



View showing the bank advantage (note the modern stables has obstructed the lay of the land as it was in 1648



This area is the possible burial site location

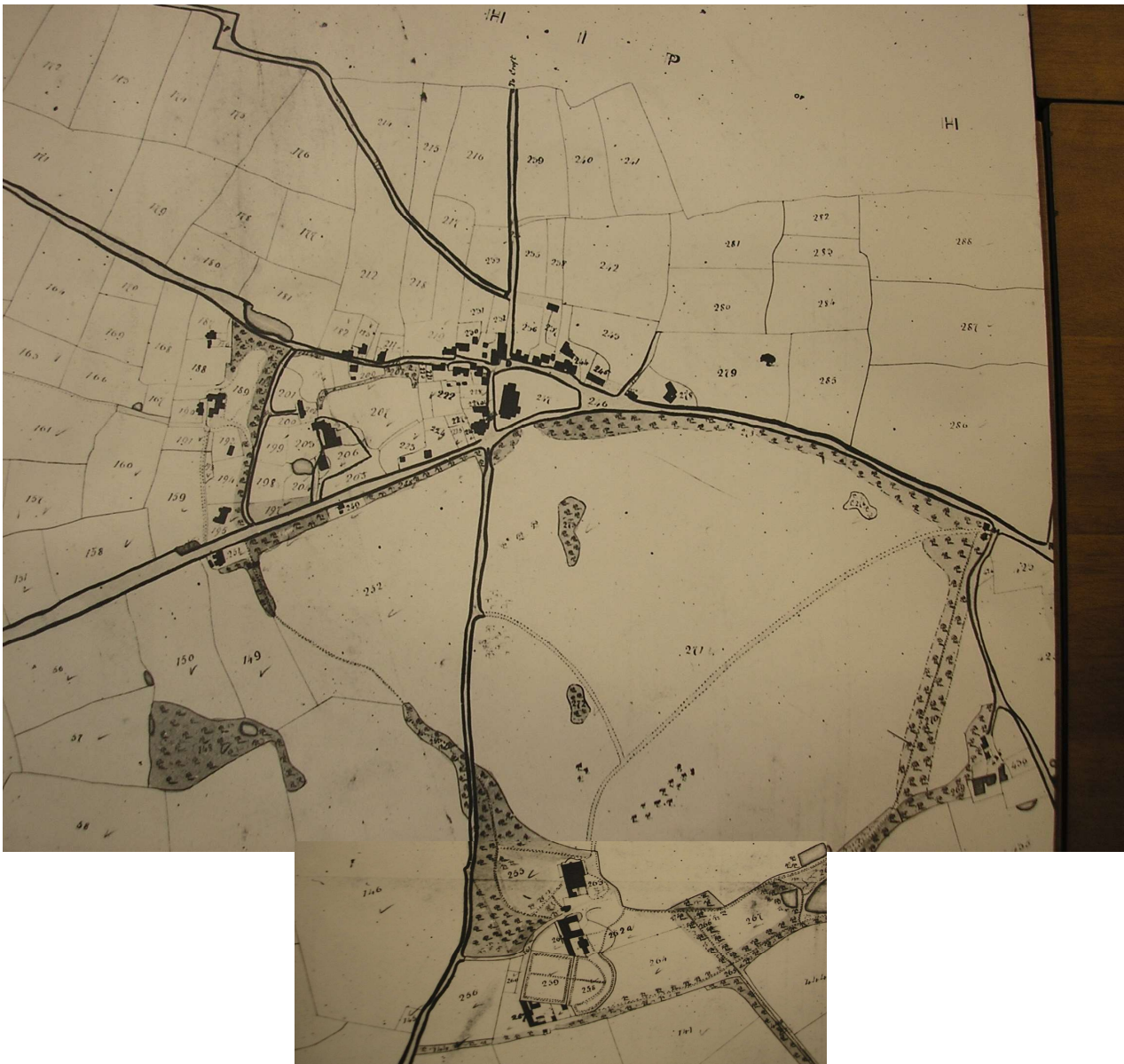


A close-up of the burial site of where the bodies could have been placed and top-soil scrapped from the above field to cover the bodies.

Source 5

From Winwick Pass to Winwick Church

Winwick Church possible burial site opposite the Church in the former Winwick Rectory grounds.
From the Tythe Map of Winwick and Hulme dated 31st December 1838 Map ref WMS 2303
Located at Warrington Museum.



The area to the west of Winwick Church shows the wooded area opposite the church.

Interesting to note from the 1838 Tythe map of Winwick is the description from Dr Kuerden's manuscript 1695 writes as he describes Winwick is relatively unchanged in 1838:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41392>

*Dr. Kuerden thus describes a journey through the parish made about 1695:—'Entering a little hamlet called the Hulme you leave on the left a deep and fair stone quarry fit for building. You meet with another crossway on the right. A mile farther stands a fair-built church called **Winwick church**, a remarkable fabric. . . . Leaving the church on the right about a quarter of a mile westwards stands a princely building, equal to the*

revenue, called the parsonage of Winwick; and **near the church on the right hand stands a fair-built schoolhouse. By the east end of the church is another road, but less used, to the borough of Wigan.**

'Having passed the school about half a mile you come to a sandy place called the Red Bank, where Hamilton and his army were beaten. Here, leaving Bradley park, and a good seat belonging to Mr. Brotherton of Hey (a member of Parliament for the borough of Newton) on the left hand, and Newton park on the right, you have a little stone bridge over Newton Brook, three miles from Warrington. On the left hand close by a water mill appear the ruins of the site of the ancient barony of Newton, where formerly was the baron's castle.

Dr Kuerden's References:

Winwick church

The same location as in 1695 as it is today

Leaving the church on the right about a quarter of a mile westwards stands a princely building

This refers to Hollins Lane and the location of Winwick Rectory and Gardens. This later was the area built upon for Winwick Hospital and later the housing estate.

near the church on the right hand stands a fair-built schoolhouse.

Dr Kuerden refers to the School built during the reign of King Henry VIII and is clearly the only building in 1838.

By the east end of the church is another road, but less used, to the borough of Wigan.

Today called Golbourne Road to the east of Winwick Church. In Winwick the road has a mile post stone (related to when the road was Turnpiked sometime after 1726) opposite Hornby Lane; this mile post stone is marked "Wigan 9 miles, Warrington 3 miles", giving credence to Dr Kuerden's reference in his manuscript to the borough of Wigan.

This road to the east of Winwick Church leads on to the modern named road called Parkside Road, previously named Warrington Road (19th Century) and originally called Parkside Lane.

Dr Kuerden further quotes with regards to the road to the east of Winwick Church:

*Local Gleanings Lancs. and Ches. i, 209. On p. 214 is his note of the other road from Winwick to Wigan as follows: '**Leaving the church on the left hand, half a mile from thence you have a fair built house formerly belonging to Charles Herle, parson of Winwick. . . .***

You leave Lowton township, passing over Lowton Cop, leaving Byrom not far on the right and the New Church, being a parochial chapel to Winwick.'

Charles Herle was Rector of Winwick Church from 1626 to 1659.

A view of Winwick Church from the West in Hollins Lane.

The photograph presumably taken after Winwick Hospital was opened in 1901 due to the ladies uniforms.



The building next to the church is recorded on the 1838 title map.
Note the height of the retaining wall on the right side of the picture denoting the perimeter of Winwick Hospital grounds (formerly Winwick Rectory Gardens or Winwick Hall Gardens).
Interesting observation is the telegraph poll in front of Winwick Church

A view of Winwick Church from Hollins Lane.
(Picture from Google Street View)



The Wall in the early photograph looks as if it has been moved when comparing the wall position in the later photograph.

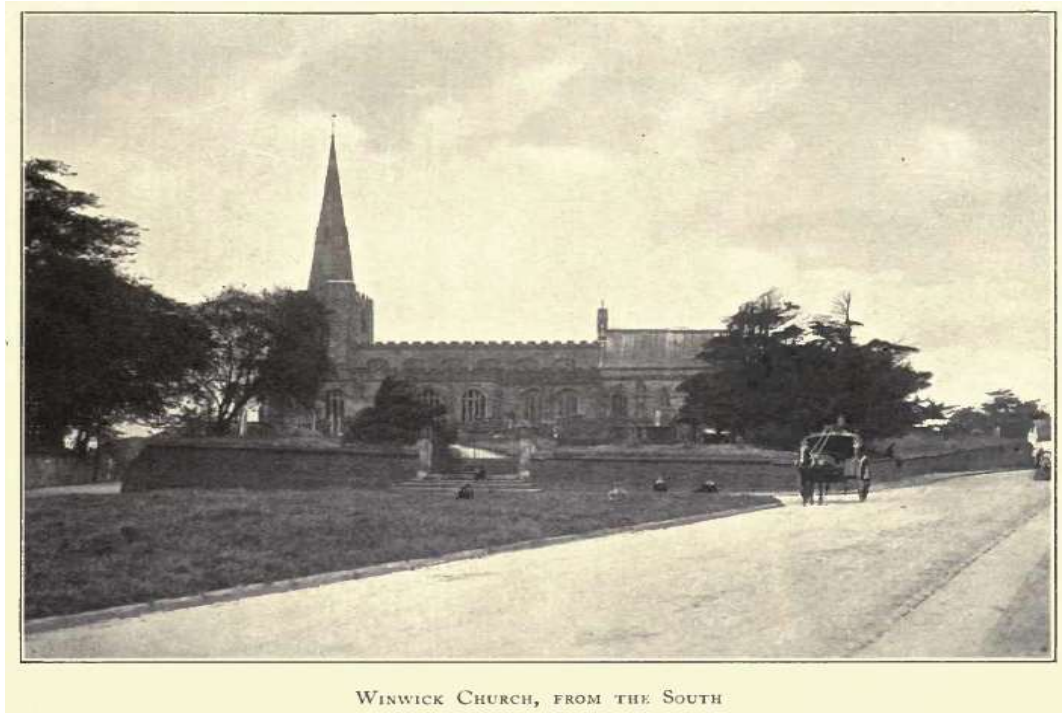
A view of Winwick Church from the South

Picture from the book THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER EDITED BY WILLIAM FARRER, D.LITT., AND J. BROWNBILL, M.A. VOLUME FOUR 1911

<http://archive.org/details/victoriahistoryo04farruoft>

Chapter on the history of Winwick (see pages 120 to 168)

Page 125 Winwick Church



Note the height of the retaining wall on the left side of the picture denoting the perimeter of Winwick Hospital grounds (formerly Winwick Rectory Gardens) and how close the wall is in this photograph to the road (A49) as compared with the wall location today.

A view of Winwick Church from Golbourne Road next to the Swan Inn.
(Picture from Google Street View)



The Wall in the early photograph looks as if it has been moved when comparing the wall position in the later photograph.

A closer view of Winwick Hospital (maybe originally Winwick Rectory) boundary wall.
(Picture from Google Street View)



The Wall in the early photograph is directly next to the road whereas the wall in the later photographs are set back with an earth banking, so it looks as if it has been moved when comparing the wall position in the later photograph.

