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A Paper read before the Members of  
the Society of Pewter Collectors,  
in London,

on Monday, January 13th 1936,

by

ROLAND J. A. SHELLEY, F.R.Hist.S.

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Printed...

F O L I O

It would be very desirable were I not to state that the  
entire text of this paper would not have been written without the  
generous help of Mr. Gilbert L. Hole, Esq., W.S., Secretary  
of the Society of Pewter Collectors, and his wife, Mrs. Hole,  
of the same Society.

By their kindly help I have been able to  
gather the material for this paper and to  
publish it in this form.

**With warm esteem**

**I dedicate this brochure**

to  
the  
honour of the **GILBERT L. D. HOLE Esq., W.S.,** Secretary  
of the Society of Pewter Collectors.

**President of The Society of Pewter Collectors,**

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## FOREWORD

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It would be very unseemly were I not to state at the outset that this paper could not have been written without the invaluable help of Mr. Arthur J. Hawkes, F.S.A., Chief Librarian of Wigan, one of the ablest of many distinguished antiquaries in the County of Lancaster.

Mr. Hawkes courteously gave me access to the Borough archives in his care, and placed his unrivalled knowledge of Wigan's fascinating history at my disposal. I cannot be too grateful to him.

To show how esteemed this gentleman is in the provincial world of letters, I may mention that he is to be the Chief Guest at the Annual Dinner of The Literary & Philosophical Society of Liverpool next month - the premier learned body in my own city, and one with an honourable career since its inception in 1812.

I am also indebted to Mr. E. B. Goodacre, M.A. Oxon., of Orrell, near Wigan, for the names of fifteenth and sixteenth century Wigan Pewterers traced by him.



BRIEF NOTES

Wigan was the first town in Lancashire to be granted a charter. WIGAN PEWTERERS

of Wigan

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

Wigan was granted a charter by Henry III in 1247, making the town a "free borough forever"; and this charter was confirmed by sovereigns ranging from Edward II, 1314, to James II, 1685. Although a place of such antiquity, it is an unfortunate fact that few of its documents earlier than 1650 remain, owing to the town having been "seven severall times plundered", by Royalists and Parliamentarians alike, during the Civil War in the 17th century. And so, probably from this cause, the official records of the Wigan Companies, and among them those of the Pewterers, no longer exist; but that such Companies did exist and have rules and regulations of their own is apparent, not only from the fact that in the town archives the names of the Masters and Wardens of several Companies are given for quite a number of years, but from the following entry in the Wigan Court Leet Rolls on April 17th, 1658 :-



"Petition of William Kid alias Ireland, pewterer, in  
 that the records of the Pewterers and Braziers might be  
 read in the Court Leet, showing the distinction between  
 the different sorts of workers of pewter and brass.  
 This was in order to prevent disputes. It was allowed."  
 And prior to this, Robert Markland and two other wardens of  
 the Company of Braziers had complained on October 5th 1650,  
 that John Platt and 6 others, including William Forth, pewterer,  
 were all exercising the trade of braziers by casting pewterers'  
 moulds, and making "morters" and mill steps. As the outcome  
 the accused were fined; but the records do not state the amount  
 of the fine. From these instances it would seem that, as at  
 Kendal, the distinction between the Pewterers and Braziers was  
 but a fine one; and that in either town, some men worked  
 exclusively in pewter, and others both in pewter and brass.  
 This is made clear by the fact that William Briggs, pewterer,  
 sued William Scott, brazier, in the Court of Kings Pleas for  
 the sum of £4.0.0. the cost of 18 dozen of brass bought by  
 defendant from plaintiff on May 20th 1653.

