

The Byron Chronicle

a History of

THE BYRON and BYROM FAMILIES

1066 - 1800

by

MARK BENNETT BYRON III

Published
by
Mark Bennett Byron III

The Byron Chronicle

By the same author

DESCENDANTS OF HENRY BYROM OF VIRGINIA

TO HELEN
NOW A BYRON

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So many have contributed so much that I feel less like an author and more like an early scribe must have felt transcribing in ancient records the names and dates provided by others. I found very few errors in these records and hope my readers may say the same.

Mark Byron
Weston, Conn.
1 October 1965

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ENCLOSURES

folded to book size

- A 1610 Map of Lancashire
and Byron Pedigree
- B Byrom of Byrom and
Byrom of Manchester Pedigrees
- C Byrom of Salford,
Byrom of Parr and
Byrom of Virginia Pedigrees

CHANGES IN SPELLING THE NAME

Undergoing changes about 1200, Burun became Byron and Byrom. After 1600, Byrom was sometimes spelled Byram, mostly in New England. After 1750, many in North Carolina and Tennessee used Byrum. All were of the same family origin.

CALENDAR DATES

Until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1588 the new year began on March 25 and the dates between January 1 and March 25 were expressed in this manner:

- (1) 4 Jan. 1590/1
- (2) 6 Feb. 1596/7
- (3) 10 March 1602/3

It was not until 1751 that acceptance and usage of the New Style dating in England permitted the omission of the reference to the Old Style date.

To avoid confusion, New Style dating is followed throughout this book omitting any reference to the earlier year. Thus, example #3 shown above would be expressed as 10 March 1603.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wherever possible, excerpts from the actual pages of historical references have been photographically reproduced as shown on a number of the following pages. As you read these older references you are, in effect, looking over the author's shoulder and seeing them first-hand.

PREFACE

Before we study our early English ancestors who were of Norman descent it might be well to delve deeper into history for a better understanding of this race who conquered and at one time held large areas of early Europe.

The early Normans were Norsemen who in the 7th and 8th centuries came out of the North, entered the Seine River and periodically ravaged what is now northern France. This brief description will help us to know them better.

EARLY NORMANS

In 911 Rolf, Chief of the Normans was a descendant of the Danes who had conquered Normandy a hundred years earlier. He died in 927 and was succeeded by his son William who was assassinated in 942 by the Count of Flanders. During the minority of his successor, Duke Richard, King Louis IV made an expedition into Normandy and was captured by the inhabitants of Rouen and handed over to Hugh the Great.

In 958 Duke Richard married Hugh the Great's daughter and died in 996. His son, Richard II ruled Normandy from 996 to 1026 and was succeeded by his son Richard III who was poisoned in 1027 presumably by his brother, Robert the Magnificent who succeeded him and ruled until 1035. In that year Duke Robert

died on a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem leaving as his heir his illegitimate son William. In 1054 William the Bastard married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders. (Enc.Brit. 1911 Ed.)

In 1066 Duke William crossed the English Channel and defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings. His followers were rewarded with land grants in all parts of England and many of them named their children for their liege lords.

During the time of William the Conqueror important families took their names from the areas they ruled or the lands they held. The Normans in England continued to identify themselves with their lands thus we find Sir John Byron of Clayton and Sir Henry Byrom of Byrom following this custom.

Part I

De Burun

The Feudal Barons

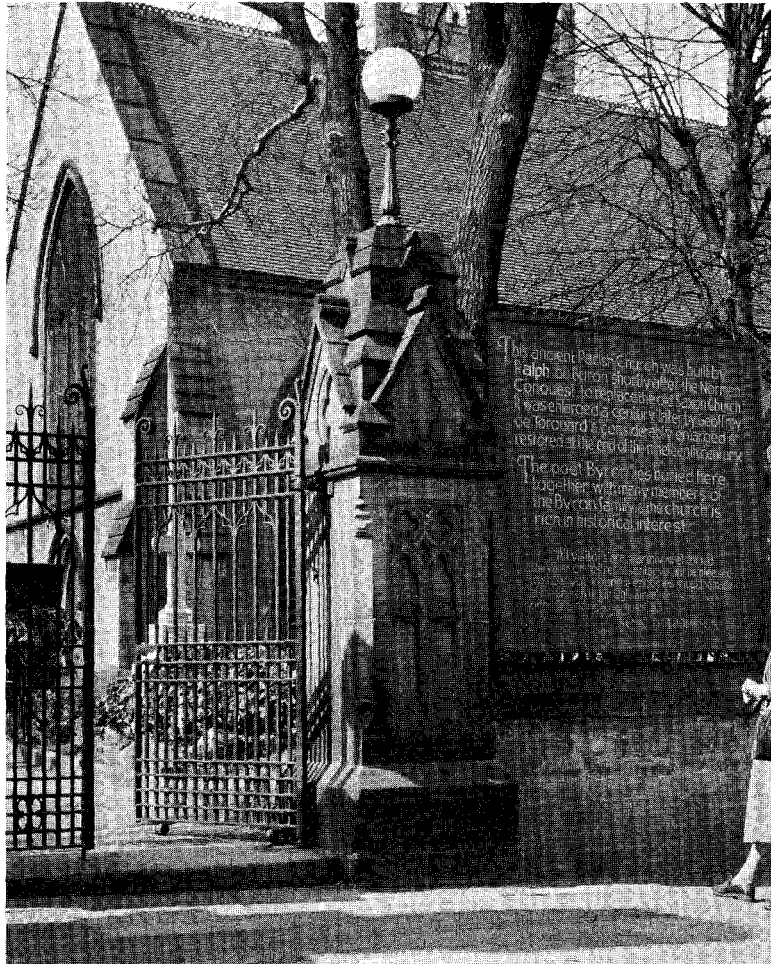
This introduction to the early ancestors of the Byron and Byrom families is taken from "Hucknall Torkard Church, Its History and Byron Associations" by T. G. Barber wherein he writes:

"The association of the Byron family with Hucknall Torkard dates back to the 11th Century. Two members of the family came over with William the Conqueror, and settled in England.

"Of Erneis de Buron, who held lands in York and Lincoln, we hear little. Ralph de Buron, the ancestor of the Poet, is mentioned in Domesday Book (1088) as a landowner in Hochenale (Hucknall Torkard). The entry is as follows:--

"Ralph de Burun's Land (Manor).-- In Hochenale Ulchet had 12 bovates of land to the geld. Land for 2 ploughs. There Osmund, Ralph's man, has one plough, and 5 villeins have $3\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs. Wood for pannage (pig's food), one league in length, and half a league in breadth. In King Edward's time it was worth 30 shillings. Now it is worth 15 shillings.'"

Hucknall Torkard is six or seven miles north of Nottingham and about fifteen miles from Derby. This area was the scene of numerous historical events in which the Byrons participated providing many interesting and valuable refer-



Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Built at the end of the eleventh century
it was restored and enlarged at the end
of the nineteenth century.

ences for this distinguished family.

A much older reference is found in Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire" published in 1677 wherein he comments on the early Byrons:

"The first was Ralph de Burun shown in the book of Domesday, Section XI, made in the latter part of the reign of King William the Conqueror to have had in Derbyshire the manors of Westune, Horseley, Denebi, Halum and Herdebi: in the park of Horseley there was a castle, some of the ruines whereof are yet visible, called Horestan Castle which was the chief mansion of his next successors."

Horestan Castle in Horsley Park, held by Ralph de Burun, was later known as Horsley Castle. It was located six miles north of Derby and was destroyed in the 15th Century but fragments remain today. (David E. Gerard B.A.; F.L.A., City Librarian, Nottingham)

Reproduced here are actual pages from the "Derbyshire Archeological and Natural History Society Publication" of 1888:

Annals of Horestan and Horsley.

BY REV. CHAS. KERRY.

THE BURONS AND HORSLEY CASTLE.



HORSLEY is included in Domesday in the "Land of Ralph de Buron." The account is as follows:—

"In Horsalei. Turgar had 3 carucates of land hidable. Land for 4 ploughs. There are now in demesne 2 ploughs and 19 villains and 4 borderers having 6 ploughs.

There are 60 acres of meadow. Wood pasturable, one mile in length and one mile in breadth. In the time of King Edward, it was worth 100 shill., now 60 shill. A knight of Ralph holds it."

The church is not mentioned in this record, neither are the churches in the *other* lordships forming the Barony of Buron, viz.—Weston, Denby, Hallam, and Herdebi; but I think it hardly follows that there was no church in any of these places, for it appears from Dr. Cox's account of Denby church, that the arcade between the nave and north aisle (ruthlessly destroyed in 1838) was obviously of Saxon origin—and as Denby was only a chapelry in the parish of Horsley, and was dependent on the mother church for its spiritual ministrations, there can be no doubt but a church existed at Horsley in Anglo-Saxon times. In Godfrey's *History of Lenton and its Priory*, it is stated that the church of Horsley was erected by the Burons, but on what authority this statement is made I cannot find—indeed I do not think it probable; for there is not one single vestige of Norman work to be found in the present edifice. The earliest portion (erected about 1210) is the west end of the north aisle, with its three buttresses (one in the angle by the tower), all with acutely pitched weatherings, including the lower part of the western portion of the north wall. It may be that the round columns of the south arcade are of this period too.

The tower and nave follow suit about 1310—and the next in sequence are the chancel, the south aisle, the clerestory, and the upper portion of the walls of the north aisle, all constructed about 1450.

A church erected by the Burons would not have required reconstruction so early as the 13th century—because of the very substantial character of Norman work—nor do I think that a desire to bring the church into conformity with the then prevailing style of architecture would have led the inhabitants of a poor and thinly populated district to make such sweeping and costly changes in their parish church.

It is clear, therefore, that the present building occupies the site of an edifice which *required* reconstruction at the commencement of the 13th and 14th centuries, and that this structure was the old Saxon church presented by the Burons to the Priory of Lenton.

Lenton Priory was founded in 1102, and the foundation charter was attested, amongst others, by Hugh de Buron, son of Ralph of the Norman survey. In the year 1144, this Hugh de Buron and Hugh (called Meschines), his son and heir, gave to God and the monastery of Lenton the churches of Ossington, Notts., and *Horsley*, Derbyshire, and half the church of Cotgrave, Notts., which was then held by one Nicholas. This was done with great solemnity in the chapter-house of the convent, and among the witnesses was Roger, his younger son, who much approved of the gift.

To a subsequent gift to the convent of what he had in the town of Cotgrave, the following of "his own men" were witnesses :—

Robert, son of Andrew, of Costock (*Cotingstock*).

Robert de Rosello.

Robert, son of Serlo.

Albert the knight, of Kilbourne, his steward.

Hugo de Busli, his chamberlain, and others.

Hugo de Buron, son of Ralph, considering out of the reason-
ing given him of God, that the life of this transitory age was short
and troublesome, and that he that giveth to the poor of Christ
lendeth unto God, on the day when the lady Albreda, his wife,
was buried, for her soul and the souls of his sons and daughters,
and all his ancestors, by the consent of his sons Hugh and Roger,
gave to the church of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, his land at
Almeton, which gift he and his beloved sons laid on the greater
altar, in the presence of Humphrey the Prior and the whole
convent of brethren."

This Hugh de Buron had two sons, Hugh the elder, and Roger.
It appears that the elder son became a monk during his father's
lifetime, and that the estates were inherited by Roger the younger,
who succeeded his father in 1156, when he paid 40 marks into the
exchequer for his fine or "relief."

"Hugo de Buron, the elder brother of Roger, gave his body to
God and the church of Holy Trinity at Lenton, and there took
the habit and religion of the Cluniac monks, that God might
avert the scourge of his wrath, due for the very great multitude
of his sins, and for the soul of his lord, Richard I., and others,
gave and granted to God and the said church of Lenton, and

to the monks, the whole town of Ossington with all its appendages."

It appears that he had previously given Ossington to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, which subsequently was the cause of litigation between the monks of Lenton and the Knights Hospitallers.

We now come to Roger, the younger son, who succeeded his father Hugh in 1156. In the Red Book of the Exchequer we find his certificate or carta of his estates as follows:—"To Henry the King of England, Duke of Normandy, &c., Roger de Buron—health—concerning my knights who held land in the time of Henry I. know that they are

- (a) William de Heriz, who holds 2 fees.
- (b) Roger de Cotingstock holds in Cotingstock and Rempston
- (c) Patricius de Rosell holds one knight's fee.
- (d) Albertus (whom my father enfeoffed after the death of King Henry) holds one knight's fee; and
- (e) I myself do service for 4 knights fees of my demesne.

Altogether 10 knight's fees.

Of these

Patrick Rossell held Denby, and

Albert the Knight steward to Hugh de Buron, hold one knight's fee in Kilbourn.

In 1167, Roger de Buron paid 10 marks for 10 knights' fees into the exchequer as an aid for the marriage of Maud, eldest dau. of Henry I., espoused to Henry V., surnamed the Lion (Duke of Saxony and Sardinia). The same year she was sent into Germany with a rich dower and a splendid train, where her marriage was accomplished.

In 1176, this Roger paid another sum of 10 marks for his forest dues, probably to assist in defraying the expenses of the war with Ireland.

In 1177, Roger de Buron was fined 1 mark for being concerned in the duel of the Earl of Ferrars.

In 1187, He was laid under a fine of £10 for not accompanying the king's army into Galway.

It would seem that Roger de Buron died in 1199, in which year Peter de Sandiacre paid £100 into the exchequer for having

seizin of Horsley, which he said was his inheritance, for the service of 5 knights. The same year a scutage was assessed for the coronation of King John at 2 marks per fee; at which time Peter de Sandiacre paid 20 marks for the fees of Roger de Buron.

So little of the ruins of Horsley Castle remain, that it is impossible to say with any certainty what portions of the fabric were constructed at this time. One thing is certain, that a very large quantity of moulded ashlars and other fragments of this period now compose a part of the wall of the old park, running from what I call Roger's pond, below the pound, up the valley at the back of Horsley Park farmhouse. A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable end of a pig-cote at Horsley Park farm at the time the old buildings were taken down. It consisted of the cap of a column, the lower portion beneath the abacus forming a wolf's head with distended jaws, the top of the column being thrust into its mouth.

To proceed :—In the year 1201 Walter Malet paid 20 marks for assize of mort ancestor of 10 knights fees in Oscinton, Horsley, and Cotgrave (Notts.), against the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, Peter de Sandiacre, and Robert de Buron.

This Robert de Buron was the son and heir of the last named Roger, and his wife Nichola, who was afterwards married by the Earl of Chester to Anketina de Brikesard without the consent of the King, and was, therefore, disseized of most of her lands, for some of which she compounded about the 2nd of King John. Robert de Buron increased the possessions and consequence of his family by his marriage with Cecilia, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Clayton, of Clayton, in Lancashire, where the Byrons fixed their seat until the reign of Henry VIII., when they planted their residence among the ruins of the dissolved Priory of Newstead.

In 1204 Peter de Sandiacre paid 20 marks scutage for 7 knights fees. In this year Walter Malet conceded the vill of Oscinton in free and pure alms to the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for the benefit of the souls of King John, his queen, and her heirs, and for the soul of Roger de Buron, and for the souls of his own parents; which said premises of Oscinton the said Walter Malet held by concession of Roger de Buron. And

the said Walter Malet, for himself and his heirs, warranted that the said vill should remain devoted to the said house and hospital for its prayers.

In 1205 Robert de Muschamp paid 15 marks to be relieved of the custody of the Castle of Harestan.

In 1210 certain works were executed at Harestan Castle, under the supervision of William le Vavasour, Robert de Bevecourt, John, son of Adam, and Ralph Camara.

In 1213 Peter de Sandiacre received 100 shill. rent in Litchurch in exchange for Horsley.

In 1214 King John granted the royal Castle of Harestan to William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, reciting that it was granted to him for the purpose of placing his wife there for security whilst he went into the Holy Land. A rising of the barons, however, prevented his departure, and having wrested the Castles of Peak and Bolsover by assault from the rebels, he was thereupon made governor of both those fortresses, so that he then held every Derbyshire stronghold of any importance. From this we may gather that Harestan Castle was a very secure stronghold—more so, perhaps, than Duffield.

Excerpts from another article published in 1938 by the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society are also reproduced here:

Horston Castle; its Governors from the 12th to the 16th centuries.

By F. N. FISHER.

CONSTABLES, KEEPERS OR CUSTODIANS, ETC. OF HORSTON CASTLE.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Hugh de Buron. | temp. Stephen. |
| William Briwer. | ante 19 Feb. 1204. |
| Samson de Strelley. | 19 Feb. 1204—21 Apl. 1205. |
| Brian Hostrai. | 21 Apl. 1205—? May 1205. |
| Robt. de Muscans. | ante 19 May 1205—? |
| Brian de Insula. | ?—17 May 1215. |

William Earl of Ferrars. 17 May 1215—ante 1224.
Ralph son of Nicholas. ? 1224—1 May 1236.

HUGH DE BURON. Temp. Stephen.

In Letters Patent (of Edward III) dated 20 March 1337, confirming the impropriation of Horsley church to the Cluniac Priory of Lenton, mention is made that the church was originally given to the Priory by Hugh de Buron during the reign of Stephen (1135-54). This Hugh de Buron is described as "sometime lord of the castle of Horestone." This is the first mention of a castle at Horston, and whether it was founded in the Conqueror's reign to enforce law and order or was one of the adulterine or unlicensed castles of the barons put up in Stephen's reign we do not know.

Hugh de Buron was the son of the Ralph de Buron who held the manor of Horsley at the time of the Domesday survey. Hugh had two sons, the elder of whom entered Lenton Priory as a monk. The younger, Roger, succeeded to the barony in 1155, and his daughter Aelina (or Aeliva) married Peter de Sandiacre the elder, and brought him the mills of Copecastel in Derby as her marriage portion. Roger died in or before 1198, for in that year Peter de Sandiacre's name occurs in the Pipe Rolls among the New Oblations as rendering account of £100 "for having seisin of Horsley which he says is of his inheritance together with the service of six knights." He paid into the Treasury 100 marks, leaving 50 marks owing. Peter did not hold Horsley long, for in John's reign he exchanged it with the king for the manor of Litchurch in the borough of Derby. This exchange took place prior to 19 Feb. 1204, when sheriff William Brewer was ordered to deliver to Samson de Stradleigh (Strelley) the manor of Horsley, and he was to retain it as long as he held the castle.

Briwere was made a baron by John, succeeding to the barony which Roger de Buron had held, although according to the Darley Abbey Cartulary one Seher de Speut held part or whole of Roger's barony after the latter's death.

The following paragraphs in small type are reproduced from the actual pages of the Victoria History of Derbyshire and Yorkshire along with records of the Domesday Survey of 1088 which listed the lands held by Ralph and Erneis de Burun in these counties:

A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE

The next three fiefs, those of Ralf de Burun, Ascuit Musard, and Gilbert de Gand, are not very important. The juxtaposition in the Survey of Ascuit Musard, who was a Breton, and Gilbert de Gand, who was a Fleming, may help us to realise the extent of the area from which William derived his resources for the conquest of England, the former of these two men being a tenant in chief in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. Gilbert de Gand had only two manors in Derbyshire, Ilkeston, and Shipley. Of these Ilkeston had belonged to a certain Ulf, styled 'fenisc,' who not only had the rights of sac and soc over his land before the Conquest,² but in company with the Archbishop of York and Countess Godiva possessed the earl's third penny also. In all but two of his Nottinghamshire manors³ Gilbert had been preceded by an Ulf, who appears in that county without any further designation, but is doubtless the Ulf 'fenisc' of Ilkeston. That Ulf 'fenisc' in Derbyshire at any rate was the recognised predecessor of Gilbert de Gand is proved by the statement, evidently as an exceptional fact, that Shipley, which was in his possession, did not belong to Ulf fenisc in King Edward's time, but to two thegns who could dispose of it by gift or sale to anybody they wished.

Another vanished Derbyshire place is the 'Herdebi,' which denoted part of the manor of Duffield and also an independent manor on the fief of Ralf de Burun. By analogy with the transformation of similar names in other counties⁴ 'Herdebi' ought at the present day to appear as Harby. Local research might perhaps discover a 'Harby' in the neighbourhood of Coxbench and Kilbourne which would suit the conditions required.

A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE

THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

The remainder was bestowed upon the Bishop of Lincoln, the Count of Meulan, Ranulf Meschin, William Meschin, and Alan de Percy. Part of his land in county Nottingham was granted as a serjeanty, and the remainder to be held in chief of the King by knight's service.

→ Little is known of Erneis de Burun beyond what is recorded of him in the *Historia Selebiensis*, where we learn that whilst he was Sheriff of York he loaned to Benedict the monk of Auxerre, who at that time was bent upon founding a monastery at Selby, 100 marks or one pound of silver, upon the security of a relic consisting of the finger of St. German, in whose honour

the monastery was afterwards founded; which relic was instrumental in curing Hugh, son of Erneis de Burun, of epilepsy.⁹⁷ This must have been after 1080. Later the Conqueror addressed his writ to Archbishop Thomas and Erneis de Burun, perhaps as sheriff, directing that the Abbot and monks of Selby should hold in peace the town of Hambleton which Ilbert de Lacy had given to them. This was witnessed by Ivo Taillebois at Winchester "between 1080 and 1088. Erneis de Burun attested with William de Percy and Osbern de Arches the grant of Monk Fryston, Hillam, and Little Selby, made by Archbishop Thomas I" to St. German's, Selby, soon after the foundation of that monastery. Erneis obtained in county Lincoln five manors of Edith the wife of Earl Harold, including Melton Ross, and the valuable manor of the Countess Gudeta in Wragby, with a berewick and soc in ten places. In this county he obtained twelve manors with a considerable socage which Gospatric the son of Archil had held, worth T.R.E. over £16, 'now' £8, also Gospatric's manor of Masham with three berewicks, which Erneis held in 1086 of Count Alan of Brittany; four or five manors of Grim's, and one of Gamel's, both Englishmen, who appear to have had lands in Lincolnshire also. Gamel still retained at the Survey his manor of Arkendale. In 1130, Geoffrey Fitz Pain obtained remission of the Danegeld due from him, namely in Lincolnshire of £4 15s. 6d., equal to 2s. per carucate on 47½ carucates; and in Yorkshire of £3 2s. 9d. equal to 4d. per carucate on 187½ carucates.⁹⁸ Of the knights or vassals who held lands of Erneis we may note that John of Newsome, par. of Spofforth, held a manor in Coleby, county Lincoln; Hunfrid of Stillingfleet held land in Watton and Houghton.⁹⁹ Picot of Little Braham has not been identified. Ranulf of Dunsford seems to have also held Brocklesby, county Lincoln, and Tursten of Copgrove lands at Kettleby and Messingham. Ulric of Acaster occurs also as tenant of Thornton Curtis, Burnham, Goxhill, and Wootton or 'Bernedebi,' county Lincoln. The last notice of Erneis appears to be that recording that on the 14 November 1088 he and Ralph Paynel, then Sheriff of York, were ordered by Rufus to take possession of the castle of Durham upon the banishment of Bishop William of St. Carileph.¹⁰⁰ From that date for a period of nearly twenty years we lose sight of this fee. Mr. Stapleton thought that it reverted to the Crown as an escheat by reason of the extinction of his issue.¹⁰¹ Mr. A. S. Ellis, referring to the descent of the fee of Erneis, boldly tells us that, as his lands were given with those of Robert Malet to the Earl of Chester, they may have been forfeited for taking the side of Duke Robert in 1106.¹⁰² This is merely conjecture based upon one of the flimsy grants made by Stephen during the time of the Anarchy. A grant of lands in Dunsforth and Branton Green, made to St. Mary's, York, by H[ugh] de Burun, son of Erneis de Burun,¹⁰³ points to the succession of Hugh to his father's fief. Apart from this faint light nothing further is known about this fief until the making of the Lindsey Survey. When we turn to that record we find Geoffrey Fitz Pain in possession of every particle of land held by Erneis in the Survey, including 4½ carucates in Riby "which 'Erneis' held of Earl Hugh, except only Gamel's manor of 5 bovates in Nettleton which Robert Grelley, a feudatory of the honour of Lancaster, then (1115-18) held of the King. Further, Geoffrey had obtained six manors of the forfeited fee of Roger the Poitevin, namely, in Riby, Swallow, Holton Beckering with soc land, Grimblethorpe,

(*Aldulvebi*), Cadeby and soc in Welton-le-Wold. All the lands that Geoffrey held at the date of the Lindsey Survey and all the lands of Erneis de Burun in Yorkshire, with a few exceptions noticed below, were in the possession of the heirs-general of William Trussebut, by descent from Geoffrey Fitz Pain, at the end of the 12th century. The lands of Erneis in this county which did not pass to Geoffrey were "Bingley with the soc, three manors and berewicks in the parish of Bingley and 2 carucates in Calton in Craven," which Ralph Paynel had obtained in exchange for his three manors in Great Ribston, Ripley, and Kirk Deighton. These lands respectively descended with the other possessions of the Paynels and Trussebuts; (2) Flaxby, in the soc of Aldborough descended like Nettleton, county Lincoln, in the line of Robert Grelley, and was held of the King in chief; (3) Brimham, Whitley, Beamsley, Bewerley, and Dacre passed to the descendants of Nigel de Aubigny, as part of the fee of Mowbray; (4) in Wetherby, 2 carucates belonging to the socage of Knaresborough of which the descent is uncertain. From Osbern or William de Arches, Geoffrey appears to have obtained 22 bovates in Tockwith in exchange for 5 bovates in Acaster Selby and possibly 2 carucates in Wetherby. Geoffrey gave 2 bovates in Tockwith with certain easements to the canons of Scokirk in Tockwith which Henry I confirmed." The early connexion of the line of Grelley with this fee is interesting because the Byrons of Clayton, near Manchester, who held 1½ fee in Goxhill, Wootton, and Riby, county Lincoln, of the fee of Trussebut, intermarried with Grelley, whose arms they adopted. Probably the feudal connexion of the Burun, later the Byron family, with this fee indicates kinship between the first feoffee and Erneis de Burun.

XI. THE LAND OF RALF DE BURUN (*Derbyshire*)

M. In WESTUNE [Weston Underwood] Ulsi had 1 carucate of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 1 plough. There (is) now 1 plough in demesne; and 6 villeins and 6 bordars have 2 ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. Wood(land) for pannage 1 league in length and half (a league) in breadth. In King Edward's time it was worth 40 shillings; now (it is worth) 20 shillings. Gilbert holds it of (*de*) Ralf de Burun.

M. In HORSELEI [Horsley] Turgar had 3 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 4 ploughs. There (are) now 2 ploughs in demesne; and (there are) 19 villeins and 4 bordars who have 6 ploughs. There (are) 60 acres of meadow. Wood(land) for pannage 1 league in length and 1 in breadth. In King Edward's time it was

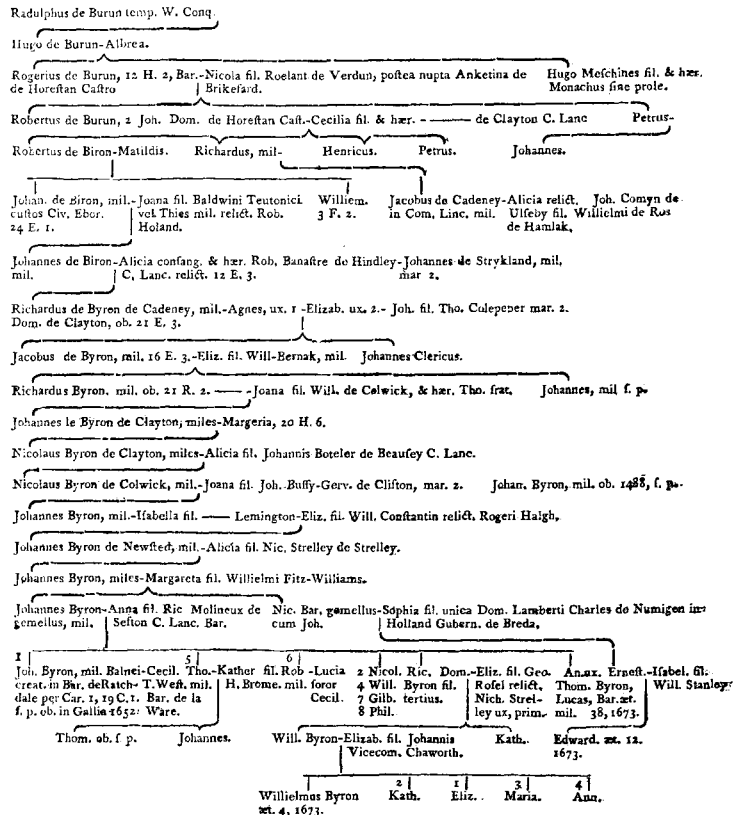
worth 100 shillings, now (it is worth) 60 shillings. Ralf holds it.

M. In DENEBI [Denby] Osmund had 2 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 4 ploughs. There now 7 villeins and 1 bordar have 3 ploughs. There (are) 12 acres of meadow and the site of 1 mill. Wood(land) for pannage 1 league in length and 1 in breadth. In King Edward's time it was worth 100 shillings; now (it is worth) 20 shillings. A knight (miles) of Ralf's holds it.

The three listings of land held by Ralph de Burun shown above are typical of the twenty-nine listings describing the Derbyshire holdings of both Ralph and Erneis and the remainder have been omitted.

Thoroton continues: "In this county (Nottinghamshire) the same record (Domesday) Snodenghamshire Section XV mentions him to be Lord of the Manor of Oscington, to which part of Almenton belonged of one in Calum, now Kelum, one in Hockenale, (Hucknall Torkard) one in Cortingeflocke, one in Rampeston, one in Lambcote, and two in Codegrave in which place it appears his next successor and, as I suppose, his son, was Hugh de Buron, father of Hugh called Meschines, and Roger."

In the Domesday book as recorded in the Victoria History, Lancashire volume, Count Stephen de Mortain before 1121 confirmed or regranted the earlier gift of Roger de Poictevin of the Church of Wynequic (Winwick) to the Canons of St. Oswald of Nostell. Also noted there are these entries describing the infeuda-



he began his reign almost, viz. Sept. 22, 1 H. 7, (a) Knight, and Constable of *Notts. Castle*, and Porter of the same, Steward and Warden of the Forest of *Shirewood*, and of the Parks and Woods of *Billay, Birkeland, Rumwood, Dufeland, and Fukwode*, with 40l. 3 E. &c.

Thoroton's

Early Byron Pedigree

As Published in 1677

tions of Roger Poitou of the land he held on or before 1088 between the Ribble, the Mersey, and Amounderness Rivers. These knights held by gift of Roger Poitou as follows:

1. In Warrington Hundred--Ralph held 5 carucates (80 to 100 acres).
2. In Salford Hundred--Geoffrey, 1 carucate.
3. In Leyland Hundred--Ralph, 2 carucates.

Ralph, not otherwise identified, is important enough to hold land in various parts of Lancashire. No other name suggests itself but Ralph de Buron who like Roger de Poitou, and under him, also held land in Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

The foregoing histories of Derbyshire and Yorkshire with the land records of Ralph and Erneis de Burun from the Domesday Survey provide evidence that these feudal barons were important personages during the reign of William the Conqueror. They were outranked by only a few of the mightiest such as the de Lacys, the de Percys, Earl Hugh and Roger Poictou from whom they held land but their status was such that others, including knights, held land of them and in turn acknowledged the de Buruns as their lords.

ERNEIS DE BURUN

The early records from Victoria History show that Erneis was Sheriff of York sometime after 1080 when he loaned 100 marks to Benedict, the monk, and also that he had an epileptic son Hugh. Also

recorded is Hugh's gift of lands in Great and Little Dunsforth, in Branton Green and to St. Mary's Abbey in York. Next to the Cathedral the most interesting building in York is St. Mary's Abbey founded by Alan, Lord Richmond in 1078. (Enc.Brit.) The last reference to Erneis is in 1088 when he and Ralph Paynel are ordered to take possession of the Castle of Durham.

Hugh's deed to St. Mary's shows that he succeeded to his father's fief but beyond this there is no record of any descendants of Erneis. If Hugh died without heirs his lands might have reverted to the crown as an escheat by reason of the extinction of his issue (Stapleton) or they may have been forfeited for taking the part of Duke Robert in 1106 (A.S.Ellis) or, more likely, the estates passed through the marriage of a daughter of Erneis or Hugh to Geoffrey Fitz Pain. This seems more logical because with few exceptions all the lands of Erneis by 1190 were in the possession of the heirs of William Trussebut, by descent from Geoffrey Fitz Pain. However, as noted above, another opinion is that the political history of the early years of Henry I (1100-1135) might indicate that the fee passed by forfeiture and regrant by the Crown. (Wm. Page)

Regardless of the way others came into possession of Erneis' land all records seem to point to the fact that his epileptic son Hugh had no male heirs.

