

## WIGAN AND LIVERPOOL PEWTERERS

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## INTRODUCTION.

PEWTER is an alloy composed of tin principally, with small proportions of either copper, zinc or antimony, sometimes with more than one of these ingredients. Lead was only included, and then in small quantities, in early days; but in the late eighteenth century and onwards public house tankards and mugs were made with nearly forty per cent. of lead. Such pieces have no attraction for collectors.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries pewter ware was in the households of all middle-class people throughout England, and was indeed to be found also in the servants' halls of the nobility. It was made for every conceivable domestic purpose, such as basins and bowls, plates and dishes, flagons and ewers, tankards and mugs, cups and porringers, candlesticks and inkstands; and so on to great length.<sup>1</sup> With such a demand for it, the manufacture of pewter was widespread; and there were guilds or companies in the larger cities and towns which controlled, or tried to do so (for the English have never been overfond of discipline), the craftsmen under them with the object of ensuring that only work of the highest standard was produced. The London Company naturally was far and away the most important in England; and to it alone were granted numerous royal charters. The first of these was in 1473, which, amongst other things, gave it the right of search throughout the country for faulty wares. Further charters were obtained by this guild from Henry VII in 1504, and from other sovereigns as late as Queen Anne in 1702.<sup>2</sup> By what authority, then, were provincial companies constituted? By Letters Patent from the Crown to the mayor,

<sup>1</sup> H. H. Cotterell; *Old Pewter, its makers and marks*, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> H. H. Cotterell, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

aldermen and burgesses of a borough, as in the case of Kendal, "for the well ordering and good government of the trade, mystery and occupation of the Pewterers within the said Corporation."<sup>1</sup>

But in numerous instances there were so few of an individual craft working in a town that these were forced to combine with as many as a dozen other trades to form one Company.

For example: at Chester in 1490 there was "the Company of Smyths, Cutlers, *Pewterers*, ffounders, Cardmakers, Girdlers, Headmakers, Wire drawers and Spurriers." About the middle of the seventeenth century the title was changed to that of the "Smyths, Cutlers, *Pewterers*," omitting ffounders and Headmakers, but adding "Plumers, Arrowhead makers, Armorers and Bellfounders."<sup>2</sup> And at Kendal in 1662 there were "twelve severall companyes," the eleventh in seniority being "Smythes, Iron and Hardwaremen, Armerers, Cutlers, Bowyers, fletcherers, Spuryers, Potters, Pannrs, Plumbrs, Tynkers, *Pewterers* and Metallers."<sup>3</sup> Other like instances could be cited. Thus it will be seen that though, as stated, the manufacture of pewter was widespread, the number of pewterers working in any particular place was limited, except, of course, in the case of London and to a lesser extent in York and Bristol.

### WIGAN PEWTERERS.

Wigan claims to be the oldest borough in Lancashire and one of the oldest in England. In all probability it was "a borough by prescription"—which means that before it definitely received a charter it exercised borough privileges consistent with the times—as far back as Saxon days.

Wigan was granted a charter by Henry III in 1247, making the town a "free borough for ever"; and this charter was confirmed by sovereigns ranging from Edward II, 1314, to James II, 1685. Although a place of such antiquity, it is an unfortunate fact that few of its documents earlier than 1650 remain, owing to the town having been "seven severall

<sup>1</sup> *Boke of Recorde of the Burgh of Kirkbby Kendall*, A.D. 1575.

<sup>2</sup> *The City Guilds of Chester*, a paper by Frank Simpson, F.S.A.: *Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society*, 1914.

<sup>3</sup> *Boke of Recorde . . . Kendal*, *ut supra*.

times plundered," by Parliamentarians and Royalists alike, during the Civil War in the 17th century. And so, probably from this cause, the official records of the Wigan Companies, and among them those of the Pewterers, no longer exist; but that such Companies did exist and had rules and regulations of their own is apparent, not only from the fact that in the town archives the names of the Masters and Wardens of several Companies are given for quite a number of years, but from the following entry in the Wigan Court Leet Rolls on April 17th, 1658:

"Petition of William Kid, alias Ireland, pewterer, that the records of the Pewterers and Braziers might be read in the Court Leet, showing the distinction between the different sorts of workers of pewter and brass. This was in order to prevent disputes. It was allowed." And prior to this, Robert Markland and two other wardens of the Company of Braziers had complained on October 5th, 1650, that John Platt and 6 others, including William Forth, pewterer, were all exercising the trade of braziers by casting pewterers' moulds, and making "morters and mill steps." As the outcome the accused were fined; but the records do not state the amount of the fine. From these instances it would seem that the distinction between the pewterers and braziers was but a slim one; and that some men worked exclusively in pewter, and others both in pewter and brass. This is made clear by the fact that William Briggs, pewterer, sued William Scott, brazier, in the Court of King's Pleas for the sum of £4, the cost of 18 doz. of brass bought by defendant from plaintiff on May 20th, 1653.

A very remarkable occurrence happened at Wigan in 1530; and as several pewterers took part in it, some account of a dispute that might have led to bloodshed may not be inappropriate.

In 1531 one Thomas Tyldesley entered a complaint in the Duchy Court that a "tenant," whom he had expelled from a meadow, tried to recover its possession by force of arms. The pleadings in the suit are preserved in the Public Record Office with the index number D.L. 1/9. T5. They are a startling revelation of the conditions of life in Wigan in the reign of Henry VIII.

Thomas Tyldesley states that he is seized, in right of his wife, of the fee of "one parcell of medoe conteynng by estymacion aboute one acre lyyng in a close callyd the White Ridyng," and that he "permytted and suffered one Rauffe Browne of Ince . . . to occupye and hold the same from yere to yere at will," for which he paid the yearely rent of  $\frac{3}{4}$ . But upon "the Vigill of Saynt Petur (i.e. 28th June) in the XXII yeer of King Henry VIIIth" (i.e. 1530) he discharged the said Rauffe Browne from his occupation of the meadow and "commandyd one George Hope and others to mawe and cut downe the grass upon the said medoe."

The upshot was that Rauffe Browne, with his relations and friends, proceeded to recover possession by violence. The names of about thirty of the forty persons concerned are given in the pleadings; but for the present purpose only those of John Langshaw, John Mawkynton, Thomas Pilkington and Henry Langshaw, pewterers, all of Wigan, need be mentioned. This militant band "with dyvers other evyll disposyd persons to the number of forty or above, whos names unto your said Orator (are) unknowen, in the vigill of Saynt Petur riotously arrayed with Sallettes in opyn sight upon there hedes, pryve harnysh upon ther bodyes, and Staves, Swords and other wepons, invasyve and defensyve, in there handes, violently with crewell wordes bad and commaundyd the said George Hope and the said other persons . . . to avoyde the said parcell of medoe saying if they wold not so do they wold with force and strokes dryve them away . . . havng their stavys and wepons redy in there handes lyftyd on highe to have strykyn the said George Hope and his company."

However, in the nick of time, Rauffe Baron, then Mayor, arrived on the scene with the "Strength of Wigan," and by handling a difficult situation with great skill, succeeded in saving the lives of George Hope and his companions.

Although Tyldesley's petition had been entered in 1531, it was not until four years later that a writ was issued for the appearance of the rioters before the Duchy Court at Westminster. What ensued has not come down to us, save that Rauffe Browne made a counter claim that the land in dispute was his by inheritance, and that he had occupied it peaceably "without

let or hindrance until the date of the ejection when Thomas Tyldesley, togyder with Myles Gerrard, Piers Gerrard, and divers other riotous personnes to the number of foure skore personnes being apparaild in armor redy and mete for warre came and turned him out of his inheritance." And so we do not know to whom the Duchy Court attributed the blame in this stirring incident in the mediæval history of Lancashire; but it is plain from the foregoing that the pewterers' craft was established at Wigan as far back as some four hundred years.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest reference so far traced to a Wigan pewterer is to be found in the Kuerden MSS. at the College of Arms, where there is a bond, dated 1470, from Thomas Gerrard, of Ince, and Robert Markland, of Wigan, to Rafe Bancks, of Wigan, pewterer, in 200 marks, to keep covenants. In the same collection, dated 1555/6, there is also a bond from Gilbert Scot, of Pemberton, gentleman, Thomas Gerrard, of Ince, and Ralph Markland, of Wigan, to Ralph Bank, of Wigan, pewterer, in 200 marks, that Gilbert shall keep covenant. A later reference in the sixteenth century is in the will of Adam Bank, of Scoles (1557) who, himself a brazier, ordered that his youngest son, Thomas, after his schooling should be "set to his occupation of the pewterer's trade"; and the will of Humfrey Banckes, of Scoles, pewterer, eldest son of the above, was proved at Chester in 1577. Moreover, in the Wigan Parish Register the baptism of William, son of Hugh Forth, pewterer, of Wigan, is recorded on October 23rd, 1592.

