

Excavations at Saint Elphin's Rectory, Warrington

The Excavation

by Alan Leigh

INTRODUCTION

The news that Warrington County Borough was planning to commence work early in 1971 on the St. Elphin's Housing Redevelopment Scheme, to the south of the Parish Church on the site of an early moated rectory, led to a small rescue excavation being set up in August 1970 (cf. Fig. 33). The work was directed by staff of Warrington Museum, with the help of the local archaeological society and continued until November, when the main features of the site had been uncovered.

Initially the excavations attempted to uncover part of the Roman Road to the south of the church, which had been first recorded by G. A. Dunlop and Colonel B. Fairclough in 1930 (Unpublished MSS in Warrington Museum). Two trenches were cut at right angles across the supposed line of the Roman Road at 60 feet and 100 feet distance from the church wall, but it proved impossible to substantiate its existence. Efforts were then directed towards excavating the site of the moated rectory close by. Delays in the commencement of the housing scheme permitted further work to be carried out in the following summer, (1971), this time concentrating on the bridge foundations within the moat.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The date when a rectory was first built on this site is not known. Documentary research by Beamont revealed that there were certainly Rectors to the Parish Church throughout the 13th century and in the Rent Roll of the Legh family for 1465 there is a reference to a Rectory and barns on the site of the excavations (Beamont 1849, 77).

The Rectory is mentioned again in the 16th century, when a Rector, Edward Keble, in 1543 sold the house and income for 200 years to Richard Penketh, son and heir of Thomas Penketh and John Grimsditch, gentleman, at a yearly rent of £20 (Beamont 1878, 57).

About 1650, the Rectory is recorded as having a mansion house, barn and garden, one half of which was in the possession of Robert Yates, Rector, and the other of Mr Peter Harvie, Senior. The whole tithes were worth £151-1-8d. (*Ibid.*, 76).

The parish terrier of 1663 records the parsonage house as consisting of '10 Bays of Buildings and in Barnings 14 Bays of Buildings, and in Shippenings and Stablings 2 Bays.'

On May 27th 1701, when another terrier of the living was drawn up, the parsonage house is described as having eight bays or thereabouts, and the barn and stable as having three. Another building is described as being in the rector's possession and in good repair. There was a garden within the moat, another abutting on the churchyard, another lying close to the old ruinous tithe barn, belonging to the Earl of Warrington, and a little orchard called the Ring on the south side of the moat, all of them containing together about an acre of land and forming the whole glebe (*ibid.*, 87-88).

On March 10th 1743, Keble's memorable lease of the parsonage expired, and in 1767, when Rector Owen was appointed to the living of Warrington, the Rectory was reported as being so dilapidated that he continued to reside in the school house near by (*ibid.*, 108).

The Rectory house was, however, repaired about 1803 and at the time was described as a 'low but picturesque old building near the church, having projecting gables and mullioned windows and a moat surrounding it' (*ibid.*, 116).

Severe floods about 1828 are reported to have flooded Church Street nearby and caused the wine cellar of the Rectory to be filled three feet deep in water (*ibid.*, 117).

Finally in 1832, the Rev. Powys had the Rectory taken down and its moat filled up (*ibid.*, 122). The new Rectory was built to the north and the site of the old parsonage was landscaped. Further disturbance occurred when the present Rectory was completed in 1965. Contractors are believed to have removed topsoil from an extensive area for use on the new Rectory garden. This was confirmed in the 1970 excavations, which in part revealed a very thin topsoil and evidence of levelling up with sand.

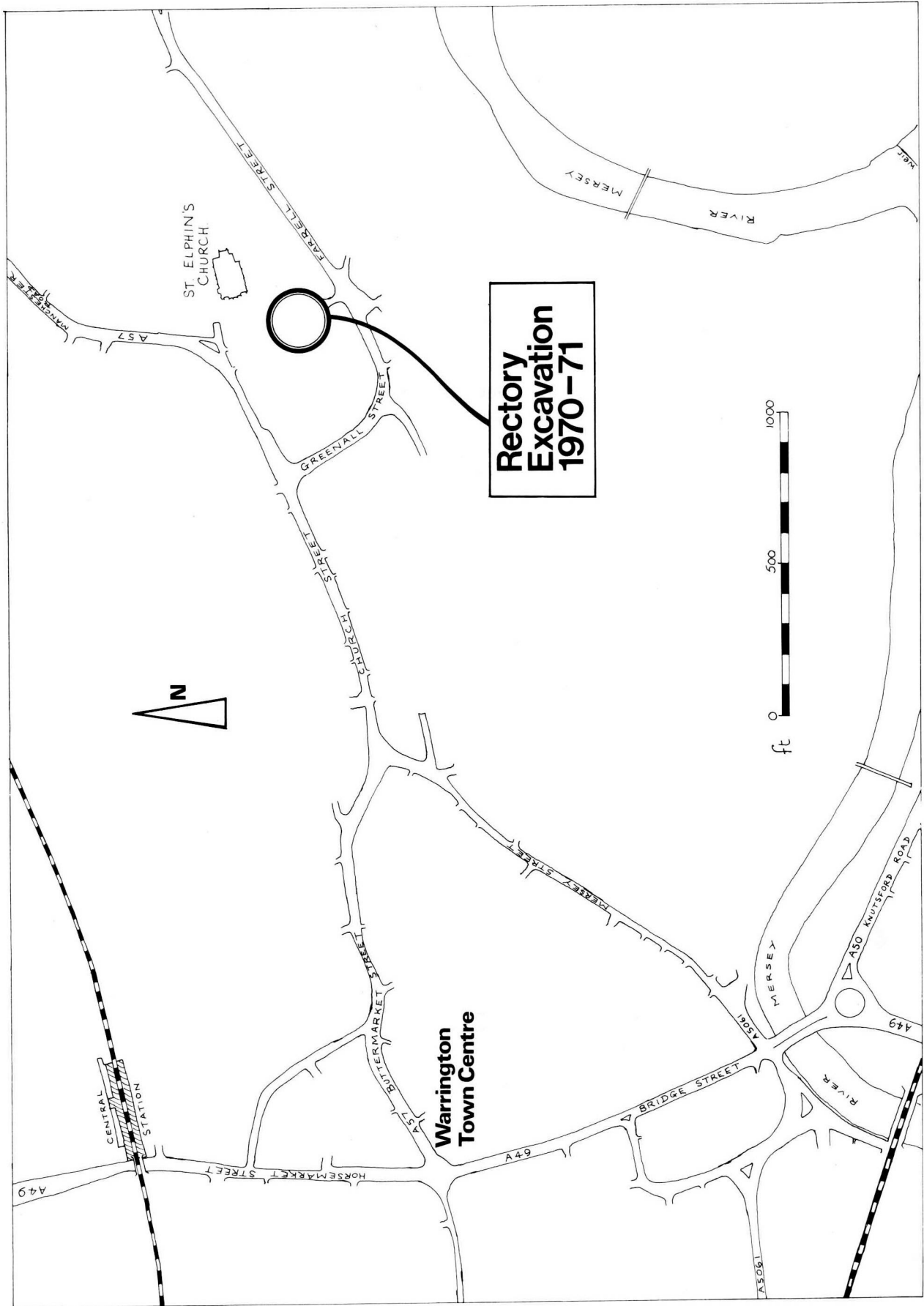


Fig. 33 Site location plan

THE EXCAVATION

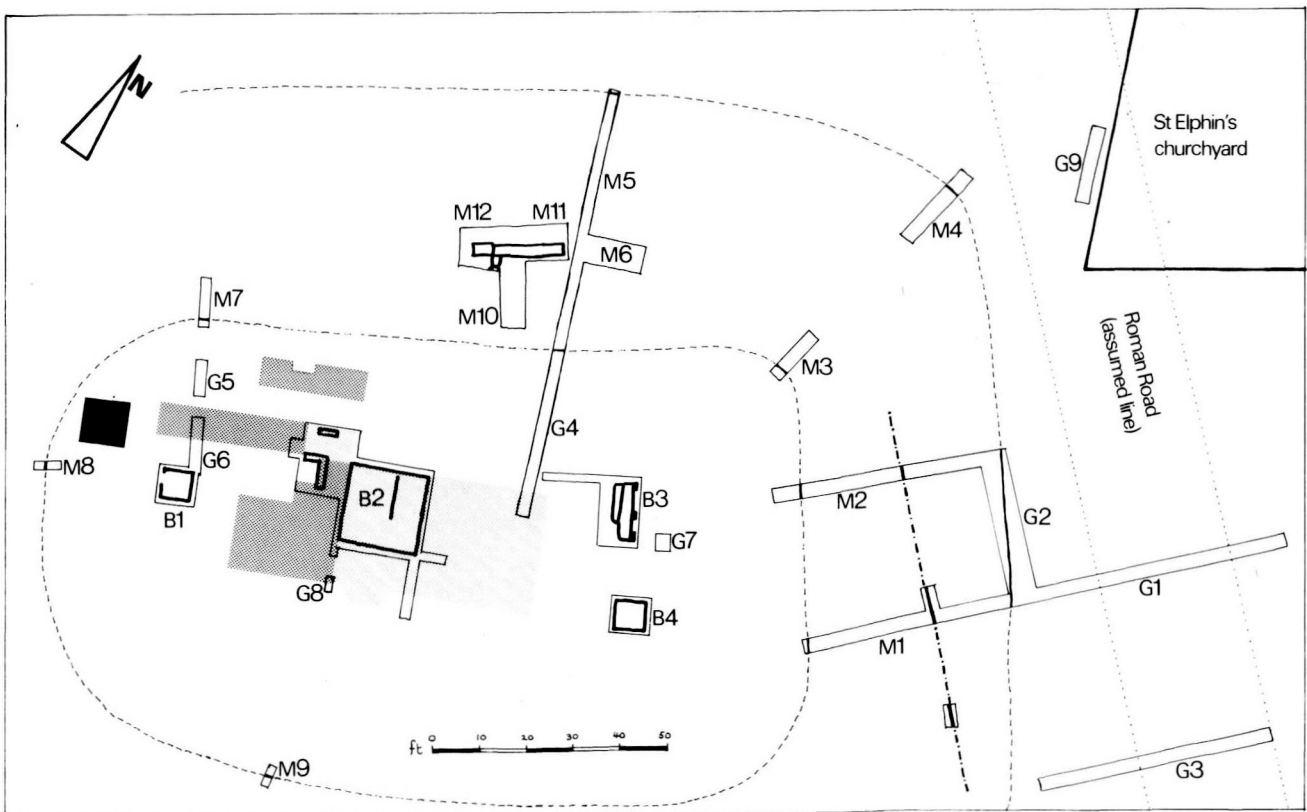
A series of 3 feet wide trial trenches were opened up in order to locate the position of the moat and bridge foundation. Later trenches were positioned with reference to the 1772 map of Wallworth and Donbavand and the 1826 map of W. S. Hall to reveal particular elements of the parsonage and its associated structures. Once identified the whole feature was exposed and investigated (cf. Fig. 34).

STRUCTURES RECOVERED

A. THE MOAT

A series of trenches M1 to M9 were dug to investigate the extent, width and depth of the moat. It was discovered that the width varied from 44 feet in M1 to approximately 55 feet in M5, and the depth was estimated as 9 feet in trench M6. The moat enclosed nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre of land (c. 1570 sq. yds). The working conditions whilst the moat sections were dug were particularly arduous because of the nature of the mixed wet fills and the high water table, varying from between 3 to 4 feet below ground level, which in the deeper sections necessitated continual mechanical pumping.

In trench M5 it was hoped to reveal something of the bridge structure and sufficient sandstone was exposed at depths between 4' and 5'6" to suggest that the main foundation lay just to the west. The fill of M5 proved to be very mixed in character, consisting of rectory foundation material, including sandstone, bricks, mortar, tiles, slate, clinker, coal and sand. To the south the layers of fill were much more easily defined, but to the north the construction trenches for the drainage and foundations of the later Rectory made interpretation too difficult to plan. The edge of the moat was defined as the junction between a fine yellow natural sand and the brown/black wet fill.



Key





	Extent of Building as shown on 1772 Map		Trench
	Building recorded in 1772 but not in 1826		Probable line of moat
	Extent of Building as shown on 1826 Map		Line of drain
			Structures