Several students of the family have suggested that the Byroms of Lancashire are descended from Erneis de Burun but

they offer no proof. Because it was easier to adopt a suggestion than to spend months in tedious research the author fell into this trap when compiling his "Descendants of Henry Byrom of Virginia" published in 1955, and must now extricate himself.

In the light of extended and more intensive research the author submits that although both brothers are shown in Domesday Book there is no further evidence of any record of Erneis after 1088 and neither is there any record that Erneis' son Hugh had a brother or a son. The lineage of the Byroms of Lancashire from Ralph de Burun is described in a later chapter.

BYRON PEDIGREES

The Byron lineage cited on the following pages conforms to the chart published in 1793 in "Baronagium Genealogicum" by Joseph Edmondson and Sir William Segar. Their pedigree of Byron has been reproduced as printed 172 years ago and accompanies this volume.

Joseph Edmondson, who died 1786, was an antiquary, author and Mowbray herald-extraordinary best known today as the compiler of "Baronagium Genealogicum" printed in 1793. In this publication he elaborated upon and extended the earlier work of Sir William Segar, who died 1637, a magistrate and Garter King-at-Arms also shown as author of the above publication.

Many historians and students of gene-

alogy are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Edmondson's genealogical charts because he is said to have deliberately embroidered many of the pedigrees in order to gratify his noble patrons.

Whether or not this charge is true is immaterial because the Byron pedigree had already been published more than one hundred years earlier in Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire" leaving little room for fabrication. A comparison of the two charts shows them to be identical as to descent, differing only in a few minor instances.

Part II

Byron

1st Generation

Ralph de Buron born in Normandy accompanied William the Conqueror to England or followed soon thereafter. There is no record of his marriage, his wife's name or date of death. The name of only one son is recorded.

1. Hugh

Ralph until his death was Lord of Horestan Castle in Derbyshire and as described earlier held other lands in the counties of Derby, Nottingham and Lancaster.

2nd Generation

Hugh de Buron, son and heir, was Lord of Horestan Castle in Derbyshire and married Albreda, daughter of _____.

(Edmundson) He and Albreda had two sons:

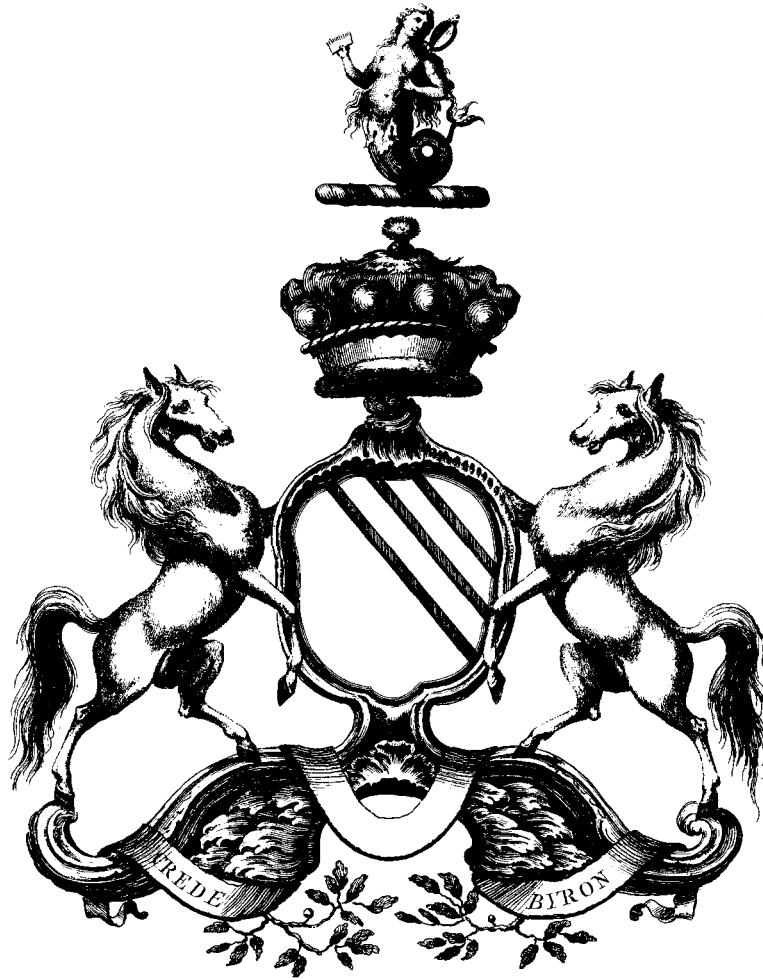
1. Hugh, called de Meschines, first son, became a monk in Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire.

2. Roger, second son.

Albreda died before her husband's death in 1166.

Notes-

Records of 1317 of Lenton Priory, an order of the Cluniac Monks in Nottinghamshire, list the Royal confirmation charters of Henry I, Stephen and John as well as benefactions by Robert, Earl of Leicester, William de Ferrers, Richard



Byron Coat of Arms With
Crest and Baronial Coronet

The Byrons adopted the de Grelley coat of arms probably because of a close relationship with this ancient family.

Busseil and in 1144 by Hugh de Buron and Hugh Meschines, his son and heir. (Cal. of Duc. France No. 1383)

When Hugh became a monk he entered the hermitage of Kersal belonging to the Priory of Lenton. (Burke's Peerage) At Kersal near Manchester there was a cell of Cluniac Monks founded during the reign of John (1199-1216). (Enc. Brit.)

Kersal Cell was acquired by the Byroms of Salford and was the seat of that family until 1684 when it was purchased by Edward Byrom of Manchester.

When this latter Hugh (de Meschines) became a monk his younger brother, Roger de Buron, inherited the title. Author's note: The fact that Hugh was called "de Meschines" may be the clue to the family of his mother, Albreda, or his grandmother, the unnamed wife of Ralph.

William de Meschines is thought to be the son of Ranulf Meschines mentioned here: "After the conquest of Cumberland in 1092 when William Rufus captured Carlisle, repaired the city and built the castle he placed the district under the lordship of Ranulf Meschines." (Enc. Brit.)

Hugh, called de Meschines, could not have carried this name unless related to Ranulf and his son William de Meschines who had married Cicely de Romili, heiress of Robert de Romili. Hugh's mother, Albreda (an old teutonic and Norman name not used after the 15th century) could have been William de Meschines' sister. This seems logical for many reasons:

a. Both Ralph de Buron and Robert de Romili were Normans and followers of William the Conqueror. At that time

every landed person knew others of importance both in Normandy and in England.

- b. Ralph de Burun and Robert de Romili were both favored by William the Conqueror, each receiving large land grants in Derbyshire and Lancashire.
- c. Ralph's son Hugh, Robert's daughter Ciceley and her husband William de Meschines were all of the second generation in England and in the same age group.
- d. In 1120 William de Meschines and his wife founded and endowed an abbey at Embay near Skipton in N.W. Yorkshire near Lancashire but in 1151 it was moved to Bolton, Lancashire by their daughter, wife of William Fitz-Duncan, who gave the manor to the monks in exchange for other lands. (Enc.Brit.) Ralph de Burun and his son Hugh held lands in these areas.
- e. At the time William de Meschines was founding an abbey, Albreda's husband, Hugh de Burun, in 1144 made a generous gift to Lenton Priory, a house of the order of Cluniac Benedictines. Later Albreda's son, Hugh, became a monk in the same order at Kersal Cell near Manchester. Her second son Roger gave land to the Cistercian monks of Swineshead Abbey in Lincolnshire.
- f. Roger de Byron and a later Roger de Byrom were probably named for Roger de Poictou who with de Lacy once held much of Derbyshire and Lancashire in his demesne under King William.

No other answer as to why Hugh was called "de Meschines" suggests itself but some future historian may discover additional

data that will enlighten later generations.

3rd Generation

Roger de Burun, Lord of Horestan Castle, in 1166 succeeded his father and brother who had become a monk about ten years earlier. He married Nicola, daughter of Roeland de Verdun and had four children:

1. Robert.
2. Peter had a son John.
3. Aelina married Peter de Sandiacre, the elder. (Fisher) Both Thoroton and Edmondson omitted her name on their charts.
4. Geoffrey who married Edith _____ was also omitted from both charts but added by the author.

Roger gave land to the Cistercian monks of Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire. When Roger died in 1199 Nicola married Anketin de Brikesard.

Notes-

Rev. Kerry says Roger succeeded his father in 1156 but evidence points to 1166.

Thoroton writes in 1677 "Hugh became a monk at Lenton and Roger enjoyed the barony of which he gave an account to King Henry II (1154-89) concerning his Knights Fees, as in the Red Book in the Exchequer is manifest. This Roger married Nicola the daughter of Rowland de Verdun who was by the Earl of Chester about I John (1200) after his death married to Anketin de Brikesard, as in Cot-

grave as is likewise said."

In 1167, 1176, 1177 and 1178 Roger paid fees, dues and fines. (see Annals of Horestan and Horsley)

In 1194 Roger's barony was given by King John to William de Briwere. (Nicolas)

Nicola's father, Roeland, was descended from Bertram de Verdun who was granted the manor of Farnham in Buckinghamshire by William the Conqueror along with the right to perform the "grand serjeantry" of providing him with a glove for his right hand on Coronation Day and of supporting his right arm as long as he held the sceptre. This serjeantry at coronations was performed by Bertram's male descendants until the death of Theobald de Verdun in 1316. (Enc.Brit.)

Peter, second son of Roger and Nicola, married _____ and had a son named John. (see Thoroton chart) There is no record of John's marriage or of his descendants but in 1222 a John Byrume and his wife Janet sued for lands in Didsbury. He, too, was changing the spelling of his name. It would seem that Lancashire not only held attractions for Roger's two sons Robert who married Ciceley de Clayton and Geoffrey de Biron who married Edith _____ but also for this grandson John (son of Peter). All three may have left Derbyshire because the family no longer held Horestan Castle or the barony and took up lands in Lancashire that might have been held originally by Ralph de Burun as shown in Domesday Book.

Geoffrey's name is omitted by both Thoroton and Edmundson. He first appears in the Lancashire area in 1192 when he



CLAYTON HALL
Courtesy Central Library, Manchester

visited Whalley Abbey then on the south bank of the Mersey in Cheshire.

4th Generation

Robert de Byron was Lord of Horestan Castle in 1201 and is the first to call himself Byron. He married Ciceley, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Clayton of Clayton, in Lancashire, then about 2 miles E of Manchester. Robert and Ciceley had four sons:

1. Robert.
2. Sir Richard had a son Sir James.
3. Henry.
4. Peter.

Robert, the father, lived in the reign of Henry II (1154-89).

Notes-

Thoroton says, "Robert de Burun, somewhere 2 John (1201) styled Lord of Horestan Castle, was father of Henry, and Peter, there also named, I suppose was his son and so does Samuel Roper in his great pedigree of this family now (1677) in possession of the Right Honorable Richard Lord Byron (1605-79) done with great diligence and cost upon a very large roll of vellum, with transcripts of evidences, wherein he sets down this Robert de Biron to marry Cecilia the daughter and heir of _____ de Clayton in the County of Lancaster."

After this marriage Clayton Hall became the chief seat of the Byron family until 1541 when Sir John Byron acquired Newstead Abbey.

Sir Richard Byron, second son of Sir Robert and Ciceley, had a son Sir James of Cadeney, Lincolnshire who married Alice, the relict of John Comyn of Ulseby, daughter of William Lord Ross of Hamlok. (Thoroton)

The Knights of King Edward I in the year 1277 included: Sir James de Byron, knighted for his service to his King and in the Holy Land. (Harlean Society Pub.)

5th Generation

Robert de Byron, Lord of Horestan Castle and Clayton married Maud, daughter of _____ and had two sons:

1. Sir John.

2. William, living in 1310.

Sir Robert became Lord of Clayton in the right of his mother who had inherited Clayton.

6th Generation

Sir John Byron of Clayton, son of Robert and Maud, married Joane, daughter of Sir Baldwin Tyes and widow of Robert Holland. Thoroton describes Joane's father as

"Sir Baldwin Thies, Knight (Teutonic)."

Sir John and Joane had:

1. John, only son and heir.

Sir John served with distinction in the Wars of Edward I (1272-1307).

Notes-

Sometime after 1256 Sir John was seneschal of Kersal Cell near Manchester founded during the reign of King John, 1199-1209. (Godfrey)

Kersal Cell was of the order of Cluniac Benedictine Monks. Sometime after the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII about 1541 Kersal Cell was acquired by the Byroms of Salford. When that branch of the family became extinct in 1684 it became the residence of Edward Byrom of Manchester.

Sir John was Governor of Dover in 1290 and Governor of York in 1296. (Edmondson)

Sir John Byron, Knight and Baron, was an army officer and Justice in Lancashire in 1307. (Harlean Soc. Pub.)

7th Generation

Sir John de Byron of Clayton married Alice, daughter of _____ and cousin and heir of Robert Banestre of Hyndesley, Lancashire. Sir John and Alice had:
1. Sir Richard, only son and heir. Sir John died in 1339 and his widow married Sir John de Strykland, Knight. (Thorton)

8th Generation

Sir Richard Byron, Lord of Cadney, Lin-

colnshire and Lord of Clayton, Lancashire married (1) Agnes, daughter of _____. There were no children of this union and Sir Richard married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of _____ and had two sons:

1. Sir James.

2. John.

After Sir Richard's death in 1346 his widow married John, son of Thomas Colepepper.

Notes-

Sir Richard de Buroun in 1316 resided in Lancashire and York. (Harlean Soc. Pub.) An earlier Richard of the 5th generation had a son Sir James of Cadney. Because Richard of the 8th generation is described as "Lord of Cadney" it would seem that Sir James' heirs had died out.

Sir Richard Byron is shown on the genealogical chart by Edmondson and Seegar to have died in 1346 while Thoroton's chart shows him as dying in the "21st year of Edward III" (1348).

There is a difference of opinion about Sir Richard's sons. Thoroton shows them born of Sir Richard's second wife, Elizabeth, while Edmondson's chart shows them to be born of his first wife Agnes. The author is inclined to follow Thoroton's chart prepared one hundred years earlier when older records might still have been available.

John, second son of Richard and Elizabeth, is shown as a cleric in Thoroton's chart.

9th Generation

Sir James Byron, son of Sir Richard and Elizabeth, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Barnake, and had:

1. Sir Richard.
2. Sir John.

Sir James was knighted in 1343.

Notes-

Sir John Byron, second son of James and Elizabeth, was knighted in 1347 at the Siege of Calais during the Hundred Years War with France. Sir John married Mary, daughter of John Booth of Barton, Lancashire. Their only son Sir Richard Byron married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, and had three daughters:

1. Margaret, married Thomas Walsh of Oneley, Leicestershire, Esq.
2. Joane, married William Basset of Blose, Staffordshire, Esq.
3. Margery, married Thomas Walleys of Anlipe, Staffordshire, Esq.

10th Generation

Sir Richard Byron married Joane, second daughter of William and sister and heir of Thomas Colwick of Colwick, Nottinghamshire and had:

1. Sir John, only son.
- Sir Richard died 1398.

11th Generation

Sir John Byron of Clayton married in 1442 Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Booth and had nine children:

1. Sir Nicholas, first son.
2. Richard, died during his father's lifetime.
3. Nicholas (see chart) married _____ daughter of _____ Fitzgeffery.
4. Ralph.
5. Elizabeth, married Thomas Ashton, Esq.
6. Margaret, married Sir William Atherton. (may have married twice)
7. Jane, married William Ratcliffe, Esq.
8. Ellen, married Walter Blount, Lord Lovejoy.
9. Catherine, married William Brereton, Esq.

Notes-

Curiously, Sir John and Margery named two sons Nicholas. (see chart)

There are two 15th Century brasses in the Lady Chapel of Manchester Cathedral, one inscribed to Sir John, the other to his wife Margaret dated 1460.

Henry VII on 22 Sept. 1485 granted the profits of Bestwood Park to Sir John Byron for life. (Godfrey)

Margaret Byron Atherton may have married a second time. At Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire there is an effigy of Margaret Byron, wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G., during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) shown with the garter of St. George on her left arm. This designated her as one of the order of the Dames de la Fraternite de St. George. (Enc. Brit.)

12th Generation

Sir Nicholas Byron of Clayton married Alice, daughter of Sir John Butler of Beausey, Lancashire and had three children:

1. Sir John Byron, first son.
2. Sir Nicholas, inherited from his older brother in 1488.
3. Alice, married Sir Henry Sutton of Aram, Nottinghamshire.

13th Generation

Sir John Byron married Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Fowlehurst. There were no children. He died in 1488, was buried at Colwick, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas.

Notes-

Sir John had an enviable record. He was knighted by the Earl of Richmond afterwards Henry VII on his landing at Milford in 1485 and later that year fought at Bosworth. He was Constable of Nottingham Castle, Master of Sherwood Forest, Lieutenant of the Isle of Man, and Steward of Manchester.

13th Generation

Sir Nicholas Byron of Colwick and Clayton, second son of Sir Nicholas and Alice, inherited from his brother Sir John in 1488 and married Joane, daughter of Sir John Bussey of Haugham, Lincolnshire. They had six children:

1. Sir John, was granted Newstead Abbey.
2. Mary, married Christopher Wimbish of

Nocton, Lincolnshire.

3. Elizabeth, married Richard Ratcliffe,
Esq.

4. Ellen, married John Booth, Esq.

5. Jane, married Mathew Kniveton, Esq.

6. Dorothy, married Edward Pierrepont,
Esq.

Sir Nicholas died in 1504 and his widow
married Sir Gervaise Clifton.

Notes-

Sir Nicholas was knighted 17 Nov.
1501 by Henry VII three days after the
fifteen-year old Arthur, Prince of Wales,
was married to Catherine of Aragon.

(Shaw)

When Prince Arthur died suddenly in
April 1502 his younger brother Henry
VIII married the widow.

14th Generation

Sir John Byron of Clayton, only son and
heir of Sir Nicholas, married (1) Isobel,
daughter of _____ of Lemington. There
were no children of this union and Sir
John married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of
William Casterden and widow of George
Halg of Halgh, Lancashire, Esq. by whom
he had:

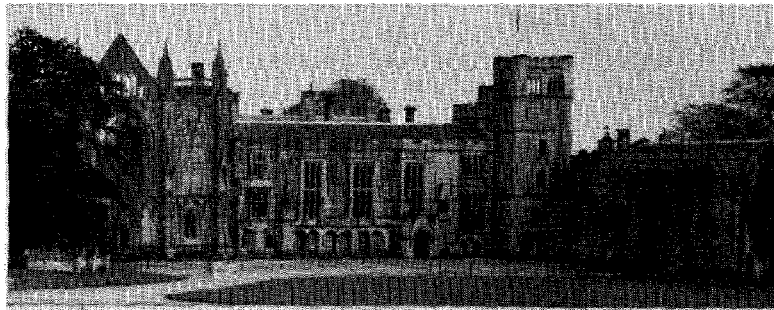
1. Sir John, only son, born before the
marriage of his parents.

2. Margaret, married Sir Maurice Berkeley
of Wymondham.

Sir John Byron died not long before 20
May 1567.

Notes-

Thoroton differs with other records of



NEWSTEAD ABBEY
British Travel Association photo



T. Smith Pinx.

Walker Sculp.

NEWSTEAD PARK,
The Seat of the  *Rt. Hon. Lord Byron.*
Published by J. Throsby, Nottingham, 25 Nov. 1794. & sold by J. Walker, Engraver, 87 St. Dunstons, London.

ABBAY AND PARK

Engraved by J. Walker from a
painting by T. Smith published
by J. Throsby, Nottingham, 1794

Elizabeth Casterden. He says she was the daughter of William Constantine and the widow of Roger, not George, Halgh.

Sir John and Elizabeth had issue before their marriage thus placing the "bar sinister" on their only son John. Thoroton's parenthetic comment on this premarital indiscretion is amusing. He states "His second wife was Elizabeth . . . on whom he begot (soon enough) Sir John Byron of Newstede."

Because of the "bar sinister" Sir John's estates were granted to his son by deed of gift, thus obviating any disputes which might have arisen regarding the legality of his son's right to inherit.

Sir John Byron obtained the Priory of Newstead (11 miles north of Nottingham on the edge of Sherwood Forest) by grant from Henry VIII in 1541 after the dissolution of the monasteries and this became the chief seat of the Byrons for the next 275 years until sold by Lord Byron, the poet, who last resided there in 1818.

Newstead Abbey, founded in 1170, was one of three religious houses built by Henry II to atone for the death of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by four of Henry's knights. The Prior of Newstead and his monks were of the order of St. Augustine. (Enc. Brit.)

Thoroton quoting from Sir John's Patent (32 Henry VIII pt 4, m 7) describes his acquisition of Newstead Abbey, "Immediately upon the surrender being accomplished the custody of the house was handed over to Sir John Byron of Colwick. In May 1540 Sir John was put into legal

possession of the house, site, church, steeple, churchyard, and all of the lands, mills, advowsons, rectories, etc. of the late priory."

Newstead Abbey today belongs to the National Trust and visitors may view many of Lord Byron's relics.

Queen Elizabeth by letter patent dated at St. Albans 20 May 1567 granted to Thomas Markham of Ollerton, Esq. the keepership of Bestwood, void by the death of Sir John Byron, Knight.

A year later, Markham was likewise ranger of the Forest of Sherwood and high steward of Mansfield and had a grant as keeper of the manor of Clipson with the site of the castle there, formerly held by said Sir John Byron and William West. (Godfrey)

15th Generation

Sir John Byron of Newstead and Popplewick (8 miles north of Nottingham), who inherited by deed of gift, born before the marriage of his parents, Sir John and Elizabeth. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelley of Strelley, Nottinghamshire and had:

1. Anthony who was a Fellow Commoner at Queen's College, Cambridge in 1573. He was disinherited and married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont of Cole-Orton, Leicestershire, Esq.
2. Sir John, succeeded his disinherited brother.
3. Isobel, married Thomas Kevington, Esq.

4. Elizabeth, married John Atherton of Atherton, Esq.

Alice Byron was buried at Colwick 4 Feb. 1599 and Sir John followed her there 24 Feb. 1604. Their effigies are shown in repose under the canopy in the Byron crypt at Newstead Abbey where they were placed in 1938 after being removed from Colwick.

Notes-

In Sir John's case, the "bar sinister" was not too embarrassing because of the subsequent marriage of his parents.

Sir John was a great favorite of Henry VIII who described him as "Little Byron of the great beard." It appears that he was also well known to William Shakespeare who while presumably writing about the Duque de Biron of France, characterized him thus in Loves Labor Lost-- "Lord Biron and his carefree friends, Longaville and Durnain, were comrades of the King of Navarre," and again as "Little Biron of the great beard."

During the life of his father, Sir John lived at Bulwell Wood Hall (5 miles north of Nottingham) in the parish of Hucknall Torkard. He was the founder of the Byron charity on 21 Feb. 1571 by which the church and the poor have benefited up to the present day.

Sir John was Lord of Clayton, Colwick (east of Nottingham) and Newstead and was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1578. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1579.



THE BYRON CRYPT, NEWSTEAD ABBEY

Book by Admiral Byron, Lord Byron's helmet, cane, duelling pistol and collar of his dog "Boatswain." Sir John Byron and Alice, his wife, repose in effigy. Photo courtesy British Travel Association.

16th Generation

Sir John Byron succeeded his disinherited elder brother Anthony and married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy of Ireland. They had:

1. Sir John, first son (first twin).
2. Sir Nicholas (second twin) was Governor of Chester and served King Charles I. (see note)
3. Alice, married Sir John Ratcliff of Ordsal, Lancashire.
4. Margaret, married Gilbert Armstrong of Thorp, Nottinghamshire.
5. Ann, married John Atherton of Hornby Castle, Ebor (York).
6. Margery, born Sept. 1615, married Sir Thomas Hutchinson of Olthorp, Nottinghamshire and had a son, Col. John Hutchinson. (see "Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson" by his daughter Lucy)
7. Mary, married Sir Richard Ashton, Esq. John, like his brother Anthony, was a Fellow Commoner at Queen's College, Cambridge in 1573.

Sir John was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1612.

On 14 Aug. 1612 King James I in his "royal progress" visited Sir John Byron at Newstead Abbey. (Akrigg)

Sir John and his wife Margaret both died the same day 7 March 1623 and were buried at Colwick where their daughter Alice, widow of Sir John Ratcliff, erected wall monuments to them. The monuments were removed to Newstead Abbey in 1938.

Notes-

Thoroton states that the first sons of Sir John Byron and Margaret were

twins, John and Nicholas, and shows John to be the first-born and heir.

Sir Nicholas Byron, second son of Sir John and Margaret was a Fellow Commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge in 1612. He was created a baronet and married Sophia, daughter of Charles Lambert of Nimiquan (Holland), Governor of Breda. They had one son Ernestus who married Isabel, daughter of William Stanley, Esq.

Sir Nicholas was Governor of Chester. Anthony a'Wood, writing about Oxford, describes him thus: "Sir Nicholas Byron of Norfolk was created Dr. of Civil Law-- he was uncle to John, Lord Byron, was Colonel and an excellent Commander of Foot. King Charles did so much value him that in warlike engagements he would have him always near him."

17th Generation

Sir John Byron, K.B., first-born twin son of Sir John and Margaret, married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux of Sephton, Lancashire, Bart. and had:

1. Sir John, born 1600, became the first Lord Byron.
2. Nicholas, died in his father's lifetime.
3. Sir Richard.
4. William, living in 1643, was drowned at sea.
5. Sir Thomas.
6. Sir Robert.
7. Sir Philip.
8. George. }

died unmarried.



Bulwell Wood Hall—The Home of John Byron of Clayton, and William Byron, the 3rd Lord, before he succeeded to the Peerage.

9. Charles. }
10. Francis. } died unmarried.
11. Gilbert. }
12. Mary, married Sir Thomas Lucas of
Shenfield in Essex.
Sir John Byron died 28 Sept. 1625 and
was buried at Colwick.

Notes-

Sir John was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I and was Governor of the Tower of London. At this time, the patronage of the living of Hucknall Torkard Church passed to the Byron family.

Sir John and his sister Alice are represented in wall monuments with their father and mother which had been erected in Colwick but were moved to Newstead Abbey in 1938.

18th Generation

Sir John Byron, K.B., first son of John and Ann, born cl600 married (1) Dame Cecilia, widow of Sir Francis Bindlosse and daughter of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr. She died in Feb. 1638 and Sir John married in 1644 (2) Eleanor, daughter of Robert Needham, Viscount Kilmorey and widow of Peter Warburton of Arley, Cheshire. There were no children by either union and when Sir John died in Paris 23 Aug. 1652 the barony devolved upon his brother Richard. Lady Eleanor died 26 Jan. 1664 and is buried at Trinity Church, Chester. It is interesting to note that Eleanor was only eleven years

old at the time of her first marriage to Peter Warburton in 1638.

Notes-

John Byron was a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1615 and received his MA in 1618. (Graduati Cantabrigienses)

Sir John Byron who with his six brothers earned the appellation "valiant" time and again is commended by all his contemporaries with the possible exception of his opponents in the Parliamentary armies whom he defeated in many battles.

Sir John was a member of the last Parliament to be addressed by James I 29 Feb. 1624 and a member of King Charles' first Parliament summoned for 7 May 1625 but postponed until 18 June because of the arrival of Princess Henrietta Maria of France, whom Charles had espoused by proxy.

Sir John was created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles I 27 March 1625 and was named Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his King to whom he remained unswervingly loyal until Charles was beheaded, and only then transferred his allegiance to Charles II and to James, Duke of York, whom he served with the same devotion.

Authorities state that in 1640 Sir John Byron "brought his military experience and reputation acquired in the Low Country Wars to the expedition against the Scots." (Dictionary of National Biography)

"Byron fought with the English Regiment in Holland's Wars for Independence." (Enc. Brit.)



JOHN BYRON AS A YOUNG MAN

From a painting by Cornelius Janssen about 1620 now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Copyright reserved.

The author does not question these authorities but can find no record of the date of service and therefore offers these assumptions:

a) That Byron gained his experience in 1630 when others such as Thomas Fairfax (third baron) went to Holland as a volunteer with the English army in the Low Countries under Sir Horace, Lord Vere.
b) that he, like Charles Cavendish another Royalist General, volunteered his services to Frederick V, Elector Palatine and his wife Elizabeth, known as the Queen of Bohemia, Charles' sister. Thus Byron could have been well known to their sons Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice when they came to England to assist Charles in the Great Rebellion.

At the start of hostilities 26 Dec. 1641 King Charles appointed Sir John Lieutenant of the Tower of London. In the face of parliamentary orders to leave the Tower, Byron refused, stating he was serving a "higher authority" and would not depart "unlesse his Majesty is pleased to absolve me from this command." When Byron asked to be relieved of the command, Sir John Conyers was appointed in Feb. 1642. At the outbreak of war Sir John was among the first to join the King at York and marched with him to summon Coventry 20 Aug. 1642. (Dict. Nat'l. Biog.)

Charles then sent him to protect Oxford and he reached Brackley 28 Aug. on which occasion Anthony a'Wood of Oxford made this entry in his diary:

"1642 Sun. Aug. 28--about 12 the clock at night certaine troopers from his Majesty beinge in number about 150 or 200,

came into Oxford under the conduct of Sir John Biron or Colonel Biron. They came from Brackley where they were encountered by other soldiers placed there for the nonce by the Lord Brooke's appointment as it was sayd; and some of them were taken, and 2 or 3 slayne, and their sumpter horses with £400 in money."

"They came into Oxford through the high waye by New Parkes where the trench is by St. John's College wall, being discovered by the watch or Centinell of schollers that lay abroad that night, and their so sudden comminge at that time of night, put bothe the Universitie and the Towne in a great fright, untill it was knowen on whose part they came, viz, on the King's part or parlaments."

At Brackley, Byron had been forced to make a hasty retreat and in the confusion a box containing money and other valuables was left in a field and recovered by a Mr. Clarke of Croughton to whom Byron wrote for its restitution which he said he would represent to the King as an acceptable service and if not "assure yourself that I will find a time to repay myself with advantage out of your estate." Both houses of Parliament 11 Sept. 1642 jointly retorted on Byron "the odious crime and title of a traitor." (Dict. Nat'l. Biog.)

Articles written at that time state the contents of the box were valued at "not less than £6000."

Byron remained at Oxford until 10 Sept. when Wood again noted in his diary: "and so on Saturday Sir John Biron with all his troopers went out of Oxford and with diverse schollers volunteers and Dr.

Peter Turner of Merton College, Dr. John Nurse (later killed at Edgehill) of Magdalen, a civill lawyer; and Dr. Thomas Rede of New College, another civill lawyer." "It is said that at Stow-in-the-Wold, as they were in their journey towarde the King, they were set uppon by the country (natives) and lost 10 of their men; and some saye Sir John Biron himself was slayne; but Dr. Turner was taken prisoner at that Combatt and brought back to Banbury, and from thence removed and now to Northampton gaole, and all that he left here at Oxford plundered; as Dr. Nurse's goods also."

On 25 Sept. 1642 Wood wrote: "Sunday --there was a bruit here raysted that Lord Saye his home by Banbury was besett by Sir John Byron and in the afternoon all the (Parliament) troopers there made speed to be gone to Banbury."

Sir John arrived at Worcester 17 Sept. 1642 pursued by Lord Saye.

On 22 Sept. he defeated the parliamentarians at Powick Bridge and the next day left Worcester.

On 23 Oct. 1642 Sir John Byron and his six valiant brothers were all present at the Battle of Edgehill. (Enc. Brit.)

Standing with the "Valiant Seven" were two of Sir John's distant cousins, Major Henry Byrom of Byrom, Major in Colonel Roger Nowell's company of foot, and Major William Byrom, both killed in this engagement.

At Edgehill, the regiment of Prince Rupert (King Charles' nephew) with Byron's reserve regiment of horse, scattered the enemy. When Rupert pursued them



JOHN I. LORD BYRON.

OB. 1632

From a Picture in the possession of Lord Byron.

Published by Jeffery & Son, Pall Mall, 1794.

Byron, always aggressive, joined in the chase and was under some criticism because he had left the foot whom he had been posted to protect. (Clarendon Hist.)

In early November, Byron's regiment was quartered at Fawley Court owned by Bulstrode Whitlock who complained his property was plundered by the troopers.

In December, Byron's regiment was at Reading and in March and early April 1643 he was in Oxfordshire and consequently unable to defend Reading when it fell to the parliamentarians under Essex. At this time Sir John Byron's brother Sir Thomas was wounded at Hopton Heath 19 March 1643.

