Mainwarings of Peover & Whitmore, England

With links to the Venables, Breretons, Grosvenors and others

According to a description given by Sir Bernard Burke in 'Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland, and Scotland'

the Mainwaring Coat-of-arms, is as shown above: 'two bars gules'.

Crest: out of a ducal coronet, 'or' (gold) an ass's head in a hempen halter, 'ppr' (proper – usually refers to a change in natural colour)

NOTE: The crest shown above is that of the Mainwarings of Kermicham

The Motto is "devant si je puis" (forward if I can)

This Mainwaring history has been researched and prepared by Faye Brereton-Goodwin contact@breretonhistory.ca website breretonhistory.ca – April 2020 update of October 2018 history
Author: Faye Brereton-Goodwin, Ontario, Canada

I was born in Canada, daughter of Albert (Bert) Lionel Brereton and Mabel Doak. Dad’s paternal grandparents, James Westropp Brereton and Ursula Caroline Elizabeth Harnett (along with four children) arrived in Canada from Listowel, Ireland in 1878 after the Captain had been appointed a Dominion Commissioner of Police by Queen Victoria. Dad’s maternal grand-parents were Dan Martin of Northern Ireland and Julia Crowley identified as of the Province of Munster, Ireland.

My mother’s great-grandparents, both the Willis and Doak families, also immigrated to Canada from Northern Ireland. So, it is little wonder that I went in search of my Irish ancestors.

I have been researching and writing history about the Brereton family for about 18 years and to date have completed twelve individual histories of the Breretons of Cheshire, Wales, Canada, the United States and Ireland.

While not a Brereton history per se, this new story about the Mainwarings does include a Brereton or two as well as many other gentry families. In fact during the writing of history I followed a few Breretons women, and by doing so I have expanded the history to include stories about the Venables, Grosvenors and many others.

The following histories can be found on my website breretonhistory.ca.

In Search of my Family

Breretons of Cheshire, England

Brereton Hall, Sandbach, Cheshire, England

Breretons of Bedford

Irish Descendants of Sir William Brereton, Lord Marshall of Ireland

Descendants of David Brereton of Geashill, Killurin, Ireland

Brereton Family of Pennsylvania, USA

William Henry Brereton of Dublin & Hong Kong

Clodesley Brereton of Canada and Norfolk

Randulphus Breretons of Malpas and Burrosham, Wales

Breretons of Helmingham, England

Edward Brereton of Knock, Ireland

Mainwarings of England

Mainwarings of Peover and Whitmore, England
(With links to the Venables, Breretons, Grosvenors and others)
The Breretons were a fascinating family who travelled the world, were knighted and held positions of power and in the case of William Brereton of Malpas his power led to his death along with Anne Boleyn. As with many Landed Gentry families, their sons went into the clergy (some rising to senior positions), became involved in local politics and certainly there were many in the Military throughout the centuries. So there is lots of interesting reading which is becoming so much more available thanks to the digitization of library collections.

Since launching my website, in 2015, I often received emails from Brereton ancestors looking for information about their descendants or offering new information about their Brereton branch. This was the case with my foray into the Mainwaring family. My research began when I received an email from Geoff Ashworth, a descendant of Hugh Brereton of Hassall Green, Sandbach, England. Emails were exchanged as we attempted to document the lineage of Hugh Brereton. Later Geoff mentioned his interest in the Mainwarings of Peover; I started gathering information about this family and at some point, decided that given all the historic information available, it would be a shame if I did not gather the various stories into a history. Many sources/resources accessed during the preparation of this Mainwaring history are listed below or added as footnotes:

- ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’ by John Parsons Earwaker,
- ‘Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain and Ireland’, Volume II, By Sir Bernard Burke
- Historical Antiquities of 1673, by Sir Peter Leicester
- ‘A Short History of the Mainwaring Family’ written by R. Mainwaring Finley of Temple in April 1890 published in London in April 1890 and printed by Woodfall and Kinder – it was intended for private distribution
- George Ormerod’s The History of County Palatine and City of Chester, Vol I, p. 480, County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire, p. 374
- Ashmolean collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford, England
- ‘Family History of the Mainwarings’ compiled by Sir William Dugdal, in 1640
- ‘The Administration of the County Palatine of Cheshire’ 1442-1485 (by Dorothy J. Clayton and Edward Moore Bennett, printer 1990)
- The Cheshire Sheaf

While I am very careful with respect to the integrity and veracity of the information provided in the histories and make appropriate references to source documents, my work is not intended as an authoritative guide nor should it be used for commercial purposes. Basically, the stories are being made available on my website in the hope that others may enjoy them and perhaps we can begin a dialogue which will help write yet another story. Within the narrative portion of the history individual members are identified by numbering the generation, for example: 1) first generation, 1.1) second generation, 1.1.1) third generation etc. The numbering continues within each family as information becomes available.

While I am happy to share this history with others. I would ask that it not be used for commercial purposes without the written permission of the author. Further, when using information for your personal histories I would appreciate your referencing the source.

The original subscribers to the history, as identified in the forward were W. T. Beeby, Esquire M.D; Mrs. Finley; Miss Finley Major Hall-Stephenson; Mrs. Hall; Rev. Algernon Mainwaring; Rev. C. W. Mainwaring; Ernest Mainwaring, Esq.; Colonel E. P. Mainwaring; Captain F. G. L. Mainwaring; Commander Guy Mainwaring R.N; Mrs. Randle Mainwaring; Mrs. Speedland Mainwaring; J. Keir Moilliet; Esq; Rev. J. L. Moilliet; Reginald W. Robinson, Esq.; Messrs. Robinson and Turnerell; E. R. Stable, Esquire & D. Wntringham Stable, Esquire.

This Mainwaring history has been researched and prepared by Faye Brereton-Goodwin

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AN EARLY CHESHIRE HISTORY - THE ROMANS AND NORMANS

The Romans established their northwestern fortress on a low sandstone hill at the head of the estuary of the River Dee and named it Deva\(^2\). From this vantage point they held a strategic position against attack from both North Wales and the northern frontier. This site also provided a port, which was part of a valuable trade route.

According to a visitor information publication from the City of Chester,\(^3\) Present-day Chester stands on the site of an ancient Roman fortress, build in about AD 79 as a base for military operations against the Welsh. The fortress was constructed on a sandstone plateau in a bend of the River Dee (hence 'Deva') where the river formed a natural moat on two sides. The fortress was first occupied by the 2nd Adiutrix Legions and then by Agricola's XX Valeria Victrix Legion. Later it became a 'citizen fortress' rather than a centre of active campaigning. The Romans relied on local produce and materials - salt from Cheshire, minerals from North Wales and Anglesey - so Chester undoubtedly became a trading centre. Coal was unloaded at Heronside - the first recorded instance of the Romans using coal. The Romans withdrew in AD 383 and little is known of this 'fortress of the legions' for several centuries. It was probably never completely deserted and the first Saxons are believed to have settled there in AD 650. King Aetheldred of Mercia is credited with founding two churches: St. John, outside the walls, and St. Peter and St. Paul, on the site of the present cathedral. King Egbert is recorded as taking Chester in AD 829 and his son Aethelwulf as being crowned there ten years later. It would thus appear that the Saxons were firmly established in the city by this time, although scarcely anything remains of their wattle, clay and timber buildings. At the beginning of the 10th century the Norse-Irish community, which had been given land by Aethelred, Aeldorman of Cheshire allied with the Danes in an unsuccessful attack on Chester. His wife Aethelflaeda (the 'Lady of the Mercians') restored the fortress, rebuilding and extending the walls, and raised a castle near the river, outside the former Roman defences\(^4\). (Chester was one of many towns or 'burghs' which were fortified at this time.) She also re-dedicated the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul to Werburgh and dedicated a chapel to St. Oswald and a church to St. Peter ...... The present Chester Cathedral stands on the site of the Anglo-Saxon church of St. Werburgh, where Hugh d'Avranches, aided by Bishop Anselm, founded a great Benedictine Abbey in 1092. The Abbey flourished as a centre of monastic life, attracting many pilgrims, until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1540. A year later, the Abbey Church became the cathedral of the newly formed diocese of Chester.

This land also saw the Normans invade and conquer England in 1066. William of Normandy,\(^5\) who became king on Christmas Day, marched across the rich plains of Cheshire to Chester and in 1070 subdued the village. Under the Normans, Chester became an important town, the administrative centre of the Palatine earldom. The port became the most important on the northwest coast, facilitating trade with Ireland, Scotland, France and Spain. Later, the silting of the River Dee caused trade to decline.

William the Conqueror stayed in the City of Chester between 1069 and 1070 and the Barony of Kinderton was established during this time. Confiscated lands were divided up and granted to Norman knights who had rendered service to William. Edwin, Earl of Mercia was replaced by Hugh d'Avranches kinsman of William Brereton I who became the first Earl of Cheshire. Flintshire, Denbighshire (now in Wales), Lancashire and part of Yorkshire were within Cheshire whose boundaries stretched to the border of Scotland. The Seven Earls of Chester were powerful and within Chester they exercised almost as much power as the king.

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\(^2\) Later renamed the City of Chester, England
\(^3\) A Pitkin Guide with a Map of the City Centre, City of Chester (Printed in Great Britain by Cedar Colour, Chandlers Ford, Hants. 1991)
\(^4\) Note: Canadian and/or British spelling has been used throughout this document
\(^5\) Also referred to as William I and William the Conqueror

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THE ORIGINS OF THE BRERETON NAME, IN CHESHIRE

The name Brereton is of toponymical origin. In this instance, the name denotes one who came from Brereton, the name of two villages, one in the parish of Knaresborough, Yorkshire and the other, three miles from Sandbach, Cheshire. Brereton is derived from the Old English word braer, brer meaning briar and tun meaning enclosure or homestead. It has also been suggested that the original name was Breto and the family can claim descent from the Bretons commemorated in Rouen Cathedral. The name was spelled various ways in the early centuries, including, Bretun, Breton, Breerton, de Brerton, de Breton, de Brereton.

The first mention of the name Brereton occurs in the Domesday Book. The name Brereton appears as one of the six dependencies or manors of the Barony of Kinderton at Middlewich, which was obtained by Gilbert de Venables. It would appear that the taking of land from the Saxon landowners and giving it to Norman followers was completed before the 1086 Domesday survey was completed.

Records indicate that Brereton and Gilbert de Venables came with William the Conqueror and Hugh Lupus or Hugh d'Avranches (who became Earl of Chester). Under Norman rule Chester was virtually an independent kingdom with its own laws, taxes, nobility, army and courts of justice. Many castles were built for defense in strategic locations along the Welsh border, i.e. at Beeston Hill and Malpas. A fortress castle at Chester was enlarged and a bridge built over the River Dee.

The earldom of Chester passed into the hands of a succession of eight Norman earls until the death of the last earl, in 1237, following which the earldom of Chester reverted to the Crown.

6 Derived from the place where the initial bearer once lived or held land.
7 William I, the Conqueror who invaded England in 1066, commissioned the Domesday Book in December 1085. The first draft, which was completed in August 1086, contained records for 13,418 settlements in the English Counties south of the Rivers Ribble and Tees (the border with Scotland at that time). The book serves as the starting point for the history of most English towns and villages.
8 Gilbert de Venables, alias Venator I from Venables in Normandy was a younger son of the Count of Blois. He arrived in Britain with William the Conqueror and became a large landowner in Cheshire & elsewhere.
9 Lupus, a nephew of William I the Conqueror, was given the city and county of Chester and had conferred upon him the honour and dignity of the County Palatine with Barons, a Chamberlain or Chancellor of all his courts as well as all other attendants needed for a principality. He was the first of the Earls Palatine of Chester.
VENABLES-BRERETON CONNECTION

The names Venable and Brereton are found in the roll of Battle Abbey\(^\text{10}\), a contemporary list of the names of Norman barons, knights and esquires at the Battle of Hastings.\(^\text{11}\)

While the author has not seen any definitive reference to a common family ancestor the close ties between the two families is evident in the coats of arms. The Venables coat of arms is azure (blue) with two bars argent (silver) while the Brereton's is argent (silver) with two bars sable (black). Further, a dispensation was required before a marriage was permitted between the Venable and Brereton families; this was based on the grounds of consanguinity (common ancestry).

For centuries, the Venables sponsored and funded Breretons who took holy orders. Some writers have suggested that the First Sir William Brereton was probably a younger son of the Venables who assumed the Brereton name when he was granted his dependence in return for services to William the Conqueror.

THE FIRST BRERETON ESTATE IN CHESHIRE

The first Brereton estate consisted of two manor houses; the Great and Little Saughall and Shotwick Castle located near the Dee River in, The Wirral.\(^\text{12}\) In honour of William the Conqueror, William became a recurring family name, thereby causing historians considerable difficulty in distinguishing between them.

SIR RANDULPHUS BRERETON

Early reference to the Brereton family identifies a Sir Ranulphus Brereton (or Radulph or Ralph de Brereton) as witnessing a deed of Gilbert de Venables during the reign of William II, Rufus. William Rufus, who reigned from 1089-1100, was the son of William the Conqueror, King of England from 1066 to 1087, and Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders. The Brereton name was also recorded in England when one Richard de Brereton was listed in the Yorkshire Charters of 1176. The name, William de Brereton was also recorded in 1175.

Reference to Ralph de Brereton also appeared, in 1176, when he was listed as a witness to a grant of Marton and is listed by Ormerod as being, the founder of the traceable Brereton pedigree. Recognizing the difficulty in validating the correct information of the early family, after some research I have chosen the following lineage: Radulphus Brereton had a son Radulphus who married Cecilie St. George. Their daughter Isolda married Gilbert, who inherited land in Brindly. Their son William Brereton married Margery de Torhaunt, daughter of Ralph FitzPeter de Torhaunt (Thornton/Tarhaunt) and Gilbertus Brereton. Randulphus later married Lady Ada of Huntingdon daughter of David, Earl of Angus and Huntingdon and Earl of Galloway and relict of Henry Hastings.

NOTE: For this history I have identified William Brereton, son of Margery and William, as the first Sir William Brereton.

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\(^\text{10}\) The Roll is housed in a magnificent Benedictine Abbey which commemorates one of the most famous events in English history, the Battle of Hastings on 14th October 1066. The altar of the Abbey Church was positioned, by the orders of William I, at the spot where the Saxon King Harold was believed to have been killed on that fateful day.

\(^\text{11}\) William, Duke of Normandy took on the Saxon King Harold, in what was to be a desperate struggle for the Throne. It was the last time the British Isles suffered a successful invasion.

\(^\text{12}\) An area between the Dee and Mersey Rivers
SIR FORTUNATUS DWARRIS

Some of the information contained in this section of the history has been taken from my early writing; although I did refer back to an excellent history written by Sir Fortunatus Dwarris for confirmation. During this review I was pleased to find some new information.

The history written in 1848, by Sir Fortunatus Dwarris\(^{15}\), B.A, F.R.S (Fellow of the Royal Society), F.S.H.\(^{14}\) is titled: *Observations upon the History of one of the old Cheshire Families*, written in 1848. I have included an excerpt from the Dwarris document and the details are identified by *italics*.

At times, I have added information to the excerpt in an attempt to clarify/enhance some details; the changes are identified by footnotes. I also developed family charts which I hope will make the history easier to follow.

The story begins……..

**Ormerod**, in his *History of Cheshire*, mentions Grosvenor, Davenport, and *Brereton* as "three grantees who can be proved by ancient deeds to have existed at or near the Conquest, though unnoticed in Domesday." Of these the family least favoured by fortune in later times (the peerage and the baronetage in the Brereton family having both become extinct, and the heirship in lands and manors in all the principal English lines having descended to females) was, during the earliest centuries after the Conquest, among the most distinguished in the palatinate\(^{15}\), and, by its fortunate and splendid marriages, became entitled to prefer for its issue the highest claims, even to ducal and regal descent……

The Breretons appear to have arrived in England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, under Gilbert or Gislebert de Venables, surnamed Venator (the hunter), afterwards Baron of Kinderton, in the retinue of that grim leader, Hugh Lupus (the wolf) afterwards Earl of Chester\(^{16}\). The names of Venables and of Breton (but not of Brereton) are to be found in the roll of Battle Abbey, a sufficiently cited and very memorable list of the names of Norman barons, knights, and esquires who were present at the battle of Hastings, which was hung up at Battle Abbey….

After the Conquest the manor of Brereton (called Bretone in Domesday), was one of the six dependencies of the barony of Kinderton. The Norman grantee of this barony was supposed to have been a younger brother of Stephen Earl of Blois. …..

"Very shortly after this period," says Ormerod, "the manor of Brereton was granted to a family which assumed the local name, and was probably descended from the same stock as the Norman grantee of the barony of Kinderton if an opinion may be formed from the arms which the Breretons subsequently used: argent, two bars sable, differing only in tincture from the coat which the barons of Kinderton had adopted.

This theory, as to the family connection and use of arms, seems rational, and is probably well founded. And the more so, as it is found in the pedigree that the Church patronage of the Venables provided for such of the Breretons as took holy orders. Thus, temp. Edw. I (in the time of Edward I), we find that Gilbert Brereton was Rector of Astbury on the presentation of Roger de Venables; while, in 1344, Hamo Brereton was rector of Brereton.

Again, (what seems a decisive test of consanguinity) it is ascertained that upon any intermarriage of the Venables with the Breretons, a dispensation was required. Upon these grounds, both solid and plausible, it is not unreasonably inferred that the first grantee of the manor of Brereton, who assumed the local name, was a Venables,

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\(^{13}\) His full name is Fortunatus William Lilley Dwarris

\(^{14}\) The Dwarris document can be found in its entirety, on the web.

\(^{15}\) Initially it referred to areas in Germany; however, in this instance it probably relates to a territory ruled by a palatine prince or noble or count palatine.

or a nameless scion of that house. For, in early days, the landless man of gentle blood was compelled to find a lord who would accept his fealty. To him the youthful aspirant to military honours remained attached till he gained a grant of lands in requital of his services. If, by distinguished exertions in the battle-field, he won his spurs, he usually received a territorial qualification to enable him to one of the Old Cheshire Families support his rank. Then had the new landed proprietor, what the attentive poet, who marked every "change of many-coloured life," has spoken of as concomitant.

"A local habitation – and a name."

"For," says Ormerod, "the manner of those ages was, to style men from the places where they lived, and for their posterity afterwards wholly to retain the local name. The title of the feud was written over (sur – super) the name; thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brereton</th>
<th>Dutton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph</td>
<td>Hugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whether the first of the family, heard of in England, were a Venables, or a youthful kinsman engaged in the Norman adventure, with a promise of provision and advancement out of the territorial spoils, and not entitled to a surname till he acquired a local habitation, must remain uncertain. What we first find as a fact is, that in the reign of William Rufus, Ralph de Brereton witnessed a deed of Gilbert de Venables, and was therefore most probably his esquire, attendant upon his person. Again, another Ralph de Brereton appears as a witness to the grant of Marton in 1176. He is found in a pedigree in the Harl. MS17 mentioned as Sir Ralph Brereton.

Then comes William de Brereton, with whom the Brereton pedigree in Ormerod commences:

Sir Ralph Brereton, 1176 had issue:

William du Brereton (temp18. John and Henry III) 
martied Margery daughter of Ralph FitzPeter of Tarhaunt

Gilbert de Brereton (2nd son) rector of Ashbury
on the presentation of Roger de Venables

Isolda Brereton who married Gilbert de Stoke to whom her father gave Brindley in free marriage.

According to the document, The Landed Gentry of Ireland; Ralph de Brereton was the son of William de Brereton and grandson of William de Brereton. He was the father of Gilbert (who had a son Henry Brereton and daughter Sibilla Brereton, wife of William de Bouthe) and a daughter Isolda Brereton, wife of Gilbert de Stoke and an elder son and heir.

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17 Harley Manuscripts
18 it appears to have been used in Feudal time and could mean the formally appointed regent (acting for the monarch) is unavailable or cannot serve on a temporar.
Sir William Brereton of Brereton, married Margery daughter of Randle de Thornton19 (or Torhaunt) and had a son Ralph Brereton and a daughter who married Thurstan de Smethwick.

The allegiance, dependence, tie, or bond which bound the Breretons to the Venables, whatever it was (and it clearly was more than the ordinary territorial feudal obligation of military service), lasted in its integrity till 1336, when it was almost entirely bought off. In that year Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, released to Sir William Brereton his right in all services by which the said William Brereton held lands from him within the demesne or fee of Brereton, except the service due for one knight's fee. Soon after this, in the time of King Richard I. Sir William Brereton procured the grant of a weekly market and of an annual fair to the township of Brereton. About the same time the village church was built. Such was the date of the old church of Brereton, though it was only in the reign of Henry VIII that it was made parochial, instead of continuing a chapel of ease to Astbury, and a domestic chapel to the Brereton family; and at this time the advowson of the rectory was attached to the manor.

19 Thornton is a tiny village in the River Gowy, just before it flows into the Mersey. In Saxon times it marked the border of England and Wales.
1. Jane Brereton wife of Adam de Bostock, Lord of Bostock.

2. Margaret Brereton, wife of Henry brother of Sir John Delves

3. Ralph Brereton, Rector of Davenham
   A neighbouring knight, Sir Richard de Sandbach, had grant of the wardship of William Brereton from William de Venables, Baron of Kinderton (exercising the known right of a superior lord), to marry such William or his younger brother Gilbert Brereton (if William died under age) to one of the legitimate daughters of the said Richard de Sandbach. Such were the precious servitudes of our ancestors; and great must have been the docility and tractability of the adults (and it is a remarkable trait in feudal manners) in submitting their inclinations in the serious article of marriage, to the inscrutable wisdom of their seniors. Accordingly, we find that William, the heir of Brereton was (nolens volens\textsuperscript{20}) married to the daughter of Sir Richard de Sandbach.

4. Gilbert Brereton married Alice and was Rector of St. Mary's Church, Astbury, in Cheshire. They had a son Henry Brereton and daughter Sibilla Brereton who married William de Boothe


\textsuperscript{20} Means: whether willing or not
(1) Hamo Brereton became Rector of Brereton in 1344 during the reign of Edward III.

(2) In 1321, Sir William Brereton married Roesia de Vernon, daughter of Ralph de Vernon of Shipbrooke. In 1336, the feudal bond between the Venables and the Breretons was broken when Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, released to Sir William Brereton his right in all services by which the said William Brereton held lands from him within the demesne or fee of Brereton, except the service due for one Knights fee. During the time of Richard the Lionheart, Sir William procured the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair to the township of Brereton. This weekly market and annual fair was held for 400 years, and continued until last Lord Brereton of Brereton Hall died.