Fig. 34 St. Elphin's Rectory, Warrington: Plan of the excavated areas

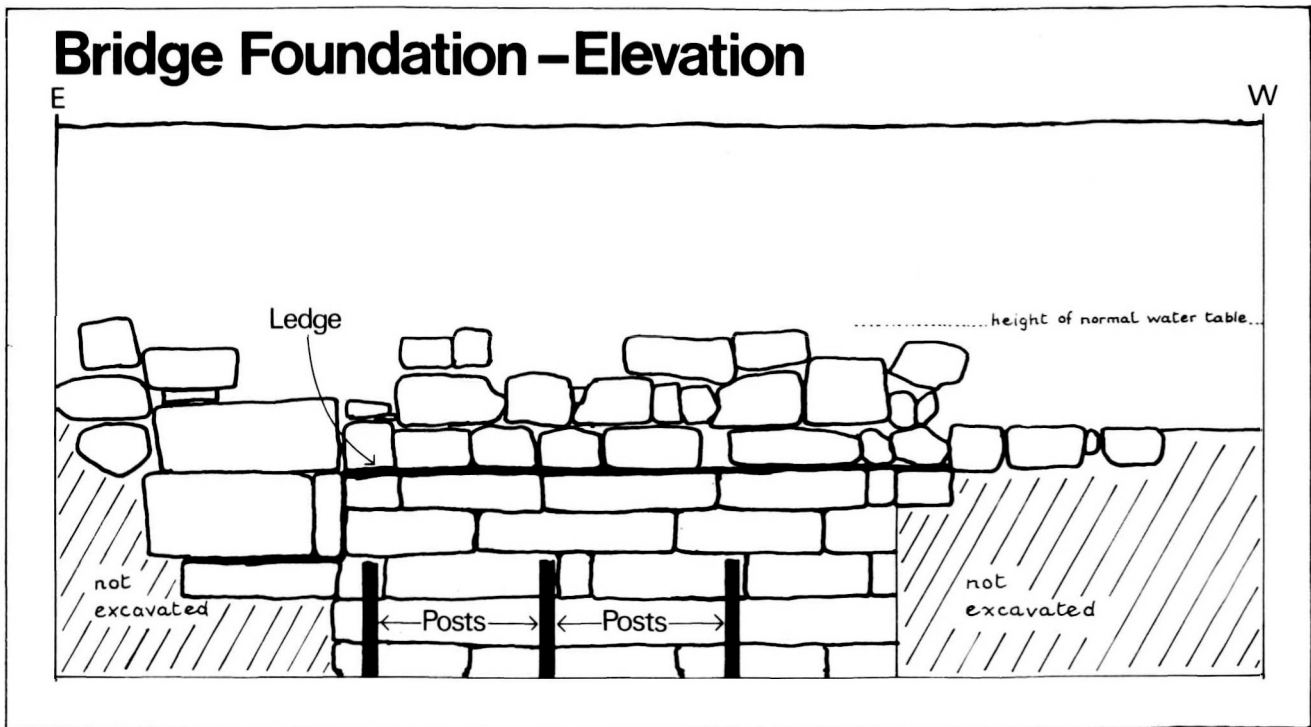
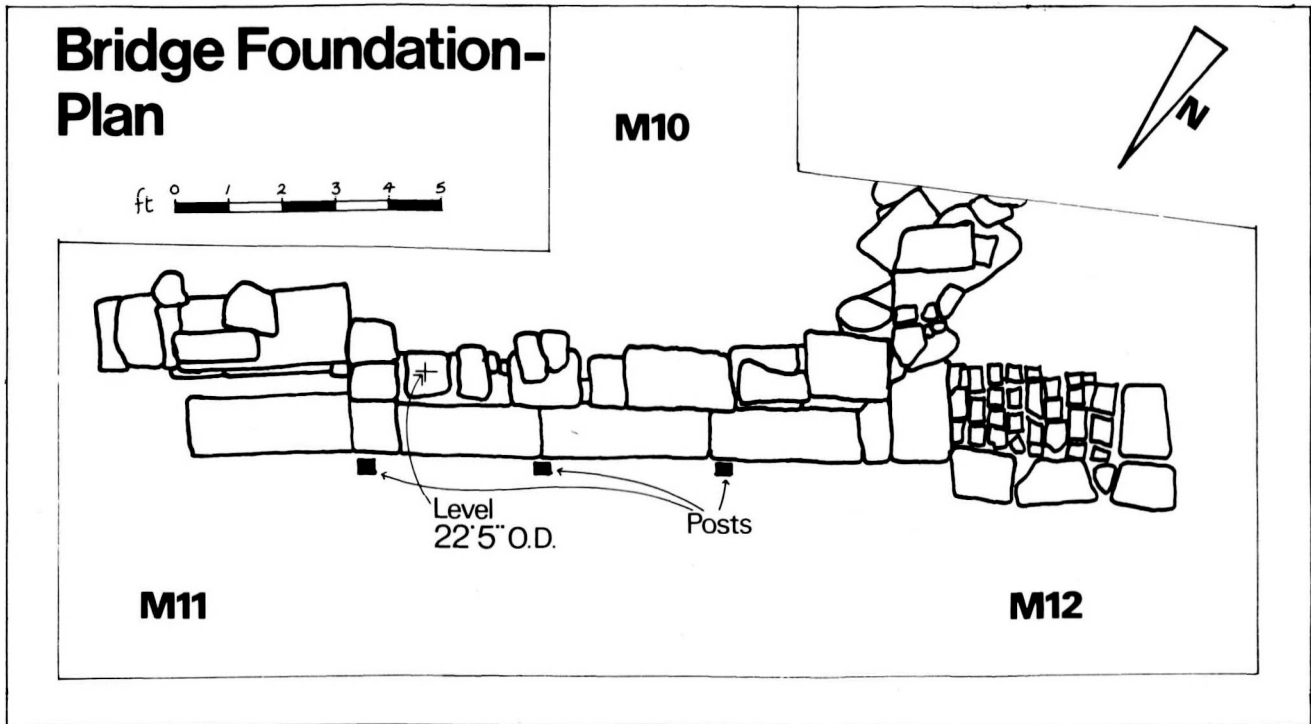


Fig. 35

In trench M6, the bottom of the moat was examined and at depths between 6'6" and 9' there was a lining of sticky grey clay, sometimes bleached or mottled. This once sealed the water in the moat from the porous sand below. Excavations near the bridge foundations produced the greatest quantity and variety of finds, which ranged in date from late Medieval to the early 19th century. The majority of all finds from the site came from this context.

Bridge foundation (cf. Fig. 35)

In the late Spring of 1971 excavation was resumed with the object of examining the bridge foundation. Trench M10 was dug to a depth of 3 feet when the top of the bridge structure was exposed. Thereafter work concentrated at the northern end, exposing the stonework further and cutting trenches M12 and M11 to west and east respectively.

The bridge structure was found to be 20 feet wide and the foundations went down to a depth of 10 feet from the ground surface. The main foundation consisted of five courses of large dressed Triassic sandstone blocks (approximately 42" × 12" × 9") and at a depth of 6'6" and 8 feet provided a foot wide ledge on the north side only. Located by probe, the lowest course consisted of two sandstone blocks which protruded about 6 inches to provide a further ledge. Against the north wall, at a depth of 8'6" were located three timber uprights (6" × 5" in cross-section) spaced about 3 feet apart. To the west of the ledge, but set nearly a foot higher, was a small platform edged with sandstone and the centre filled with three courses of broken bricks with an occasional sandstone block in the lowest course.

Built on top of the two main ledges were a further three courses of sandstone which were less substantial in size, more irregular in shape and 'dressed' only on the north facing side. To the north and south of the bridge foundations was part of a collapsed structure consisting of irregularly packed sandstone.

B. THE RECTORY BUILDINGS

The area within the moat was explored by a series of trenches positioned to locate the foundations of the 18th century parsonage and its later extensions. Excavations G4 and G7 quickly struck natural sand. The depth of soil and subsoil was particularly shallow, presumably the result of levelling the site in the mid-19th century. Trenches G6 and G8 failed at all to locate the post-1772 extensions.

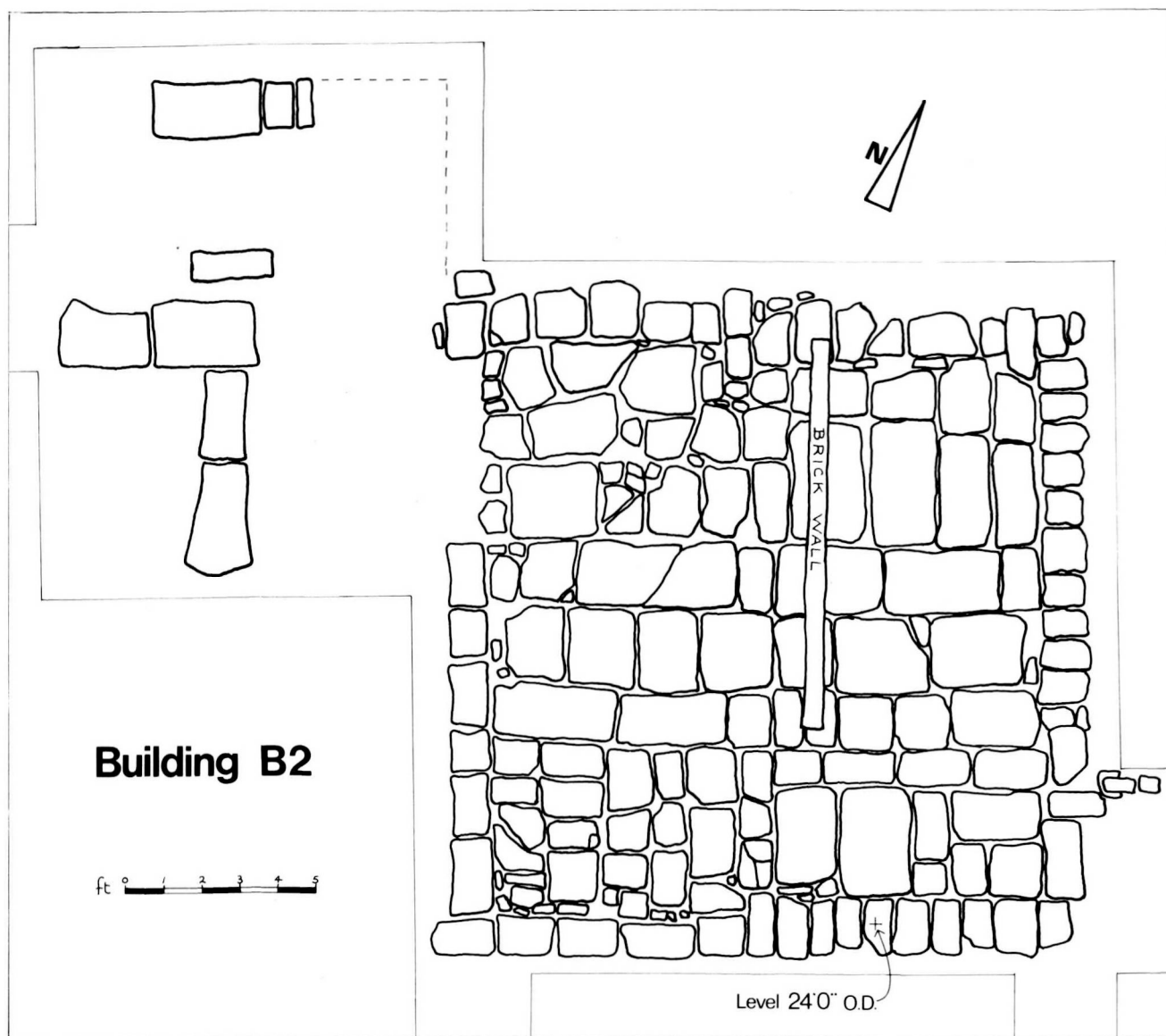


Fig. 36

(1) **Building B2** (cf. Fig. 36)

The floor of this structure was discovered at a depth of two feet after clearing the thick demolition layer of brick rubble and mortar overlying it. Resting on the floor surface were a large number of broken wine bottles of late 18th century date, some with the corks still in the necks. The floor measured about 17 feet square consisting of large Triassic sandstone flags set on earth, providing a very uneven surface. Just off centre, and stretching part way across the floor was the remains of a relatively modern brick wall, only two courses high set in mortar. On the edges of the floor there were no signs of walls, but in the north-west corner the remains of a passageway with a right-angled corner was visible. The sides consisted of sandstone and there was evidence of stone robbing in the corner, but the middle of the passageway was just an earth floor. There was also evidence of a doorway in the south-east corner of the floor. Whilst lifting the stone slabs of the floor, a halfpenny (1717-1718: Type 1, Dump Variety) of George 1st was found in a crack and just