View of Winwick Hospital in the 1970's. The Hospital opened in 1901.



Close-up of the area of possible concern. This part of Winwick Hospital was the Isolation Hospital where patients with smallpox and other contageous diseases were treated.



The treeline opposite Winwick could be the location of the burials as described in the The Fylde & Wyre Antiquarian Discussion Forum.

<http://fyldeantiquarian.freeforums.org/casualties-battle-of-preston-1648-t554.html>

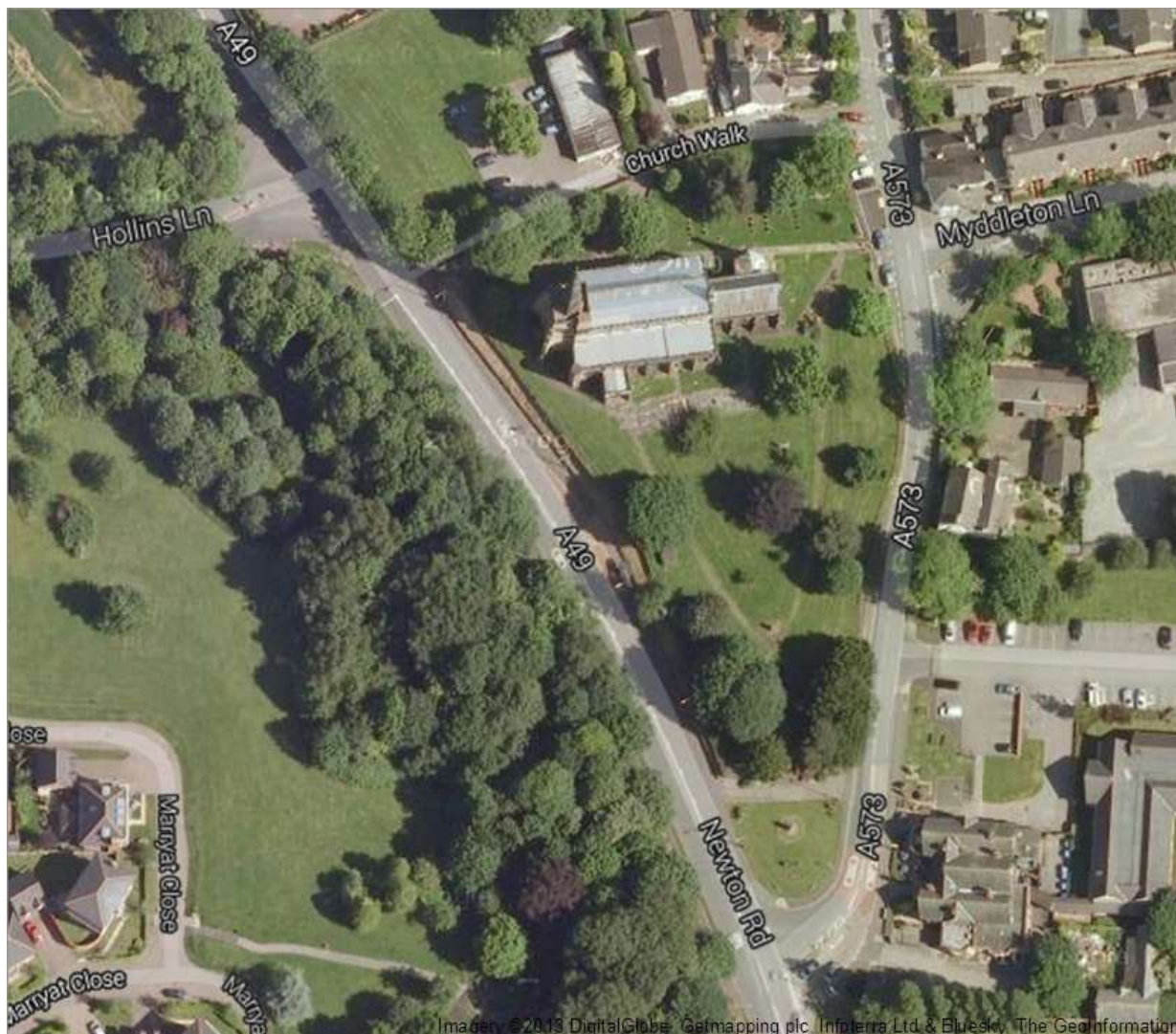
I understood that the final rout of the Royalists took place just outside Warrington. Cromwells' army pursued them south down what is now the A49 and several thousand took refuge in St Oswald's Church at Winwick where the survivors eventually surrendered. Opposite the church at Winwick was later the site of a mental hospital built in the 19 C and there were stories of human and horse bones, canon & musket balls and other weapons being discovered when the hospital was being built. It's now a modern housing development. The M6 Warrington North slip road emerges onto the A49 at this location.

Winwick Park Housing Estate.

Google pictures of the Winwick Area concerned:



The Winwick Park Estate has stayed mainly within the original Winwick Hospital footprint leaving the perimeter nearest to the Church (under the trees) undisturbed.



The possible area where the burials of those killed in action in the Skirmish of Winwick Church the continuation of the Winwick Pass engagement may have taken place

So if there are any burials located at this area? If so where?

First to check in the following sources give clues regarding the area at Winwick Town:

1. The diary of Major Sanderson and his letter to his father dated 20th August 1648:

*Saterdag 19 of August, our Regiment tooke the Van again, because no other Regiment was neere, we advanced to Wiggon, where we tooke four Colloneells, viz. Colonel Hamelton of Gateside, Collonnell Urrey, Collonnell Innes and another; we slew many men in Wiggon and abundance all the way, till we engaged the reare of their foot at a Wood neer Winwicke; The Earl of Roxburgh's Brigade, commanded by Clonnell Douglas, Buckleugh's Regiment, General Adjutant Turner's Regiment (who was Sincler's Major) the Lord Hume's Regiment, and some of other regiments, they stood stoutly to it for three houres; we lost some men, every Troop of our Regiment lost two; but at length, by God's goodnesse to us, the Scots run, and my Troop and Captain Lilburnes were placed outmost; on the left Wing next to us was Colonel Twizleton's Regiment, **two of their Troops, and our two, carreered up to Winwicke Towne, got before the Scots, and stopt them, so that many hundreds of them were slaine there.***

In the Field and the Towne was slain in that three houres about 1600 men, and a whole Church full of prisoners takjen, we think there could be no less than fifteen hundred Prisoners in the Church.

Major Sanderson in his letter to his father on 20th August 1648, there were skirmishes all around Winwick over a period of 3 hours, and prisoners were held in Winwick Church
So it is plausible for the various recollections from others who wrote whether at the time or after to comment A little green field before or south of Winwick.

2. Oliver Cromwell's Letter

To the Honourable William Lenthall, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons: These.

'Warrington,' 20th August, 1648.

..../....

We could not engage the Enemy until we came within three miles of Warrington; and there the Enemy made a stand, at a place near Winwick. We held them in some dispute till our Army came up; they maintaining the Pass with resolution for many hours; ours and theirs coming to push of pike and very close charges, -which forced us to give ground; but our men, by the blessing of God, quickly recovered it, and charging very home upon them, beat them from their standing; where we killed about a thousand of them, and took, as we believe, about two thousand prisoners; and prosecuted them home to Warrington Town;

..../....

*Your most humble and faithful servant,
OLIVER CROMWELL.*

Cromwell gives no specific details with regards to Winwick Church in his letter of 20th August 1648.

3. 1806 Hodgson's Memoires page 122 written from his pocket note book manuscript 1648

valiant, and faithful. We pursued to Winwick, where we found the horse was fled to Warrington bridge, and the foot drawn up in a most advantageous place, and snaffled our forlorn, and put them to retreat. So we being drawn up, horse and foot, to give them a charge, their horse appeared upon the muir from Warrington bridge ; but their foot threw down their arms, and run into Winwick church, about four or five thousand ; and there we set a guard about them. The next day the country people brought in prisoners by drifts, and seven regiments of foot laid down their arms at Trodshame bridge. Their horse fled to Uttoxeter,

4. 1844 Ormerod's book

Quotes Cromwell and adds comments from Hodgson.

We could not engage the enemy until we came within three miles of *Warrington*, and there the enemy made a stand at a passe near *Winwicks*.¹ We held them in some dispute till our army came up, they maintaining the passe with great resolution for many hours, ours and theirs coming to push of pike and very close charges, and forced us to give ground, but our men, by the blessing of God, quickly recovered it, and charging very home upon them, beat them from their standing, where we killed about a thousand of them, and tooke (as we believe) about two thousand prisoners, and prosecuted them home to *Warrington* town, where they possessed the bridge, which had a strong barracado and a work upon it, formerly made very defensive. As soon as we came thither I received a message from Lieutenant-General *Baily*, desiring some capitulation to which I yielded, considering the strength of the passe, and that

¹ Hodgson states : " We pursued to Winwick, where we found the horse was fled to Warrington Bridge, and the foot drawn up in a most advantageous place, and snaffled our forlorn and put them to retreat. So we being drawn up, horse and foot, to give them a charge, their horse appeared upon the muir from Warrington Bridge, but their foot threw down their arms, and run into Winwick Church, about four or five thousand, and there we set a guard upon them."—p. 123.

4. 1663 or 1676 Heath's Chronicles

The Scots defeated.