Early in the seventeenth century the town had acquired a reputation for its pewter wares as is evidenced by a document in the Le Fleming (Rydal) MSS., dated Sept. 30th, 1624, giving an inventory of "household stuff" at Speke (the seat of the old Lancashire family of Norris) including "cans of London and Wigan pewter." It is regrettable to find, however, that shortly afterwards, Oct. 4th, 1628, the craftsmen had been making measures under the stated capacity; for on that day, at a View of Frankpledge held in the Moothall, all pewterers in the borough were presented for making quarts, pints and flagons contrary to the statute. In future the pewterers were to make quarts,

<sup>1</sup> "Wigan's Private Armies in 1530." An article by Arthur J. Hawkes, F.S.A., in the *Wigan Observer*, June 5th, 1937.

pints and flagons "to the full syse and measure of eyther pottle (i.e. half-gallon) quart, pint or gill."

An inventory of the goods of Robert Banckes "praised" on Nov. 9th, 1626, mentions :

	£	s.	d.
Brass moulds belonging to the deceased's trade	46	14	2
Ould Pewter, etc.	107	7	6
More brass moulds for pewter	1	13	4
Debt by Rauffe Banckes in ould pewter which was lent to him :			
72 lbs. wt.	3	6	0

The manufacture of brass (or rather gun-metal, an alloy of copper and tin or zinc) moulds into which the molten pewter was cast, involved a heavy expense; hence it was customary for these to be interchanged at times by pewterers, not only at Wigan but elsewhere. It was indeed especially stipulated by Adam Bank in his will (1557) that whilst leaving all his pewter moulds to his eldest son Humfrey, the two younger sons, William and Thomas should be allowed "to cast in them at their pleasure and lib'tie at all tymes."

A good deal of information concerning the pewterers is to be found in the Year Books of the Wigan Court of King's Pleas and the Court Leet Rolls, the former of which date back to about 1616. And it is somewhat amusing to discover that it is to their demerits and not to their virtues that we owe what knowledge we have of these craftsmen of a bygone age; for in the Court Leet misdemeanours were presented, and in the Court of King's Pleas civil action was taken, the latter Court at Wigan having the singular power to award damages to an unlimited amount, whereas in other provincial courts 40s. was the maximum.

Evidently the Lancashire pewterers in those far-away days were inclined to be quarrelsome, for their names appear more frequently in the records of the above Courts than do those of any other Company. Moreover, although the guilds in the country towns are believed to have followed the rules and regulations of the London Company to a great extent, in one particular at least, they did not do so here; for we find frequent suits in the Wigan Court of King's Pleas by pewterer against pewterer, whereas the London Company insisted on differences between its members being settled in its own Court. On more

than one occasion London pewterers got into trouble for breaking this exemplary law.

Here are a few suits that came before the Court of King's Pleas in the middle of the seventeenth century :

- (1) On Augt. 7, 1642, Ralph Leigh the elder claimed £100 damages from Gilbert Hindley and Alice his wife because the latter said to him, "Thou art a false, cheating knave, hath cheated all the countrie, and a false banckr out and a runigate rogue" (Some apology, however, must have been made, for the records state that the case was "not prosecuted.")
- (2) On Oct. 2, 1652, Wm. Browne, pewterer, sued Ellen Gardner, widow, and James Gardner, brother, for a debt of 41s. thus incurred. On October 11th, 1651, plaintiff lent to the decedent Wm. Gardner, 10s., and on October 11th, 1650, 12d.; and also before his death lent him 33 pounds of lead, value 4s. 1½d., and sold and delivered to the decedent pewter value 25s. 10½d., all of which is owing to plaintiff.
- (3) John Wackfield, pewterer, as a common informer, claimed a moiety of a sum of £10 forfeited by Margaret Ford, of Wigan, spinster, who had contravened the Statutes of 7 Henry VIII and 25 Henry VIII by hawking pewter and brass on the last day of May, 1657, in Westhoughton and other places, not being fairs and markets.

Records of the Quarter Sessions at Wigan, Ormskirk and Manchester between 1680 and 1717 contain not a few instances of Wigan pewterers having contravened the law in one way or another. Roger Bullock broke into the barn of Thomas Atherton: James Scott, Robert Lee, Robert Baldwin, junior, Adam Turner and Geoffrey Scott, with 23 others, made a riot: Charles Harsley, on May 24, 1711, "at Ratchdale sold divers false wights": Ralph Baldwin and 6 others assaulted James Molyneux.

You have heard what abuse Alice Hindley poured upon the head of the unhappy Ralph Leigh, so now it is only fair to recall an incident in which a woman, Elizabeth Ford, was the sufferer. She was the widow of John Ford, of Millgate, pewterer, and had a son, Gilbert, who worked for John Ford, of Scholes, also a pewterer. Gilbert had a box containing 3s., out of which his mother took 2s. for his food; and when Gilbert discovered this, he "with many bloody oaths threatened and abused his syd mother, saying 'thou'lt be hanged,'" in the hearing of

Alderman Ford of Millgate. This was in 1682, when the lady presented her graceless son at the Christmas Court Leet for his unfilial conduct, but we are not told what was the end of the matter.

Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign there is a record of two Wigan pewtevers incurring the wrath of the recently-established Anglican Church. At the visitation of Warrington Deanery by the Bishop of Chester on October 10th, 1592, Richard Fraw or Fraunce was excommunicated for being "out of charetie"; whilst Hamnet Greene was accused of living "suspiciouslie in house together" with Jane Underwood. But he appeared in court and denied any crime. So the Judge enjoined him to purge himself by the oaths of 6 honest men in his parish church on October 29th.

Excommunication by the Anglican Church in those days was not of the terrifying nature that reduced the Jackdaw of Rheims to such a piteous state. It seems to have meant deprivation of the sacraments until offenders amended their ways, when the ban was lifted. Even curates and churchwardens were excommunicated for the nonce as punishment for quite venial offences; but the victims, generally speaking, do not appear to have been unduly perturbed by the "Apostolic blows and knocks."

Throughout the Tudor era the institution of apprenticeship was one of supreme importance to all the crafts.

"In the country towns and villages," says Dr. G. M. Trevelyan,<sup>1</sup> "where the industry as well as the agriculture of the country were carried on, a considerable proportion of the inhabitants were trained craftsmen. Apprenticeship was the key to the new national life almost as much as villeinage had been to the old. The apprentice system was no longer left to local usage and municipal enforcement, but was controlled on a uniform national pattern for town and country by Elizabeth's Statute of Artificers, which remained in force with little modification for over two hundred years. No man could set up as master or workman till he had served his seven years' apprenticeship. In that way the youth of the country obtained technical education and social discipline that went some way to compensate

<sup>1</sup> *History of England*, p. 368.

for the unfelt want of a universal system of school education. Youth was under control of a master, in some cases until the age of twenty-four."