The earliest reference so far traced to a Wigan pewterer  
 is to be found in the Kuerden MSS. at the College of Arms,  
 where there is a Bond, dated 1470, from Thomas Gerrard of Ince  
 and Robert Markland of Wigan, to Raf Bancks of Wigan, pewterer,  
 in 200 marks, to keep covenants. In the same collection, dated  
 1555/6, there is also a Bond from Gilbert Scot of Pemberton,



reason, the latter Court at Wigan having the special power to  
 Gentleman, Thomas Gerrard of Ince and Ralph Markland of Wigan,  
 to Ralph Banc of Wigan, pewterer, in 200 marks that Gilbert  
 shall keep covenant. A later reference in the sixteenth cen-  
 tury is in the will of Adam Bank of Scoles (1557) who, himself  
 a brasier, ordered that his youngest son, Thomas, after his  
 schooling, should be "set to his occupation of the pewterer's  
 trade", and the will of Humfrey Banckes of Scoles, pewterer,  
 eldest son of the above, was proved at Chester in 1577.  
 Moreover, in the Wigan Parish Registers, the baptism of  
 William, son of Hugh Forth, pewterer, of Wigan, is recorded  
 on October 23rd 1592.

But early in the 17th century the town had acquired a  
 reputation for its pewter wares, as is evidenced by a document  
 in the Le Fleming (Rydal) MSS., dated September 30th 1624,  
 giving an inventory of "household stuff" at Speake (the seat  
 of the old Lancashire family of Norris) including "cans of  
 London and Wigan pewter".

The sources of my information in compiling this account  
 of Wigan Pewterers are primarily the Year Books of the Wigan  
 Court of King's Pleas and the Court Leet Rolls, the former of  
 which date back to about 1618. And it is somewhat amusing to  
 contemplate that it is to their demerits, and not to their  
 virtues, that we owe what knowledge we have of these craftsmen  
 of a bygone age; for in the Court Leet misdemeanours were  
 presented, and in the Court of King's Pleas civil action was



taken, the latter Court at Wigan having the special power to award damages to an unlimited amount, whereas in other provincial Courts 40/- was the maximum. Evidently the pewterers of Wigan then in Wigan, although the latter had quite a number of those days were rather quarrelsome, for their names appear more frequently in the records of the above Courts than do those of any other Company. Moreover, although the Guilds in the country towns are believed to have followed the rules and regulations of the London Company to a great extent, in one particular at least, here they did not do so; for we find frequent suits in the Wigan Court of King's Pleas by pewterer against pewterer; whereas the London Company insisted on differences between its members being settled in its own Court. On one or more occasions London pewterers got into trouble for breaking this exemplary law.

I have been able to compile a list of some 193 names of Wigan pewterers, and this is appended to my paper, as also is a list of the Masters and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company from 1627, with some breaks, to 1711. Beyond the latter date we have no information in this connection.

It may here be fitly stated that the population of Wigan about Archbishop Laud's time was some 4,000 souls, but that this number was reduced during Cromwell's supremacy owing to the havoc of the Civil War and the ravages of the Plague. With the Restoration in 1660, however, came an era of prosperity to the town, and a consequent increase in the population.



I give these facts to show that both relatively and comparatively, the craft of the Pewterer was far more important in Wigan than in Kendal, although the latter had quite double the population of the former in the middle of the 17th century.

Glancing for a moment at the compiled list of Pewterers, certain names appear so frequently that we are attracted to them. These, in particular, are Bancks, Baldwin, Ford, Forth, Greene, Langshawe and Letherbarrow. Cotter<sup>e</sup>ll, in his monumental work, gives particulars of the two first named, and some mention of a Letherbarrow, but nearly all the other names in the list were unknown to him.

In my paper on the Kendal Pewterers, I related the names of Hugo Forth, 1629, and Lancelot Forth, 1666; and from the following entries in the earliest surviving Year Book of the Wigan Court of King's Pleas it is evident that some member of the family migrated from Kendal to Wigan prior to the early years of 1600 - possibly as early as the middle of the sixteenth century:

(1) In the pleas before the Mayor (William Forster) April 5th 1617, Richard Forth of Kendal, Westmoreland, pewterer, was plaintiff in an action against John Gerrard, gentleman, of Scholes (Wigan) to recover 58/- for a lease of a house in Scholes. The debt was admitted.

[K.P. 1, p. 26].



(2) In the same Court before Hugo Forth, Mayor, May 9th 1618, William Ingran, doctor of law, commissioner within the archdeaconry of Richmond, was plaintiff in an action against Alexander Forth of Scholes [Wigan], pewterer, as the administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilkinson of Kendal, Westmoreland, yeoman, deceased, in a plea of debt of £200. [K.P. f. 47. v.]