Byron was at Bicester on 6 May where he defeated a party of Roundheads and on 12 July he was sent with Prince Maurice, King Charles' nephew, to relieve Devizes and on 13 July, Byron's leadership brought about the great victory at Roundway Down.

Byron commanded the right wing of horse at the first Battle of Newbury on 20 Sept. (Battles of Newbury by Money)

On 24 Oct. 1643 Byron was rewarded for his courage and loyalty by King Charles who bestowed upon him the title of Baron Byron of Rochdale stipulating that if he died without male issue the barony was to pass to his six valiant brothers: Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert and Philip. (Burke's Peerage)

In Nov. Prince Rupert offered Lord Byron the sole command of Lancashire which he was willing to accept if the County would agree but first he wanted to make sure of his appointment as Governor to

the Prince of Wales which Byron regarded as "an employment likely to continue to my advantage when this war is ended." (Warburton)

The troops raised for the King's service in Ireland against the Irish rebels were released by Ormonde and detachments arrived at intervals to join the force commanded by Lord Byron. His army was described as "rolling like a flood" to the walls of Nantwich, Parliament's only remaining garrison in Cheshire.

Byron defeated Brereton at Middlewich and captured Crewe House in Cheshire. (Dict. Nat'l. Biog.)

But fortunes changed and Byron's assault on Nantwich failed 18 Jan. 1644 for two reasons: a sudden thaw swelled a little stream between divisions of the Royal army and the Parliament forces were aided by the arrival of Fairfax and his Yorkshire horse and Manchester foot joined with Sir William Brereton and his Staffordshire and Derbyshire levies. (Dict. Nat'l. Biog.)

Those under Byron's command had to march five miles to join those across the flooded stream. Byron retired into Chester 25 Jan. 1644 having lost many of his officers, fifteen hundred men and all his artillery.

Soon after this, Byron's brother, Sir Thomas, died 5 Feb. 1644.

On 16 June 1644 Byron lost another brother, Sir Philip, who was killed at the storming of York by Parliament forces.

Prince Rupert was now placed in charge of the Royal forces in Cheshire with Byron as lieutenant-general. Sir Abraham

Shipman was appointed Governor of Chester but he was soon succeeded by Byron who was also given the thankless job of collecting the money resulting from the sale of land owned by Roundheads.

It was at this time that Lord Byron married the widow of Peter Warburton of Arley, Cheshire. She was Eleanor, the daughter of Robert Needham, Viscount Kilmorey.

In Oct. 1644 Byron resented certain divisions of authority not only with William Legge who succeeded him as Governor of the City of Chester but other divisions in Cheshire, Flint and Denbigh. Though Legge has "ever been his good friend" Byron still feels the slight and asks to be recalled "If I be not worthy of the command I formerly had."

The situation in Chester was most serious. The merchants were impoverished and the burning of the suburbs to strengthen the fortifications had forced new residents into the already crowded city. The soldiers were quartered on the unwilling residents without payment. Some soldiers plundered homes while the owners were away and sold the goods.

The troops from Ireland were in ill repute for highway robbery and killing livestock.

In July 1644 Byron as usual was in the front rank of Prince Rupert's division at Marsten Moor and was later criticized for not waiting until the enemy reached his position beside a ditch. Instead, he charged across and Prince Rupert noted in his diary that by his action "much harm was done."

Byron is also credited with some part



SIR JOHN BYRON 1600-1652

Portrait of the first Lord Byron by William Dobson owned by Col. J. L. B. Leicester-Warren, Tabley House, Knutsford, Cheshire. Dobson was court painter to King Charles I. He also painted the Prince of Wales and his cousin Prince Rupert. Photograph by A. C. Cooper, Ltd., London.

of the defeat in August of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's forces at Ormskirk, Lancashire. Byron, coming from Liverpool as he himself said "on a pacing-nag thinking of nothing less than fighting that day" narrowly avoided capture as he tried to rally Lord Molyneux's brigade which had been routed. Byron blamed Molyneux's brigade that fled at the first charge and helped to rout his own regiment which eventually withdrew in some order.

When Montgomery Castle in Wales was surrendered in Sept. 1644 by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Byron tried to help Sir Michael Ernly recover it. But Sir William Brereton came to its relief and Byron's forces were defeated 18 Sept. 1644 at Montgomery.

Byron now learned that many thought to be loyal were changing with the tide or becoming neutral. The officers were steadfast but the soldiers without pay, he said, "are grown extreme mutinous, and run away daily."

The King marched to the relief of Chester in May 1645 and Byron met him at Stone in Staffordshire to tell him the rebels had withdrawn and Charles turned back, taking Leicester, his last victory.

After the Royalist defeat at Naseby 14 June 1645, Bristol's loss by Rupert 10 Sept. 1645 and Montrose's defeat in Scotland at Philiphaugh 23 Sept., the King returned to Chester with ammunition and provisions but there from the tower of the city wall on 24 Sept. he saw his Royalist forces routed by Sydenham Poyntz. (Enc.Brit.)

Asking Byron to hold Chester eight

days longer, the King returned to Oxford. Byron actually held it more than four months under siege during which time on 6 Oct. he appealed to Rupert for help.

Booth, having captured Latham House in Lancashire, joined the besiegers and Lord Byron's brother was captured while marching to his rescue. The brother is unnamed but the author assumes it was either Sir Gilbert who was Governor of Rhuddlan Castle in Wales or Sir Robert who was Governor of Liverpool.

The situation in Chester was now desperate. A relief party from Oxford had been forced back and the inhabitants were urging surrender. Lord Byron invited some officials and leaders of the malcontents to dine with him, and served them his own rations of boiled wheat and spring water. Brereton continually urged the cavalier to surrender but Lord Byron insisted on terms more like those of the victor than the vanquished.

ARTICLES OF SURRENDER OF THE CITY
OF CHESTER TO SIR WILLIAM BRERETON
DRAFTED BY SIR JOHN BYRON IN 1645

Fifty gentlemen and officers to have
convoy to His Majesty, passage and safe
conduct to Denbigh and four days to
march there and the convoy to return to
Chester.

No violence to anyone, no plundering.

No oath or covenant to be required and
all citizens and others shall have liberty
to go beyond seas.

The garrison shall be only Chester men.

No one to be questioned or criticized
for anything he said or did since the

beginning of the war.

That the Dee Mills, Causis Waterworks and Tower to be preserved and not demolished.

That the Archbishop of Armaugh, his library and meddals may be conveyed to Conway, all else where and wagons and boats of my choice appointed to carry them; and the goods of the Duke of Buckingham committed to the custody of Alderman Cooper within three months without loss.

No excessive taxation.

Clergy to be free to preach.

No church or chapel to be defaced.

That Sir Gilbert Haughton, high sheriff of Lancashire with such noblemen, gentlemen, officers and soldiers shall have passes for themselves and their servants.

The merchants are to have passes to North Wales and return.

(Byron MSS, Vol. 2, N.Y. Pub. Lib.)

Byron surrendered Chester 6 Feb. 1646 on more favorable terms than he received from the House of Commons who resolved to exclude him from pardon, a resolution in which the House of Lords refused to concur.

Byron then took command of Caernarvan Castle in Wales and held it until Charles ordered all his fortresses to be given up and he surrendered it by articles dated 4 June, 1646.

Byron was Governor of the Duke of York from 1646 to 1652. (Cockayne)

In the summer of 1648 Lord Byron gave assistance to the Royalist invasion of England by Hamilton and the Scotch.

(Hamilton Papers)

On 5 July 1648 his brother Gilbert was taken prisoner at Willoughby Field.

Byron's own description of his actions this summer appears in Clarendon Papers (Vol. II).

Byron's assignment which he was unable to bring about was to seize Anglesea and raise North Wales for the King. (Richard Buckeley)

In Jan. 1649 Ormonde entrusted Lord Byron to present to Charles II in Paris an invitation to come to Ireland and a copy of the treaty he had made with the Irish Confederates. (Carte, Ormonde)

Byron was now listed by both houses of Parliament as one of the seven persons who could expect no pardon and he passed the remainder of his life in exile. Returning to Paris he found himself sup-
planted in the confidence of Charles II who had planned a visit to Brussels without advising him and without obtaining permission of the Queen. At her request, however, Byron attended James, Duke of York, on the same journey and later on another trip to see Mary, Princess of Orange, sister of Charles II.

In 1650 Byron differed with Edward Hyde (later Lord Clarendon) as to whether Charles should accept the invitation of the Scotch. Byron asked the Prince to accept and Hyde opposed it.

30 April 1651 Lord Byron joined the Queen's court and was appointed superintendent-general of the household and family of the Duke of York.

In 1651 Byron accompanied James, Duke of York, on his first campaign for the Franch under Turenne.

Author's note: This must have been a difficult assignment for anyone as honest and straightforward as Byron. The young Duke of York, later James II, was an unprincipled conniving person who attempted to usurp some of his exiled brother's limited authority. At this time he could see no reason why he should not continue to receive his pension from Spain while he was employed by the French to fight against her.

Twenty-five years later, during his three year reign as king, he conspired with the Pope and a fifth column of Jesuits then active in England to force Catholicism down the unwilling throats of a predominantly Protestant English populace. Alert to every move made by James against the established Anglican Church, the army, navy and patriotic citizens including an untold number of clerks and apprentices, arose in wrath in 1688 forcing James' flight to France where he died in exile in 1701.

James, at eighteen years of age, took service in the royal French army and was placed in the service of one of history's greatest captains and France's noblest men, the illustrious Henry, Vicomti de Turenne, Marshal of France, who commanded the armies in the Civil Wars of the Fronde against the rebel Prince of Conde and the Spanish invaders. (Memoirs James II)

James was fortunate to have the guidance of both Byron and Turenne.

On Christmas Day 1651, Charles, James, and the English Royalists went to Holy



LADY ELEANOR BYRON 1627-1664

Portrait by Lely from the Queen's pictures at Hampton Court. Reproduced by the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen. Copyright reserved.

Communion in their chapel at the Louvre. The King and his brother went up to the altar first, while Wilmot and Lord Byron held the towel which covered the altar. (Evelyn)

Lord Byron died in Paris 23 Aug. 1652 and Hyde did full justice to his sometime opponent's courage and loyalty when he wrote Secretary Nicholas describing Byron's death as "an irreparable loss."

Much of Byron's correspondence remains. It has no literary charm but it exhibits persistent cheerfulness in the face of gathering disaster, unwearied effort to conquer untoward circumstances with patience and contrivance, and dogged pathetic loyalty. (Dict. Nat'l. Biog.)

Lord Byron's place in history would have been greatly enhanced if he had lived until the restoration of Charles II eight years later and if he had had a son to keep his memory alive.

Contemporary opinion of the first Lord Byron is best described by Thoroton's words in 1677: "He was esteemed one of the best accomplished gentlemen of his time."

Lady Eleanor Byron, second wife of Sir John, first Lord Byron, remained in Paris after her husband's death in 1652. Lord Byron was close to the royal family not only as Governor of the Duke of York (later James II) but also as a confidant of Prince Charles and their mother Queen Henrietta-Maria, widow of Charles I.

When Lord Byron died, Prince Charles was a youth of twenty-two years but already old in experience with women, some from the courts and many from the streets of Europe's capitals. Lady Byron proba-

bly had an affair with Prince Charles some time before 1660 because Samuel Pepys describes her in his diary 26 Apr. 1667 as "The King's seventeenth mistress abroad and did not leave him till she got him to give her an order for 4000 pounds of plate but by delays, thanks be to God, she died before she had it."

According to Cockayne "She had already contrived to extort as much as £15,000 during his (Charles II's) exile."

On 1 June 1663 Newcome wrote in his diary: "I obtained freely of my lord (Weston) his letter to ye Lady Byron for Mrs. Taylor of Rochdale."

18th Generation

Sir Richard Byron, third son of Sir John and Ann, born 1605, succeeded as Baron Byron in 1652 when Sir John died in Paris. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel of Radcliff, Nottinghamshire, Esq. and widow of Nicholas Strelley, Esq. Sir Richard and Elizabeth had:

1. William, first son born 1636.
2. Richard, died an infant.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Ann.
5. Cecilia.
6. Catherine, married Sir William Stanhope of Linby, Nottinghamshire.

Sir Richard's first wife died 22 March 1657 and he married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Booth of Dunham, Massey, Cheshire. Elizabeth outlived her husband Sir Richard who died 14 Oct. 1679 and erected a tablet in his memory in the sanctuary of Hucknall Church.

Notes-

Richard was a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1624 and received his BA in 1627-8.

Sir Richard was knighted at Shrewsbury 1 Oct. 1642 by King Charles I and distinguished himself in the Stuart cause. (Cockayne)

In Nov. 1642 Sir Richard was made Master of Arts at Oxford.

Sir Richard was Governor of Appleby Castle in Westmorland and Governor of Newark, which he held from April 1643 through Dec. 1644. His exploits, described in Hutchinson "Memoirs" include: Sept. 1643 he "surprised" Nottingham and held it for five days. 27 Nov. 1643 at Melton Mowbray he "surprised" the committee of Leicestershire.

During the Protectorate he lived in England and in 1659 he supported Sir George Booth in the rising for Charles II.

18th Generation

Sir Robert Byron, sixth son of Sir John and Ann, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr and had:

1. Lucy, died single.
2. Cicely, married in 1665 Charles Balfour of Balfour Castle, and had a daughter Lucy who married (1) Hugh McGill and (2) Blayney Townley of Townley Hall.
3. Mary, died single.

Sir Robert was one of the "valiant seven" who fought for King Charles. He served as Colonel of Foot and commanded a regiment at Naseby. He was Governor of Liverpool, and also served in Ireland

where he was imprisoned for a time for sharing in a Royalist Plot in Dublin. Sir Robert was living in 1664.

18th Generation

Sir Thomas Byron, born cl610, fifth son of Sir John and Ann, married Catherine, daughter of Henry Braine, Esq. and had two sons:

1. Thomas, died single.
2. John, died single.

Sir Thomas, another of the "valiant seven," like his brother the first Lord Byron, fought staunchly for Charles I. He is described as a "very valuable and experienced officer" who was Commander of the Prince of Wales' Regiment "the titular command whereof was under the Earl of Cumberland (was) conducted and governed by him." (Clarendon)

While in command of his regiment at the Battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford, 19 March 1643, he was so severely wounded by a shot in the thigh as to be compelled to leave the field. Clarendon states further "Sir Thomas, at the head of the Prince's regiment, charging their foot, broke in among them, but they having some troops of horse near their foot, fell upon him, and then he received his hurt, bleeding so that he was not able to stay in the field."

Anthony a'Wood quoting others who had degrees conferred upon them at Oxford wrote that "Thomas, Robert, and William Byron, all knights, valiant colonels for His Majesty and brother of the most courageous Lord Byron had degrees conferred upon them."

On 7 Dec. 1643 he was attacked in the

street at Oxford by Captain Hurst of his own regiment following a dispute about pay. (Carte, letters; Dugdale Diary) Hurst was shot 14 Dec. and Sir Thomas died of his wound 5 Feb. 1644 and was buried 9 Feb. in the choir of Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford.

At this time Anthony a'Wood noted in his diary "Sir Thomas Byron buried on the left side of Lord Grandison's grave in Christ Church."

His widow Catherine was buried 11 Feb. 1676 in Westminster Abbey.

18th Generation

Sir Gilbert Byron, eleventh son of Sir John and Ann, served King Charles in the Bishops Wars in 1639. John Aston in his diary written at that time notes: "11 May--The first general muster of the privy-chamber men - then our captains were chosen and afterwards we were disciplined (trained). The Lord Chamberlain was Colonel or Captain General; Lord Carnarven, Lieut. Col.; Sir Henry Hungate, Quartermaster; Mr. Bevill Greeneville, Capt. Lieut.; Mr. Gilbert Byron, Capt. Lieut. to Lord Carnarven; Mr. Barker, Corporal; Mr. John Carey, Cornet."

Sir Gilbert was another of the "valiant seven" for King Charles who in 1645 made him Commander of Rhuddlan Castle in Wales. (Enc. Brit.)

Sir Gilbert was taken prisoner at Willoughby Field 5 July 1648. He never married and was buried at Hucknall Church 16 Mar. 1656.

18th Generation

Sir Philip Byron, seventh son of Sir

John and Ann, was another of the "valiant seven" who suffered for King Charles. After many outstanding services in Yorkshire he died 16 June 1644 at the head of his regiment when the Parliamentary army stormed York.

Sir Philip died single.

19th Generation

Sir William, the third Lord Byron, born 1636, succeeded his father, Richard, and on 5 Oct. 1660 obtained a license to marry (1) Elizabeth, daughter of John Viscount Chaworth of Brooke, County Rutland, Ireland. They were married at Popplewick Church near Hucknall Torkard. Their children were:

1. William, died young.
2. Richard, baptized 1665, buried same year.
3. John, baptized 1666, died young.
4. William, baptized 1668, fourth son, became fourth Lord Byron.
5. Ernestus, died young, buried 1671.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Catherine, married Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh.
8. Henrietta-Maria, died young, buried 1671.
9. Juliana.
10. Ann, died young, buried 1670.

In 1664 the Honorable Elizabeth Byron gave Hucknall Church a silver chalice with cover and also a paten inscribed: "This plate was given to the Church of Hucknall Torkard by the Honourable Eliz-

abeth Byron, daughter of the Right Honourable Viscount Chaworth, Anno 1664."

She was buried in 1683.

Two years after the death of Lady Elizabeth Byron, Sir William obtained license on 22 June 1685 to marry (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Stonehouse of Radley, Berkshire, Bart., and widow of Sir Richard Stydolph, Bart. of Norbury. They were married 25 June in London. There were no children of this union. Sir William died in 1695.

Notes-

Sir William wrote poor verses and until he succeeded to the peerage in 1679 lived at Bulwell Wood Hall. (see illustration)

The ancient seat of the Byrons at Colwick was bought by Sir John Muster who was knighted 1662 and died 1689. (Godfrey)

20th Generation

William Byron, baptized 1668, fourth son of Lord William and Lady Elizabeth, succeeded as fourth Baron Byron. He married (1) Mary, daughter of John Eggerton, third Earl of Bridgewater. She died childless 11 Apr. 1703 and was buried at Hucknall Church.

Lord William married (2) Frances Williamya, daughter of William Bentinck, first Earl of Portland, and had:

1. George, died young, buried 1720.
2. William, died young.
3. William Henry, died young.

4. Frances, died young.

Lady Frances Williamya died 31 March 1712 and was buried at Hucknall Church. Lord William then married (3) Frances, daughter of William, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and had:

5. William, born Nov. 1722, first son by third wife.

6. John, born 1723, became an Admiral.

7. Richard.

8. Charles, died young.

9. George, born 1730.

10. Isabella, married (1) Henry Howard, Earl of Carlisle, whose son Lord Carlisle became the poet's guardian; married (2) Sir William Musgrove, Bart.

William, fourth Baron, died 8 Aug. 1736 and was buried at Hucknall Church.

Lady Frances Byron died in 1757 and was buried at Twickenham, Middlesex.

Notes-

William, fourth Lord Byron, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark who had married Princess Ann of England 28 July 1683.

21st Generation

William Lord Byron, born 1722, who succeeded as fifth Baron in 1736, married in 1747 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Charles Shaw of Besthorpe Hall, Norfolk, Esq. and had:

1. William, first son, born 1748, died 1776.

2. Caroline, born 17 Jan. 1755.

3. son, died in infancy.

4. daughter, died in infancy.

William, fifth Baron, outlived all his children, his brother Admiral John Byron and his nephew Captain John Byron. When he died in 1798 he was succeeded by his brother's grandson, George Gordon Noel Byron, the poet.

Notes-

In 1763 William, fifth Lord Byron, was made Master of His Majesty's stag hounds which office he resigned after his encounter with Chaworth described here: William, known as the "wicked lord," quarreled with his cousin Chaworth at a club dinner in Nottinghamshire 26 Jan. 1765. Chaworth was killed in the struggle and Byron was convicted of manslaughter before the House of Lords 16 Apr. 1765. He was exempted from punishment and returned to Newstead Abbey where he lead a secluded life and mistreated his wife. He sold Byron property at Rochdale, Lancashire.

21st Generation

Hon. John Byron, second son of William the fourth Lord Byron, born 8 Nov. 1723, married Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion of Carkais in Cornwall, Esq. and had:

1. John, born 1751, died 1791.
2. George Anson, born 1758, died 11 Jan. 1793, had a son George Anson Byron who inherited the barony when his cousin Lord Byron, the poet, died in 1824.
3. Frances.
4. Juliana Elizabeth.
5. Sophia Maria.

6. Charlotta Augusta.

7. Three more daughters died infants.

The Hon. John Byron died 10 Apr. 1786 and his son John five years later so the barony devolved directly upon his grandson George Gordon Noel Byron when he was only ten years old.

Notes-

The Hon. John Byron was a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy. In his early youth he sailed with Admiral George Anson in his voyage around the world and named his second son for him, born in 1758. He published in 1768 a narrative of his early adventures with Anson which his grandson used as a basis for "Don Juan."

On his numerous voyages Byron had to contend with so many adverse storms and dangerous gales that his sailors nicknamed him "Foul-Weather Jack." He commanded a squadron in 1760 sent to destroy the fortifications at Louisburg. He was aboard the Dolphin in 1764 on a prolonged cruise of the South Seas.

In 1769 Byron was appointed Governor of Newfoundland. He attained flag rank in 1775 and became Vice-Admiral in 1778 when he was placed in command of a fleet to watch the movements of Count d'Estaing. In July 1779 he fought an engagement with the Count's squadron off Grenada. Returning to England he retired from the Navy.

21st Generation

George Byron, fifth son of William fourth Lord Byron, born 1730, married Frances, daughter and co-heir of Elton Levett of Nottingham and had:

1. William, (twin) died in infancy.

2. George, (twin) died in infancy.
3. John, born 14 Sept. 1748.
4. Isabella, born 20 Oct. 1754.
5. Frederick George, born 21 Nov. 1764.

22nd Generation

John Byron, son of Admiral Byron, was a libertine who seduced the Marchioness of Carmarthen (nee Amelia D'Arcy, Baroness Conyers) and after her divorce, married her in 1779. They had one child:

1. Augusta, born 1783, married her first cousin Col. George Leigh.

After Amelia's death, John married on 13 May 1785 at Bath, Catherine Gordon of Gight, Aberdeenshire, born 1765. They had one child:

2. George Gordon Noel, who became the sixth Lord Byron and famous poet. John, known as Captain Jack Byron, died in Valenciennes, France, 2 Aug. 1791. His widow, Catherine, was buried in 1811 at Hucknall.

Notes-

John Byron would have succeeded to the barony had he outlived his uncle, William, fifth Lord, who died in 1798. Consequently the barony devolved directly upon the Captain's son, George Gordon Noel, sixth Lord Byron.



The Chancel of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene at Hucknall Tor-kard, Nottinghamshire. The flowers mark the grave of Lord Byron, the poet. Photo courtesy of the British Travel Association, London.

23rd Generation

George Gordon Noel, born 1788, son of Captain John Byron, succeeded to the barony in 1798 on the death of his great-uncle William and became the sixth Lord Byron at the age of ten. He was already well known as a poet when he married 2 Jan. 1815 at Seaham in Durham, Anna Isabella, born 17 May 1792, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank. Lord Byron and his wife had one daughter:

1. Augusta Ada, born 10 Dec. 1815, married William, Earl of Lovelace. She died 27 Nov. 1882 and is buried in Hucknall.

Lord Byron received his MA at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1808. (Graduati Cantabrigienses)

Lord Byron and his wife lived at 13 Piccadilly Terrace, London, but she left him 15 Jan. 1816 and articles of separation were signed three months later.

In 1816 one of Byron's many mistresses, Claire Clairmont, bore him a daughter, Allegra, whom he acknowledged to be his natural child. Allegra died 20 April 1822.

Byron sold Newstead Abbey about 1820 and lived abroad, dying in Missolonghi, Greece, 19 Apr. 1824. His remains were sent to England and buried at Hucknall 16 July 1824.

At his death the barony passed to his first cousin George Anson Byron.

Notes-

George Gordon Noel, sixth Lord Byron, the poet, has been the subject of hundreds of biographies. His poems have been translated in many languages and are found in every library. Beyond this,

there are these few items not generally noted elsewhere:

Lord Byron was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, with a deformed foot which could have been corrected in his childhood. At thirty-five he was quite thin but strongly built and always conscious of his slight lameness. His curly hair was brown around his high forehead and his eyes were grey and clear. His nose was straight and his upper lip short, but it was his mouth and chin that gave great beauty to his fine countenance.

When Lord Byron died the grief-stricken Greeks under Mavrocordato ordered a 37 gun salute fired at dawn and decreed a general mourning for 21 days while his body lay in state. The Greeks buried his heart in Missolonghi and his remains were sent to England.

Part III

Byrom Origin

Early Lancashire and Cheshire records pertaining to the origin of the Byrom family of Lancashire are shown here:

1190-Geoffrey de Biron is shown in the coucher book (register) of Whalley Abbey, at Stanlawe, Cheshire. (Godfrey)

Before Whalley Abbey (founded 1178) was removed to Lancashire it was located on Stanlow Point on the south bank of the Mersey where its ancient ruins may be seen today. It was 28 miles from Manchester, 30 miles from Clayton Hall, seat of Robert de Byron, 18 miles from Byrom Hall near Lowton, and 21 miles from Glazebrook.

1210-Geoffrey de Glazebrook and his wife Edith sold land in Bilborrow. (Assize Rolls 11th yr. John) Bilborrow is 9 miles northwest of Preston, 37 miles from Clayton Hall, and 29 miles from Byrom Hall.

1222-John Byrume and Janet, his wife, sued for lands in Didsbury. (Assize Rolls 6th yr. Henry III) This is probably the son of Peter de Burun (4th Gen.) shown on Thoroton's chart. Didsbury is 5 miles south of Clayton Hall and 15 miles from Byrom Hall.

1246-Geoffrey de Byrom in the right of Richard his brother vs. Geoffrey de Wyrkell for 12 acres in Wyrkell. Verdict--that Richard de Byrom died seized of the same and that Geoffrey was his heir. (Assize Rolls 30-31 yr. Henry III)

1246-An exact same suit by Geoffrey de Glazebrook in the right of Richard his brother vs. Geoffrey de Wyrkell for 12 acres in Wyrkell--same verdict. (Assize Rolls 30-31 yr. Henry III) This is proof that the Byroms who occasionally referred to themselves as de Glazebrook were one and the same family.

The place name of Wyrkell seems to have disappeared but it could be the town of Weir with an added syllable "kill" or "cell" meaning a burial place. Weir is 21 miles north of Clayton Hall and 24 miles from Byrom Hall.

1247-Roger de Gernet held (leased) the villa of Ryshton from Alice de Byrom mother of Roger de Byrom to whom she remits the villa forever. (Assize Rolls 31 Henry III) Rishton is 12 miles east of Preston, 25 miles from Clayton Hall and the same distance from Byrom Hall.

The Gernets were hereditary foresters of all the forest lands between the Ribble and Mersey Rivers in Lancashire.

1247-John Byrom appealed that Gilbert Barton made a breach of the King's peace by holding him while one Adam gave him a blow on the shin bone. (Assize Rolls 31 Henry III)

1247-Alan Birom owes one-half mark for wine sold. (Pipe Rolls 1247-8)

1257-Geoffrey de Byrom sued Thomas de Gresley for tenement (small farm) in Barton. (Assize Rolls 41 yr. Henry III) This is now Barton-upon-Irwell, 7 miles from Clayton Hall and 9 miles from Byrom Hall.

The Gresley family gave their name to Gresley Castle of the 14th century, traces of which remain to the south of

Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, which has been identified with the Byron family since 1100.

Glazebrook in Lancashire, named for a small stream called the Glaze, is definitely a place name, therefore when a de Byrom is also called de Glazebrook it indicates he owned land in that area. An earlier example of this is in the third generation when Hugh de Buron is called "de Meschines." The Byroms also referred to themselves occasionally as "de Haughton," another place name, showing they owned land there.

The various distances given above are cited as evidence of the extremely small area where the early Byrons and Byroms lived and held property. The farthest distance shown is only 37 miles or one day's ride on horseback.

The foregoing records of early Byroms in Lancashire and Cheshire show the origin of the name to have been about 1190 when the spelling of the name was changing from the Norman de Burun to Buron, Biron, Byron, Byrom and Byrome which seem to have been used interchangeably at that time. The name de Buron does not appear again after 1200.

The first to make his appearance was Geoffrey de Biron in 1190, about the same that Robert de Burun's son Robert (5th Gen.) was the first to call himself "de Byron." Geoffrey first called himself de Biron in 1190 and later de Glazebrook and de Byrom in 1210.

Geoffrey is not shown on the charts of either Thoroton or Edmondson. This is characteristic of early genealogists most concerned with the first and second

sons who were in line to inherit property or titles. They seldom bothered to enter the names of younger sons and a daughter's name was always omitted unless there were no sons in which case she would be the heir. For example, Thoroton's chart does not show a daughter of any Byron until the 20th generation and Edmondson first shows a daughter in the 12th generation. This is obviously most improbable.

The only age group into which Geoffrey de Biron fits is that of the 4th generation indicating he was the son of Roger and Nicola and a younger brother of Robert and Peter. Robert, the first son, married Cecilia, daughter of Richard Clayton, and thus came into possession of Clayton Hall, about 2 miles east of Manchester. This accounts for his brother Geoffrey de Biron's appearance in the same area at the same time in 1190.

There are valid reasons supporting this claim as shown by these records:

1. Geoffrey de Biron of 1190 at Whalley Abbey also appears as Geoffrey de Glazebrook in 1210 when he and his wife Edith sold land in Bilborrow.
2. Their son Geoffrey de Byrom in 1246 sued in the right of his brother Richard and there is an identical suit at the same time and place by Geoffrey de Glazebrook in the right of his brother Richard.
3. As further evidence there is the appearance of the same names in both families.

The name Roger appears only twice in

these early records: Roger de Buron in the 3rd generation and Roger de Byrom in the 6th generation. A logical conclusion is that Geoffrey would name a son Roger for his own grandfather to show the line of descent.

In the next two generations the names of Richard and Henry appear almost simultaneously in both the Byron and Byrom families. This became family custom after 1225 when, with few exceptions, the same Christian names appear in each generation for more than 600 years.

Based on the early records shown above and a complete absence of contradictory data, no other conclusion seems tenable.

Therefore, Geoffrey de Biron, son of Roger de Buron and his wife Nicola of the 3rd generation, is shown to be the progenitor of the Byroms of Lancashire, and not Erneis and his son Hugh who left no record of any descendants.

The Byroms, according to Canon Raines' notes in the Cheatham Society Publication, were a very retiring family who took a surprisingly small part in Lancashire affairs and were indifferent to the honors to which they were entitled by reason of their remote antiquity, large property holdings and important marriage connections. He attributes this to the early deaths of a number of family heads and ensuing long minorities.

From the beginning the Byrom marriages were advantageous. The de Holland alliance placed them among the proprietors of the county and later marriages were to bring royal descent from Edward I, Henry I, William the Conqueror and from the early kings of Scotland to later By-

rom gentry. Their descendants continued to be unimpressed by such important blood lines and even declined knighthood in 1631 as is shown later in this record. They also neglected to record their coat of arms for almost 150 years.

BYROM MANOR

The Victoria History, Lancashire Vol. IV, states that the manor of Byrom was once the greater part of John de Goldborne's ploughlands described in 1190 as "bounded by Byrome Brook" proving that Byroms owned property there on or before that date.

Before the Byroms acquired the lands later called Byrom Manor they were held by Richard de Winwick in 1212 and then by Robert Banastre, Baron of Newton who about 1270 deeded same to Thurston de Holland. Thence by inheritance it passed to Thurston's granddaughter Alice de Holland who possessed it in 1301.

Soon after this Alice married Henry de Byrom and ownership was confirmed in 1337 by Simon, eldest son of Thurston de Holland, to Henry and Alice de Byrom and to his heirs, of the lands in Byrom Manor, Lowton, Goldborne and Newton.

Part IV

Byrom of Byrom

The descent of the Byroms of Lancashire is traced from Geoffrey de Biron, younger son of Roger de Buron and his wife Nicola of the 3rd generation.