In the next generation, Sir William Brereton of Brereton, Knight, (15 Edw. II, 1321) married Roesia, daughter of Ralph de Vernon, of the family of the ancient barons of Shipbrook. In the case of his grandson, who succeeded him, the next Sir William Brereton, by his first marriage (27 Edw. III) with the daughter of Philip, and sister and ultimate heir of David de Egerton, representative of the Norman barons of Malpas, derived the greater part of the barony of Malpas, with other large possessions; but at the time of the marriage (David de Egerton being then probably living) the portion of the lady was only £100 for which Sir William Brereton gave his receipt, still preserved at Egerton.

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21 During the 15th year of the reign of Edward II, 1321
Richard Brereton, married Agnes, daughter of Henry,

John Brereton, Rector of Wallasey

Matilda Brereton married John Domville

Margery Brereton married John Davenport in 1302, divorced in 1303/05

Nicholas Brereton married Margaret; sons: John Brereton and William Brereton.

William Brereton married Margery de Bosley, daughter of Jane Fulford and Richard de Bosley. William died in 1343, prior to the death of his father. Upon the death of Sir William II, in 1346, his grandson, son of Margery de Bosley and William, became Sir William III.

NOTE: There is a record that identifies Hugh (1330/8 – 1485) as a son of Roesia and William; also one which identifies Ellen Brereton, born 1349 (daughter of William and Margery de Bosley) who married Thomas Overton.
(1) **William Brereton**, the son of William Brereton and Margery de Bosley, married Ellen Egerton, the daughter of Philip de Egerton. William succeeded to the title of Sir William Brereton in 1346 on the death of his grandfather. In 1354 following the death of his wife’s brother, David de Egerton who died without issue, he succeeded to the title of Baron of Malpas.

Following the death of Ellen Egerton, Sir William married 2nd **Margaret Donne**, they had issue:

By his second marriage, Sir William had a son, Randal, the founder of the Malpas Hall (contra-distinguished from the Malpas Castle) branch of the Brereton’s, which family afterwards attained to great rank, wealth, and consideration. By the same marriage, Sir William Brereton had a daughter, the wife of William Cholmondeley. Cholmondeley22 dying in his father-in-law’s lifetime, in consideration of the sum of £661 (payable to the Crown in seven years, Sir William Brereton (in lieu of some powerful stranger) obtained from the King the guardianship of his own grandson (the heir Richard Cholmondeley) and his marriage.

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22 See Collins’s Peerage; title, Cholmondeley.

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(1) **Elizabeth Brereton** married William de Cholmondeley

(2) **Randle/Randal Brereton** (living 1437)\(^2\), son of Sir William Brereton and Margaret Donne was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1428. He married heiress Alicia Ipstones, daughter of William de Ipstones. Randle became founder of the Malpas Breretons. Malpas is located thirteen miles northeast of Chester and southwest of Brereton Hall. They had a daughter who married Spurstow, a son William and a son Randal who married (1) Joan Holford and (2) Katherine/Catherine Bulkeley.

The marriage of the next Sir William Brereton with his cousin Anilla Venables was confirmed by a dispensation, which indulgence states that it was granted in consequence of the services of Sir William Brereton, his father, in the crusade against Henry of Castile, under Edward the Black Prince, Earl of Chester. The husband of Anilla served with great distinction in the French wars of Henry V. Chandler, in his Life as Bishop Wainfleet, speaks of this Sir William Brereton, who, through his daughter Margery, was grandfather of the founder of Magdalen College. Chandler states Sir William Brereton to have been afterwards governor of Caen, and to have routed, under the auspices of Lord Scales, a numerous army of the French near Mont St. Michel, and to have returned home" with glory and increase of fortune." Through Sir William Brereton, according to Chandler, Wainfleet became acquainted with the brave and munificent Sir John Fastolfe and Lord Cromwell, the former of whom had served with Brereton under Lord Scales. In the battle of Pontoisan, Holinshed mentions Sir William Brereton as the "Bailiff of Caen." That battle was fought in 4 Henry VI, 1425 and as Sir William Brereton died in this year probably of honourable wounds.

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1) **ELLEN BRERETON**
Lady Ellen married Robert de Dokenfield (1380-1442), eldest son of the family of Dokenfield Hall, Chester. The Barony was created 16 June 1665. (1380-1442); they had issue Lady Margareta Dokenfield and Agnes Dokenfield (born 1407)

2) **MARGERY BRERETON**
In the biography, *William Waynflete, Bishop and Educationalist*, written by Virginia Davis (1993) there are references to both Brereton and Waynflete. The source of the following information is the Davis biography.

*William Waynflete, was one of two sons of Richard Patten, also called Barbour. His mother was Margery Brereton, daughter of Sir William Brereton of Cheshire.*

*The Breretons held a Lincolnshire Manor at Dalby which lay near Wainfleet and which certainly makes the marriage plausible. Waynflete had connections with the Brereton family in the 1450s and 1470s which suggests he was related to them.*

*There are four (interesting) references:*
*MCDEEDS Candlesby – dated 5 April 1451 - Waynflete, his brother John and others were made feoffees to use for Alice Brereton of the manor of Dalby.*

*June 1474 – Conveyance from William Brereton knight and William Waynflete, his brother John and Robert Brereton of Brereton Parish, Cheshire.*

*The one attested Brereton relation of William Waynflete was Juliana his cousin, daughter of his paternal uncle Robert of all manors and other lands in Lincolnshire. Juliana held the manor of Dagenham, in Essex and according to a lost deed cited in ‘Budden’s Life’, Juliana was identified as…”the widow of Richard Churchstile deceased, kinswoman and heir of Master William de Waynflete, late bishop of Winchester; to wit sole daughter and heir of Robert Patten, brother and heir of Richard Patten, otherwise called Barbour, of Waynflete, father of the bishop.*

*PRO C1/76/27, 1485-86 – Dame Maud, late wife of William Brereton, brings a case against William Bishop of Winchester concerning ownership of the Manor of Dalby in Lincolnshire. Note Dalby is identified as in Waynflete*

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24 A feoffee is a trustee who holds a fief (or “fee”), that is to say an estate in land,
Alice, William and Robert Brereton may have been Waynflete’s cousins.

3) SIR WILLIAM BRERETON (c1359 -1415)
Sir William Brereton married Alyse Corbet (c1370-1430) and had issue:

3.1) Sir William Brereton, born (1414 -1456) married Phillipa Hulse, born circa 1416 in Brereton, He married 2nd Jane Massey

Joan Brereton married John Aston of Park-Hall

Ralph Brereton

Alice Elizabeth Brereton born c 1420, in Hatherton married Peter Corbett of Leigh, Shropshire.

Isabela Johanna Brereton born c, 1418 in Brereton married Sir Robert Aston on 27 October 1436. Robert (son of Sir Roger Aston, Sheriff of Staffordshire and Constable of the Tower of London) was born c. 1415 in Ashtede, Surrey.


In 1415, while serving with King Henry V at Harfleur, in France, William Brereton died, thereby predeceasing his father. Consequently, his son, another William Brereton became Sir William Brereton V upon the death of his grandfather.

3.1) SIR WILLIAM BRERETON VI (1414-1456)
As his father died in 1415, this William became heir upon his grandfather’s death, in 1425. His grandparents were Sir William Brereton and Anylla Venabe. He married 1st Phillipa Hulse, daughter of Sir Hugh Hulse and 2nd Jane Massey. Sir William had issue:

3.1.1) William Brereton (1438-1507) married Katherine Byron (said to be from the poet Byron’s family

Robert Brereton, born c. 1440 in Brereton, Cheshire

Henry Brereton, born c. 1442, in Brereton, Cheshire

Roger Brereton born c 1444, in Brereton, Cheshire

Matthew Brereton born c. 1446 in Brereton, Cheshire

Matilda Brereton (born c. 1447) married Thomas Needham

3.1.2) Sir Andrew Brereton (c.1448-1497) married Agnes Legh

born circa 1456 in Adlington, Cheshire

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26 Alyse was the sister and heiress of Richard Corbett of Leighton in the Barony of Caux
27 His widow married Thomas Holles, in 1416

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Eleanor Brereton (born c 1450) in Brereton, married Thomas Bulkeley who was born in Eyton

3.1.3) Hugh Brereton of Hassall Green (1451-after 1535) married Anne Donne of Flaxton

Sir John Brereton married 1st) Katherine Berkeley of Beverston and 2nd Jane Massey, relic of William Stanley

Thomas Brereton

Jane Brereton married Richard Cotton of Radward

Elizabeth Brereton married John Ratcliffe of Ordeshall

Upon Sir William’s death the title passed directly to his grandson William Brereton, second son of Andrew Brereton and Agnes Legh. Sir William Brereton along with Thomas Brereton, Rector of Brereton gave all their possessions, in Lincolnshire, to a cousin and to Magdalen College. William had issue:

3.1.1) WILLIAM BRERETON married Katherine Byron
William married Katherine Byron, daughter of Sir John Byron and they had no issue: consequently the heir became his brother Andrew Brereton who married Agnes Legh, daughter of Robert Legh of Adlington.

3.1.2) SIR ANDREW BRERETON (c.1448-1497)
Sir Andrew married Agnes Legh, born circa 1456 in Adlington, Cheshire, He did not come into his father estates but was knighted and had his own coat of arms.

According to “The Visitation of Cheshire 1580” volume 18. Andrew and Agnes had issue:

Sir William Brereton married 1st Alice Savage and 2nd) Eleanor Brereton (daughter of Randle)

Katherine Brereton married Smith

Elizabeth Brereton married Philip Boothe

Alice Brereton married Martin
BRERETONS OF HASSALL, DARNHALL, CHERSHIRE

Note:
Much of the information about the Breretons of Hassall, Darnhall, Cheshire and the Breretons of Manchester and Salford was provided by Geoff Ashworth, England.

3.1.3) HUGH BRERETON of Hassall Green, Sandbach (1451- after 1535)
Hugh Brereton born in 1451, was known as Hugh of Wilmslow\(^{28}\). He married Anne Donne\(^{29}\) of Flaxton, daughter of Robert Donne of Flaxton, Parish of Ryedale, and District of North Yorkshire. In 1517 Hugh Brereton was Vicar of St Mary's at Sandbach. He is identified in Consistory Court Records at Chester in 1530, and it was still Vicar when the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus occurred in 1534-5.

According to an excerpt from ‘A Short History and Description of St. Mary’s Church, Sandbach, Cheshire, by John Minshaw’ Hugh Brereton would have been the Vicar shortly after the renovations mentioned in the excerpt below Hugh Brereton is identified as Vicar from 1517 until 1535. When Hugh died the vicarage was presented to Thomas Smythe.

THE FIRST CHURCH
There is evidence of a stone church in Sandbach since 1200, before which a timber and thatch building would probably have existed, this being preceded by open air meetings around the Saxon Crosses in the market square. This stone church would probably have been of the two-section (nave and sanctuary) or three-section (nave, chancel and sanctuary) type, being Norman in style. The accent would have been on dignity and simplicity, with tall narrow windows admitting comparatively little light. We have little factual evidence of this thirteenth century church although some remains are incorporated in the present building, about which more later. During the fourteenth century it might be presumed that extensions would have been carried out entailing north and south aisle extension, the addition of sacristy, the re-roofing with clerestory windows and the tower being increased in height to receive a peal of four bells. The church was rebuilt during the early part of the reign of King Henry VII (about 1490) which would have given us a roomy, light and serviceable building typical of the intention of church architects throughout the Middle Ages. An interesting aside at this point: when the old church was demolished to make way for this building, remains of a very early church were uncovered, which all goes to substantiate the little knowledge that we have. For the only sorrow is the lack of real evidence or documentation of all these advances - we can only surmise in most cases and visualise the growth as this was the general pattern of the period.

Note: While there is no mention of a window in memory of Hugh and his family (it may not have survived other major renovations that took place over the centuries, according John Parson Earwaker who published his history ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’, in 1890 - “There can be little doubt that this glass was placed in memory of Hugh Brereton of Hassall Green. In this history he records the following description: In 1596 a window was installed on the north side of the Chancel, of kneeling figure of a man in armor with 3 sons kneeling behind him and that of his wife, with 3 daughters kneeling beside her. There is also a Breerton Shield of Arms (argent (silver) two bars sable) and on either side were the letters H B Breerton (a crescent for difference) impaling Done of Utkinton, Kent (an annulet for difference) and a shield bearing Or (gold) a bugle-horn Sable stringed Gules for Delamere Forest.

Anne Donne was the daughter of Robert Donne (son of John Done of Utkinton (a small village outside Tarporley – very near Wimboldsley and Elizabeth Dutton. According to the Pardon Roll of 1559, John Donne and his land was east of Chester. He is described as ‘of Utkinton…. alias late of Eddisbury, alias of Tarporley’. Hugh and Anne had issue:

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\(^{28}\) Wilmslow is about 7 miles from Macclesfield, in Chester – near Hassall and Breroton

\(^{29}\) While the name is often spelled Done – I have decided to use Donne after searching for the Donne’s of Flaxton. While I did find that Flaxton is a small village in the Parish of Ryedale, District of North Yorkshire, I also from references to this family a coming from France and settling in Widwelly, Carnntheshire, Wales’. Early on a John Donne entered into the service of the Duke of York.

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3.1.3.1) Henry Brereton of the Peele\textsuperscript{30} (c. 1470)

3.1.3.2) Ellen Brereton of Wilmslow married Charles\textsuperscript{31} Mainwaring of Claxton, Cheshire

Jane Brereton married Roger Rawson

Isabel Brereton married 1st William Cowper and 2nd Ralph Winnington of Offerton

Anne Brereton married Thomas Sommerford

3.1.3.3) Margaret Brereton (c1490-?) married Thomas Unwin of Clough

Alice Brereton married Ralph Rudyard of Leek c. 1493

Elizabeth Brereton married Mr. Gill

John Brereton

3.1.3.1) HENRY BRERETON OF THE PEELE\textsuperscript{32} (c. 1470)

At this time we are unable to find the issue of Henry Brereton of the Peele; except a reference to Henry having both a son and grandson named Hugh Brereton.

We can suppose that some siblings of Hugh Brereton (1520-1585) are identified in his will as members of a group tasked with the oversight of his will. The men identified were Hugh Brereton (elder), Randal Brereton, Robert Brereton, William Brereton (son of Hugh) and John Shawe (son-in-law of Hugh). 

WILL OF HUGH BRERETON (1520-1585)

Following is a ‘summary’ of salient information from the Will of Hugh Brereton (1520-1585). While the information contained in the copy of the will is difficult to read (age, old English terminology and style of writing) Geoff Ashworth and his cousin Roger Boraston of Worcester, descendants of Hugh Brereton, made a very valiant effort in transcribing the will.

The will was signed 10 October during the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558). As Queen Mary I was born 1516 and died 1558, it has been suggested that Queen Mary was identified in error; it may have been that Hugh was ill when he signed the will, alternatively, as he was a practicing catholic, he may still have recognized Mary Queen of Scots as his monarch. At the time of the signing of the will, the monarch was Queen Elizabeth I.

His will assigns the following:

- To his oldest son William Brereton, that part and portion of the “Tente” – probably tenancy\textsuperscript{33}, which he now occupies to have to him and his assignees for and during the remainder of the years in the said lease behind and unexpired.

\textsuperscript{30} In’ The Visitation of Cheshire 1580” – Vol. XVIII, page 42 – the marriage between Hugh and Anne is given and it states that he had Henry Brereton of the Peele, son and heir and seven daughters, all married. It goes not to state that the figures in the old glass has probably not been carefully copied or some of the sons may have died.

\textsuperscript{31} There is a will for Charles Mainwaring of Croxton dated 1520 stating his wife was Isabell- Some records show that Charles Mainwaring married a second time. There is also a will for Croxton a will from 1587 stated his wife was Elizabeth. He is a descendant of Charles and Ellen

\textsuperscript{32} In’ The Visitation of Cheshire 1580” – Vol. XVIII, page 42 – the marriage between Hugh and Anne is given and it states that he had Henry Brereton of the Peele, son and heir and seven daughters, all married. It goes on to state that the figures in the old glass has probably not been carefully copied or some of the sons may have died.

\textsuperscript{33} Upon reviewing the transcript Geoff’s assessment is that Hugh was a tenant farmer, living in the County of Salop, Shropshire. It appears that the land-holder may have been Hugh Bostock of the parish of Morton Say, Arch-Deaconry of Salop, Shropshire.
- To his wife Ellen/Elaine Brereton all the rest and residue of the Tente to have to her and her assignees for and during the reversion of years in the said lease unexpired, if she so long shall live, she the said William Brereton and my wife paying the rent and doing all other duties equally between them. Upon the death of his wife, the issue of his son William (lawfully begotten or to be begotten) would succeed in the occupation of the premises, and for want of such issue – his youngest son Thomas Brereton shall enjoy the portion which Hugh presently occupies during the term of the said lease.

- An Oversight Committee was established by Hugh and included Randle Brereton, Robert Brereton, Hugh Brereton (the elder son perhaps), William Brereton and John Shawe.

- In the will Hugh states that if his son Thomas does not order and rule himself well the Oversight committee will transfer the property to Thomas’s brother John Brereton to have and enjoy. Further, if John does not govern and order himself well at the oversight of the said fine men or the more part of them then Hugh Brereton will have the part and portion that Thomas and John should have had.

- As his son Robert Brereton owes Hugh some money, all but 20 marks would be forgiven
- 20 marks were bequeathed to his daughter Margaret Brereton.
- £6 would be shared amongst the three children of son, Robert Brereton
- £4 would be shared amongst the two children of John Shawe
- John Brereton, carpenter was bequeathed either £2 or one ewe lamb.
- Robert Brereton was bequeathed his best? lamb perhaps
- Daughter, Margery Shawe received one pot
- William the Younger (could be a grandson) would receive one calf at Martlemas (old English for Martinmas which is celebrated on 11 November) for twelve months and be kept at Hugh’s house until he comes to a convenient age.

- Son William would also receive one great foul den table in full satisfaction of his child’s part of all my goods whatsoever neither is it my will that he shall any more by any means whatsoever.

- All remaining goods, chattels and debts, quick or dead moveable or unmoveable of what kind and in whose hands so ever they be………………………

As Hugh, in his will identified the men on his oversight committee as fine men who will stand in judgement of the actions of his sons Thomas and John, it is most likely they were Hugh brothers – and a son in law.

Given the information provided in the will, it is suggested that the issue of Hugh Brereton of Peele included: Randle Brereton, Robert Brereton, Hugh Brereton (the elder son perhaps), William Brereton.

History continues:

3.1.3.1.1) Hugh Brereton of the Peele (1520-1585) whose will is noted above married Ellen William Brereton

Randle Brereton

Robert Brereton

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3.1.3.1.1 HUGH BRERETON (1520-1585) married Ellen
While the details above may not be totally accurate – they do provide some very interesting information about this Hugh Brereton (sometime referred to as being of Radway in Hassall Green).

According to the ‘History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach by J. Earwalker, Hugh Brereton of Hassall was buried on 10 September 1585. In a footnote Earwalker states that Hugh was probably descended from the Hugh Brereton of Hassall, referred to in an account of the ancient stained glass window. Hugh’s will was probated 6 September 1585.

He married Ellen (surname unknown) and had issue:

3.1.3.1.1.1) Robert Brereton of Alsager (1556-1632) married Margaret Fletcher

Hugh Brereton (1556-1634)

Thomas Brereton (1562-1570)

Agnes Brereton (1564-died pre 1585)

3.1.3.1.1.2) John Brereton of Darnhall (1565-1612) married Margaret Alsager

Edward Brereton (1567-?)

William Brereton (eldest) born 1569 married Margaret Turner

3.1.3.1.1.3) Thomas Brereton (1570-1639)

married Margaret Poole on 29 November 1595

Margaret Brereton (1574-?)

Margery Brereton (1552/3-1620) married John Shawe of Swineshead, Sandbach.

John was the Curate of Sandbach in 1572.

Their daughter Margery, baptised in that church on 5 September 1578 and Margaret baptised 10 February 1582/3

3.1.3.1.1) ROBERT BRERETON
Robert married Margaret Fletcher, in Sandbach, in 1574. They had issue:

Hugh Brereton (1580-?) married Elizabeth Newton

William Brereton (1582-1596)

Anna Brereton (1584-?)

Thomas Brereton (1586-?) married Mary Kent

3.1.3.1.1.2) JOHN BRERETON (1565-1612) of Darnhall
In 1597 John married Margaret Alsager in Barthomley. It appears that they moved to Darnhall circa 1605. John left a will listing beneficiaries: sons: John (eldest) Robert, Edward; wife Margaret and daughter Elizabeth. John and Margaret had issue:

3.1.3.1.1.2.1) John Brereton (1600-1662) married Margaret Lawton on 25 January 1639

Randle Brereton (infant death - 1601)

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3.1.3.1.2.2) Robert Brereton (1603-1606-1679) of Alsager married Katherine Beech

Edward Brereton (1606-1679). In John’s will he identifies a cousin, Edward Brereton; Thomas Wood; his brother John and kinswoman Ann Wright; Margaret (who married John Brereton) and her sister Elizabeth Lawson. There is also a reference to Thomas Alsager on Homs and his brother Richard Alsager of Poole; Ann Alsager and her sister Elizabeth; Edward’s sister-in-law, Katherine Brereton (wife of Robert Breretons; also nieces (daughters of Robert) Mary Brereton and Margaret Brereton and his nephew John Brereton, son of his brother Robert Brereton.

Joan Brereton (infant death 1609)

Elizabeth Brereton (1598-1679) married Thomas Fairclough

3.1.3.1.2.1) JOHN BRERETON
On 25 January 1639, at Sandbach, John (1600-1662) married Margaret Lawton. John did not leave a will but there is an appraisal of his property. It states that the appraisers were Randall, Edward, Robert Brereton and John Lawton.

Margaret’s will, read in Darnhall in 1669 shows beneficiaries: son Samuel, daughter Sarah, brother-in-law Randal Brereton of Alsager & brother John Lawton. Executors were Robert Brereton, Samuel Brereton, John Lawton (two other also mentioned are difficult to understand).

John and Margaret had issue:

Thomas Brereton (1639-1669)

Margaret Brereton (1641-?)

Elizabeth Brereton (1647-1669)

Samuel Brereton (1643-1669)

Sarah Brereton (1650-1699)

Three deaths occurred in 1669.

3.1.3.1.1.3) THOMAS BRERETON (1570-1639)
Thomas married Margaret Poole on 29 November 1595 at Sandbach. They had issue:

Elizabeth Brereton (1596-1607)

Robert Brereton (1597-?)

