and 1882 respectively. Their son, Sir Philip Le Belward Grey Egerton, the 11th Baronet (1833-1891) is also commemorated. He fought in the Crimean War and after the Battle of Balaclava received the surrender of the Governor of that fort.

On the north wall is a plaque to members of the Holland family of 'The Outside' none of whom were buried at St Peter's. First John Holland who died in 1913 and lies buried at Davenham parish church, then his son John who died three years later, aged thirty-nine years, who was buried at Middlewich, and lastly another son Thomas Welsby Holland who was buried at Gouzeaucourt Cemetery in France. Thomas served as a second lieutenant with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and was killed whilst leading a company in battle at Gouzeaucourt near Cambrai, on 8 September 1918 – he was thirty years old.

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On the south wall are plaques to Samuel Acton and his wife who resided at Budworth Old Hall during the mid-nineteenth century and to John Houlbrooke of Whitehall, his wife Ellen and their children John and Frances who all died in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Perpetual Curates and Vicars of Little Budworth

- c.1526 John Smyth
- c.1576 Randulph Oleton.
- 1601 William Heyward.
- 1615 Bennet Paynter.
- 1627 Thomas Hanmer.
- 1662 Thomas Travers
- 1674 Gabriel Stringer, B.A.
- 1690 Humphrey Onely, B.A.
- 1701 Samuel Walker.
- 1704 Charles Mentz.
- 1707 John Mannering.
- 1717 John Henshall
- 1751 Thomas Tonman.
- 1773 James Milliquet.
- 1784 Thomas Williamson.
- 1814 H. Burdett Worthington
- 1816 C. S. Burslem.
- 1853 Robert White, B.A.
- 1898 Ebenezer Williams Evans, M.A.
- 1904 Bernard Norman Atkinson, M.A.
- 1912 John Julian James, M.A.
- 1933 Albert Roy Fraser, L.Th.
- 1937 Leonard Chidley.
- 1942 Hugh Volk Salmon.
- 1957 William Kingett Harris.
- 1962 Reginald Charles Stuart Cundy.
- 1971 G. A. J. Hutton, M.A.

In 1972 Little Budworth parish was merged with that of St Mary's, Whitegate.

- 1978 D. A. Derek Smith, B.A.
- 1992 C. P. Burkett, B.A.
- 2001 Lesley P. Eden

**Little Budworth
Roll of Honour**

The names of those who served in the Great War (1914-18) as recorded on a memorial tablet displayed in the church. Those marked with a crown died in action.

BARROW	Frank	Shropshire Light Infantry	
BATES	William	Montgomery Yeomanry	
BLACK	Charles	Irish Guards	
BLOOR	Frank	Cheshire Regiment	
BOOTH	Arthur	Northumberland Fusiliers	
BOOTH	Robert W	Cheshire Yeomanry	
BOOTH	John	Cheshire Yeomanry	
BOOTHBY	John	Royal Field Artillery	
BRATT	John	Royal Army Medical Corps	
BRATT	Percy	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	👑
BRATT	Samuel	Cheshire Regiment	👑
BUCKLEY	Kenneth	Cheshire Yeomanry	
BUCKMAN	Reginald	Royal Field Artillery	👑
BUTLER	Pierce	Ayrshire Yeomanry	
CORWELL	Barry	Kings Royal Rifles	
COVENTRY	W A	Royal Engineers	
DOBSON	Charles	Royal Field Artillery	
DOBSON	William	Royal Field Artillery	
DUNNING	Henry	South Lancashire Regt	👑
DUNNING	Hugh	Army Service Corps	
EGERTON	Sir Philip H B Grey Bart,	Cheshire Yeomanry	
EGERTON	Philip De M	Royal Hussars	👑
EGERTON	Rowland le B	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	👑
FOWLES	Harold	Cheshire Yeomanry	
FRENCH	Edward	Cheshire Yeomanry	
GODDEN	Herbert	R N R	
GORDON	Adam	Yorkshire Hussars	
GORDON	Wm	Royal Navy	
GRAHAM	Edward	Royal Field Artillery	
HARDING	Bertram J	Cheshire Regiment	👑
HARDING	Herbert J	Royal Navy	
HARDING	Thomas	Royal Field Artillery	
HEATH	Arthur	18 th . Yorks & Lancs	
HEWITT	A	Royal Field Artillery	
HEWITT	Arthur	Cheshire Regiment	
HEWITT	Frank	Manchester Regiment	👑
HEWITT	Fred	Cheshire Regiment	
HEWITT	Fred	4 th . Batt South Lancs	👑
HEWITT	S	South Wales Border Regt	
HEWITT	William	Cheshire Yeomanry	
JOHNSON	Samuel	Cheshire Regiment	👑
JOHNSON	Philip	Cheshire Regiment	