4th Generation

Geoffrey de Biron, younger son of Roger and Nicola de Buron, married before 1210 Edith, daughter of _____ and had:

1. Richard, died single before 1246.
2. Geoffrey.

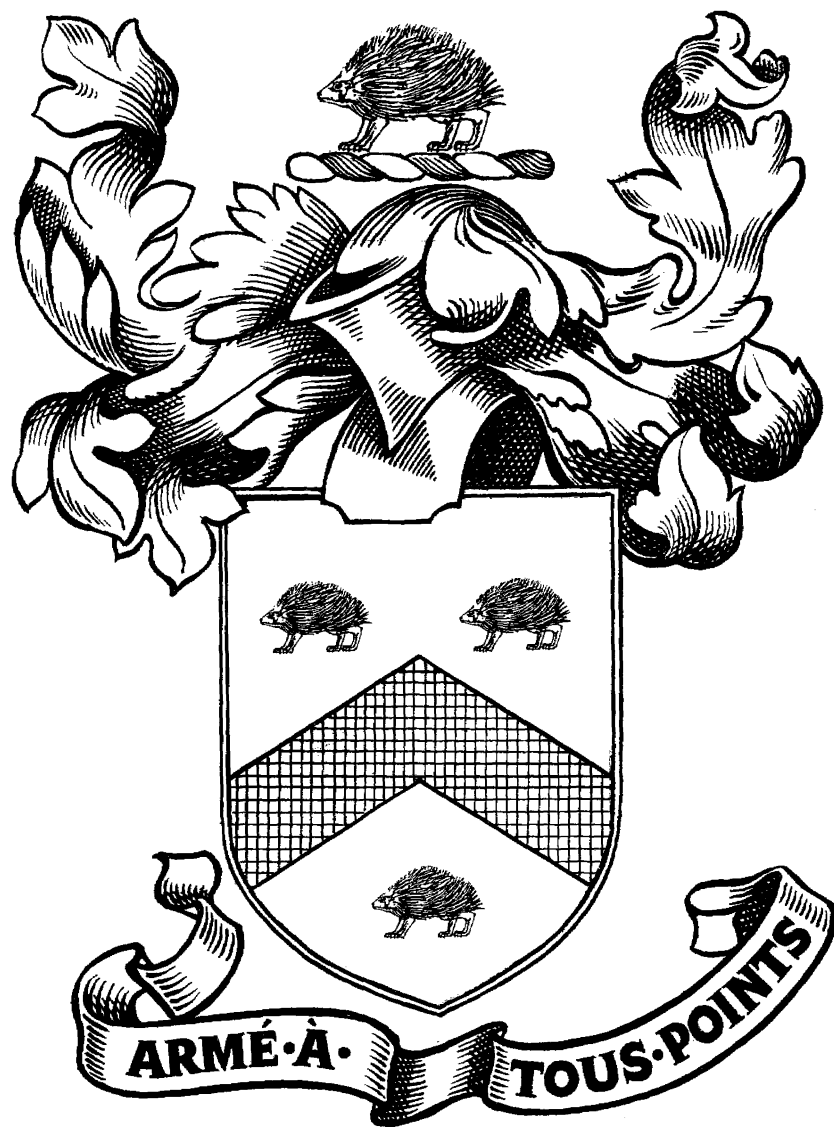
Records show Geoffrey, the father, at Whalley Abbey in 1190. The next record is in 1210 when he and his wife Edith sold land in Bilborrow. He died before 1246 when his son Geoffrey sued de Wyrkell.

Note-

Geoffrey must have come into Glazebrook lands through his wife because for the next three generations the Byroms added "de Glazebrook" to their names.

5th Generation

Geoffrey de Byrom de Glazebrook, second son of Geoffrey and Edith, inherited



Byrom of Byrom

from his brother Richard and married Alice, daughter of _____. Geoffrey and Alice had:

1. Richard.
2. Roger.

In 1246 Geoffrey sued in the right of his brother Richard and in 1257 sued Thomas de Gresley.

Geoffrey died after 1257.

Notes-

In 1247 Roger's mother Alice deeded him the villa of Ryshton, which she probably owned before her marriage to Geoffrey.

6th Generation

Richard de Byrom de Glazebrook, son of Geoffrey and Alice married _____ and had:

1. Henry.

Notes-

Henry is mentioned as the son of Richard in the Massy of Rixton's deed.
(Cheatham Society)

Richard may have inherited property in the Houghton area or acquired it by marriage because he is sometimes called Richard de Byrom de Houghton as well as de Glazebrook. Houghton is about 17 miles from Clayton Hall and 4 miles from Byrom Hall and less than 4 miles from

The coat of arms for the parent house of Byrom of Byrom was first recorded in 1663 but had been used prior to 1558 when it was first copied (with a difference) by the Byroms of Salford and confirmed to them in 1613. (Canon Raines)

Glazebrook.

7th Generation

Henry de Byrom de Glazebrook, son of Richard and _____ married _____ and had two sons:

1. Henry.
2. Adam.

Notes-

In 1302 Alan de Rixton contracted his daughter Isabel to Henry, son of Henry de Byrom de Glazebrook and an absolute grant of land was made to Henry de Byrom, the father. When the marriage between young Henry and Isabel did not take place, the land remained with Henry, leading to a series of lawsuits for over thirty years. (Vic. Hist. Vol IV)

When Henry the son dropped "de Glazebrook" from his name he permitted his younger brother to adopt it, calling himself Adam de Glazebrook. Adam was living in 1335.

8th Generation

Henry Byrome de Byrome never married Isobel but married instead Alice, daughter of Simon and granddaughter of Thurston de Holland of Up-Holland, Lancashire. Henry and Alice had:

1. Simon, who married Joan.
2. John - named in 1335 suit.

3. William, named in 1335 suit.
 4. Ibota whom he betrothed to Richard de Rigby before 1342.
- Henry died after 1342.

Notes-

In 1303 Alice de Holland was in possession of the Goldborne land which became known as Byrom Manor and was the site of Byrom Hall in Lowton.

Henry first called himself de Byrom de Glazebrook but soon dropped "de Glazebrook" which was then adopted by his brother Adam. (Vic. Hist. Vol IV)

In 1303 Alan de Rixton sued Simon, heir of Thurston de Holland, for violation of contract because Henry had married Alice de Holland instead of his daughter.

In the 19th year of Edward II (1325) Henry attested in Gouldborn in the Parish of Winwick.

In 1335 Simon de Holland sued Henry de Byrom, his wife Alice, and their sons Simon, John and William, and Henry's brother Adam de Glazebrook. In 1335 the long standing suits were settled against the Rixtons. (Vic. Hist. Lanc. Vol. IV)

In 1337 Alice de Holland was confirmed in her ownership by Thurston, son of Simon who confirms "to Henry de Byrom, Alice his wife and to the rightful heirs of Henry the lands in Byrom Manor, Lowton, Goldborne and Newton."

Before 1342 Henry de Byrom betrothed daughter Ibota to Richard de Rigby. (Vic. Hist. Lanc. Vol. VI p.174)

9th Generation

Simon Byrome de Byrom, son of Henry and Alice, married Joan, daughter of _____ and had:

1. Thomas.
2. Simon, living in 1400.
3. Alicia, married Geoffrey de Bradshaw, mentioned in 1398, 1414.

Simon de Byrome was named in a suit by his grandfather, Simon de Holland, in 1335 and died 1385.

Note-

In 1371 the reversion of the estate of Eckersley in Leigh belonging to Hugh del Crosse depended on the death of Joan, wife of Simon de Byrom.

10th Generation

Thomas Byrom de Byrom was son of Simon and Joan. His wife is unknown but they had:

1. Henry, married Lucy Parr before 1420.
2. Richard, was a witness in 1432.
3. Thomas, was Rector in Grappenhall in Cheshire in 1423. He died in 1476.
4. Thurston married Ciceley de Lowton before 1398 and was a witness with his brother Richard in 1432 to a conveyance by Thurston de Tyldesley who was the husband of Ciceley's sister Alice de Lowton.

Thomas is mentioned in 1376 and again in 1432 when he was deeded lands in Wigan by Hugh del Cross.

11th Generation

Henry Byrom de Byrom, son of Thomas and Lucy, was fortunate in his marriage to Lucy who inherited large land holdings from her father, Henry Parr. Henry and his wife Lucy had five children:

1. John.
2. Raphe, Queen's Prebendary of Litchfield Cathedral 24 Aug. 1452.
3. Margaret, married Richard Risley.
(Settlement 1454)

Henry de Byrom appears in records of 1432-3-4-8 and died after 1454.

Notes-

Henry Byrom's wife Lucy and her sister were co-heiresses of their father Henry Parr. In 1423 Ellen, widow of her husband (and distant cousin) John de Parr, gave gifts by deed, the remainder of their father's estate to her sister Lucy.

In 1438 Ellen and her second husband James Holt petitioned the Bishop of Bath as Chancellor, complaining of the bad faith of the Byroms. She stated that when her father was very old, past eighty, the Byroms persuaded him to divide the manor giving half to Lucy, Ellen to have the other half, but in 1425-6 the Byroms claimed half the remainder stating the first was a free gift. The suit against the Byroms was dismissed as groundless. (Vic. Hist. Lanc.)

In 1439 Henry Byrom and son John held certain Parr lands, Whitecarr in Pyeford, Ryding, Dewbrigge Sekynhullacre, and Mosshouses. Henry made a grant to Char-nock Abbey, was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1441 and Justice in 1454.



BYROM HALL
in Lowton, Lancashire

This Georgian residence appears as it was after being restored in 1913. It stands on the site of Byrom Hall, a brick building of the early sixteenth century.

12th Generation

John Byrom de Byrom, son of Henry and Lucy, in 1437 married Margaret, daughter of William Lever of Great Lever and had:

1. Henry, born c1438.
2. Raufe, progenitor of the Byroms of Salford.
3. Thomas, living 1507.
4. Simon, clerk, rector of Grappenhall 1503. In 1507 a feoffee of Sir Thomas Butler of Warrington.

John Byrom presented the Rectory at Grappenhall 1 May 1466. He is mentioned in 1456 and 1467. (Harlean MSS, 1925)

13th Generation

Henry Byrom de Byrom, son of John and Margaret, before 1466 married Constance, daughter of Gilbert Abram (or Alburgham) and his wife Margaret Boydell.

Henry and Constance had five children:

1. John born c1461 who is mentioned with his four sisters in his father's deed of 4 July, 21st yr. Henry VII (1506).
2. Constantia.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Lucy.
5. Agnes.

Henry died in 1506, Constance in 1542.

Notes-

Henry was a patron of Grappenhall in 1466 and again in 1503.

Through his marriage to Constance, the Byroms were elevated to an even more important position. Constance and her sister Isabel were co-heiresses to their

father whose lands were Hindley and Abram Pesfurlong near Wigan.

Through their mother, Constance and Isabel came into the Boydell inheritance located mostly in Cheshire. The Boydells were an ancient family descended from Oswald Fitz-Tezzan who held lands in Doddlestone, Daresbury near Chester in 1086. Constance, the older, received Doddlestone, Daresbury, Leichford, Ringley Hall and several substantial privileges such as the sole right to maintain the ferry at Leichford, the only way to cross the River Mersey between Manchester and the sea. No man, be he knight or baron or church dignitary, could ferry across the river without the Byrom's permission and the required toll. This enhanced them in the eyes of the great and near great and more important families cultivated them for matrimonial alliances.

No bridge was built across the Mersey at Warrington until 1495 when King Henry VII and his good Queen came to visit his mother Margaret, Countess of Richmond, at the home of her second husband, Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. Judging the "botes" not large enough for Their Majesties' retinue he built the bridge at Warrington where his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Butler, received them at Bewsey Hall. Among the gentlemen attending Sir Thomas' reception were Henry Byrom de Byrom and his brother Sir Simon Byrom, a priest. (Lords of Warrington, Chetham Soc. Pub.)

14th Generation

John Byrom of Byrom, son of Henry and Constance, is called "Sir John" in the Gerard pedigree. There is no record of his wife's name, but we know their children were:

1. Thomas born c1481 mentioned in will of his brother-in-law Richard Starkey 29 May 1526.
2. Isobel married Richard Starkey of Stretton who died 1526.
3. Elizabeth married in 1514 William, son and heir of Thomas Gerard of Ince, Esq.

John, the father, was living in 1505.

15th Generation

Thomas Byrom of Byrom, son of John and _____ married _____ (possibly a Leland) and had at least three sons:

1. Henry, born 1504 who brought the family close to the seats of the mighty by his two marriages.
2. John Byrom, Gent., inherited Doddlestone in Chester and lived there until his death when he was buried at Winwick 20 Jan. 1585.
3. William born c1507 had a son named William born before 1530 mentioned in Richard Byrom's will of 1590.

Thomas Byrom of Byrom died before 1526.

Notes-

When John Byrom died in 1585 he left a son John Byrom of Doddlestone, Gent. who had married an heiress and had a son Thomas born 1609 who was registered at

Oxford University in 1627. (Anthony a'Wood) - Thomas married Susannah, daughter of William Wrenalls, a kings messenger, who was disinherited by his family for being a protestant. Thomas and Susannah had a son, Thomas who died single and a daughter, Mary who married a Salborne of Wiltshire. (Canon Raines)

William Byrom born cl507, son of Thomas and _____, had a son named William who was called "cozzen" in Richard Byrom's will of 1590. The son married Ellen Mather and they had sons William and Simon as shown in Lowton and Westleigh records.

In 1601 William Byrom was supervisor of the will of Ellen's father John Mather and in 1609 Simon Mather calls William his brother-in-law.

The above named Simon Byrom had a son also named William as proved by the will of Ralph Ryland of Culcheth, Gent. in 1663 which mentions "William Byrom son of Simon Byrom, my kinsman." Ralph Ryland had married Ellen's sister Maria Mather. (John Mather will 1601)

The Mathers of Lowton were a highly esteemed yeoman family bordering closely on the local gentry. Their wills are given at length in the New England Genealogical Register, 1894 volume. From these it is shown that Margaret Mather who had license to marry Henry Byrom 15 June 1640 (married at Altham 19 June 1640) and her brother Richard Mather, bondsman, were the children of John Mather who made his will 29 Oct. 1632. The Richard Mather mentioned here is the puritan divine, one of the founders of New England and the grandfather of Cotton

Mather. In his 1632 will John Mather names his wife Margaret and many children. Margaret Mather Byrom, widow of Henry, made her will in 1648 mentioning her sisters and one son Henry Byrom.

16th Generation

Henry Byrom of Byrom, born 1504, son of Thomas and _____, married first, by marriage contract dated 1519 when he was fifteen years old, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Langton, Esq., Baron of Newton and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Southworth of Salmesbury, Knt., and divorced wife of Nicholas Banastre of Altham, Esq. (see Langton pedigree) Henry's children by his first wife were:

1. Thomas, died without issue 1559.
2. Margaret, living in Dec. 1559, married an Aston.

Henry Byrom of Byrom married his second wife Elizabeth Bold in accordance with their marriage covenant dated 20 Apr. 1529. (see Bold pedigree)

Henry's children by Elizabeth were:

3. John, heir to his half-brother Thomas in 1559.
 4. Henry, inherited Lowton and was living there in 1591. He is buried at Winwick. (Canon Raines)
 5. Peter of Westleigh and Kennion married Katherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Parr Hall.
 6. Richard of Middleton, died in 1590.
- Henry Byrom of Byrom died before 1545.

Notes-

Henry Byrom's second wife was Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bold by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Beausey and sister of the Earl of Derby.

Elizabeth Bold's mother was the daughter of a sister of the Earl of Derby and Margaret Leland (who married Sir John Byrom in 1559) was descended from another sister. Their mother Joan Gowshull was of royal descent through the Fitz-Alans and the Arundels from Edward I.

After the War of the Roses the three strongest families in the North were Stanley, Harrington and Neville, and Elizabeth Bold was descended from all three.

On 29 Sept. 1545 Henry, son of Henry Byrom of Lowton, was christened. His descendants settled in Parr about 1600 and remained there until they left for Virginia almost one hundred years later.

Peter, fifth child of Sir Henry and Elizabeth Bold Byrom, married in 1575 Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, who gave her land in Westleigh and Parr. Peter's will dated at Parr, 21 Oct. 1591 names his brother Henry of Lowton, his children Henry, Thomas and John and designates his wife Katherine and his nephew Henry Byrom of Parr as his executors.

Richard Byrom of Middleton, younger son of Henry and Elizabeth, in his will of 1 Dec. 1590 named his wife Elizabeth, his brother John Byrom, Esq., his nephew Henry Byrom, and his "cozzen" William Byrom to whom he left his "best black jerkin." Richard was buried 10 Nov. 1594. (Prescot Register)

17th Generation

Thomas Byrom of Byrom, son of Henry by his first marriage, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Langton, Knt. and Sheriff of Lancashire in 1556, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Moteagle of Hornby Castle.

Thomas and his wife Mary had no children and when Thomas died in Dec. 1559 his half-brother John Byrom inherited from him.

Notes-

Thomas' widow married Edmund Winstanley of Winstanley, Esq. (see Derby House books p.173)

17th Generation

Sir John Byrom of Byrom, son of Henry by his second marriage and heir to his half-brother Thomas in 1559, married first Margaret Leland, daughter of Sir William Leland of the Morleys and a descendant of a sister of the Earl of Derby. She was the widow of Sir Thomas Parr who died 1559. John and Margaret had:

1. Elizabeth who married Robert Hindley, Gent. in 1576 and was living in 1592.
2. _____ (daughter) who was betrothed to John, son of Sir John Atherton.

Sir John married his second wife Mildred after 1560. She was the widow of Sir John Hilloft of Mabletharpe in Lincolnshire. Their sons were:

3. Henry, born 1563.

4. William, born cl565.

Sir John died in 1593 and his will dated 13 May mentions his wife Mildred, his son Henry and his grandson John, his cousins Mr. Bold and Mr. Ireland and his

son Henry as executor. Mildred Byrom was buried 19 March 1597.

Notes-

William Byrom, second son of John and Mildred, had two sons: (1) John who lived in Lowton and died 1640; and (2) William who entered the family pedigree via Derby and had two sons. One was William, a Royalist Major, slain in 1642 at the Battle of Kinneton. His other son, John, married Dorothy, daughter of William Parker of Prestwich and had two sons, George of Ashburn Green, born 1616, and John who died single in Virginia in 1656 as stated in his father's will.

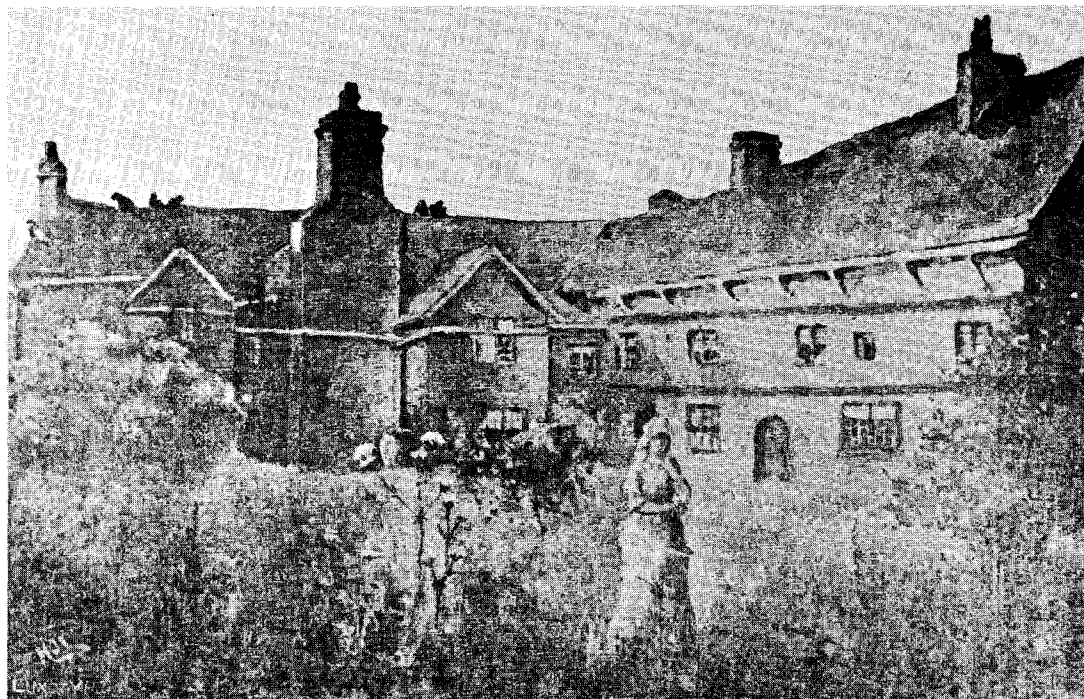
Sir John purchased Parr Hall before 1570 from his step-son William Parr who had inherited it from his father Sir Thomas Parr in 1559. (Vic. Hist.) Parr Hall was six miles from Byrom Hall.

There is no record of the sale of Parr Hall but it appears in the inquisition of the estate of John Byrom. In 1563 John Byrom had disputes with William Parr at that time living at Hurst House in Prescott. (S.Lanc. & Cheshire records)

Sir Thomas Parr and his son William each had ten children with similar names, each having sons William, Henry and Bryan. After this date the name Bryan first appears in the Byrom family.

Sir John was High Sheriff in 1572 and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1592.

On 31 July 1582 Sir John Byrom presented the living of Grappenhall to Rev. Robert Eaton who had married Ellen Hutton. Their son Samuel Eaton later married Anne, daughter of Henry Byrom of



Parr Hall, reproduced from an illustration published in St. Helen's "Lantern" in 1887

Byrom and their son Byrom Eaton, D.D. was a fellow of Brazenose College and principal of Gloucester Hall in 1663. Entries in Anthony a'Wood's diary mention this family on 2 Apr. 1677 and 17 May 1687.

18th Generation

Sir Henry Byrom of Byrom, son of Sir John and his second wife Mildred, was born 1563. He married Katherine, daughter of William Gerard of Ince, Esq. by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston. Henry and Mary had eight children:

1. John, born before 1592 when he is mentioned in his grandfather's will.
2. Richard, baptized 24 Apr. 1592. Buried 10 Nov. 1594. (Prescot Register)
3. Atherton, of Lowton, married Margaret, daughter of _____ Hincks of King's Bromley, Staffordshire. They had (1) John, baptized 19 Oct. 1636, who signed the visitation in 1664 with no mention of marriage or issue; (2) Elizabeth who died unmarried and was buried at Winwick 24 March 1664; (3) Francis died 3 Feb. 1664; and (4) Isabel, baptized in July 1639. Atherton's wife, Margaret, was buried 17 March 1649.
4. Katherine married _____ Rolleston, a younger son of Rolleston of Rolleston of Staffordshire.
5. Margaret, baptized 12 Apr. 1595, married Richard Sherborne of Newton, Gent.

6. Dorothy.
7. Anne married Samuel Eaton and was buried at Winwick, 19 Apr. 1626.
8. Isobel married Randle Gerard, 9 Dec. 1607.

Henry, who outlived his oldest son, was buried 16 Apr. 1613 at Winwick. His wife Katherine was buried there 26 May 1613.

Notes-

In 1592 Sir Henry Byrom was associated with other gentlemen of the county to defend Queen Elizabeth from Popish plots. In 1600 the Recusancy list questioned whether Henry and his wife were Papists. They were suspected of harboring a fugitive priest but this was not proved.

Sir Henry's wife Katherine came of the Gerards of Ince, a very ancient line practically wiped out for their adherence to the Catholic faith. This was also true of the Brothertons of Hey Hall, adjacent to Ince, who were driven into Wales for some years by persecution but recovered their estates at great loss, returning before 1660. The Brotherton family died out about 1730.

At his death in 1613 Sir Henry desired that Sherdley Hall in Prescott Parish, which was acquired by the Byroms before 1580 and held from them (leased) by Thomas Roughley, be sold to Richard Roughley for £440 money payable on the porch of Winwick Church. (Vic. Hist. Lancs.)

At the Inquisition of the estate of Sir Henry in Amounderness 20 Dec. 1613 a list of gentlemen testified that said Henry was seized in fee tail of:

1. The Manor of Parr and appurtenances--

40 messuages, 40 gardens, 500 acres woodland and pasture, 20 acres wood, 100 acres heath, 100 acres moor and 10s. rent in Parr.

2. The Manor of Byrom - 20 messuages, 20 gardens, 300 acres meadow and pasture, 20 acres heath, 100 acres moor and 10s. rent in Byrom.

3. In Lowton, 10 messuages, 10 gardens and 100 acres of land.

4. Other lands in Sutton, Goldborne, Windle, Abram and Westleigh.

So being seized, a fine was levied on the estate of Henry Byrom and his wife Katherine at Lancaster in 1614.

19th Generation

Sir John Byrom of Byrom, son of Sir Henry and Katherine, born c1585 married (1) Ellen Lister and there were no children of this union.

Sir John took license 25 Sept. 1607 to marry (2) Isabella, daughter of Roger Nowell of Read, Esq. Isabella was baptized 18 Feb. 1592 at Whalley Abbey.

Sir John and Isabella had:

1. Henry, born 1608.

2. Elizabeth, baptized 25 Nov. 1609 at Winwick, died unmarried.

3. Mary, baptized 13 Dec. 1610 became the second wife of Richard Banastre of Altham, Esq. and had five children. Banastre died 28 May 1663 having had four wives.

4. John, died young.

5. Isabel.

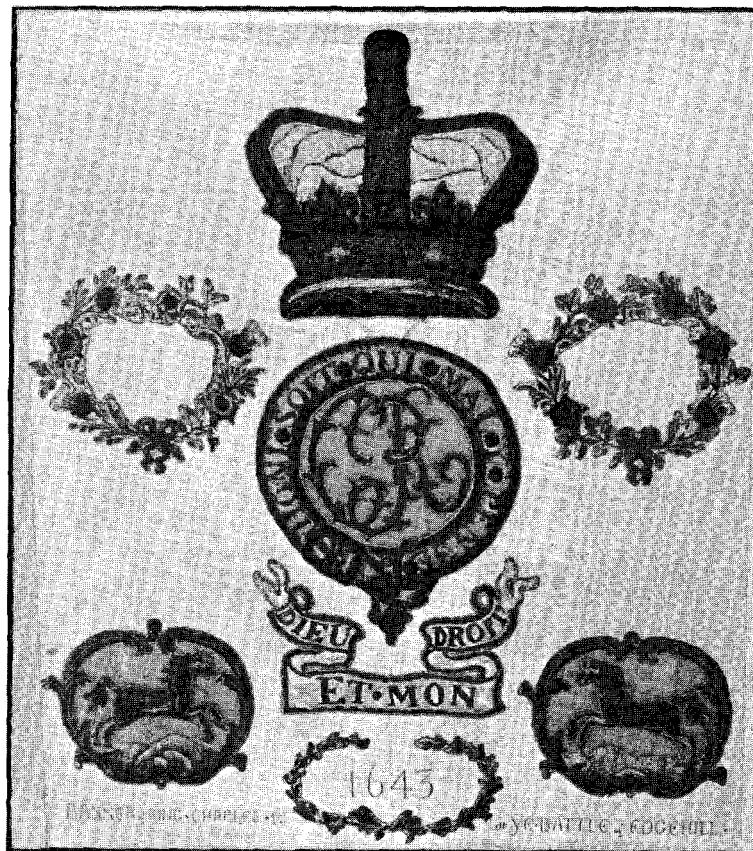
Sir John was buried 3 May 1611 at Winwick, two years before the death of his father. Sir John's widow Isabella married John Brotherton of Hey Hall.

Notes-

John Byrom married Ellen Lister following the indenture of a tripartite deed between Henry Byrom and Laurence Lister covering certain settlements to their use of land in Pennington. When Ellen died, John married Isabel Nowell and Henry Byrom the father gave in trust all the lands granted to Ellen for life, to Ed. Tyldesley, John Wynne, Richard Holden and Peter Scarborough as trustees who in turn granted it to John and Isabel for life. (Lanc. Inquisition Record)

Sir John Byrom left evidence of extra-marital activity. In Prescott Parish registers there is this baptismal record: "13 Nov. 1607 William son of Katherine Manley of Parr bapt. sup. fr. John Byrom, gent." (sup. fr. means supposed father)

John Byrom Inquisition on Post Mortem 1613 Dec. term shows that long before his death his father Henry was seized in fee tail of lands in Westleigh occupied by Mr. Hindley, Nicholas Croft, Ed Lip-trott and Henry Dunster. Same John was seized in fee tail to him and heirs of his body with remainder to divers persons. Then the remainder to brother Atherton Byrom and his heirs of 60 messuages, 60 acres of land, 60 acres of wood, 20 acres of pasture in Westleigh, Goldborne and Hindley and the water mill called Westley Milnehouses, all with others devised to John and Isabel for life, and afterwards to their first and second sons for life. The bequests to



Emblems from King Charles' standard carried at the Battle of Edgehill, 23 October 1643, where Major Henry Byrom of Byrom and his cousin, Major William Byrom were killed serving their king. The emblems are in Tabley House, near Knutsford, Cheshire, the residence of Lt. Col. J. L. B. Leicester-Warren.

Atherton are from his grandfather. He also inherited land in Lowton from his father. (Lanc. Inquisition)

20th Generation

Henry Byrom of Byrom, born 1608, son of Sir John and Isabella, succeeded his father in 1611 and inherited in 1613 direct from his grandfather who had outlived his father. Henry Byrom married first Winefred, daughter of Francis Holte of Grisleshurst Hall in the parish of Middleton, Esq. and his wife Katherine, daughter of William Assheton of Clegg Hall, Esq. Henry and Winefred had seven children.

1. John, christened at Bury 18 Nov. 1626, died young.
2. James, born 1628, was declared a lunatic in 1653. He died single and was buried at Winwick 3 Jan. 1679.
3. Henry, baptized 10 Aug. 1629 at Winwick, died young.
4. Adam was also a lunatic and never married. He granted to his brother Samuel at Chester 23 Apr. 1669.
5. Samuel, baptized 31 July 1634 at Winwick, was heir to his brother James and his administrator 23 Apr. 1679.
6. Edward signed the visitation for his elder brother in 1664. He lived at Wilmslow near Agden, Cheshire and died single. (Leigh Chronicle)
7. Isobel, christened 6 May 1632 at Bury. When Henry's first wife died he married (2) Isabella, daughter of _____ Grese-

broke of Shenston in Staffordshire and widow of William Burd.

Henry Byrom was a Royalist Major for King Charles I and was killed at the Battle of Keynton (Edgehill) 23 Oct. 1642. Henry's widow married William Bard of North Kelsey in Lincolnshire.

Notes-

Henry Byrom on 22 Dec. 1613 at the early age of five years was betrothed to Margaret, aged nine, sixth child of Sir Thomas Ireland of Bewsy, Knt. by his second wife Margaret Aston of Aston, the marriage license dated at Chester 20 Dec. 1613. His betrothed was born at Bewsy 11 Apr. 1604. The marriage took place at Bewsy and is recorded in the Parish Register at Warrington and full particulars of it have been left by Sir Thomas Ireland himself. The contract was afterwards nullified, for she became the wife of John Jeffreys and by him was the mother of the infamous Judge Jeffries. She died at Bewsy 9 May 1661 and was buried at Warrington.

In 1631, with his stepfather, John Brotherton, Henry declined the honor of Knighthood preferring to pay the customary fine. Henry Byrom, who lost property in the Stuart cause, was a Royalist major for King Charles and with his cousin Roger Nowell of Read shared command of a division under Lord Molyneux stationed in Lancashire.

Two sons of Henry and Winefred were later found to be lunatics:

- a. James, son and heir born 1628, was found so by inquisition taken at Manchester 3 May 1653.

Custody of his estate and person was committed to Lawrence Rawsthorne of Newhall Esq. by the Lord Protector Cromwell 20 Jan. 1656. (Lanc. MSS Vol XXII)

- b. Adam, third son and heir to his brother James, was also a lunatic and never married. Administration of his estate granted his brother Samuel at Chester 23 Apr. 1669.

Although James and Adam were found to be lunatics they were not completely deranged. Adam is shown as a pensioner at Caius College, Cambridge, in the Easter Term, 1646. He received his BA 1649-50. (Venn) Both James and Adam studied law at Gray's Inn.

The brothers are described as "distracted" in the following entries taken verbatim from "The Diary of Roger Lowe of Ashton in Makersfield":

1665, 2 Mar. (Thurs.) Henry Houghton came to me to have me make a lease for him of his house between Mr. Byrome de Byrome and him.

1665, 14 Mar. (Tuesday) Henry Houghton came to me and William Crouchley and had me go with them to Parr Hall to seal lease to Mr. Byrom. He sealed it, and Mr. Edward Byrom and his two brothers that were distracted went and brought us to an Alehouse, where we sat drinking a good while. Then we passed for home, and Att Ashton I met with some Leigh people that engaged me to be with them, and I was with them.

Edward Byrom also attended Cambridge University where he is shown as a pen-

sioner at Caius College in the Easter Term, 1650. (Venn)

21st Generation

Samuel Byrom of Byrom, heir to his brothers James and Adam, married Margery, daughter of George Venables of Agden in Cheshire, Esq., who was descended from Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton living in the 3rd year of Richard II (1379).