Jane Brereton (1599?)

John Brereton (1601-?)

Margaret Brereton (1604-?)

Hugh Brereton (1606-?)
Ellen Brereton (1608-?)

Anna Brereton (1610-?)

William Brereton (infant death 1612)

Margery Brereton (1614-?)

Randle Brereton (1616-?)

3.1.3.1.2.2) ROBERT BRERETON (1603-1679)
Robert married Katherine Beech at Nantwich in 1649. Robert must have taken over his brother’s estates upon John’s death. They had issue:

Mary Brereton (1648-1705) m. John Hassall

3.1.3.1.2.2.1) John Brereton (1650-1726) m. Deborah Shaw

Edward Brereton (1660-1686)

Margaret Brereton (1664-1726) m. Thomas Garrett

Robert’s will read in 1680 mentions his wife Katherine, sons John and Edward; daughters Mary and Margaret Brereton and Robert Minshull of Church Minshull.

3.1.3.1.2.2.1) JOHN BRERETON of Whitegate
John married Deborah Shawe of Sandbach at Whitegate in 1689. They had issue:

Elizabeth Brereton (1690-?)

John Brereton (1692-1714) died at Newton Le Willows, Lancashire

Samuel Brereton (1694-?)

Mary Brereton 1695-?

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2) Thomas Brereton (1736-1813) m. Ann Chaplain

Sarah Brereton 1700-?

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2) THOMAS BRERETON of Darnhall (1697-1768)
Thomas married Margaret Packard at Wrenbury- cum- Frith, Cheshire, in 1733. In his will, Thomas directed that his estate be sold; his wife Margaret to receive an annuity and the balance of his money divided between his heirs: sons Thomas, Samuel, James, his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret and his nephew Samuel Kent.

Thomas and Margaret had issue:

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.1) Thomas Brereton (1736-1813) m. Ann Chaplain

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.2) Samuel Brereton (1740-1818) m. Elizabeth Yearsley –

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Edward’s will read in Darnhall in 1686 brother John, Thomas Lee, esq., mention of uncle Edward’s bed, sister Margaret, Matthew Wright, son of Richard Wright, Richard? Wright, brother, Mary, sister. Elizabeth Lawton, Kinsman Peter? Cros?, mother, brother in law John Hassall.

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3.1.3.1.2.1.2.1.2.3) James Brereton (1742-1819) m. Jane Ledward

Elizabeth Brereton (1745-1810)

Margaret Brereton (1748-1780) m. Samuel Davies

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.1) THOMAS BRERETON
Thomas Brereton married Ann Chaplain in Tarvin in 1777. They had issue:

Mary Brereton (1777-?)

Robert Brereton (1779-?)

Joseph Brereton (1784-?)b. 1784

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.2) SAMUEL BRERETON
In 1774, Samuel Brereton married Elizabeth Yearsley. The wedding took place in Whitegate. Samuel’s farm, known as Ash House Farm was located in Oulton, Cheshire. A building still stands on that site. In his will he left his estate to wife Elizabeth; sons-in-law William Clowes, William Hope, James Egerton and Richard Hewitt; daughter-in-law Ellen Brereton, son Samuel and daughter Sarah Brereton. His will was signed by James Brereton, Thomas Gresty. He and Elizabeth had issue:

Elizabeth Brereton (1775-1838) m. William Clowes

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.2.1) Samuel Brereton (1778-1826)
marrried his first cousin Ann Brereton

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.2.2) John Brereton (1777-1814) m. Ellen Stretch

Mary Brereton (1780-1844) m. William Hope

Margaret Brereton (1782-?) m James Egerton

Sarah Brereton (1785-?) m. George Bebbington

Ann Brereton (1788-?) m. Richard Hewitt

Jane Brereton (child death 1794-1795)

3.1.3.1.2.2.1.2.2.1) SAMUEL BRERETON (1778-1826)
Samuel, a salt dealer in Cheshire, married his first cousin Ann Brereton. He and Ann had issue:

Joseph Brereton (1797-1872). In his will he mentions his late Uncle Joseph, of Liverpool, and leaves his estate to his brother William Brereton of Southport and sisters Ann and Eliza Brereton.

Jane Brereton (b. 1802)

William Brereton (1807-1807)
Ann Brereton (1808-1855) when Ann died, she left a will – with her estate going to Joseph. Ann owned a salt manufacturing facility in Cheshire. She never married.

Emma Brereton (1813-1829)

Eliza Brereton (1816-1877)

3.1.3.1.1.2.1.2.1.1) William Brereton (1819-1893) married Elizabeth McClaskin in Penrith, Cumbria, in 1849. He was a railway goods agent and lived most of his life in Southport. They had no children.
3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2) JOHN BRERETON of Whitegate (1777-1814)

John married Ellen Stretch in Whitegate in 1796.

Whitegate (or Newchurch) and part of Over and Weaverham, along with the township of Marton, make up a parish located about 4 miles SSW of Northwich. Whitegate is situated on the west bank of the river Weaver and near the Grand Junction line of the London and North Western railway. There is a station called Whitegate which is near the Winsford branch of the Cheshire lines railway.

St. Mary’s Church, Whitegate, an Anglican church, was built in 1726 as a gift of Lord Delamere. Erected c. 1740 serves the townships of Darnhall and parts of Marton (new Winsford); Over and Weaverham cum Milton.

The church of St. Mary, Whitegate is a brick edifice which was erected in 1726, on the site of a former one; it was restored in 1875, chiefly by Lord Delamere. This brick church also serves townships of Darnhall and parts of Marton (new Winsford), Over and Weaverham cum Milton.

On the website there is also a reference to Whitley Inferior and Whitley Superior. It contains a reference to a John Brereton, farmer of Swanlow House, Cheshire. ‘A Description of the township of Swanlow’ written in 1621 by William Webb provides the following information:

‘... along the park side of Darnhall lies Swanlow, and therein a many good farms that have been of abbey lands ... By the 1660s there were about twenty-two dwellings in the area. The major landowners were two successive member of the Pershall family. Nearby, in Darhall were the holding of the Cholmondeleys of Vale Royal, the Moretons of Middlewich, the Whittinghams, and later the Wilbrahams were all significant gentry families with property interests in the township.'

John Brereton predeceased his father Samuel, consequently his wife Ellen inherited from his share of his father’s estate. In 1827, Ellen married George Goodier (some 22 years younger than she). Unfortunately, upon the death of Ellen, George inherited her estate - which apparently was not shared with her children. John Brereton and Ellen had issue:

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2.1) John Brereton of Salford (1797-1845)

married Hannah Jackson

Elizabeth Brereton (1799-1818)

Mary Brereton (1800-1820) married Roger Bebbington

Margaret Brereton (1802-1822) m. John Fletcher

Ellen Brereton (1804-1829) married John Fletcher widower of elder sister

Ann Brereton (1808-1818)

Jane Brereton (1810-1837) married Thomas Siddall

Samuel Brereton (1811-1814)

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3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2.1) JOHN BRERETON of Salford (1797-1845)
John married Hannah Withnail (nee Jackson) at Great Budworth in 1825. They resided in Salford, a large village and civil parish in the Bath and North East Somerset unitary authority, Somerset, England. It lies between the cities of Bristol and Bath. At the time of his marriage John was a Sawyer by trade. They moved to Manchester circa. John and Hanna had issue:

Jane Brereton (1826-?) married Cornelius Riley. At the time of the 1851 census they were living in Ashley Lane, Angel Meadow. After being abandoned by her husband Cornelius, Jane ran a lodging house.

Martha Brereton (1828 - c1850) married Joseph Hulme in 1849

John Brereton (1831-1864) married Harriet Nowell

Elizabeth Brereton (1835-?) was living in Birtles Square in 1861 with a four-year old illegitimate daughter Ellen Brereton.


3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2.2.1) JOHN BRERETON (1831-1864)
John was living with his sister Jane and her husband in 1851 in Ashley Lane. He married Harriet Nowell later that same year and the two of them opened a “marine supply store” in Salford. Harriet was born in Boseley, Cheshire, in 1831, first child of John Nowell, stonemason of Dewsbury, and Mary Douglass. John and Harriet had issue:

Mary Ann Brereton (1852-1899) m. Edward Brown

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2.2.1.1) John Brereton (1854-1932) married Emma (or Emily) Clayton

Sarah Ann Brereton (1858-?) married George Street

Harriet Brereton (1860-1943) married Christopher MacGuire

Martha Brereton (1863-1925) married William C. Plover

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1) JOHN BRERETON (1854-1932)
John, an iron turner, married Emma (sometimes calling herself Emily) Clayton in 1880. They had issue:

Lily Brereton (1876-1935) married James Hickey

Martha Brereton (b. 1878) married James Wilson

Harriet Brereton (1880-1946) married William James Scrouther

George Brereton (1882-1940) m. Florence Philips

Sarah Alice Brereton (1888-1964) unmarried
Emma Brereton (1890-1949) married 1st Samuel White
And 2nd James Begley

Eleanor Brereton (1892-1965) unmarried

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.1.2.3) JAMES BRERETON Continued from page 24
In 1768 James, bother of Thomas and Samuel married Jane Ledward in Stone, Staffordshire. They had issue:

Mary Brereton (1769- ?) married John Lownds

Thomas Brereton (1771-1835)

James Brereton (1773-1825) of Fenneywood. The beneficiaries identified in James will were: his house keeper Ellen Brereton (must be widow of John); brothers William of Davenham, Joseph of Liverpool, Samuel and Thomas; sisters Ann Brereton (wife of Samuel Brereton of Newton) and Mary Lownds, (wife of John Lownds of Lower Peover). Executor was Joseph Brereton of Middlewich.

Ann Brereton (1775-1855) married his cousin Samuel Brereton

Elizabeth Brereton (1778- ?)

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.1.2.3.1) William Brereton of Davenham (1779-1850)
married Elizabeth Trim

Samuel Brereton (blind organist) (1782-?)

3.1.3.1.2.1.3.2) Joseph Brereton Liverpool (1786-1869) unmarried

In his will James left his estate to sons Samuel, James, William, and Joseph, executors; daughters Mary Lowndes (wife of John Lowndes) and Ann Brereton, wife his brother’s son Samuel Brereton

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.3.1) WILLIAM BRERETON of Davenham (1779-1850)
William was a publican until he inherited the farm at Fenneywood, Winsford, near Tarpoley. He married Elizabeth Trim in 1821 in Davenham.

In his will he left estate to Samuel of Newton, brother, Joseph of Liverpool, Thomas Taylor; his wife Elizabeth and daughters Jane and Mary. He and Elizabeth left issue:

Jane Brereton (1823- ?) married Arthur G. Latham (1823-1881)
merchant of India and Weaste (Salford).
Jane and Arthur lived at Weaste Hall, Salford

Mary Brereton (1827-?)

3.1.3.1.2.1.2.3.2) JOSEPH BRERETON Liverpool (1786-1869) Joseph, a wealthy timber merchant of Liverpool lived at Speke Hall.
He died a bachelor.
A family tree which follows – and is based on information provided by Geoff Ashworth

Hugh Brereton (c.1520-1585)
married Ellen

John Brereton of Batholmey and Darnhall
(1565-1612)

Robert Brereton of Darnhall
(1603-1679)

John Brereton of Darnhall (1650-1726)

Thomas Brereton of Darnhall
(1697-1768)

Samuel Brereton of Ash House Farm
(1740-1818)

John Brereton of Whitegate
(1777-1814)

John Brereton of Manchester
1797-1845

Darnhall is a civil parish and small village to the south west of Wilmsford in the Borough of Cheshire West in the ceremonial county of Cheshire in England.

3.1.3.2) ELLEN BRERETON of Wilmslow
Ellen Brereton of Wilmslow (town and parish in Chester – lies south of Manchester) married Charles Mainwaring of Croxton, Cheshire (see Charles Mainwaring – page 75)

She is descended from Sir William Brereton (1414-1456) through his son Hugh Brereton (1451-?) of Hassall Green, Sandbach (also known as ‘of Wilmslow’) Ellen was the sister of Hugh Brereton of ‘The Peele’34. Ellen’s father Hugh Brereton married Anne Donne of Flaxton daughter of Robert Donne of Flaxton, Parish of Ryedale, and District of North Yorkshire. He was Vicar of St Mary’s at Sandbach. He is identified in Consistory Court Records at Chester in 1530, and it was still Vicar when the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus occurred in 1534-5.

34 According to John Parsons Earwaker, in his history “East Cheshire; Past and Present, Vol. 1” Peele Park was the dower house of the Tattons. There is another record of 1602 identifying Wm Tatton as holding the Manor of Echells and the Park of Peele. The manor has been described as a moated house in Norther Echells, near Cheadle.

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Charles Mainwaring of Croxton was Kings Attorney for the County of Chester. He was the son of Ralph Mainwaring and Katherine Dokenfield. Katherine was daughter and co-heir of John Dokenfield of Dokenfield Hall.

The following information can be found in “Lancashire and Cheshire Will’s. The will of Charles Mainwaring of Croxton was prepared on 30 December 1586 in the County Chester. According to Ormerod vol iii, page 144, the will was proved in 1587 and the testator was a son Charles Mainwaring of Croxton (by his mother Ellen, daughter of Hugh Breerton of Wilmkslow). Son Charles (1528-1586) married Elizabeth in 1566, daughter of Thomas Holford of Holford. The will notes the various beneficiaries, including his brother-in-law John Brook who married his sister Margarie; his brother-in-law Edward Sallcrosse and his sister Margaret; his brother Randall Mainwayringe (actual spelling in will), his cousin Hugh Mainwayring (as identified in record) and many others. According to Ormerod it could be assumed this Charles had no issue.

Following is an excerpt from ‘A Short History and Description of St. Mary’s Church, Sandbach, Cheshire’ by John Minshaw. Hugh Breerton would have been the Vicar shortly after the renovations mentioned in the excerpt below Hugh Breerton is identified as Vicar from 1517 until 1535.

**THE FIRST CHURCH**

There is evidence of a stone church in Sandbach since 1200, before which a timber and thatch building would probably have existed, this being preceded by open air meetings around the Saxon Crosses in the market square. This stone church would probably have been of the two-section (nave and sanctuary) or three-section (nave, chancel and sanctuary) type, being Norman in style. The accent would have been on dignity and simplicity, with tall narrow windows admitting comparatively little light. We have little factual evidence of this thirteenth century church although some remains are incorporated in the present building, about which more later. During the fourteenth century it might be presumed that extensions would have been carried out entailing north and south aisle extension, the addition of sacristy, the reroofing with clerestory windows and the tower being increased in height to receive a peal of four bells. The church was rebuilt during the early part of the reign of King Henry VII (about 1490) which would have given us a roomy, light and serviceable building typical of the intention of church architects throughout the Middle Ages. An interesting aside at this point: when the old church was demolished to make way for this building, remains of a very early church were uncovered, which all goes to substantiate the little knowledge that we have. For the only sorrow is the lack of real evidence or documentation of all these advances - we can only surmise in most cases and visualise the growth as this was the general pattern of the period.

Note: While there in no mention of a window in memory of Hugh and his family (it may not have survived other major renovations that took place over the centuries, according John Parson Earwaker, who published his history ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’, in 1890 - “There can be little doubt that this glass was placed in memory of Hugh Breerton of Hassall Green. In this history he records the following description: In 1596 a window was installed on the north side of the Chancel, of kneeling figure of a man in armor with 3 sons kneeling behind him and that of his wife, with 3 daughters kneeling beside her. There is also a Breerton Shield of Arms (argent (silver) two bars sable) and on either side were the letters H B Breerton (a crescent for difference) impaling Done of Utkinton, Kent (an annulet for difference) and a shield bearing Or (gold) a bugle-horn Sable stringed Gules for Delamere Forest.

In the Consistory Court Records at Chester for 1530, Hugh Breerton was identified as Vicar of St Mary's at Sandbach, in 1517; and was still Vicar when the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus occurred in 1534-5.

The following information is an excerpt from “Lancashire and Cheshire Will's. The will of Charles Mainwaring of Croxton was prepared on 30 December 1586 in the County Chester. According to Ormerod (vol iii, page 144) the will was proved in 1587 and the testator was a son Charles Mainwaring of Croxton (by his mother Ellen, daughter of Hugh Breerton of Wilmkslow).
The will also notes the various beneficiaries, including his brother-in-law John Brook who married his sister Margarie; his brother-in-law Edward Sallcrosse and his sister Margaret; his brother Randall Manwayringe (actual spelling in will), his cousin Hugh Mainwayring (as identified in record) and many others. According to Ormerod it could be assumed this Charles (and Elizabeth) had no issue.

The following information which is also an excerpt from ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’ by John Parsons Earwaker, page 175, describes a Mainwaring individual who lived three generation after Charles. It is included in this history as it provides an indication of the relationships of the Brereton, Shaw and Mainwaring families to Sandbach and St. Mary’s Church.

Notwithstanding the comments of John Earwalker, other documents indicate that Ellen and Charles had issue:

**Charles Mainwaring (1528-1586) married Elizabeth Holford,**
daughter of Thomas Holford

**James Mainwaring married Elizabeth Mainwaring of Carincham. They had issue: Eleanor Mainwaring who married Michael Oldfield.**

**NOTE:** Additional information about Charles Mainwaring of Croxton and Ellen Brereton can be found on Page 82 of this history.

3.1.3.3) **MARGARET BRERETON** (c1490-?) married Thomas Unwin of Clough.
The Visitation of Cheshire, A.D 1583 identifies the family tree of Unwin of Clough; it includes the marriage of Thomas Unwin of Clough to Margaret daughter of Hugh Brereton, brother of Andrew and Sir John. They had a son Thomas (living 1583) who married Anne Offley of Madeley.

Thomas was the son of William Unwin, grandson of John Unwin of Clough who married Anne Offley of Madeley; and great grandson of William Unwin of Chatterly who married Elizabeth. The son of Thomas was living in 1583.
BACKGROUND ON THE MAINWARING FAMILY

The following notes are taken from a series of short articles in the Cheshire Sheaf, 3rd Series; 12, 1915, pages 27, 44, 79 and 87. They deal with the Mainwaring family and come from manuscripts in the Ashmolean Collection at the Bodleian Library. The dates given for ages do not indicate birthdays; they are presumed to be the date on which the information was collected by the herald. The information on the Mainwarings of Peover (MS Ashmole 836 page 701) in this series of articles has been incorporated into this history.

The Mainwaring coat-of-arms, in Heraldic language, is "two bars, gules," the crest" out of a ducal coronet 'or' (gold) an ass's head in a hempen halter, ppr (proper – usually refers to a change in natural colour). The motto is "devant si je puis" (forward if I can). There are several stories as to the origin of the crest and motto. The most common is that Ranulphus de Mesnil Warin at the Battle of Hastings had his horse beneath him pierced by an arrow, whereupon he jumped upon an ass exclaiming "Devant si je puis" The legend however must be accepted 'cum grano salis' (with a grain of salt).

This 'history' contains excerpts from 'A History of the Mainwarings' written by R. Mainwaring Finley of Temple in April 1890. It was published in London in April 1890 and printed by Woodfall and Kinder.

The following information, in italics is an excerpt from the on-line version of the Finley history. As the history has been digitized, at times, the 'translation' does not make sense. In an effort to assist the reader I have made some revisions and added paragraphs.

INTRODUCTION

When William of Normandy landed on English soil, there were among his companions in arms two Normans of the name of Warren. One of these was William de Warren afterwards created the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and the other was Ranulphus de Mesnil Waren from both of whom the present family of Mainwaring can trace their descent.

Ranulphus de Mesnil Warin signifies in English Ranulphus of the Manor of Warin. Now, doubtless, these two companions in arms of William the Conqueror were brothers, as both their names signify that they came from some place in Normandy of the name of Warren, although this spot cannot now be traced. This theory, it is believed, has never been suggested before; but very possibly it was so especially as the historian Ordericus Vitalis mentions that William de Warren is supposed to have had a brother named Ralph, or Ranulphus.

An objection can at first be raised that the two names are spelt differently; but when you consider the changes that have come to pass in the spelling of names, as, for instance, the fact that the name of Mainwaring alone has been spelt, according to Lower, in no less than 131 forms, surely this objection does not carry much weight. Of course, at this distance of time (i.e. 1890), points such as these can never be ascertained with any degree of certainty but may be taken for granted, unless the contrary is proved. As to who was the father of these two Warrens no record can be found, but if they were brothers, as is suggested, their common ancestor is believed to have come from Bellencombe, St. Saens, France.

It is proposed first to trace the line of descent from William de Warren, married to Gundred, who, we will assume near St. Saens was the youngest daughter of William the Conqueror, although much has been said and written to prove that she was the daughter of Matilda the wife of William, by a former husband. In spite of all this, however, there is much to be said in support of our assumption, and therefore we will begin with the Royal descent.

Gundred, the supposed youngest daughter of William the Conqueror, although some authorities believe her to have been the daughter of Matilda, by another husband, and William, her husband, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, were celebrated and charitable in their lives. William de Warren founded the Church and Monastery of St. Pancras at Lewes, in Sussex, as his charter sets forth "for the health of his soul, and the soul of Gundred his wife, and for the soul of King William, who brought him into England, for the health also of Queen Maud, mother of his wife, and for the health of King William, her son, who made him Earl of Surrey."
Warren was one of the most ferocious of William’s followers, but was sincerely attached to his wife. The remains of both were discovered on October 28th, 1845, by the workmen cutting for the Lewes and Brighton railroad through the grounds of St. Pancras Priory, in two leaden coffins, with simply Gundrada on the one and Wilhclmus on the other. They are now deposited in Spouthover Church, together with a tablet previously discovered, which was stolen when Thomas Cromwell demolished the Prior', and was found worked into the tomb of one of the Shirleys (or Shurleys) at Isfield. This tablet preserves part of the mutilated monastic verses that, commemorated the virtues of Gundred, and these verses have been beautifully translated into modern English rhymes by the learned historian of Lewes, as follows: –

Gundred, illustrious branch of princely race,
Brought into England’s Church balsamic grace;
Pious as Mary, and as Martha kind,
To generous deeds she gave her virtuous mind.
Though the cold tomb her Martha’s part receives,
Her Mary’s better part for ever lives.
O, holy Pancras, keep, with gracious care,
A mother who his made thy sons her heir;
On the sixth Calhfd of June’s fatal morn,
The marble (note: stops in document)

William de Warren also founded the Abbey of Lewes, and built many noble castles, chief among which were Hedingham, in Essex, and Castle Acre, in Norfolk, which latter must have been the strongest fortress in the Eastern Counties. The epitaph on his tomb is as follows:

“Who seeks Earl Warrenne’s tomb may look around,
And mark the buildings on this holy ground,
For here with pious zeal his wealth he spent
In rearing this his noblest monument.
Here the poor brethren whom his bounty fed, with dirge and requiem laid his honored head;
Saint Pancras here his mouldering ashes guards,
May the good Saint secure him rich rewards;
And grant him with the blest above to reign who to Saint Pancras raised this stately fane.”