Major-General

the valour of the English Royalists, on whom the strokes lay. The Scots Army was so ill ordered, that they came not all to the Fight, nor could relieve one another; so that a general Rout ensued; one part flying towards *Lancaster*, who were pursued by Col. *Twisleton* and *Thornhills* Regiments of Horse; and the other over *Ribley-River*, whom the Body of the Army followed: most of their Foot, under Major-General *Baily*, came that night to *Wigan*, fighting and crying Quarter in the Rear; and the next day to *Warrington-Bridge*, where in their way, at a place called *Red-bank*, in a narrow lane, they made a stand with a Body of Pikes, and lined the Hedges with Muskets, who so rudely entertained the pursuing Enemy, that they were compelled to stop (having lost abundance of men, and Col. *Thornhill* himself) until the coming up of Col. *Pride's* Regiment of Foot, who after a sharp dispute put those brave Fellows to the run: they were Commanded by a little Spark in a blew Bonnet, that performed the part of an excellent Commander, and was killed on the place. After this, they never turned Head, but ran, crying, Mercy, Mercy, (so that the noise thereof was heard at 5 Miles distance) until they came to *Warrington-Bridge*, where *Baily* made Conditions for Quarter, and rendred himself and 4000 of them Prisoners. *Middleton* was likewise taken with 400 Horse in his flight

5. 1864 Beamont's Discourse Lancashire Warr page 66

<p>It was observed yt in this pursuit that too Scots entering into a pore man's house took his Kettle to make them porish in Crom- well's Army following them so hastily that they would not leave the Kettle but caried it betwixt them till both were slaine.</p> <p>The Scots plunder within when their fealoves are killed without.</p> <p>A great Slaughter made of the Scottish Army near Winwick.</p> <p>Taken of the Scots in this Expedition 1 Generall 1 Lord 7 Colonells 7 Lieutenant Colonells</p>	<p>returned to Preston and there quartered giving Order to our Lancashire forces there to abide. And when morning was come with his Armie he followed the Duke who fled before him, Yet at some places made some stands as if they would fight it out, as upon Chorley More and Standish More; but did not stand to it. The Scots was said to be greedie of Plundering though they were flying, for some of them were plundering the houses where Cromwell's men were killing some of their fellows without the doors. The greatest stand they made was between Newton and Winwick, in a strait passage in that Lane that they made very stronge and forcible, soe that Cromwell's men could not fight them. But by the information of the People thereabouts and by their direction they were soe guided into the fieldes that they came about so that they drove them up to that litle Greene place of ground short of Winwick Church and there they made a great slaughter of them and then pursued them to Warrington, there taking the most if not all of their Foot. The Duke with all the Horse being fled and gone for at one tyme was brought to the Generall 22 Coullers. The Duke was taken afterwards at Vttoxeter in . . . by the Lord Grey and Collonel Wayte and with him 3000 Horse and Lieutenant Generall Baillie. There was slain of the Scots 3000 and there was taken prisoners 9000.¹²²</p>
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Beamont states "a little Green place of ground short of Winwick Church"

NOTE 122. This battle is described in Cromwell's letter published by Mr. Baines (*H. Lancashire*, ii. 47), and other particulars of it may be seen in Burton's *Civil Wars*, Bankes's *Cromwell*, Godwin's *Commonwealth*, and Clarendon's *H. Rebellion*. Other notices of it of a more local nature are also met with: thus, in the Warrington register we have this memorandum: "Lieftenant Generall Cromwill's forces did route duke Hambilton's armie and Sir Marmaduke Langdal's force upon the 16, 17, 18, and 19 of August in the year 1648." And in the Winwick register we read thus: "1648 Sept. 3. Buried Major John Chumley shouldier;" which last may possibly explain this entry in Heath's *Chronicle* (323): "The Scots at Red bank fight (in Winwick) were commanded by a little spark in a blue bonnet who performed the part of an excellent commander and was killed on the spot." But of all the local notices the following letter, written by Cromwell from Warrington, and of which a *fac simile* is in the Warrington Museum, is the most remarkable:

The Hon^{ble} the Committee at Yorke.

We have quite tyred our horses in pursuit of the enimie. We have kil'd, taken, and dispers'd all their foot, and left them only some horse, with whom the Duke is fled into Dallam'e forest, having neither foot nor draggoones. They have taken 500 of them, I mean the country forces, as they send me word, this daye, they are so tyred and in such confusion that if my horse could but trott after them, I could take them all; but we are soe weary we can scarce be able to doe more than walk after them. I beseech you therefore lett Sir Hen. Cholmdley, Sir Edwd. Roades, Coll. Hatcher, and Coll. Whyte, and all the cuntryes about you be sent too to ryse with you and

U

follow them for they are the miserablest ptye that ever was: I durst engage myself with 500 fresh horse, and 500 nimble foot, to destroy them all: my horse are miserably beaten out, and I have 10,000 of them prisoners. Wee have kil'd wee know not what, but a very great number, having done execution upon them above 30 myles together, besides what wee kil'd in the two great feights, the one at Preston, the other at Warrington. The enimic was 24,000 horse, and foot, in the daye of the feight, whereof 18,000 foot, and 6000 horse, and our number about 6000 foot, and 3000 horse, att the uttermost. This is a glorious daye, God helpe England to answer his mercies. I have noe more, but beseech you in all your p'tes to gather into bodies, and to pursue. I rest, yr most humble servant

O. CROMWELL.

Warrington, this 20th August 1648.

The greatast parte by far of the nobilitie of Scotland are with Duke Hambleton.

The titles of the regiments and the number of the prisoners taken at Warrington are thus given in the *Parliamentary History of England* (vol. xx.):

The Duke of Hamilton's, Lieutenant-General Bailey's, Colonel Esther's, Colonel Mackenzie's, Lord Dumfries's, the General of the artillery's, Colonel Frazier's, Sir John Gray's, Lord Tullibardine's, Lord Hume's, Colonel Henry Maule's, Lord Carnegie's, Lord Hay's, Lord Keith's, the Marquis of Argyle's, Lord Roxborough's, and Lord Athol's. The prisoners taken consisted of Lieutenant-General Bailey, 5 colonels, 8 majors, 20 captains, 48 lieutenants, 78 ensigns, 3 quarter-masters, 128 sergeants, and 2,256 private men.

If we are to take as true the statement made in the preface to the *Moore Rental* (viii. xxix. and xxxix.) the fate of these prisoners was very hard. Thousands of them it is said were sent as slaves to Virginia and Barbadoes, and some even to the galleys in Venice.

NOTE 123. The Winwick register records the fate of some men who were either amongst those who thus retired into Scotland or went there at a later period to join in the king's advance to Worcester:

March 1650. Henry Beach dyed the second of this month at Hambleton in Scotland. James Barton dyed the 16th of this month and was buried at Hambleton in Scotland.

NOTE 124. The true numbers of both armies are given in Cromwell's letter, *note 122 ante*.

6. Boxap 1910

Civil War in Lancashire Page 169 refers to Discourse Beamont pages 66 and 145

On Saturday, August 19th, the Scots continued their retreat southwards toward Warrington, still hotly pursued by Cromwell. The most determined stand they made was at Winwick, three miles from Warrington, in a narrow lane on the road from Newton. Here for some hours they beat off all the attacks of the pursuers, until some country people showed the Parliamentarians a way round through the fields, and the Scots then retreated towards Warrington. They stood at bay for some little time on the green on the south side of Winwick Church; but at length their resistance was broken, 1,000 being killed and the remainder driven into the church and made prisoners.¹ The remnant of the army reached Warrington, and marching through the town attempted to hold the bridge over the Mersey. But the Scots were now thoroughly beaten. They were almost without ammunition, and many of them had

1. "Discourse," p. 66, and note, p. 145. Mr. Beamont is especially an authority on the neighbourhood of Warrington. The site of this skirmish at Winwick may still be seen.

Boxrap states "on the green on the south side of Winwick Church."

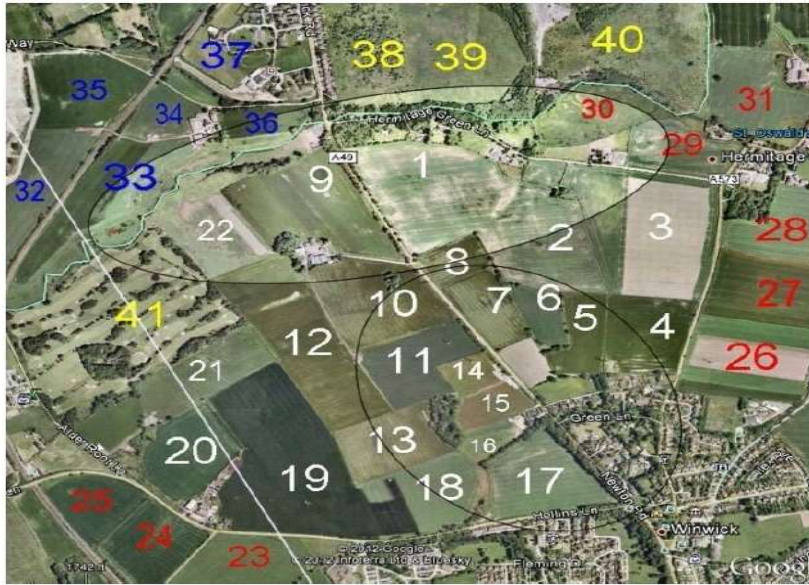
Conclusions

The various sources essentially agree upon the events but from different view points of the engagement. Which makes each source detract from the other source. So I put it that each source happened along side with each of the other sources. Where the sources were looking at the engagement with respect to their Regiment or Troop. So effectively each source gives clues to how the engagement happened at the time. To which raises the Military Tactic of Lieutenant-General Oliver Cromwell and victory over the Scottish Royalists.

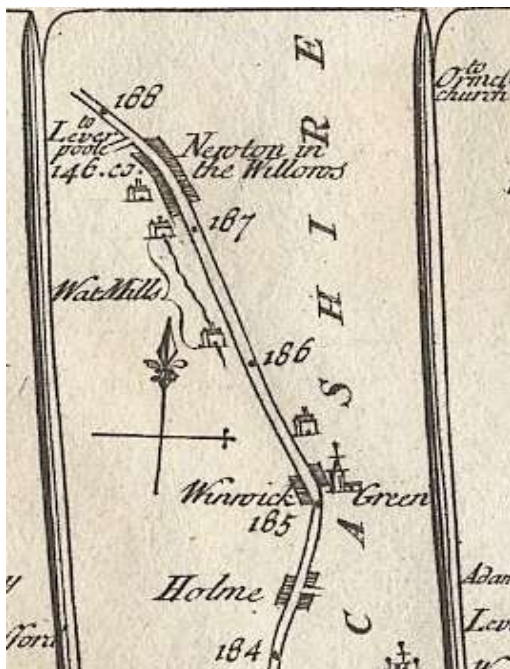
So where is this little green at Winwick or Winwick Green?

Is it North or South or does it indicate the fleeing Scottish fought at impromptu location in and around Winwick itself. As the various sources above who wrote at the time or afterwards indicate several places in and around Winwick.

With reference to the Finds location Map identified earlier as a guide.



Locations to the North could be 4, 5, 15, 16 17 or 18.
Ogilby Map 1675

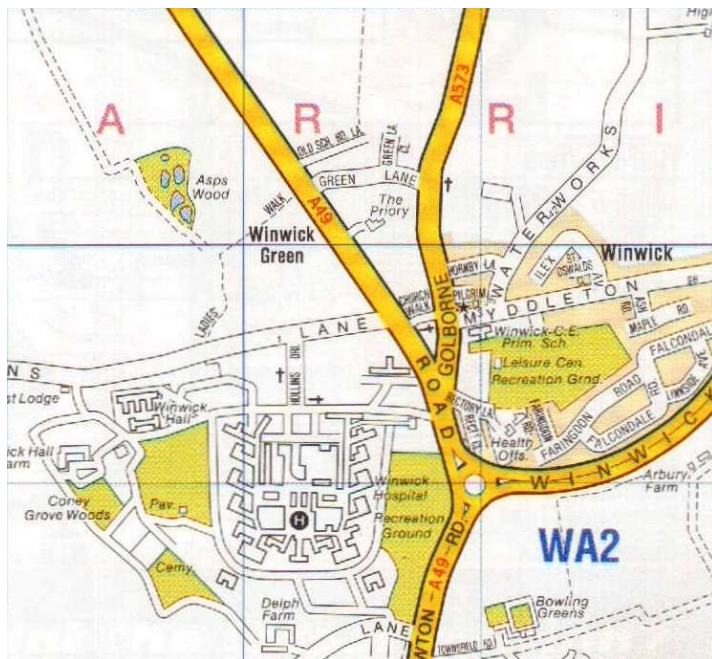


Interesting that in 1675 Ogilby denotes Winwick in his Road Map as Winwick Green. Is this where the reference to Winwick Green originates?