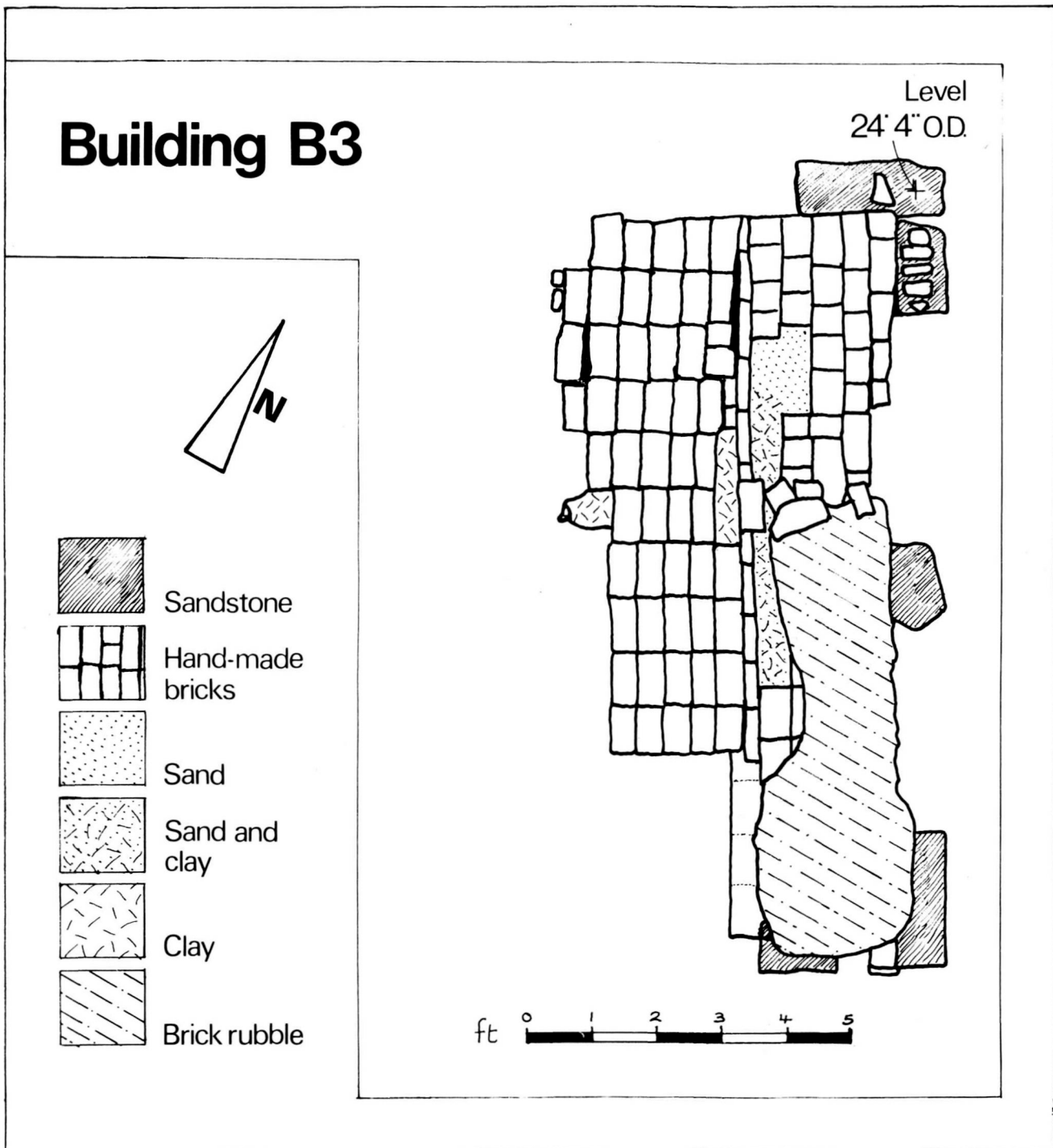


Fig. 37

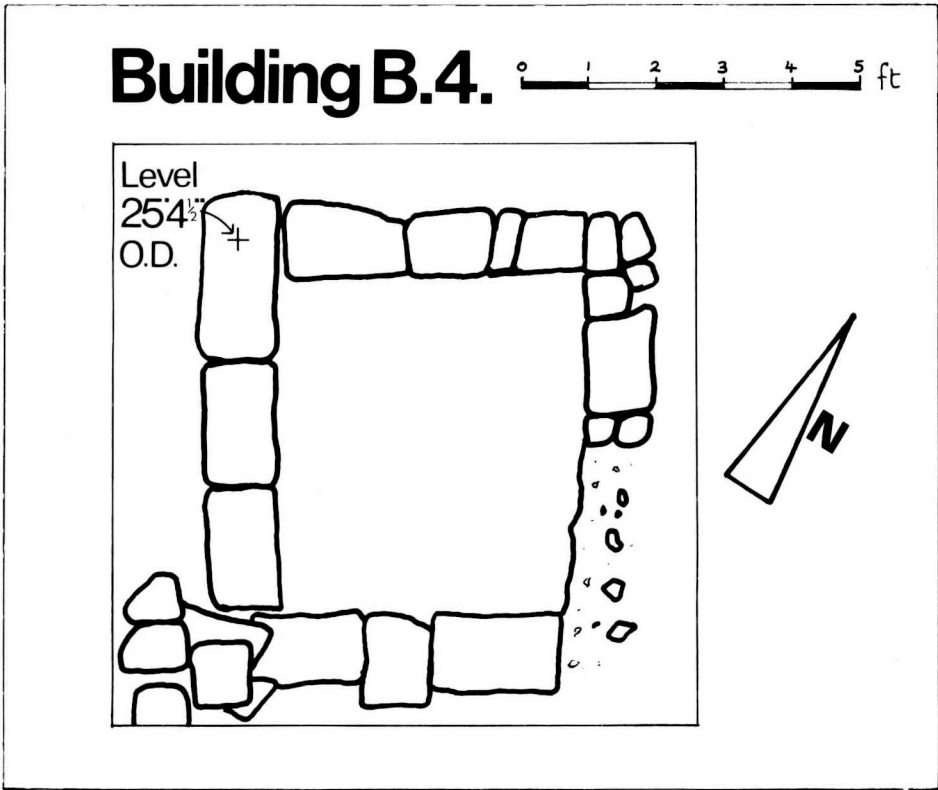
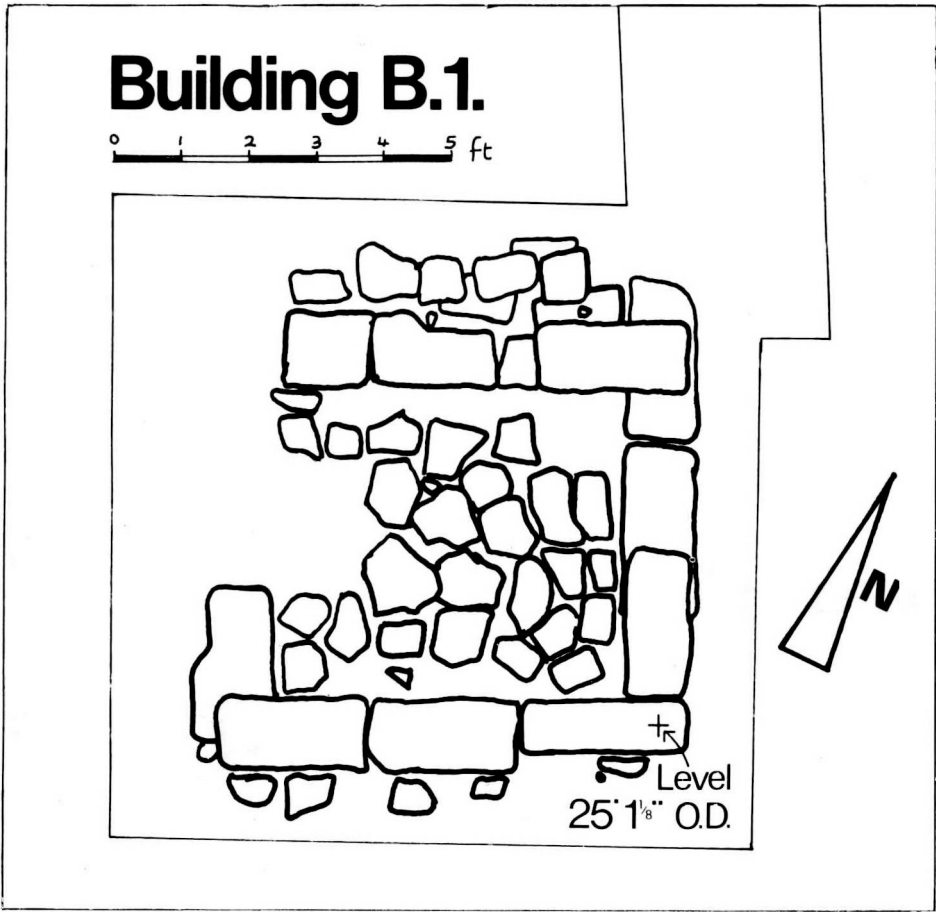


Fig. 38

north-west of the centre of the room where the floor was lower, this had already been supported by packing brick rubble beneath. Pottery associated with this building points to an 18th or early 19th century date for the main period of its use.

(2) Building B3 (cf. Fig. 37)

North-east of the building previously described was unearthed the remains of a wall and floor constructed with hand-made bricks. Set under the corners and middle of the brick wall were large foundation stones of sandstone, whilst incorporated in the wall construction at the northern end was a fragment of medieval glazed roofing tile. The whole remains of this building measured only 12¹/₂ feet by 6 feet. Finds belonged mainly to the 17th and 18th centuries.

(3) Building B1 (cf. Fig. 38)

To the west of the Rectory, a small rectangular structure consisting of two courses of sandstone, was excavated only 5 inches below ground. The inside diameter was 5 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, but part of the west wall was missing. Examination of the infill implied that it had been tipped and included fine sand and broken roof tiles. On clearing out the fill, a loosely laid thin flagstone floor was exposed, which sloped very gently to the west. Four inches below the flag layer was exposed a white clay. Outside the substantial sandstone walls, especially on the north and south sides there was evidence of backfilling. Pottery from this structure which includes Cistercian and Midland Yellow Type Wares suggests the period from 1550 to 1650 for its use.

(4) Building B4 (cf. Fig. 38)

To the east of the Rectory another rectangular structure, again lying just beneath the surface was discovered with internal dimension similar to B1. It differed in that at least one wall was constructed of five courses of sandstone, and there was a clay, rather than flagged floor. Pottery from this which includes Cistercian, Midland Purple and Midland Yellow Type Wares suggests a date in the period 1500-1600 for its use.

DISCUSSION

The method of excavation employed on the site meant that only 13% or 14% of the area within the moat was investigated. Of the buildings shown on the 1772 and 1826 maps only B2 was discovered together with the right-angled passageway which is readily identifiable on these early plans. (cf. Fig. 34). In view of the many wine bottles discovered there, the form and construction of the floor and the fact that other parts of the Rectory were not located, it may be suggested that this was the basement or wine cellar already referred to (p94). Again, the fact that the cellar floor lay so close to the present ground surface would also indicate that much of this area had already been levelled in the 19th century, partly to fill the moat and later to landscape the new Rectory garden. The only part of building B3 which remained (cf. Fig. 37) lay just outside the extent of the Rectory as shown on the 1772 map. Also, the alignment of this building differs from the rest which would imply an earlier construction date than for B2, but certainly not earlier than the Tudor Period. Pottery evidence would suggest dates centering in the 17th and 18th centuries respectively for these buildings.

The Structures B1 and B4, which were very similar in construction, were both situated quite close to the moat and were probably used as privies. The flagged floor of B1 would have served as a soak away. Neither of these structures are shown on the 1772 and 1826 maps which infers that their construction and use pre-dates those plans. The pottery evidence points to the 16th century as their main period of use.

Of the earlier medieval buildings which must certainly have stood on the site unfortunately nothing was found. It is however extremely unlikely that any of their foundations survived since they were not exposed in any of the excavations in the centre of the area which were all continued until natural subsoil was reached.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those people who assisted with this excavation in one capacity or another. Of those several deserve a special mention. They include Warrington County Borough Council Surveyors Department, in particular Mr A. Garbutt, Architect and the Highways Department for their helpful advice and loan of equipment; the Director, J. R. Rimmer and C. H. Taylor from the Museum and Art Gallery Department and those hardworking volunteers T. Pierce, F. Worthy, B. Johnson and H. Henshaw.

I am also indebted to P. Davey, Extra-Mural lecturer in Archaeology, University of Liverpool for his encouragement and guidance in writing up this report and also to members of his W.E.A. evening class who worked so diligently in the preparation of the pottery and clay pipe reports which follow.

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The Clay Pipes

P. J. Davey & T. J. Pierce

During the excavations 410 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from 29 contexts almost all from fills within the moat. They include 114 classifiable bowls, 392 measurable stem bores and 18 unmeasurable pieces. The stem bore results and distribution of finds by context are set out in *Table One*. It is clear from this that the separate contexts within the moat cannot be considered to be well stratified, while some of the few finds associated with buildings may possibly represent closed groups.

Table One

C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T ¹	U	F	B	M	T ²
B1d				1				1					1
B2		2	2	1		1		6			1	1	6
B2a			2					2			1		2
B2e		4						4					4
B2i				1				1					1
B3			2	2	1			5					5
G1a	1	4	2	1				8			1		8
G1d		2		2				4			3	1	4
M1										2			2
M4a				1	2			3	1		1		4
M5	2	7	33	91	64	10	3	210	2	11	60	32	223
M6		1	11	28	16			56	2		23	15	58
M6a				1	1			2			2	1	2
M6b				4	1			5			1	1	5
M10		2	3	5	5	1		16			6		16
M10b		1	5	1	1			8			1		8
M10c		1	2	1				4			1		4
M10d			1	1				2			2	1	2
M10e				1	1			2					2
M10f		4	2	1	4			11			2	1	11
M10i				1				1					1
M11			1	1	1			3			2	1	3
M11a			1	4				5			2	1	5
M11c					1			1					1

Table One-continued

C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T ¹	U	F	B	M	T ²
M12		2	2	6	8	1		19			1	1	19
M12a				1				1					1
M12b		1	1	2	3			7			2		7
M12c				2	1			3			2	1	3
M12d			1	1				2					2
	3	31	71	161	110	13	3	392	5	13	114	57	410

KEY:-

- C = Context
 4-10 = Stem bore diameter in 64"
 T¹ = Total number of measured stems (including bowls with stems)
 U = Unmeasurable bowls
 F = Number of bowl fragments (unclassifiable)
 B = Number of classifiable bowls
 M = Number of marked bowls
 T² = Total number of recovered clay pipe fragments

BOWL FORMS (Fig. 39)

Excluding fragmentary 19th century bowls and unidentifiable bowl fragments the bowls may be divided into 6 main classes. These are described in the order in which they are illustrated.

1-2 Early forms

Small bowls with little or no heel distinct from the rest of the body; dense, white clay with reduced core and very few inclusions; stem bore 7/64". 3 examples (none marked).

London forms 2-4, 1580-1640 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 177-8); these are probably imports from London itself.

3-4 NW flat heeled variety

These bowls tend to swell $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way from the heel to the lip and then to be pinched in at the lip itself; milling is normal; fabric indistinguishable from Norton Village B (cf p. 83); mean stem bore 6.87/64". 27 examples (16 marked).

Chester forms E and F, 1660-80 (Davey 1975, 32); these examples tend to be less well finished than the Chester ones which are otherwise very similar.

6-7 NW spurred variety

Bulbous form with small pointed spur; milling is normal; fabric indistinguishable from Norton Village B (cf p. 83); mean bore diameter 6.80/64". 48 examples (38 marked).

Chester form D 1660-80 (Davey 1975, 32); unlike the Chester examples which are almost certainly made from imported clay and are invariably unmarked the Warrington version is normally marked and is made from what is very probably a local clay.

5, 8 Early 18th century examples

These continue the tradition of the spurred and heeled 17th century local products but in larger and more elegant forms.

The fabric is invariably dense, pure white inclusionless clay probably imported from South Devon (cf Oswald 1975, 11-12); outer surfaces are often polished; marks are rare; mean stem bore 6.57/64". 7 examples (1 marked).

Chester forms J and K, 1700-1730, (Davey 1975, 32); these may be local products or imports from Chester, the presence of a group of distinctive Chester roller-stamped stems (see below) would suggest the latter in some cases at least.

9. Yorkshire 'bulbous'

Highly polished bowl; dense off-white body; IG stamp in relief in a circular frame on the underside of the heel; stem bore 7/64". 2 examples (1 marked).

A good example of this unmistakable form (cf Oswald 1975, 44-46); almost certainly a direct import from Yorkshire. Oswald suggests (in correspondence) a date of 1650-70.

10. *Broseley type 2*

A single very fine example was recovered with a faceted stem decorated with incised chevrons and marked *Sam. Decon* in cursive script in a circular stamp on the heel; stem bore 6/64".

Broseley type 2 (Atkinson 1975, 24-26); Atkinson (in correspondence) comments: 'Large size c. 1670-80. The hand-applied decoration on the stem is unusual, but does occur at Broseley occasionally. A slightly earlier and smaller *Sam Decon* type 2 pipe has the same mark on the back of the bowl in a fancy incised frame. The same circular name mark occurs on the heel of a small type 3 from Broseley'.

11. *Crown and Anchor mark*

Elegant bowl with small splayed heel; fine dense white clay with few inclusions and polished surfaces; a crown and 'P' and an anchor and 'T' moulded on either side of the heel; stem bore 6/64". Probably 1700-1730; no good comparisons.