Now, whilst the term of apprenticeship was usually seven years, at Wigan there are several instances of a much longer period. Thus in April, 1641, Thomas, son of William Casson, tailor, was apprenticed to Adam Banckes for 10 years; and, previously, in March, 1638, William, son of Robert Glover, was apprenticed to the same pewterer for the still lengthier term of 12 years. At Ludlow the Pewterers' Guild ruled that apprentices could not be bound for less than 7 years which must end when they attained the age of 24.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, if the same rule obtained at Wigan, poor William Glover, who commenced work at 17 would not have been out of his pupilage until he was 29, long after the time when he might have justifiably contemplated matrimony! There must have been some special but unknown reasons for such excessive terms of apprenticeship as the two mentioned.

In the year 1683<sup>2</sup> the Wigan Company of Pewterers presumed itself sufficiently important to contemplate petitioning the Crown for a Royal Charter (which privilege, as has been mentioned, was enjoyed solely by the London Company), authorizing it, with other benefits, to have the power "to search and try mettle, and punish abuses therein, on the North side of the Trent as the London Pewterers have all England over." Such intention is to be found from a document discovered within the last few years in the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* in the Library at Haigh Hall, Wigan, the Lancashire seat of the Earl of Crawford who has kindly permitted a copy to be made for publication. The contents are of distinct value to a study of the history of the pewterers' craft in the borough during the seventeenth century—for though undated, this paper, draft of a petition that was never submitted, as far as has been traced, was evidently compiled in the year named above—and so they are given here in full.

<sup>1</sup> H. H. Cotterell, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> The date is proved by the description, in the list of Burgesses (p. 13), of Ralph Leigh as Master and Adam Banckes and William Forde as Wardens. See Appendix B, p. 20.

THE WANTS AND DEFECTS IN THE PEWTERERS'  
TRADE ATT WIGAN.

1<sup>st</sup> Wigan consisting chiefly of Pewterers as by the  
*Want of power to* List appears, the trade, by the care and  
*search & try mettle* vigilance of those that have beene imployd  
*& to punish* there, hath (till of late) beene kept intirely  
*abuses.* there, and the northern parts which they supply  
with pewter, preserved from being abused by  
that which is too much allayd, ill tempered, or not truely wrought,  
yet now the workmen groweing numerous, and some of them  
refusing to submitt or stand to such orders and agreem<sup>ts</sup>  
as have beene made for regulateing the trade, and preventing  
the said abuses of the country, many run out to other towns,  
where no care is taken therin, nor officers to looke after it,  
and slight and contemne those orders and agreem<sup>ts</sup> by reason  
the said Wigan Pewterers (though they have a Master and  
Wardens), are not duely incorporated in to a body nor have  
authority to putt their orders in execucion or to search and  
try mettle, and punish abuses committed therin, as the London  
Pewterers (by their charter) have, who yett by reason of their  
remotenes from these Northerne parts, and the great trouble  
and charge in travelling soe farr, come seldome on this account,  
and then are in too much hast to rectifye those abuses, if corse  
bee not taken to prevent it, Wigan must in time, loose their  
Pewter trade, and the Northerne parts bee abused herein to the  
great damage of the country.

2<sup>dy</sup> Besides which, if Tin come to bee farmed,  
*In case of a* Wigan must certainly have their trade therin  
*Farme want of a* lost and ruined that way, and in a short time  
*grant for haveing too, if care bee not taken to prevent it, for the  
*a proportion* London Pewterers will certainly, either bee  
*att the rate y<sup>e</sup>* partners in the farme or by agreem<sup>t</sup> or  
*Farmers have it.* some way or other, have such a proportion  
as they shall worke there and att the farmers  
rate: for the farmers pretend not to make their advantage upon  
the Kings subjects or whats wrought upp in England, but upon  
whats transported to forraigne parts, and when y<sup>e</sup> farmers gave*

4<sup>li</sup> per  $\text{£}$ (aldron) for it they sold it again for 6<sup>li</sup> per  $\text{£}$ . London probably takes off about 200 tun a yeare & Wigan about 40 or 50 tun yearly, lesse or more according to the cheapnes or dearnes of the Tin, or dearth of corne, for if either bee verry deare out comes the old pewter apace, & soe the lesse Tin is used.

*The meanes to remedy these defects.* The meanes to preserve the Northerne parts from these abuses, and to continue the trade att Wigan (ther being a competent number of Pewterers there) is to have a Charter to incorporate them into a body, with power to

make by-laws, as the London Pewterers have for regulateing their trade and preventing those abuses, and power to search and try mettle, and punish abuses therin, on the North side of the Trent as the London Pewterers have all England over, together with a grant therin that in case Tin should be farmed they shall for the benefitt of themselves and the Corporacion of Wigan have 40 tun a yeare att, or such like quantity as is usually wrought there, and att the farmers rate, etc.

*ob. 1<sup>st</sup>* if upon a Farme, a certain yearly quantity bee fixt on for Wigan, it may bee inconvenient on each hand, for though now 40 or 50 tun may fitt, as a proportionable part for the towns use and of what is gotten to, yet the trade att Wigan by the care and diligence y<sup>t</sup> may bee used therin may require a greater quantity, but on the other hand, by failing of some great Tin work much lesse may bee gotten than usuall, or by great frost in the winter or droughts in somer, much cannot bee gotten wrought upp, or by some other meanes or accident 40 or 50 Tun may bee halfe the whole, which in such cases will bee unreasonable that Wigan should have soe much.

*Answer.* Then the grant bee for such part of the whole as for example an eight or tenth or a twelfth p<sup>t</sup> of whats gotten, & then they will bee like uncertain termes as the Farmers are as to what money to provide against the coynage.

*2<sup>dy</sup>* The London Pewterers may object that this power to search and try mettle and punish abuses on the

north side trent is a prejudice to their powr which reaches all over England.

That's a mistake, for though this may save them  
*Answer.* a great deale of paynes, charg, & time, in haveing those abuses rectified, yet they likewise may (if they please) search and try mettle and punish faults ther too and even in Wigan itselfe, if they find any and judg it worth while to come soe far soe that the London Pewterers power will not att all bee abridged but rather enlarged therby.

To prevent all differences between the Towne and the Pewterers about the benefitt that may come out of 40 or 50 tun or what other quantity shall bee allowed in case it bee farmed, some alledging y<sup>t</sup> this grant is designed in favour to all the towne and not a part of it and ought to bee theirs, others alledging they beare the charge, run the hazard, worke it upp, and it concerns their trade onely, & that they onely ought to have the benefitt of it: It may bee agreed & undertaken by the Mayor & other Aldermen that are Pewterers in behalfe of their company that the Towne bearing equall share in the charg & hazard and provideing equall part of a stock to carry on the business, shall have equall share of the benefitt, by the proporcion allowd in case Tin bee farmed.

A list of the Aldermen, Balife Peers,<sup>1</sup> Burgesses and Freemen y<sup>t</sup> are Pewterers of Wigan (vizt.) [79 in all].

## ALDERMEN :

Mr. Tho. Bancks.	[Mayor 1680.]
Mr. Law. Anderton.	[ „ 1685.]
Mr. Robt. Ford.	[ „ 1686.]
Mr. Ja. Scott.	[ „ 1688.]

## BAYLIFE PEERS :

Wm. Pilkinton.	Gilbt. Ford.
Wm. Briggs.	Robt. Brown.
Ja. Ford.	Robt. Bancks.
Tho. Ford, sen.	Gerard Ford.
Tho. Ford, jun.	Ra. Wakefeild.
Gilbt. Langshaw	Jeffery Scott.

<sup>1</sup> Ex-Bailiffs.

## BURGESSES.

Ra. Leigh, Master.	Roger Brown.
Ad. Bancks	Roger Bullock.
Wm. Ford	Ra. Tarlton.
Ad. Bancks, sen.	James Harvey.
Tho. Bullock.	Robt. Baldwin.
Ra. Wakefeild.	Wm. Baldwin.
Wm. Ireland.	Gilbt. Ford, sen.
John Barron.	Gilbt. Ford, jun.