35 There was a George Mainwaring who held a minor Household post in the 1590s, travelled abroad with Sir Anthony Shirley, and died about 1612.
THE ROYAL DESCENT

William of Normandy born at Falaise, in 1025, was crowned King of England on Christmas day, 1066, died 9th September, 1087, at Hermentrude, a suburb of Rouen, and was buried in St. Stephen's Church, Caen. He married, in 1053, Maud, daughter of Baldwin V Count of Flanders, who was fifth in descent from Ethelwida, daughter of Alfred the Great, and tenth in descent from Charlemagne, and she died 2nd November, 1083. Among their children were Henry I of England, and Gundred. They were the ancestors of two separate lines of descent, which joined again in the fourteenth century, so we will begin with that of Henry I.

Henry I, King of England was born at Selby (Selby) in Yorkshire, in 1070; died 1st December 1135 and was buried in Reading Abbey. He married, first, on 9th November, Maud (of), secondly, on the 2nd February, 1130, Helie de Bourgogne, daughter of Robert de Pcaumont. They had a son, William, later the second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died 5th May, 1138, and was buried at Fontevraud.

The second wife of Henry I was Adelicia of Louvain (Adeliza of Louvain), married on the 2nd February. By Maud he had a daughter, also named Maud, who was born in 1104, and died 10th September, 1107. This Maud (the Empress Maud, as she afterwards became) married, first, in 1114, Henry V Emperor of Germany, who died without issue on the 23rd May, 1125; and, secondly, on the 2nd April, 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Astjou (Astjou) who died on the 7th September, 1150. By this second husband, the Empress Maud had a son, afterwards Henry II of England, who was born in 1133, died 6th July, 1189, and was buried at Fontevraud. Henry II married, in 1154 (1152) Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William V, Duke of Aquitaine. She died 26th June, 1202 and was buried at Fontevraud (France). Henry II and Eleanor had a son, John, afterwards King of England, who was born 24th December, 1166, died 19th October, 1216, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

John of England married twice: first, Isabel, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester, who was divorced from her on the ground of consanguinity, and, secondly, Isabella, daughter of Aymer Tailfer, Earl of Angoulesme (Aymer also Aymar, Adhemar, Ademar, or Admonar); c. 1160 – 16 June 1202: last Count of Angoulême. She died in 1246, and was buried at Fontevraud. John and Isabella had a son, Henry, who also was afterwards King of England as Henry III. He was born 10th October, 1206, died 16th November, 1272, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Henry III of England married, on the 14th June, 1236 Eleanor, second daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence.

After her husband's death, Eleanor took the veil, and died a nun, at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, on the 24th June, 1291. The second son of Henry III and Eleanor was Edmund Plantagenet, afterwards Earl of Lancaster, who married, first, in 1269, Avelina, daughter and heiress of William de Eortibus, Earl of Artois; and second, Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre, daughter of Robert, Count of Artois. Avelina died without issue, but by Blanche, Edmund had children, his second son being Henry Plantagenet, who succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster, and died in 1345. This Henry married Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Chaworth, (of Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire) Knight, and by her had issue, his third daughter being Eleanor Plantagenet afterwards Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, who died 11 January, 1372, and was buried at Lewes. She married first, John, Lord Beaumont and secondly, Richard Fitzalan (FitzAlan), Earl of Arundel, who was born in 1306, died 24th January, 1375, and was buried at Lewes. By this second marriage the two lines of descent from Henry I and Gundred were united, so let us now trace that of Gundred.

Gundred, the supposed youngest daughter of William the Conqueror, died in 1085, and was buried at Lewes Priory. She married William le Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died on the 24th June, 1088, and was likewise buried in Lewes Priory. They had a son, William, later the second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died 5th May, 1138, and was buried in the Chapter House at Lewes. This second Earl married Elizabeth (Countess of Leicester), the third daughter of Hugh, the great Earl of Vermandois, and widow of Robert de Beaumont (Beaumont), Earl of Leicester. She died 12th February, 1131.

Of this marriage was born another William, who became the third Earl of Warren and Surrey, and was killed in a crusade by the Turks, 1148. He married Ala (Adela Daughter of Guillaume III ‘Talvas’ de Bellême, comte de Ponthieu et d’Alencon and Hâelie de Bourgogne, daughter of William Talvace (they had one daughter and heir, Isabel de Warenne)...Isabella, who died 13th July, 1199, was buried at Lewes, and had two husbands; the first being William de Blois, the fourth Earl of Warren and Surrey, jure uxoris, who died without issue in 1159, and was buried at Toulouse; and the second being Hameline Plantagenet, the fifth Earl of Warren and Surrey, also jure axon’s, who was a natural son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and died in 1201.

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By this second husband Isabella had issue William Plantagenet, the Earldom of Warren and Surrey thus passing into the family of Plantagenet, this William being the sixth earl. He died in June, 1239, and was buried in Lewes Church. This sixth earl (earl) married twice: first, Maud, daughter of William D’Albini, Earl of Arundel, which Maud died without: issue on the 6th February, 1215; secondly, Maud, eldest daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. She died 31st March, 1236, and was buried in Tiritern (Tintern) Abbey. By his second wife the sixth earl (earl) had issue John Plantagenet, seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died 27th September 1304 at Kennington. The seventh earl married, in 1247, Alice, daughter of Hugh Le Brun, Earl of the Marches of Aquitaine and sister on her mother’s side, to Henry III. She died 9th February 1290 and was buried at Lewes.

The issue of this marriage were William Warren who married Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Alice. This William died in a tournament at Croydon, on the 15th December, 1286, and was buried at Lewes; his widow dying in 1293 and being also buried at Lewes.

They had a son, John Plantagenet, the last Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died without issue in 1347, and the estates then went to the Lady Alice, sister of the seventh earl, who married, in 1305, Edmund Fitzala (FitzAlan), twelfth Earl of Arundel, and thus the Earldom of Warren and Surrey became extinct. This Earl of Arundel was born on the 1st May, 1285, and was beheaded at Hereford on the 17th November, 1326. By his marriage with the Lady Alice he had a son, the Richard Fitzalan (FitzAlan) Earl of Arundel, above referred to as having married the Lady Eleanor Plantagenet (Plantagenet).

The two descents from Henry I and Gundred being thus joined, the issue of the marriage of Lady Eleanor Plantagenet with the Earl of Arundel was (amongst others) Mary Fitzalan who died before her father. She married John, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and of this marriage was born Ankaret Le Strange who married Sir Richard Talbot of Goodrich, Herefordshire who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Talbot, and died in 1396.

Among their children were the great Earl of Shrewsbury and Mary Talbot, second daughter, who died 13th April, 1433, and was buried at Norton and married Sir Thomas Greene, Knight of Greene’s Norton, Northamptonshire who died 14th December 1417 and was buried at Norton.

They had a son Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Greene, Knight, who died in 1457, and was buried at Norton. He married Philippa, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Staffordshire by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Baron de Spencer. Philippa Greene was buried at Norton. Of this marriage was born Thomas also afterwards Sir Thomas Greene, Knight of Greene’s Norton who died September, 1462 and was buried at Norton. This Sir Thomas married Matilda, daughter of Sir John Throckmorton by Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Guy de la Spire, of Coughton, Warwickshire. Matilda Greene lies buried at Norton.

The son of Sir Thomas and Matilda was another Thomas, also afterwards Sir Thomas Greene, Knight of Greene’s Norton, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Fogg, Knight of Repton, Kent and died 9th November 1506. Their daughter and co-heiress was Anne Greene, who married Sir Nicholas Vaux, who was knighted for his gallantry at the Battle of Stoke by Henry VII. and on 27th April, 1523 was created Baron Vaux of Harrowden.

He died 14th May 1525. Sir Nicholas and Anne Vaux had a son Thomas, afterwards second Lord Vaux of Harrowden who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Ghenev, Knight, of Instinburg, Northamptonshire, and died in 1562. Of this marriage was born, in 1542, the Honorable Anne Vaux, who died 7th May, 1619. Her husband was Reginald Bray, Esquire of Stene and Hinton, Northamptonshire son of Reginald Bray, of Barrington, Gloucestershire. He was born in 1530 and died 28th October, 1583. The fourth daughter and co-heiress of Reginald and Anne Bray was Temperance, who was born in 1577, died 25th October 1619 and married Sir Thomas Crew of Stene, jure itxoris who was born in 1565 and died 1 February 1633.

They had a son John, who was born in 1595 (and) was created Lord Crew of Stene on 20 April 1661 (see Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore and his wife Jemima Pye on page 32).
THE HISTORY BEGINS

As you are now aware the early genealogy can be very is difficult to follow and document; consequently, this history will begins with Ranulphus of Mesnil Warin. The surname Mainwaring is an Anglo-Norman territorial surname indicating that Ranulphus was from the village of Le Mesnil Varin (the manor of Warin) which became Saint-Paër, Normandy.

RANULPHUS of Mesnil WARIN

He was one of the thirty-two persons to whom William the Conqueror gave a large part of Cheshire along with fifteen lordships including one at Peine now Over Peover (for many generations the seat of this family).

Peter Leicester, in his Historical Antiquities of 1673 tells us that at the time of the Norman Conquest, Ranulphus the supposed ancestor of the Mainwaring Family occupied Over Peover. Ormerod in his The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, gives an extensive pedigree of the family (from the 17th century forward). Ranulphus had issue:

1) Richard Mainwaring, Earl of Chester

1) William de Warren

Ralph de Warin

1) RICHARD MAINWARING, Earl of Chester (confirmed 1119) had a son:

1.1) Roger Mainwaring

1.1) ROGER MAINWARING

Roger gave Plumley (a township in Cheshire) to the Abbey of St. Werburgh in Cheshire when his son Wido Mainwaring became a monk. Other issue included:

1.1.1) William Mainwaring heir

Randle Mainwaring

Wido Mainwaring

1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING

William Mainwaring was the heir of his father Roger. He had issue:

1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring

1.1.1.1) ROGER MAINWARING

Roger had issue:

1.1.1.1.1) Sir Raufe Mainwaring

1.1.1.1) SIR RAUFE (Roger) MAINWARING

Sir Raufe Mainwaring, Justice of Chester (during the reign of Richard I) was knighted of Over Peover. He married Areia (or Amicia) daughter of Hugh (Kevelock) Earl of Chester. The marriage was considered a very noble alliance. Sir Raufe and Areia had issue:

Roger Mainwaring of Warmincham

1.1.1.1.1) William Mainwaring of Over Peover
1.1.1.1.1) WILIAM MAINWARING (living 1286)
William’s father gave him Over Peover making him the first of the family to settle there. His issue included:

1.1.1.1.1.1) William Mainwaring (c. 1286)

Thomas Mainwaring of Warmincham, Cheshire. He had issue a son Thomas Mainwaring of Warmincham.

Benedict Mainwaring

Guy Mainwaring

Roger Mainwaring - son William married Margaret Toft, daughter of Roger Toft, Esquire of Toft

1.1.1.1.1.1 WILLIAM MAINWARING (c. 1286)
William’s (circa 1286) wife is not known; however he did have issue:

1.1.1.1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring

William Mainwaring - his daughter Ellen Mainwaring married Adam Glasbroke Esquire.

Reginald Mainwaring

Maud Mainwaring

1.1.1.1.1.1) ROGER MAINWARING
Roger Mainwaring (heir) married Christian de Birtles and had issue:

1.1.1.1.1.1.1) William Mainwaring

Joan Mainwaring married Robert de Fallybrome

Roger died before his father and his son William became the heir. Following Roger’s death, his wife Christian married John de Byrun – then in 1334 she married Robert de Vernon.

1.1.1.1.1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING (?-1338)
William Mainwaring, son and heir, married Mary Davenport daughter of Henry Davenport, Esquire in 1325. They had issue:

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1) William Mainwaring heir

Roger Mainwaring

Margery Mainwaring

Millicent Mainwaring
1.1.1.1.1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING
William Mainwaring married twice. His 1st wife was Joan Praers of Baddiley daughter and co-heiress of William Praers, Esquire of Baddiley (near Nantwich). His 2nd wife was Elizabeth Leychester. William and his 1st wife Joan had issue:

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Catherine Belgrave</th>
<th>Clementia Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Roger Mainwaring</td>
<td>Margery Mainwaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Millicent Mainwaring (living 1334)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.1.1.1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING of Warmincham (also known of Over Peover)
William is identified as one of the elder sons of the Mainwaring of Warmincham family. This relationship is identified on his coat of arms. Williams married 1st Catherine Belgrave daughter of John Belgrave, Township of Ecclestone, in 1366 (during the reign of Edward III) and married 2nd Clementia Cotton.

In 1393 William Mainwaring left England for Guyen. A year later he made his will. His seal had the impression of his coat and crest, viz.

“in an escutcheon two bars only and corner ways on the dexter angle, on a helmet an ass's head couped, inscribed about it S. Willielmi Maynwaringe. At this time the house of Warmincham, formerly the elder branch, was extinct, and devolved to a daughter and heiress, and therefore he bore their arms as next heir male and this coat-of-arms continued with his descendants.

This William settled his estate upon his departure out of England towards Guyen, in 1393 and in 1394 made his will (among other things) he bequeathed his body to be buried in Aghton Church, and his picture in alabaster to cover his tomb in the said church. He also gave the said church, a part of Christ’s Cross, which the wife of Randle Mainwaring, his half-brother, had in her custody, shut up in wax; also to the chapel at Over-Peover, he left also a competent salary of a chaplain to celebrate his soul, in the chapel of St. Mary’s in Aghton.”

William had no male heir from either spouse, so with his death the elder branch/house of Warmincham became extinct. He settled his estate on his half-brother, John Mainwaring son of William and Elizabeth Leycester (see below).

1.1.1.1.1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING

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36 The Mainwarings original home was at Warmingham, near Middlewich. The family acquired the manor of Baddiley, or part of it through marrying an heiress to the Praers, and other members settled at Bromborough, Croxton, Kermincham, Merton, Nantwich and Smallwood

37 The Cotton Family were associated with Combermere Abbey

38 Source – English Baronetages

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William married his 2nd wife Elizabeth Leycester (living in 1405) daughter of Nicholas Leycester, Esquire and sister of John Leycester (Leicester), Esquire of Nether Hall and had issue:

**John Mainwaring** of Over Peover (?-1410) married Margaret, widow of Sir John Warren of Pointon Cheshire in 1390. John succeeded to the family seat following the death of his half-brother William died with no male heirs

**LR**) **Lord Randle Mainwaring**, Over Peover (1367-1456) - See LD page 14

- Thomas Mainwaring
- Alan Mainwaring
- Richard Mainwaring

**Emme Mainwaring** married Richard Richard Winnington, Esquire heir of Sir Richard Winnington

**Ellen Mainwaring** married Raufe Vernon, son of Richard Vernon, Esq, of Shilbrook, in Cheshire,

**Joan Mainwaring** married William Leigh, Esquire of Baggiley

When William died he was succeeded by his son Lord Randle, the two elder sons William (died 1399) and John (died 1410) having predeceased him, leaving no issue.
LD) LORD RANDLE MAINWARING of Over Peover (?-1456)

Randle Mainwaring was the third son of William Mainwaring39 and his second wife, Elizabeth Leycester; however he became heir when his elder brother William Mainwaring died in 1399 without issue. The second born son John Mainwaring had died at a young age. Randle became the heir to his father’s estates and assumed the title, Lord Randle Mainwaring of Over Peover.

In 1391, Randle Mainwaring married Margery Venables (widow of Richard de Bulkley) daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, Sheriff of Cheshire and Margery Cotton, Baroness Kinderton, Chestershire, England. The history of Randle and Margery Mainwaring – including their issue is continued on page 42 of this history.

As the Venables was a very important family I have decided to provide some additional information about Margery’s family.

FAMILY OF MARGERY VENABLES

Sir Hugh was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1380. At that time he paid 400 Pounds to obtain, from the King, the wardship of Richard Bulkeley. Sir Hugh married three times (and apparently had numerous mistresses and children). He married 1st Elen Huxlegh daughter of Robert Huxlegh, He married 2nd) Margery Cotton, daughter of Perkin Cotton. I have not found the name of his 3rd wife. Sir Hugh had issue:

 Sir Richard Venables IV, married Isabel Langton

 Hugh Venables

 Thomas Venables of Halton

 William Venables married Margaret Warren of Ightfield

 Joan (or Jonet) Venables (1384-1420) married Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Hulme Hall.

 Their daughter Elizabeth Grosvenor (see burial information on page 34 which follows)

 married Thomas Bulkeley (see burial information below) (1515-1591)

 a son Randle Grosvenor married Anne Chorlton.

When Sir Hugh Venables died his son and heir Richard Venables (born July 1363) was 18 years old. Richard was knighted in 1385. He married Isabel Langton, daughter of Ralph (or Rawlin) Langton of Newton and Walton, Lancashire. He served as Sheriff in 1368 and Depute to Hugh, Earl of Stafford. In 1398 Richard was included as part of King Richard’s body guard as was his brother William Venables. Stories of the battles he participated in (even in Ireland) and the intrigues of supporting or some supporting the monarch of the time are detailed on the website. Unfortunately, Richard, was beheaded and his estates were transferred to his brother William Venables, who was Constable of Chester Castle. William became Sir William Venables IV and in addition to the Venable holdings he was heir to property at Golborne David, near Chester.

Sir Hugh’s widow, Margaret (Mainwaring – Venables) was awarded two-third of the Barony and guardianship of her son Richard as well as one-third of the Cheadle estates which were still in the wardship. The holdings of Sir Hugh which are vast and wonderful stories of the Venable family are identified on the website tonybostock.com/Kinderton.

BURIAL SITE INFORMATION40

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39 See page 17
40 Find a grave website

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Elizabeth Grosvenor Bulkeley
Daughter of Randall Grosvenor, Esquire, of Bellaport in Muckelestone, by his wife Anne Charlton, daughter of Richard Charlton, esquire of Apley in Wellington, Shropshire by his wife Elizabeth Mainwarings of Shropshire.

Married: Thomas Bulkeley (1515-1591).

Son: Rowland Bulkeley and William Bulkeley (died 1540-1621)

Burial: St. Mary’s Churchyard, Market Drayton, Shropshire Unitary Authority, Shropshire

Thomas Bulkeley
Born 1515 in Shropshire, England (died 1591 – aged 75-76 years), Thomas Bulkeley wrote his will on June 23, (33 Elizabeth), which was recorded at Lichfield on October 19, 1591. At the time of its writing he was ‘now remaining at Coulsis in pish of Drayton in Hales’, and requested burial in Our Lady Chapel in the Church of Saint Mary, Drayton in Hales (Market Drayton).

He was steward of Drayton Manor, and held various property and messuages at Gravenhunger and Woore (in Muckelestone), Shropshire; Knighton and Oakley (in Muckelestone), Staffordshire; Hurleston, Cheshire; Buerton (in Audlem), Cheshire; Haughton (in Eddisbury Hundred), Cheshire; Bridgemere, Hunsterson and Poole (in Nantwich Hundred), Cheshire; Moulton (in Northwich Hundred), Cheshire; and Stoke (in Wirral Hundred), Cheshire.

Anne Charlton
Born Bellaport (c. 1500) Anne Charlton, daughter of Richard Charlton and Elizabeth Mainwaring who was the daughter of William Mainwaring (died 1499) and Margaret Warren (born c. 1425)

William Mainwaring (?-1497)
Burial: St. John the Baptist Churchyard, Ightfield, Unitary Authority, Shropshire.
Parents: Randle Mainwaring (1363-1456) and Margery Venables (1369-?)
Siblings: Lady Philippa Mainwaring (married Delves)
John Mainwaring (born 1481)
Elizabeth Mainwaring (married Charlton) born 1452

Married: Margaret Warren

Issue: Thomas Mainwaring (?-1508)
Margery Mainwaring (married Calveley) – died 1509
Anne Mainwaring married Charlton (1491 - ?)

Memorial includes reference to William Mainwaring as the 2nd son of Hawkyn Mainwaring and Margaret Warin (daughter and heir of Gryffyn Warin)

Lady Margaret Mainwaring Mainwaring (1521-Nov 1574)
Burial: St. John the Baptist Churchyard, Ightfield, Shropshire, Unitary Authority, Shropshire
Parents: Randolph Mainwaring (1495-1557) and Elizabeth Brereton
Siblings: Elizabeth Mainwaring (married Holford)
Katherine Mainwaring (married Davenport)

Half Sibling: Hugh Cholmondeley (1513-1597) daughter of Elizabeth Brereton – buried in St. Oswalds, Mapas

Married: Arthur Mainwaring (1525-1590)

Issue: Mary Mainwaring (married Cotton)
Elizabeth Mainwaring (married Aston)
George Mainwaring (1550-1628) married Anne More

The story of Randle and Margery continues:

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Randle was also a courtier, styled "Armiger Regis"\textsuperscript{41} and "Sacittarius dc Corona." In 1399 he went into Ireland with his brother John, in the service of the King, in 1400. He was called Honkyn Mainwaring. In 1390 he was made one of the Yeomen of the Crown during pleasure and was accorded sixpence a day. In 1416 he was made Serjeant of the Peace and in 1424 lands at Goostrey were settled on him by Randle de Roley. He was also became Equitator of the Forest\textsuperscript{42} of Mara and Modrem - an appointment he received for life.

Randle Mainwaring died in 1456 and was buried in the stone chapel, commissioned by his wife Margery. The chapel is located on the South side of St. Lawrence Church, Over Peover\textsuperscript{43}. His wife Margery died 1458-1459 in Chestershire, England and was also buried in 1458-1549 in South Chapel, Over Peover Church, Cheshire.

There are two monuments in the chapel; one for Margery and the second for Randle who is 'habited' in a complete suit of plate armor, with peaked shoes and spurs, the feet resting on a lion, the joints of the arm or inlaid with jewels and foliage. The sword belt is richly ornamented with jewels, and the clasp emblazoned with the arms of Mainwaring. A chain of is suspended round his neck and round the helmet is a fillet ornamented with trefoils, in front of which is inscribed I.H.C. NAZAREN\textsuperscript{44}, and over it is a wreath richly decorated with rosettes and foliage. The family crest is placed under his head in a Ran, Randone for Randle and the second for Margery.