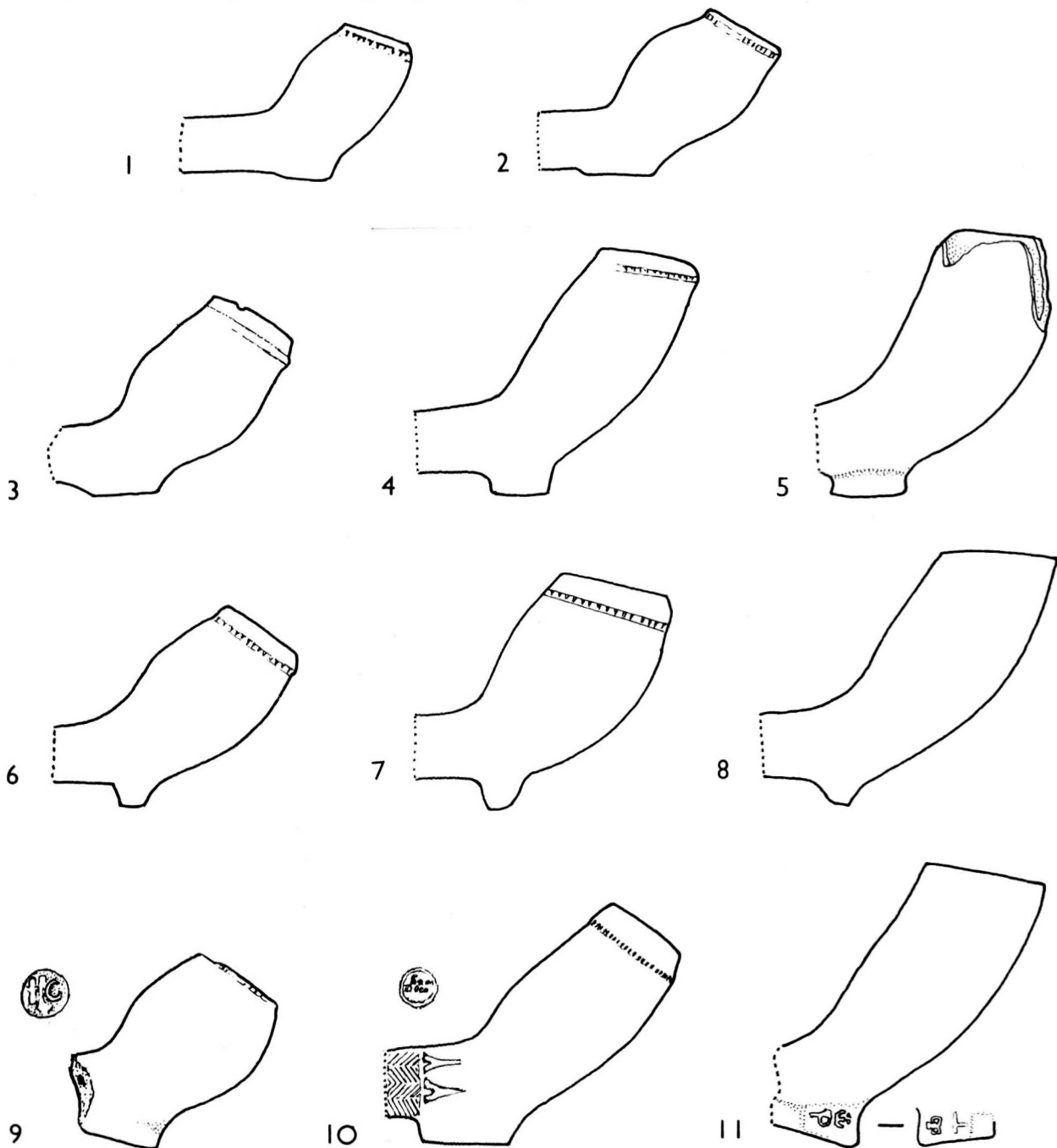


Fig. 39 *St. Elphin's Rectory, Warrington: Clay pipe bowl forms (x1)*

STAMPS (Figs. 40 & 41)

Fifty seven of the 114 bowls recovered (50%) bear makers marks usually in the form of initials on the bowl or heel. A description of the illustrated marks is set out in *Table Two*.

Table Two

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	IB	NW	B	6	7	IB(3)	M5/49
2	:I/B:	NW	B	6	6	—	M5/36
3	IB	C	H	3	7	IB(1)	M6/46
4	I/B.	C	H	3	7	—	M5/17
5	GA	NW	B	6	7	GA	M6/3
6	GA	NW	B	6	7	GA	M6/5
7	GA	C	H	3	7	—	M11a/20
8	GA	NW	B	6	7	GA	M6/11
9	PL	C	H	3	7	PL(1)	M6/44
10	:PL:	NW	B	6	7	—	M6/25
11	PS	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/53
12	PO	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/54
13	TB	C	H	3	7	TB	M12c/19
14	IA	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/24
15	EA	NW	B	6	6	EA	M5/40
16	GL	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/32
17	EH	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/51
18	RL	C	H	3	7	RL(3)	M5/28
19	I/P	NW	B	6	7	I/P	M6b/34
20	HH	NW	B	6	7	—	M5/42
21	P T		side of	11	6	—	M10f/22
22			H				M10f/23
23	HL	RC	H	3	7	HL(2)	M10a/21
24	TL	C	H	3	6	TL(1)	M5/14
25	TR	C	H	3	7	—	M6/43
26	I/G	C	H	9	7	—	M6/114 Yorkshire bulbous
27	lion rampant	S	end of spur	7	7	—	M5/57
28	Sam Decon		H	10	6	—	M5/56 Broseley. Faceted stem, incised chevrons.

Key:-

- A = Stamp number in fig. 40 and 41.
- B = Initials present.
- C = Type of frame containing the stamp; NW=NW type of text. C=circular frame. RC=rope circle. S=shield.
- D = Position of stamp; B=on the bowl upright facing the smoker. H=on the underside of the heel.
- E = Bowl form of fig. 39 for local type series.
- F = Bore; measured with the blunt end of graded drilling bits in 64th".
- G = Equivalent stamp, where present, in Davey and Petch 1976.
- H = Warrington Museum Reference number; excavation context/individual bowl number.

Fourteen out of the 27 different marks are set in a characteristic semi-circular frame surrounded by a v-notched 'halo' and surmounted by a trefoil crest. This appears to be a peculiarly north-western type of mark already noted in the Warrington Museum collection (Davey and Petch 1976) but not known in Broseley or Chester makers of the period. If this group from the St. Elphin's Rectory excavation is taken with the material already in the museum 22 different marks of this type are now known from the Warrington area.

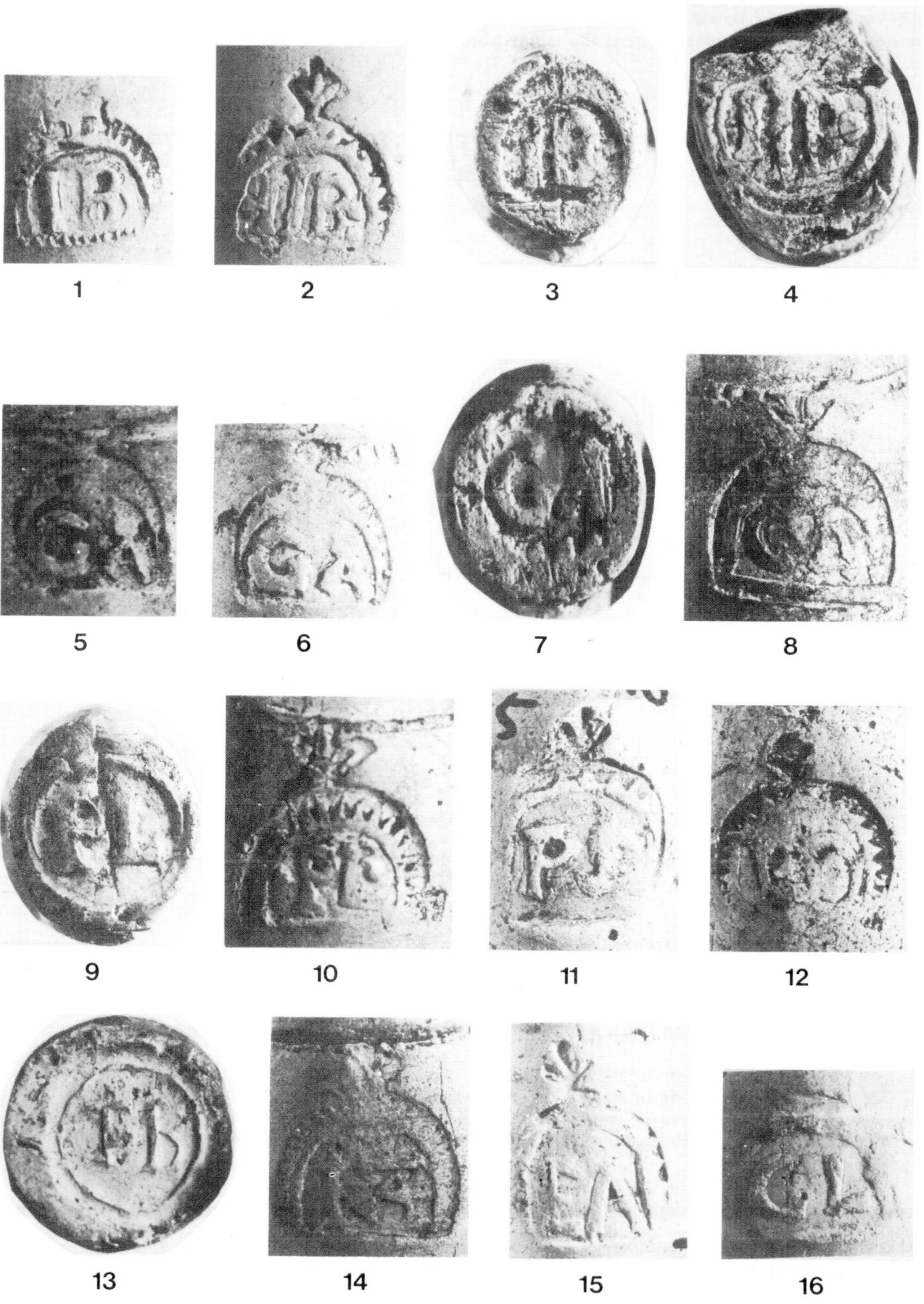


Fig. 40 St. Elphin's Rectory, Warrington: The pipe makers stamps (i) (x4)

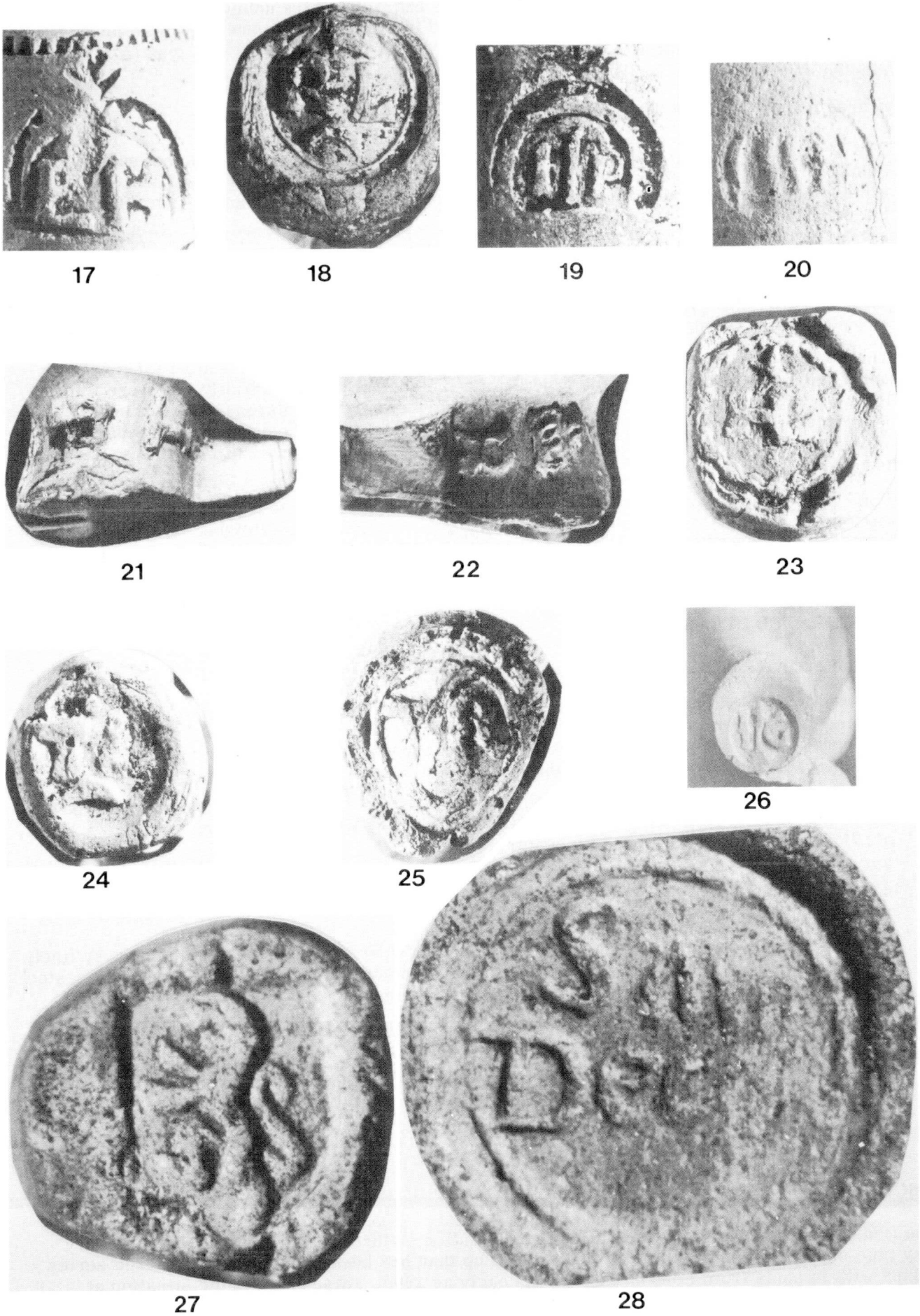


Fig. 41 *St. Elphin's Rectory, Warrington: The pipe makers stamps (ii)*
 (17-26 are x4; 27-28 are x8)

Three of the marks found on heels also seem to bear characteristics unique to South Lancashire (RL, TL & TR). They are set in a circular frame and include small crescents within the frame set above and below the initials in asymmetric positions. A fourth mark of this type (AB) is in the Warrington museum collection (Davey and Petch 1976, 12).

Only three marks stand out as being markedly different:-

- (a) The I/G mark on the Yorkshire bulbous bowl (26); Atkinson (in correspondance) suggests John Gill of Halifax who died in 1673 (York Wills). Oswald (also in correspondance) notes almost duplicate examples from the York Minster excavations and another from Harrogate, but prefers an 'unknown York maker'.
- (b) The Sam. Decon mark. (28)
- (c) The crown and anchor mark (21/22). Atkinson (correspondance) comments:- 'This is a West Midlands type of c 1730 with London-style crowned initials moulded at the base... a type found from the Welsh border across the middle of England to Lincolnshire.
- (d) The rampant lion and shield on the point of the spur (27). The bowl is a local form with a very superior finish, possibly the product of a member of the Lyon family who were important pipe makers in Rainford from the 17th century onwards (cf *Appendix A*). Atkinson (correspondance) noting that this type of stamp is extremely rare quotes an example from Wiltshire, where a 17th century maker named Fox stamped the heels of his pipes with small fox marks.

Only one 17th century pipe maker is recorded from Warrington. He is Robert Massey 1641-5 (Davey and Petch 1976, 11). Although the industry was clearly well established in Rainford by the second half of the century (cf *Appendix A*) it is clear that a considerable number of local makers remain to be identified.