Samuel and Margery had:

1. John, crhistened 19 July 1659 at Winwick.
2. Henry of Westleigh, christened 21 Aug. 1660, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brotherton of Haydock M.P. for Newton.

Margery Byrom died before 1681 while her children were still minors and Samuel died in 1686 and was buried at Winwick. The children chose their Aunt Venables of Agden, Cheshire their guardian and the court at Chester confirmed their choice. (Chester Records)

Notes-

Samuel Byrom attended Cambridge University. He is shown as a pensioner at Caius College in the Easter Term, 1650. He received his BA and his MA at Peterhouse College.

Samuel Byrom of Byrom, Esq. in 1670 sold the advowson of the Rectory of Grappenhall. (Ormerod)

Henry's descendants would have inherited the many and valuable Byrom holdings if his nephew "Beau" Byrom had not

squandered these properties before his death in 1739.

22nd Generation

John Byrom of Byrom, Esq., son of Samuel and Margery, was born 1659. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Honorable Sir John Otway of Ingemere Hall in the parish of Sedbergh in County York, Knight, in accordance with marriage covenant dated 12 Feb. 1682. John and Elizabeth were married in July 1682 and had:

1. Elizabeth, born 4 Nov. 1683, married _____ Goldbourne of Chester, Esq. and was living there in 1735.
2. Samuel, born 1685. "Beau" never married.
3. Catherine, born 10 May 1687, was living in 1736 and unmarried.
4. Ann, buried 27 Feb. 1697.
5. Margaret, buried 7 Jan. 1698.
6. Mary, buried 13 July 1698.

John Byrom attended Cambridge University, receiving his BA at King's College in 1670 and his MA in 1675. (Graduati Cantabrigienses) He was registered at Grays Inn in 1676.

John Byrom died at Parr Hall and was buried at Winwick 3 Mar. 1695. His will was dated 28 Feb. 1695 and was proved at Chester 3 Mar. 1696. John's widow married (2) Major Robert Hedges of Chester before 1706 and married (3) _____ Hamilton before 1737.

John Byrom's widow and her mother, Lady Elizabeth Otway, were executors of his

estate and proved his will at Chester in 1696. Of John's children only three survived to reach maturity. His widow married Robert Hedges of Chester, a relative of Sir Charles Hedges M.P. and Secretary to King William III and Queen Anne. His son, John Hedges, Esq. was Treasurer to George, Prince of Wales.

Notes-

John Byrom, Esq. studied law and was admitted a member of the Honourable Society of Grays Inn 17 June 1676. (Harl. MS1912)

9 June 1686 John Byrom as nephew and administrator of James Byrom, Esq. deceased "was bound to make an inventory of the goods of the defunct" apparently left undone by his father Samuel. (Chester records)

In 1687 John Byrom visited Bishop Cartwright with his Uncle Venables and seems to have recovered the advowson of St. Helens in Prescott from the Presbyterians. (Cartwright's Diary p.77)

22nd Generation

Henry Byrom, gent., of Westleigh married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Brotherton of Haydock, M.P. for Newton. (Trust Agreement 1701) Canon Raines mistakenly called her Katherine, daughter of John Brotherton. Henry and Margaret had:

1. Henry, baptized 9 Apr. 1682.
 2. John, had a son Henry who died single.
- Henry Byrom died in 1702 and his son John settled this estate in 1709. Henry's widow married John Wormsley who died in 1708. When Margaret died in 1720 her grandson Henry was appointed in 1728 to settle her estate.

23rd Generation

Samuel Byrom of Byrom, son of John and Elizabeth, born 1685 inherited all the Byrom properties including Parr Hall and Byrom Hall. These properties like many in Lancashire and Cheshire were held in trust and passed by the 99 years or three generations fee tail. This trust expired just before Samuel succeeded on the sudden death of his father, and before a new one was created, which was usually on the marriage of the heir. Samuel never married. He was a dissolute character called "Beau Byrom" who gambled away his entire fortune and was in Fleet prison for debt in 1729. Dr. John Byrom of Kersall Cell, poet and inventor of a shorthand system, had a note from him 22 May 1735 when Beau was lodging in London saying he had been in Germany and France but was in poor circumstances and the good Doctor wrote Beau's sister, Mrs. Goldbourne in Cheshire, about his condition. Beau died in 1739.

23rd Generation

Henry Byrom born 1682, son of Henry and Margaret, married at Winwick 30 Sept. 1706 Ellen Damtyth, sister of the curate of St. Helens. They had:
1. William, baptized 10 Sept. 1710.
2. Martha, married Henry Parr.
Ellen died young. Henry was a commissioned army officer and died in Flanders in 1724. Their children were raised by Ellen's mother.

24th Generation

William Byrom of Haydock, born 1710, son of Henry and Ellen, married _____ in Wigan 30 Aug. 1730 and had two children:

1. James, born 9 Dec. 1731, had twins Sarah and Peter. Peter had a son named James who appeared as a claimant in 1837 and was last heard of in 1865.

2. William, baptized 17 Mar. 1735.

Nothing further is known of the parents.

25th Generation

William Byrom of Haycock, born 1735, son of William and _____, married Ellen Claughton and had:

1. Henry, born 1777.

William died 28 May 1802 and Ellen 18 Jan. 1814. Both are buried at Ashton-in-Willows.

26th Generation

Henry Byrom, born 1777, son of William and Ellen, married Anne Cunliffe and had:

1. Thomas, born 1800.

Henry died in 1862 and is buried at Ashton-in-Willows.

27th Generation

Thomas Byrom, son of Henry and Anne, married (1) Janet Lindsay and (2) Grace Ascroft. He was the grandfather of Helen Byrom Griggs who is quoted at length on the following pages.

BYROM HALL IN LOWTON

Big Byrom, as Byrom Hall was locally called, was an Elizabethan brick mansion built on the foundation of a much older structure on land held by the Byroms since 1300. About 1815 the Elizabethan mansion was demolished and replaced by a Georgian structure still standing today on the corner of Sandy Lane and Leag Lane (see illustration), a district now thickly built and utterly uninteresting in an industrial section where but a few landmarks survive.

Little Byrom, a much older building in the same district, is now a farm house that once belonged to the same family as did Lowton Hall, also called Lowton in Kenion, which in 1935 was owned by the Leghs of Lyme.

On 26 Feb. 1706 Samuel "Beau" Byrom, having attained his majority, executed a deed of settlement of his large estates owing to "differences having arisen between himself", his mother Mrs. Hedges, his grandmother Lady Otway, and his two sisters regarding his father's marriage settlement, and all the parties interested having secured their respective

rights, levied a fine and the manor and lands were conveyed to Samuel Byrom, Esq. in fee. From this time, if not before, the fate of his inheritance was sealed, and year after year Beau's necessities were met first by mortgages and afterwards as might have been foreseen, by the absolute sale of his lands. Parr Hall had been sold to the Claytons in 1708 and at length the ancient manor of Byrom was sold without so much as a sigh, indeed as Beau expressed it, "to wager the entire proceeds in the national lottery." It was sold 4 July 1710 for £1200 to his worthy, distant kinsman, Joseph Byrom of Manchester, who had been for some time negotiating for the purchase of "the royalty, manor, and demesne of Byrom." A quotation from one of Beau Byrom's letters to Joseph Byrom follows:

"I am surprised that you should make so many objections without any colour or pretence; for I have sold ten times the value of what you pretend to buy; and if your objections should hold good, then they that have bought run greater risques than Mr. Starkie, Mr. Comberbach, and other eminent counsel ought to have permitted. Lady Otway offered to lend me money upon the estate if I wanted it, but I have occasion for none but to put in the lottery, and if I sell Byrom I'll have it for the purpose."

After three years of deliberation by Mr. George Pigot, Mr. Langton, Mr. Starkie and others, it was decided that Beau might alienate the estate and transfer incumbrances to other property and on 10

July 1710 Joseph Byrom of Manchester became the owner of Byrom Hall and in his excellent descendants these lands are still vested. So passed these ancient lands that had witnessed the rise and fall of a proud family rooted in England's early history.

PARR HALL IN PRESCOT PARISH

Parr Hall passed from William Parr to John Byrom before 1570 by purchase including Leafhog, once a Parr residence. In 1528 it had been claimed by Richard Bold, Thomas Gerard and Matthew Standish together with the wardship of the heir Thomas Parr, age twelve. More pretentious than Byrom Hall, it became the chief seat of the Byroms until 1708. It is interesting to note that the Parrs of Halsall included the Kendall branch of the Parr family from which came Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. Her father owned part of the manor at the time of his death.

Parr Hall was sold to the Claytons about 1708 and when William Clayton died in 1713 the manor passed to his wife. In 1781 it was bought by James Orrell of Blackbrook and in 1820 it became a boarding school for young ladies. (Ellen Wheeton "Diaries") In 1834 it became a Catholic boarding school run by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and in 1863 it was subdivided into four houses. In 1893 when Parr Hall was known as the oldest inhabited dwelling in the district, part of it collapsed. It was demolished in 1952. (Miss G. M. Hennin, Central Library, St.

Helens, Lancs.)

DISAPPOINTED HEIRS

Next of kin who would have inherited the important Byrom properties so needlessly squandered by Samuel "Beau" Byrom were the descendants of Beau's uncle, Henry Byrom of Westleigh (22nd generation) second son of Samuel and Elizabeth Otway Byrom. This story is best told by one of Henry's descendants, Helen Byrom Griggs (Mrs. Clemence T.) of Penn Yan, New York who died in 1947 after spending at least twenty-five years of her life in genealogical studies of the Byrom family for which the author is deeply indebted. The following excerpts are from several of her interesting and informative letters written in 1937 and 1938:

"Dear Kinsman:

"My line descends from the Cousin who was heir-at-law to Samuel Byrom had the entail been allowed to stand.

"Deprived of the bulk of the estates, their descendants ceased to be an important County Family but about every fifty years some enterprising lawyer starts a campaign for these descendants to combine and try to recover the property on the count that selling the entail was illegal. The suit has never been brought. Expense too enormous, and legal advice considers that the transaction was in order. The Byrom properties never passed in "Entail perpetua" but like many in Lancashire and Cheshire by the 99 years or three generations fee tail, and such

a Trust expired just before Samuel succeeded on the sudden death of his father and before a new one was created which was usually on the marriage of the heir. Samuel Byrom never married. He was a dissolute character called "Beau" who gambled away his fortune and died trying to escape a debtors prison.

"Worthless as a property claim the mass of lawyers letters and data were of great genealogical value. Since 1908 I have built up Canon Raines' skeleton pedigree by comparison with allied families, County Histories and every available Lancashire publication - in which the Peabody Institute Library in Baltimore, the Public Library in Toronto are particularly rich as is our Congressional Library.

"My father was born at Millgate House Wigan, Lanc. After his education in Germany, he went to Russia in the interest of an importing firm. On his return to England he was unwilling to study for the ministry as his father wished, feeling better suited to a business career. He tried a few years in England and then had an offer to come to New York with the same German firm who had employed him in Russia. At that time they were supplying all the United States trade with the finest grade of Russian bristles. He had no friends or relatives in this country.

"My mother Betty Phipps Clarke, daughter of Alexander Clark and Susannah White Barney of New Haven, Connecticut was born at their summer home on the Sound near Saybrook.

"In 1882, on the death of my grand-

father (Thos.) in Wigan, my father, Henry, as eldest surviving son went over to assist his step-mother, and sisters in settling up the business. On his return he brought a quantity of old letters and papers including a number of wills and lawyers letters concerning the recurrent property claims of 1837 and 1865 and the long Byrom of Byrom pedigree chart. This was almost the same as the one compiled by Canon Raines for the Chetham Society but fuller and more accurate as regards some of the wives and younger sons, and carried down three generations further from Henry Byrom second son of Samuel Byrom and Margery Venables and also giving the correct information about this Henry, who Raines apparently carelessly and somewhat absurdly, confused with another Henry who fifty years earlier in 1629 married another Brotherton.

"All these documents referred to the family from 1700 to about 1860. In 1908 another lawyer in search of fat fees tried to stir up another recovery claim, and an English aunt asked me to send over these papers to show her own lawyer who advised against it as too far back and of more expense than the doubtful profit. Most of these papers were returned including some of the interesting letters of one Ellen Hale, born Parr, gr. granddaughter of Martha Byrom b.1708 who m. Henry Parr. From her we had much information about the later Byrom line which taught me the value of studying collateral families.

"Ellen Hale said that William Byrom b. 1710 son of Henry, was a bitter and resentful man who tried to live as his fa-

thers did on a small property in Haydock once his grandfather's and made a poor job of it. That is all we know of him save what the pedigree and lawyers letters show. I am always hoping to find the name of his wife. He was married in Wigan 1730 August. His eldest son James b. 1731 had twin children Peter and Sarah, and Peter had a son James who appeared as a claimant in 1837 but in 1865 they seemed all to have disappeared.

"William, his second son, b. 17 March 1735 lived or at least went to church and buried his family, at Ashton-in-the-Willows, but before 1800 seemed to have established a business in Wigan successfully carried on by his son Henry b. 1777 and grandson Thomas, my grandfather b. 1800. They were "East India Merchants," importers of coffee, tea, spices, etc. My grandfather Thomas was prominent in church and civic affairs. He was Alderman, Justice Peace and Mayor of Wigan, Church Warden and Trustee of Wigan Parish. In the Church is a tablet erected to his memory.

"Among these American Byroms I fancy that I am closest to the parent stem, which has dwindled to a rather skinny twig since 1700, but is unbroken, and you, with other American descendants of Henry and Peter, Virginia gunsmiths, if you came in where it seems probable, would be next.

"Aside from the pedigree I have many interesting old wills and other items if you care for them.

"I have often felt it a pity that my data culled from so many libraries and collections could not be utilized by

somebody and any information that you find helpful do incorporate with your own notes for the Byroms of America.

"As I have neither children nor nephews nor nieces, I would like to have them enjoyed by some Byrom besides myself.

Very Cordially
(signed) Helen Byrom Griggs"

Next in line to inherit were the descendants of Henry Byrom of Lowton (17th Gen.) and his son Peter, who married Margery Parr. These possible heirs left England before the sad debacle of Beau and the senseless loss of the great Byrom holdings. The grandsons of Peter and Margery, and their cousins planned to go to Virginia. The first two, Henry and Peter Byrom, sailed from Liverpool in 1696 (see indenture) and were followed shortly thereafter by their brothers and cousins from Lancashire. Essex County, Virginia records show them as successful planters early in the 18th century. These Byroms in America are traced in "Descendants of Henry Byrom of Virginia" published by the author in 1955.

Helen Byrom Griggs not only contributed copies of old wills, along with many records of christenings, marriages and burials but included the following data and description of Beau Byrom with comment on his literary effort while in Fleet prison.

LONDON
Printed for the benefit
of the Author 1729.
(Price One Shilling)

The pamphlet (a copy of which is in the library of the President of the Chetham Society) is dated from the Fleet Prison, April 1 (a very appropriate day) 1729, and is dedicated, apparently without permission, to His Grace, Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset K.G. The writer states that when at Westminster School he boarded for many years in the same house, at Dr. Knipe's with His Grace, whose sweetness of temper and excellency of parts made him the love and admiration of all his school fellows.

At that time Byrom further states that he had a competent estate in Lancashire; but by being ill introduced in the world, and soon falling into the hands of sharpers and gamesters (the very bane and ruin of many young gentlemen when they first come from the University) his estate was diminished, and, what was more valuable, his reputation was lost.

Reduced to penury and want, abandoned by his relations, and slighted by those who had obtained his property, he fell a victim, through inexperience and unguarded behaviour, to usury, villainy and malice; and being deceived by an attorney, was tricked into a prison where he must inevitably have perished had he not been repeatedly relieved by the Duke of Dorset.

He says--"It would be more feasible for me to wash a blackmoor white than to pay my debts; and must I be starved to death and kept in prison for no other reason but because I am a gentleman and had once an estate, when an insignificant fellow shall have his liberty who has done more real injury by his small debts

than I have done by my great debts? For what he owes is to poor families that he has ruined, but what I owe is to the rich who, perchance, have defrauded me and drawn me into inconveniences. O horried and monstrous!"

He dwelt much on his "quality and education," and felt the sting of an "honest gentleman," reduced to poverty; but concluded by expressing a hope that the proposed Act of Insolvency might compel creditors to allow debtors a weekly maintenance suitable to their rank and quality, adding--

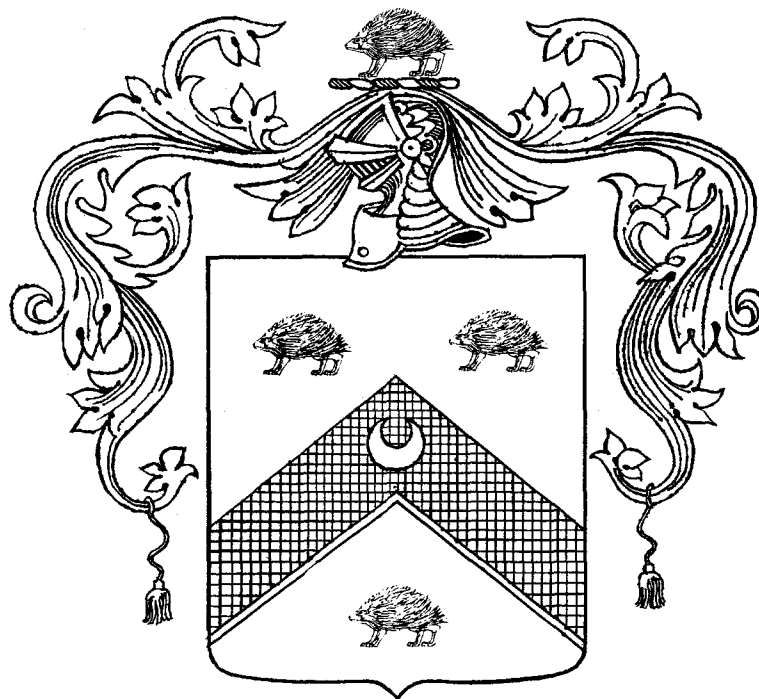
*"Spes bona dat vires,
Animum quoque spes bona servat,
Vivere spe vidi, qui moriturus erat.
Dum spiro spero."*

In June 1735, Dr. John Byrom of Manchester was interesting himself on behalf of "Beau Byrom," who had at that time left the Fleet, but Beau's first cousin Mr. Upton and his sister Miss Byrom of Chester would do nothing for him. (Remains, Vol. I) He did not relish going to Parr according to his kind friend's suggestion (p.621) and in April 1736 was still in London, and had daringly "stopped the Prince," (Vol. II) evidently to present some petition on his imaginary wrongs. In August of the same year Dr. Byrom wrote to Mrs. Goulburn of Chester a touching letter on Beau's destitution, even observing, "I was in frequent apprehension of his perishing in the streets of London." (Ibid.)

His mother and his aunt Mrs. Otway occasionally relieved his wants; but all was in vain, and even the liberal and noble minded Doctor, on whose bounty he

had no direct claim, but who seems to have allowed him a pension, and whose conduct to this unhappy spendthrift is amongst the many bright and beautiful traits in his character, at length confessed, February 13th, 1739, "I wish I could do him any service, but as I have not many hopes at present, I will wait till I have." (Ibid.)

When or where or how he died is unknown. This lineal descendant of a proud lineage born to inherit wealth and nurtured in luxury, squandered in a very few years the large estates of his respectable and provident ancestors, and died a beggar.



BYROM OF SALFORD

The coat of arms for this family is identical to the arms of the parent house with a crescent for difference, indicating descent from a second son of Byrom.

This coat of arms had been confirmed to the Byroms of Salford by Sir Richard St. George in 1613 and used by that branch as early as 1558 and later by the Byroms of Manchester. (Raines)

Part V

Byrom of Salford

It was in the concluding part of the reign of Henry VII that a younger son of Byrom of Byrom settled in Salford, embarked in commerce, and laid the foundation for a family which has continued to the present time, materially contributing to the commercial greatness of Manchester and Salford. It is well ascertained that in the latter part of the 15th and in the early part of the 16th century Manchester had earned considerable renown for its trade; and amongst the great mercantile families settled there were the Galleys and Beckes, the Pendletons and Shalcrosses, the Beswickes and Byroms, who were fullers, woollen manufacturers, and clothiers.

The Byroms of Salford are traced from Raufe, second son of John Byrom de Byrom and his wife Margaret of the 12th generation.

13th Generation

Raufe Byrom styled himself "2nd son of Byrom of Byrom." He married Alice,

daughter of _____ Starkey of Pennington
and had:

1. Adam.
2. Elynor, living in 1524.
3. Agnes, living in 1524.
4. Margaret, living in 1524.
5. Sir Robert, co-executor of his mother's will, was Chantry Priest on the foundation of Robert Chetham, 1535.
6. Rauffe, living in 1524.
7. Thomas, living in 1524.

Raufe Byrom died before Alice's death
in 1524.

Notes-

Raufe settled in Salford about 1500
and acquired considerable wealth. Alice
in her will dated 26 Jan. 1524 describes
herself as "Alice late wyffe of Rauffe
Byrome of Salforthe" and desires to be
buried in the Collegiate Church of Man-
chester. She gives various property to
her sons Adam, Sir Robert, Rauffe and
Thomas, and appoints the two first her
executors, and bequeaths legacies to
Elynor, Agnes and Margaret her daughters,
and also to John, Adam and Rauffe, sons
of William Browne, and to Nycolesse
Pilkington, requesting "Maister Thurs-
tayne Tyldesley and Maister George Traf-
ford" to be overseers.

14th Generation

Adam Byrom, son of Raufe and Alice, mar-
ried twice. His first wife is unknown
but his second wife was _____, the daugh-
ter of _____ Hunt of Hunt Hall in Man-

chester. The children, all by his second wife, were:

1. George, died in 1558 within a few days of his father.
2. Henry, progenitor of the Byroms of Manchester, also died in 1558.
3. Adam, a minor when his father died, married Cicely, daughter of Thomas and Ann Beck of Manchester.
4. Isobel, a minor in 1556.
5. Margaret, a minor in 1556.
6. Anne, a minor in 1556.

Adam, father of these six children died 25 July 1558 and his property was distributed in accordance with his will dated 3 May 1556. His two oldest sons also died in 1558. George, named as co-executor, could not have acted because his own will is dated 22 July 1558.

Henry died in August 1558.

Notes:

In his will "Adam Byrom of Saulforde" son and heir of Rauffe, is styled "merchant" and his mercantile transactions appear to have been extensive and successful, as he added considerably to his paternal estate, and had evidently lived as a man of wealth. With one exception, he was the largest merchant in the hundred of Salford and was assessed at "cxx in goods" by the Commissioners of the subsidy granted to Henry VIII by Parliament in 1540, whilst Sir Alexander Radclyffe, Knt. of Ordsall was only assessed at "c in lands." (Lanc. MSS)

Adam Byrom on 20 Dec. 1536 bought from Adam and Elena Pendylton land lying within the town of Salford near the lands of Richard Brereton, Knt. He also bought from the Pendyltons their rights

in two tenements and two gardens. (Hopwood Evid. Lanc. MSS)

On 22 Feb. 1540 he was deeded by Sir Alexander Radcliffe, Knt. "messuages, burgages and land in the towne and feyldes of Salforde"

By another deed dated 16 Aug. 1541 Adam bought from Andre Barton of Smythells, Esq. "oon chiefe messuage called Salforde Hall with all lands, gardyns, ortchyards" etc. where Adam now liveth. (Radcliffe Evid. Lanc. MS)

In the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was involved in the question of the Liverpool town dues so hotly prosecuted in Parliament at that time. It seems he was obliged to give in to the demand of the Liverpool Corporation.

Adam was not merely a "woolen clothier" but also a general merchant because records show he imported iron from "Spayne."

In 1542 Adam Byrom and William Bolton prosecuted in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, William Arram, Mayor of Preston on a claim of exemption from tolls, picage and lastage at the fairs and markets of Salford and Preston. (Cal. Plead)

On 24 Nov. 1557 Adam Byrom and Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal in the County of Chester bought lands from Lady Johanna Brereton, widow, and her son Geoffrey. (Hopwood Evid.)

In his will Adam bequeathed his soul to the Almighty God, beseeching "Ladie Saint Marie and all the holy company of heaven" to pray for him, directed his body to be buried in the parish church

of Manchester before the rood near his father and nother, and afterwards devised property to his sons George, Henry and Adam, and to his daughters, Isabel, Margaret and Anne, minors.

No wife is named, but the issue is stated in the Visitation of 1613 to be from the second marriage.

George and Henry are appointed executors. Adam the youngest son and Raffe Browne are constituted supervisors, and his "lovinge frends" Lawrence Asshawe, Gent., Alexander Rigbie and Robert Shawe are requested to assist in executing the will which was proved at Chester. (Piccope)

In the inquisition post mortem taken at Bolton le Moors 17 March I Elizabeth (1559) he held in demesne lands and tenements in Salford, and eight messuages, two fulling mills, two hundred acres of land, and the lands in Leyvre from the executor of the will of Lord de la Warre deceased. Also a burgage in Manchester and tenements in Ardwick and Bolton le Moors. (Duchy Lanc. Office, Vol. XI) At the post mortem held at Salford, before Sir Richard Molyneux, seneschall, on Thursday 30 March 1559, the jury presented "Adam Byrom to be departed syns the last Court day, and that Rauffe Byrom, son of George Byrom of th'age of three yeares and upward, is heyre unto the aforesayd Adam, and for hys relief doth paye as is accustomed." (Lanc. MSS Vol. XXXVII) The original was in the possession of Stephen Heelis, Esq., Mayor of Salford 1857.

15th Generation

George Byrom of Salford, son of Adam and
Hunt married _____, daughter of
Otes Holland of New Hall in Pendleton,
Gent. They had:

1. Raufe, born 1555.
2. Isabel, married Lawrence, son and
heir of Thurston Standish of Burgh,
in Lancs.
3. Elizabeth, living in 1558.
4. Margaret, living in 1594 when she
testified in witchcraft case.
5. Thomas, named in his father's will of
1558, married Alice _____.

George Byrom died in 1558 when his
youngest child was three years old. His
will dated 22 July 1558 mentions his
brother Adam and bequests to his chil-
dren.

Notes-

At the Salford "Post Mortem" held 30
March 1559, the Jury presented "George
Byrom to be departed sins the last
Court day, and that the aforesayd Rauffe
is son and heyre unto the sayd George,
and of the age as ys aforesayd, and doth
praye to be admytted to his relief."
(Lanc. MSS Vol. XXXVII)

Margaret Byrom, daughter of George By-
rom, is chiefly memorable as the ill-
fated victim of superstition and supposed
witchcraft. It was in 1594 that seven
persons, members of the family, or wards,
of Nicholas Starkie of Huntroyd and Cle-
worth, Esq. were pronounced to be the
subjects of demoniacal possession.
Amongst these "troubled" were Ellen Hol-
land, one of Mr. Starkie's wards, and
Margaret Byrom of Salford, a woman thir-
ty-three years of age. The last named

is said to be "a kinswoman of Mrs. Starkie's" and whilst on a visit at Cleworth, in the parish of Leigh, became giddy and partook of the general malady.

15th Generation

Adam Byrom, third son of Adam by his second wife, married Cicely, daughter of Thomas and Ann Beck of Manchester. They had six children:

1. Adam, named in his grandmother Beck's will of 1578.
2. Margaret, a spinster, buried 25 Apr. 1589.
3. Isobel, a spinster, living in London in 1593.
4. Elizabeth, a spinster, living in Manchester in 1593.
5. Anne, married John Bolton of Salford in 1593.
6. Alice, married 9 Nov. 1605 Humphrey Barlow, Gent. of Barlow Hall.

Adam (the father) died in 1578.

Notes-

Adam followed commercial pursuits in Salford and had mercantile transactions in foreign countries, as appears by the following extract from the Records of the Liverpool Corporation in 1561: "In the while this sayd enterprise was in hand, Adam Byrom of Salford made his earnest labor aswel to Sr. Richard Molineux, Mr. William Molineux, Esq. as to the Right Honorable or good Lord the Erle of Darbie, to have his xx tonnes Iron that came in with Thomas Roo & Christopher Crosse, from Hispayne, as is afore herin registered, carried awaye to Weryngton, by Land & by Water, where in his suets (suits) and earnest labor he

dyd nothyng prevayle, and was glad to agre with the Towne for licence to carie his sayd wares awaye, and upon such consente and agrement he payd to Mr. Mayre v holle (whole) sovereigns of gold wch is current xs a."

16th Generation

Adam Byrom, only son of Adam and Cicely, married Elizabeth, sister of Rev. Francis Torkington.

Adam died without issue in 1592 and his widow married _____ Parkhurst before 24 May 1627. Her will is dated 22 Oct. 1634.

Notes-

The will of Adam Byrom of Salford, clothier, dated 31 Oct. 1592 refers to: Now wife Elizabeth; Sisters Isabel, Elizabeth and Alice Byrom and Ann Bolton; Brother-in-law Thomas Singleton alias Hogg, husbandman; Cousin George Proud-luffe of Manchester, mercer. Probate was granted 20 Nov. 1592.

When Adam died, his cousin Raufe inherited Byrom property.

16th Generation

Thomas Byrom, son of George and _____ Holland, married Alice _____ and had ten children:

1. Thomas, baptized Sept. 1584, married Ann Shacklock 18 Jan. 1606 who was buried 9 Nov. 1647.
2. Susanna, baptized 17 July 1586, living in 1605.

3. John, baptized 10 Sept. 1587, buried 7 March 1588.
 4. George, baptized 17 Feb. 1589, living in 1605. This could be the George Byrom shown in records of Litchfield Diocese in 1615 Wills and Administrations.
 5. Henry, baptized 18 July 1591, living in 1605.
 6. Joseph, baptized 20 Oct. 1594, buried 18 Jan. 1595.
 7. Adam, baptized 21 Dec. 1595, living in 1605.
 8. Raufe, baptized 26 Feb. 1598, buried 18 May 1605.
 9. Margaret, baptized 4 Nov. 1599, living in 1605.
 10. Elizabeth, baptized 8 May 1605, named in her father's will.
- Thomas Byrom was buried in Collegiate Church 22 May 1605 just two weeks after his last child was baptized.

16th Generation

Raufe Byrom of Salford, son of George and _____ Holland, born 1555 came into his father's lands 29 March 1559 and was heir to his cousin Adam Byrom 31 Oct. 1592. Raufe married Jane, daughter of _____ Bate of Knutsford, Cheshire. Their children were:

1. Raufe, born July 1578, buried 31 May 1599.
2. Adam, born Dec. 1585 and baptized 1 Jan. 1586, was heir to his brother in 1599.
3. Mary, baptized 1587, married Thomas Shalcross of Chester.
4. George, baptized 1589, buried 1592.
5. Margaret, baptized 9 Jan. 1592, liv-

ing in 1601.

6. Elizabeth, baptized 1593, married
Arden of Harden, Cheshire.
7. Humphrey, baptized 27 Oct. 1592, living in 1613.
8. Jane, baptized 29 Dec. 1595, living in 1601.
9. Edmund, living in 1598 and 1601, died unmarried.

Raufe's will is dated 28 June 1598 and he was buried 12 July 1598 in Collegiate Church where his widow Jane was buried 23 March 1604.

Notes-

In 1595 Raufe Byrom, Gent. and Thomas Byrom, Gent. and six others were appointed churchwardens of Manchester (Collegiate Church account book)

In his will of 1598 probated at Chester, Raufe described himself as "of Salforde, Gent." and desires "to be buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester." He names his son and heir Ralph; his "now wife Jane"; his younger children, Adam, Edmond, Homfraye, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jane; his brother Thomas Byrom; and his cousin Alexander Radcliffe.

In 1599 by Inquisition port mortem taken at Wigan 4 Jan. 41 Elizabeth (1599) Raufe Byrom is said to have devised lands in trust to his wife Jane and another, for fifty years from her husband's death for the advancement of his younger children. (Duchy of Lanc. Office, Vol. XVII)

17th Generation

Adam Byrom of Salford, son of Raufe and Jane, born 1585, was heir to his brother Raufe in 1599. He married Ellen, daughter of Edmund Prestwich of Hulme Hall, Esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart. Adam and Ellen had:

1. Ellen, baptized at Collegiate Church 1609, married Henry Salkeld of Northumberland County.
2. Margaret, baptized 1610 married Henry Bulkeley of Standlow, Staffordshire and had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth.
3. Adam, baptized at Collegiate Church, Manchester 24 Nov. 1611, died unmarried and was buried there 31 Jan. 1642.
4. Ralphe, baptized 28 Dec. 1612. Attended Oxford University. He received his MA 1644 and his BD in 16__ before he was ordained. He died unmarried and was buried in Holy Trinity Chapel in Salford 16 Apr. 1651.
5. Mary, baptized 1614, buried 1614.
6. Elizabeth, baptized 1616, will dated 1 Jan. 1680.
7. Sarah, baptized 1617, buried 26 Feb. 1639.
8. John, baptized at Collegiate Church, Manchester 5 Sept. 1619, was heir to his brothers Adam and Ralphe.
9. Penelope, baptized 1621, married Robert Hey of Monks Hall in Eccles, Gent. second son of Ellis and Ann Hey of Chorlton Hall. Penelope Hey was one of her nephew Adam's heirs in 1684.
10. Edmund, baptized 31 Aug. 1623, died unmarried.