**ST LAWRENCE’S CHURCH, OVER PEOVER**
The church of St. Lawrence\textsuperscript{45}, is next to Peover Park and Peover Hall, at one time the home of the Mainwaring family. At this location is a parochial chapel, supported by Sir Peter Leycester (originally erected during the reign of Edward III\textsuperscript{46} (1327 - 1377). The chapel was originally built on the site, circa the mid-14th century and during the next century became the Parish Church of Over Peover. Some rebuilding occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries; fortunately some of the monuments and the two ancient Mainwaring chapels, which had been built in stone, were preserved.

According to the St. Lawrence website, in the Mainwaring Chapels are sources of wonderful Mainwaring monuments and family history: The South Chapel\textsuperscript{47} was built in 1456 by Margery Mainwaring in memory of her spouse, Sir Randle Mainwaring. Initially Randle was buried in the churchyard (as per his wishes) but later Margery erected the chapel and tomb over him. She is also buried in this chapel. The canopied tomb is situated between two windows- one portraying Thomas Becket, the famous saint. This window is one of only two in England to survive destruction on the orders of Henry VIII.

The North Chapel is a mortuary chapel, never used for services. It was built in 1648 by the widow of the then Lord Mainwaring. She installed a marble monument with life-size effigies of them both. The Lord's actual armour hangs on the wall. Their coat of arms can be seen in an elaborately-carved timber ceiling and the semi-circular windows depict their family crests. The other monuments in this chapel were moved there when the main body of the church was demolished and are equally interesting. A Cromwellian helmet and breastplate are also displayed in the North Chapel. Lady Ellen Mainwaring is known to have assisted Cromwell's cause and legend has it that Cromwell's troops were frequently billeted in the church. All the more surprising, therefore, that the glass in the South Chapel has survived. Near Over Peover (the seat of Henry M. Mainwaring) is a parochial chapel, supported by Sir Peter Leycester (originally erected during the reign of Edward III\textsuperscript{48} (1327 - 1377).

\textsuperscript{41} Royal Standard Bearer
\textsuperscript{42} Includes the Hundred of Nantwich and all of Edisbury
\textsuperscript{43} St Lawrence's Church, Over Peover is in an isolated position approached by a lane in the civil parish of Peover Superior. The only other buildings nearby are Peover Hall
\textsuperscript{44} References Jesus of Nazarene - "IHS" or "IHC," is derived from the first three letters of the Greek name of Jesus, iota-eta-sigma or IHΣ
\textsuperscript{45} Much of the information about the history of this church is from the Over Peover Village Website - as well as other sources.
\textsuperscript{46} Born 13 November 1312 - died 21 June 1377
\textsuperscript{47} The South Chapel is a Chantry Chapel where the priest said daily prayers for the souls of the departed
\textsuperscript{48} Born 13 November 1312 - died 21 June 1377

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In the 4th Transept of this chapel are the arms of Mainwaring with numerous impalements and the monument of Randal Mainwaring, Esquire who died 1456, and his wife Margaret Bulkeley. In the north aisle of the Chancel there is a tomb of Sir John Mainwaring [who died in the 9th year (1409) and his 2nd wife Jane, daughter of the Baron of Stockport. There was a reference to Thomas Mainwaring of Wettenhall – then his descendant Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart who was created a Baron in 1804 when he succeeded to his father’s estate, near Over Peover. Figures of Sir John Mainwaring who died 1515, his wife and 15 children are engraved on stone – also Philip Mainwaring, Esquire who died 1573.

Sir Thomas Mainwaring’s published ‘Defense of Amicia’ and there is a reference to 1673 (perhaps the date of the publication): Deed undated but from the name Mainwaring, Ralph de, as Judiciary of Chester, it is about the year 1200, and Ralph de Mainwarin, was a witness as was Robert de Menilwarin and others. Ranulfus de Mainwaring of Peover/Pevre appears to be the first member of the family to reside in Cheshire.

The Mainwarings, who were descended from a nephew of William the Conqueror were Lords of the Manor in Over Peover for most of the second millennium. They were responsible for much of the church building, at least from 1400 onwards. They were granted their lands after the Norman Conquest in return for their services in battle. The motto of the Mainwarings, in Norman-French, is Devant si je puis (Forward if I can) and legend has it that a member of the family on one of the Crusades was unhorsed and could only obtain an ass. Mounting this intransient animal, he exclaimed, “Forward if I can”. Most of the Mainwarings are buried inside the church and the ass certainly appears on many of the monuments.

There is a reference to the Dissolution of the Abbey c. 1537: The lands of Barnshaw and Goostrey remained in the possession of some lands sold to Henry Mainwaring of Carincham as Kermincham, prior to 1561. In the Inquisition ‘post mortem’ Randle Mainwaring who died 20 August 1560, it was returned that he had died seized of lands and tenaments in Baornshawe, Chelford, Goostree, Leages, Cranache, etc. held of the Queen in right of the Abbey of St. Wervurgh of Cheshire. The lands of Barnshaw in Goostrey remained in the possession of his descendants, the Mainwarings of Kermincham, until the middle of the last century (which would have been the 18th century) when they were sold to the Mainwaring of Peover. The former family of the Mainwaring appear to have resided much at Barnshaw and are often spoke of as of the place in deeds and parish records etc. By the late Sir Harry Mainwaring of Peover, Bart, much of the lands here were sold about 30 or 40 years ago in various lots, the largest purchaser being Rev. Edward Royds, rector of Brereton who purchased 547 acres.

CHURCH PREFERMENT

49 His first wife was Margaret Delves
50 Source: ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co... Cheshire’ by John Parsons Earwaker: published 1890 – page 253
51 The Chapelry of Goostrey, in the Parish of Sandbach comprises 4 townships, Barnshaw-cum-Goostrey, Blackden, Twemlow and Lees.
52 Edward Royds, born 23 August 1790 was the 3rd son of James Royds of Rochdale (1758-1842. James purchased the advowson of Brereton in 1811. The sale was advertised in the Courier of 14 October 1811.
53 For more information about Bears Head Inn and this transaction see history of BRERETON HALL by Faye Brereton-Goodwin (breretonhistory.ca)

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To be sold by auction on Tuesday the 29th instant at eleven o’clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Vickery, known by the sign of the Bear’s Head, in Brereton, in the County of Chester, if not sold by private contract in the meantime, of which due notice will be given, the next nomination or right of presentation to the valuable rectory of Brereton-cum-Smithwick, in the County of Chester, the annual proceeds due to the Rector …… The manorial rights were, however, not sold, but no courts have been held for many years past. Court Leet Rolls of this Manor still in existence (in 1880s) – specimen Court [Leet] and view of Frankpledge of Haney Mainwaring, Esquire for his Manor and lordship of Barnshaw and its members held at Goostree before Peter Mainwaring, gent, Steward on the 20 October Janes [1621]. The assets for sale included the rectory house and glebe lands adjoining the house. The rectory house was described as: convenient, the land is chiefly of the best quality, in a pleasant neighbourhood, five miles from Congleton, four form Middlewich and three from Sandbach, and at a convenient distance from the turnpike road leading from London to Liverpool, being about 160 miles from the former place and 40 from the latter. Also included was a proportion of the tithes of Sandbach. Tithes arising from upwards of 400 acres of land, in Brereton-cum-Smithwick – as not let to the occupier by the present incumbent for a term of years (determinable on his death) two year of which will be unexpired on the 25th March next.

Lord Randle and Lady Margery (Venables) Mainwaring had issue:

**LD1.1** Sir John Mainwaring, eldest son (1395-c1490)
married 1st Margaret Delves and 2nd Joan Warren

William Mainwaring (1396-?)

**RM1**  Randle (or Ralph) Mainwaring, 3rd son,
became Mainwarings of Carincham/Kernincham (?-1481)
made Margaret Savage, daughter of Sir John Savage of Clifton
and Eleanor Elizabeth Breerton. ([See page 77 – Mainwarings of Arclid])

Elizabeth Mainwaring, who married Raufe Egerton of Wynehill in Staffordshire

Cicely Mainwaring, married Thomas Fowleshurst of Crew in Cheshire

Joan Mainwaring, married John Davenport, son and heir of Raufe Davenport,
of Davenport in Cheshire, in 1411

Ellen Mainwaring married Thomas Fitton of Gawsworth in Cheshire

Hugh Mainwaring

Agnes Mainwaring was betrothed Sir John Bromley but died before the wedding

Margaret Mainwaring, married William Bromley of Badington in 1426.

NOTE: The following is added for interest as it appears to be relevant to this Mainwaring family.

Omerod in ‘The Visitation of Cheshire, 1580, volume 18’ identified a Mainwaring family of Chester and Nantwich, beginning with Nicholas Mainwaring of Nantwich it identifies a son Humphrey of Nantwich who hs a son Oliver Mainwaring of Nantwich – a grandson John Mainwaring of Nantwich who married Margaret Brooke etc. To date, I have not been successful finding sufficient ‘valid documentation’ concerning this line. There is however a reference to Nicholas Mainwaring in “The History of Cheshire, Containing King’s Vale-Royal” – printed in 1778:Richard Mainwaring, son of Thomas Mainwaring gives all his land in Over Peover to William Glasebroke in 1320.

Two centuries later, in 1501 the lands were held by Oliver Hurlebat which rent of 20 shillings were passed to Thomas Mainwaring, son of Nicholas Mainwaring of Nantwich. This Thomas passed it to John Mainwaring, of Over Peover, elder.

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There are a few family websites that have attempted to explore the family of Nicholas as identified by Omerod. In fact one site identifies Humphrey Mainwaring of Nantwich as a son of Sir John and Margaret Delves. He married and had a daughter Alice Mainwaring who married John of Malbank Crewe. They had two sons: Randolph Crewe of Crewe Hall and Thomas Crewe of Stene. Unfortunately this link does not support Omerod’s reference to Humphrey as the son of Nicholas.
SIR JOHN MAINWARING OF OVER PEEOVER

LD1.1) SIR JOHN MAINWARING of Over Peover, eldest son (?-1483)
On the death of his father, Lord Randle in 1456, John succeeded to the estates and title by his son Sir John (?-1483). In 1411, John married his 1st wife, Margaret Delves (daughter of John Delves, Esquire of Dodington, Cheshire and Lady Philippa Mainwaring-Delves) and later his 2nd wife Joan Warren daughter of John Warren Esquire and Isabel Stanley.

In 1460 the King, Henry VI sent a letter to Sir John Mainwaring, Knight, son and heir of Randle, that he deliver to the Lord Stanley these persons following, then in the Castle of Chester, for some matters alleged against them in the late Parliament at Coventry, to wit, Thomas and John Nevill, sons of the Earl of Salish; Sir Thomas Harrington; James Harrington; Raufe Rokeby; Thomas Ashton, and Robert Everous, Esquires. Sir John Mainwaring, Knight, great-grandson of the last-mentioned Sir John, was Sheriff of Flintshire in 1514. By his will, among other things, he gave to Charles Mainwaring, his bastard brother, yearly, £1 6s. 8d. for his life, &c, dated 4th March, 1515. He lies buried with his wife in Over Peover Church, their monument being very quaint. Philip Mainwaring, Esquire of Over Peover son of Sir John, lies buried with his wife Anne in Over Peover Church, and to their memory is erected a very singular monument, with an epitaph, an exact copy of which is:

"Like as this marble now doeth hide the bodies of thcisse twayne: So shall not thou on earth live longe, but turne to dust ngayne. Then learn to die, and die to live: As these two here example give."

Sir John and his 1st wife Margaret Delves had issue:

LD1.1.1) William Mainwaring married Ellen Butler (Boteler)

Elizabeth Mainwaring married Piers Warburton Esquire son and heir of
Sir Geoffry de Warburton Lord of Arclid, in 1436,

Margaret Mainwaring married 1st Hamnet Ashley, son and heir of John Ashley, Esquire
of Ashley, in Bodon Parish, in 1455

Johanna (Jane) Mainwaring born c 1428

Mary Mainwaring 1421-1488

LD1.1.1) WILLIAM MAINWARING
William, son and heir of Sir John, married Ellen Butler daughter of Sir John Butler and sister of John Butler, Esquire of Bewsey near Warrington, Lancashire, in 1443, and had issue:

LD1.1.1.1) Sir John Mainwaring heir

LD1.1.1.1) SIR JOHN MAINWARING (1440-8 July 1495) of Over Peover
John Mainwaring married Maud Legh, daughter of Robert Legh, Esq. of Adlington. He died 8 July 1495. They had issue:

LD1.1.1.1.1 John Mainwaring

Robert Mainwaring

Maud Mainwaring married Thomas Starkey, Esquire of Wrenbury in Cheshire in 1490

Dame Joan Mainwaring married Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-super-Mersey in 1512.

Dame Agnes Mainwaring (1490-?) married Sir Robert Needham of Shavington, Cheshire

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LD1.1.1.1.1) JOHN MAINWARING

John Mainwaring, born 8 July 1495, had issue:

LD1.1.1.1.1) Sir John Mainwaring married Catherine Honford

In 1455 Sir John married 2nd Joan Warren, daughter of John Warren, Esquire and Isabel Stanley. They had no issue.

LD1.1.1.1.1.1) JOHN MAINWARING

John Mainwaring, born 8 July 1495, had issue:

LD1.1.1.1.1.1.1) Sir John Mainwaring married Catherine Honford

In 1455 Sir John married 2nd Joan Warren, daughter of John Warren, Esquire and Isabel Stanley. They had no issue.

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Sir John Mainwaring, Knight of Over Peover, Cheshire married Catherine Honford (Handford)
There is an alabaster monument in the church at Over Peover, Cheshire, in memory of Sir John, which is a representation of a knight in plate armor, with his wife by his side, and over their legs and knees is a scroll depicting their fifteen children. Sir John was knighted in France in 1513, and died in 1515.

The last mention of Sir John Mainwaring was in his will: He bequeathed:
- 1 daughter: 300 marks
- 2 daughters: 200 marks each, or marriage if they should continue to honest conversation and disposition and marry with the consent of the mother and brother; the money arising from the sale of the son’s marriage (?)
- He also bequeathed to the uses of his will to – the marriage of his relative Catherine Mainwaring 6 s, 8d
- All his heirlooms to his son (which was typical of the time) (?-1529) sister of William Honford, Esquire of Honford, in Cheshire and had issue 13 sons and 2 daughters. However, of the 8 elder sons, 7 died without issue and the 9th son Edward Mainwaring (who married Alice Boghey /or Bohum) came into possession of Whitmore, Biddulph, Annesley and Buckenhall. With Edward this branch took over as the senior Mainwaring branch – which had been held by the Mainwaring of Peover. In 1557 Edward’s brother Philip succeeded to Peover and his last lineal descend died without issue, thereby leaving his estate to his half-brother Thomas Wettenhall.

LD1.1.1.1.1.1) Sir Randal Mainwaring, heir and eldest son of Peover married Elizabeth Leichester

Edward Mainwaring married Jemima Pye (see page 59)

Edmund Mainwaring

Thomas Mainwaring of Canterbury

John Mainwaring died without issue

Piers Mainwaring died without issue

George Mainwaring

Nicholas Mainwaring

Robert Mainwaring

Henry Mainwaring

PMI) Philip Mainwaring married Anne Leychester (sister of Elizabeth and daughter of Sir Rauf Leichester of Toft) (see Philip Mainwaring on page 53)

Catherine Mainwaring married William Newton of Pownall

ED1) Edward Mainwaring married Alice, granddaughter and heiress of Humphrey de Boghey of Whitmore (See ED1 – Page 59)

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54 C. 1500 there was a Catherine Mainwaring who married Nicholas Warren.
55 Source – Genealogica and Heraldic History by John Burke

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LD1.1.1.1.1.1) SIR RANDAL MAINWARING (c1495-6 September 1557) of Over Peover
Sir Randall Mainwaring eldest son, married 1st Elizabeth Leychester daughter of Sir Rauf Leichester (Leychester) of Toft. Elizabeth Cholmondley (Brereton) daughter of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas and widow of Richard Cholmondley. They had three daughters:

Katherine Mainwaring, heiress of Sir Randal Mainwaring married John Davenport
Esquire of Henbury, Cheshire

MM1) Margaret Mainwaring, married Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield Shropshire
(See Margaret Mainwaring, page 21)

Elizabeth Mainwaring married 1st Peter Shakerley Esquire of Hulme, Allostock, Cheshire,
and 2nd Christopher Holford of Holford, Esquire 1561

LD1.1.1.1.1.1.1) SIR RANDLE MAINWARING (2nd marriage)
In 1552, Sir Randle (?-1557) married his 2nd wife Elizabeth Leycester, the daughter of Sir Raufe Leycester of Toft. He died 6 September, 1557 and a few years later Elizabeth, his widow married Sir Edmund Trafford, Manchester).

As there were no male heirs, his title and estates went to his brother Philip Mainwaring
who married Anne Leichester/Leychester daughter of Sir Raufe Leycester (see page 23)
MAINWARINGS OF IGHTFIELD

The Mainwarings of Ightfield became known as a cadet branch of the Mainwarings of Over-Peover – through the marriage of Margaret Mainwaring of Over-Peover and Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield, Shropshire.

MM1) MARGARET MAINWARING (c. 1521 - ?) of Over Peover
Circa 1557 Margaret, heir of Randal Mainwaring of Peover married Sir Arthur Mainwaring, (c. 1520-2 September 1590) of Ightfield, Shropshire. He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Mainwaring and Dorothy Corbet, daughter of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Salop. One record indicates that Arthur and Margaret were very distant relatives; through sons of Randle Mainwaring of Over Peover.

Arthur was educated at Gray’s Inn (one of the Inns of Court)

The writer in the History of Parliament; British Political, Social and Local History indicates that Mainwaring was a considerable landowner much of whose property lay outside Shropshire. The death of his father-in-law in September 1557 brought him extensive estates in Bradley, Stetton from the Cheshire branch of his family together with houses in the city of Chester. In Shropshire he owned the manor of Ightfield, a large house at Cotton, and land in Steele, Whitchurch. Through his mother he was related to Sir Andrew Corbet, another Shropshire knight of the shire in 1559.

Soon after he came of age Mainwaring served at Berwick under John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who knighted him there in October 1547. During the last year of Queen Mary’s reign he was in the north again for the Scottish campaign, in charge of 200 Shropshire men, and in May 1560 he took part in the attack of Leith.

After this he settled in the ‘rude and barbarous soil’ of Shropshire, where he was an active official for nearly 30 years. In 1564 the bishop of Chester classified him as favourable to the established church. Mainwaring was a deputy lieutenant at the time of the Armada, and in June 1588 sent a reprimand to officials of several ‘hundreds’ in the county for not furnishing adequate information about arms and equipment.

He was also the Commissioner of the Peace in 1561/1562 and Sheriff in 1562-3 and 1576-7, and a member of the Royal Commission of Musters (to ensure that all men in Shropshire from 16-60 were armed, trained, and inspected) in 1577. In regards to religion, he was classified in 1564 by the Bishop of Chester "as favourable to the established church."

He died 2 Sept. 1590, having made his will that day, asking to be buried in Ightfield parish church. He left the greater part of his property to the executor and heir, George, who was then over 40. The only other members of the family mentioned were a daughter, Elizabeth Astor wife of Thomas Aston, her grandson Arthur Aston and a brother James Mainwaring of Cotton. The issue of Margaret and Sir Arthur included:

MM1.1) George Mainwaring of Ightfield married Anne More, daughter of William More of Loseley, Surrey (See George Mainwaring of Ightfield on page that follows

Elizabeth Mainwaring married Sir Thomas Astor, of Aston, Cheshire.  
He was the son of John and Margaret Astor, Sheriff of Cheshire 1601; they had a son Arthur Astor (?-1601)

James Mainwaring of Cotton

Mary Mainwaring married Sir Richard Cotton (22 August 1539-14 June 1539) eldest son and heir of Sir George Cotton of Combermere and Mary Onley.
MM1.1) GEORGE MAINWARING of Ightfield
George was educated at Shrewsbury in 1562 and Temple in 1565. He married Anne More, daughter of William More I of Loseley Hall, Surrey. George succeeded his father (upon his death in 1590) and was knighted in 1593.

In the History of Parliament; British Political, Social and Local History, the author suggests the Margaret came from a family high in Elizabeth’s (assume Queen Elizabeth I) favour, so presumably his relative obscurity was self-imposed. Perhaps, like his father, he disliked travelling outside Shropshire; perhaps his health was poor.

In May 1601 his brother-in-law Thomas Egerton wrote to Sir Robert Cecil asking for the wardship of a son of George Mainwaring ‘who is sickly’.

In James I’s reign, when Ralph Eure, 3rd Baron Eure was made president of the council in the marches of Wales, Mainwaring became one of his five deputy lieutenants in Shropshire, and later he was appointed a counselor in the marches.

George died at Ightfield 5 May 1628 leaving no written will. Three witnesses testified that, being visited with sickness, but of perfect and sound memory, [he] did often and at several times since Michaelmas publish and declare his will and true meaning to be, that his eldest son Sir Arthur Mainwaring, knight, should have all his goods, chattels and estate whatsoever. Sir Arthur, who was over 40 by the time he entered on his inheritance, was granted administration of the non-landed property in the month following his father’s death. Sir George’s inquisition post mortem, officially for Shropshire but listing also lands and houses in Cheshire and the city of Chester was not taken until April 1631.

Anne and George had issue at least two son:

*MM1.1.1) Sir Arthur Mainwaring, his eldest and heir*

**Sir George Mainwaring**

**MM1.1.1) SIR ARTHUR MAINWARING** (c. 1580 – 1648)
Arthur went on to work for Sir Thomas Egerton from 1602 until 1617. He was also Clerk of the Pipe from 1610-1616 and a member of the House of Commons from 1624 to 1626. For more information about this very interesting man can be found on the History of Parliament website.

**MM1.1.2) WILLIAM MAINWARING**
William Mainwaring had issue:

*MM1.1.2.1) Dr. Roger Mainwaring married 1st Cicely Draper and 2nd Jane*

**MM1.1.2.1) DR ROGER MAINWARING (1589-?)**
Little is known about William’s family, except in a number of documents he is identified as the father of (Dr) Roger Mainwaring, born 9 November 1589, in Stretton, Shropshire. He died in Brecon, Powys, Wales on 6 July 1653. Roger married twice; 1st Cicely Draper and 2nd Jane –who is said to be very young.