The Tithe Map of 1838 of Winwick

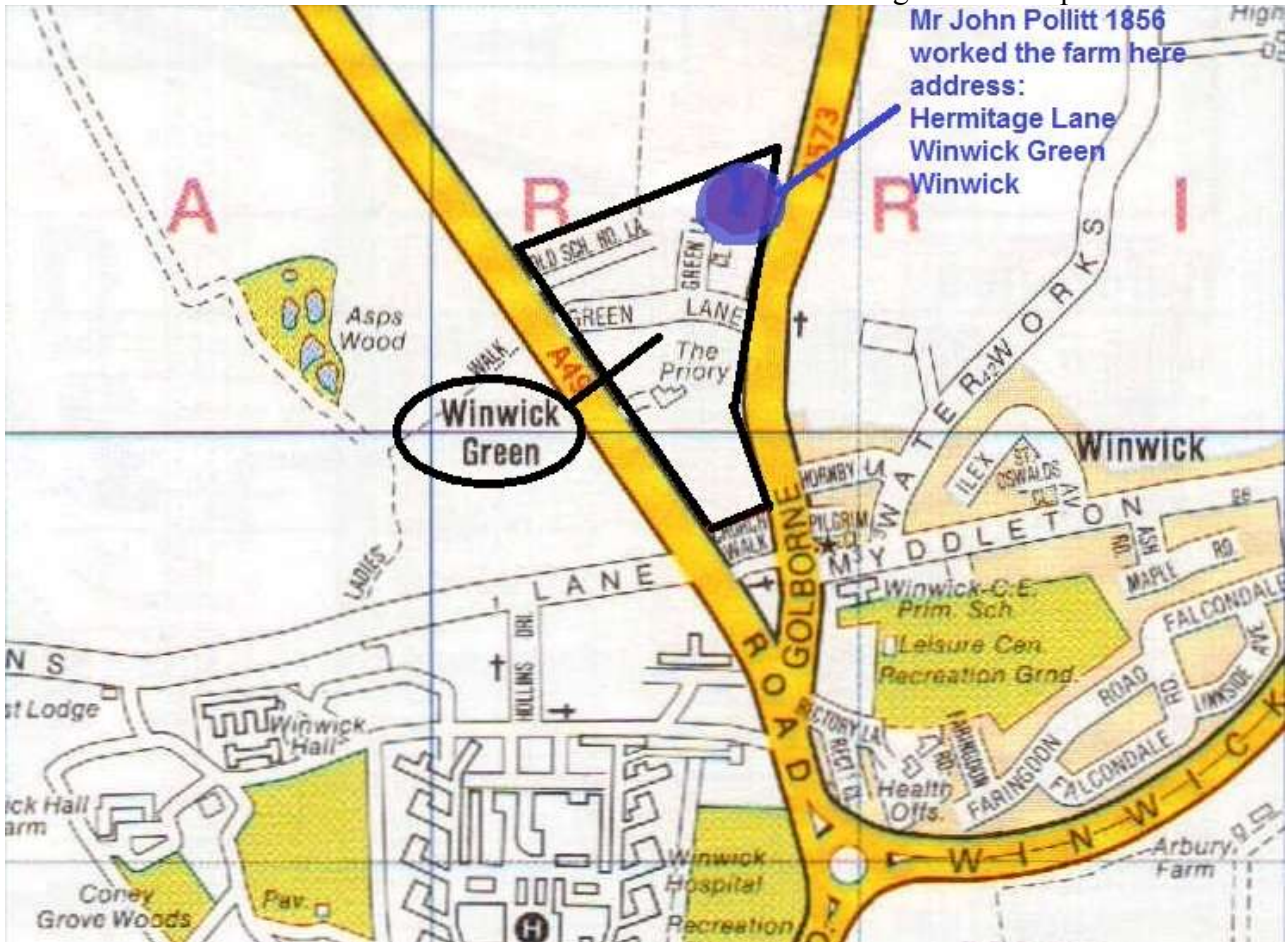


Warrington A to Z map 1998



This modern map curiously depicts an area called Winwick Green. On the Finds Location Map this is Location 17. But from research into the location of Mr John Pollitt the Creator of “Pollitt's Seed

Potato” it is recorded in the TithePlan 1835 and tithe Information 1849 and census and church recorded at the time that he worked the farm as shown in the following modern map as follows:



The information sourced indicates that the area in Winwick known as Winwick Green is the area shown in the above map bounded in black. The Source from Mr John Pollitt in 1856 due to his occupation as Farmer and having developed the disease resistant Potato known as Pollitt's potato seedling after the Irish famine 1847-48 due to potato blight. Various documents record Mr Pollitt living at the address as at Hermitage Lane, Winwick Green (today known as the A573 Golborne Road).

Possible Skirmish areas from the various sources described above at Winwick. The Area where the Scottish Prisoners would be held at Winwick Church. Together with the possible Burial area at Winwick.



Source 6

Plague and Pestilence 1648

Burials Plague circa 1648 - 1649

During the Civil war Period the Lancashire area as well as Scotland and other part of England were suffering from the Plague. Several sources have been attributed to the Plague and Pestilence one of which is from the Scottish troops. Not sure if Newton and Winwick were suffering from Plague as there are no records to be easily found for 1648 in particular. One thing is known from the History of the House of Lyme is the children of the Lyme family entrusted children heirs to the Lyme dynasty to one Charles Herle Rector of Winwick and were concerned about the Children due to the Plague in the area.

With the Plague and Pestilence being present at the time of Winwick Pass August 1648 and no records either in Wigan or Winwick. Could this be the reason as to why the location of the fallen Scottish of over a 1000 dead are not officially recorded and therefore the location of the burials unknown. Due to the locals either refusing to bury due to plague or unable to due to being ill themselves.

House of Lyme

One reference as to whether the fields in the Newton area were enclosed is found in the The House of Lyme from its foundation to the end of the eighteenth century (1917) by Lady Newton

[Newton, Evelyn Caroline \(Bromley-Davenport\) Legh, Baroness, 1859-](#)

Subject: [Lyme Hall](#); [Legh family](#)

<http://archive.org/details/houseoflymefromi00newtuoft>

This book also refers to

A history of the house of Lyme (in Cheshire) (1876)

Author: [Beamont, William, 1797?-1889. cn](#)

Subject: [Legh family](#)

<http://archive.org/details/historyofhouseof00beam>

In The House of Lyme from its foundation... detail the history of the Legh Family from its origins to becoming Lord Newton circa 1660. The main residence prior to the 17th Century was a Bradley Hall in Burtonwood, Warrington, close to Hey Farm and the town of Newton. The following extract shows

Information from The History of the house of Lyme

*The New England Historic-Genealogical Society.
from J. Paul Rylands -
November, 1878.*

A

HISTORY
OF THE
HOUSE OF LYME

(IN CHESHIRE),

COMPILED FROM DOCUMENTS OF THE LEGH FAMILY OF THAT HOUSE,

AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

^D
BY W. BEAMONT.

Antiquities or remnants of history are "tanquam tabulae naufragii," when persons by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of history, passages of books that concern not history, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time. In these kinds of imperfect histories, I do assign no deficiency, for they are "tanquam imperfecte mista," and therefore any deficiency in them is but their nature.

Baron, Advancement of Learning, b. 2, c. 6.

WARRINGTON :
P. PEARSE, SANKEY STREET.
1876.

Pages 124 and 125 indicate the Plague in various parts of England as well as show that Winwick Church had defective records at this time 1635. For how many years defective? Note Charles Herle was Rector of Winwick Church at this time through to his death in 1659.

On the 17th February, 1636, Sir Peter, who though old in years was still vigorous, hale, and strong, seems to have had some sudden seizure probably of an infectious nature, which there was no resisting; and he departed this life on the above day at Lyme. In that age, when interments of great people were often delayed for a month after their death, the usual custom, for some reason, was departed from; and Sir Peter's funeral took place precipitately on the third day after his decease, which gives countenance to the idea that his death was caused either by the plague or some other infectious disease. A pestilence somewhat like the plague was raging at Manchester, at Louth, in Lincolnshire, and many other parts of England in 1631; and we know that the plague itself either then or at a little later period visited the neighbourhood of Lyme more than once, as the gravestones to be seen on the wild hills above the house plainly show. On one of these we read:—

Think it not strange our bones lie here;
Thine may lie thou know'st not where.
Elizabeth Hampson.

while another has upon it—

John Hampson and his wife
And three children lost their life!
1646.

Sir Peter's hurried funeral left Lyme in the following order, as appears from this contemporary account:—

The order of Sir Peter Legh's funeral from Lyme to W—:—

Tenants two and two.

Gentlemen's servants of blood and affinity in their liverys.

The Baren's of Kinderton in livery.

The Baron's men in black.

Gawen Duncalfe.	Jo. Duncalfe.
John Carter.	Rafe Carter.
Mr. Vernon.	Mr. Ouldfield.
Mr. Fenwick.	Mr. Owen.

Here Sir R. Wilbram's men.

John Jenkyns, the groome of Sir Peter.	
—Edelston.	Richard Martyn.
Reynald Richardson.	Fra. Gascoyll.

The House of Lyme.

125

Jo. Osencroft.	James Grimsworth.
Robert Mather.	Richard Legh.
Piers Gascoyl.	Robert Gascoyll.
Ralph Armfield.	William Swyndall.
Richard Muchsell.	Richard Donbabyn.
Mr. Thomas Patten.	Mr. Holbrook.
Mr. Legh.	Mr. Collier.
Mr. Hanmer.	Mr. Dunbabyn.
Mr. Brotherton.	Mr. Stopert.

Mr. Warren.

Jo. Armfield.

Mr. Creswell (afterwards incumbent of Disley).

Mr. Woodcock, his grandchild's tutor.

Doctor Nicholls (dean of Chester and rector of Cheadle from 1623 to 1647).

THE CORPSE.

Mr. Peter Legh, the heyre to his grandfather.	
Mr. Francis Legh.	Mr. Tho. Legh.
Mr. Peter Legh.	Mr. Venables.
Sir Anthony St. John.	Sir George Booth.
Sir Richard Wilbram.	

(Harl. MS. 2094 f. 37. c.)

The procession, as we see, is here expressly stated to have set out from Lyme; but the initial "W." leaves it uncertain whether the funeral took place at Warrington or at Winwick; and unhappily the parish register of Winwick, which is defective at this time, contains no mention of the burial there at all; while the Warrington register, on the contrary, expressly records it as having taken place there. The usual family burying place, however, was at Winwick, and there this brass records his burial:—"Here underneath this stone lyeth buried the body of Sir Peter Legh, kt., who departed this life, February 17th, 1635. *Ætatis suæ* 73." No other monumental memorial besides this, either in brass or marble, exists at either of the above places to mark the good knight's last resting place. Whence these slight sepulchral honours to one of the house most deserving of them? Has any other monument erected to his honour been destroyed in the civil war which broke out not long after his decease? It certainly was not because the deceased had impaired his family estate; and it is still less likely that he left a thankless heir to resent such an offence as one of old is supposed to have done.