## FREEMEN.

John Baldwin.	John Catterall.
James Langshaw.	Gerard Patterick.
Alexand. Rideing.	Gerard Johnson.
Mathew Naylor.	Gilbt. Ford.
Jeffery Scott.	Tho. Risley.
John Lowe.	Wm. Ford.
Richard Green.	Wm. Heys.
Hen. Wakefeild, sen.	Robt. Orrell.
Hen. Wakefeild, jun.	Tho. Wobds.
Peter Whaley.	Ja. Langshaw, sen.
Robt. Ford.	Ja. Langshaw, jun.
John Whaley.	Will. Bancks.
Tho. Marsden.	Robt. Langshaw.
Wm. Risley.	James Ford, sen.
Jeffery Woods.	James Ford, jun.
Edw. Buckley.	Ra. Langshaw.
Rich. Ronsoff.	Tho. Belshaw.
Robt. Boys.	Wm. Belshaw.
Robt. Letherbarrow.	Gilbt. Bancks.
John Farbrother.	Gerard Bancks.
Peter Platt.	James Tarlton.
Arthur Ford.	Wm. Bancks.
Ja. Letherbarrow.	Tho. Catterall.
Ja. Brighthouse.	

it may probably be 20<sup>s</sup>. per tunn advantage to the Towne for every tun we gett.

Lack of space does not allow for an examination of many of the points, not a few of which are obscure, raised in the foregoing ; but it is clear that the Wigan Pewterers' company thought itself strong enough to challenge the right of the London Guild to control the trade exclusively all over England, at least so far as the north was concerned. So it is regrettable that we do not

know whether the petition was actually submitted, and in such case, what was its fate. But it may be that Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh Hall, knight of the shire, on being shown the copy of the intended petition for his powerful support, advised that the time was inopportune to proceed with it, and so the matter dropped. Yet we must be thankful that this draft was kept to see the light again after a lapse of over two and a half centuries.

A couple of Wigan pewterers were able to aid the government in a particular way in the last years of the seventeenth century. In 1695 (old style), an Act of Parliament was passed for the Improvement of the Coinage, one section of which reads as follows:—

“ And forasmuch as the greatest Security against counterfeiting the New intended Coins of this Realm by the Mill and Press, is the difficulty of being provided with fit Tools and Instruments for doing thereof. Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid: That if any Person or Persons whatsoever (other than the Officer or Officers of his Majesties Mint or Mints) now having, or which at any time hereafter before the First day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred ninety-five, shall have in his Custody or Possession, any Press or Presses which may be made use of for coynage, if such Person or Persons do, or shall on or before the Third day of May, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred ninety-six, Bring and Deliver the same to the Officer or Officers of his Majesties Mint at the Tower of London, every such Person shall, at the time of the Delivery thereof, Receive from the said Officer or Officers at the Mint, the full value which such Press or Presses first Cost and the Charge of Carriage.”

If the owners of any such press or presses did not surrender them within the time stipulated, they were liable to a fine of £500. And now for what ensued.

In the Treasury Calendar, under date April 13th, 1696, the following appears:—

“ Treasury Warrant to Thos. Neale, Master & Worker of the Mint to pay £100 to Gerrard Banks,<sup>1</sup> senr. and junr., of Wigan, County Lancs., for the value of 2 presses and the charge of bringing them from County Lancs., to Mint at the Tower for the use of the coinage, which presses the said persons have had for many years in their possession for the stamping of pewter.”

Such a process as “ stamping of pewter ” being unknown to

<sup>1</sup> Gerrard Banks, Junr. was a warden in 1696.

those now best qualified to judge, application was made to the last working London pewterer (whose firm has been in existence since 1700) for an explanation of it. None was forthcoming. The phrase in this connection was quite foreign to him. And, although the present Master of the Mint was approached, he, too, could not afford any information.

The following extracts from Wigan Parish Churchwardens' Accounts give some idea of the cost of ecclesiastical pewter plate :

" 1655/6, paide to Thomas Banckes for exchanging the Church flagine	s. d. 3 0
1661/2, paid for 2 plates for the comunion table in exchange of the Chrisning bason	2 8
paid for a two quart flagin for the comunion	6 0
1671/2, pd. to Adam bancks for two great flagons for the comunion	19 6."

It not infrequently happened when ordering a new piece of pewter sacramental plate, that the worn-out flagon or other vessel was handed over to the pewterer who made some rebate for it from the cost of the new purchase. Apart from the instances given may be cited an entry in the Childwall Registers in April, 1666 :

" Pd. in exchange of the pewter bowle for a flagon for the comunion	s. d. 3 2 "
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The archives of more than one Lancashire county family will doubtless be found to contain references to the purchase of domestic pewter made by Wigan men ; but there is positive evidence in the Steward's Account Book at Lytham Hall, compiled between 1696 and 1704 :

- " 1698. July 19th [Paid] Ralph Lee, pewterer, 10s. 6d. (at Wigan).  
" 1701. June 6th. Paid Christopher Baldwin, the Puterer, 3s. 8d.  
" 1702. Oct. 23rd. Paid Christopher Baldwin, the Puterer his bill, 7s. 6d."<sup>1</sup>

From another source we learn that on May 17th, 1740, Caryl, Viscount Molyneux, owed Ralph Baldwin of Wigan, pewterer, the sum of £4 12s. 8d. So much for money matters.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Baldwin was Master of the Wigan Pewterers Company in 1709.  
<sup>2</sup> Preston County Archives. DDM/M/193.

Strange to relate, the records of the eighteenth century do not reveal as much knowledge, or at least interesting knowledge, of the doings of pewterers as do those of the previous hundred years. And equally strange is the fact that fewer pieces of pewter of the later period have survived than specimens made between 1670 and 1700. Yet the industry was carried on to a limited extent in Wigan until about the middle of the last century, as the name of Peter Gornell, pewterer, appears in the census of 1851. "The rest is silence."

Now, as to Liverpool. So scanty was the manufacture of pewter throughout the ages that it is almost a case of "Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, Sir." Nevertheless we have knowledge of some men that pursued the craft, however insignificantly, a list of whose names will soon be given: it will be a very short one.

On occasions, references are found to "the pewterer at Liverpool," the distinguishing adjective implying that at the time there was but one such in the town. For instance: Childwall Parish Registers have this entry under date Jan., 1643.

"Paid for exchange of the ould church flagon to the pewterer of Liverpool, II. IX."

Again, Nicholas Blundell of Crosby records in his Diary on Jan. 27th, 1710, that he drank with "Mr. Ford y<sup>e</sup> Putear" and others at the Woolpack in Liverpool; and on June 15th, 1713, he "went to a Hors Rase on Great Crosby Marsh; one of the spectators being Mr. Ford y<sup>e</sup> Putarer."

The earliest allusion to a pewterer in Liverpool occurs in the Town Books, where, on Oct. 29th, 1618, an entry reads:—"at the second portmote courte . . . it is granted that Lawrence Langshawe shall remaine in this Towne for a time, and use his trade of pewterer and plumer for a reasonable tyme, without any fine, and afterwards either to come in and bee free, or else departe."

Now it is well-known how zealously the mediæval corporations prevented any craftsman of a neighbouring or distant town from working within their own precincts. There were times, however, when an individual trade was languishing in a certain borough; and the authorities thought it wise to suspend their rules on occasions and admit a "foreigner" whose skill would



PEWTER PLATE BY R. GREEN, LIVERPOOL  
in the Author's collection

*¶To face page 17.*

help to revive matters. This was evidently so in the case of Lawrence Langshawe, one of a long line of pewterers at Wigan; but he did not "come in and bee free" as invited, but returned to his native heath a few years later; for the Wigan archives show that he was working there in 1629. And so pride of place must be given to James Ford as the first exclusively Liverpool pewterer: his will was proved at Chester in 1626.