Adam, the father of these children, died

at Chester 31 Jan. 1644.

Notes-

Adam died at Chester the last day of Jan. 1644, "being quarter-master to Knips." (Harl. MS 2042 and Visit. of 1664)

18th Generation

John Byrom of Salford, eighth child of Adam and Ellen, born 1619 was heir to his brothers Adam and Ralphe who both died unmarried. John married Mary, daughter of William and sister and co-heiress of Sir William Radcliffe of Fox-denton, Knt. and of Alexander Radcliffe, his brother. They were married between 9 Dec. 1651 and 24 Sept. 1652 and had:

1. Adam, born 25 July and baptized 9 Aug. 1655 in Collegiate Church, Manchester. He died unmarried and was buried there Jan. 1684.

2. Mary "died a child."

John Byrom was buried 11 March 1678 (and not in Jan. 1689 as stated in Newcome's Diary) in the Derby Chapel within the Collegiate Church, Manchester as "Major John Byrom." His son Adam and his widow were executors and by the time his widow's will of 11 May 1693 was probated, John Byrom's heirs were found to be his sole surviving sister Penelope, widow of Robert Hey, and his cousins Margaret Aynsworth of London, widow, and Elizabeth, wife of John Jenkinson of Woodhouse, Gent.

Notes-

John Byrom served in the Stuart cause as a Sergeant Major with Major Henry Byrom of Byrom in the regiment of Lancashire Militia commanded by Colonel Roger Nowell. (Dugdales Visit. 1664)

In 1646 he compounded with the Commissioners of Sequestration for his estate for £201 16s. 6d., whilst his brother, Edmund Byrom of Salford, compounded for £2 6s. 8d., and his uncle Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart. and Thomas Prestwich, Esq., his son, were required to pay into the same treasure £330. (Baines, Vol. II)

In his autobiography, Vol. I page 105, Newcome states: "some small contests upon occasion of burying the dead in Manchester. Major Byrom had his brother Raufe to be buried, and because I was with Mr. Heyricke when they came to ask leave for the pulpit and he only cautioned them from speaking at the grave, they, in a pet, buried the body at Salford, and cast the odium of it upon me."

It seems merely to have been the loan of the pulpit that was solicited by the Royalist officer, doubtless for an orthodox Anglican cleric. At this time (1651) it was a felonious act to use the Burial Service in the Common Prayer Book, which had been abolished by Parliament in 1644; and the Directory, which Heyrick and Newcome approved, forbade "praying, reading, and singing," and ordered "the dead body upon the day of burial to be immediately interred without any ceremony." (Directory for the Publique Worship of God in the three Kingdoms, 1645)

Mr. Heywood in a note in Newcome's Diary says, the Cavalier John Byrom was

Major of the Manchester Trainbands and the leader of the town's rejoicings at the Restoration. "We have smiled to observe the guileless divine (Newcome) persuading himself that his denunciations against drinking healths had been successful; for whilst he was speaking (22 Apr. 1661) we knew Byrom and Mosley were at the Conduit on their knees, uttering vows over bumpers of claret provided by Capt. Halliwell for the success of the King and the downfall of the Rump. (Heywood's note, Newcome's Diary) Halliwell was afterward son-in-law of Edward Byrom the Presbyterian.

This gallant Royalist officer, who had been through life consistent in the maintenance of his political and religious principles, was, after the Restoration, in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster.

19th Generation

Adam Byrom of Salford, only son of John and Mary, was born 1655. His baptism is thus recorded in the Register of Collegiate Church, Manchester: "25 July (born) Adam, sonn to John Byrom of Salford Gent., baptised in his owne house 9th August next following, 1655."

Adam died unmarried and was buried Jan. 1684 in the Derby Chapel within the Collegiate Church.

With Adam Byrom's death the Salford line ends and the next of kin are the Byroms of Manchester whose descent is

traced from Henry Byrom and his wife
Mary Beck of the 14th generation.



BYROM OF MANCHESTER

This family traces its descent from the Byroms of Salford and is entitled to use the arms confirmed to that branch in 1613. (Canon Raines) Author's note: The Byroms of Manchester, in assuming the arms of the Salford branch, should have retained the crescent in the chevron which indicates descent from a second son. They adopted instead, a blue field for distinction which is shown in the dexter chief point.

Part VI

Byrom of Manchester

The descent of the Byroms of Manchester is traced from Henry Byrom of Salford, second son of Adam Byrom of the 14th generation. (Lanc. MSS Vol. XXXVII)

15th Generation

Henry Byrom, merchant, second son of Adam, married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anne Beck of Manchester. She was named in her brother Robert's will 17 Dec. 1556. Henry and Mary had:

1. Robert, died single and was buried in Collegiate Church, Manchester 5 May 1586.
2. Lawrence, born 1555, was heir to his brother Robert.
3. Isabel, died 1558 in her second year. Henry's will is dated 4 Aug. 1558 and was proved at Chester 14 Dec. 1558.

Notes-

Henry Byrom of Salford who was described by his father Adam Byrom of Salford as his "second son" was appointed executor of his will dated 3 May 1556. (Piccope)

They both describe themselves as "merchants" and it is recorded that the father and his two eldest sons, George and Henry, all died in July and Aug. 1558.

At the Salford "Post Mortem" held Thursday 30 March, 1 Elizabeth (1558) the "Jury p'sent Henry Byrom to be dep'tyd syns the last Court day, and

that Robert Byrom is son and heyre of ye sayd Henry and of th'age of three years and upwards, and doth paye for hys relief as is accustomed, yt is to say, a dagger." (Lanc. MSS, Vol. XXXVII)

In the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary (1556-7) Henry Byrom and George Proudlove presented in the Duchy Court William Strangeways and Walter Pullen, for disturbing them (the plaintiffs) in the possession of a messuage and lands in Oldescroftes and Strangeways, and for the detention of the title deeds. (Cal. Pleadings)

On 17 Dec. 1556, Henry Byrom's brother-in-law Robert Beck of Manchester made his will, and appointed his mother, Ann Beck widow, and his friend Thomas Birch, executors, and if they died, then he appointed his two brothers-in-law Richard Hunt and Henry Byrom executors, and he gave the latter his best cloke, two bowes, and all his arrows, and to Mary Byrom his sister 13s. 4d. Henry Byrom was one of the witnesses of the will, along with William Radcliffe, Gent., and James Barlow priest. (Lanc. MSS. Wills)

"Henry Byrom of Salforde, marchaunt" made his will 4 Aug. 1558 and devised the house wherein he dwelt to his eldest son and heir apparent, Robert Byrom, and his heirs male, in default, remainder to Laurence Byrom his second son and his heirs male, remainder, in default, to his own right heirs for ever; and bequeathed a legacy to Isabel his daughter. He appointed Mary his wife, Adam Byrom his brother, and his cousin Thomas Birch, Gent. his executors, and his kinsman Rauffe Browne and his friend John Glover,

overseers. Proved at Chester. (Lanc.
MSS Wills)

16th Generation

Lawrence Byrom of Salford born 1555, son of Henry and Mary, was heir to his brother Robert. He married (1) Cecily, daughter of _____ Wilson of Manchester at the Collegiate Church 19 Dec. 1580.

Lawrence and Cecily had three children:

1. Isabel, baptized 15 Sept. 1581, married Thurston Knowles at Collegiate Church 9 Feb. 1612.
2. Robert, baptized 16 Jan. 1583.
3. John, baptized 19 Jan. 1584, married Alice, daughter of _____ Smethurst of Bury at Middleton in accordance with marriage license dated 13 Nov. 1615.

Cecily was buried at the Collegiate Church 1 Sept. 1584.

After 1585 Lawrence married (2) Mary, daughter of _____ and they had:

4. Edward, baptized at Collegiate Church, was heir to his half-brothers Robert and John.
5. Thomas, baptized 28 June 1588, later of Warrington, married _____ and had a son named Thomas who married (1) Esther _____ and had two children, Esther and Edward. Thomas married (2) Mary _____.
6. Catherine, baptized 20 Jan. 1594.
7. Cecily, buried 31 March 1597.
8. Elizabeth, buried 18 Sept. 1598.

Lawrence who fathered these eight children was continually engaged in lawsuits

with his aunts and uncles. He was buried at Collegiate Church, Manchester, 26 June 1598.

Notes-

Laurence Byrom of Salford is erroneously called "a younger son of Adam Byrom of Salford" in Dugdale's Visitation 1664-5, and with him the registered pedigree of the Manchester branch of the family at that time commences. He was unquestionably the second son of Henry Byrom of Salford and grandson of Adam Byrom, the enterprising and wealthy merchant. His description of himself settles his place in the pedigree: "Be yt known unto all men &c. that I Lawrence Byrom of Manchester second sonne of Henry Byrom late of Salforde clothier, deceased, the which Henry was seacond sonne of Adam Byrom the elder late of Salforde, merchant deceased."

Lawrence Byrom was either an ill-used or a litigious man suing Ciceley the widow of his late uncle Adam who had later married James Holland. This suit was settled 1 Oct. 1578. (Piccope)

This release does not appear to have ended the contention, as heated and irritating passions were again let loose, and on the 26th Feb. 1580 "Laurence Byrom, administrator of the goods of Isabella Byrom deceased," entered his suit in the Consistory Court of Chester, "contra Jacobum Holland et Ceciliam ejus xorem relictam Adami Byrom Jun."

On 28 Apr. 1580 "Laurence Byrom of Manchester parish" went on with his suit against James Holland, Gent. and Ceciley his wife, when it appeared in evidence that Henry Byrom of Salford, defunct,

made his will in 1558, and after disposing of his real estate, divided his personality into three parts--the third part of which he bequeathed to "his poore chyldren Robert, Lawrence, and Isabel"--that the said Isabel Byrom died before she was two years old, and before the proving of Henry Byrom's will, &c. The orphan children of Henry Byrom appear to have been brought up by their paternal uncle Adam Byrom during their minority, and at his death their affairs unfortunately remained unsettled, which led to this laborious and vexatious suit, commenced not by the elder but by the younger brother, against his uncle's relict, who was also his mother's sister, and had at this time made her second matrimonial alliance.

Laurence's confidence in the integrity and affection of the Becks, a local mercantile family of considerable importance, was not great, as in addition to the above action against his aunt Holland (nee Beck) on the 29th Jan. 1578-9, he commenced a suit in the Consistory Court of Chester, against his uncle Nicholas Beck, one of the executors of his maternal grandmother Mrs. Ann Beck, widow.

The question at issue is not shown, but it arose out of the will of Ann, widow of Thomas Beck of Manchester, merchant, dated 17 June 1578. Laurence and his brother Robert were attesting witnesses but not legatees. This might be the ground of offence. Ann's will was not proved until 10 Feb. 1580 and after stating her desire "to be buried near her husband "Thomas Beck, merchant," who

before 1556 had given a legacy of £20 "to sett poor men to worke in Manchester," she bequeathed her property to her grandson Thomas, son of Robert Beck of Manchester deceased; to her daughters Ceciley Holland, and Ann, wife of Humphrey Houghton; to John Houghton their son; and to Adam, son of Ceciley Holland. She appointed Thomas Birch, Gent. and her son Nicholas Beck executors. (Lanc. MSS., Wills)

For reasons that seem obvious, Lawrence's Christian name, like that of Samuel "Beau" Byrom in the Byrom of Byrom parent family, is not repeated in later generations.

17th Generation

Edward Byrom of Manchester born c1586, son of Lawrence and Mary, was heir to his half-brothers Robert and John. He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Worsley of Carr in Bowden, Cheshire about 1615 and had:

1. William, baptized 1616.
2. Mary, baptized 31 Aug. 1617.
3. Alice, baptized 28 Feb. 1619, married (1) Thomas Clarke of Northampton 16 Sept. 1641 and had a son Thomas Clarke living in 1654. She married (2) Rev. Robert Hyde, Vicar of North Walsham, County Norfolk.
4. John, baptized 26 Nov. 1620 at Collegiate Church, Manchester, was accidentally killed, and buried 31 Oct. 1642.

5. Elizabeth, baptized 2 Feb. 1623, married (1) Thomas Marsh of Warrington and had a son William and a daughter Elizabeth, both living 27 Feb. 1654. Her second husband was Samuel Wooley of Warrington.
6. Sarah, baptized 20 Mar. 1625, married Francis Worthington 15 Sept. 1646 at the Collegiate Church and was buried there 3 Oct. 1664.
7. Edward, baptized 6 May 1627, married Ann Crompton.
8. Adam, baptized 13 Apr. 1628.
9. Anne, baptized 4 Apr. 1630, buried 7 Mar. 1633.
10. Ellen, baptized 30 Aug. 1631.
11. Ann, baptized 22 June 1634, married (1) John, son of Thomas Bibby of Reddish and had two children, John and William Bibby. Ann married (2) James Halliwell of Manchester 11 Oct. 1664. Ann was mentioned in her brother William's will 30 Nov. 1665. Her estate was inventoried 19 Feb. 1678.

Edward Byrom was buried near his late wife Ellen in Collegiate Church, Manchester. His will was dated 27 Feb. 1655.

Notes-

In 1634 Edward Byrom of Manchester was a subscriber towards the building of Holy Trinity Chapel, Salford. (Dr. Hibbert Ware)

In 1638 he was one of the two manorial constables of Manchester. (Corporation Records)

On the 26th of July 1644 he as "one of the Committee for the County Palatine of Lancaster" signed the public declaration

of belief that Henry Wrigley, the late high constable of Salford, was not disaffected to "the King and Parliament." (Lanc. MSS. Vol. XXXVII)

In 1645 he appears as an officer in the Parliament's army, and entered into the views of the Presbyterians. Lieut. Col. Rosworm, a German hired to direct the defense of Manchester, records that his "sergeant, Mr. Beirom the elder," having discovered a villianous plot to seize and plunder the town divulged it, and thus the chief conspirators were apprehended. (Ormerod)

Edward encouraged and witnessed the return of Major General Worsley of Platt Hall near Manchester (probably a family connection) to Cromwell's second parliament in 1654, and his return was a Presbyterian triumph, and hostile to the Protector, whose views were Congregational. (Newcome's Diary note; Baines, Vol. II)

Edward made his will in 1655, he being then "sick and infirm of body." His freeholds are devised to his son William, his personal property to his son Edward, and legacies are given to his daughter Ann Byrom, to his grandson Thomas Clark, to his daughter Sarah Worthington, to his brother-in-law John Worsley, to his sister Byrom at Warrington, to his servant Mary Thorpe, to poor householders in Manchester 40s. to be distributed at the discretion of his sole executor, his loving son, Edward Byrom; and he appointed his son William Byrom, his friend Mr. Philip Stampe, and his son-in-law Mr. Francis Worthington, overseers. The will was proved in London "in the court for the probate of wills" by the execu-

tor, 3 Sept. 1655.

John Byrom, the second son of Mr. Edward Byrom and younger brother of William, was a young and adventurous lieutenant in the Parliamentary army, and was accidentally killed. The event is recorded in Lancashire's Valley of Achor, 1642, October, "The two and twentieth day, store of powder came in (to Manchester) and the foure and twentieth day some (more powder) coming was stayed. The joy of this last supply was sadly tempered with the accidentall, but mortal, wound of a skilful and active souldier."

He is described by Dr. Hibbert Ware as "Mr. Edward Byrom's son" who probably lingered some days after his accident before he died, as he was buried in the Collegiate Church on the 31st Oct. 1642, in his 22nd year.

18th Generation

William Byrom of Manchester, born 1616, son of Edward and Ellen, married 7 Apr. 1640 Rebecca, daughter of John Beswicke of Failsworth, Gent., and sister of Rev. Charles Beswicke, Rector of Radcliffe.

They had:

1. Rebecca, baptized 25 Mar. 1641, buried 25 June 1642.
2. William, baptized 1642, married Hannah _____. He died without heirs, his will dated 18 Feb. 1682.
3. Sarah, baptized 22 Sept. 1644, married John Scholfield 29 Dec. 1664 and

had a son, Arthur, living in 1665.
She was a widow in 1690.

4. Josiah, baptized 20 Dec. 1645, buried 24 Oct. 1647.
5. Elizabeth, baptized 13 Feb. 1648.
6. Josiah, baptized 15 Apr. 1649, buried 16 Jan. 1672.
7. John, born c1653, was heir to his brother William in 1682.
8. Samuel.

William's will is dated 30 Nov. 1665 and he requests burial in Manchester's Pendleton Chapel and names his children and grandchildren and also lists a bequest to the Rev. Henry Newcome, diarist.

Notes-

William Byrom took an active part during the 17th century in promoting the cause of the Parliament and, becoming a Presbyterian, was appointed an Elder in the Manchester Classis, although Mr. Thomas Heywood believed that he was always a moderate Episcopalian. (Newcome's Diary)

On the 12th Aug. 1656 he was one of the burgesses and chief inhabitants of Manchester who elected Richard Radcliffe of Pool Fold, Esq. as Burgess of that town to represent them in the Commonwealth Parliament. (Baines, Vol. II)

In 1657 William Byrom, Gent. was boroughreeve of Manchester. (Corporation Records)

He was the friend and patron of Newcome, and materially assisted in obtaining his clerical services for Manchester. (Newcome Autobiog.)

He was also Newcome's landlord in 1660. (Ibid.)

On 24 Dec. 1666 Newcome recorded "this

day we buried a good friend of mine, Mr. William Byrom who left his old pastor a legacy as a proof of his regard for him."

Roger Lowe of Ashton in Makersfield made this entry in his diary: "1665 May 7 (Lord's Day) Mr. Byrom came to towne. Mr. Bowker preached, and at night John Jenkinson and I went with Mr. Byrom to bringe him towards home."

The will of William Byrom of Manchester, Gent. is dated 30 Nov. 1665 and the testator entails considerable property upon his eldest son William Byrom and his issue; in default then to Josiah Byrom his second son and the heirs of his body; in default to his third son John Byrom and in default to the next heirs of the testator. The said lands are charged with £6 a year "to one Margaret Hunt, spinster, during her natural life," being a charge created by his late father, Edward Byrom. He provides for his daughter Sarah, wife of John Scholfield, and for his sons, Josiah and John Byrom, when they attain the age of twenty-one. He makes bequests to his sister, Elizabeth Woolley; his brother-in-law, Henry Welch, clerk (Incumbent of Chorley); Mr. Francis Worthington; his sister, Anne, wife of James Halliwell; and his sister-in-law, Margaret Bowker, widow; to Anne, wife of his brother, Edward Byrom; to Arthur Scholfield, his grandchild; to William and Rebecca Bowker, his sister Margaret's son and daughter; "To Mr. William Hawood for going with me to Holmes Chappel and for drawing this my will and to Mr. Heyricke to preach my funeral sermen or that Mr. Moseley would preach at my funeral." He also bequeaths



Kersal Cell

From an 1848 engraving by W. Backshell published
in the Catalog of the Library of Dr. John Byrom.

to Henry Newcome and Edward Richardson, clerks, and to the poor of Manchester £3, to be distributed at the discretion of my executors and "Whereas my servant Edward Leacroft being an obstinate, and disobediant servant and by his several misdemeanors forfeited his bond of apprenticeship yet I have hitherto taken not that advantage which the law doth allow me but have made use of all loving ways to reclaim him and to do good to him, my mind is that my executors shall have the same power upon the forfeiture of the bond that I now have, and I leave them to deal with him as they shall think fit." Executors -- "my son William and brother Edward Byrom, and to my said brother I give a mourning suite and cloake, and I appoint Mr. Francis Worthington overseer." Proved at Chester 27 June 1667 by the son.

18th Generation

Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell, son of Edward and Ellen, was born 1627. He married 13 Nov. 1654 Ann, daughter of John and Alice Crompton of Halliwell, late of Bolton-le-Moors. Edward and Ann had:

1. Edward, born 10 Oct. 1656.
2. Joseph, baptized 10 June 1659.
3. Ellen, baptized 14 June 1661, buried 12 July 1677.
4. Ann, baptized 23 Aug. and buried 2 Sept. 1663. (see Newcome diary)
5. John, baptized 21 Aug. and buried 28 Aug. 1664.
6. William, baptized 20 June 1667, died young.

Edward Byrom's will was made on the 14th June 1668, only a day or two before he

died, as appears by the register of his burial on June 18th. Note the inaccuracies in the inscription (re-cut in modern times) on his gravestone which states that he was "buried on Dec. 18, 1688, aged 67 years."

His widow Ann married Roger Mekin by whom she had two daughters.

Notes-

According to a family memorandum, Mr. Edward Byrom was married in the chapel of Smithills in the parish of Dean as shown in the register of that parish church: "1654 Nov. 13 Edwardus Byrome filius Edwardi Byrome p'och, de Manchester et Anna Crompton filia Johannis Crompton nup. de Bolton, de Halliwell paroch, de Dean." (Ormerod)

At the time of his marriage he was a member of the second Parliament.

Edward Byrom seems to have inherited the somewhat liberal and latitudinarian views of his father, and elder brothers John and William. He was a man of known moderation, which he evinced by adding his name to the invitation of Henry Newcome to Manchester. (Newcome Diary)

He also accompanied his brother William and Mr. Worthington to Gawsworth, as a deputation to Newcome from "The Church of Manchester." (Newcome Autobiog.)

In 1663 Edward Byrom, Gent. was one of the two manerial constables of Manchester. (Corporation Records)

Edward Byrom devised all his real estate to his wife Ann for the support of his children until his (eldest) son Edward attained the age of twenty-one; he then devised lands in Manchester, Bolton

le Moors, etc., to his sons Edward, Joseph and William. He made bequests to his wife, his son William, his daughter Ellen, his two sisters, to Maister Harden (of the Collegiate Church), to Maister Stampe, to Thomas Byrom, to Elizabeth Marsh, "to my son Edward my sealinge Gould ringe," and to his cozen Ellen Tyldesley. Executors -- his wife Ann, his brother-in-law Joseph Crompton, Nicodemus Monks, and he made his brother Worthington and his cozen Thomas Booker overseers. Proved at Chester, 10 Aug. 1668. The witnesses to the will were Henry Newcome, Francis Worthington, and Roger Mekin.

The last named, Roger Mekin, Gent. married the testator's widow, by whom he had two daughters. In his will dated 5 Dec. 1684 he gives legacies to his stepsons Edward, Joseph and William Byrom.

A writer observed "I saw in 1849, in a farm-house near Heywood, a half-length portrait inscribed, "Old Mrs. Meakin, grandmother of the late Mr. Clowes of Smedley," and also grandmother of Dr. Byrom, which represents the lady here named, who was left a second time a widow. "She possesses an acute and intelligent countenance, piercing grey eyes, and pleasing features, the portrait being painted apparently about the age of fifty-five. She wears a high-crowned black beaver hat, a dark figured silk dress, and holds a book in her hand." (Lanc. MSS. Vol. XI)

19th Generation

John Byrom of Manchester, son of William and Rebecca, born c1653, was ultimately heir to his brother William and his executor in 1682. John married (1) Mary, daughter of William and Ellen Page of Manchester 19 Feb. 1679. Their children were:

1. William, baptized 31 July 1680, became the ward of Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell 13 Mar. 1690. William married _____ and they had three children: Richard, living in Apr. 1737; William; and a daughter who married Holland of London.
2. Mary, baptized 19 June 1683, became the ward of Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell. She married John Pimlot of Manchester 12 Dec. 1711.

When John's first wife was buried 23 June 1683, he married (2) Margaret, daughter of _____ Delves of Manchester 2 Apr. 1687. She was buried 6 July 1688 and John followed soon thereafter 16 Jan. 1690.

19th Generation

Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell and of Hyde's Cross, Manchester, eldest son of Edward and Ann, born 10 Oct. 1656, married at Bury 19 Apr. 1680 Dorothy, daughter of Capt. John and Anne Allen of Redivales, Bury. She was baptized at Bury 15 Mar. 1660. Edward and Dorothy had:

1. Ann, baptized 17 Apr. 1681, buried 13 June 1732.
2. Dorothy, born 24 Aug. 1682, buried 26 Sept. 1762.
3. Elizabeth, born 27 Dec. 1683, buried

24 Feb. 1769.

4. Ellen, born 15 Apr. 1685, buried 27 Oct. 1722.
5. Edward, born 4 Mar. 1687, died 12 May 1740, unmarried.
6. Mary, born 22 Nov. 1688, buried 16 Mar. 1693.
7. John, baptized 29 Feb. 1692, married his first cousin, Elizabeth Byrom.
8. Sarah, baptized 22 Aug. 1693, married 12 Dec. 1711 Thomas, son of John and Dorothy Brearcliffe of Halifax and had four daughters. Sarah was buried 20 Jan. 1768.
9. Phoebe, born 10 July 1697, buried 20 Feb. 1785.

Edward's will dated 15 Aug. 1711 names his son Edward, his brother Joseph, and his brother-in-law William Andrew as executors. Edward was buried 21 Aug. 1711 in the Jesus Chapel, later called the Byrom Chapel, of the Collegiate Church where his widow Dorothy was also buried 13 July 1729.

Notes-

Edward Byrom in 1690 was guardian to his cousin John's two children, William, born in 1680, and Mary, born 1683.

"Kersall Cell is a rambling place with old oak paneling and a fine Jacobean staircase climbing from ground to attic with graceful spiral baulsters-there is an old church bell but none know how it came there. One room is a chapel with stained glass in the windows and bearing the arms of Edward Byrom and the date 1692. In that year was born Edward's second son John who fifty-three years later in the room next to the chapel wrote the famous hymn 'Christians Awake'

as a Christmas present for his young daughter Dorothy. In Chetham's Library, Manchester you can see the ms 'Christmas Day for Dolly' from which she and her father first sang the hymn together on Christmas morn 1745." (Arthur Mee)

In the Literary Remains of Dr. Byrom (Chetham Society) there are many notices of his mother's family in Bury who did not answer Dugdale's summons to attend his Visitation in 1664-5. (Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. I)

Captain John Allen, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Byrom, was a retainer of the martyr Earl of Derby, a zealous royalist, and consequently, like his wife's relatives, a sufferer during the civil way of the 17th century.

Edward's wife Dorothy was the fourth of Captain Allen's ten children.

It is worthy of notice that the two brothers, Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell and Joseph Byrom of Manchester, were the purchasers of portions of the respective properties of Byrom of Byrom and Byrom of Salford, as the heads of each house passed away and the name became extinct.

On the 29th of July 1703, Edward Byrom, Gent. purchased lands in Salford from John and Susannah Aynsworth of Westminster and from Nathaniel and Sarah Jenkinson of Lime Ditch, in Failsworth, once the inheritance of Adam Byrom of Salford, Esq., and in 1710 Byrom Hall was bought by Joseph Byrom.

19th Generation

Joseph Byrom of Manchester, second son of Edward and Ann, was born 1659. He married at the Collegiate Church 8 Jan.

1685, Elizabeth, daughter of Miles Bradshaw of Darcy Lever and Manchester.

They had:

1. Joseph, baptized 28 Nov. 1689, buried 18 Jan. 1709.
2. Miles, baptized 27 Oct. 1691, buried 5 Mar. 1692.
3. Thomas, baptized 13 July 1693, buried 23 Jan. 1716.
4. William, baptized 29 May 1695, buried 8 Nov. 1698.
5. Adam, baptized 3 Dec. 1696, buried 4 Dec. 1696.
6. Ann, baptized 27 Oct. 1697, buried 24 July 1752.
7. Elizabeth, born 31 Jan. 1700 married her first cousin Dr. John Byrom.
8. Edward, baptized 24 June 1702, buried 23 Dec. 1760, unmarried.
9. Samuel, baptized 28 July 1704, buried 13 Mar. 1709.
10. John, baptized 29 Aug. 1705, buried 30 Apr. 1711.
11. Miles, baptized 28 May 1707, buried 13 June 1708.
12. Josiah, baptized 3 Dec. 1708, buried 29 Sept. 1740.
13. Mary, baptized 1711, married John Houghton of Baguleh, Cheshire. They had three daughters, Jane, Elizabeth and Mary H. When she was buried 4 May 1756, Houghton then married Elizabeth Mills of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire and had a son John, born in 1766.

Joseph Byrom's wife Elizabeth was buried 3 Nov. 1730 in the Byrom Chapel where Joseph was buried 27 Dec. 1733. His will named his sons Edward and Josiah, executors.

Notes-

Joseph Byrom was engaged extensively in trade, and is styled in 1703 "Joseph Byrom Esq." being in that year the boroughreeve of Manchester. (Corporation Records)

He negotiated for several years with Samuel Byrom, Esq., a spendthrift and a fashionable rake, for the purchase of the manor, demesne, and hall of Byrom in the parish of Winwick, the ancient seat of their common ancestors, and several impediments, real or imaginary, being removed, on the 5th July 1710 he became seized of property which from family traditions and associations was clearly more valuable in his estimation than in that of his unhappy kinsman the vendor.

He also bought in 1722, for £4688, the manor, hall and demesne of Smithhills from Thomas Eyre, merchant, who had the year before purchased it from Thomas, Lord Viscount Falconberg. Mr. Byrom also bought lands in Pennington, Leigh, etc.

In 1732 and 1733 he was engaged with his son and others in building the chapel of Lowton in the parish of Winwick, and died shortly after its consecration.

On Thursday 18 Oct. 1733, being the feast of St. Luke, the Church was consecrated as the Church of St. Luke the Evangelist; the Bishop Peploe reserved and granted to the Rev. Francis Annesley LL.D. Rector of Winwick, to Joseph Byrom of Manchester, Gent., now the owner and proprietor of the capital mansion house called Byrom Hall in Lowton, and to Edward Byrom, Esq. son and heir apparent of the said Joseph, power to dispose of

the church pews to the inhabitants of Lowton, Kenyon and Goldborne. (Not. Cest. Vol. II)

Nor was this the only instance of his liberality towards the Church, for in 1723 he assisted in obtaining a permanent endowment for the poor chapel of Ainsworth in Middleton parish. (Lanc. MSS. Vol. XXXI)

20th Generation

John Byrom of Kersall Cell, son of Edward and Dorothy, born 1692, was heir to his brother Edward in 1740. John Byrom married at the Collegiate Church, Manchester 14 Feb. 1721 his first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Byrom who had purchased Byrom Hall from Samuel "Beau" Byrom in 1710. Elizabeth was born 31 Jan. 1700. She became the heir of her brother Edward Byrom who died unmarried in 1760. John and Elizabeth had six children:

1. Elizabeth, baptized 8 Jan. 1722, buried 9 Dec. 1801.
2. Edward, born 13 June 1724.
3. Anne, baptized 12 May 1726, died 1740.
4. Ellen, baptized 23 Apr. 1728, died an infant.
5. Dorothy, born 26 Apr. 1730, died 19 Sept. 1797.
6. John Andrew, born 26 June 1743, died 23 Nov. 1743.

Dr. John Byrom was a celebrated poet, author of the well-known hymn "Christians Awake" and inventor of a shorthand sys-



John Byrom

From a portrait of Dr. John Byrom in his undergraduate days at Cambridge. Courtesy of Chetham's Library, Manchester.

tem. He died 26 Sept. 1763. His wife Elizabeth died 21 Dec. 1778.

Notes-

Dr. Byrom received his BA at Cambridge in 1712, was elected a fellow of Trinity in 1714 and received his MA in 1715. (Graduati Cambrigienses) When he declined to accept the "Oath of Abjuration" he was refused ordination and went abroad where he studied medicine for a short time but never practiced.

Dr. Byrom's father-in-law, Joseph Byrom, had purchased Byrom Hall from Samuel "Beau" Byrom in 1710. Thus the good doctor and his wife eventually owned the family seats of Byrom of Byrom, Kersall Cell of the Salford Byroms, as well as the extensive Manchester holdings of their parents, the brothers Edward and Joseph Byrom.

Dr. Byrom's journal will hold your interest and his letters are consistently amusing. He carried his great height of 6 ft. 4 in. on long walks and had to buy "tall horses" for his long legs. He was sympathetic and warmly human at all times.

Dr. John Byrom is also remembered for his system of shorthand for which he obtained a patent. He had many pupils all sworn to secrecy as to his system but he stopped teaching when he inherited Kersall Cell and the family fortune and occupied himself by writing poems, mostly pious but sometimes amusing such as:

God bless the King, I mean the faith's
defender,
God bless (no harm in blessing) the
Pretender;
But who Pretender is or who is King,

God bless us all! that's quite another thing.