THE DECORATED STEMS (Fig. 42)

During the excavations 6 decorated stems were recovered:-

1. 7/64"; a lozenge with a fleur-de-lis border and ? crown in the centre; dense, dirty white fabric; (M5). A very similar stem with a crown and TF in the centre (possibly Thomas Fletcher—a Freeman of Chester in 1690) was recently recovered in Chester (Northgate Brewery 11 excavations—report forthcoming). Chester early 18th century.
2. 8/64"; a lozenge filled with fleur-de-lis pattern; dense, grey inclusion-free fabric; (M6). An identical stem from Trinity St., Chester published by Webster and Barton (1957, 24, Fig. 1, no. 7) Chester late 17th/early 18th century.
3. 5/64"; a ? hound in an oval frame surmounted by a scroll and grapes border; highly polished surfaces; dense white fabric; (B2e). Probably a Chester Inn-Sign pipe (of Webster and Barton 1957, 19-21) Chester early 18th century.
4. 6/64"; a phoenix in an oval frame with the initials WW, scroll borders either side; very finely executed design; polished surfaces; dense, white inclusion-free fabric; (M5). Another Chester Inn-Sign pipe (cf no. 3 above). Chester early 18th century.
- 5-6. Two stems 6/64"; ELIZ SAUAIG set in a finely executed geometric border; dense, white clay with a reduced area near the bore; (M12 and M10 respectively).

This type of design is distinctively Dutch in character, and together with the ONBSEE and T PLVMB stamps from Norton village suggests the possibility of a Dutch stamp maker in the area. Production centre unknown; 18th century.

DISCUSSION

The finds from St. Elphin's rectory allow a much fuller picture of 17th and early 18th century clay pipe making in South Lancashire to be built up than has been possible hitherto. The series begins with imports from London, possibly as early as 1600. This parallels the situation at Chester where a few such pipes are found on all excavations (Davey 1975, Fig. 15, A-C). The distinctive local forms of spurred and heeled pipes develop by the 1660's and resemble the equivalent Chester forms except that the Warrington finds have a tendency to be less well made, and

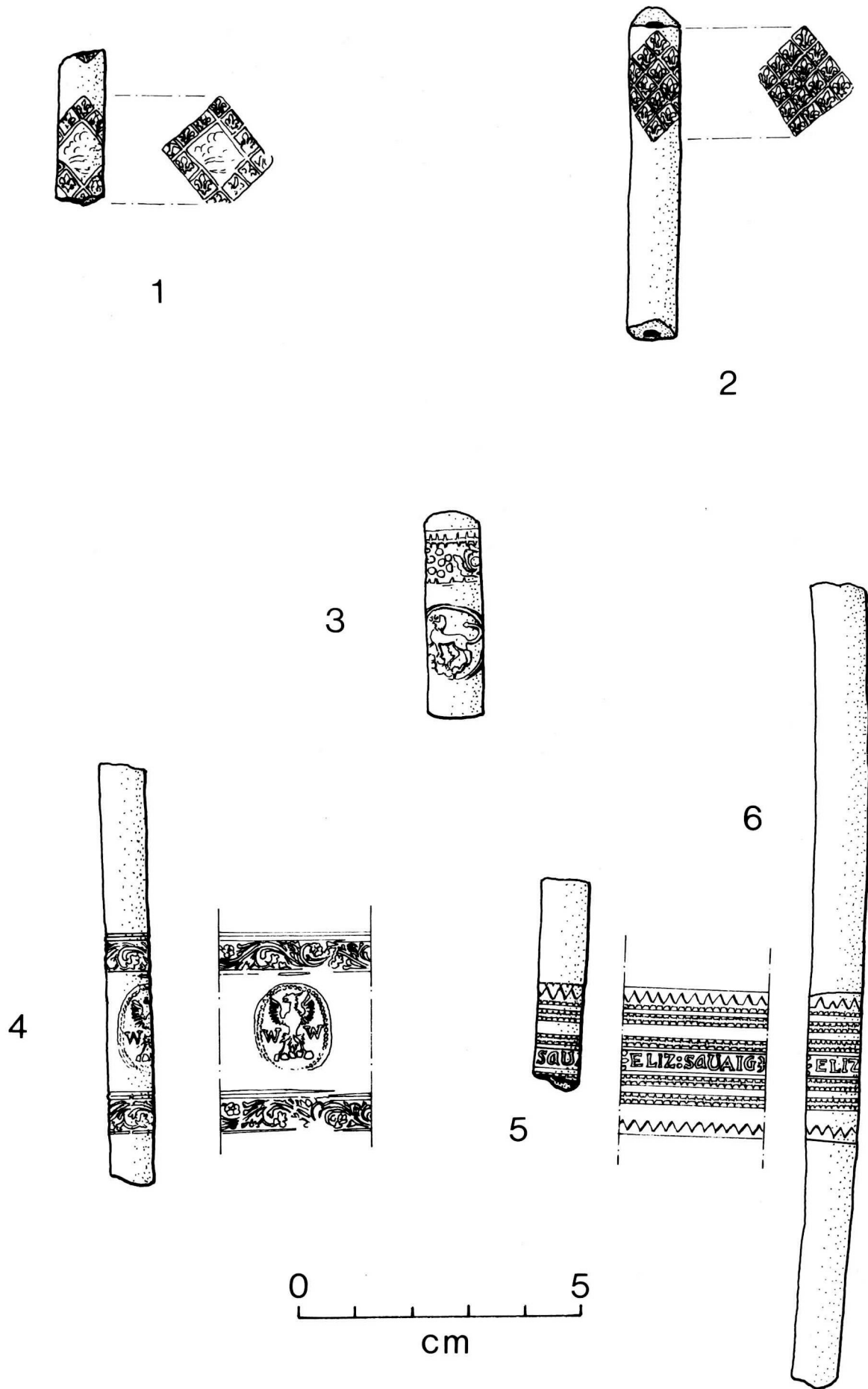


Fig. 42 St. Elphin's Rectory, Warrington: The decorated pipe stems

slightly more bulbous and to be marked with a profusion of unidentified makers' marks. During this period contacts are established with the important centre at Broseley and further afield to Yorkshire. During the early 18th century there is evidence of the first direct contacts with Chester with the importation of a number of the fine roller-stamped stems from that source. At the same period the area is receiving, if not actually making, pipes with stems decorated with Dutch style designs surrounding the makers' name.

Although a great deal remains to be discovered of the makers, their kilns and trading patterns, Rainford must now be considered a major centre on a par with Broseley and Chester.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Mr. J. R. Rimmer, Director of Warrington Museum and Art Gallery and his staff for permission to study these finds and for a good deal of practical assistance during their study; Mr. A. Leigh for his photographs of the potters marks; Mr. F. R. Pope for information about Rainford pipe makers in Directories and the Tithe Schedule; Mr. C. A. Amery for his drawings of the decorated stems; The Warrington W. E. A. class for a great deal of sustained work without which the writing of this report would have been impossible.

Rainford Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers—A Provisional List

APPENDIX A

Name	Date
ALCOCKS Thomas	1727
APPLETON William	1843 (TS)
ASHALL Thomas	1836
ASHTON Wm.	1824 (D)-43(TS)
ATHERTON Thomas	1756-66 (<i>ob.</i>)
ATHERTON William	1700 (<i>ob.</i>)
AVESHAW George	1846
BALL John	1895 (D)
BALL Thomas	1846

Appendix A—continued

Name	Date
BARNES Edmund	1720 (<i>ob.</i>)
BARROW Henry	1831
BAXTER John	1709 (Will proved)
BENSON Thomas	1754
BERCH James	1758-71
BERCHALL George	1738 (<i>ob.</i>)
BERCHALL Jane	1761 (<i>ob.</i>)
BERCHALL John	1759
BERCHALL Nathan	1770
BERCHALL Robart	1769
BERCHALL William	1752-57
BIRCH Frances ('Fanny')	1871 (D)-76 (D)
BIRCH George	1831
BIRCH Henry	1796
BIRCH Henry	1829-32
BIRCH James	1810
BIRCH James	1824-55 (D)
BIRCH James	1887 (D)-95 (D)
BIRCH John	1827-87 (D)*
BIRCH Joseph	1824-61
BIRCH Robert	1865
BIRCH William	1824-27
BIRCHALL Daniol	1727
BIRCHALL James	1843 (TS)
BIRCHALL John	1829
BIRCHALL Nathan	1742 (<i>ob.</i>)
BIRCHALL Peter	1691 (Will)
BROWNBILL Edward	1723
BUNN George	1827
CARTWRIGHT Thomas	1727
CLIDRON John	1725 (<i>ob.</i>)
FAIRHURST James	1724 (<i>ob.</i>)
FILES George	1820
FILES Thomas	1820-28 (spelt Fyles)
FISHWICK James	1881-92
FISHWICK Maria	1892-98
FISHWICK Thomas	1898
GERRALL Nathan	1766
GORRAL James	1757
GROUNDS David	1859
GROUNDS George	1828-31
GROUNDS Harriet	1889 (D)-95 (D)
GROUNDS Henry	1843 (TS)-87 (D)
GROUNDS Thomas	1826
GRUNDY Adam	1824 (D)-43 (TS)
GRUNDY Francis	1833
GRUNDY Ralph	1844
HALL Jane	1843 (TS)
HALSALL William	1778
HAMBLET Joseph	1867
HAMBLET Robert	1867
HARRISON James	1855 (D)
HARRISON John	1871 (D)-1914 (D)
HARRISON Joseph	1871 (D)
HEYES James	1832
HEYES John	1827
HEYES John	1830-48

Appendix A—continued

Name	Date
HEYES William	1829
HEYES William	1849
JOHNSON Joseph	1843 (TS)-71 (D)
LEE John	1762
LYON Benjiman (sic)	1750 (<i>ob.</i>)
LYON Benjiman	1761-67
LYON Edward	1722-30
LYONN Humfry	1664 Poor Relief disallowed (QSP/259/12—Lancashire Quarter Session)
LYON Houmfry	1731 (<i>ob.</i>)
LYON Hugh	1674 (<i>ob.</i>)
LYON James	1721-72*
LYON John	1772
LYON John	1812-30
LYON Jonathon	1747 (<i>ob.</i>)
LYON Jonathon	1750-71
LYON Johnson	1843 (TS)
LYON Richard	1722 (<i>ob.</i>)
LYON Richard	1769
LYON Richard of Windle	1824 (D)
LYON Robart	1750-63
LYON Robert	1824 (D)
LYON William	1729 (<i>ob.</i>)
NAYLOR John	1730
PLUMLEY Matthew	1718-25
POWERS William	1833
POWERS William Vandeville	1858
RAINFORD Robard	1729-52 (<i>ob.</i>)
RIGBY Henry	1811
ROUGHLEY Richard	1836
SEPHTON Hugh	1734-57
SEPHTON John	1720-34 (<i>ob.</i>)
SEPHTON Peter of Eccleston	1720 (Will administered)
SEPHTON Peter	1726-27 (<i>ob.</i>)
SHUTTLEWORTH	1845
SHUTTLEWORTH John	1845
SMITH Benjamin	1832-58
SMITH Henry	1834
SMITH Isaac	1775-1833*
SMITH Jane	1855 (D)
SMITH Peter	1820-58
SMITH Peter Jnr	1843 (TS)
SMITH Richard	1820-43 (TS)
SMITH Thomas	1829-83/4 (D)
SMITH William	1824 (D)-43 (TS)
STANDISH Henry	1770 (<i>ob.</i>)
SWALLOW David	1871 (D)-1914 (D) NB 1895 (D) & CO
SWIFT William	1820-26
TILSLEY Tho.	1719-20
TUNSTALL Edmond	1751-66 (<i>ob.</i>)
TUNSTALL James	1843 (TS)
TUNSTALL John	1743-51
WEBSTER Hugh	1871 (D)
WHALLEY Henry	1851

Appendix A—continued

Name	Date
WHALLEY Richard	1830-71 (D)
WHALLEY Thomas	1831-71 (D)
WHALLEY William	1835-68
WILSON James	1722-35 (<i>ob.</i>)
WILSON William	1725
WINSTANLEY James	<i>c.</i> 1870
WINSTANLEY John	1896-1933
WISWELL James	1864-87 (D)
WOODS James	1835-55 (D)
WOODS Thomas	1824 (D)-43 (TS)
WOODS William	1828-36.

KEY

Dates without qualification:	= reference in the Parish Register to the individual as a Tobacco Pipe Maker
(<i>ob.</i>)	= Date of burial in Parish Register
(D)	= Date from Directories
(TS)	= Reference in Tithe Schedule of 1843
*	= Possibly more than one maker of the same name

The Pottery

by P. J. Davey and D. E. M. Morgan

THE CONTEXTS

The site produced 1252 sherds of pottery from a minimum of 562 vessels, ranging in date from the 16th to the early 19th centuries, with a few residual Roman and medieval sherds. As the vast majority of finds came from the moat and include pottery of all periods thoroughly confused, the pottery discussed here is included for its intrinsic interest in a region where little is known and less published about post-medieval pottery, rather than for any chronological light it might shed on the occupation of the site.

ROMAN

Two sherds of coarse ware were recovered including a badly rolled rim of a soft, orange fabric.

MEDIEVAL

The small quantity and poor condition of the medieval pottery suggests residual material, possibly derived from the moat cutting process, rather than a contemporary occupation of the site itself.

1. Three body sherds (joined) of jug near the shoulder. Soft grey fabric with mica and quartz inclusions, reduced dark grey. Badly worn light-green external glaze. Same vessel as 2 and 4. M2d.
2. Body sherd as 1 and 4. M2d.
4. Body sherd as 1 and 4 from near the shoulder. M2d.
7. Rim sherd. Fine buff fabric. Streaky 'Tudor Green' glaze on both internal and external surfaces. M2a.
8. Base sherd of storage vessel. Very coarse gritty, micaceous orange fabric with reduced grey core. Both surfaces badly eroded but patches of greenish-brown glaze extant on the exterior. M11a.