Next comes "Robertus Browne de Liverpool, pewterer, juratus burgensis burgi predicti," as recorded in the Town Books in July, 1636. He was followed three-quarters of a century later by Nicholas Blundell's fellow draughtsman, "Mr. Ford y<sup>e</sup> Putarer"; after whom, at an interval of 44 years, names are more frequent.<sup>1</sup>

Edward Leatherbarrow, at the Dish, nr. St. George's Sq.	1757
Henry Renshaw, Dale Street	1757
Richard Holden (who advertised his business for sale in the <i>General Evening Post</i> , June 14)	1760
William Preston, Redcross St.	1767
Robert Green	1768
John Parson	1768
James Kidd, Water Street	1769
Henry Baldwin, 50 Pool Lane	1793
George Green, 63 Moorfields	1793
John Sutherland	1805

There was displayed at the Liverpool Shipping Exhibition in 1931 the manifest of a cargo (about 1780), destined for the West Coast of Africa, which included a large number of pewter plates. These and other goods were doubtless for barter with the dusky chiefs on the coast in return for slaves who were then shipped by the same vessel either to the West Indies for the sugar plantations, or to Virginia for the tobacco plantations. Certain Liverpool ships at that time used to make a triangular voyage: to Africa with a bartering cargo; then to either the West Indies or Virginia with slaves; and then returning to the Mersey with either sugar or tobacco.

In conclusion it may be stated that in some Isle of Man churches there still survive pieces of pewter communion plate made by one of the Leatherbarrows—whether of Liverpool or Wigan is not clear<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The list here given is collected from H. H. Cotterell, *op. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> Communicated by Capt. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme, F.S.A.

## APPENDICES

A. WIGAN PEWTERERS' SHARE OF THE NATION'S  
"FREE GIFT" TO CHARLES II IN 1661

Among the Exchequer papers in the Public Record Office (Lay Subsidies, E. 179, 250-5. Free Gift to H.M.), is a document reading: "Com. Lanc. A true and perfect Accompt of all such Summes of Money as is paid or subscribed towards y<sup>e</sup> supply of his Mat<sup>y</sup> pressing occasions received by virtue of a Comission to us whose names are subscribed and others directed under y<sup>e</sup> Great Seale of England, In pursuance of an Act of Parliament Intituled An Act for a free and voluntary p<sup>s</sup>ent to his Majestie according to y<sup>e</sup> severall daies and tymes they were paid subscribed or taken as followeth: before us Comission<sup>rs</sup> for part of y<sup>e</sup> Hundred of Westderby Anno Regni Regis domini nostri Caroli Secundi decimo tertio Anno domini 1661.

## Wigan Parish.

Subscriptions taken att Wigan aforesaid the 8th day of Novembr Anno Dni 1661."

There follows a list of citizens of Wigan who testified to their loyalty by contributing to what was blandly termed "a free and voluntary Present to His Majesty"; together with the sums they gave. But it will be noted that only about half of these men paid their subscriptions then and there. The following pewterers appear in the list:

Edmund Harvie	5 0	det. Gilbert Ford	2 6
Willm. Briggs	10 0	" William Brawne	2 6
James Ford in Milgate	5 0	" Alexander Forth	0 6
John Wakefeild	2 6	" Thomas Barrow	0 6
Raphe Banks	1 0	" Thomas Ford	2 0
Jeffry Scott	3 0	Gilbert Baldwin, jun.	2 0
Laurence Anderton	2 0	det. Thos. Ford, sen.	2 0
Raphe Wakefeild	1 0	" James Browne	2 6
Robert Langshaw	7 6	" James Scott	1 0
Thomas Bancks	5 0	" Gilbert Baldwin, sen.	1 0
Thomas Bullocke	2 0	" Hamlett Greene	1 0
Hughe Ford	1 0	" Gerard Foard	1 0
det. William Baldwin	2 0	" Willm. Irland	0 6
		det. = owes.	

Pepys records in his Diary on May 31st, 1661 :

"Great talk now how the Parliament intend to make a collection of free gifts to the King through the Kingdom ; but I think it will not come to much." And he adds on August 31st :

"The Benevolence proves so little, and an occasion of so much discontent everywhere, that it had better it had never been set up."

B. LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE WIGAN COMPANY OF PEWTERERS.

	(Unknown) .. .. M.		John Wakefield .. M.
1627	Wm. Pilkington .. W.	1657	Jas. Browne .. W.
	Geoffrey Scott .. W.		Gilbert Langshawe .. W.
	Laurence Forth .. M.		Wm. Baldwin .. M.
1638	Robt. Langshawe .. W.	1662	Jas. Scott .. .. W.
	Thos. Tarleton .. W.		Gilbert Baldwin .. W.
	Robt. Baldwin .. M.		Jas. Ford .. .. M.
1639	Robt. Barrowe .. W.	1663	Ralph Tarleton .. W.
	Jas. Langshaw .. W.		Ralph Lee .. .. W.
	Jas. Scott .. .. M.		Robt. Langshaw .. M.
1640	Jas. Langshawe .. W.	1664	Wm. Ireland .. W.
	Thos. Barrowe .. W.		Ralph Tarleton .. W.
	Wm. Browne .. M.		Thos. Bancks .. M.
1641	Jas. Letherbarrow .. W.	1665	Jas. Forde .. .. W.
	Wm. Tarleton .. W.		Hamlett Greene .. W.
	Wm. Baldwin .. M.		Wm. Pilkington .. M.
1642	Thos. Ireland .. W.	1666	Gerard Ford .. .. W.
	Thos. Banckes .. W.		Lawrence Anderton W.
	Robt. Langshawe .. M.		Wm. Pilkington .. M.
1647	Wm. Tarleton .. W.	1667	Jas. Scott .. .. W.
	Hamlet Greene .. W.		Gilbert Baldwin .. W.
	Wm. Baldwin .. M.		Wm. Pilkington .. M.
1648	John Wakefield .. W.	1668	John How .. .. W.
	Gilbert Baldwin .. W.		Ralph Leigh .. W.
	Jas. Ford .. .. M.		Wm. Pilkington .. M.
1652	Jas. Letherbarrow W.	1669	John Ford .. .. W.
	Thos. Forth .. .. W.		Ralph Leigh .. W.
	(Unknown) .. .. M.		Thos. Ford, Senr. .. M.
1655	Jas. Letherbarrow .. W.	1670	Robt. Ford .. .. W.
	Gilbert Baldwin the elder. W.		Robt. Bancks .. W.

	Jas. Ford .. .. M.		Lawrence Anderton M.
1671	Ralph Tarleton .. W.	1684	Robt. Baldwin .. W.
	Adam Bancks .. W.		Jas. Harvey .. W.
	Jas. Browne .. M.		Gilbert Langshaw .. M.
1672	Jas. Brighthouse .. W.	1685	Arthur Ford .. W.
	Robt. Bancks .. W.		Jas. Langshaw, Junr. W.
	Lawrence Anderton M.		Jas. Ford .. .. M.
1673	Gerard Johnson .. W.	1686	Wm. Ford, Junr. .. W.
	Roger Browne .. W.		Thos. Tarleton .. W.
	Gerard Ford .. M.		Adam Banckes .. M.
1674	Robt. Browne .. W.	1687	Thos. Ford .. .. W.
	Gilbert Ford .. W.		John Catterall .. W.
	Thos. Bancks .. M.		Gerard Ford .. M.
1675	Hamlett Green .. W.	1688	John Harvey .. W.
	Jas. Laithwait .. W.		Robt. Orrell .. W.
	Edmund Harvy .. M.		Jeffrey Scott .. M.
1676	Jas. Brighthouse .. W.	1689	John Wakefield .. W.
	Adam Bancks .. W.		Alexander Ryding .. W.
	Jas. Scott .. .. M.		Gilbert Ford.. .. M.
1677	Robt. Baldwin .. W.	1690	Robt. Baldwin .. W.
	John Catterall .. W.		Jas. Langshaw .. W.
	Jas. Forde .. .. M.		Wm. Ford .. .. M.
1678	Roger Brown .. W.	1691	Wm. Bancks .. W.
	Gerard Johnson .. W.		Jas. Langshaw .. W.
	Robt. Forde .. M.		Adam Bancks, Junr. M.
1679	Jas. Langshawe .. W.	1692	Wm. Bancks, Junr. W.
	Wm. Baldwin .. W.		Thos. Burges .. W.
	Robt. Banckes .. M.		Thos. Ford .. .. M.
1680	Gilbert Forde .. W.	1693	Charles Bancks .. W.
	Richard Green .. W.		Robt. Browne .. W.
	Thos. Ford .. .. M.		Raphe Legh .. M.
1681	Jeffrey Scott .. W.	1694	John Sherrington .. W.
	Edward Letherbarrow W.		Jas. Pemberton .. W.
	Ralph Wakefield .. M.		Roger Browne .. M.
1682	Gilbert Ford.. .. W.	1695	Wm. Ford .. .. W.
	Wm. Banckes .. W.		Wm. Risley .. .. W.
	Ralph Leigh .. M.		Gilbert Ford.. .. M.
1683	Adam Banckes .. W.	1696	Richard Ransom .. W.
	Wm. Forde .. .. W.		Gerard Bancks, Junr. W.