When he was buried in 1763 in Byrom chapel of Manchester Cathedral, his estate was fined £5 because he was not buried in wool.

To do justice to Dr. Byrom would require many books such as this and those wishing to delve further into his exemplary life and excellent works may do so conveniently in these publications:

Remains of John Byrom by Canon Raines for the Chetham Society.

The Journal and Papers of John Byrom by Henri Talon, Rockliff Publishing Co., 1950.

The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom, related by Richard Parkinson, D.D. published by Chetham Society 1857.

The Poems of John Byrom, edited by Adolphus Ward, Chetham Society, 3 volumes.

21st Generation

Edward Byrom of Kersall Cell and Manchester, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Byrom born 13 June 1724 married March 1750 Eleanora, baptized 1 Feb. 1726, daughter of William and Felicia Martin Halstead of Lymn Hall, Cheshire. Edward and Eleanora had four daughters:

1. Ann, born 14 July 1751, married 2 Dec. 1780 Henry Atherton and had two children: Eleanora and Lucy Atherton. Ann died 9 Jan. 1826 and her husband

Henry Atherton died 17 Aug. 1816.

2. Elizabeth, born 28 March 1754, died 23 Apr. 1754.
3. Felicia, born 6 Sept. 1755, died 6 May 1757.
4. Eleanora, born 2 Sept. 1756, died 13 Oct. 1838, unmarried.

Edward Byrom's wife Eleanora died 18 May 1758 and was buried in the Byrom Chapel. Edward died 21 Apr. 1773 and was buried beside his wife.

Notes-

The marriage of Edward and Eleanora was announced according to the fashion of the day as follows: "A few days ago Mr. Edward Byrom, son of Dr. Byrom of Manchester, was married to Miss Halstead of Lymn, Cheshire, a lady of great merit and a handsome fortune." (Adam's Chester Courant, 6 Mar. 1750)

Edward Byrom, Esq., a son worthy of his excellent father, was buried in his family chapel with this inscription on his monumental stone: "Edward Byrom founder of St. John's Church, son of John and Elizabeth Byrom of Kersall, born 13 June 1724, died 21 Apr. 1773."

As noted above, Edward and Eleanora Byrom had no sons to carry on the Byrom name in the Manchester branch of the family.

Eleanora Byrom, spinster daughter of Edward and Eleanora, made her will 1 Dec. 1792 "...herself the solitary scion of a time-honored race." (Lord Byron) She bequeathed £3,000 and not £300 as stated by Dr. Hibbert Ware (Vol. II) to Eleanora and Henry Atherton of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. and William Fox of Manchester, Gent. in trust, the income to be applied to

the maintenance or relief of fifteen old housekeepers of good character, inhabitants of Manchester or Salford for seven successive years, who did not severally possess an income of 40s. a year. (See 16 Rep. Char. Com. 1828)

22nd Generation

Ann Byrom, daughter of Edward and Eleanora, born 14 July 1751, married 2 Dec. 1780 Henry Atherton, born 30 July 1740, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, son of Richard Atherton of Preston, Esq. They had:

1. Eleanora Atherton of Byrom, Kersall Cell and Manchester, elder daughter and coheiress, founded and endowed Holy Trinity Church, Hulme, Manchester.
2. Lucy Atherton, younger daughter and coheiress, married at St. Andrews, Holborn, London 17 July 1819, Richard Willis of Halstead Park, Hall o' th' Hill and Monks Hall Lanc. Esq.

Thus ended the Byroms of Manchester and the estates once owned by the Byroms of Byrom and the Byroms of Salford were inherited by Eleanora and Lucy Atherton.

Part VII

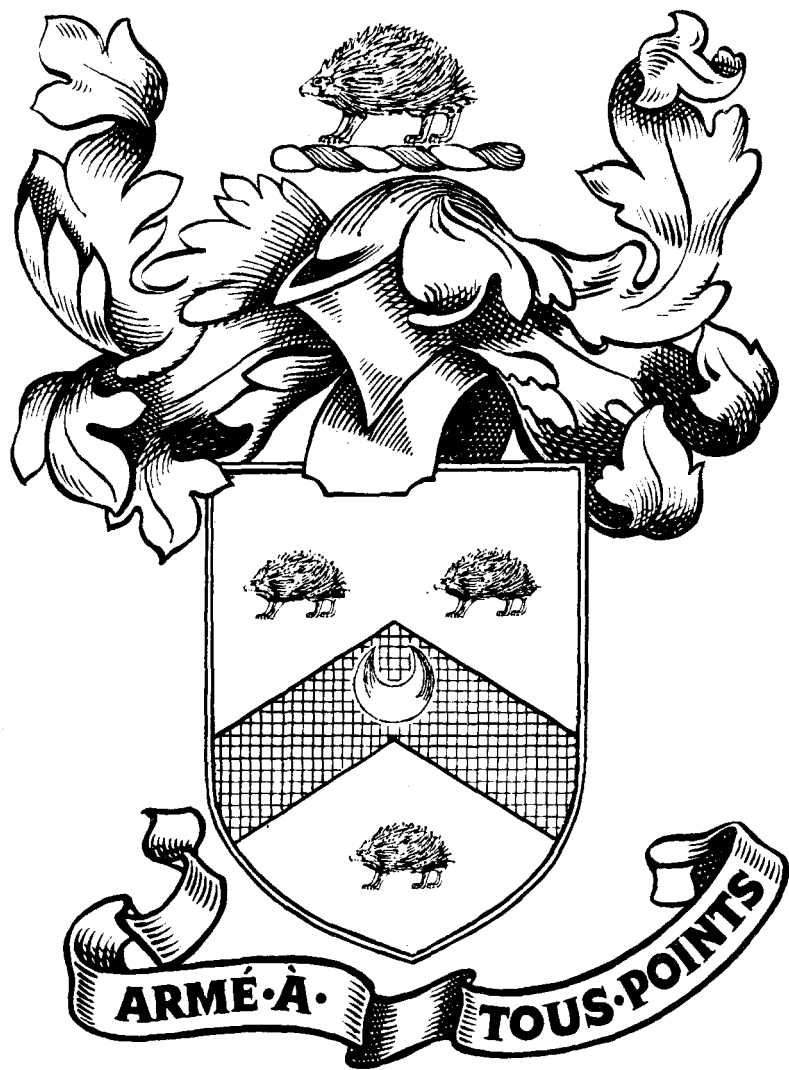
Byrom of Parr

Tracing the Byrom families of Parr and their near relatives scattered throughout Prescott Parish in Lancashire presents almost insurmountable difficulties due to the frequent neglect of records during the Great Rebellion and the subsequent upheavals in the Established Church encouraged by Presbyterians and other non-conformists during the time of Oliver Cromwell.

This accounts for the paucity of genealogical data in county record offices between 1642 and 1680 and for the many gaps in Parish registers when vicars and curates were treading a tightrope between the bishops of the Established Church, the Presbyterians and the Puritans. It was the time of great religious unrest when many devout churchmen retained their pulpits under distasteful restrictions or were deprived of their livings and separated from their flocks.

Striving to profit by this turmoil in the protestant ranks a small army of militant Jesuits, risking almost certain execution, were proselytizing among the nobles and landed gentry who could provide "priest-holes" in which to hide.

For this reason the names of many brothers and sisters are omitted here. Their names may appear in records but lacking the evidence of a will in which



Byrom of Parr

a testator's wife and children are named there is no way of arriving at a complete family unit distinct from cousins and uncles. Because of this many Byroms seem to be dangling in space awaiting assignment to their proper family places.

There is sure to be some Byrom, disappointed because one of his direct ancestors was omitted, who will reproachfully point out, "We have a trunkful of old family records. Why didn't you write to us?" To which the sad answer must be, "Your data would have been most welcome but there was no way of locating those who possess these valuable records." Despite the dearth of state and parish records these unplaced Byroms could still be put to rest, each in his proper niche, if existing family papers, bibles and copies of old wills and deeds were to be given to a designated library where they will be preserved and made available to all.

As a member of the American branch of this family the author modestly suggests the selection of a library, centrally located in Prescott Parish, as a repository for these old family records. Perhaps some Byrom living there today may be sufficiently interested to broach this subject with one of Lancashire's many fine librarians such as Mr. H. C. Caistor, Chief Librarian, St. Helens Central Library.

The coat of arms for this branch of the family is identical to the arms of the parent house with a crescent superimposed on the chevron indicating descent from a second son.

At this time it is more important to publish material already classified than to await the last bit of information which may not come to light for many years.

The Byroms of Parr are traced from Henry Byrom of Lowton of the 17th generation, christened at Winwick 29 Sept. 1545, the second son of Henry and his second wife Elizabeth Bold. Henry's wife's name is unknown but he had at least four children:

1. Henry, born cl567 who had four children.
2. Peter, born cl570, named for his uncle, married Margery Parr.
3. John of Prescot, born cl572. (see note)
4. William, christened 9 Feb. 1575 (see note)

Henry, the father, was named in his brother Richard's will in 1590 and was living in 1591.

Notes-

John of Prescot had three children: Thomas, christened 21 June 1608 who had a son John of Hardshaw who was buried 28 Aug. 1686; William, christened 21 June 1616; and Margaret, christened 29 Nov. 1619.

William married twice: (1) Ellen who died 3 Oct. 1611 and (2) Ellen Baxter, a widow, on 8 March 1614, at Grapenhall with Nicholas Byrom of the Moore as bondsman. William was buried 11 Feb. 1628. By his first wife he had: Wil-

liam born c1603, buried 14 March 1658;
Alice christened 12 June 1606; and John
christened 13 Apr. 1609.

18th Generation

Henry Byrom, born c1567, married _____
and had five children:

1. Henry, born c1585, married Alice
Boardman Mather. (see note)
2. Frances, christened 12 Apr. 1587.
3. Richard of Sutton, christened 24 Apr.
1592.
4. Thomas, christened ____ Feb. 1594, mar-
ried Anne Byrche.
5. Margaret, christened 12 Apr. 1695.

Nothing more is known of the parents of
these five children.

Notes-

Henry, the son, married 8 Feb. 1610 at
Grappenhall in Chester, Alice Boardman
Mather, a widow of Winwick Parish and
the bondsman was Nicholas Byrom of the
Moore. Henry died without heirs before
1654 when his widow Alice made her will.
She died in 1657. Records show Henry to
be the supposed father of Jane, an ille-
gitimate child christened 13 May 1606,
the daughter of a Katherine Parr. He
had no other children.

Richard of Sutton had a son Henry
christened 25 Oct. 1634.

18th Generation

Peter Byrom, born 1570, second son of
Henry and _____, was named for his uncle
who had married Katherine Parr in 1575

and died in 1591. Peter married c1600 Margery Parr, the daughter of William Parr of Hurst House, Prescott and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Parr Hall and had:

1. Peter, christened at Winwick 5 Feb. 1605, buried 19 Feb. 1607.
2. Bryan, born c1609, got his name from his mother's side of the family. She had a brother and an uncle, both named Bryan Parr. (see note)
3. Henry of Prescott Parish, christened 24 Mar. 1616, married Margaret Golden.

Notes-

Bryan (of Windle) married (1) Katherine Nowell 18 May 1637 and had a son Roger buried 25 Apr. 1648 named for Katherine's brother Roger Nowell of Read. When Katherine was buried 30 Nov. 1648 Bryan married (2) Anne _____ who was buried 14 Sept. 1662. Bryan was declared against as a Papist in 1662 and was buried 27 Jan. 1673.

19th Generation

Thomas Byrom, born 1594, son of Henry and _____ married Anne Byrche 9 Feb. 1622 and had at least three children:

1. Henry, christened 19 Sept. 1624.
2. James, christened 13 Aug. 1627, married Ellen _____.
3. Margaret, christened 16 Aug. 1636. Anne was buried 21 Jan. 1669. Thomas' date of death is not known.

19th Generation

Henry Byrom, christened 24 Mar. 1616,
son of Peter and Margery, married Margare
ret Golden 24 Jan. 1639 and had at least
two children:

1. Henry, born cl641.
2. John, born cl643, buried 19 July
1647.

Henry, the father, was buried 12 Sept.
1684.

20th Generation

James Byrom, born 1627, son of Thomas
and Anne, married Ellen _____ and rec-
ords show he had at least one child:

1. James, born cl649, who married twice.
James, the father, was buried 6 Nov.
1680, and Ellen was buried less than
three months later, 17 Jan. 1681.

20th Generation

Henry Byrom, born cl641, son of Henry
and Margaret, married Anne Callen 12
Apr. 1669 and had four children:

1. Margaret, christened 24 Apr. 1670.
2. John, born cl672.
3. Henry of Parr, christened 28 Feb.
1675.
4. Peter, born cl678.

Nothing further is known of the parents
of these children.

Notes-

Sons John, Henry and Peter went to
Virginia.

21st Generation

James Byrom, born cl649, son of James and Ellen, married (1) Elizabeth Bankes 27 Jan. 1668 and had:

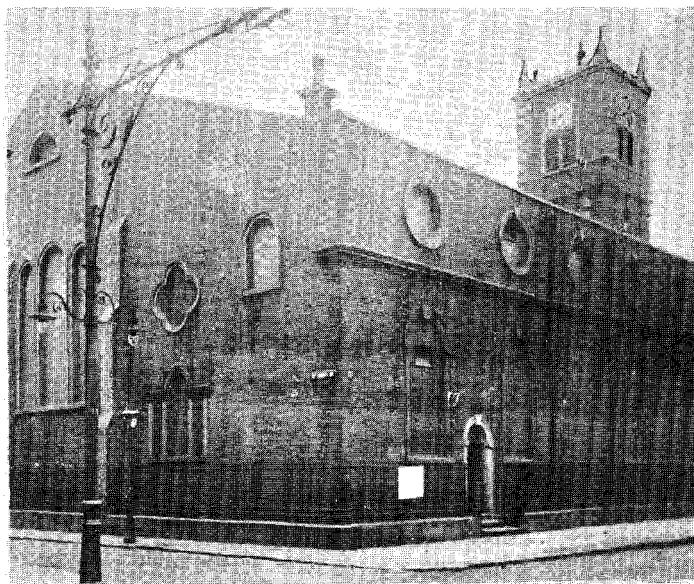
1. Thomas, christened 11 Oct. 1668.
2. William, christened 8 Oct. 1676.
3. Ellen, christened 3 Aug. 1678, buried 27 Feb. 1681.

After Elizabeth was buried 9 Sept. 1681, James married (2) Jane Wright 27 Dec. 1683 and had:

4. James, christened 7 Aug. 1687.

Note-

Sons Thomas, William and James all went to Virginia.



The Parish Church of St. Helens erected after 1615 and burned down in 1916. This church replaced the original pre-reformation chapel of ease called St. Ellen built about 1550 and demolished in 1615. 1908 photo courtesy H. C. Caistor, Chief Librarian, St. Helens Public Libraries.

Part VIII

Byrom of Cheshire

This is the appropriate place to introduce the Byroms of the Moore, a small town near Daresbury in Cheshire, three or four miles southwest of Warrington. This family is descended from John Byrom of the 16th generation, second son of Sir Thomas Byrom.

John Byrom, gentleman, inherited Doddlestone near Daresbury and lived there until his death. He was buried at Winwick 20 Jan. 1585. Among others, he had a son John and a grandson Thomas as noted earlier on pages 91-2.

In 1628 the Moore estate was sequestered and sold. Passing through several hands it was finally recovered in 1631 and vested with John Pickering, Richard E. Harper and Nicholas Byrom, the latter chosen to represent the town. It was probably about this time that several members of this family decided to go to the Virginia Colony.

There is insufficient data from which to prepare a comprehensive pedigree for this branch of the family. There is enough, however, to whet the appetite of someone who might care to devote five or ten years to this assignment.

Among Gregson's fragments and other records pertaining to these Cheshire Byroms there are some items of particular interest because they show marriage records of Henry and William Byrom of Parr

and others that provide evidence of the ancestry of Nicholas, Abraham and Thomas Byrom who went to Virginia in 1637 as listed here:

- 1573--Nicholas Byrom of Cheshire entered Grays Inn as a law student. (This would indicate he was born c1555.)
- 1610, Feb. 8--Henry Byrom (of Parr) and Alice Mather, widow, married at Grappenhall, Chester. Nicholas Byrom of the Moore, bondsman.
- 1612--William Byrom (of Parr) licensed to marry Ellen Baxter, widow. Nicholas Byrom of the Moore, bondsman.
- 1627--Thomas Byrom of Cheshire, Pleb. Matriculated at Oxford, age 17.

From these descriptions it would seem that the Nicholas Byrom who appeared at Isle of Wight County, Virginia in 1637 and in the Massachusetts Colony in 1639 was the grandson of the barrister mentioned above. This would also apply to Abraham who is shown with his son Thomas in nearby Accomac County, Virginia in 1651.

These descendants of Nicholas Byrom the lawyer are not shown in the pedigree but because they were the first Byroms of record to go to Virginia they are listed under Section A in the next chapter.

Part IX

Byrom of Virginia

The records of the Byroms in America are covered in detail in "Descendants of Henry Byrom of Virginia" published in 1955 but now out of print. While its distribution was limited, copies are on file in the Congressional Library, the genealogical department of the New York Public Library, The State Historical Commissions of Virginia and North Carolina, and in a number of public libraries including those in Windsor, Winton, Edenton, and Wilson, North Carolina.

A resume of the first three or four generations of colonial Byroms is included here for the benefit of those who may not have access to the library volumes and to correct certain errors which appeared in the earlier publication as noted in the following paragraphs:

1. Ten years ago the author stated "Old family legends have persisted in every branch of the family that three brothers sailed from England and landed near Norfolk" and that after Henry and Peter "the third brother was Thomas who died single in North Carolina." Correction: There were two sets of brothers, three in each group. The three referred to here should have been shown as John, Henry and Peter. Thomas belonged with William and James in the second group.
2. Another error shows James as the son

of Henry (the immigrant).

Correction: James was a cousin, the youngest of the six Byroms to come to Virginia.

To proceed with the Byroms in Virginia--

A

Descendants of the Byroms of Cheshire (not shown on pedigree) are entitled to be listed under Section A as they were the first to arrive in the Virginia Colony as shown by this abstract from Virginia patents and land grants:

23 Oct. 1637--Thomas Edghill, 100 acres, Isle of Wight County. Upon a creek running SW of maine creek in the Pagan Baye, adjoining next to John Walker's devdt. Westward toward the head of Vaster's Neck. 50 acres due for his personal adv. and 50 acres for the personal adv. of 1 servant called Nicholas Byram.

Then in Northumberland County records there is:

5 Feb. 1651--John Hawkin's will gives land to Abraham Byram and a yearling to Abraham's son, Thomas.

26 Feb. 1653--Abraham was a witness in Court.

From the above it would seem that Nicholas and Abraham were about the same age, possibly brothers and probably the grandchildren of Nicholas Byrom, the Cheshire barrister.

Nicholas Byrom does not appear again in these early Virginia records. He is next shown in Weymouth in the Massachusetts Colony where New England genealog-

ical records state that he married Susanne Shaw and was the progenitor of the Byrams of New England.

This brings up the point that although the name was always spelled Byrom in Lancashire and Cheshire when Nicholas and Abraham are shown in Virginia their names are both spelled with an "a" instead of an "o" by the clerk of court. This change occurred when phonetic spelling was being generally applied to all words and names. Thus when the first syllable "By" is accented, as is always the case, the last syllable would sound the same whether it was spelled rom, ram, or even rum as happened in North Carolina after 1750. However, while Byrom was often misspelled in England and many variants appear in old Lancashire records it is only in the American Colonies that changes to Byram and Byrum became established in certain localities.

THE BYRAMS OF NEW ENGLAND

The New England genealogical record for this branch of the family begins with these paragraphs:

Nicholas, son of an English gentleman, William H. and Mary Byram of County of Kent, who moved to Ireland at about the time this son was born in 1610. When 16 years old, Nicholas was sent on a visit to friends in England (or to attend school) in charge of a man who betrayed his trust, robbed the boy of his money and took him to the West Indies, presumably Barbados, where he sold him into

service to pay for his passage. After his term expired he made his way to New England in 1633 or 1634 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married Susanne, daughter of Abraham Shaw of Dedham, in 1635.

In 1660 Nicholas bought three proprietary or original purchase rights in Plymouth Colony, from Moses Simmons Sr., Philip Delanos and George Soules, of which he was still owner in 1680. He died in 1688. His wife died 31 Apr. 1689. They had several children including a son Capt. Nicholas Jr., born in 1640 who married Mary Edson in Jan. 1676.

Helen Byrom Griggs told her father the story about a kidnapped Byrom from Kent and her comment follows:

"My father was very skeptical about any established Byrom family in Kent --at least at any remote date. He said that the Byroms of Salford, Manchester and all east Lancashire, Bury, Middleton and Rochdale were descended several hundred years back from a younger son of the original Byrom of Byrom family in Lowton. (This is proven by records and pedigrees of the Byroms of Salford and Manchester.) He said that all the Byroms in south and west Lancashire and north Cheshire belonged to the original stock.

"Father also said there was a tradition in the family that a young son of some early Byrom had been kidnapped by a sailors' press gang and taken to Barbados from whence he never returned but suggested his origin in Kent might have been mistak-

en for Kenion where Byroms were established.

"But, of course, any number of stray Byroms may have gone to Kent but none stayed long enough to be entered in parish records of that period.

"One more question: If Nicholas Byrom of Weymouth, Massachusetts was a doctor--where did he get his medical knowledge?"

Author's note: Although Harvard College was founded in 1636 and was named for its first benefactor John Harvard in 1638, it was more than one hundred years before it offered degrees in law or medicine.

The author does not question Nicholas' going to Weymouth, Mass. or his marriage to Susanne Shaw but believes that he has uncovered the record of his early arrival in America whether he came direct from England or via Barbados. In either event he landed in Virginia with Thomas Edghill and received 50 acres of land. Possibly the religious climate of the Massachusetts Colony was more to his liking than that of Virginia where the Established Church was firmly entrenched. For this reason Nicholas probably traded his 50 acres of land in Virginia for passage to the Massachusetts Colony.

If this premise is correct then Nicholas must have arrived in Weymouth about 1638 and could have married Susanne Shaw in 1639, soon enough to have had a son Nicholas Jr. born in 1640 as the New England records show.

ABRAHAM BYRAM

Abraham and his son Thomas remained in Virginia as these records show:

20 May 1653 Abraham Byram served on jury.

20 Nov. 1655 Abraham Byram, as executor of John Foster, sues John Bennett.

21 Nov. 1655 Abraham Byram assigns land to Gervayse Dodson, surveyor.

1656 Thomas Biram 300 acs. S. Ely upon the mouth of the Gt Wicomoco Riv. N. Ely upon a creek dividing this from land of John Essex and Henry Huft & S W upon a creek dividing this land from land of Mr. Richard Bird 11 Oct. 1656. Said land formerly belonging to William Claiborne, Sec'y.

1 May 1660 Lawrence Dameron appoints Thos. Hopkins and Abraham Byram to oversee his will.

Isle of Wight County records:

1694 Deed book 1 contains indenture 4 Mar. 1694 between George Green of L. P. and Richard Wilkinson, Jr. 200 acres of land called Poplar Neck on Nansemond Path. George Moore, John Giles, Philarete Giles, Wm. Saywell, Thomas Byram.

17 Jan. 1727, Stafford County. Indenture states Thomas Byram has sons Peter and Cudbath and Cudbath has wife Sarah.

Records from Overwharton Parish Register of Stafford County:

14 Feb. 1740 born Sarah Byram, dau. of Cuthbert and Sarah.

20 Oct. 1742 Elizabeth Byram mar. Geo. Atchison.

19 Jan. 1743 born John Byram, son of Cuthbert and Sarah.

20 Mar. 1743 died John Byram, son of
 Cuthbert and Sarah.
 19 Oct. 1743 Liny Byram mar. William
 Gough.
 26 Sept. 1744 born Winifred, dau. of
 Cuthbert and Sarah.
 10 Dec. 1746 born Milly, dau. of Cuth-
 bert and Sarah.
 20 Jan. 1748 born Lucy, dau. of Cuthbert
 and Sarah.
 19 May 1747 Wm. Byram mar. Sara Gough.
 28 Mar. 1748 born Millie Byram, dau. of
 William and Sara.
 6 Jan. 1750 born Cuthbert Byram, son of
 Cuthbert.
 12 Mar. 1750 born Lizzie Byram, dau. of
 William and Sara.
 28 Nov. 1751 Mary Byram mar. Alex Baxter.
 28 May 1753 born Sarah Byram, dau. of
 William and Sara.
 27 Nov. 1753 Winifred Byram mar. William
 Routt.
 2 Nov. 1755 Nancy Byram, dau. of John,
 baptized.
 23 Mar. 1755 Peter Byram mar. Martha
 Horton.

The logical assumption is that these
 Virginia Byrams were descended from A-
 braham and his son Thomas.

Confirming this is Frank Fowler By-
 ram's letter of 30 Sept. 1953 stating
 that he is a descendant of Abraham Byram
 and that his ancestors moved from Vir-
 ginia to Kentucky and then to Missouri.
 Frank Byram's widow is interested in
 genealogical research and could be help-
 ful to other members of the Byram family.
 Her address is Mrs. Frank F. Byram, 145
 Chilean Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida
 33482.

B

Thomas Byrom born in 1668 in Prescott Parish, Lancashire, the oldest of three brothers, came to Virginia about 1694. He may have paid his passage over for there is no record that he signed an indenture. He may have accompanied his cousin John Byrom, also the oldest of three brothers who settled in Virginia. In all probability Thomas and John came to investigate conditions in America before their younger brothers made the trip to the Colonies.

After Thomas' brothers arrived he moved about an hundred miles south to a place near Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County, North Carolina where he died unmarried. In his will dated 13 Mar. 1710 he leaves his wordly goods to his "well beloved friend" Benjamin West who is also named as an executor with John Palin.

C

William Byrom born 1676 in Prescott Parish, Lancashire, followed his older brother Thomas to Virginia. He was accompanied by his younger brother James and they signed indentures agreeing to work four years in return for their passage.

Their indentures have not been found but records show they were brought to Virginia by Edward Hill who obtained a land patent 25 Oct. 1695 for transporting 102 persons including William and James. Their surname was misspelled in

the passenger list as Bereme.

22nd Generation

There is no record of William's marriage or of his heirs but records show he witnessed a deed for his nephew Henry in King and Queen County, Virginia in 1724. It would seem that he had a son William who appeared briefly in Chowan County, North Carolina where he witnessed a deed for his cousin, John Byrom to Charles Jordon 25 Nov. 1743 and subsequently moved to Bute (later Granville) County, N.C.

It appears there was also a grandson Jacob William, born c1762, who fought in the American Revolution. Here is his pension record:

Jacob William Byrom stated he was the son of William who was to be drafted in the Continental Army. Jacob went in his father's place because he was the oldest and because there were several small children. Jacob stated he was born in Va. and left there young in 1765 so he did not remember the County. His father, William, moved to Bute which was later called Granville Co., N.C. where he is shown on the tax lists in 1780-2. Jacob was living in Cumberland Co. where the 1790 census shows him married with two daughters. Then he moved to Wake Co., N.C. where in 1835 he gave his age as 73.

The last pension payment was made in 1844.

This is all that is known of William's descendants.

D

22nd Generation

James Byrom, born 1687 in Prescot Parish, Lancashire, was the youngest son of James and Jane and a half-brother of Thomas and William. As stated above, he accompanied his brother William to Va. in 1695 under the terms of an indenture with Edward Hill who obtained a land patent 25 Oct. 1695 for transporting them.

After James completed his term of servitude he married Elizabeth _____ and had:

1. Henry, born c1706, received land in King and Queen Co., Va.
2. James, born c1709, moved to Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
3. John, born c1712, married Elizabeth Fauntleroy.
4. Eleanor, born c1715, married John Wimpee before 1749 and had two children.
5. Peter, born c1718, married Eliza _____
6. Ezekial, born c1721, married Elizabeth Rodden.
7. Orzwell (Oswald?), born c1723, married Katherine _____.
8. Phoebe, born c1725, married _____ Rodden.
9. Mary, born c1728.
10. Elizabeth, born c1730.

James and Elizabeth lived in Essex Co., Va. and his will naming his wife and children is dated 21 May 1748.

Notes-

18 May 1725 James Byrom was appointed guardian to his cousin Henry's two orphans, Peter and Bryan. With John

McKenny and John Gatewood he was bonded for 100£ sterling by John Lomax, Gent.

23rd Generation

Henry Byrom, born c1706, son of James and Elizabeth of Essex County, Va. married Mary _____ and lived in King and Queen County on land deeded to him by his father. The deed was witnessed by his Uncle William in 1724.

Henry and Mary had two sons:

1. Henry.
2. William.

When Henry Sr. died his widow married John Ganoway, the elder, 10 June 1760. Henry, the son, married Frances Scott and bought land in Amelia Co., Va. 16 Nov. 1750. Henry fought in the American Revolution and in 1779 received two grants of land for 140 acres in Wilkes Co., N.C.

William, the second son, married Mary Fretwell and moved to Wilkes Co., Georgia where he died in 1815. This is the ancestor of Seymour Byrom of Byromville, Ga. who cooperated in providing much information on this family.

23rd Generation

James Byrom, born c1709, son of James and Elizabeth of Essex Co., Va. married _____ and had at least two sons and a daughter:

1. John, born c1735, fought in the American Revolution, as shown in Army ac-

- counts, and bought land in Granville Co., N.C. where he appears in colonial tax lists and 1790 census.
2. Anne, born c1740, married Archer West of Chesterfield Co., Va. In 1771 Anne sold land inherited from her father.
 3. James, born c1746, married _____ (a Beverley?) and about 1780 moved to Greensville Co., Va. where he is listed in the 1783 Va. census with his Uncle Orzwell. After 1787 James moved to Mecklenburg Co., N.C. with his Uncle Orzwell and his Aunt Phoebe Byrom Rodden. James fought in the American Revolution as attested by his pension record. James and _____ had the following children:
 1. Beverley, married Sara Williamson 13 Apr. 1807 and moved to Meriweather Co., Ga.
 2. James A. married Hannah Williamson 26 Sept. 1806 and moved to Coweta Co., Ga.

23rd Generation

John Byrom, born c1712, son of James and Elizabeth, married Elizabeth Fauntleroy and had:

1. Henry, died at Valley Forge.
2. Fanteley (Fauntleroy) never married. In his will dated 14 Jan. 1788 he left property to his niece Polly Williamson.
3. Elizabeth, married Luke Williamson.
4. Anne.
5. Jane.

John and Elizabeth resided in South Farnham Parish, Essex Co., Va. where he died. In his will dated 19 Dec. 1776 he

names his wife Elizabeth and son Henry as executors.

23rd Generation

Peter Byrom, born c1718, son of James and Elizabeth of Essex Co., Va. married Eliza _____. Peter served in the Continental Army at Valley Forge and was discharged 16 Feb. 1788. There is no record of any children but Peter is said to have had a son William who had sons Peter and William who moved to Mason Co., Kentucky. (This Peter Byrom is not to be confused with Peter Byram of Stafford Co., Va. shown on pages 180-1.)

23rd Generation

Ezekial Byrom, born c1721, son of James and Elizabeth of Essex Co., Va. married Elizabeth Rodden and had seven children:

1. William, named for his uncle.
2. Reuben.
3. Elizabeth, married _____ Campbell.
4. Henry, born 28 Mar. 1778, went to Mecklenburg Co., N.C., married Mary Stampier Cook and then moved to Tennessee. He died 2 Nov. 1853 in Franklin Co., Tenn.
5. John, settled in Tenn.
6. Benjamin, settled in Tenn.
7. James H., settled in Tenn.

Ezekial's four youngest sons went to Maury and Franklin Counties, Tenn. about 1811. This family has been traced by one of Ezekial's descendants, Henry Harbin Byrom of Fort Worth, Texas. Copies of his manuscript are on file in the Fort Worth Public Library and the Congressional Library of Washington, D.C. where the author has sent his copy.

23rd Generation

Orzwell Byrom, born c1723, son of James and Elizabeth of Essex Co., Va. married Catherine _____ (a Clayton?) and had:

1. Clayton.

Orzwell and Catherine moved to Brunswick (later Greenville) Co., Va. where he bought 363 acres of land from Thomas Dunn in 1773 and sold them to William Powell in 1787. After this, he moved to Mecklenburg Co., N.C. where he appears in the 1800 census. He then moved to Lancaster, South Carolina where he deeded land to his son Clayton.