Plague in Wigan

by

Fred Holcroft

THE Great Plague, which in 1665 wiped out one third of London's population, is very well known, but plague was not just restricted to London, nor indeed to that year only. Plague was prevalent throughout England from medieval times until the end of the 17th century. Even a small town like Wigan was not exempt.

Plague comes in several forms. Bubonic was the most common. A few days after infection the victim developed fever, tiredness but difficulty in sleeping, high temperatures, giddiness, restlessness and finally delirium. Within six days the lymph glands swelled and became inflamed and painful, while bleeding under the skin caused purple blotches; the 'ring a ring a roses' death occurred within seven days, killing a half to three quarters of those affected. Amazingly it was possible to survive.

Pneumonic plague inflamed the victim's lungs with frothy blood, causing difficulty breathing, coughing up blood and sneezing, the 'atishoo, atishoo' could come quickly, followed by death in nine cases out of ten. Septicaemia plague directly attacked the blood stream, moving swiftly to the brain and normally causing death within three days at most.

Wigan Archives hold two sets of documents, which tell how the local officials and ordinary townspeople responded to the outbreak of plague. One is the journal of Bishop Bridgeman who, as Rector of Wigan Parish Church in the years before the outbreak of Civil War in 1642, played a prominent role in the local government. The second is the records of the Court Leet, held in Wigan throughout the 17th century, where citizens were prosecuted for infringements of local by-laws and where any claims for compensation could be lodged.

In August 1625 Bishop Bridgeman wrote:

"I sent James Pilkington, Mayor and gave him directions and orders to be observed now in this dangerous time of the plague, namely that the townsman should watch daily and let none lodge in the town that would not voluntary take his oath that he came not from any infected place within a fortnight and that himself (to his knowledge) was free from the infection: that they should provide an out room out of the town from such to lodge in as coming from London and going further had no place to live in, and another room for such as may chance to be infected; and some ale houses at the upper end of Wigan Lane to deliver passengers' victuals for their money when they came from London. And because when they watched in other parts of the town, strangers and wandering beggars came over the field up to my house and hung about my gates more than before. I also charged them to provide a watchman daily for Hallgate, to stand at the lower level of my causey (2) that they might not be unprovided of monies in time of need. I caused two taxes to be laid generally through the parish by the overseer of the poor, where of one was to be reserved in the hands of Edmund Winstanley church warden in the town, the other in the hands of Richard Worthington of Pemberton the Church warden of the parish, and I charged them not to disburse any penny of these two lays but only upon such as might chance to be infected, and such others as concerned by plague. Likewise I advised them to choose out some to be searchers of the bodies of men dying and to agree for their wages weekly, and to tell me what men were fit to be allowed to keep ale houses that I might suppress the rest, and I caused the signs of the inns to be taken down for a while

to prevent the abode of travellers in our town."

This entry shows the nature of prevailing attitudes towards the plague: its initiation period was known, its symptoms all too well known, it was deadly, came swiftly without warning from who knows where, those suffering were charitably cared for while the Rector had draconian powers with which to enforce measures to deal with it.

One month later in September 1625 another journal entry appears:

"I gave another order to the church wardens of Wigan that none should be buried in Wigan church during the time of the plague, for the infection is now in Mary Bibby's houses and two of her children are dead of it and a third now has the sores running on him, yet her sister and two of her children are escaped out and wander the country one Grimshaw (who is to marry her) has also gone out of that house and is lodged in Haigh, so it is now uncertain what places in the Parish are free from infection."

So despite all the Rector's efforts and the programme that was in place to prevent or contain outbreak, he had been foiled by human nature and the desire to survive!

Five years later, in November 1630, the Rector had to use another weapon in his armoury of measures to be taken against the plague:

"It hath pleased God to visit diverse places in this country of Lancashire so dangerously with the plague of pestilence as I have of times seriously considered with myself whether it more better for the common good to hold my fair at Wigan this Ascension Day now following or to forbid it. Some of you lately represented to me the

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necessity of the people who are at this time to buy and sell cattle and by a disappointment of this fair may be much prejudiced. But on the other side when I consider that the safety of their persons is much to be preferred before any commodity in their estates, and that the extraordinary confluence of men from all parts to such a fair may bring some infection to the town, I thought it fitter to forbid their meeting than endanger the inhabitants and do choose to lose my present profit than to bring that place into peril of utter undoing and therefore I have resolved to cause proclamation on to be made in divers market towns of this country that there shall be no fair held."

The Rector's fairs were a valuable source of income for him so that this move was a genuine sacrifice.

The next reference to plague occurs during the aftermath of the Civil War. By 1648 six years of warfare, bad harvests and food shortages had left local population weak and prone to disease. Once again plague broke out and the 1649 victims' names are listed in the church registers. There had been an epidemic in 1648 but the records have been lost.

March 1649

*Elizabeth daughter of Richard Rycroft de Wallgate
Anne Penkieman widow de Millgate
Richard Rycroft de Gidloe lane
Alise wiffe of Edward Preston de Hallgate
Elizibeth wiffe of Thomas Starkey de Hallgate*

April 1649

*Thomas Starkey att de cabin
Elizabeth bast(ard) daughter of Anne Brockells at de cabin
James ffinch de Wallgate
John Aspinall de Millgate
Elizebeth daughter of John de Millgate
Elizebeth daughter of Edward Prescott de Hallgate
Elizebeth Banks att de cabin
Ann wiffe of Richard Crochley de Millgate
Humphrey son of Robert Crochley de cabin
Grace daughter of Robert White de cabin*

*John son of Edward Orrell de cabin
Elizabeth wiffe of Thomas Brockell de cabin
Robert Whittle de cabin
Elizebeth Trelfall de cabin
Jane daughter of Thomas Whally de Wallgate
Thomas Brochell de cabin
Ellen daughter of Edward Lee de Wallgate
Robert son of James ffinch de cabin
Gerrard ffinch de cabin
Ellen Gregson de cabin
Edward Lee de Hallgate
Mary daughter of Jeffrey Crochley de Hallgate
Jane wiffe of James ffinch de cabin
Mary daughter of James ffinch de cabin
Anne daughter of Thomas Pilkington de cabin
Ellice son of Hugh Mather de Wallgate
Jane wiffe of Robert Whittle de cabin
Elizibeth daughter of Thomas Scott of Pemberton
William Barron the younger
Roger Orrell de cabin*

May 1649

*Ellen wiffe of William Barron de cabin (senior)
A poor woman in Hugh Bullocks new house
William ———- de cabin senier
————— Crochley de cabin
————— daughter of Robert Shaw de cabin
A poor wench in Hugh Bullocks new house
Robert Pennington de Millgate
Katherine wiffe of Robert Pennington de cabin
Ralph son of Lawrence Anderton of Hallgate
Robert Townlee of Hallgate
Peter son of Humphrey Gregson de cabin*

Burials in June 1649

*John son of Robert Mollinex de cabin
Thomas son of Robert Townlee de cabin
Anne Orrell of Gidloe Lane
John son of Robert Townlee de cabin
Gilbert son of Ralph Leigh of Wallgate
Robert son of Ralph Leigh of Wallgate*

Burials in July 1649

Margret daughter of Robert Lee in Standishgate

*Ellen wiffe of Robert Lee in Standishgate
John son of Oliver Leigh de cabin
Mary wiffe of Oliver Leigh de cabin
Grace wiffe of Ralph ———
Oliver Leigh de cabin
Anne daughter of Robert Lee de cabin
Elizabeth daughter of Oliver Leigh de cabin*

The usual methods of containing the plague were in place and once again human nature influenced events. In 1649 the Court Leet was petitioned by John Catterall a local Wigan cooper:

"That your petitioner lately before the sickness called the plague or pestilence, fell amongst us took a cottage and garden in Gidlow Lane for which your petitioner paid £7 consideration, intending to have come to lived at it at May last, was disappointed in the making of cabins for sick persons of the same cottage so that your petitioner was constrained to pay rent for another place during that time, and since the sick persons or some of them pulled down some of his walls and doors about it and burned them to his great loss and hindrance".

Wooden 'plague houses' for those infected already existed just outside town (the present Woodhouse Lane is named after them) but the size of the outbreak must have led to requisitioning of more buildings chosen for their isolation. The generous officials gave Catterall 15s.8d. (78p today!).

Again in 1649 James Finch, one of the town administration servants, asked for financial compensation from the Court Leet:

"Your petitioner in these late distressed and distracted times of the great visitation of the sickness that was amongst us called the plague and pestilence, was constrained to attend Mr Mayor and do what service he could in that behalf. Having a wife and a number of small children sent them into the country upon great cost and charges until such time as the town by God's providence was set clean. Notwithstanding it was reported your petitioner had allowance, which was not true.

Continued on page 6

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Quotes there was an epidemic in 1648 but the records have been lost could this be the case with respect to Newton and Winwick in 1648 as to why the burials are not easy to find or lost as well?

Plague in Wigan

Continued from page 5

Please commiserate his great charge and losses he hath sustained for want of his wife's industry so long confined from him".

There are three aspects here: his missing wages, his extra expenses and his wife's lost income, probably from handloom weaving. Nevertheless the town officials declined to pay, coldly advising Catterall to apply to the Mayor himself (Ambrose Jolley) who presumably would have to reimburse Catterall out of his own pocket! Some chance!

It might have been expected that the doctor who attended the sick would have been treated rather better. Later in 1649 William Getenby (*"Physician and servant to your town in these late and distressed times of sickness amongst you"* as he put it) also petitioned the Court Leet:

"At the mention and request of the last mayor Mr Jolley and some others of his brethren and burgess did undertake with his best endeavours to visit the sick persons and to minister to them as occasion should serve, and was to have for his pains and industry until such times as the town was set free and at liberty, 30s. [£1.50] a week, in which time the said William received in part payment £13 and served 24 weeks. The premises considered, the said William in regard that he was constrained to send his wife and children to Standish to dwell and inhabit being at charge of two houses and losing his practices in other places."

So, Gatenby was entitled to £36 but had only been paid £13, and was therefore owed £23. Generous as ever the Court Leet paid him £7 *"out of such monies as shall come into the hands of any for the use of*

the lately restrained poor". Even the Doctor had difficulty getting paid!

Some indication of the paranoia which filled people's minds during these times is shown by several other court records. In October 1652, although there was no plague in Wigan:

"Information of Thomas Scott of Wigan, shoe maker taken upon oath that on the 16th day of this instant October he met Henry Reynolds of Wigan in Windle at a place called Fox Bank and on enquiring of him his travel or occasions of whether his travel then lay the said Henry Reynolds him answered he was then going to Whiston to help the poor infected people there visited with the plague or infectious sickness."