	John Harvey .. M.		Wm. Bancks .. M.
1697	Alexander Ryding .. W.	1704	John Hardman .. W.
	Matthew Naylor .. W.		Wm. Brighthouse .. W.
	Wm. Baldwin .. M.		Jas. Anderton .. M.
1698	Christopher Baldwin W.	1705	John Hardman .. W.
	Jas. Whaley .. W.		Wm. Brighthouse .. W.
	(No Master given)		Adam Bancks .. M.
1699	Chas. Hartley .. W.	1706	Jas. Pemberton .. W.
	Jas. Wood .. W.		Chas. Hartcliffe .. W.
	Adam Bancks, Senr. M.		Christopher Baldwin M.
1700	Wm. Bancks .. W.	1709	John Sherrington .. W.
	Edward Tarleton .. W.		Richard Belsher .. W.
	Adam Bancks, Senr. M.		Adam Bancks .. M.
1701	Jas. Bancks .. W.	1710	Thos. Bancks .. W.
	Robt. Letherbarrow W.		Jas. Hodgson .. W.
	Wm. Baldwin .. M.		Wm. Baldwin .. M.
1703	Jas. Langshaw .. W.	1711	Gilbert Langshawe .. W.
	Christopher Browne W.		Chas. Hartcliffe .. W.

## C. LIST OF WIGAN PEWTERERS.

The list is complete so far as names have come to light from a systematic collection; it is mainly compiled from the Wigan Corporation archives, supplemented by many names from other documentary sources collected by Mr. Edward B. Goodacre, B.A. Nearly all the dates of death given have been supplied by Mr. Goodacre from the Wigan Parish Registers. The abbreviations used are *b.* = born, where the birth date is known or may be calculated from age at death or some other period; *d.* = died; *d.a.* = died about; *fl.* = flourished, the years of known activity; *occ.* = occurs, where the name has been found for one year only; *w.p.* = will proved.

Anderton, Christopher	<i>fl.</i> 1699-1717	Baldwin, James	<i>fl.</i> 1630-1640
James I	<i>fl.</i> 1636-1637	John, Alderman	<i>fl.</i> 1657-d. 1697
" II	<i>fl.</i> 1692-d. 1713	Ralph	<i>fl.</i> 1717-d. 1744
Laurence, Alderman	<i>b.</i> 1606-1685	Robert I	<i>fl.</i> 1627-d. 1673
Ashton, James	<i>b.</i> 1737-d. 1804	" II	<i>fl.</i> 1655-1695
Thomas	<i>occ.</i> 1784	" III	<i>fl.</i> 1681-d. 1725
Aspinal, Thomas	" 1779	Samuel	<i>occ.</i> 1785
William	<i>b.</i> 1715-d. 1782	William I	<i>fl.</i> 1631-1662
Baldwin, Christopher	<i>b.</i> 1666-d. 1725	" II, Alderman,	<i>fl.</i> 1679-d. 1733
Gilbert I	<i>fl.</i> 1631-d. 1676	Bankes, Bancks, Banks, etc.	
" II (son of G. I.)	<i>fl.</i> 1655-d. 1676	Adam I, Alderman,	<i>fl.</i> 1539-d. 1557
" III	<i>fl.</i> 1709-1716		

Banks, *continued.*

Adam, II	<i>fl.</i> 1627-1640
.. III, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1671-1705
.. IV, <i>Alderman</i> , (son of A. III)	<i>fl.</i> 1704-1716
Charles	<i>occ.</i> 1693
Christopher I, <i>Alderman</i> ,	<i>fl.</i> 1610-d.1661
.. II	<i>fl.</i> 1692-1697*
Gerard I, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1654-1669
.. II (son of G. I.)	<i>fl.</i> 1669-1696
.. III (son of G. II.)	<i>fl.</i> 1694-1696
Humphrey (son of Adam I.)	<i>fl.</i> 1557-d.1577
James I	<i>b.</i> 1580-1647
.. II	<i>occ.</i> 1701
.. III	<i>fl.</i> 1713-d.1755
John	<i>b.a.</i> 1550-1601
Ralph I	<i>occ.</i> 1470
.. II	<i>fl.</i> 1557
.. III	<i>fl.</i> 1627-1652
Richard	<i>d.</i> 1742
Robert I	<i>fl.</i> 1627-d.1628
.. II	<i>occ.</i> 1653
.. III	<i>fl.</i> 1670-d.1692
.. IV	<i>d.</i> 1722
.. V (son of R. IV.)	<i>fl.</i> 1722-1726
Thomas I, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1616-1627
.. II, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1640-1691
.. III, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1706-d.1724
William, <i>Alderman</i> , (son of Humphrey)	<i>b.</i> 1534-1590
William II	<i>fl.</i> 1627-1650
.. III (son of W. II)	<i>fl.</i> 1650-1692
.. IV (son of W. III)	<i>of Scholes, fl.</i> 1689-1704
.. V, <i>of Millgate</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1691-d.1725
Baron, John	<i>fl.</i> 1704-d.1707
Thomas	<i>occ.</i> 1641
Barrow(e), Gilbert	<i>fl.</i> 1628-d.1645
Hugh	<i>fl.</i> 1625-d.1695
James, <i>of Ince, Wigan</i>	<i>occ.</i> 1694
John (son of Thomas II)	<i>fl.</i> 1661-1664
Robert I, <i>Alderman</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1615-d.1634

Barrow(e), Robert, II (son of R. I)	<i>fl.</i> 1627-d.1644
.. III (son of R. II)	<i>fl.</i> 1637-1644
.. IV (son of Thomas II)	<i>fl.</i> 1661-1664
Thomas I	<i>b.</i> 1528-d.1608
.. II (son of Thomas I)	<i>b.</i> 1589-d.1661
Thomas III (son of Thomas II)	<i>fl.</i> 1661-1664
Belsher, Belshire, Belshaw	
Harry	<i>d.</i> 1722
Richard	<i>fl.</i> 1709-1721
Thomas	<i>d.</i> 1692
Bolton, Boulton	
George I, <i>of Market Stead</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1723-1725
.. II <i>of Market Stead</i>	<i>b.</i> 1730-d.1796
.. III <i>of Market Stead</i>	<i>occ.</i> 1824
Gilbert, <i>of Standishgate</i>	<i>fl.</i> 1698-1740
James	<i>occ.</i> 1798
Thomas I (son of George I)	<i>fl.</i> 1723-d.1750
.. II, <i>of Scholes</i> ,	<i>fl.</i> 1780-1798
William I, <i>of Market Stead</i>	<i>b.</i> 1742-d.1789

N.B.—Descendants of these Boltons are still in business as ironmongers in the Market Place = Market Stead; also as brass-founders.