There is quite a bit of on-line information available for those interested. One document, written by Mr. Walker, titled "Sufferings of the Clergy" references Dr. Roger Mainwaring, as follows:
"A descendant of this branch (though a younger son), I take it, was Dr. Roger Mainwaring, who was born at Stretton, in Shropshire, and educated in the University of Oxford. He was sometime Vicar of

Thomas Egerton (23 January 1540-1617) was the illegitimate son of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley Chester and Alice Sparke. Thomas married 1st Elizabeth Ravencroft, Flintshire and 2nd Elizabeth Moore (daughter of William Moore). Elizabeth Egerton was the sister of Anne Mainwaring.

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St. Giles’-in-the-Fields, and Chaplain to King Charles I; before whom preaching those sermons entitled ‘Religion and Allegiance,’ he was called in question for it by the Parliament, charged with endeavouring to destroy the King and Kingdom by his divinity, and censured, to be imprisoned, was fined £1000 and ordered to make his submission, and was disabled to have or enjoy any preferment or office. However, the King soon after pardoned him, and gave him the rich living of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, in 1653 made him Dean of Worcester, and two years after nominated him to the Bishopric of St. David’s.

In 1640 his troubles were revived in Parliament, and though the old grudge lay still at the bottom of the prosecution, yet the new crimes of Popish innovation, conversing with Papists, and being sociable and jovial, were trumped up against him, upon which he was (as Lloyd, in his ‘Memoirs,’ p. 274, expresses it) apprehended suddenly, confined severely, fined heavily, plundered violently, persecuted from place to place continually, insomuch that for the last two years of his life not a week passed over his head without a messenger or an injury, which he desired God not to remember against his adversaries, and abjured all his friends to forget. Under these his troubles he had nothing left but a small temporal estate to support him, and died at Carmarthen, July 1 6th, 1653. He was of a pious life and conversation, and very charitable, as appears particularly by one of the three great designs which he had in pursuit, namely: the redeeming of captives, and though he laboured under a very severe character with the Puritans (and not without reason, if the accusation against him was true of straining the prerogative in the matter of raising money without the consent of Parliament), yet by the Royalists he was esteemed worthy of the great function which he bore, being a person of great zeal for the Church of England.”
PM1) PHILIP MAINWARING (continued from page 53)
Philip Mainwaring (7-11 April 1573) son of Sir John Mainwaring and Catherine Honford (Handford) married Anne Leicester daughter of Sir Raufe Leycester (Leicester) of Toft. He and Anne had issue:

Edmund Mainwaring (there is an Edmund who married Anne Urmston of the Parish of Leigh in June 20 1608)

Elizabeth Mainwaring – no issue

PM1.1) Sir Randle Mainwaring of Peover married 1st Mary Fitton and 2nd Katherine

PM1.1) SIR RANDLE MAINWARING (? - 27th May, 1612)
Sir Randle Mainwaring married 1st Margaret Fitton, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, in 1567. He married 2nd Katherine Huleston daughter of Roger Hurleston, Esquire of Chester and the widow of William Brereton of Honford, Cheshire. There were no issue from this second marriage.

Sir Randle Mainwaring built his residence c. 1585 with alterations being made c. 1653-6. The estate remained in the ownership of the family until 1919 when it was sold to Mr. John Peel. In 1940 the house was purchased by Mr. Harry Brooks.

The last male heir of this branch of the family was Sir Henry Mainwaring who inherited the title at birth (1726) as both his uncle and father had died earlier that year. Sir Henry was responsible for the Georgian extension to the house. The manor of Over-Peover had been the residence of the Mainwarings for 30 generations, when the ancient family became extinct by the death of the last Sir Henry Mainwaring in 1797. Randle and his first wife Mary had issue:

PM1.1.1) Randle Mainwaring

Edmund Mainwaring, LLD and Chancellor of Chester in 1646

Thomas Mainwaring

Edward Mainwaring

John Mainwaring

Arthur Mainwaring

Philip Mainwaring (died 2 August 1661 in London, a bachelor)

Anne Mainwaring, on 31 August 1591, married Lawrence Smith, Esquire heir of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hough, in Widdenbury Parish, Cheshire, at Great Budworth,

Catherine Mainwaring, married Sir Edward Stanley, of Biekerstaf, Lancashire, Bart, ancestor to the present Earl of Derby

Elizabeth Mainwaring married Peter Leycester (Leicester) Esquire Nether Tabley in Cheshire, in 1611
PM1.1.1) SIR RANDLE MAINWARING (c.1573-1632)
Sir Randle Mainwaring married Jane Smith, daughter of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hough, Kent. Sir Randle was Sheriff of Limerick, in Ireland I 1605, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1619 and Mayor of Chester in 1619. Randal and Jane had issue:

PM1.1.1.1) Philip Mainwaring, his heir

George Mainwaring of Martell, living 1666, who married Elizabeth Tatton, daughter of Robert Tatton, Esquire of Wettenshaw, and relict of John Lathom, Esquire

Elizabeth Mainwaring, married 1st Robert Ravenscroft, Esquire of Bretton, Harden Parish and 2nd Sir Francis Gamull of Chester, Knight. She had many children from her first marriage and survived both husbands. She died at Chester 13th August, 1661 and was buried at Harden

Anne Mainwaring, third daughter of Sir Randle Mainwaring, married Robert Brierwood, Esquire of Chester, Counsellor at Law. Robert was knighted in 1643 and became Judge of three shires in Wales. The marriage license, dated 10 July 1615 is shown as Robert Brerewood

Margaret Mainwaring, youngest daughter, married Henry Birkenhead, Esquire (heir of Henry Birkenhead, Esquire)

PM1.1.1.1) PHILIP MAINWARING (? - 10 Dec 1647) of Over Peover.
In 1622 Philip married Ellen Minshull (?-1656) daughter of Edward Minshull of Stoke near Nantwich, Cheshire. Philip was Captain of the Light Horse in Cheshire and Sheriff of Cheshire in 1639. Ellen built the stables for her son, Thomas Mainwaring (c 1653 to 1656).

Near Over Peover, the seat of Henry M. Mainwaring is a parochial chapel, supported by Sir Peter Leycester (originally erected during the reign of Edward III (1327 - 1377). In the 4th Transept of this chapel are the arms of Mainwaring with numerous impalements and the monument of Randal Mainwaring, Esquire who died 1456, and his wife Margaret Bulkeley. In the north aisle of the Chancel there is a tomb of Sir John Mainwaring [who died in the 9th year (1409) and his 2nd wife Jane, daughter of the Baron of Stockport. There was a reference to Thomas Mainwaring of Wettenhall – then his descendant Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart who was created a Baron in 1804 when he succeeded to his father’s estate, near Over Peover.

In an aisle on the north side of the chapel there is a monument to Helen Mainwaring c. 1647, also a monument with figures in white marble of Philip Mainwaring (son and heir of Sir Randel Mainwaring who died 1647) and Helen his wife at the east end of the aisle is a monument to Sir John Mainwaring who died in 1702

Sir Thomas Mainwaring’s published ‘Defense of Amicia’ and there is a reference to 1673 (perhaps the date of the publication): Deed undated but from the name Mainwaring, Ralph de, as Judiciary of Chester, it is about the year 1200, and Ralph de Manilwarin, was a witness as was Robert de Menilwarin and others Ranulphus de Mainwaring of Peover/Pevre appears to be the first member of the family to reside in Cheshire.

Philip and Ellen had issue:

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57 May have been Sheriff of Cheshire in 1605
58 Martell was part of the ancient inheritance of the Mainwarings during the reign of Henry III (1216-1271)
59 Born 13 November 1312 – died 21 June 1377
60 His first wife was Margaret Delves
61 Source: ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co... Cheshire’ by John Parsons Earwaker: published 1890 – page 253

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Randle Mainwaring, infant death

Philip Mainwaring, infant death

PM1.1.1.1) Thomas Mainwaring (3rd son became heir) married Mary Delves

Edmond Mainwaring, died before baptism

George Mainwaring, infant death

Edward Mainwaring living 1666, who married Frances Holbroke daughter of Peter Holbroke, Esquire of Newbrooke, Cheshire

Jane Mainwaring, infant death

PM1.1.1.1) SIR THOMAS MAINWARING (?-28 July 1689) of Over Peover

Thomas, third son and heir was the first baronet of the family (created after the Restoration). He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1657, and served with Sir George Booth (afterwards Lord Delamer) as Knight of the Shire, in the Parliament at Westminster. He was also Deputy-Lieutenant of Cheshire many years. Thomas married Mary Delves daughter of Sir Henry Delves, of Dodington, Bart on 26th May 1642. They had six sons and six daughters; however only sons John Mainwaring and William Mainwaring survived childhood.

Mary died 1 March 1670 and Sir Thomas Mainwaring died 2 June 1689. They are buried in a chapel at the north side of the chancel in Over Peover Church. They left issue:

Philip Mainwaring (4 May 1643 - died in infancy)

Thomas Mainwaring (1645-1649)

Randle Mainwaring (1646-11 Feb. 1660) buried at Wybunbury

PM1.1.1.1.1) Sir John Mainwaring. his successor, married Elizabeth Whitely

Elizabeth Mainwaring (9 April 1652 - ?) married Peter Shackerley heir of Sir Peter Shackerley, of Shackerley, and Hulme. She died without issue and is buried at Lower Peover.

Anne Mainwaring (28 March 1654 - ?) married Robert Alport, Esquire of Overton, and had issue one daughter Jane Alport married John Lacon, Esquire of Salop.

William Mainwaring (27 April 1658 -19 Feb 1697/8). Buried at Peover

Henry Mainwaring, infant death

Mary Mainwaring (1648 – 10 February 1656) buried at Baddiley

Helen Mainwaring (1648 – 10 February 1656)

Katherine Mainwaring (21 September 1662 – December 1724) died unmarried at Hampton Court and buried at Westminster

PM1.1.1.1.1) SIR JOHN MAINWARING of Over Peover (5 May 1656 – 4 Nov 1702) married Elizabeth Whitley
Sir John was for many years Knight of the Shire for Cheshire, and also Deputy-Lieutenant and Captain of the Light Morse. He accompanied Henry, Lord Delamer (afterwards the Earl of Warrington), and many other noblemen during the Revolution. On 26 September 1676 Sir John Mainwaring, Bart married Elizabeth Whitley, eldest daughter of Roger Whitley, of Peel, in Cheshire. They had issue:

**Roger Mainwaring** 2nd born, married Elizabeth Middleton, daughter and heiress of John Middleton, Esquire of Shipton Yorkshire. The marriage license was dated 19 October 1693. Roger died without issue in 1707. His wife later married James Lister, Esquire

PM1.1.1.1.1.1) Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Bart married Martha Lloyd

PM1.1.1.1.1.2) Sir Henry Mainwaring married Diane Blackett

Charlotte Mainwaring (26 August 1677 – 27 June 1731) unmarried

John Mainwaring (16 September 1684 – 8 November 1684)

Randle Mainwaring (?) - 17 August 1792

Elizabeth Mainwaring (28 January 1678/9 – 14 August 1725)

PM1.1.1.1.1.1) SIR THOMAS MAINWARING (7 August 1681-20 September 1726) of Peover
Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Bart., eldest son of Sir John, was born at Peel on 7th August 1681 and on 20th March 1724 he married Martha Lloyd, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Lloyd, Esquire of Ilighton in Flintshire, Wales. They had no issue.

Sir Thomas died 20th September, 1726 and was buried at Baddiley, his seat, having sold Peover to his brother Henry. Following his death, Thomas’s widow, Martha, married Edward Mainwaring, Esquire of Whitmore (Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore, on page 59)

PM1.1.1.1.1.2) SIR HENRY MAINWARING
On 1 July 1726, Henry married Diana Blackett only daughter of William Blackett, Esquire (eldest son of Sir Edward Blackett, Part., of Newby).

When Henry died a year after their marriage Diana was pregnant. Their son was born 7 November 1726 and named Henry for his father. This son became the 3rd Sir Henry Mainwaring.

**MAINWARING-WETTENHALL CONNECTION**

Eight years later Diana Blackett-Mainwaring married Rev. Mr. Wettenhall (26 November 1736 – 4 July 1789) Rector of Walthamstow, Essex. They had issue a daughter who died young and a son Thomas Wettenhall (21 December 1736?). Diana died in May, 1737.

In 1797 Sir Henry Mainwaring, son of Diana and her first husband, Henry Mainwaring died without male issue. Upon his death the title passed to his uterine sibling/half-brother Thomas Wettenhall (7-4 July 1789).

Thomas Wettenhall changed his name to Thomas Mainwaring, in accordance with Sir Henry Mainwaring’s will, thereby continuing the family name if not the blood line.
Thomas had a son Henry Wettenhall who became heir to the Mainwaring estate. Henry was created a baronet in 1804 becoming Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.

On 21 June 1781, Thomas married Catherine Watkis daughter of William Watkis, Esquire of Nantwich. They had issue three sons and three daughters. Including:

**PM1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1) Sir Henry Mainwaring**

**PM1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2) Edward Mainwaring** who took holy orders. He married Elizabeth Fenton


**PM1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1) SIR HENRY MAINWARING**

Their eldest son was Sir Henry Mainwaring of Over Peover, Bart received the earlier part of his education under the celebrated Mr. Dongworth of Durham School. In 1744, he was admitted as nobleman of Lincoln College, Oxford. A year earlier he was presented to an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Oxford.

In 1759 he went abroad, and made the tour of Italy, and on his return home served as Captain in the Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia, commanded by the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Malpas. In May, 1764, he was promoted to the Rank of Major in the same Regiment, then commanded by his intimate friend and companion of his travels in foreign parts, the Right Honorable George Harry Earl of Stamford.

Sir Henry was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1806 and died 11 January 1860 without issue and the Over Peover estates passed to the Wettenhall family. In 1934 the baronetcy died out.

**PM1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2) EDWARD MAINWARING (13 November 1792-?)** married Elizabeth Fenton

Edward Mainwaring, son of Thomas (Wettenhall) Mainwaring of Nantwich. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, on 14 June 1810 (aged 16 years) receiving a BA on 1 June 1814 and later an MA.

He was nominated by the Rev. R. L. Salmon, Vicar of Sandbach, on the death of Thomas Hodges and became an incumbent/Chaplain at Calverhall, co. Salop. Calverhall is a small village in Shropshire, approximately 5 miles away from the town of Whitchurch. It lies within the civil parish of its neighbouring village of Ightfield which is one mile away.

Edward married his 1st wife, Elizabeth Fenton, younger daughter of James Fenton, Esquire of Loversall co. York on 1 February 1820. The following entry is found in the Holmes Chapel Registry: 12 May 1823 William George, son of Edward Mainwaring, minister of Church Holme and his wife of Cranage, baptised. 2 October 1823 – John Halsted Poule, next Vicar upon the resignation of Edward Mainwaring
CONTINUATION OF THE PEDIGREE OF MAINWARING OF OVER PEVER.

AUX. Angus, 2 barn Coles.

CREST. An asa's head proper, issuing from a decal cornet.


1. RACHEL COTTON, born Aug. 27, 1669, married Richard Cotton, of Pennington, Lancashire, 1690, had a daughter.

2. CHARLES, twin brother to Rachel, born Aug. 27, 1669, died 1680.

3. RACHEL, married May 24, 1682, died at Bailey, March 1, 1690, buried at Over Peever.

4. JAMES II., died 1709, buried at Over Peever.

5. WILLIAM, born 1716, died 1746, buried at Over Peever.

6. HENRY, born 1721, died 1746, buried at Over Peever.

7. ELIZABETH, born 1726, died 1746, buried at Over Peever.

8. PHILIP TATTON, born Sept. 11, 1729, married Oct. 7, 1751, had a daughter.


11. PETER, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

12. FRANCIS, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

13. JUDE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.


15. BENJAMIN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

16. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

17. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

18. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

19. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

20. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.


22. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

23. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

24. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

25. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.


27. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

28. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

29. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

30. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

31. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

32. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

33. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

34. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

35. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

36. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

37. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

38. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

39. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

40. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

41. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

42. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

43. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

44. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

45. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

46. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

47. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

48. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

49. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

50. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

51. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

52. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

53. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

54. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

55. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

56. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

57. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

58. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

59. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

60. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

61. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

62. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

63. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

64. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

65. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

66. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

67. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

68. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

69. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

70. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

71. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

72. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

73. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

74. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

75. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

76. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

77. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

78. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

79. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

80. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

81. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

82. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

83. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

84. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

85. WILLIAM, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

86. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

87. RACHEL, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

88. JOHN, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

89. GEORGE, born Dec. 10, 1772, died 1774.

* Communicated by Sir H. M. Mainwaring, and extracted by him from a voluminous genealogical volume preserved at Peever, which contains the descent of the Mainwarings from the earliest period, with copies of their charters, and drawings of their monuments, compiled by Sir William Dugdale. The descendants have been preserved continuously in the present periods by Francis Townshend, esq. Windsor Herald, 1846. From this date the descendants have been kindly communicated by Mrs. Mainwaring.—H.
**MAINWARINGS OF WHITMORE**

Whitmore Hall is the home of the Cavenagh-Mainwaring family at Whitmore, Staffordshire. A Grade I listed building, the hall was designated a house of outstanding architectural and historical interest and is a fine example of a small Carolean style manor house. The estate passed to the Mainwaring family in 1519, through Alice Boghey.

Her descendants have owned the estate ever since. The Mainwarings of Whitmore are descended from the Mainwarings of Over-Peover, Chester. Five men named Edward Mainwaring served as High Sheriff of Staffordshire between 1645 and 1767.

**ED1] EDWARD MAINWARING** (continued from page 48)

Edward Mainwaring, Esquire (son of Sir John Mainwaring and Katherine Honford) married Alice, granddaughter and heiress of Humphrey de Boghey of Whitmore, in 1519 the manors of Whitmore, Biddulph, Annesley, and Buckenhal passed into the Mainwaring family. Alice died in 1540.

A marble monument is erected over the tomb of Edward Mainwaring, and his wife, formerly Alice de Boghey. By this marriage, it will be remembered, the Whitmore estates first passed into the Mainwaring family. On the monument there is, in very old English characters:

" Here lyeth the bodies of Edwarde Manwaringe, of Whitmore, in the Countie of Stafford, Esquire, younger sonne of Sir John Manwaringe, of Pever and Badyley, in the Countie of Chester, Kt. : also his wyffe right heir of Whitmore, Bedulphe, Andeslay, and Baggenall, which Edwarde Manwaringe deceased the day of .... in the yere of my'Lord, Ano Mo. Do. LXVI, on whose souls God have mercy amen. Into thye hands Oure souls we give unto thee. Quod E. E, M.; Ano dmi. 1551."

Edward and Alice had issue:

**ED1.1) Edward Mainwaring, heir, married Jane Cradock daughter of Mathew Cradock, Esquire of Stafford.**

**Anne Mainwaring, married Thomas Rosse, Esquire**

**Jane Mainwaring died in infancy.**

**ED1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING**

Edward, son and heir married Jane Cradock, daughter of Matthew Cradock, Esquire of Stafford. Edward died in 1604 leaving issue:

**ED1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore (1577-?) heire married Sarah Stone**

**John Mainwaring, merchant, died abroad, unmarried;**

**ED1.1.2) Randal/Randle Mainwaring, born in 1555, married Eliza Humphrey daughter of Humphrey Haw, Esquire of London**

*(see Mainwarings of Oteley Park and Gallfaenan (continued on page 72)*

**Mary Mainwaring married J. Brett, Esquire of Dimsdale Staffordshire**

**Elizabeth Mainwaring married Thomas Jolley, Esquire of Leke Staffordshire**

**Anne Mainwaring married, 1st William Fallows, Esquire of Fallows, Cheshire and 2nd Hugh Maire, Esquire of Norbury, Staffordshire**

**Sarah Mainwaring married J. Bulkeley, Esquire of Stanton, Staffordshire**

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Jane Mainwaring married F. Martin, Esquire of London

Dorothy Mainwaring married James Trevis, Esquire of Treveston, Cheshire

Margaret Mainwaring married J. Borne, Esquire of Chesterton

Alice Mainwaring married J. Baddeley, Esquire of Holditch

Katherine Mainwaring married Thomas Hunt, Esquire of Congelton

ED1.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING (1577-1647) of Whitmore
Edward Mainwaring (heir of Edward and Jane Mainwaring) married Sarah Stone, daughter and co-heiress of John Stone, Esquire of London.

In the parish register of Whitmore there is the following curious tribute to the memory of Sarah, formerly Stone, who married Edward Mainwaring, Esquire of Whitmore:
"Sarah Mainwaring, virtutis exemplum et ornamentum, sexus gloria et eclipsis, ex assidua pietate in Deum, profusa liberalitate in pauperes, spectata probitate in omnes, ab omnibus imitanda pariter et admiranda, Vidua Edvardi Mainwaring, Armigeri, maximo omnium luctum necnon et damno, sepulchro conditur, July, Anno Domini 1640s."

The children of Edward and Sarah were:

**ED1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring, (1603-?) - heir**

*Dr. John Mainwaring*, Rector of Stoke-on-Trent in 1633. He married twice 1st Susanna Piggott daughter of W. Piggott, Esquire of Chetwin, Salop, and 2nd Anne Gregson daughter of Matthew Gregson, Esquire of Turnditch

**Jane Mainwaring** who married James Abney, Esquire of Measham, Derbyshire in 1625.

ED1.1.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING (7 April 1603-1675) Sheriff of Staffordshire
Edward Mainwaring heir married Anne Lomax daughter of George Lomax, Esquire of Clifton, co. Nottinghamshire. They had issue:

**ED1.1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring son (1635-?) - heir**

*George Mainwaring* (1644 - c 1691) unmarried

*John Mainwaring* (1645-?) of London

*Thomas Mainwaring* died at age 40 – no issue

*Philip Mainwaring* (1638- drowned in 1645)

**Jane Mainwaring**

**Sarah Mainwaring**

**Anne Mainwaring** married John Hockenhall, Esquire of Cheshire,

ED1.1.1.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING (1635-1704)
This Edward succeeded his father in 1694. He married twice, 1st Elizabeth Heneage daughter of Thomas Heneage, Esquire of Battersea and 2nd (on 29th July, 1679) Bridget Trollop daughter of Sir Thomas Trollop, Bart of Casewick, Lincolnshire. Edward and his 1st wife Elizabeth he had issue 10 children, however 7 died in infancy. The surviving children were daughters:

**Bridget Mainwaring** married Thomas Key, Esquire of Islington

**Anne Mainwaring** married John Taylor, Esquire

**Elizabeth Mainwaring** died unmarried

Five years after Elizabeth died Edward married Bridget Trollop. They had issue:

**ED1.1.1.1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring** of Boghey married 1st Jemima Pye

and 2nd Martha Mainwaring

**Mary Mainwaring** died unmarried,

**Bridget Mainwaring** married George Davenport, Esquire of Calveley, Cheshire

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**WHITMORE HALL**

**ED1.1.1.1.1) **Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore Hall (1681-1740)

Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore, Esquire married 1st Jemima Pye daughter of Edmund Pye MD of Farindon Berks and his wife the Honorable Anne Crew (who was descended in a direct line from William the Conqueror) and 2nd Maude or Martha (Lloyd) Mainwaring (she was the widow of Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Peover)

**Note: THE FAMILY OF JEMIMA PYE**

Lord Crew of Stene married Jemima Walgrave, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Walgrave, Lawford, Essex. Their daughter Jemima was born in 1596 and died 14 October 1675. He sister was the Honorable Anne Crew who married twice: 1st Sir Henry Wright Bart, Dagenham and 2nd Edmund Pye MD Earringdon, Berkshire. Anne and Edmund had a daughter Jemima Pye who married Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore, Staffordshire (born 1681).