Another entry in 1652 records a guilty plea:

"Confessed. James Molyneux, school master for going into suspected places and dangerous for the sickness contrary to Mr Mayor's commands."

There is no record if he was punished but John Hudson was not so lucky:

"John Hudson confessed by himself for sending his servant towards infected places where the plague was known to be and not making the officers of this town acquainted with his journey and for hawking about in the country with pans, contrary to the statute."

Hudson was sentenced to two hours' incarceration in the Moot Hall, or longer if he refused to publicly acknowledge his guilt. In addition he was fined 20s. (£1) mitigated to 2s.6d.

Conditions were so difficult that in 1648 public meetings were banned and the fortnightly Court Leet not held between 4 February 1649 and 1 September 1649. A petition was sent to Parliament signed by the town's officials and endorsed by four church ministers:

"The hand of God is stretched upon the country, chastising it with the three-corded scourge of sword, pestilence and famine all at once afflicting it In this county

hath the plague of pestilence been raging these last three years and upward. There is a very great scarcity and dearth of all provisions especially all sorts of grain which is sixfold the price of that it of late hath been. All trade is utterly decayed. It would not meet any good heart to see the numerous swarms of begging poor and the many families that pine away at home not having face to beg. Very many now craving alms at other men's doors were used to giving alms at their own doors.

To see paleness nay death appear in the cheeks of the poor and often to hear of some found dead in their houses or highways for want of bread. In the town of Wigan with the neighbouring parts are full two thousand poor who for three months and upwards have been restrained. No relief to be had for them in the ordinary course of law. The collections in our congregations (their own supply hitherto) being generally very slack and slender, those wanting ability to help who have hearts to pity them.

There are no bonds to keep in the infected hunger-starved poor whose breaking out jeopardises all the neighbourhood. Some of them already being at the point to perish through famine have fetched in and eaten carrion and other unwholesome food to the destroying of themselves and increasing of the infection.

And the more to provoke pity and mercy it may be considered that this fatal contagion had its rise evidently from the wounded soldiers of our army left there for air.

<i>Of Wigan.....</i>	<i>Ministers.....</i>
<i>Ambrose Jolley</i>	<i>James Hyett</i>
<i>James Bradshaw</i>	<i>John Tyldesley</i>
<i>John Standish</i>	<i>Isaac Ambrose</i>
<i>Ralph Markland</i>	<i>Richard</i>
	<i>Hollingworth</i>

Has a more pathetic plea for help ever been written? The Civil Wars had exacerbated already existing problems to reduce Wigan to the depths it was not to experience again until the 1930's. Slowly the town recovered and, by the time of the Restoration in 1660, it was on the verge of an economic change, which was to transform Wigan forever.

The conditions were so difficult if 1648 that public meetings were banned as a letter sent to Parliament signed by four church ministers. Has a more pathetic plea for help ever been written?

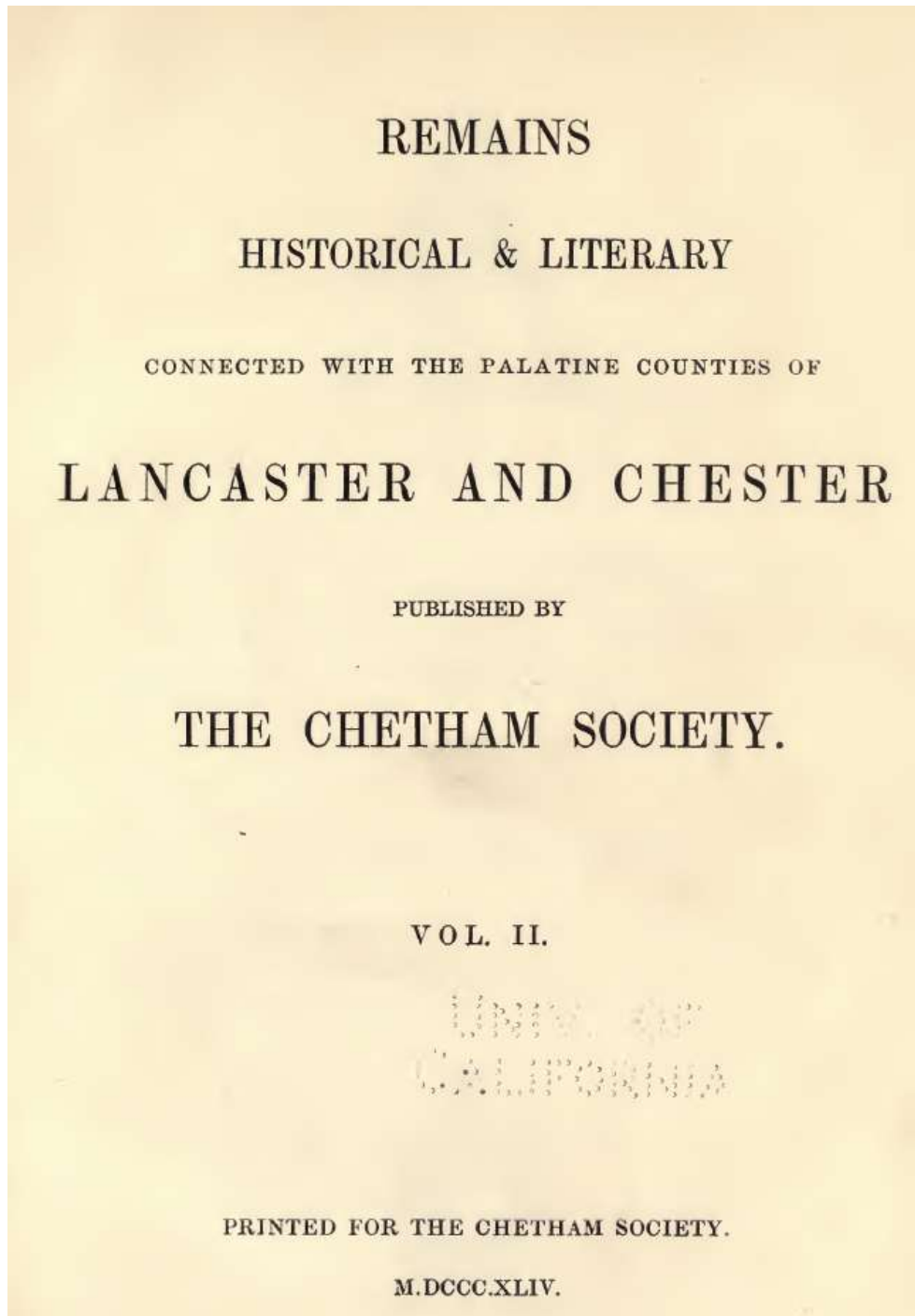
This letter to Parliament is the same as detailed by Ormerod:

Tracts relating to military proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War : commencing with

the removal, by Parliament, of James Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, from his Lieutenancy of Lancashire, and terminating with his execution at Bolton / edited and illustrated from contemporary documents by George Ormerod.

<http://archive.org/details/tractsrelatingto00ormerich>

<http://archive.org/download/tractsrelatingto00ormerich/tractsrelatingto00ormerich.pdf>



TRACTS
RELATING TO
MILITARY PROCEEDINGS
IN
LANCASHIRE
DURING THE
GREAT CIVIL WAR,
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THE REMOVAL, BY PARLIAMENT, OF JAMES LORD STRANGE,
AFTERWARDS EARL OF DERBY,
FROM HIS LIEUTENANCY OF LANCASHIRE,
AND TERMINATING
WITH HIS EXECUTION AT BOLTON.

EDITED AND ILLUSTRATED FROM CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS,
BY
GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S.
OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY,
AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XLIV.

Whitlock's Memorials, edit. 1732. *March 20*, 1648-9 (p. 390).

“Letters from Lancaster that the forces of Col. Aston (Ashton), about four thousand, refuse to disband, profess for the Covenant, and are encouraged by the Clergy: that Major General Lambert is gone to disband them by force, if there is no other way.”

March 27 (p. 392).

“The Lancashire forces submitted to disband, and quitted Clithero Castle. Order for that Castle to be demolished, and that the Council of State consider what other inland Castles are fit to be demolished.”

L.

May 24th, 1649.

A true representation of the present sad and lamentable condition of the County of Lancaster, and particularly of the towns of Wigan, Ashton, and the parts adjacent.

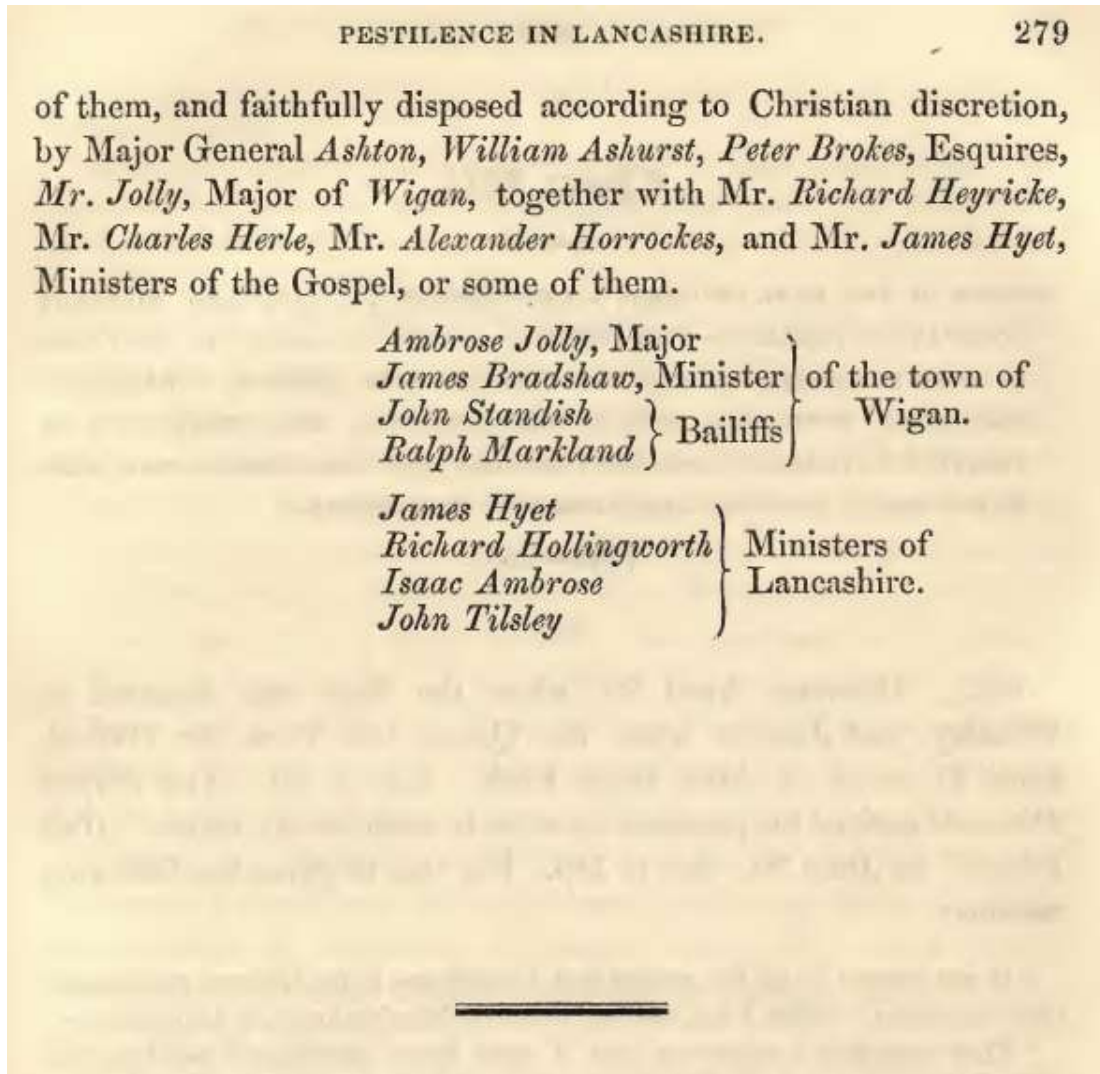
The hand of God is evidently seen stretched out upon the county, chastening it with a three-corded scourge of sword, pestilence, and famine, all at once afflicting it. They have borne the heat and burden of a first and second war in an especial manner above other parts of the nation. Through them the two great bodies of the late *Scottish* and *English* armies passed, and in their very bowels was that great fighting, blood shed, and breaking. In this county hath the plague of pestilence been ranging these three years and upwards, occasioned chiefly by the wars. There is a very great scarcity and dearth of all provisions, especially of all sorts of grain, particularly that kind by which that country is most sustained, which is full six-fold the price that of late it hath been. All trade, by which they have been much supported, is utterly decayed; it would melt any good heart to see the numerous swarms of begging