Boyes, Robert I (Senior)	<i>d.</i> 1691
.. II (Junior)	<i>d.</i> 1691
Bradshaw, James	<i>fl.</i> 1695-1706
John	<i>fl.</i> 1693-d.1743
Briggs, Edward (son of William)	<i>fl.</i> 1664-1674
James	<i>fl.</i> 1636-d.1645
Robert	<i>fl.</i> 1637-d.1655
Thomas (son of William)	<i>fl.</i> 1650-d.1664
William	<i>fl.</i> 1650-d.1669
Brighthouse, Brighurst	
James I	<i>fl.</i> 1672-d.1709
.. II	<i>d.</i> 1774
William	<i>fl.</i> 1704-d.1740
Brocke, Philip	<i>fl.</i> 1648-1650
Brown(e), Christopher	<i>occ.</i> 1703
James I, <i>of Scholes</i>	<i>b.a.</i> 1620-d.1672
.. II, <i>of Ince, Wigan</i>	<i>occ.</i> 1693
John, <i>of Millgate</i>	<i>d.</i> 1735
Oliver	<i>fl.</i> 1648-1649
Robert I	<i>occ.</i> 1639

\* Probably the Christopher Banks who migrated to Bewdley in 1697.

- Brown(e), Robert, II *fl.* 1674-d.1694  
 .. III, of Scholes *fl.* 1692-d.1725  
 .. IV, of Millgate d.1751  
 Roger I *fl.* 1628-1656  
 .. II, of Scholes *fl.* 1673-d.1723  
 William *fl.* 1627-1662  
 Buckley, Edward *occ.* 1678  
 Bullock(e), Hugh (son of Roger) *fl.* 1692-d.1736  
 Robert (son of Thomas) *occ.* 1659  
 Roger *fl.* 1681-1704  
 Thomas *b.* 1604-1675  
 Burges(s), Thomas *fl.* 1692-1707  
 William *occ.* 1660  
 Burgoyne, William .. 1824  
 Casson, Richard *fl.* 1637-d.1675  
 Robert I *fl.* 1626-d.1662  
 II ("Senior") *fl.* 1656-d.1679  
 .. III *by implication* 1679  
 Thomas *fl.* 1641-d.1710  
 Catterall (see also Cottrell)  
 John *fl.* 1675-1699  
 Roger *occ.* 1659  
 Chapman, Caseley d.1763  
 Cottrell (see also Catterall)  
 John *fl.* 1629-d.?1630\*  
 Thomas *fl.* 1631-d.1640  
 Cowell, Nicholas *fl.* 1780-1786  
 William *b.* 1734-d.1804  
 Critchlowe, James *fl.* 1628-1631  
 Culcheth, William *occ.* 1629  
 Fa(i)rbrother, Edward I *fl.* 1680-1727  
 .. II *occ.* 1756  
 John *fl.* 1682-d.1743  
 William I *b.* 1729-d.1792  
 .. II *occ.* 1790  
 Fairclough, John *fl.* 1722-1738  
 Thomas *occ.* 1695  
 Force, [?Forth], William *occ.* 1634  
 Ford(e) (see also Forth(e))  
 Adam d.1729  
 Alexander, of Scholes (son of Michael) *fl.* 1635-1640  
 Arthur *fl.* 1685-d.1692  
 Christopher, of Scholes d.1724  
 Edward, of Scholes *fl.* 1653-d.1690  
 George *w.p.* 1704  
 Gerard I, Alderman *fl.* 1655-1702  
 .. II (son of William, son of Gerard I) *b.* 1692-1730  
 Ford(e), Gilbert I, of Scholes (son of John) *fl.* 1640-1681  
 .. II (son of Gerard I) *fl.* 1674-d.1705  
 .. III (son of Gilbert II) *fl.* 1692-1697  
 .. IV, of the Brow, *fl.* 1682-1696  
 .. V (son of Thomas) Alderman *fl.* 1680-1703  
 James I, Alderman, of Millgate *fl.* 1637-d.1678  
 James II, of Scholes *fl.* 1664-d.1693  
 .. III, of the Brow *fl.* 1686-1692  
 John I, of Scholes *fl.* 1627-1669  
 .. II, of Scholes (son of John I) *fl.* 1669-1681  
 John III, of Millgate *fl.* 1659-d.1673  
 Laurence—see Forth  
 Michael I, of Scholes *w.p.* 1622  
 .. II *w.p.* 1641  
 Robert I, Alderman, of Millgate *fl.* 1659-1690  
 Robert II, Alderman, of Millgate *fl.* 1670-d.1709  
 Thomas I, of Scholes *fl.* 1616-1620  
 .. II, of Scholes d.1633  
 .. III, of Scholes (son of T. II) *fl.* 1633-1670  
 Thomas IV, of Scholes, Alderman, (son of Thos. III) *b.* 1621-d.1697  
 Thomas V, of Scholes, (son of James and grandson of Thomas ? II) *fl.* 1687-1730  
 Thomas VI, of the Brow *occ.* 1691  
 William I, of Scholes *dead* 1616  
 .. II, of Scholes, Alderman (son of Alex.) *fl.* 1622-d.1641  
 William III, of Scholes (son of Wm. II) *fl.* 1637-1666  
 William IV, of Scholes (son of Wm. III) *fl.* 1666-1700  
 William V (son of Gerard I) *fl.* 1683-1691  
 .. VI, of Millgate *fl.* 1686-1696  
 .. VII (son of Thomas) *fl.* 1695-1698  
 Forth(e)—see also Ford(e)  
 Alexander I *b.* 1563-d.1599

\* John Cottrell, plowmare.

- Forth(e), Alexander, II, of Scholes  
*f.* 1617-1629  
 " III, of Scholes  
 (son of Alex. II) *f.* 1629-1664  
 Alexander IV, of Scholes  
 (son of Alex. III) *occ.* 1664  
 Edward, of Ashton, Wigan  
*f.* 1626-1649  
 Gerard—*see* Ford(e)  
 Gilbert, of Scholes  
*f.* 1626-1638  
 Hugh I, Alderman  
*br.* 1581-*d.a.* 1627  
 " II *f.* 1628-1653  
 James *f.* 1628-1653  
 John, of Scholes  
 (son of Robert) *f.* 1627-1636  
 Laurence I *d.* 1626  
 " II *f.* 1626-*d.* 1653
- N.B.—This name frequently occurs as Forde.
- Richard *f.* 1626-*d.* 1638  
 Robert I, of Scholes  
*f.* 1627-1666  
 " II, of Standishgate  
*f.* 1674-1676  
 " III, of Standishgate  
*d.* 1739  
 " IV, of Wallgate  
*d.* 1772  
 Thomas *f.* 1650-1652  
 William I, Alderman  
*b.* 1592-1664  
 " II (son of Wm. I)  
*f.* 1641-1650  
 Foster, Forster, Gerard *f.* 1659-1663  
 Fraunce, Humphrey *f.* 1595-*d.* 1619  
 Richard I *f.* 1584-*d.* 1600  
 " II *f.* 1638-1666  
 Gardiner, James *d.* 1611  
 Gerard(e), Gerrard, James, Alderman  
*occ.* 1620  
 William  
*d.* 1659  
 migrated to Kendal, but  
 bur. in Wigan.  
 Glasebrook, James *d.* 1756  
 Glover, Robert *occ.* 1638  
 William I *occ.* 1629  
 " II, Alderman,  
*f.* 1638-1672  
 Gornell, Robert *f.* 1793-1824  
 Green(e), Alexander *f.* 1626-*d.* 1628  
 Gilbert *f.* 1626-*d.* 1671  
 Hamlett I  
*dead* 1636  
 " II (son of H. I)  
*b.* 1610-*d.* 1677  
 " III (son of H. II)  
*f.* 1665-*d.* 1676  
 Richard I (son of H. II)  
*f.* 1631-1636
- Green(e), Richard, II (son of  
 Thurstan) *occ.* 1637  
 Richard III *f.* 1680-*d.* 1686  
 Thurstan *f.* 1626-*d.* 1649  
 Hardman, John *f.* 1693-*d.* 1743  
 Harper, John *occ.* 1714  
 Hartcliffe, Charles *f.* 1706-1711  
 Hartley, Charles *f.* 1699-1711  
 Harvey, Harvy, Harvie  
 Edmund *f.* 1651-1685  
 James I *d.* 1687  
 " II, Alderman  
*f.* 1684-1698  
 John I *f.* 1630-1657  
 " II *f.* 1688-*d.* 1723  
 William *occ.* 1649
- Heyes, John I, Alderman  
*b.* 1701-*d.* 1784  
 " II *f.* 1797-1816  
 William I *occ.* 1698  
 " II *d.* 1772
- Hindley, Gilbert *f.* 1624-*d.* 1654  
 Ralph *f.* 1627-*d.* 1646
- Hodgson, Hodson, James  
*f.* 1710-*d.* 1729
- Houghton, Thomas *occ.* 1694  
 How, John " 1668  
 Hues [Hughes], William " 1631  
 Ireland *alias* Kidd, James *d.* 1657  
 Thomas  
*f.* 1636-1642  
 William I  
*b.* 1626-1676  
 " II *d.* 1708
- Jolley, Ralph I *occ.* 1674  
 " II *f.* 1700-*d.* 1762
- Johnson, Gerard *f.* 1662-1678
- Kidd—*see* Ireland
- Laithwaite, Edmund *f.* 1726-*d.* 1739  
 James *f.* 1656-1675  
 Thomas *occ.* 1724
- Langshaw(e), Edward *occ.* 1656  
 Gilbert I, of Scholes  
*f.* 1626-*d.* 1637  
 " II, of Scholes  
*f.* 1627-*d.* 1648  
 " III, of Scholes  
*f.* 1650-*d.* 1696  
 " IV, of Scholes  
*f.* 1711-*d.* 1739  
 Henry *occ.* 1531  
 Hugh, Alderman  
*f.* 1625-1641  
*alias* Topping, Hugh—  
*see* Topping  
 James I, of Scholes  
*f.* 1626-*d.* 1635  
 " II, of Scholes  
 (son of Jas. I)  
*f.* 1628-*d.* 1640