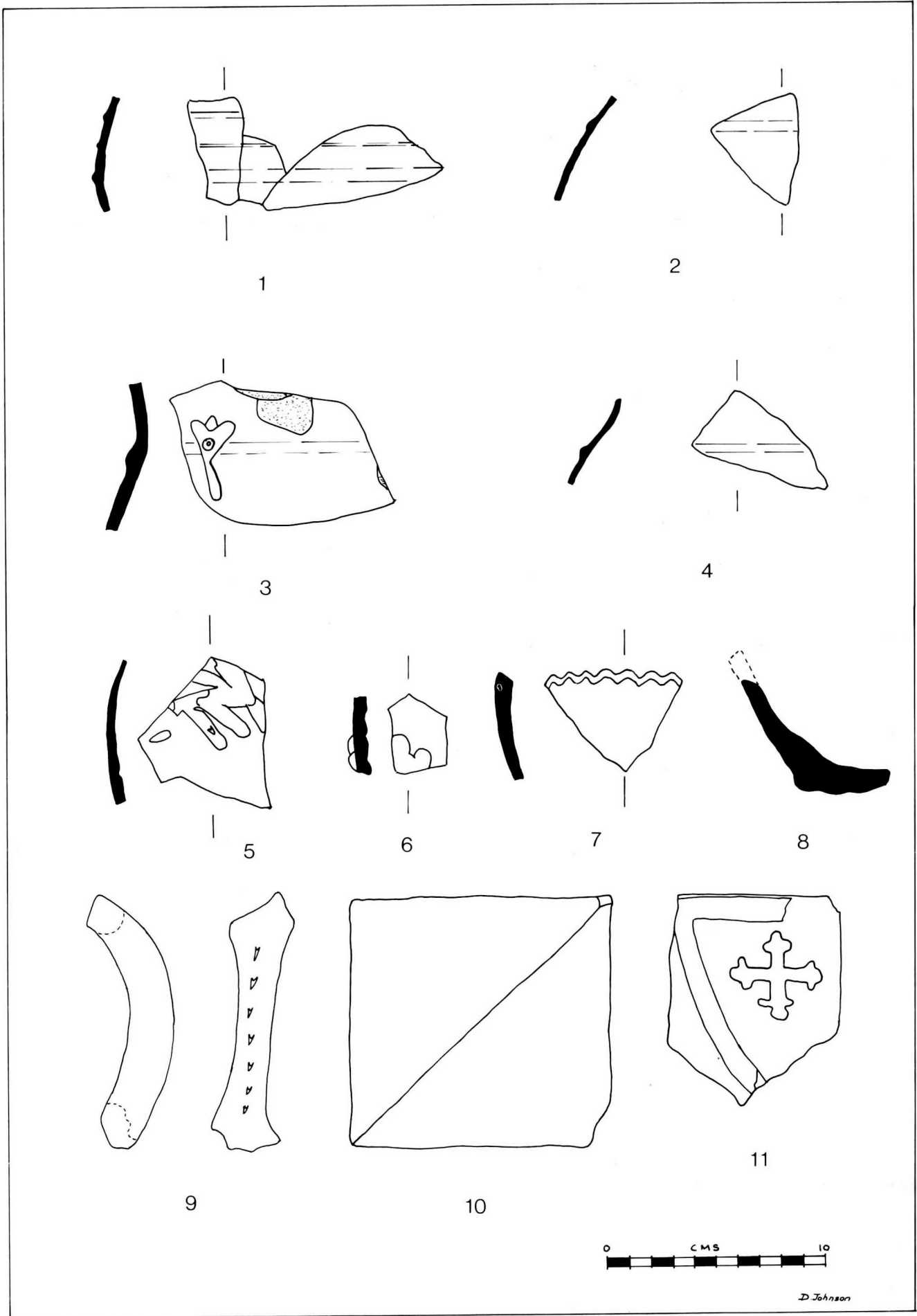


Fig. 43

surfaces, also the underside of the base. Three clear stilt marks on the underside, which have removed the glaze. One basal handle stub. M6a.

25. Base of mug or beaker. Gritty reddish fabric with quartz inclusions. Brownish internal and external glaze. M6.
26. Base sherd of two-handled beaker. Purplish fabric. Two lines around the body at base of handle. Brownish-black internal and external glaze which has over-fired. B1.
34. Rim sherd of possibly a large beaker or jug. Purplish-red fabric with small white inclusions. Over-fired purplish-black internal and external glaze. B1.
35. Candlestick with 9 facets. Red gritty fabric. Rosettes of applied yellow slip and cordon of yellow slip at top. Possibly lead glazed. M5.
36. Base sherd with 12 facets. Coarse red fabric with a clear glaze on internal and external surfaces, giving a dark-brown appearance. M10.
37. Base sherd with 12 facets. Rich red micaceous fabric. Dark-brown internal and external glaze, underside unglazed. M10.
38. Base sherd with 12 facets. Purple-red fabric with quartz inclusions. Dark brownish-black internal and external glaze. M5.

'DUTCH OVEN' OR TROUGH

63. Gritty red fabric with white clay and mica inclusions. Handle broken. Top of lip is finger-pinched. Dark-brown internal glaze. B4. 64. As 63; knife cut lip. Examples of similar vessels were excavated at Potovens, Yorkshire (Brears 1967, 33, fig. 12, no. 5.) the two examples from Warrington differ in that they have handles and are internally glazed.

*Total number of sherds:*163

Minimum number of vessels: 122

MIDLAND PURPLE TYPE WARES

These dense purple-bodied wares are probably 16th century in date, as similar examples occur with Cistercian type wares in Dissolution deposits at Norton Priory, but they retain a distinctively medieval type of incised wavy line decoration. These finds probably indicate local conservatism in the early years of the post-medieval period.

13. Rim sherd of storage vessel. Gritty red fabric with small white clay and quartz inclusions. The exterior of the vessel has an incised, three-toothed combed decoration, over which both the internal and external surfaces are glazed with a fairly dull purplish glaze. M5.
17. Rim sherd of storage vessel. Red fabric with white clay, mica and quartz inclusions. Wavy incised decoration on the exterior, over which a purplish glaze is applied. M5.

*Total number of sherds:*16

Minimum number of vessels: 14

'LOCAL' BLACK WARES

The site produced large quantities of black wares ranging in date from c. 1600-1750, which probably represent local developments from the Cistercian Ware tradition. The presence of many potters in South Lancashire during this period would strengthen the view that much of the material is locally made (see Appendix 1). None of the finds compares closely with those excavated in recent years from the kiln sites in Buckley, Clwyd (Davey 1976).

FINEWARES

12. Rim sherd. Coarse gritty red fabric. Brownish glaze on both internal and external surfaces. M6b.
15. Rim sherd of vessel. Gritty purplish-red fabric with quartz and mica and red inclusions. Over-fired purplish-brown glaze on interior and exterior surfaces. M5.
16. Rim sherd of jug. Hard purple fabric with red and white grits, mica and quartz inclusions. Internal and external medium-brown glaze. M6.
18. Rim sherd of large mug or jug, with upper part of handle. Gritty red micaceous fabric. Internal and external glaze firing to a medium-brown. M6a.
19. Base sherd. Over-fired purplish fabric. B4.
27. Mug of purplish-brown fabric. Internal and external black glaze. M1.
28. Jug with dense purple fabric. Glossy black glaze on the internal and external surfaces, streaks of brown in the glaze on the lower half of both surfaces. M6b.
29. Flared two-handled beaker. Gritty purplish-red fabric with small white clay inclusions. Heavily wheel-marked interior. Streaky, over-fired brownish-black glaze on both internal and external surfaces, white clay spots in the fabric visible through the glaze. B4.
30. Cup of red fabric with red and mica inclusions. Blackish internal and external glaze. M6b.
31. Base sherd of tyg. Dark red highly-fired fabric. One complete handle and basal stub of another. Glossy blackish internal and external glaze. M5.
32. Rim sherd of storage vessel. Brownish-red fabric with white clay and mica inclusions. Glossy blackish-brown internal and external glaze. M5.
33. Rim sherd of storage vessel. Reddish-brown gritty fabric. Dark-brown internal and external glaze. B3.

Total number of sherds: 54

Minimum number of vessels: 40

PANCHEONS AND STORAGE VESSELS

The fabric of these is very uniform and ranges from 10R 5/6 to 10R 3/1 in the *Munsell Soil Color Chart*. All fabrics have small rounded red and white grits, and mica and quartz inclusions. All the vessels are glazed in various shades of brown to purplish-brown, on both sides unless otherwise stated.

46. Rim sherd of large storage vessel with stub of horizontal handle. Diameter of rim 420 mm. M10.
47. Rim sherd with horizontal handle. Over-fired purplish-brown glaze. Diameter of rim 220 mm. M10f.
48. Rim sherd of pancheon, damaged. There are indications that the piece was fired in an inverted position, also two scars from another vessel on the rim. Diameter of rim 380 mm. M6b.
49. Rim sherd of pancheon. Blackish glaze. Diameter of rim 500 mm. M5e.
50. Rim sherd of pancheon. Diameter of rim 460 mm. M10bf.
51. Rim sherd of pancheon. Mid-brown internal glaze, a few spots on the exterior. Diameter of rim c. 460 mm. M6b.
52. Rim sherd of pancheon. External glaze was probably not intentional but an accident of firing. Rim damaged. Diameter of rim 360 mm. M6b.
53. Rim sherd of pancheon. Dark brown glaze. Diameter of rim 320 mm. M12.
55. Rim sherd of large storage vessel. Blackish internal glaze to within 8 mm of rim. Diameter of rim 400 mm, M11 a d.
56. Rim sherd of storage vessel. Diameter of rim 420 mm. M6b.

57. Rim sherd of large storage vessel. Coarse gritty orange and cream streaky fabric, with red and white clay, mica and quartz inclusions, two very large (10 mm) inclusions of what look like red sandstone. Dark brown internal and external glaze, top of rim unglazed. Diameter of rim 320 mm. B3.
58. Rim sherd of large storage vessel. This sherd also has some small black grits. Spots of glaze only on the rim, blackish-brown internal and external glaze. Diameter of rim 240 mm. M5.
59. Rim sherd of large storage vessel. Diameter of rim 240 mm. B2.
60. Pancheon in red fabric with cream streaks, mica and quartz inclusions. Internal dark-brown glaze. M5.
61. Pancheon similar to 60. M6b.
62. Pancheon. Dark brown internal glaze. Indications that the piece was fired in an inverted position. White flecks of clay visible through the glaze. M6b.
66. Lid of large storage vessel. Coarse gritty red fabric with mica and quartz inclusions. Dark brown glaze on the underside. B2.

Total number of sherds: 175

Minimum number of vessels: 64

MIDLAND YELLOW TYPE WARES

This ware was made at a number of centres in the Midlands from the mid-16th century (Woodfield 1963-4). Like the black glazed wares from the site it may well have been locally produced.

83. Base sherd of a multi-handled cup, of which 5 basal and 1 upper stubs remain. Coarse gritty off-white micaceous fabric. Clear yellow-firing glaze on both internal and external surfaces, which has crazed. M1d.
84. Base of candlestick. Coarse gritty pinkish fabric with cream streaks and micaceous inclusions. Poor, yellow-firing external glaze. Crude knife-cutting around top of the wax tray. Knife-trimmed base. B1.
85. Candlestick similar to 84 in both fabric and glaze, although this example is generally better made. M5.

Total number of sherds: 143

Minimum number of vessels: 49

MOTTLED WARE

The nearest known kiln sites are in Staffordshire (e.g. Albion Street cf. Celoria and Kelly 1973, 32-33, 73-74 (176, 183-194), and Old Hall Street site cf. Kelly and Greaves 1974, 10, 30, (131-139), and Buckley (Sites 1, 2, 11, cf. Davey 1976, 18, 19, 23), though the large quantity of material excavated in Liverpool in the Summer of 1976 (South Castle Street Site - report forthcoming) would suggest a local source by the early 18th century.

65. Body sherd of flagon or jar. Gritty buff fabric with small red inclusions. Basal handle stub. Mottled internal and external brown glaze. G1d.

Total number of sherds: 3

Minimum number of vessels: 3

SLIPWARES

The slipwares from Warrington were probably made in Staffordshire during the second half of the 17th century. Many compare very closely with the products of the Albion Street Kiln Site (Celoria and Kelly 1973).