As will be seen from an extract I shall soon read from Bridgeman's "History of Wigan", Hugh Forthe, the Mayor, was said to be a son of the Forthe who came to Wigan (from Kendal). The defendant would seem to have been a relative.

In the "History of the Church and Manor of Wigan", by the Hon. and Rev. Geo. T. D. Bridgeman, Part II, pp. 259-260, published by the Chetham Society in 1889, we learn of a difference between the Forths and the ancient Wigan family of Ford, which indirectly substantiates the fact that the Forthes were comparatively new-comers to the town. I give a rather long quotation from the work, but I consider every word of it warrants mention. The Bishop, concerning whom you will shortly hear, was John Bridgeman (father of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper in the reign of Charles II) who was Bishop of Chester as well as Rector of Wigan.

"There were at this time [1620] among the principal inhabitants of Wigan, two distinct families bearing the



"names of Ford or Forth, who were not related to each other,  
 "represented by Mr. William Ford of Swinley, and by Alderman  
 "William Ford or Forth respectively. On 8<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1620,  
 "Robert Forth of Wigan, with his uncle Ralph Forth, came  
 "to the Bishop, who had given an order that there should  
 "not be more than three peals rung at any burial, desiring  
 "him to allow more ringing for his brother Hugh Forth, who  
 "was now dead, and the bishop, not wishing to interfere  
 "with a general order, refused a greater number of peals,  
 "but gave permission that they should be rung for a longer  
 "time. On the same day old W<sup>m</sup> Ford, called the good man of  
 "Swinley and Michael Ford, pewterer of Scoles, came to him,  
 "alleging that neither the said Hugh Forth now dead (who  
 "was lately Mayor of Wigan) nor any of his ancestors, were  
 "of kin to the Fords of Swinley, that the first ancestor of  
 "the said Hugh Forth who came to dwell in Wigan was W<sup>m</sup>  
 "Forth, the grandfather of W<sup>m</sup> Forth now living, desired  
 "that he would not allow the said Hugh Forth to be buried  
 "in their usual burial place in the church, near to where  
 "the Font stands, for that it belonged to the Fords and  
 "not the Forths, and the first Forth was suffered to be  
 "buried there by the licence of the Fords of Swinley,  
 "because of the nearness of the names."

It appears, however, that Hugh Forth was eventually buried  
 there.



From my researches I believe I have been able to elucidate two points as to which that great authority, Howard H. Cotterall, was uncertain. First of all I would allude to his "Old Pewter, its Makers and Marks" where on p. 148, No. 89, appears the name and mark of James Anderton, who flourished about 1700, but whose provenance was unknown to Cotterall. As a James Anderton was Master of the Wigan Pewterers' Company in 1705, it is fairly safe to assume that this is the same man. But my second point is of greater interest. In an article in the art magazine "Apollo", July 1934, Cotterall wrote about a very fine York flagon in our friend and fellow member Mr. Melvyn Rollason's famous collection. This piece was made and marked by Edmund Harvey, whose floruit Cotterall gives as 1700-1750. But in the article above-named, he pauses to suggest that from the severity of its outlines and from other features of this flagon, the dates allotted to Edmund Harvey should be re-considered. "All the features of this fine flagon," he concluded, "point to a date earlier than 1700, and as that one must leave it until more light is found concerning the Harvey family."

Well, I think we have now found more light. Edmund Harvey is mentioned in the Wigan records as a pewterer in 1653 and 1656, and was Master in 1676. His will was proved at Chester in 1685. Cotterall's feeling that Mr. Rollason's flagon is earlier than 1700 is therefore justified.



On January 25th 1653 Edmund Harvye, pewterer, and Edward Forde, pewterer, came to an account touching several quantities of pewter sold and exchanged betwixt them, and Forde was found to be owing to Harvye:

"70 lb.  $\frac{1}{2}$  wait (sic) of old fine pewter of the value "of 13<sup>d</sup> per pound amounteth to £3-16-1, and in money 2-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  "for a new dish, both which amounteth to £3-18-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the "residue (£4 was claimed) is lent money."