Edward and Jemima had issue:

**ED1.1.1.1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring** (1709 - )

**Henry Mainwaring**, Rector of Etwall, Derbyshire married in 1735, Mary Elizabeth Vaughan only daughter of John Vaughan, Esquire of Caergay, Merionethshire

**Benjamin Mainwaring** (20 December 1719- ?) had issue sons:

Edward Mainwaring and John Montague Mainwaring

**Thomas Mainwaring** (of Wroughtons and Hoys)

**Jemima Mainwaring** married Richard Nash

**Charles Mainwaring** (1713-?) no issue

**John Mainwaring** (1716-?) no issue

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Robert Mainwaring (1716 - ?) no issue

James Mainwaring (1718-?) no issue

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.2) Thomas Mainwaring (1712-?) Esquire (see page 41

Julia Mainwaring

Sarah Mainwaring married James Harrison, Esquire, Royal Artillery of Weard Hall (?), Cornwall. Their son Thomas Harrison (1780-?) was a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy and served at Trafalgar. In 1811, Thomas married Mary Anne Frank daughter of Bacon Frank, Esquire of Campsall (near Doncaster). In 1812, they had a son born in George Harrison, of the Royal Artillery who married, in 1832 Mrs. Hoy, widow of Thomas Hoy, Esquire of Thornhill, Hampshire. Thomas who died in 1836 had no issue.

After the death of Jemima (Pye) Mainwaring, in 1721 Edward married Maude/Martha Mainwaring. Her maiden name was Lloyd and she was the eldest daughter of William Lloyd of Halghton co. Flint, Wales. She was the relict of Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Cheshire (see page 26). They had no issue.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING (29 December 1709 – 1794)

Edward, son of Jemima and Edward inherited not only the family possessions but also the principles of his protestant ancestors. In 1735 Edward married Sarah Bunbury and Stanny, Cheshire (?-1798), daughter of William Bunbury of London, Attorney-General of co. Chester. Edward was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1768. Sarah and Edward had issue:

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1) Edward Mainwaring married Anne Touchet

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.2) William Mainwaring of London married France tone

Richard Mainwaring, died young

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3) Rowland Mainwaring of Four Oaks Park, Warwickshire

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.4) James Eyton Mainwaring (1750-1808)

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING (1736-December 1825) heir

Edward Mainwaring of Trinity College, Cambridge and Whitmore married Anne Touchet eldest daughter of Sir Philip Touchet of Chetwoode, Bart of Oakley Hall, Staffordshire. She was the widow of Robert Davison, Esq., the Brand, Shropshire. They had no issue. Consequently the heir of the family became William Mainwaring of London.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.2) WILLIAM MAINWARING OF LONDON (1737-1812) Heir

William was born in 1737 and died at the age of 76 years. He married Frances Stone, daughter of Richard Stone of London, banker and elder brother of the Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. They had issue:

Edward Mainwaring (1772 – 1796) became a cornet in the 13th Dragoons. He was unmarried when he died of yellow fever in the West Indies in 1796.

William Mainwaring (1776 -1811) was in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He died, unmarried at Madras, in 1811;
**Henry Mainwaring** of the Royal Navy (1779 - 4 June 1797) died after being shot in an engagement with a French frigate off Vigo, on board the Boston. He was a bachelor.

**Rowland Eyton Mainwaring** (1780 - ?) a cadet in the Honorable East India Company's service, He was present at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799 - He was a bachelor

**Charles Mainwaring** (1787 -1832) – He was a bachelor

**Sarah Mainwaring**, unmarried

**Frances Mainwaring**, died in infancy

**Anne Mainwaring** (1781-1814) married Joseph Sladen Esq. of Doctors’ Commons’ and Lee Swanton Court Kent.

**Charlotte Mainwaring**

**Janet Mainwaring** married 17 February 1804 Michael Russel, Esq. of Wimbledon. She died 7 February 1858

**Julia Mainwaring** unmarried

With the death of the heir, Edward Mainwaring (without issue) the successor became Charles Mainwaring, a bachelor. Next the succession passed to his sister Sarah. As she also died without having married the next heir is a son of Rowland and Jane Mainwaring.

**ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3) ROWLAND MAINWARING of Four Oaks Park**

Rowland was born in 1745 and died in 1817. He married 1st Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Thomas Mills, Esquire of Barlaston, Staffordshire. They had no issue. He married 2nd Jane Latham daughter of Captain Latham, Royal Navy. They had issue:

**Charles Mainwaring** (1787 – 1832) succeeded his Uncle Edward Mainwaring of Trinity College. He never married.

**Sarah Mainwaring** succeeded her brother Charles: however she also died unmarried. The succession passed to the children of Rowland Mainwaring, Esquire, Four Oaks Park, by Jane his wife

**Frances Mainwaring** died in infancy

**Charlotte Mainwaring**, died in infancy;

**Anne Mainwaring** (1781 -1814) married, in 1803, Joseph Sladen, Esquire of Doctors’ Commons and Lee, Swanton Court, Kent


**Lieutenant Edward Henry Mainwaring** died in 1808, a bachelor

**ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1) Admiral Rowland Mainwaring**
ED1.1.1.1.1.3.2) **George Mainwaring** (1790-24 June 1865) Porchester Square, Bayswater, London, England served in the (HEIC) Honorable East India Company Civil Service. He married in India, Isabella Byers, daughter of Colonel Byres of Tonley, Aberdeen; of the Honorable East India Company's Service.

**Charlotte Margarettta Mainwaring** married Charles Smith of Northampton. They had issue Rowland Mainwaring who was murdered at Meerut during the Indian Mutiny. They had issue: Emily Jane Smith, Isabella Sophia Smith and

**Mary Adelaide Smith.** Adelaide married John Cameron Campbell of the Lochnell family, Argyllshire, a Major in the 9th Royal Lancers, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Gujerat. They had no issue.

**Elizabeth Mainwaring** (? - 1876) married the Rev. W. Wilkeson, of Woodbury, Bedfordshire, by whom she had three sons and four daughters;

**Susanna Jane Mainwaring** (?-1871) married Matthew Bell, Esquire of Alnwick. They had three sons and three daughters.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.3) **Thomas Mainwaring**, of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal Presidency (1784 - 4 March 1834)

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1) **ROWLAND MAINWARING of Bath** (31 December 1783–11 April 1862) married Laura Compton Maul. Rowland commonly known as "the Admiral " succeeded to Whitmore after the death of his cousin Sarah.

Rowland entered the navy and was present at the battle of the Nile (1798) as midshipman in the Majestic. He served in the defence at the blockade of Copenhagen (1801) and on 13 Aug. 1812 he was gazetted to the command of the Caledonia, the flagship of Sir Edward Pellew (Lord Exmouth), but he did not serve after the peace of 1815.

He was promoted captain on 22 July 1830, and was placed on the list of retired rear-admirals on 27 Sept. 1855. Rowland married three times 1st on 31 December 1810 when he married Sophia Henrietta Duff, only child of Major Duff of the 26th Regiment. Sophia died on 11 October 1824. They had issue:

**Rowland Mainwaring**, of the Royal Navy died 27 October 1826

**Edward Pellew Mainwaring,** (? - 4 September, 1858) married in 1842, Caroline Story, daughter of P. B. Storey, Esquire (widow of Dominick Trant, of Montserrat). They had issue: **Louisa Ann Caroline Amelia Mainwaring**, married Alexander Young Spearman, Esquire 2 April 1861.

**ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1) Gordon Mainwaring** (1817 - 21 December 1872) married Mary Hickey (1821 - 3 April 1878)

**Frederic Mainwaring**

**William Arthur Mainwaring** Captain in the 79th Highlanders died in May 1854. He married Christina Caulfield, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Caulfield, of Bloomfield co. Westmeath, Ireland

**George Mainwaring** Lieutenant in the 85th Light Infantry died in Australia

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Charles Henry Mainwaring, Rector of Whitmore (1821-1878) married Jane Delves of Broughton

Sophia Henrietta Mainwaring married, on 4 December 1838, Charles Coyney, son of Walter William Hill Coyney, of Weston Coyney, Staffordshire, Esquire.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1) GORDON MAINWARING
Gordon Mainwaring (1817 - 21 December 1872) married in 1843, Mary Hickey. Gordon succeeded his father in the possession of the Whitmore estates.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1.1) Ellen Jane Mainwaring.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1.2) Charles Mainwaring heir

Walter Coyne Mainwaring died 9 November 1885

Alice Mainwaring married William Moore

Julia Mainwaring married Mr. Wilkinson

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1.1) Ellen Jane Mainwaring, married Wentworth Cavenagh, Esquire of Eden Park, Adelaide, Australia. They had issue:

James Gordon Cavenagh (3 December 1865 - ?)

Wentworth Rowland Cavanagh (September 1869 - ?)

Orfeur Charles Cavenagh (April 1872-?)

Hugh Mainwaring Cavenagh (30 August 1876-?)

Eva Mainwaring Cavenagh (12 August 1867-?)

Isabelle Alice Cavenagh (1868-?)

Kathleen May Cavenagh (February 1875-?)

Helen Maude Cavenagh (9 August 1877-?)

Alice Mainwaring Cavenagh (September 1879 - ?)

Gertrude Lucy Cavenagh

On 15 November 1826 Rowland married his 2nd wife Mary Ann Clark, daughter of John Clark, Esquire of Preshute, Wiltshire. Mary Ann died in 1834. They had a daughter Mary-Anne Mainwaring who married, in 1853, Rev. Robert Vaughan Hughes of Wyelands.

On the 11th November 1836, he married his 3rd wife, Laura Maria Julia Walburga, only child of Colonel Florian Chevillard. The Colonel was in the service of the Emperor Napoleon and died of wounds received at the Battle of Leipsic in 1815.

In 1837 Rowland succeeded his first cousin, Miss Sarah Mainwaring, to the estates of Whitmore Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Biddulph, Staffordshire. Sarah was...
the daughter of William Mainwaring and Frances Stone. Five died at Whitmore Hall on 11 April 1862. Rowland and his 2nd wife Mary Ann Clark had issue:

Mary Ann Mainwaring married in 1853
the Rev. Robert Vaughan Hughes, of Wyelands.

By his 3rd wife Laura Maria Julie he had seven children:

Karl Heinrich Augustus Mainwaring, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who, in 1876, married Florence Maud, the daughter of Henry Foley, Esquire of Wistow, Huntingdonshire,

Randolf Mainwaring, who married in 1883,

Edith Laura Vernon Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Henry Foley, and sister to his brother's wife, Eugene George Henri,

Guy Mainwaring, a Commander in the Royal Navy married in July, 1889, Gertrude Henrietta, daughter of Michael Henry Williams, Esquire of Pencaleanick, Cornwall,

Horatio Mainwaring.

Algermon Mainwaring.

George Mainwaring

Charles Mainwaring, heir of Gordon Mainwaring February 1889, having married but without issue. He was succeeded by his brother Frederick.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.1.2) REV CHARLES HENRY MAINWARING (1718-1878)
Charles was ordained in 1845 and took up residence at the Rectory in Whitmore in 1846. He married Janes Delves Broughton (1824-1878) daughter of Rev. H. Delves Broughton of Doddington Park, Cheshire. Charles died in 1878, aged 58 years and Jane died in 1873 aged 51 years. They had issue:


Maude Mainwaring (1849 – 1924) In 1886 she married Edward Swynfen Parker Jervis of Little Aston Hall

Rowland Broughton Mainwaring (1850 – 1926) joined the army in 1871 and had a distinguished career including serving as a General in World War I. Rowland married in 1880 but died without issue.

Henry Arthur Mainwaring (1852 – 1877) died in Cordoba, Argentina aged 25 years

Cecil Charles Mainwaring (1853 – 1877) who immigrated to Canada and died young, at the age of 24 year.

Pauline Jane Mainwaring (1854 – 1909) married Robert Burton in 1891

Gerald Mainwaring immigrated to Canada c. 1877

62 For more information see Anne’s Family History on www.ayfamilyhistory.com

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and farmed in the Province of Manitoba in Canada.

Julia Sophia Henrietta Mainwaring (1857 – 1943) married Walter Neil Jervis at Clifton, Derbyshire in April 1879.

Percy Edward Mainwaring (1858 – 1927) studied at Pembroke College, Oxford. He became Rector of Whitmore in 1885.

Gordon Louis Mainwaring (1860 – 1901)

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.2) GEORGE MAINWARING (1790-24 June 1865) born Porchester Square
George, son of Rowland and Jane Mainwaring served in the Honorable East India Company Civil Service. While serving in India he married Isabella Byers, daughter of Colonel Byres (of Tonley, Aberdeen) of the Honorable East India Company’s Service. Isabella was born in 1800, and died 6 February 1872 at Bath, England. Isabella and George had issue:

Rowland Rees Mainwaring a General in the Bengal Native Infantry (born Poonah, in 1819)

Harry Mainwaring (born Jaunpo, India- died Agra, in 1845)

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.2.1) Norman William Mainwaring

George Byres Mainwaring,

Charles Mainwaring, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Cavalry, born at Calcutta. He is assumed to have died while on a boat at Cawnpore, 29th June 1857

Jane Latham Mainwaring (born Calcutta. 1815) married Alfred P. Currie, Esquire (died Miapore 3 February 1847). They had issue five daughters and one son.

Anna Maria Mainwaring (born Tamlook in 1819 - 8 June 1857) married Colonel W. Cuthbert Davidson

Isabella Elizabeth Mainwaring (born Shagehampore, died as a child)

Julia Sarah Mainwaring (child death)

Isabella Agnes Mainwaring of Benares, married Major Hall-Stephenson, of Somerton Court had a son John Mainwaring Stephenson.

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.3.1.2.1) NORMAN WILLIAM MAINWARING
Norman Mainwaring, son of Rowland and Jane, was born Jaunpore, India. He married Jane Kent, daughter of Colonel Kent. They had issue:

Isabella Jane Mainwaring (September 1850- ?)

Rowland Kent Mainwaring (May 1852-1863)

Edward Currie Mainwaring (1856-)

Norman Hall Mainwaring (1857-?)
ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4) JAMES EYTON MAINWARING (1750-1808)
James Eyton Mainwaring of Magdalen College, Cambridge and Vicar of Ellaston, Staffordshire was the 5th son of William Mainwaring. James married 1st Anna (or Hannah) Vawdrey only daughter Thomas Vawdrey, Esquire of Middlewich, Cheshire (died 1779) and 2nd Anne Bridge daughter of T. Bridge, Esquire of Chester. Anna and James had no issue; however, James and Anna Bridge had issue:

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4.1) Rev. James Mainwaring of Biddenhall married Emily Jane Smith

Frances Mainwaring – died unmarried

Anna Maria Mainwaring – died unmarried

In the Chapel at Holmes there is a small white marble tablet in the north aisle, in memory of Anne Mainwaring:

‘In Grateful Respect to the Memory of Anna, wife of the Rev. James Eyton Mainwaring of Ellaston in the County of Staffordshire and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vawdrey, late of Mill-Gate. Anne died 8 April 1789 in the 26th year of her age.”

ED1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4.1) REV JAMES MAINWARING of Biddenhall
James Mainwaring married Emily Jane Smith and had issue:

John Mainwaring

James Mainwaring

Anna Mainwaring who married Frederick Wathen, Esquire - no issue

Emil Mainwaring

Ada Mainwaring

Isabella Mainwaring married Colonel Moody and had a son Rowland Moody

Mill Gate, the property of the Vawreys was part of the Armistread Estate. It was sold by James Mainwaring
MAINWARING - Melville, Finley and Moilltot Connections

ED1.1.1.1.4.3) THOMAS MAINWARING (1784-4 March 1834)
Thomas served with the HEIC (the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service) Bengal Presidency. He was the son of Rowland Mainwaring and Jane (Latham) Mainwaring. While in India, on 20 October 1806 he married Sophia Isabella Walker, daughter of Thomas Walker, Esquire of Wendlebury. She died at Aveley Vicarage, Essex 7 August 1868. Thomas died in 1834 en route to Mauritius. Sophia and Thomas had issue:

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.1) Edward Rowland Mainwaring (20 November 1807-10 April 1865)
married Georgiana Byron

Charles John Mainwaring, Captain in the Indian Army
(June 1809 - 16 August 1848) unmarried

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.2) Henry George Mainwaring (29 June 1812-24 June 1865)
Richard Mainwaring, (6 May 1814 – 1834) bachelor

Sophia Isabella Mainwaring (29 March 1816- ?)

James Irvine Mainwaring, Captain in the 42nd Native Infantry,
(29 March 1516- 5 August 1853) bachelor

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.3) William Drew Mainwaring (3 October 1817 - 30 June 1846)
mari ed Sophia Floyd, daughter of Captain Floyd, of the 2nd Light Infantry.

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.4) Sweedland Mainwaring (1819-1853) married Mary Augustus Melvill

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.5) Emily Anne Mainwaring born Janupore 12 September 1823
married Rev. John Finley

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.6) Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, General Madras Staff Corps (1828- ?)

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.7) Randle Parker Mainwaring (22 March 1830-22 March 1865)

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.1) EDWARD ROWLAND MAINWARING (20 November 1807-10 April 1865)
Edward Rowland Mainwaring, son of Thomas Mainwaring married Georgiana Byron widow of Captain Byron. They had issue:

ED1.1.1.1.1.4.3.1.1) Edward Philipson Mainwaring (13 October 1841-?)
mari ed Flora Brind.

Frances George Lawrence Mainwaring (8 November 1851- ?) married 21 December 1833 married Alice Bishop of 20 Craven Hill, Hyde Park, London. They had no issue

Emily Sophia Isabella Mainwaring (28 February 1844- ?). In 1862 she married Major Osmond Barnes of the Bombay Staff Corps. They had issue, four sons and two
As the tallest man in the Indian Army, Major Barnes was selected to proclaim the Queen Empress of India.

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.1.1) EDWARD PHILIPSON MAINWARING (13 October 1841-?)
Edward Philip married Flora Brind. They had issue:

Frances Mainwaring
Brind Mainwaring
Guy Mainwaring
Florence Mainwaring
Ethel Mainwaring
Evelyn Mainwaring
Winfred Mainwaring

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.2) HENRY MAINWARING (29 June 1812-24 June 1865)
Henry George Mainwaring, 3rd son of Thomas Mainwaring. On 15 January 1850 he married Frances Sanders Kelk, daughter of John Kelk, Esquire. They had issue:

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.2.1) Henry Germain Mainwaring (6 January 1853-?)
Henry Mainwaring, Major in the 24th Regiment was born the 6 January 1853. He served during the Zulu War. In 1889 he married Henrietta Wigan and had issue one daughter:

Elfrida Henrietta Mainwaring (February 1890 - ?)

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.3) WILLIAM DREW MAINWARING (3 October 1817 - 30 June 1846)
William married Sophia Floyd (daughter of Captain Floyd, of the 2nd Light Infantry) had issue:

Charles Sweetland Mainwaring (23 October 1841 - 1819-1853)
Sophia Emily Mainwaring (21 January 1844 - ?)

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.4) SWEETLAND MAINWARING (8 March 1819 - 13 February 1883)
Sweetland, a General in the Madras Staff Corps married Mary Augusta Melvill, 3rd daughter of Philip Melvill, Esquire of Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens (of a well-allied family from the south of Scotland, her brother being Lieutenant Melvill of the 24th Regiment) and 2nd Caroline Le Cromier widow of Monsieur Le Cromier. They had issue:

Sweetland Melville Mainwaring born in Banjabor (25 June 1857-?)
Henry Melville Mainwaring born Bellary (26 March 1860- ?)
Mary Melville Mainwaring born Ootacamud 1858 -?).
In 1888 she married Frederick McNair,

Edith Melville Mainwaring born at Secunderabad (1 October 1866-?)
Randle Parker Mainwaring
ED1.1.1.1.4.3.5) EMILY ANNE MAINWARING born Janupore 12 September 1823 married Rev. John Finley, sometime Chaplain of the Earl of Gainsborough. They had issue:

Reginald Finley born Averley Vicarage on 28 September 1858

Sophia Harriet Finley (13 March 1854 - ?)  
married Jason Keir Molliier (old Genevese family) of Cheyne Court, Herfordshire

Constance Emily Finley (2 April 1857 - ?)  
moved Walter Thomos Beeby, Esq. MD of Bromley Kent – no issue

Maria Hyde Finley (20 January 1859 - ?)

Marion Alice Finley (2 June 1861 - ?)

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.6) REGINALD QUINTIN MAINWARING
Reginald Quintin, General Madras Staff Corps was born 8 October 1828. He married twice 1st Charlotte Pinson. They had issue:

Edward Rowland Mainwaring (25 January 1859 - ?)

Charles Vaughan Mainwaring (7 May 1852 - ?)

Norman Elliott Mainwaring (20 July 1867 - ?)

Alice Maud Mainwaring born 18 December 1855 married General Mundy of the Madras Staff Corps (he died 1887 – no issue

Florence Emily Mainwaring (19 March 1857 - ?)

Edith Ellen Mainwaring (22 September 1860 - ?)

Gertrude Harriet Mainwaring (17 September 1863 - ?)

Mabel Elliott Mainwaring (12 April 1866 - ?)

Ethel Mary Mainwaring (1 March 1867 - ?)

Ada Constance Mainwaring (1 March 1871 - ?)

Reginald Mainwaring married 2nd Caroline Le Cormier – she was a widow – they had no issue

ED1.1.1.1.4.3.7) RANDLE PARKER MAINWARING Captain in the 20th Native Infantry (22 March 1830-22 March 1865)
Randle married Ellen Sayers, daughter of Captain Sayers, on 15 December 1854. They had issue:

Emily Mainwaring born in Belgawn 18 October 1855 - ?