- Langshaw(e), James III, of Scholes  
(son of Jas. II)  
fl. 1640-d. 1666
- James IV  
occ. 1678-9  
" V, of Scholes  
(son of Jas. IV?)  
fl. 1685-d. 1728
- James VI, of Market  
Stead (son of Gilbert)  
fl. 1691-1703
- James VII  
b. 1715-d. 1779
- John I  
occ. 1531
- " II  
" 1584
- " III, of Millgate  
fl. 1725-1730
- " IV (son of  
John III) b. 1725-d. 1771
- Laurence fl. 1619-1629
- Ralph occ. 1677
- Robert I, Alderman, of  
Scholes b. 1608-d. 1691
- Robert II, of Millgate  
fl. 1691-d. 1697
- " III  
occ. 1728
- Thomas, of Scholes  
occ. 1629
- William I, of Scholes  
dead 1616
- " II fl. 1649-1651
- " III, of Scholes  
fl. 1722-d. 1749
- Leatherbarrow, Edward I  
fl. 1656-1681
- " II  
fl. 1736-d. 1764
- James I  
occ. 1641
- " II  
fl. 1652-d. 1679
- " III  
fl. 1689-d. 1711
- " IV  
fl. 1698-d. 1729
- alias Milner, Oliver  
b. 1571-d. 1633
- Robert I, Alderman  
fl. 1658-d. 1680
- " II fl. 1701-1722
- Thomas I  
occ. 1713
- " II, Alderman,  
fl. 1745-d. 1767
- Lee, Legh, Leigh, James fl. 1630-1650
- Ralph I  
fl. 1642-d. 1656
- " II (son of Ralph I)  
fl. 1642-d. 1698
- " III (son of Robert)  
fl. 1651-1694
- Robert I  
fl. 1631-d. 1648
- " II  
occ. 1681
- Lowe, John  
" 1695
- Markland, Robert, Alderman  
fl. 1625-1635
- Marsden, James  
occ. 1716
- Laurence  
d. 1735
- Thomas I  
dead 1699
- " II  
fl. 1791-1808
- William  
fl. 1680-d. 1756
- Martin, Thomas, Alderman  
fl. 1694-1707
- Mather, James  
fl. 1629-1636
- Mawdesley, William  
fl. 1723-d. 1758
- Mawkynson, John  
occ. 1530
- Milles, William  
" 1621
- Milner alias Leatherbarrow, Oliver  
see Leatherbarrow.
- Mollineux, John  
d. 1748
- Mouldinge, Hugh  
fl. 1655-d. 1675
- Naylor, Mathew  
occ. 1697
- Orrell, Gilbert  
fl. 1699-d. 1754
- Ralph  
d. 1691
- Robert I  
fl. 1680-d. 1696
- " II  
fl. 1699-d. 1742
- William  
occ. 1713
- Patricke, James  
occ. 1632
- Pemberton, Edward  
" 1637
- James  
fl. 1690-1722
- Ralph (son of James)  
fl. 1718-d. 1722
- Pennington (see also Pinnington)  
Nicholas, Alderman  
fl. 1658-1675
- Pilkington, James, Alderman  
fl. 1604-d. 1627
- Thomas  
occ. 1530
- William I  
fl. 1627-1637
- " II  
fl. 1628-d. 1688
- Pinnington (see also Pennington)  
James  
fl. 1655-d. 1658
- Platt, Peter  
occ. 1694
- Pritchard, Will  
d. 1695
- Ranson, Richard  
occ. 1696
- Riding—see Ryding
- Rigby, Alexander  
occ. 1637
- James  
fl. 1781-1788
- Risley, Thomas  
fl. 1664-1679
- William  
occ. 1695
- Rogerson, William  
" 1657
- Roveson, Richard  
" 1671
- Ryding, Alexander  
fl. 1689-1697
- Scott, James I, Alderman  
fl. 1621-1653
- " II, Alderman  
fl. 1661-1688
- Jeffrey [Geoffrey] Bellfounder  
b. 1605-d. 1665
- " II  
fl. 1680-d. 1699
- William  
fl. 1638-1649
- Seddon, Gilbert  
fl. 1661-d. 1664
- Sherrington, John  
fl. 1694-d. 1748
- Robert  
fl. 1722-d. 1727
- Smartt [Snart], John  
fl. 1602-1627

Spence, Stephen	<i>f.</i> 1638-1639	Wakefield, John, II	<i>b.</i> 1664-1689
Tarleton, Edward I	<i>f.</i> 1657-d.1675	Ralph I	<i>f.</i> 1661-1689
" II	<i>f.</i> 1700-d.1737	" II (son of R. I)	<i>f.</i> 1682-1692
James	<i>f.</i> 1655-d.1693	Westhead, Edward	<i>d.</i> 1773
Ralph I	<i>f.</i> 1657-d.1696	Whalley, James I	<i>f.</i> 1649-1664
" II	<i>occ.</i> 1716	" II	<i>occ.</i> 1698
Thomas I	<i>b.</i> 1596-d.1679	John	<i>f.</i> 1648-1660
" II	<i>f.</i> 1686-d.1697	Wilson, Adam	<i>d.</i> 1755
Thurstan	<i>occ.</i> 1696	Ralph (son of Ralph Wilson of Chester)	<i>f.</i> 1707-d.1742
William	<i>f.</i> 1638-d.1659	Winstanley, Robert	<i>f.</i> 1691-1695
Taylor, John	<i>f.</i> 1779-1786	Roger	<i>occ.</i> 1657
Topping <i>alias</i> Langshaw, Hugh	<i>occ.</i> 1629	Wood, Humphrey	<i>f.</i> 1628-d.1653
Turner, Adam	" 1681	James	<i>f.</i> 1699-d.1728
Wakefield, Wackfeld, Henry	<i>f.</i> 1626-d.1656	Thomas	<i>f.</i> 1684-d.1720
John I	<i>b.</i> 1622-d.1678		

D. COMMUNION PLATE BY WIGAN PEWTERERS IN  
CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Crosby-on-Eden (St. John the Evangelist's). Footed-paten by Christopher Baldwin.

Nether Denton (St. Cuthbert's). Footed-paten by Hardman and Letherbarrow.

Irthington (St. Kentigern's). Footed-paten by John Hardman.

Crosby Ravensworth (St. Lawrence's). Deep paten-plate by Chris. Baldwin.  
Two-handled chalice by Gilbert Ford.

Walton (St. Mary's). Flagon by James Green.