Again, an agreement was made on March 10th 1659 between Ralph Lee and Edmund Harvy that the former "from and after the 13<sup>th</sup> day of June then next ensuing until the 10<sup>th</sup> day of March then next following" should "beat the  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of all such pewter and wares" which Harvy and his apprentices should not be able to beat, finish and accomplish. This pewter was to be sent to Lee's shop in Standishgate, and Lee was to receive  $\frac{2}{8}$ <sup>s d</sup> for every hundred-weight so beaten. The contract was to continue indefinitely subject to "the reasonable warning, direction and employment" of Harvy; but after March 10th 1660 Harvy ceased to fulfil his part of the agreement by refraining from sending the third part of his work to be beaten by Lee, without giving notice that he intended to terminate the agreement, "but did employ others to work and beat the same". Lee thereupon sued Harvy in the Court of King's Pleas, claiming  $\frac{39}{6}$ <sup>s d</sup> damages for breach of agreement.



In neither of these instances do the records give any indication as to the result. Still, sufficient has been said to show that Edmund Harvey was a Wigan pewterer of some importance, seeing that he had more than one apprentice; that he rose to be Master of the Company in 1676, as already mentioned; and that the so-called York flagons were made elsewhere than exclusively at York, as stated by Cotterall.

Apparently some time before October 4th 1628, the pewterers had been making measures under the stated capacity, for on that day, at a View of Frankpledge held in the Moothall, all pewterers in the borough were presented for making quarts, pints and flagons contrary to the statute. In future the pewterers were to make quarts, pints, and flagons "to the full ayse and measure of eyther pottle (i.e. half-gallon) quart, pint or gill".

If, as I have said, these pewterers were of a quarrelsome nature, their womenfolk also had their own failings. Thus, in 1635, Jane, the wife of W<sup>m</sup>. Forth, pewterer, was presented for riddling ashes in the street. Again, in 1642, Ralph Leigh the elder claimed £100 damages from Gilbert Hindley and Alice his wife because the latter said to him, "Thou art a false, cheating knave, hath cheated all the countrie, and a false bancker out and a runigate rogue." Some apology, however, must have been made, for the records state that the case was "not prosecuted". On the other hand our sympathy must go out to a certain



Elizabeth Ford. She was the widow of John Ford, of Millgate, pewterer, and had a son, Gilbert, who worked for John Ford of Scoles, also a pewterer. Gilbert, for his part, had a box containing 3/-, out of which his mother took 2/- for his food; and when Gilbert discovered this, he "with many bloody oaths threatened and abused his syd mother, saying 'thou'lt be hanged', in the hearing of Alderman Ford of Millgate". This was in 1682, when the lady presented her graceless son at the Christmas Court Leet for his unfilial conduct. Alas! we are not told what was the end of the matter. Here are a few references to apprentices:

Thos. Bullocke was transferred from W.<sup>m</sup> Ford the younger of Scoles, hollow wareman, to W.<sup>m</sup> Forth of the Yate in Scoles, pewterer, on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1637.

This in all probability was the Thomas Bullocke who in 1668 was presented at the Court Leet for speaking "contemptuous words against his Majestic" - and he was not the only one at the time, nor since.

Again, on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1641, Thomas, son of William Casson, tailor, was apprenticed to Adam Banckes, pewterer, for 10 years - an exceptionally long period.

Then, on Oct. 4<sup>th</sup> 1656, John Ford, pewterer, got into trouble for taking an apprentice, not being a freeman born in the borough. He was ordered to remove the youth from his service before Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup>.



And in 1671 a petition was presented by Richard Rousson, pewterer, who had been bound for seven years to Robert Ford of Wigan, which term was expired and his master "now inhabbitinge in Ireland" - to be made a freeman. It may be that the William Ford, Dublin, died 1731, and the Roger Ford in Cook Street, Dublin, mentioned by Cotterall as having retired in 1752, were descendants of this man. But here you must forgive me for drawing the bow at a venture.

You will recognise, I am sure, that having no official records to guide me, for the reason named, it is impossible to narrate anything like a history of the Wigan Pewterers' Company. All I can do is to place before you such information as I have gleaned from the Borough archives; but here and there, I think you will agree, there have emerged from obscurity certain facts hitherto unknown to us that are not without value. And so I will now proceed to refer to some further suits in the Court of King's Pleas, which I feel should be of interest to you.