poore, and the many families that pine away at home, not having faces to beg. Very many nowe craving almes at other men's dores, who were used to give others almes at their dores—to see paleness, nay death appear in the cheeks of the poor, and often to hear of some found dead in their houses, or highways, for want of bread.

But particularly the townes of *Wigan* and *Ashton*, with the neighbouring parts, lying at present under the sore stroak of God in the pestilence, in one whereof are full two thousand poor, who, for three months and upwards, have been restrained, no relief to be had for them in the ordinary course of law, there being none at present to act as Justices of the Peace. The collections in our congregations, (their only supply hitherto) being generally very slack and slender, those wanting ability to helpe who have hearts to pity them. Most men's estates being much drained by the wars, and now almost quite exhauste by the present scarsity, and many other burdens incumbent upon them, there is no bonds to keep in the infected hunger-starved poore, whose breaking out jeapoardeth all the neighbourhood, some of them already being at the point to perish through famine, have fetch in, and eaten, carion, and other unwholesome food, to the destroying of themselves, and increasing of the infection; and the more to provoke pity and mercy, it may be considered that this fatall contagion had its rise evidently from the wounded Souldiers of our army left there for cure.

All which is certified to some of the Reverend Ministers of the City of *London*, by the Major, Minister, and other persons of credit, inhabitants in, or well-wishers to, and well acquainted with the town of *Wigan*, together with four godly and faithful Ministers of *Lancashire* by Providence in this City at present.

Now if God shall stir up the hearts of any, or more congregations in, and about the City of *London*, (the premises considered) to yeeld their charitable contribution to the necessities of these afflicted and distressed parts and places, it wil be carefully sought after, and thankfully received by Mr. *James Wainwright*, Mr. *Thomas Markelande*, Mr. *James Winstanley*, and Mr. *John Leaver*, or some



Continuing the plague described in Ormerod's book above which proceeded the Letter from Wigan to Parliament was the acknowledgement from Parliament on 26th August 1648 and published on 28th August 1648 of the Plague and Pestilence in the County of Lancashire. The full published letter from Ormerod's book Letter XLVIII on pages 270 to 273 follows:

march Northward, where we had a considerable Force, and the whole kingdome of *Scotland* at our backs. Upon this we marched over the river toward *Ashburne*. I had the Van, and was marching; presently my Lord of *Callender* came to me, told me he would march with me, but that none of his forces would, and that he had much ado to escape them; that he was come himself alone, his Horse pricked in the foote, and without a Cloake. I perswaded his Lordship that it was better to return to his Forces, because I could not protect him; and seeing the *Scots* had left me, I was resolved to sever and shift every man for him selfe, but to capitulate I could not with a safe conscience.

After some little discourse he returned to his forces, and I marched towards *Nottingham*, where those few I had took several wayes, and I got that night over *Trent*, and came to a House 6 miles from *Nottingham*, where my selfe, Collonel *Owen*, Lieutenant Collonel *Galliard*, and Major *Constable*, thought to have shrowded ourselves as Parliamenteers, and so made no resistance, but were discovered, and are now in *Nottingham* Castle, this 26 of *August* 1648.

XLVIII.

A Particular of the severall Victories, and the Occasions of the Solemn Day of Thanksgiving, appointed by both Houses of Parliament to be kept through the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, on Thursday, the 7 of September 1648.

26 *Augusti* 1648.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Particular occasions of the Solemn day of Thanksgiving, appointed to be kept throughout the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, on Thursday, the 7 of *September* 1648, Together with

the Order for a Collection for maimed Soldiers and poor visited people of Lancaster, be Read on the aforesaid 7 day of *September* in all Churches and Chappels in the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*. And that the Knights and Burgesses of the respective Counties, Cities and Places, do send printed Copies of the same. H. ELSYNGE, *Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

London, Printed for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the Honorable House of Commons, *August 28*, 1648.

THE PARTICULAR OCCASIONS OF THE SOLEMN DAY OF THANKSGIVING,
ETC. ETC.

1, 2, 3. (The first relates to the recovery of *Tinmouth Castle* on the 11th of August, the second to the reduction of *Deal Castle* by Col. *Rich*, and the third to the defeat of Sir *Henry Lingen* and his party in *Montgomeryshire* on August 17.)

“4. And above all, the most remarkable Victory obtained the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth days of this instant August, by the Forces under the Command of Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, not being full Nine thousand upon the place, against the whole Army of the Scots, under the Command of Duke *Hamilton*, conjoynd with a considerable Body of English under Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, exceeding in the whole the number of One and twentie thousand ; in which Victory and the Pursuit thereof above Ten thousand were taken Prisoners, amongst whom are the Earl of *Traquire*, and divers others of the Scottish Nobility, the Lieutenant General of the Horse, the Lieutenant General of the Foot, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and many other Knights, Gentlemen, and Officers of Principal quality, most of their Arms, Ammunition, Bag and Baggage, One hundred and fifty Colours of Horse and Foot, above Three thousand of the Enemy slain, with a very small loss to the Parliament Forces, not exceeding the number of One hundred at the most, and the Victory every day encreasing by additional Successes.

“5. Nor must we (for the greater glory of this deliverance) omit to observe the conjuncture of time, wherein God hath thus appeared the strong Redeemer of his people, and mightily pleaded their Cause ; even in such a time, when there was a general conspiracy and association of the common Enemy both by Sea and Land, and wherein by subtile insinuations and specious pretences of maintaining the Covenant, they had wrought a very great defection against the ends of the said Covenant, in divers who formerly adhered to the Parliament ; witness the several Insurrections in *Wales*, *Kent*, *Yorkshire*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, *Sussex*, and divers other places, the revolt of some part of the Navy, the Risings of the Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capel*, Earl of *Holland*, and their parties.

“For all which and many more seasonable mercies, we earnestly desire that our Almighty Lord, the Lord of Hosts, may be onely owned and acknowledged, and that the eyes and hearts of his people may always be towards him for salvation and deliverance.”

An Order of the Commons assembled in Parliament for a Contribution for the maimed Soldiers and poor visited People of Lancaster.

“Forasmuch as the estates of the Inhabitants of the County of *Lancaster* having been almost wholly exhausted by the former War, and by the many heavy Oppressions and Plunderings of the Scots Army lying upon them, and also by the charge of the wounded and maimed Soldiers, and the many poor people infected with the Plague within that County, who are by reason thereof likely to be destitute of relief, unless some supply to them be to them speedily afforded; in consideration whereof, and for some present relief to the said wounded Soldiers and poor people, It is Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that all such voluntary Contributions upon the next general Thanksgiving Day, being the 7 of September next, which shall be given in the severall Parishes through England and Wales, shall be converted, the one half thereof to the said wounded Soldiers, and the other half thereof to the said poor people.

“And for that end and purpose, all the severall Ministers of all the several Churches and Chapels in *England* and *Wales* are hereby required to move and stir up the people that Day to a liberal Contribution for the relief of the said wounded Soldiers and poor people, and to cause all the moneys which shall be thereupon given, to be forthwith paid over to the several high Sheriffs of each respective County wherein those Contributions shall be made.

“And the said severall Sheriffs are hereby required forthwith to send the said moneys unto Mr. *Henry Ashurst* of *Watling Street* in the City of *London*, Draper, or unto Mr. *Richard Waddington*, of *Whaly*, in the said County of *Lancaster*; and the said Mr. *Henry Ashurst* shall upon Receipt of any of the said monies transmit and pay over the same unto the said *Richard Waddington*, and the said *Richard Waddington* shall upon receipt of any of the said moneys forthwith pay over the one half thereof unto the said Soldiers, and the other half thereof unto the said poor people, in such manner and by such sums and proportions as shall be Ordered and Appointed by the Justices of the Peace of the said County of *Lancaster*, or the major part of them, by their writing under their Hands and Seals.

“H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com.”

Die Mercurii, 23 Augusti 1648.

“Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That Thursday come fortnight, the seventh of September next, be appointed a Day of Solemn

Parliament Order for a Thanksgiving on 7th September 1648 specify the contributions made that day are to go to Lancashire which is suffering from years of War, pestilence and plague throughout that county and to the care for wounded soldiers.

Thanksgiving through the whole Kingdom unto Almighty God, for his wonderful great mercy and success bestowed upon the Parliament Forces, under the Command of Lieut. General *Cromwel*, against the whole Scots Army, under the Conduct and Command of Duke Hamilton, on the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth of this present *August* in *Lancashire*.

“H. ELSYNGE, *Cler. Parl. D. Com.*”

MOVEMENTS AND FORTUNES OF THE LANCASHIRE ROYALISTS COMMANDED
BY SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY, AFTER THE FAILURE OF
HAMILTON'S EXPEDITION.

Clarendon, vi. 88, edit. 1826.

Sir Thomas Tildesley (after the battle of Preston), was left “with a body of English, with which he had besieged the Castle of Lancaster, and was upon the point of reducing it, when the news of Preston arrived.”

It is added that he then fell back upon Munroe's reserve, on the border of Lancashire, gathering up Sir Marmaduke Langdale's broken forces and imperfect levies, and counselled to follow Cromwell in the rear, being equal in number to his army, “*which might very well have been done;*” but no explicit answer could be obtained, and the English followed Monroe northwards from day to day, through a country hostile to him in consequence of his previous plunder.