24th Generation

Clayton, born c1760, son of Orzwell and Catherine, married Nancy _____ and had six or seven sons:

1. Peter, married a daughter of Peter LaBoon and had two sons: Peter who married a Drennan and had no children; and Joseph LaBoon who married Margaret Burrell, had eleven children and died in Lancaster, S.C. 1885.
2. Samuel, born 12 Nov. 1802, married Martha Roberson in 1826 in Lancaster, S.C., had nine children and died in 1896.
3. Luke?
4. Dobson.
5. Monroe.
6. Henry, born 1806.

Clayton died in Lancaster, S.C.

Notes-

One of Clayton's descendants, Paul

Baylis Byrum, a grandson of Joseph La Boon Byrom has considerable information on members of this family. He resides at 211 McIver Street, P.O.Box 2006, Greenville, S.C. 29602.

E

21st Generation

John Byrom, born c1672, son of Henry and Ann of Parr, Lancashire came to Va. about 1693. Inasmuch as his cousin Thomas also arrived about this time they may have traveled together in order to investigate the possibilities in the Colonies and to report to their younger brothers.

John may have paid for his passage as no record of any indenture has been found. Neither is there any record of his marriage or of any children. He remained in Essex Co., Va. until his death in 1716.

F

21st Generation

Henry Byrom, born 1675, son of Henry and Ann of Parr, Lancashire came to Va. late in 1696. With his younger brother Peter he signed an indenture 1 Feb. 1696 agreeing to work four years as a gunsmith in return for passage to the Colonies. From Va. land records it is ascertained that they were brought over by a Captain Tomlin who was granted 100 acres of land which was recorded at Essex Co. 10 Feb. 1703. After their ar-

rival in Va. this indenture was filed at
Essex Co. Court House 10 Jan. 1697.

This Indenture made the first day of February in the eight year of raigne of our most gracious soveraign Lord William the Third by the grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland King Defender of ye faith &c: Anno Dom. 1696 between Henry Byrome of Parr in the County of Lanc. and Kingdome of England Gunsmith and Peter Byrome brother & Servant to the Sd Henry of the one part & Alderman Thomas Tyrer of Liverpool in the Said County of LancS merchant of the other part witnesseth that ye sd Henry Byrome and Peter Byrome have put themselves Covenant Servants to & with the Said Tho Tyrer to serve him or his assignes for & dureing the term of four years next after they shall be arrived in Maryland or Virginia and the Sd Tho Tyrer doth hereby Covenant & agree to & with the Sd Henry Byrome & Peter Byrome that the Said Thomas Tyrer shall and will pay for their passages and provide them with sufficient meate drink apparrell washing and Lodging and also with all sort & manner of Tools necessary for the Said Trade of a Gunsmith dureing their service and at the expiration thereof the said working tools to be their own use and as their own Goods and shall allow them fifty acres of Land and all other benefits and advantages allowed by the said place where they Shall arrive att according to the Custome of the Countrey in witness whereof the said Thomas Tyrer to these present Indentures his hand & Seale have put ye day & year first above written.

Sealed & delivered on Six
penny stamp paper in the
presence of _____

John Thomas
Tho Roe
Jon. Plumbe

Tho: Tyrer (seal)

Truely recorded according to an order
of Essex County Court
dated ye 10th day of
Jany. Ano Do. 1697

Test: Francis Merriwether Cl. Crt.

After Henry completed his term of indenture he married in 1701 Frances, daughter of Robert and Jane Mills of Essex Co., Va. Henry and Frances had:

1. John, born c1702, moved to N.C.
2. Henry, born c1704. William Greenhill's petition to apprentice him was rejected in 1722. Henry probably died young.
3. Peter, born 1706, was placed under the guardianship of James Byrom 18 May 1725 and probably died young.
4. Bryan, born 1708, was also placed under the guardianship of James 18 May 1725 and later followed his older brother to N.C.
5. Mary, born c1710, was placed under the guardianship of Thomas Davies 19 Jan. 1724. She married William Ballard of Bedford Co., Va. (Va. Quaker records)
6. Frances, born c1712, was placed under the guardianship of Jonathan Haile 17 Feb. 1724. She married John Macguire.
7. Ann, born c1714, named for her grandmother, probably died young.

Henry died in 1717 without making a will.

Notes-

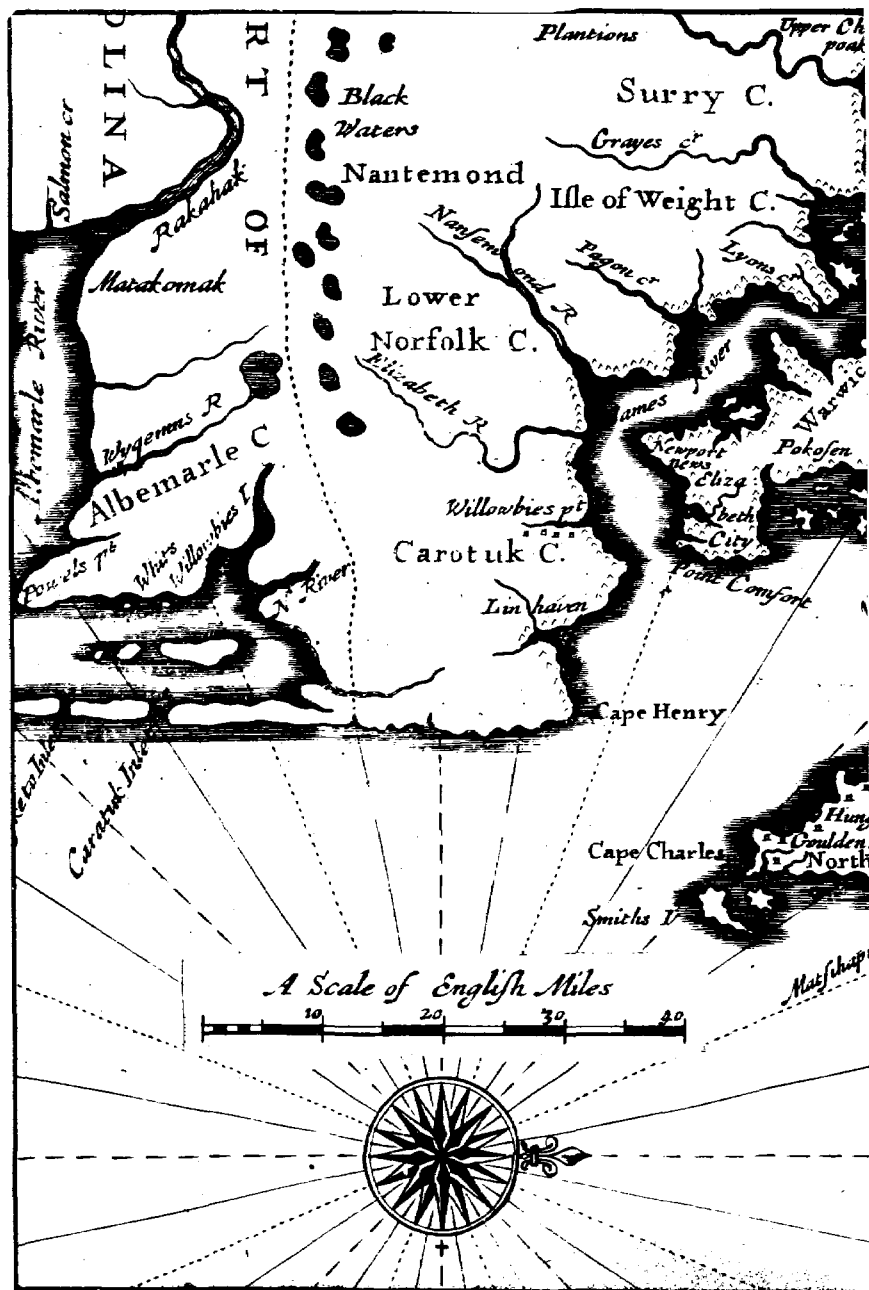
Under the terms of his indenture Henry received 50 acres of land.

Soon after his marriage to Frances, Henry received a gift of 100 acres from his father-in-law, Robert Mills.

Henry was an executor of Robert Mills' will dated 5 Jan. 1709 in which he was bequeathed the marsh land in front of the land Mills had formerly given him.

11 June 1706 Henry bought 140 acres from Francis Goldman and on 3 Dec. 1711 he received 40 acres from his brother-in-law John Mills. This brought Henry's holdings to 330 acres plus "the marsh."

Henry's death in 1717 must have been sudden because there was no will. Fran-



ces, his widow, married Alex Somerville in 1719 and he died in 1724.

In 1718 Henry's oldest son John chose his Uncle Peter as his guardian. Frances Byrom Somerville must have died about the same time, necessitating the guardianships shown above and causing the children to be referred to as Henry Byrom's orphans.

In 1725 Henry's cousin James Byrom signed a bond for 100£ sterling as guardian for Peter and Bryan.

Henry and Peter Byrom were the first gunsmiths of record in the American Colonies.

22nd Generation

John Byrom, born 1702, son of Henry and Frances, sold the land he inherited from his father to Philemon Cavanaugh 4 Sept. 1724 and moved to Chowan Co., N.C. where he married Sarah, daughter of John and _____ Jordan. They were married sometime between 4 Sept. 1724 and 26 Jan. 1725 and had:

1. James, born c1727, married Elizabeth _____.
2. John, born c1729, married _____ and lived in Bertie Co.
3. Thomas, born c1731, signed boundary petition.
4. Henry, born c1733, never married.
5. Beatrice, born c1735, married _____ Fryar.

John Byrom died about 1745.

Notes-

- 26 Jan. 1725, John and Sarah Byrom attest Phillip Maguire's deed to John Overton.
- 21 Jan. 1726, John Byrom attests John Jordan's deed to son, Charles Jordan.
- 21 Apr. 1729, Joseph Jordan deeded 150 acres of land on Ducking Stool Branch in Chowan Co. to John Byrom. Att: by John and Edward Jordan and Fras. Thomas.
- 1743, John Byrom deeded land in Chowan Co. to Charles Jordan. Att: by William Byrom.

Henry, the son, is shown on the Bertie Co. tax list with one person in 1757-8-9. If this "one person" was his wife, he left no heirs.

Beatrice had a son Abner, born out of wedlock about 1765 before her marriage to _____ Fryar. When Beatrice died, her brother John administered her estate in 1782, the same year that her brother James purchased part of a Catherine Fryer's estate. Abner Byrom married Milley Cooper in Bertie Co. 3 Aug. 1790 where they appear in the census record of 1790, 1800 and 1820 with many children.

23rd Generation

James Byrom, born c1727, son of John and Sarah, married Elizabeth _____ and lived in Hertford Co., N.C. They had:

1. John, born c1755, married Tamar Ward.
2. Thomas, born 30 Nov. 1763.
3. Henry, born c1765.

4. James, born cl769, married Millie Kean.

James Byrom is shown on the Hertford Co. tax lists for 1779-82-84 living alone, indicating that Elizabeth died before 1779. The 1790 census shows him living in Bertie Co. with one son. He does not appear in the 1800 census. If James died in Bertie Co. he left no will. If he died in Hertford Co. his will was destroyed when the courthouse was burned, once in 1832 and again by Union troops in the War between the States.

Notes-

- 12 Sept. 1750 Thomas Bonner deeded 100 acres on Kifling Rd. to James Byrom.
- 1 June 1757 James Byrom deeded 100 acres on west side of Cashy Rd. to Amos Hinton for 16 pounds currency of Va.

24th Generation

John Byrum, born cl751, son of James and Elizabeth of Hertford Co., married Tamar Ward and had:

1. son.
2. Tamar, married John Twine 7 Apr. 1801.
3. John, born 1791, fought in the War of 1812. He married Charlotte Bunch 13 Oct. 1813 and appeared in the 1850 census with six children.
4. son.
5. son.
6. Polly, married Stephen Bazemore 12 Nov. 1799.
7. Penina, married John Hollowell 20 May 1795.

8. daughter.

John fought in the Revolutionary War and lived in Hertford Co. where he is shown in the census records of 1790 and again in 1800 with five sons and three daughters.

Notes-

It was at this time that many N.C. Byrons began spelling their names Byrum.

24th Generation

Thomas Byrum, born 7 Nov. 1763, son of James and Elizabeth of Hertford Co., N.C. married (1) Rachel Hobbs 22 Dec. 1788, the daughter of Amos and Dolley Hobbs of Chowan Co., N.C. and had:

1. Moses, born 10 Sept. 1789, married 25 June 1818 Milley, the daughter of Moses and Emiley Hobbs. They had 3 sons and 1 daughter shown in the 1830 census.

2. Tamar, born 15 Jan. 1792, died 7 June 1807.

3. Rachel, born 11 Oct. 1795.

4. Sarah, born 14 Sept. 1797.

Rachel died about 1800 and Thomas married (2) Winneford Cale about 1801, the daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Cale.

Thomas and Winneford moved to Edgecombe Co., N.C. and had:

5. Henry, born 5 Feb. 1802, went West and was never heard from again.

6. Jacob Cale, born 11 May 1808, married Nancy, daughter of Job Felton, 11 Jan. 1827 and lived in Edgecombe Co., N.C. where they had 9 children.

7. John, born 31 Jan. 1810, married Theresa Barnes 8 Jan. 1832 and had 4 children. They moved to Madison Co., Tenn. about 1840.

8. Thomas, born 15 Sept. 1812, married Theresa Webb 8 June 1834 and had 13 children. They moved to Madison Co. Tenn. about 1840.

Thomas Byrum died in Edgecombe Co., N.C. where he made his will 8 Mar. 1837 and named his son Jacob as his executor. His widow, Wineford, accompanied her sons John and Thomas and their families to Tenn. The 1850 census shows her living with Thomas.

Notes-

Wineford's father, Jacob Cale (or Kail) was a N.C. Patriot in the American Revolution (DAR #478,156).

Thomas Byrum provides the only instance where the name is spelled with an "o" and a "u" in the same sentence. In his family bible he made this entry at the top of the page:

Thomas Byrum
son of James and Elizabeth Byrom
born 30 Nov. 1763

married Rachel Hobbs 22 Dec. 1788
daughter of Amos and Dolle Hobbs

After about 1750 all the descendants of John and Bryan Byrom in N.C. spell the name with a "u".

Mattie Byrum Heidelberg (Mrs. William E.) has complete information on the descendants of Thomas Byrum and Theresa Webb who were her grandparents. She also has some data on the descendants of John Byrum and Theresa Barnes. Both families lived in Madison Co., Tenn. Her address is 263 Steam Mill Ferry Road, Route #7, Jackson, Tennessee 38301

24th Generation

Henry Byrum, born c1765, son of James and Elizabeth of Hertford Co., married Margaret Sanders of Gates Co. in 1798 and had:

1. Ira, married Kizzie Barnes in Bertie Co. 4 Jan. 1831.
2. Henry H. married (1) Sara Boyce 15 Apr. 1825 and (2) Louisa _____.

Henry and Margaret lived in Bertie Co. where he appears on the census of 1820 and 1830 and where he died in 1833, naming his wife and sons in his will.

Notes-

On 8 Feb. 1814 Henry was deeded 111 acres on the Great Branch in Bertie Co. by Ethelreed Odom for £170 and on 15 Mar. 1819 he purchased from Jesse Garrett two negroes named James and Fanny for \$525.

24th Generation

James Byrum, born c1769, son of James and Elizabeth of Hertford Co., married Millie Kean in Chowan Co. 16 Aug. 1791 and had:

1. daughter.
2. son.
3. daughter.

Census records of 1810 and 1820 show James living in Hertford Co. with his wife, one son and two daughters. There is no further record of this family.

23rd Generation

John Byrom, born c1729, son of John and

Sarah, married _____ and had:

1. James, born c1768.
2. William, born 1772.
3. Nancy (Ann), married David Canady 12 Feb. 1789.
4. Judith, married Fred'k White 15 June 1792.
5. Mary.
6. Esther, married Moses Hollowell 14 Jan. 1802.

John Byrom appears on the Bertie Co. tax lists 1769 through 1785 and is shown there in the 1790 census. In his will dated 18 Feb. 1799, John names all the above children and appoints his son James and Moses Gilliam as his executors.

Notes-

These transactions appear in Bertie Co. records:

- 20 Feb. 1772, deed. John Byrom from Joseph Collins 200 acres on north side of Chiskey Swamp.
- 30 Nov. 1789, bill of sale. John Byrom from Josiah Collins a negro wench for £22 10 shillings.
- 30 July 1791, deed. John Byrom from Thomas Perry 60 acres on Roquist Swamp for £80 specie.
- 10 Nov. 1792, bill of sale. John Byrom from Stevens Gray one negro man named Cato.
- 3 May 1798, bill of sale. John Byrom from Richard Arnold one negro boy slave named Solomon.

Under the terms of his will John's children received these bequests: James received 100 acres of land and the negro Solomon. William was bequeathed a tract of 60 acres on Rockquess Island and the negro Cato. Mary and Judith were to

share the increase of a negro woman named Sid. Mary was given a negro boy named Hampton and Esther a negro girl named Priny.

John Byrom's estate was valued at £598 sterling.

24th Generation

James Byrom, born c1768, son of John and _____ of Bertie Co., N.C., married Mary Cooper 16 Aug. 1791 and had two daughters:

1. Elizabeth.
2. Martha.

James named his wife and daughters in his will dated 20 Jan. 1806.

Notes-

In his will James bequeathed to his daughters the negro Solomon he had received in his father's will in 1799.

24th Generation

William Byrum, born c1772, son of John and _____ of Bertie Co., N.C., married Nancy Bazemore 18 Aug. 1798 and had four children:

1. William, born 1799
2. son.
3. son.
4. daughter.

William and Nancy lived in Bertie Co. where they appear in census records from 1800 through 1850 at which time he is shown aged 72 and Nancy aged 74.

William, the son, married (1) Nancy Page in Bertie Co. 30 Aug. 1827 and they had

four children. He married (2) Mary _____ and had four more children as shown in the census records of 1840 and 1850.

Notes-

Bertie Co. records show these transactions:

- 9 Apr. 1803, deed. William Byrum from Daniel Stone land on Roquist Island on north side of Roquist Swamp.
- 12 Aug. 1805 Release of mortgage by David Stone covering above purchase.
- 14 Feb. 1810 bill of sale. William Byrum to Francis Pugh, one negro man Cato for \$350. (Cato was bequeathed to William in his father's will of 1799.)
- 23 Jan. 1815 deed. William and Nancy Byrum to Henry Casper, 97 acres on north side of Roquist Swamp for \$420.
- 5 June 1820 agreement. Will Byrum from Thomas Casper lease of land called Buck Creek Yard for 1/3 of corn grown thereon.
- 8 Aug. 1820 deed. William and Nancy Byrum to James Cherry 23 acres on north side of Roquist Swamp for \$90.
- 22 Dec. 1826 lease. William Byrum from John Robins 10 year lease for 1/3 of grain grown.
- 15 Feb. 1827 deed. William and Abner Byrum from Mary Johnston 30 acres for \$16.
- 15 Jan. 1840 bill of sale. William Byrum to Alsey Pritchard a negro man named Dick, aged about 47 for \$300.

23rd Generation

Thomas Byrom, born c1731, son of John and Sarah, lived in Chowan Co., N.C. There is no record of his marriage or of any heirs but he may have been the father of:

1. David, born c1752, who is the only one of this age group not already accounted for.

One fact is known about Thomas; he signed a Chowan Co. boundary petition in 1773. Add to this the possibility that he may have been the Thomas Byrom listed in 1781 as a prisoner of war.

24th Generation

David Byrum is shown here as the son of Thomas and _____ for several reasons. First, because he cannot be traced to any other Byrom living in N.C. or Va. at that time. Second, because of those old enough to be his father, Thomas is the only one for whom no family record appears to exist. Therefore we proceed as follows:

David Byrum, born c1755, son of Thomas and _____ married (1) _____ and lived in Bertie Co. and had:

1. son, born c1783.
2. son.
3. daughter.

David married (2) Elizabeth Wilson 27 Apr. 1795 and had:

4. daughter.

N. C. tax lists show David and his wife in 1781-85 and 1793. The 1790 census

shows him with a wife and three children. The 1800 census shows David and his wife with a fourth child, a daughter.

Notes-

David enlisted in N.C. and fought in the American Revolution. Army accounts show him purchasing land in N.C. with government specie certificates.

22nd Generation

Bryan Byrom, born cl708, was a younger son of Henry (the gunsmith) and Frances of Essex Co., Va. When his parents died he was raised in Va. by his Uncle James. Bryan followed his older brother, John, to Chowan Co., N.C. where he married Christian Stallings and both became Quakers. Bryan and Christian had six children:

1. James, born cl740, married Sarah Ward.
2. Jonas, born cl742.
3. Issac, born cl745, married Sara Elizabeth Griffin.
4. Joel, born cl747, rented a cart to Revolutionary troops.
5. Rachel, born cl749, married Shadrach Ward.
6. Phoebe, born cl751, married John Hollowell.

In his will dated 21 Nov. 1772 Bryan names his wife and the above children. He designates his wife and Jacob Jordan as executors.

Notes-

In 1742 Bryan deeded land in Chowan Co. to Samuel Cockrill and in 1754 to John

Simpson. In 1756 he was a private in the N.C. Militia in Capt. James Farlee's Company.

Quaker records show these entries for Perquimans County:

- 1 Sept. 1756 Bryan and Christian requested to come under care of meeting and were left for trial.
- 1 Nov. 1758 Bryan and Christian received in membership.

Their children and grandchildren appear in these Quaker records from 1769 through 1853. The old Quaker meeting house was still in use in 1892.

23rd Generation

James Byrum, born cl740, son of Bryan and Christian of Chowan Co., married Sarah Ward cl750 and had five children:

- 1. Isaac, born cl762.
- 2. Gideon, born cl764, never married.
- 3. Christian, born cl767, married Miles Stallings 4 May 1792.
- 4. James Jr., born cl770, married Rachel Boyce 1 July 1800.
- 5. Absalom, born cl771, deeded land to Joel Stallings in 1818. No further record.

James, Sr. died in 1793.

Notes-

In 1767 James witnessed John Wood's will.

1 Nov. 1769 James Byrum was reported under care of meeting. (Quaker records)

His wife, Sarah, is mentioned in Jonathan Ward's will of 1771.

24th Generation

Isaac Byrum of Chowan Co., N.C., born cl762, son of James and Sarah, married (1) Mary Jordan 18 Oct. 1789. When Mary died he married (2) Penina _____ in 1792 and was promptly disowned by the Quakers. Isaac and Penina had six children:

1. Cader, born cl794, married Sarah Copeland 29 Mar. 1813 and had a daughter and two sons, Isaac H. and Copeland. Cader died after 1850.
2. William, born cl796.
3. Joel, born cl798, married Ada Ashley 9 June 1823.
4. Emily, born cl800, married Thomas Hendricks 8 Nov. 1820.
5. Senah, born cl802, married George Webb 4 July 1820.
6. Christian, born 5 Dec. 1807, married Josiah Copeland 14 Mar. 1825.

Isaac's will dated 4 July 1815 names his wife Penina and the above children.

Notes-

Quaker records show:

6 June 1792 Isaac Byram disowned. Married out of the Society three months after the death of his former wife.

24th Generation

James Byrum, Jr., born cl770, son of James and Sarah of Chowan Co., married Rachel Boyce 1 July 1800 and had:

1. Joseph, married Elizabeth Privett 8 Jan. 1842.
2. Gideon, married Rachel Hobbs 21 Mar. 1825.
3. James, married Elizabeth Forehand 13 Feb. 1839.
4. Jesse, married Martha Topping 7 Aug. 1837.

5. Polly.
6. Rachel, married Simeon Griffin 4 Apr. 1826.
7. Elizabeth, married James Asbell 5 May 1834.

23rd Generation

Isaac Byrum, born 1749, son of Bryan and Christian, lived in Chowan Co. where he married Sarah Elizabeth Griffin in 1774 and had:

1. William, born 7 June 1775, married four times and had seventeen children.
2. Lydia, born c1777, married James Goodwin 1 July 1797. They had Mary, born 22 Feb. 1799, Isaac born 1 Feb. 1801, and Sebiah, born 16 Jan. 1803.
3. James, born c1779.
4. Nathan, born c1781, married Jemima Elliott in 1810 and died in 1831.
5. Moses, born c1794, married (1) Miriam Jordan 15 Feb. 1813 and (2) Frances _____ in 1825. He went to Ohio in 1840.
6. Orpha, born c1785, accompanied her brother William and his family to Ohio and died in Indiana 19 Sept. 1851.

In his will dated 24 Dec. 1827 he names the above children and his wife whom he calls "Libby." He died 8 Sept. 1834, seven years after making his will.

Notes-

Isaac was deeded land by Joshua Cope-land in 1787 and by his brother Joel in 1788.

Moses occupied his father's old homestead after 1834. It was still standing in 1892 near Beaver Swamp.

Quaker records show the entries for Perquimans County:

5 Aug. 1772 Isaac Byrum reported under care of meeting.

6 July 1774 Isaac reported married to Sarah Griffin.

5 May 1784 Isaac chosen overseer of Piney Woods.

Isaac is shown in Chowan Co. census records from 1790 through 1820.

24th Generation

William Byrum, born 7 June 1775, son of Isaac and Sarah Elizabeth, married four times and had seventeen children and lived near Ryland, N.C. He married (1) Honour Eleanor Walton 12 Nov. 1796 and was promptly disowned by the Quakers on 3 Dec. for marrying out of the Society. They had three children.

Honour Eleanor died 29 Oct. 1805 and William married (2) Mrs. Monica Walton Ward 4 Feb. 1806 and he was again disowned for marrying contrary to discipline. William and Monica had one daughter.

Monica died 26 June 1808 and William married (3) Lydia Winslow 8 Feb. 1810 and had six children.

William was widowed the third time when Lydia died 20 Nov. 1824. He then married (4) Ferebee Perry, daughter of Samuel and Christian Perry, 15 Feb. 1825

and had seven children.

William, with his fourth wife and many of his children, moved to Preble Co., Ohio. William stated in his own papers that he "left North Carolina 27 March and arrived to Ohio 20 Apr. 1839."

In Nov. 1839 William bought a farm near Union City, Indiana where his fourth wife, Ferebee, died 11 Aug. 1845. William died 23 Sept. 1851 and was buried with his younger sister Orpha who had died five days earlier.

Notes-

William was elected to the N.C.State Legislature three times, one of which was 1829. Quaker records for Perquimans Co. show these entries for William Byrum and his family:

- 3 Dec. 1796, William Byram, Disowned.
Married out of the Society.
- 3 Dec. 1803, William Byrum, Condemned
for misconduct and was reinstated.
- 1 Mar. 1806, William Byrum, Disowned for
marriage contrary to discipline.
- 2 Dec. 1809, William Byrum of Piney Woods
requested reinstatement.
- 3 Mar. 1810, William Byrum, Reported
married to Lydia Winslow.
- 4 Apr. 1818, William Byrum, Chosen over-
seer for Piney Woods.
- 1 Oct. 1831, William Birum (this is the
first time name is spelled with "i"),
Requested certificate to Elk Creek
monthly meeting, Preble Co., Ohio
(but did not go until 1839).
- 2 Mar. 1839, Robert Birum (son), Re-
quested certificate to Elk Creek
meeting, Preble Co., Ohio.
- 2 Mar. 1839, Eli Birum (son), Requested
certificate to Elk Creek meeting.

- 1 June 1839, Edwin (son), Reported marrying contrary to discipline after receiving certificate to Elk Creek meeting and same was returned to this meeting. (Edwin remained in N.C.)
- 4 Apr. 1840, Orpha Byrum (William's sister), Requested certificate to Elk Creek meeting. (She followed her brother to Ohio.)
- 3 Sept. 1853, Lydia (daughter), Disowned for marriage out of Society.

William was the first to substitute an "i" for the "y" in Byrum and his descendants have used the same spelling.

Further information on this large family may be obtained from Mrs. Velma Byrum Keller of 2144 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania who is preparing to publish her detailed study of William's descendants.

24th Generation

Nathan Byrum, born c1781 in Chowan Co., N.C., son of Isaac and Sara Elizabeth, married Jemima Elliott in 1810 and had six children.

Nathan died in 1831 and his widow Jemima moved to Ohio in 1831.

Notes-

Quaker records show these entries for Perquimans Co.:

- 6 Oct. 1810, Nathan Byrum, Reported married to Jemima Elliott.
- 7 Oct. 1815, Nathan Birum, Disowned for selling a negro into slavery.
- 1 Nov. 1817, Nathan, Received as a member.
- 2 Oct. 1830, Nathan, Disowned for attending meeting, mustering and leaving.

ing limits.
3 Sept. 1831, Jemima Biram and children
granted certificate to Elk Creek
monthly meeting, Preble Co., Ohio.

24th Generation

Moses Byrum, born c1794 in Chowan Co.,
son of Isaac and Sarah Elizabeth, mar-
ried (1) Miriam Jordan 15 Sept. 1813 and
had two children.

When Moses' wife Miriam died in 1825 he
married (2) Frances _____ in 1825 and
had three children.

Moses moved to Ohio in 1840 and died in
Jackson Township, Indiana after 1850.

Notes-

Quaker records show these entries for
Perquimans Co.:

7 Apr. 1821, Moses Byrum, Received as a
member.

7 Feb. 1824, Moses Birum, Recommended
for an elder.

5 Mar. 1825, Moses, Disowned for mar-
riage contrary to discipline a short
time after the death of his wife.

6 June 1840, Moses, Disowned for selling
two negroes. Removed to the West.

G

21st Generation

Peter Byrom, born c1678, son of Henry
and Ann of Parr, Lancashire, accompanied
his older brother Henry to Va. under the
terms of an indenture with Thomas Tyrer
of Liverpool. Peter arrived in Va. late
in 1696 and when he completed his term
of service he married Mary, daughter of

John Nightingale of Essex Co., Va.

Peter and Mary had:

1. Eleanor, married _____ George.
2. Mary, married _____ Falconer.
3. Frances, married Thomas Meador and
had sons Byrom and Reuben.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Sarah.

Peter, like his brother Henry, was a gunsmith and also a successful planter. In 1718 he was guardian to his nephew John Byrom whom he mentioned in his will. Peter made his will 23 Jan. 1719 in which he named his five daughters. His wife Mary and William Grenall were named as executors.

His widow Mary married a Fitzsimmons.

Notes-

Peter bought 100 acres of land in Spotsylvania Co., Va. which he later sold to Henry Reeves. He also bought 150 acres of land in Spotsylvania Co. from Aug. Smith by deeds dated 7 Sept. 1714.

Thomas Meador in his Essex Co. will dated 31 July 1758 states, "I give to my son Ruben Medor my old hunting gun made by Peter Byrom."

Here Endeth This Chronicle

APPENDIX

BYROM ORIGIN

These paragraphs apply to the origin of the Byroms of Lancashire and properly belong in Part III, pages 75-77, but the information came to light too late to include in that section.

The following reference provides added evidence that Geoffrey de Biron who was also known as Geoffrey de Byrom and de Glazebrook was the son of Roger de Burun and that he was the progenitor of the Byroms of Lancashire:

"Three hedgehogs were in the arms of Heriz." (Enc.Brit.-11th Ed. p326)

On page 8 of this book Roger de Burun lists his knights who held land and heading the list is:

"William de Heriz, who holds 2 fees."

There is no proof but it appears that Geoffrey de Biron's wife Alice was the daughter of William de Heriz, one of his father's knights. Furthermore, if William de Heriz had no sons and Alice was his heiress, Geoffrey was entitled to adopt the Heriz arms which would explain the porcupines or hedgehogs in the Byrom arms.

CLAYTON HALL

These paragraphs apply to Clayton Hall, referred to on pages 27-8, 75-6-8 and 83.

Although this data was received after that section of the book was on the press, it is too informative to omit. Printing it here also serves to illuminate one example of the valuable assistance given by British public servants and librarians. The author is grateful to Miss Mary Lemmon, Local History Librarian, Manchester Central Library for the following:

"As is the case with many old halls, Clayton Hall is a composite building of several architectural periods. There is no evidence as to when the original hall was built but it is first mentioned as the residence of Sir Richard Clayton in 1199.

"The building has of course been modernized and strengthened. A portion of the building is of the older timber and plaster type, possibly late 14th or early 15th century, whilst other parts are said to have been added in the seventeenth century by Humphrey Chetham; the final style of architecture added is that of the Georgian era. "Apparently the original Clayton Hall was considerably larger than it is today, and was built on a quadrilateral plan - this is evident from foundations which can be traced."

COVER DESIGN

John of Gaunt's Gateway to Lancaster Castle, shown on the front cover, is reproduced from a pen and ink drawing by Joseph Bertelli of Weston, Connecticut.

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A WORD OF CAUTION

The enclosed map and pedigrees are too bulky to be placed within the covers of this book. The bindery states that placing them inside the covers may damage the binding beyond repair.

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