(1) W.<sup>m</sup> Browne, pewterer, sued Ellen Gardner, widow, and James Gardner, brother, for a debt of 41/-, thus incurred. On Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1651 plaintiff lent to the decedent Wm. Gardner 10/-, and on Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1650, 12<sup>d</sup>; and also before his death lent him 33 pounds of lead value 4-1½, and sold and delivered to the decedent pewter value 25/10½, all which is owing to plaintiff.



(2) John Hodson of Haigh, Chapman, sued Robert Bancks, late of Wigan, pewterer, for a debt of 6/9, the cost of 9 pounds of old pewter sold to defendant on April 12<sup>th</sup> 1649, at the rate of 9<sup>d</sup> per pound.

(3) Gilbert Langshaw sued Gerard Forster (both were pewterers though not so named) for a debt of £3. The exact transcript is as follows :-

"Whereupon the pl[aintiff] decl[ared] by Roger Wood [his attorney] that ther was an accompt had the 20th of "Sept<sup>r</sup> last past 1659 and upon that accompt there was "owings by the Deft. unto the pl. 45 lb. weight of ould "pewter metal] worth 45<sup>s</sup> and 9<sup>s</sup>3<sup>d</sup> in mony and 18 lb. of "Lea or Sea [sand?] worth [erasure here] XII<sup>s</sup> in all "amounting to III<sup>l</sup> VI<sup>s</sup> III<sup>d</sup>. Whereof he hath Rec<sup>d</sup>. Lea "worth VI<sup>s</sup> III<sup>d</sup>. Note that the whole now owinge to "the pl. is III<sup>l</sup> nevertheless."  
And now for a very mean suit.

(4) John Wackfield, pewterer, as a common informer, claimed a moiety of a sum of £10 forfeited by Margaret Ford of Wigan, Spinster, who had contravened the Statutes of 7 Henry VIII and 25 Henry VIII by hawking pewter and brass on the last day of May 1657 in Weathoughton and other places not being fairs and markets. We can only hope that he did not get the money.



I will conclude these notes with a reference to an incident which proves that at the end of the 17th century the Wigan pewterers still retained their skill. In 1695 (old style) an Act of Parliament was passed for the Improvement of the Coinage, one section of which reads as follows :-

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



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

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

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

(Gerrard Banks, junr., was a Warden of the Wigan  
 Pewterers' Company in 1696.)

From the above, we learn that these presses had been used for the "stamping of pewter"; but such a process being unknown to me, I wrote to Messrs. Englefields in the hope that they could explain the meaning of same. They could not:

"Re presses for pewter," they replied, ".... the  
 "phrase 'Stamping of Pewter' in this connection is quite  
 "foreign to us."

And, although the present Master of the Mint was approached, he, too, could not afford any information. But it is significant that only four other such presses were surrendered to the Mint in 1696, and that of these but two were used. Surely this



is a testimony to the merit of the Wigan pewterers' work.



LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE  
WIGAN COMPANY OF PENTERERS

---

	(Unknown)	M.		Robt. Langshawe	M.		
1627	Wm. Pilkington	}	W.	1647	Wm. Tarleton	}	W.
	Geoffrey Scott						
	Laurence Forth	M.		Wm. Baldwin	M.		
1638	Robt. Langshawe	}	W.	1648	John Wakefield	}	W.
	Thos. Tarleton						
	Robt. Baldwin	M.		Jas. Ford	M.		
1639	Robt. Barrowe	W.		1652	Jas. Letherbarrow	}	W.
					Thos. Forth		
	Jas. Scott	M.			Jas. Letherbarrow	}	W.
1640	Jas. Langshawe	}	W.	1655	Gilbert Baldwin the elder		
	Thos. Barrowe						
	Wm. Browne	M.			John Wakefield	M.	
1641	Jas. Letherbarrow	}	W.	1657	Jas. Browne	}	W.
	Wm. Tarleton						
	Wm. Baldwin	M.			Wm. Baldwin	M.	
1642	Thos. Ireland	}	W.	1662	Jas. Scott	}	W.
	Thos. Banckes						