Rushworth, part iv. vol. ii. p. 1294. *Monday, Oct. 16, 1648.*

“Letters came this day to the House, that Col. General Ashton having relieved Cockermouth Castle, the enemy betook themselves to Appleby. The Col. General pursued and sent them summons, requiring them to render themselves to mercy, upon which they willingly consented to a treaty, and it was agreed the inferior officers to go home; the great ones, as Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Thomas Tilsley, Sir Robert Stricland, Sir William Hudleston, and other officers, to go beyond sea, and six months to provide for their expedition.”

XLIX.

A Great Victory at Appleby, by Col. General Ashton, October 9th, 1648, where were taken prisoners at mercy, Sir Philip Musgrave,

N N

Source 7 Rodger Lowe's Diary 1665

As mentioned at the beginning, Rodger Lowe is from the reference in "A History of Newton-Le-Willows" by John Henry Lane on page 31. I mention this as a source of Scottish burial from the Scottish invasion in 1648 from Preston to Warrington. Which can be placed as a debating point. But remembering from Major Sanderson's Letter 20 August 1648 from Warrington, where he explains travelling from Preston to Warrington many slain Scots lay in the ditches.

Rodger Lowe lived in Ashton between Wigan and Newton, where the diary he virtually on a daily basis travelled to Wigan and Warrington on business for his employer.

From Local gleanings edited by J.P. Earwaker Entry number 345 is the continuation of Rodger Lowe's Diary which references a head purporting to that from a Scots soldier under Duke Hamilton's action Wigan to Warrington in 1648. The Diary extract is for January 1665/1666

Januery 1665 6.

2. tuesday. I went a huntelinge and the hare tooke into the rabbits holes and I was exceedingly wearied.

10. Wednesday I went a huntelinge awhile and then came home.

15. Munday. I rid to Standish on purpose to buy me a suite of brown shagge but there was none. I came back to Wigan and stayed to speak to Mr. Pilkinton. I had the compenie of one Hugh Toppin, of Warrington who told me there was the head of some Christian lay bare to publicke view above ground and that it was charittle to bury it which I said I would doe.

16. Tuesday. I went to bury it, it lay in the high lane as one goes to barly mans just the crosse cawsaw, I carried it in my hands to the dungeons slift (?) in the town field and there buryed it. I diged the hole with my fingers, it was supposed to have been a Scott, and there slaine when Duke Hamleton invaded England.

17. Wednesday. I went to Warrington and payd Richard Worrell all I owed him.

Rodger Lowe writes Tuesday I went to bury it, as he lived in Ashton was the head in or around Ashton?

Rodger Lowe buried the head in the Town Field. Ashton had a Town Field as did Winwick, both on the route of the Post Road.

One point regarding the location of the head "*It lay in the High Lane as one goes to Barly man's just the crosse cawsaw*" and "*I carried it in my hands to the dungeons slift in the town field, and there buryed it*".

Where are these places Lowe refers too?

High Lane = Hermitage Green Lane?

Barly man's = Red Bank Mill owner?

Cross Cawsaw (a path or road of any kind)= the Junction of Hermitage Green Lane/Mill Lane/track to Hey Farm?

Due to only being found by one person, the place where the head lay must have or was not a frequently travelled route.

“I carried it in my hands to the dungeon's slift in the Town Field, and there buried it”

So the plausible point could be the Town Field was fairly close. Also being a Town field containing a dungeon would be a public place of punishment. Sound plausible to be Gallows Croft which is close to Hermitage Green Lane/Red Bank Mill/ Mill Lane. But did Gallows Croft have a dungeon? In 1665 the area known as gallows croft would be in the ownership of William Bankes Esq of Newton Park and The Lodge, privately owned land.

This turn of phrase is a puzzlement the use of the word SLIFT what does this mean?

Conclusions

I put forward these suggestions regarding Roger Lowe's reference to the Civil War as to an interpretation for the Location of this “head” found circa 1665, as part of debate: If Winwick Pass is a plausible explanation to Roger Lowe's words used in his diary written nearly 20 years after the Second Civil War and the Duke of Hamilton's invasion of England?

If this burial is connected with the Second Civil War and essentially to Winwick Pass then this means there are two recorded burials; this one, together with the burial at Winwick Church.

This head described by Roger Lowe as he was a local, the stories of where the Scottish were buried was either not commonly known or the burial 'pits' were shallow graves and time had exposed this head by chance or unfortunately in the heat of the battle this person was decapitated either by cannon fire or by a sword in a cavalry charge. Where the head fell hidden from view after the battle was cleared? Though to have a head, after 20 years or even after a month or so, left in the ground or ditch, the head would through the time for nature to act, be only the skull

Source 8 Field Names

Possible location of where the Scots infantry dead are buried is from the Reverend Charles Herle incumbent of Winwick Church and of owner of the lands in Winwick in 1648 in particular the fields where the Scot Foot made their stand on 19 August 1648.

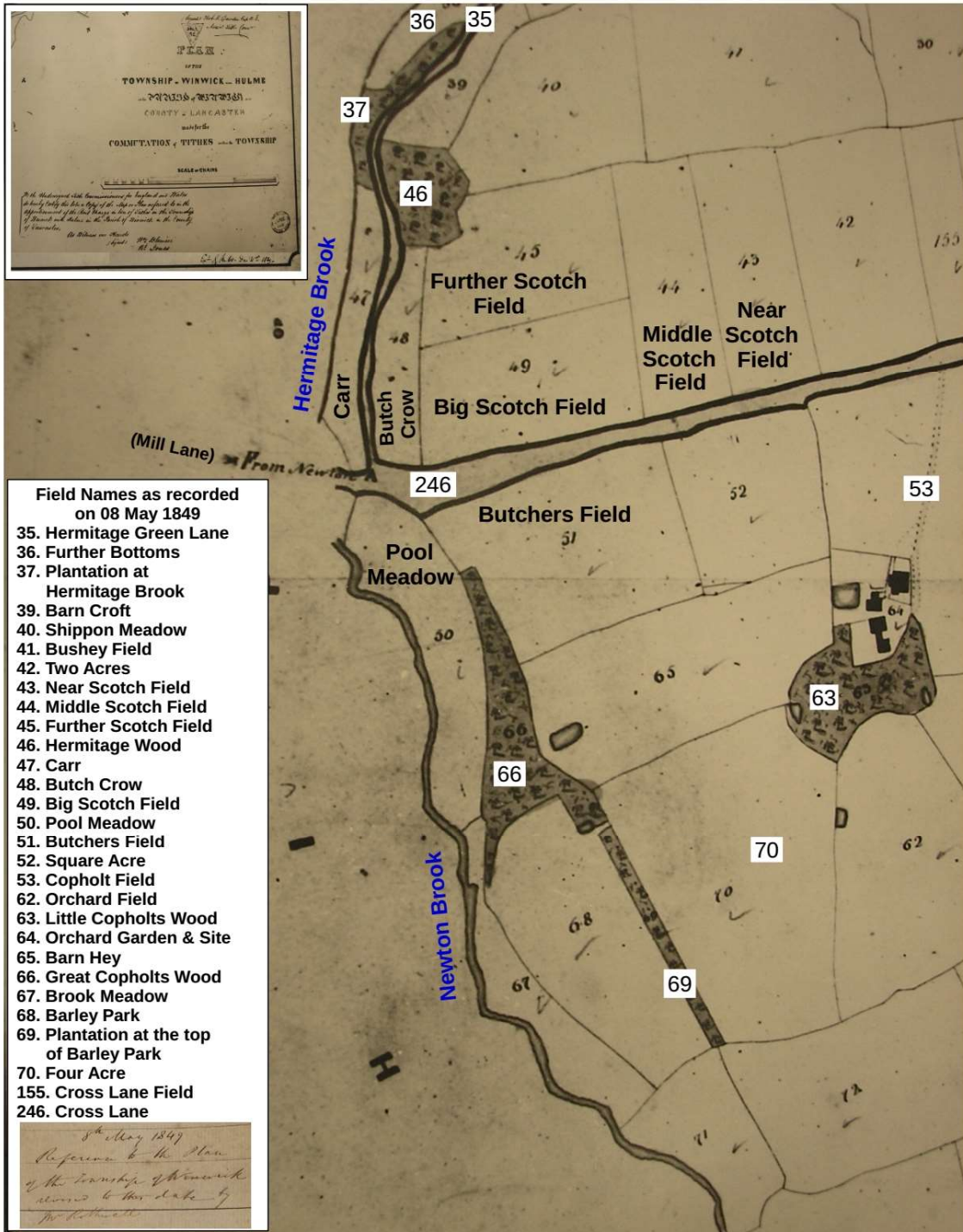
(See 5.1. HE Ref 1412178 Winwick Pass Commemoration - Rev Charles Herle Field Names for more detailed explanation.)

For nearly 300 years these fields have been a commemoration maybe due to being a place where the burials of the fallen. Now due to modern farming techniques the field boundaries have been removed and the names lost apart from the Tithe Plan and Tithe Information records at Warrington museum.

The following map shows that the fields have been name to reflect the Scotch involvement at the battle of Winwick Pass and possible burial sites due to the names of the fields.

**Title Plan of the Township of Winwick with Hume, 31 December 1835
of the lands owned by Reverend James John Hornby, the Rector of Winwick Church**

References to the Tithe Field Names based on the Tithe Plan as assembled 08 May 1849
Tithe Plan and Tithe Information: Warrington Museum References: WMS 2303 and MS 2167 Box 6



Road names at 1849:

Winwick to Hermitage Green: 210. Hermitage Lane, now Golborne Road A573 (Kellys Directory of Lancashire and Cheshire 1881 Part 2. Warrington Museum)
Winwick to Mill Lane, Newton: 246. Cross Lane, now Newton Road A49 (Name Reference: Saxon Stone Cross at Winwick Church and Field name 155.)

Conclusions

Burials

The old quarry in Hermitage Green Lane or in Cop Holt Wood if considered as being plausible sites where 100 Parliamentarians and 1000 plus Scots killed in action at Winwick Pass and to the possible location to any 'burials' or burial sites.

Or plausible the Scots are buried in these named fields?

Then only with the correct permission and a supervised survey can determine if this area is the actual burial site. Then marked accordingly in order to respect the site as a battle grave.

Finds

With numerous unrecorded mention of finds dating back many years, together with those having been recorded. Subsequent finds can only be sourced to identify the actions of the battle with a controlled archaeological survey over the registration area with appropriate permission.

Archaeological survey

The Post Road, today the A49 from Hermitage Green Lane to Old School House Lane, having been Turnpiked in 1727 after the Lancashire Turnpike Act 1726. Subsequently re-aligned circa 1800-1810, The original Post Road on the west of the re-aligned A49 Newton Road is untouched since re-alignment of the road and could have valuable artefacts from before 1800, including Winwick Pass. This would prove also the date the road existed upon the finds found.