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MOSS	Clement	Cheshire Yeomanry	
MOSS	F	Royal Field Artillery	
MOSS	John	Royal Field Artillery	
MOSS	R	Royal Field Artillery	
NEWTON	G J	Royal Garrison Artillery	
OAKES	William	Rifle Brigade	
OSBORNE	George	Royal Horse Artillery	
PARKER	E		
PYE	John	Army Service Corps	
RAVENSCROFT	J	Manchester Regiment	
ROGERS	Arthur	Army Service Corps	
ROBINSON	Fred	Royal 19th Hussars	
RUTTER	Arthur	Cheshire Yeomanry	👑
SLATER	Bernard	Royal Field Artillery	
SPANN	H	Army Service Corps (MC)	
SPANN	Wilfred R	Cheshire Regiment	
STOCK	Ernest	Army Remounts	
STOCK	Brian	City of London Regt.	
STOCK	Arthur	Ayrshire Yeomanry	👑
THORN	Alex	Royal Engineers	
WHITE	A	T R B	
WHITE	George	Royal Engineers	
WOOD	Percy	Oxford & Bucks Lt. Inf.	👑
WOODWARD	Robert Edward	9 th . South Lancashire Rgt.	👑
YOUNG	T	South Lancashire Rgt.	

***List of pew holders in St Peter's Church,
dated 24 June 1802 following the alterations and
re-pewing carried out in 1800***

1. Joseph Challenor for Yew tree House
 2. Ashley's for Walk Mill
 3. Thomas Williamson for Thorns
 4. George Gresty for Youd's
 5. Ralph Cowap for Brocks
 6. James Done for Fleets
 7. John Briscoe for Common Side
 8. Mary Challoner for Common Side
 9. Joseph Callenor for Butt
 10. Billington's for Outside
 11. For the Minister's family
 12. For the Parsonage House and Rectory
 13. Joseph Jackson for Church Hill
 14. Billington's for Outside
 15. For Brook House
 16. Thomas Walker for Outside
 17. John Houlbrooke for Mill
 18. John Houlbrooke for Mill
 19. John Houlbrooke for Corn Hill
 20. Ashley's for Walk Mill
 21. James Cookson for Pool Head
 22. Ashley's for Hickson's in Slack
 23. Kinsey's for late Jacob Walker's
 24. William Walker for Leicester's
 25. Joseph Challoner for Booth Smithy
 26. James Cookson for Pool Head
 27. For the old tenement of Howard's
 28. Thomas & James Done for Youd's
 29. Samuel Blackburn for Holland's Green
 30. The Earl of Shrewsbury for Town End
 31. John Knight for his estate
 32. Ashley's for Whitehall
 33. William Kirkham, Esq., for Outside
 34. For Brook House
 35. John Houlbrooke for Top of Town
 36. Jackson for Peter Jackson
 37. William Manley for Whiston's
 38. Simon Faulkner for Youd's
 39. Ashley's for Whitehall
 40. Ashley's for Billingtons
 41. John Knight for his estate
 42. Billington's of Coney Greave
 43. William Billington for Walker's
 44. William Kirkham, Esq., for Outside
 45. For the Minister
 46. William Kirkham, Esq., for Briscall's
 47. John Wrench, Esq., for Well House
 48. John Wrench, Esq., for Piggott's
 49. John Egerton, Esq.
 50. John Egerton, Esq
 51. John Egerton, Esq
 52. John Egerton, Esq
 53. John Egerton, Esq
 54. John Egerton, Esq
 55. Robert Oulton for Youd's
 56. Joseph Jackson for Church Stile
 57. John Walker for Slack
 58. For the Alms House
 59. John Hind for Old Hind's
 60. Samuel Gilbert for Massey's
 61. Simon Faulkner for Bromley's
- All the forms for the Poor

REFERENCES

- ⁱ The 'advowson' is the right to appoint the minister to a parish.
- ⁱⁱ *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, pp. 11-13
- ⁱⁱⁱ Hindle, S., 'Custom, Festival and Protest in Early Modern England: The Little Budworth Wakes, St Peter's Day, 1596', *Rural History* (1995), 6.2, pp. 155-178.
- ^{iv} *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, p. 144
- ^v Ormerod, G., *A History of the County Palatine of Chester* (Ed. by Thomas Helsby, 1887), vol. ii, p.224
- ^{vi} CRO: EDC 1603/45
- ^{vii} CRO: P36/8/48
- ^{viii} CRO: P36/10
- ^{ix} *Ibid*
- ^x CRO: P36/8
- ^{xi} CRO: EDP 171/4
- ^{xii} CRO: P36/10
- ^{xiii} CRO: EDP 171/2
- ^{xiv} CRO: P36/8/24 - 32