	Jas. Ford	M.		Wm. Pilkington	M.		
1663	Ralph Tarleton	}	W.	1669	John Ford	}	W.
	Ralph Lee						
	Robt. Langshaw	M.			Thos. Ford, Senr.	M.	
1664	Wm. Ireland	}	W.	1670	Robt. Ford	}	W.
	Radus Tarleton						
	Thos. Bancks	M.			Jas. Ford	M.	
1665	Jas. Forde	}	W.	1671	Ralph Tarleton	}	W.
	Hamlett Greene						
	Wm. Pilkington	M.			Jas. Browne	M.	
1666	Gerard Ford	}	W.	1672	Jas. Brighthouse	}	W.
	Lawrence Anderton						
	Wm. Pilkington	M.			Lawrence Anderton	M.	
1667	Jas. Scott	}	W.	1673	Gerard Johnson	}	W.
	Gilbert Baldwin						
	Wm. Pilkington	M.			Gerard Ford	M.	
1668	John How	}	W.	1674	Robt. Browne	}	W.
	Ralph Leigh						



	Thos. Bancke	M.		Thos. Ford	M.		
1675	Hamlett Green	}	W.	1681	Jeffrey Scott	}	W.
	Jas. Laithwait			Edward Letherbarrow			
	Edmund Harvy	M.		Ralph Wakefield	M.		
1676	Jas. Brighthouse	}	W.	1682	Gilbert Ford	}	W.
	Adam Bancks			Wm. Banckes			
	Jas Scott	M.		Ralph Leigh	M.		
1677	Robt. Baldwin	}	W.	1683	Adam Banckes	}	W.
	John Catterall			Wm. Forde			
	Jas. Forde	M.		Lawrence Anderton	M.		
1678	Roger Brown	}	W.	1684	Robt. Baldwin	}	W.
	Gerard Johnson			Jas. Harvey			
	Robt. Forde	M.		Gilbert Langshaw	M.		
1679	Jas. Langshawe	}	W.	1685	Arthur Ford	}	W.
	Wm. Baldwin			Jas. Langshaw Jr.			
	Robt. Banckes	M.		Jas. Ford	M.		
1680	Gilbert Forde	}	W.	1686	Wm. Ford Jr.	}	W.
	Richard Green			Thos. Tarleton			



	Adam Banckes	M.		Thos. Ford	M.		
1687	Thos. Ford	}	W.	1693	Charles Bancks	}	W.
	John Gatterall						
	Gerard Ford	M.		Raphe Legh	M.		
1688	John Harvey	}	W.	1694	John Sherrington	}	W.
	Robt. Orrell						
	Jeffrey Scott	M.		Roger Browne	M.		
1689	John Wakefield	}	W.	1695	Wm. Ford	}	W.
	Alexander Ryding						
	Gilbert Ford	M.		Gilbert Ford	M.		
1690	Robt. Baldwin	}	W.	1696	Richard Ransom	}	W.
	Jas. Langshawe						
	Wm. Ford	M.		John Harvey	M.		
1691	Wm. Bancks	}	W.	1697	Alexander Ryding	}	W.
	Jas. Langshawe						
	Adam Bancks Jr.	M.		Wm. Baldwin	M.		
1692	Wm. Bancks Jr.	}	W.	1698	Christopher Baldwin	}	W.
	Thos. Burges						



	(No Master given)			Jas. Anderton	M.		
1699	Chas. Hartley	}	W.	1705	John Hardman	}	W.
	Jas. Wood				Wm. Brighthouse		
	Adam Bancks Sr.		M.		Adam Bancks		M.
1700	Wm. Bancks	}	W.	1706	Jas. Pemberton	}	W.
	Edward Tarleton				Chas. Hartcliffe		
	Adam Bancks Sr.		M.		Christopher Baldwin		M.
1701	Jas. Bancks	}	W.	1709	John Sherrington	}	W.
	Robt. Letherbarrow				Richard Belsher		
	Wm. Baldwine		M.		Adam Bancks		M.
1703	Jas. Langshaw	}	W.	1710	Thos. Bancks	}	W.
	Christopher Browne				Jas. Hodgson		
	Wm. Bancks		M.		Wm. Baldwin		M.
1704	John Hardman	}	W.	1711	Gilbert Langshawe	}	W.
	Wm. Brighthouse				Chas. Hartcliffe		



In the printed version of the paper  
the following list was added

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF 194 WIGAN PEWTERERS,  
16TH-18TH CENTURIES, MAINLY TAKEN FROM THE  
WIGAN CORPORATION ARCHIVES.