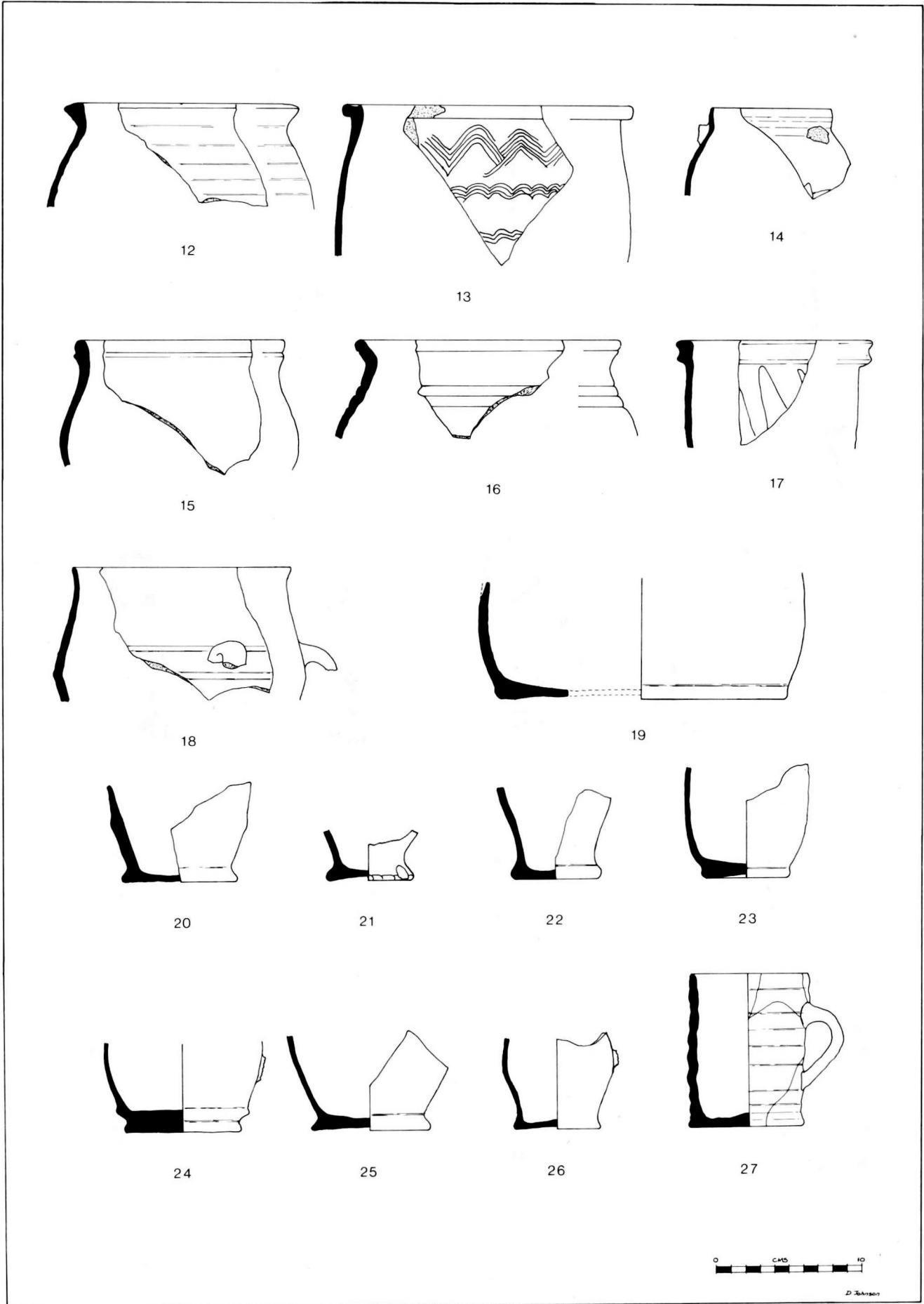


Fig. 44

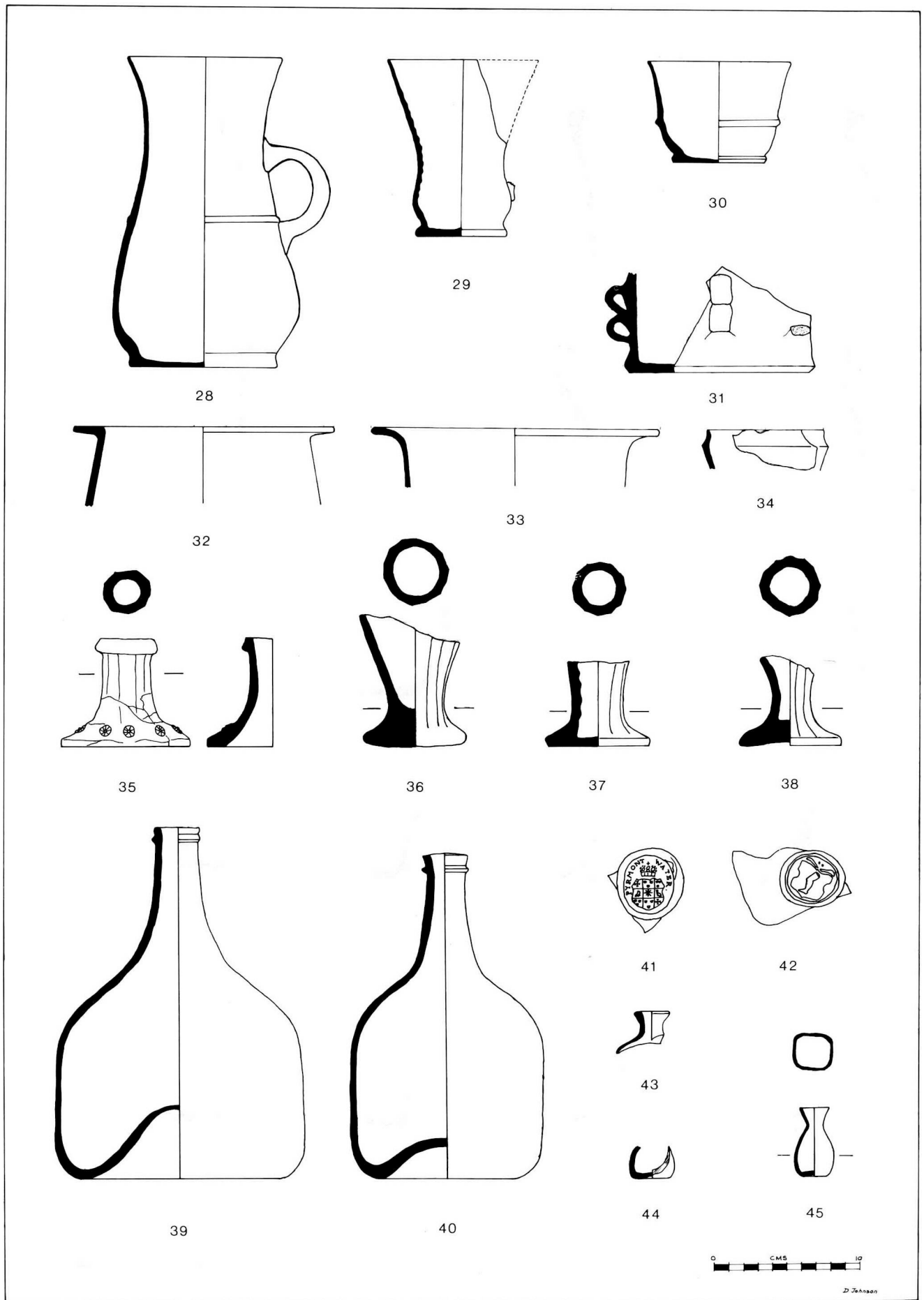


Fig. 45

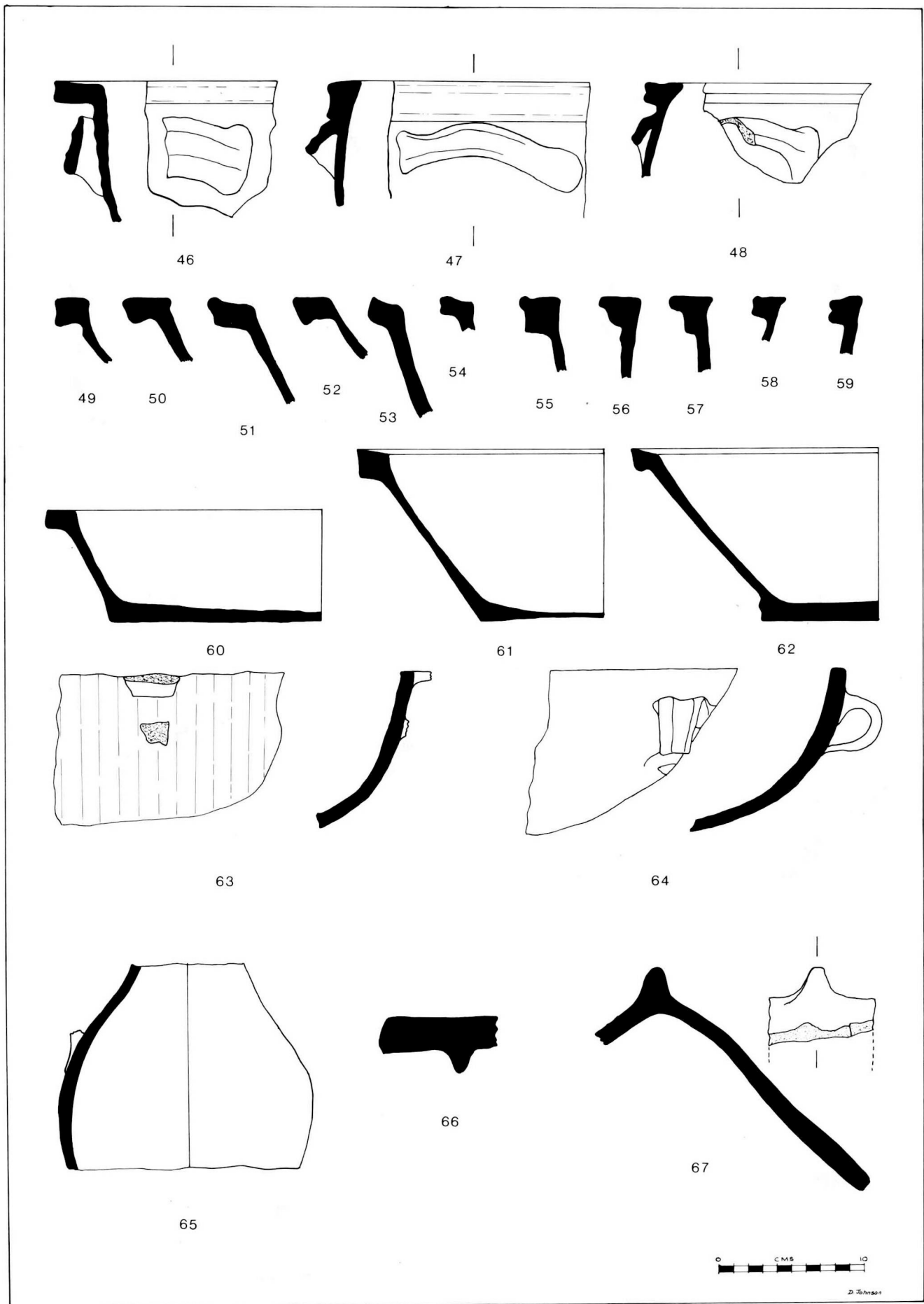


Fig. 46

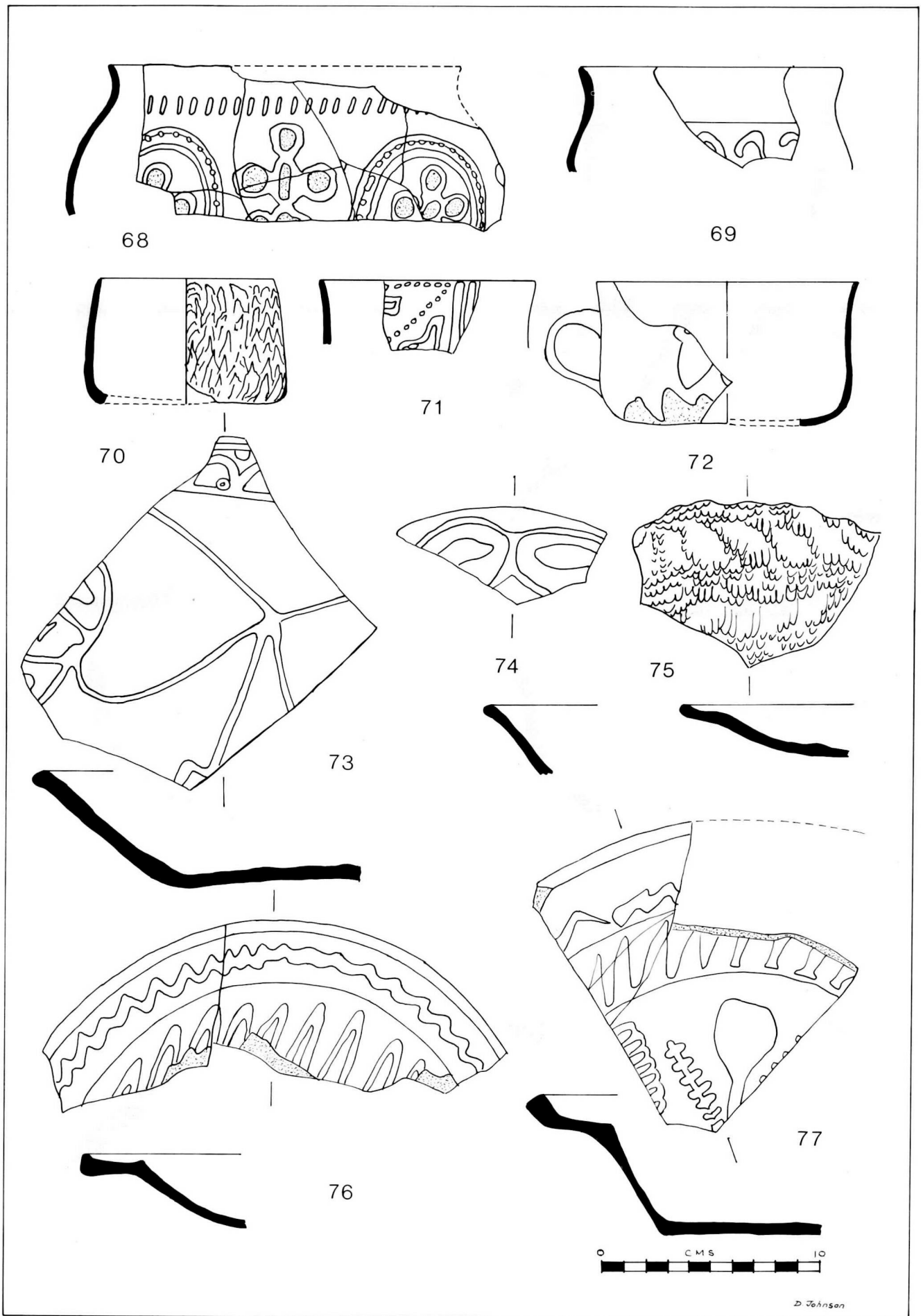


Fig. 47

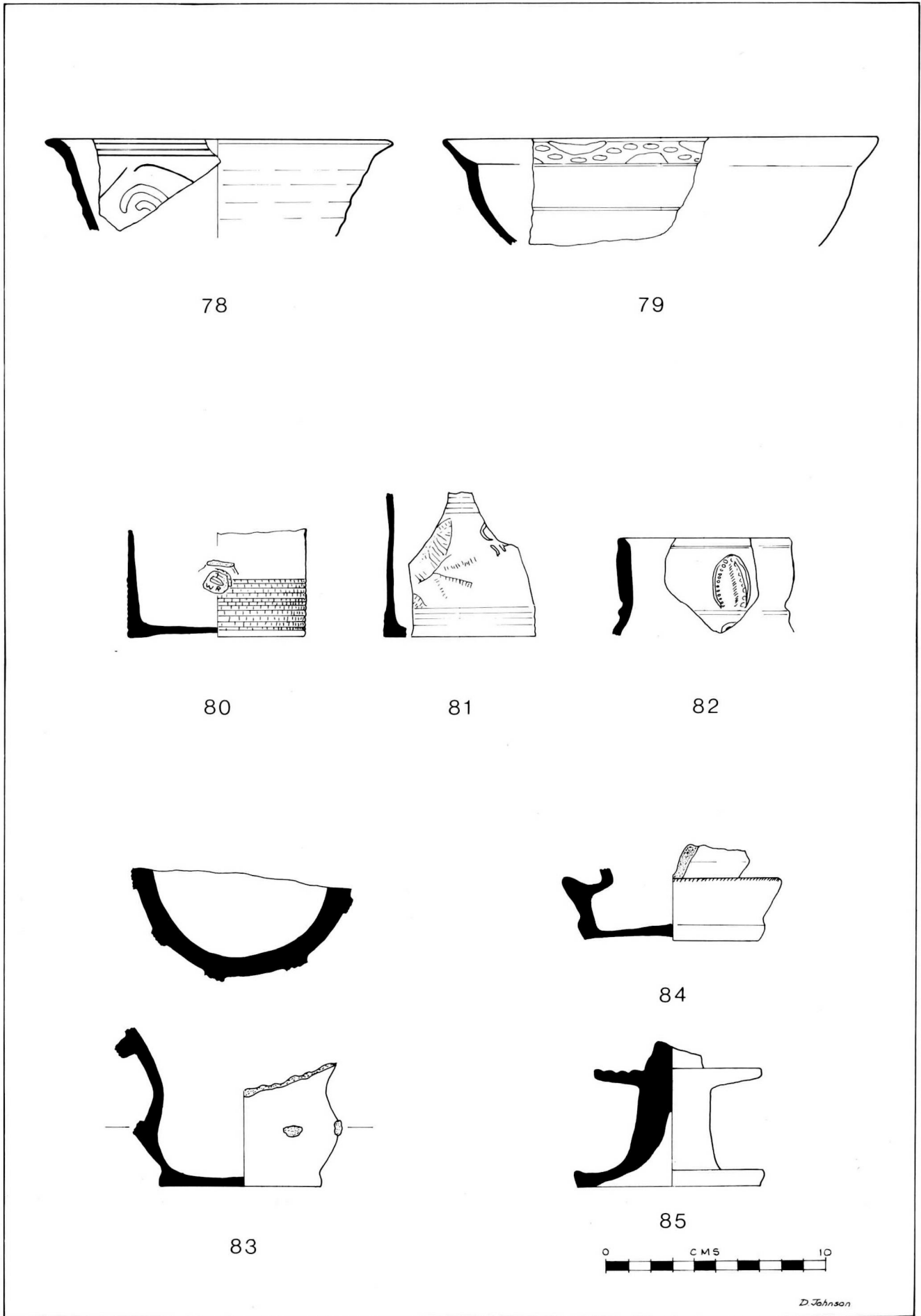


Fig. 48

68. Rim of slip-trailed hollow ware. Red fabric. Blackish internal and external glaze. Yellow slip-trailed decoration under glaze. M6a.
69. Rim sherd of cup. Buff fabric with small red inclusions. Band of red slip applied below rim, over which a cream slip decoration has been trailed. Clear internal and external glaze, crazed. M12d.
70. Hollow ware, probably a cup. Orange fabric, exterior has a cream slip, over which a brown slip is added, then combed. Glazed on internal and external surfaces, the interior being orange. M6.
71. Rim sherd of mug. Off-white fabric with small red and black inclusions. Red slip applied and a cream slip-trailed decoration, the whole covered on internal and external surfaces with a clear glaze, which has crazed. M10f.
72. Cup with single handle. Gritty red, micaceous fabric. Applied cream slip decoration. Clear internal and external glaze which has fired a glossy black. M6b.
73. Base and rim sherds (joined) of dish in a refined red fabric with rounded red inclusions. Creamy-yellow slip-trailed decoration on the interior. Internal glaze over slip. M12.
74. Rim sherd (5 joined) of small thrown dish. Pinkish-orange fabric with red and white inclusions, red slip applied to body, cream slip-trailed decoration applied over, finally, the internal surface is given a clear glaze which has fired to a dark brown. M5.
75. Rim sherd of a press-moulded dish. Buff fabric with streaky cream clay, mica and red inclusions. A cream slip is applied, then a red on top, then combed or feathered. A clear glaze is applied to the interior. The rim is crudely knife-trimmed. There is a trace of a centre ring in the base of the dish. The piece would appear to have been decorated in slab form then moulded into shape, as the combing has 'stretched' in places. B2.
76. Two rim sherds (joined) of thrown plate. Orange fabric with mica and red inclusions. The interior is decorated with a cream slip-trailed decoration over which is applied a clear glaze, which has fired to a rich brown. M5.
77. Rim of thrown slipware dish, similar to 76. M6.

Total number of sherds: 399

Minimum number of vessels: 146

TIN GLAZED EARTHENWARE (delft)

78. Rim sherd of bowl. Pinkish-buff fabric with mica and small red inclusions. 'Washed-out' purple and blue painted decoration with a blueish-white tin glaze over the interior. The exterior has a clear glaze, possibly lead. M12. Possibly London late 17th-early 18th century.
79. Rim of plate. Cream fabric with small red inclusions. Medium-blue painted decoration. Blueish-white tin glaze on both internal and external surfaces. B3. Possibly Liverpool 18th century.

Total number of sherds: 20 including tile fragments

Minimum number of vessels: 16

BROWN STONEWARE

80. Base sherd of tankard. Hard greyish fabric. Base rouletted, and on basal handle stub is the excise stamp 'WR' (1689-1702). Glazed on both internal and external surfaces, the exterior being light-brown and speckled. M6. Probably made in Staffordshire, for examples see Kelly (1969, 12, 25 (105-110).).
81. Base sherd of a mug. Buff fabric, finely potted. Interior glazed light-brown, the exterior has the characteristic pitted glaze. Rouletted decoration on the exterior, also, possibly a poor mark or stamp, which may be 'AR' (1702-1714). This sherd is almost a 'waster', as at the top of the broken edge of the sherd the glaze has almost seeped through. M5. Like 80, this vessel was probably made in Staffordshire, for example see Kelly (1969, 5, (5), 15 (5).).

82. Rim sherd of jar. Light-grey fabric. Mottled light-brown salt-glazed externally. Applied leaf decoration. M5. Possibly from either London or Cologne.

Total number of sherds: 25

Minimum number of vessels: 21

WHITE STONEWARE

Total number of sherds: 22

Minimum number of vessels: 15

CREAMWARE

Total number of sherds: 33

Minimum number of vessels: 27

PORCELAIN

Total number of sherds: 5

Minimum number of vessels: 4

TRANSFER-PRINTED EARTHENWARE

Total number of sherds: 44

Minimum number of vessels: 31

GLASS

39. Wine bottle in green glass. B2f.

40. Wine bottle in green glass. B2f.

41. Seal from bottle 'Pymont Water' and shield. Green glass.

42. Shield containing a 'crooked leg' on a bottle seal. Pale green glass.

43. Neck of small bottle in green glass. M5.

44. Base of small bottle in green glass. M6a.

45. Small bottle in green glass. M5.

DISCUSSION

The pottery from the site, though not present in well-stratified groups, gives a good indication that its main occupation lay in the 16th and 17th centuries. The scanty medieval material can hardly be used to establish an earlier period of occupation and this together with the lack of further structural evidence suggests that the moat itself may have been created at some time soon after 1500.

As the first sizeable post-medieval group to be published from the north-west outside Chester, the pottery makes a significant contribution to research. It establishes the general character of South Lancashire ceramics over a period of two to three hundred years and together with the documentary evidence for potters in the area (cf *Appendix 1*) introduces a new element in any consideration of the development of potting in the post-medieval period in the region as a whole.

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SOUTH LANCASHIRE POTTERS - A PRELIMINARY LIST

APPENDIX 1

Name	Parish	Source	Date	Details
ALLEN George	Prescot	P. R.	1838	Son Joseph (widower) married Ann Brown
ALLEN Henry	Rainford	P. R.	1834	(widower) Married Catherine Rinshaw
ALLEN James	Rainford	P. R.	1853	Daughter Ann married George Beesley
ALLEN Joseph	Prescot	P. R.	1770	Married Ellen Schofield of Prescott
?AMISON Edward	St. Helens	RIC	1826	(Widower) married Ann Brown of Prescott
ATHERTON William	St. Helens	RIC	1826	Son James born of Edward and Sarah
BARBER William	Rainford	P. R.	1862	William son of William and Mary
BATHWALL Henry	Windle	P. R.	1842	Daughter Ellen married Thomas Ashton