							<i>Flourished.</i>
Anderton,	James I.	...	...	...	...	...	1637
"	James II.	...	...	...	...	...	1705
"	Laurence, Alderman	...	...	...	...	...	1666-1684
Baldwin,	Christopher	...	...	...	...	...	1698-1725
"	Gilbert I. "the Elder"	...	...	...	...	...	1648-1655
"	Gilbert II.	...	...	...	...	...	*1655-1672
"	James	...	...	...	...	...	1630-1640
"	John, Alderman	...	...	...	...	...	1678-1690
"	Robert I.	...	...	...	...	...	1627-1640
"	Robert II.	...	...	...	...	...	1677-1690
"	Robert III., "Junior"	...	...	...	...	...	1684-1703
"	William I.	...	...	...	...	...	1631-1662
"	William II., Alderman	...	...	...	...	...	1679-1718
Bankes,	Banckes, Banks, etc.—						
"	Adam I.	...	...	...	...	...	<i>died</i> 1557
"	Adam II.	...	...	...	...	...	1627-1640
"	Adam III. ("Senior," 1704), Alderman	...	...	...	...	...	1671-1705
"	Adam IV. ("Junior," 1705), Alderman	...	...	...	...	...	1704-1716
"	Charles	...	...	...	...	...	1693
"	Christopher (? Alderman)	...	...	...	...	...	1629-(1661)
"	Christopher II.	...	...	...	...	...	†1695
"	Gerard I. ("Senior," 1694 and 1696)	...	...	...	...	...	1672-1696
"	Gerard II. ("Junior," 1696)	...	...	...	...	...	1694-1696
"	Humphrey	...	...	...	...	...	<i>died</i> 1577
"	James I.	...	...	...	...	...	1618-1637
"	James II.	...	...	...	...	...	1701
"	Ralph I.	...	...	...	...	...	1470
"	Ralph II.	...	...	...	...	...	1556/7
"	Ralph III.	...	...	...	...	...	1627-1652
"	Robert I.	...	...	...	...	...	1627
"	Robert II.	...	...	...	...	...	1670

\*The fact that Gilbert I. is described as "the Elder" in 1655 shows that Gilbert II. was then in business.

†Probably the Christopher Bancks who went to Bowdley in 1698, see page 9.







	<i>Flourished.</i>
Fairbrother, John ... ..	1692
Faireclough, Thomas ... ..	1695
Force [?Forth], William... ..	1634
Ford [or Forde; <i>see also</i> Forth].	
" Alexander ... ..	1635
" Arthur ... ..	1635
" Edward ... ..	1653
" Gerard, (? <i>Alderman</i> ) ... ..	1666-1688-1695?
" Gilbert I. ... ..	1640-1650
" Gilbert II. ... ..	1674-1690
" Gilbert III. ("Son of Thomas" [I. ?] <i>Alderman</i> )	1696-1703
" James I., <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1650-1682
" James II. ... ..	1665-1686
" John ... ..	1638-1669
" Laurence, <i>see</i> Forth.	
" Michael ... ..	1620-1641
" Robert, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1670-1687
" Thomas I. ... ..	1653-1681
" Thomas II. (son of James [I. ?], <i>Alderman</i> )	1687-1697
" William I., <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1622-1638
" William II. (desc. "junior," 1638) ... ..	1638-1655
" William III. ... ..	1683
" William IV. ("son of Gerard") } <i>same</i> ?	1691
" William V. (Son of William III. ?, desc. "junior," 1686) ... ..	1686-1695
Forth [or Forthe; <i>see also</i> Ford].	
" Alexander ... ..	1617-1627
" Edward ... ..	1627
" Gilbert ... ..	1629
" Hugh, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1581-1620
" John ... ..	1627
" Laurence (Ford or Forth) ... ..	1627-1632
" Richard ... ..	1634
" Robert ... ..	1659
" Thomas ... ..	1650-1652
" William, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1628-1664
	(?born 1592, <i>see</i> W.P.R.)
Foster, Gerard ... ..	1659
Fraunce, Richard ... ..	1638
Gerrard, James, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1630
Greene, Gilbert (? born 1601) ... ..	1629
Green(e), Hamlett (? born 1610) ... ..	1638-1675
" Richard I. ... ..	1631-1636
" Richard II. ... ..	1680
" Thurstan ... ..	1628
Glover, William ... ..	1629
Hardman, John ... ..	1693-1705
Hartcliffe, Charles ... ..	1706-1711
Hartley, Charles ... ..	1699



	<i>Flourished.</i>
Harvey, Edmund ... ..	1653-1676
" James, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1684-1698
" John ... ..	1688-1697
Harvie, William ... ..	... 1649
Hindley, Gilbert ... ..	1627-1634
" Ralph ... ..	1627-1631
Hodgson, James ... ..	... 1710
Houghton, Thomas ... ..	... 1694
How, John ... ..	... 1668
Hues [or Hughes], William ... ..	... 1631
Ireland [alias Kidd] James ... ..	... 1650
" Thomas ... ..	1638-1641
" William ... ..	1658-1664
Johnson, Gerard ... ..	... 1673-1679
Kidd, <i>see</i> Ireland.	
Laithwaite, James... ..	... 1675
Langshawe (or Longshaw), Edward ... ..	... 1656
" Gilbert I. ... ..	1627-1657
" Gilbert II. ... ..	1672-1685
" Gilbert III. ... ..	... 1711
" Hugh ... ..	(? 1625)-1641
" James I. ... ..	1628-1650
" James II. ("Junior" [son of James I. ?]).	1650-1678
" James III. ... ..	1679-1703
" James IV. ("son of Gilbert") ... ..	1691-1729
" John ... ..	... 1693
" Lawrence ... ..	... 1629
" Ralph ... ..	... 1677
" Robert, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1635-1668
" Thomas ... ..	... 1629
" William ... ..	... 1649
Leatherbarrow, Edward ... ..	... 1656
" James ... ..	1652-1678
" Oliver ... ..	... 1627
" Robert I., <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1658-1679
" Robert II. ... ..	... 1701
" Thomas, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1755-1767
Lee [or Leigh, or Legh].	
" James ... ..	1638-1650
" Ralph I. ("the Elder," 1642) ... ..	... 1642
" Ralph II. ... ..	1642-1694
" Robert ... ..	1631-1635
Lowe, John ... ..	... 1695
Mather, James ... ..	... 1629
Naylor, Matthew ... ..	... 1697
Orrell, Robert ... ..	... 1688-1689
Pemberton, Edward ... ..	1638-1650
" James ... ..	1694-1706



	<i>Flourished.</i>
Pennington, Nicholas, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1658-1675
Pilkington, William, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1627-1669
Platt, Peter ... ..	1694
Ranson, Richard ... ..	1696
Risley, Thomas ... ..	1679
„ William ... ..	1695
Roueson, Richard... ..	1671
Ryding, Alexander ... ..	1689-1697
Scott, Geoffrey, <i>Bellfounder</i> ... ..	1627-1665
„ James, <i>Alderman</i> ... ..	1628-1677
„ Jeffery ... ..	1681-1689
„ William ... ..	1638-1648
Sherington, John ... ..	1694-1704
Spence, Stephen ... ..	1639
Tarleton, Edward ... ..	1700
„ Ralph ... ..	1663-1671
„ Thomas ... ..	1631-1686
„ Thurstan ... ..	1696
„ William ... ..	1638-1642
Topping, Hugh ... ..	1629
Wakefield [or Wackfield], Henry ... ..	1629
„ John I. ... ..	1648-1657
„ John II. ... ..	1689
„ Ralph I., “senior” ... ..	1682-1689
„ Ralph II. ... ..	(By implication 1689)
Whalley, James ... ..	1698
„ John ... ..	1648-1666
Wood, James ... ..	1699
„ Thomas ... ..	1694