BELLIS John	Rainford	P. R.	1786	Daughter Priscilla married Joseph Malvine
BELLIS Robert	Rainford	P. R.	1842	Married Ester Woods (widow)
BELLIS Robert	Sutton	P. R.	1842	Son Robert (widower) married Mary Heys (widow)
BILLINGE Edmund	Sutton	P. R.	1720	(widower) Son of Robert Bellis (potter) married Mary Heys (widow)
BIRCHALL Edward	Rainford	P. R.	1838	Married Mary Rogerson
BIRCHALL James	St. Helens	RIC	1835	Daughter Margaret married Edward Ball of Halton
BISPHAM Edmund	Rainford	W.	1704	Daughter Sarah born of James and Alice
BISPHAM Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1720	Potter's will proved 1704
BISPHAM William	Rainford	P. R.	1720	Wife Elizabeth buried
BOARDMAN Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1709	Claypotter's will proved 1709
BOARDMAN William	Eccleston	P. R.	1720	Son John buried
BROWN James	Sutton	P. R.	1726	Buried
BROWN Samuel	Rainford	P. R.	1848	Son William (potter) married Ellen Plumbley
BURROWS James	Rainford	P. R.	1848	Son of Thomas Boardman (potter) married Ellen Plumbley
BYRON Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1813	Married Phobe Lester
			1811	(Widower) married Ann Platt (widow)
			1813	Married Elizabeth Norcrofts
			1832	Married Alice Prescott

Appendix 1 continued

Name	Parish	Source	Date	Details
CAMPBELL John	Rainford	P. R.	1835	Married Ester Case
CATHIDGES James	Prescot	P. R.	1764	Married Ann Lyon
CHADWICK John	Burnley	B. T.	1811	
		B. T.	1813	
CHESTERFIELD Matthew	Eccleston	P. R.	1840	Married Ellen McGarrow
CRITCHLEY Peter	Rainford	P. R.	1785	(Widower) married Alice Byrons
		P. R.	1797	(Widower) married Anne Porter
CRITCHLEY John	Rainford	P. R.	1781	(Widower) married Dorothy Preston
		P. R.	1804	(Widower) married Martha Marsh
CRITCHLEY Thomas	Sutton, Windle	P. R.	1769	Married Ann Liptrot
CROFS Henry	Rainford	P. R.	1866	Married Margaret Mather
CROPPER James	Eccleston	RSLC	1615	Claypotter (vo. 89, 247).
DAVIES Peter	Rainford	P. R.	1821	Married Ann Roby
DITCHFIELD James	Prescot	RSLC	1585	Claypotter (vol. 89, 227).
FAIREST George	Rainford	P. R.	1733	Buried
FENNEY James	Rainford	P. R.	1847	Daughter Jane married Hugh Sharples
FORD John	Rainford	P. R.	1803	Married Alice Johnson
FOSTER Simon	Sutton	P. R.	1772	Married Margaret Clitheroe
GALLOWAY Henry	Rainford	P. R.	1819	Married Mary Wilcock
GARNER James	Rainford	P. R.	1839	Son Thos. married Elizabeth Lamb
GARNER Thos.	Sutton	P. R.	1839	Son of James Garner (potter) married Elizabeth Lamb of Eccleston
GLOVER Edward	Prescot	RSLC	1592	Potter (vol. 89, 36)
? GORSEND Lawrence	Prescot	RSLC	1584	Potter (vol. 89, 225).
GREEN John	Prescot		1812	Claypotter
HINDLEY Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1821	(Widower) married Hannah Sermon
HURST Peter	Prescot	P. R.	1769	Married Jane Mercer
JARVIS James	St. Helens	RIC	1830	James son of James and Elizabeth born
JOHNSON James	Rainford	P. R.	1819	Married Ann Chrisnall
JONES John	Rainford	P. R.	1856	Daughter Mary married Peter Cowans
		P. R.	1866	Son Paul (potter) married Louisa Floodward
JONES Jelse	Rainford	P. R.	1832	Married Sarah Ashcroft
JONES Paul	Rainford	P. R.	1866	Son of John Jones (potter) married Louisa Floodward
KAY Lawrence	Rainford	P. R.	1772	Married Rachel Foster
LEADBETTER Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1829	Married Mary Pickavance
LESTER John	Windle	P. R.	1849	Daughter Mary married James Dagnale
LLOYD Nathan	Rainford	P. R.	1866	Daughter Margaret married Thomas Sephton
LYON Edward	Rainford	W.	1700	Will of claypotter proved 1701
LYON George	Rainhill	W.	1688	Will of potter proved
LYON Jeremiah	Windle	W.	1711	Will of claypotter proved 1713
LYON John	Rainforth	W.	1614	Will of claypotter proved 1614
LYON Josuah	Rainford	P. R.	1728	Wife Grace buried
LYON Robert	Bickerstaffe	W.	1710	Will of claypotter proved 1710
LYON Thomas	Windle		1664	Unnecessary Poor Relief
		W.	1711	Will of claypotter proved 1712 ? same
LLOYD Nathan	Windle	P. R.	1849	Daughter Sarah Hannah married Thomas White
MANN James	Rainford	P. R.	1825	Married Ellen Critchley
MANSFIELD Ralph	Rainford	P. R.	1737	Son Isaac christened
MASON John	Rainford	P. R.	1809	Married Elizabeth Lester
MATHER Ralph	Rainford	P. R.	1799	Married Hellen Dorning
		P. R.	1815	Married Hannah Maria
MOLLINGTON Richard	Prescot	P. R.	1770	Married Margaret Mercer
MORRIS Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1837	Married Mary Roberts of Windle (daughter of William Roberts - potter)
PENNINGTON James	Eccleston	RIC	1834	Ann daughter of James and Elizabeth born
PICKAVANCE John	Windle	P. R.	1847	Married Elizabeth Haughton
PRESCOTT William	Sutton	P. R.	1844	Daughter Ellen married William Johnson
PRESCOT James	Rainford	P. R.	1796	Married Mary Woodward
PRICE Thomas	Rainford	P. R.	1823	Married Ann Barrow
PYE James	Windle	P. R.	1846	Son of Thomas Pye (potter) married Catherine Morris
PYE Thomas		P. R.	1846	Son James married Catherine Morris
REEVES Thomas	Prescot	P. R.	1779	Married Hannah Halloway
RIMMER John	Rainford	P. R.	1829	Married Elizabeth Allen
ROBERTS William	Windle	P. R.	1837	Daughter Mary married Thomas Morris (potter)
ROSBOTAM G ?	Prescot	P. R.	1728	Married Ann Chanor
RYE James	Prescot	P. R.	1723	Married Ellin Jackson
RYE Robert	Eccleston		1674	Claypotter

Appendix 1—continued

Name	Parish	Source	Date	Details
SEPHTON Edmund	Eccleston		1706	Claypotter
SHARRATT William	Rainford	P. R.	1818	Married Ann Taylor
SIMSON Moses	Rainford	P. R.	1727	Buried
SIMSON Thomas	Bosflam	P. R.	1733	Daughter Mary christened
SPENCER Elizabeth	Rainford	P. R.	1865	Daughter Elizabeth married John Pickett
TOMPSON John	Latham		1651	Potter
TRIVERS William	Rainford	P. R.	1806	Married Anne Parr
WEBSTER Henry	Eccleston		1651	Claypotter
WELSBY Peter	Rainford	P. R.	1834	(Widower) married Mary Hurst
WELSBY William	Rainford	P. R.	1824	Married Ellen Guest
WILLCOCKE Thomas (the elder)	Sutton and Prescot		1637	Earthenpotter
Key to sources	P. R.	Parish Registers		
	W.	<i>Chester Wills 1701-1720</i> Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. 1889, 20.		
	RSLC	<i>Prescot Records 1447-1600</i> Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. 1937. 89.		
	RIC	<i>The Register of the Independant Chapel 1711-1833</i> in Lancashire County Record Office, Preston.		
	B. T.	Bishops Transcript		

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