Anne Margaret Mainwaring born in Belgawn (11 May 1857 - ?)

Charles Lewis Mainwaring born in Belgawn (2 December 1858 - ?)

Sophia Florence Mainwaring born in Dharwar (16 May 1860 - ?)

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Helen Frances Maud Mainwaring born Ahmedaba (5 August 1864-?)

MAINWARINGS OF OTELEY PARK AND GALLTFAENAN

ED1.2) RANDLE MAINWARING of Whitmore (1583-?) (Continued from page 59)
Randle Mainwaring, a Colonel in the Army of King Charles I was the son of Edward Mainwaring, Esquire of Whitmore (who died in 1604) and his wife Jane Pye.

Randle married Elizabeth Haws, daughter of Humphrey Haws of London. They had issue:

John Mainwaring
Edward Mainwaring
Randle Mainwaring
Nathaniel Mainwaring

Elizabeth Mainwaring married William Floyer, Esquire of Floyer’s Hayes, Devonshire, England

Jane Mainwaring

Mary Mainwaring wife of John Brett of Domesdale, Staffordshire

Sarah Mainwaring

ED1.2.1) George Mainwaring, Esquire, MP

ED1.2.1) GEORGE MAINWARING, Esquire (1642-?)
George who was baptised at St. Mary’s on 10 December 1642 was the youngest son of Randle and Elizabeth. He was Mayor of Chester 1681-82. He was also a member of Member of Parliament for Chester in 1689.

George married Elizabeth Bradshaw of Chester, at St. John’s Church on 25 April 1672. Elizabeth died 25 April 1672. George and Elizabeth had issue 9 sons and 3 daughters, including:

Roger Mainwaring (6th son) born 1685 who married Elizabeth Eaton, daughter and co-heir of Joseph Eaton of Stepney

ED1.2.1.1) James Mainwaring, Esquire married Mary Johnson on 12 October 1693

ED1.2.1.1) James Mainwaring
James married Mary Johnson, daughter of Michael Johnson. In 1681 James purchased Bramborough Hall in the hundred of Wirral (11 miles from Cheshire). Mary and James had issue:

ED1.2.1.1.1) James Mainwaring (1701- 23 October 1749)

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63 Bromborough Manor in the Bovards (1625-1656) is referenced in ‘The County Palatine of Chester, Volume II, Pat II, 1810
64 A hundred is an administrative division that is geographically part of a larger region. It was formerly used in England, Wales,
Johnson Mainwaring married Elizabeth Acton – no issue

George Mainwaring (? - 30 March 1741) married Anne Walcott

Anne Mainwaring married 1st Mascre Taylor and 2nd Thomas Townshend

Robert Mainwaring died a bachelor 13 December 1705

ED1.2.1.1.2) Edward Mainwaring (5 January 1708 -30 July 1780)

ED1.2.1.2) EDWARD MAINWARING (5 January 1708 -30 July 1780)
Edward was the Prebendary of Chester Cathedral. He married Elizabeth Pooke daughter of John Pooke Esquire of Salehurst, Sussex, in 1734. They had issue:

Edward Mainwaring who married and had issue:
Elizabeth Mainwaring who married Joseph Clegg, Esquire, Alderman of Liverpool.

ED1.2.1.1.1) JAMES MAINWARING (1701-23 October 1749)
James married Mary Kinaston (?-1786) daughter and co-heiress of Charles Kinaston, Esquire of Oteley Park, Shropshire. The Kinastons are descended from Ionveth Gocht, Lord of Mochnant Powysland, and through him and the Hughes's of Gvverclas from Rhodn Mawr (Roderick the Great) King of Powys (Wales). James purchased Bromborough Court from the Hardware family.

James and Mary had issue:

ED1.2.1.1.1.1) Charles Mainwaring heir, married Mary Falconer

Thomas Mainwaring (1725-?) married Elizabeth Mason, daughter of James Mason, Esquire of Shrewsbury, by whom he had two daughters

Mary Mainwaring, who married Bulkeley Hatchett, Esquire of Ellesmere and

Elizabeth Mainwaring who died unmarried on 13th October 1752

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1) CHARLES MAINWARING (1723-30 July 1781). Esquire of Bromborough
On 24 June 1781, Charles married, (at St. John’s, Chester) Mary Falconer (?-1789) daughter of William Falconer, Esquire, Recorder of Chester. They had issue:

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1) the Rev. Charles Mainwaring married Sarah Susannah Townshend

Mary Mainwaring married John Smith, Esquire

Harriet Mainwaring died unmarried

Elizabeth Mainwaring who married Hon. Booth Grey

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.2) James Mainwaring of Bromborough (15 April 1757-?)

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1) THE REVEREND CHARLES MAINWARING (7 September 1768-6 May 1807)

Bromborough Hall was purchased by the Mainwaring in 1720. There is another reference to the purchase of the hall, in 1681 by James Mainwaring Esquire ancestor of James Mainwaring of Bromborough Hall, who was descended from the Mainwaring family of Whitmore in Staffordshire, a young branch of the Mainwarings of Over Peover.

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Charles succeeded to Oteley Park on the death of his father. On 24 June 1800 he married Sarah Susannah Townsend (?-December 1829) daughter of John Townsend, Esquire of Hem House, county Denbigh. Sarah and Charles had issue:

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1) Townshend Mainwaring, of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire, Wrexham, County Borough of North Wales

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.2) Charles Kynaston Mainwaring, Esquire married Anna Maria Salusbury

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1) TOWNSHEND MAINWARING of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire Townshend Mainwaring, of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire66, M.P. for Denbigh Borough; born 16th March, 1807, and died 25 December 1853, having married, on 14 February 1837, Anna Maria Salusbury eldest daughter and co-heiress of Colonel John Lloyd Salusbury, of Galltfaenan, and had issue:

Charles Salusbury Mainwaring (7 July 1845 - ?) of Galltfaenan, Denbigh, Wales

Reginald Kynaston Mainwaring born 1 September, 1847

Amicia Mainwaring

Mary Mainwaring

Susan Mainwaring (?-1854) married 22 November 1825, the Rev. Edward Duncombe of Aldborough, Yorkshire.

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.1.2) CHARLES KYNASTON MAINWARING (16 September 1803-June 1862)

Charles Mainwaring, Justice of the Peace and D.L., High Sheriff in 1829 succeeded his father, the Rev. Charles Mainwaring. On 2 October 1832 he married Frances Salusbury, second daughter and co-heiress of John Lloyd Salusbury, Esquire. Charles and Frances Mainwaring (? - 10 January 1872) and had one son:

Salusbury Kynaston Mainwaring, Esquire (8 September 1844 - ?) who owned Oteley Park. At the time, his uncle, Charles Salusbury Mainwaring, Esquire (7 July 1845 - ?) was the owner of Galltfaenan.

ED1.2.1.1.1.1.2) JAMES MAINWARING of Bromborough (15 April 1757- ?)
James married and had issue:

Rev. James Mainwaring, M.A (born in Avignon) of Oteley Park, Shropshire married Sarah Townsend

Charles Mainwaring born 1807 in Derbyshire married Miss Salusbury. They had a son Charles Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley Place.

66 Marchwiel Hall is a Grade II listed building in the village of Marchwiel, Wrexham County Borough in North Wales. History, It was a seat of the Broughton family

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THE MAINWARINGS OF ARCLID, COUNTY CHESTER & SLEPE, COUNTY SALOP

ARCLID TOWNSHIP.

Mainwaring of Arclid, co. Chester, and Slepe, co. Salop.

Randle Mainwaring
(third son of Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester, Esq., of Kermincham, co. Chester, Esq.)
Living 1445.

Margaret,
dau. of Sir John Savage, Kn.,
relief of Sir John Mansfield, Kn.
Living 1549.

 Authorities: Arclid Deeds,
Hul. MS. 2077, ff. 239–40,
and pedigree ff. 241–2; Visitation of Cheshire, 1566;
Sandbach Registers, &c.

3. Robert Mainwaring
(third son).
Living 1593
(Arclid deeds).

Margery,
dau. and heir of Richard Horton, of Slepe, co. Salop.
Living 1593.

1. Randle Mainwaring,
Mainwaring, of Kermincham.
Esq. Marr. at Chester.
Margaret, dau. of Hugh Davenport, of Two co-heirs.
Henry, Esq.

2. Roger Mainwaring,
Mainwaring, of Calveley.
Marr. Maud, dau. and heir of Thomas Smethwick and Jane his wife, dau. and co-heir of Peter Clotton of Arclid and Maid his wife.

Arms: Two bars Gules (? a mullet argent for difference).
Crest: An ass's head proper, issuant from a ducal coronet.

Robert Mainwaring,
son and heir in 1520.

Joan, dau. of George Mainwaring,
of Cotton, co. Salop, gent., second son of Thomas Mainwaring,
of Ightfield and . . . his wife, dau. of . . . Moore, of Bank Hall,
c. Lunc.

Roger Randle
Mainwaring.
M.

Henry Maud M.
Isabel M.
Anne M.

Arthur Mainwaring,
of Arclid. ? Living 1566.
(See Visitation of Cheshire in that year.)

Anne, dau. of Hugh Hall,
of Belgrave, co. Lunc., and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of . . . . Hockenhull of Duddon.

George William
Mainwaring.
M.

Ann Margaret
Jane Rose
M.
M.
M.
M.

Arthur Mainwaring,
of Arclid

Isabel, dau. of John Ravenshaw, of Badlington, and his wife . . . . eldest dau. and co-heir of Roger Hockenhull,
of Duddon, son of Richard Hockenhull and Margaret his wife, dau. of John Hockenhull, of Hockenhull, Esq.

Arthur Mainwaring,
of Arclid

John
Mainwaring.

Robert
Mainwaring.

Jane
Mainwaring.

George Mainwaring,
of Arclid, gent. Living 1652.
Appears to have sold the estate prior to 1670.

Brian, dau. of John Cheswy, of Mickley, in Bromhall. Her mother was dau. to Walthall, of Wolstanton.
? Buried at Sandbach, 20 May, 1664.

Peter Mainwaring.
Died . . . 1652 (?),
Estates 20 ann.

Andrew Arthur George Phillip Henry Edward
S.P.

Margaret
Mainwaring.

Mary
Mainwaring.

Dorothy
Mainwaring.

S.P.

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The following information regarding Arclid is sourced from “The history of the ancient parish of Sandbach, Co. Chester” by John Parsons Earwaker (dated 1890):

In an account by Dr Williamson in his MS Villare Cestriense in the British Museum: In the reign of Edward I, [1272-1307] William, the son of Richard Bernard, gave to Alexander, son of Alexander de Bunbury, all his land in Arclyd, and appointed William de Spurstow, attorney, to deliver seisin thereof. A family, which bore the local name, are occasionally met with, of whom Randle, son of Ralph de Arclyd, Alexander his son, and John de Arclyd, the latter living 33 Edward I [1305] are instances.

Thomas de Arclyd, who held lands here under the Baron of Kinderton (but how obtained is uncertain), had a daughter and heiress, Ellen, who married Thomas Hassall, and they were both living in the 47th Edward III [1373], when a fine was levied to which they were parties.

In the 6th Henry V [1418] Thomas de Withenshaw appeared in the court at Kinderton and did his fealty to the King, as Earl of Chester, and acknowledged to hold of the King, as of the right of Hugh de Venables, of Kinderton, then in ward to the King, the fourth part of the manor of Arclyd, with its appurtenances in capite by knight’s service. This Thomas de Withenshaw, as appears by his Inquisition post mortem, taken in January, 1424, had died in December, 1423, seised of 3 messuages and 80 acres of land in Arclyd, worth per annum 53s 4d, held of Hugh de Venables, of Kinderton, then a minor and a ward of the King, by knight’s service. His grandson, John de Withenshaw (son and heir of Richard, his son and heir apparent deceased), was his next heir, and then 8 years of age.

From the deeds in Harl MS. 2077, it appears that Piers Clotton, living in 1498, but dead in 1503, held lands in Arclyd, which descended to his only child, Jane Clotton. She, by her first husband, Edward Berisford (a younger son of Berisford of Bentley, co. Derby), who was dead before 1495, had two daughters, co-heirs, Elizabeth and Margaret Berisford, the former of whom married Roger Mainwaring, the marriage settlement being dated 29th Jan 1502-3.

This Roger Mainwaring was the son and heir of Robert Mainwaring, of Slepe, co. Salop, the third son of the first Randle Mainwaring, of Kermincham, co. Chester, Esq. The descent of this family (as given in Harl MS 2077) is shown in the pedigree on page 109, brought down to George Mainwaring, of Arclid, gent. who was living in 1652. They were not resident in this parish, and most likely lived on their estate at Slepe. There are no entries relating to them in the Sandbach Registers till the year 1635, when between that year and 1642 the baptisms of four of the children of George Mainwaring occur. There are no wills relating to this family now at Chester, as far as I can ascertain, which is also strong evidence of their residence outside the county palatine. George Mainwaring appears to have sold his estate in Arclid before 1671 to John Furnival, of Betchton. It shortly afterwards passed into the family of Moreton, of Little Moreton Hall, near Congleton, and is now held by Mrs. Moreton-Craigie, the widow of John Moreton-Craigie, Esq.

Arclid Hall, situated in a valley near the river Wheelock, became a farm-house.

Following is a list of the Mainwaring freeholders in the Township of Arclid67 (in 1671):

- Thomas Mainwaring, of Calveley, gent and John Furnival, of Betchton, late Geo. Mainwaring, of Arclid gent. The lands held in this township by the Mainwarings of Calveley, passed to them as shown
- Thomas Mainwaring of Calveley owned Leake’s tenement, and sold it 28th December 1695, to Thomas Moore.
- George Mainwaring’s estate was sold 4th April 1674, by Edward Mainwaring of Wrexham, to John Furnival.

NOTE: John Furnival married Elizabeth Mainwaring, daughter of Roger Mainwaring of Kermincham

67 Harl. MS. 2010

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RM1) RANDAL/Randle MAINWARING of Over-Peover (?-1474) married Margaret Savage (continued from page 44) -
Randle Mainwaring, son of Lord Randle Mainwaring and Lady Margery (Venables) Mainwaring married Margaret Savage who was the daughter of Sir John Savage and Eleanor Elizabeth Brereton. At the time of her marriage, Margaret was the relict (widow) of Sir John Macclesfield. They had issue:

RM1.1) Randle Mainwaring of Kermincham married Margaret Davenport

RM1.2) Roger Mainwaring became the Escheator of Chester – had co-heirs

RM1.3) Robert Mainwaring living 1503 married Margery Horton
dughter of Richard Horton of Slepe, co. Salop.

Margaret Mainwaring married Randolph Grosvenor

Katherine Mainwaring married William Hassall

Margery Mainwaring married Thomas Davenport

RM1.1) RANDLE MAINWARING of Kermincham, Esquire
Randle married Margaret daughter of Hugh Davenport, of Henbury, Esquire. They had issue:

RM1.1.1) THOMAS MAINWARING of Calveley married Maud Smethwick

RM1.1.2) Randle Mainwaring of Kermincham married Jane Cotton

RM1.1) THOMAS MAINWARING of Calveley
Thomas married Maud Smethwick, daughter and heirress of Thomas Smethwick and Jane Cotton, his wife. Jane was the daughter and co-heir of Peter Cotton (Piers Clotton) of Arclid (and his wife Maud) – he died 1503. This family had land in Arclid and became known as the Mainwaring of Calveley co. Chester.

RM1.1.2) RANDLE MAINWARING of Kermincham
Randle of Kermincham married Jane Cotton co-heir of Peter Cotton and his wife Maud Smethwick. Randle and Jane became the Mainwarings of Calveley co. Chester and held land in Archlid.

RM2) ROBERT MAINWARING
Robert was living in 1503 and is identified in the Arclid Deeds. He married Margery Horton, heir of Richard Horton of Slepe co. Shropshire. They had issue:

RM2.1) Roger Mainwaring married Elizabeth Berisford

Thomas Mainwaring

There is a record of the marriage of Margaret Mainwaring of Kermincham who married John Winnington, pre 1495. She was living in 1510-13

RM2.1 ROGER MAINWARING
Roger (son Roger and Margery Mainwaring) married Elizabeth Berisford, 29 January 1503. She was the daughter and heir of Edward Berisford (younger son of Berisford of Bentley and Jane Cotton. She was the daughter of Piers Cotton and his wife Maud. They had issue:

2.1.1) Robert Mainwaring, son and heir married Joan Cotton in 1520

Roger Mainwaring

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2.1.1) ROBERT MAINWARING
Robert (living 1520) married Joan Mainwaring, daughter of George Mainwaring of Cotton, co. Salop, Gent. He was the 2nd son of Thomas Mainwaring of Ightfield. His wife was a daughter of the Moore family of Bank Hall, Lancaster. They had issue:

2.1.1.1) Arthur Mainwaring married Anne Hall of Belgrave

George Mainwaring (of Lancashire)
William Mainwaring
Anne Mainwaring
Elizabeth Mainwaring
Margaret Mainwaring
Jane Mainwaring
Rose Mainwaring

2.1.1.1) SIR ARTHUR MAINWARING of Arclid, co. Cheshire (1525-1590) also known as ‘of Ightfield’, Shropshire married 1st Anne Hall, daughter of Hugh Hall of Belgrave, co. Lancashire and his wife Elizabeth Hockenhull of Duddon. He married 2nd Isabel Ravenshaw. Arthur and Anne had issue:

2.1.1.1.1) Arthur Mainwaring of Arclid married Isabel Ravenshaw

John Mainwaring

Robert Mainwaring married Anne Hall

Jane Mainwaring

Thomas Mainwaring of North-Rode

2.1.1.1.2) Hugh Mainwaring68 (?-1621) whose mother was Emme Farrington married Margaret Croxton

2.1.1.1.1) ARTHUR MAINWARING of Arclid

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68 One reference – The Administration of the County Palatine of Cheshire 1442-1485 (by Dorothy J. Clayton and Edward Moore Bennett, printer 1990)
Arthur married Isabel Ravenshaw, daughter of John Ravenshaw of Baddington and his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Roger Hockenhall and Margery, daughter of John Hockenhall. They had issue:

2.1.1.1) George Mainwaring married Margaret Cheswys (buried 20 May 1664)\(^{69}\)

2.1.1.1.1) GEORGE MAINWARING married Margaret Cheswys
Margaret was the daughter of John Cheswys of Mickey in Bromhall. Her mother was the daughter of Walthall of Wulstanston. They had issue:

_Peter Mainwaring, died 1652_

_Andrew Mainwaring, died without heir_

_Arthur Mainwaring, died without heir_

_George Mainwaring, died without heir_

_Elizabeth Mainwaring_

_Katherine Mainwaring (buried 30 October 1642) married George Mainwaring, gent_

_Mary Mainwaring_

_Dorothy Mainwaring (according to Marriage Licenses for the Archdeaconry of Chester, Vol 1 – 1614) a Dorothy Mainwaring married John Brown, Parish of Nantwich) – could be this female._

_Philip Mainwaring, baptised 13 September 1635_

_Henry Mainwaring, baptised 20 August 1638_

_Edward Mainwaring, baptised 22 December 1639_

Following is an excerpt from “A short history and description of St. Mary’s Church, Sandbach Cheshire” by John Minshull, published by St. Mary’s Parochial Church Council, Sandbach, Cheshire. It references St. Mary’s Church and George Mainwaring of Archlyd / Artcluyd

**THE FIRST CHURCH**

There is evidence of a stone church in Sandbach since 1200, before which a timber and thatch building would probably have existed, this being preceded by open air meetings around the Saxon Crosses in the market square. This stone church would probably have been of the two-section (nave and sanctuary) or three-section (nave, chancel and sanctuary) type, being Norman in style. The accent would have been on dignity and simplicity, with tall narrow windows admitting comparatively little light. We have little factual evidence of this thirteenth century church although some remains are incorporated in the present building, about which more later. During the fourteenth century it might be presumed that extensions would have been carried out entailing north and south aisle extension, the addition of sacristy, the reroofing with clerestory windows and the tower being increased in height to receive a peal of four bells. The church was rebuilt during the early part of the reign of King Henry VII (about 1490) which would have given us a roomy, light and serviceable building typical of the intention of church architects

\(^{69}\) There is a record of the marriage of John Eaton of Goodstry and Blackden who died 26 April 1639 (predeceasing his father) who married Margaret Mainwaring, daughter of George Mainwaring of Claveley, co. Chester. She was living in 1664. John and Margaret had three issue. To date I have not found a definite connection but it appears reasonable that Margaret was part of the Arclid family.
throughout the Middle Ages. An interesting aside at this point: when the old church was demolished to make way for this building, remains of a very early church were uncovered, which all goes to substantiate the little knowledge that we have. For the only sorrow is the lack of real evidence or documentation of all these advances we can only surmise in most cases and visualise the growth as this was the general pattern of the period.

The earliest description we have of St. Mary's appears in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire" 1817 edition

PRISON WITHOUT BARS
The Church also played a significant part in the Civil War locally. Towards the end of this long struggle, after the execution of Charles the First, when his son, later to become Charles II, was making a last attempt to secure the throne, a skirmish took place at Sandbach. The Battle of Worcester had been won by Cromwell over the Scots on the 3rd September 1651, and the remains of the defeated army were making all haste to return to Scotland, by a body of them, passing through our village, were set upon by the inhabitants. Several newspapers of the time reported the event. It was annual Fair-day, Thursday 4th September at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an estimated 1000 Scots arrived at Sandbach. The townspeople plucked the poles and the long staves from their stalls and attacked the enemy, the skirmish lasting between two and three hours. Two or three townspeople were slain, with nine or ten killed on the opposing side. Approximately 100 prisoners were taken and locked in the church. The Reverend Henry Newcome, who was at this time he incumbent of Goostrey, reports:

"I preached at Sandbach on 7th September (1651) by the invitation of my cousin G. Mainwaring of Artcluyl. The poor Scots were miserably used in the country, and so many of them put into the church at Sandbach that we could not preach in it; but I preached in the churchyard both ends of the day to a great congregation". Two accounts have been passed down about what happened to the dead Scots. One source states that "Scotch Meadow" a low-lying pasture between Hill Top, Sandbach and Malkins Bank was the burial place, and the second, more popular, belief is the area on the left of Brereton Road at Brindley Green (about the position of the Motel). This has long borne the name of Pipers' Hollow because, tradition has it, a soldier taken there as dead, recovered consciousness and played a requiem on his bagpipes for his dead comrades.

2.1.1.1.2) HUGH MAINWARING 70 (?-1621) (an illegitimate son of Henry of Arclid whose mother was Emme Farrington) married Margaret Croxton, sister and eventually heir of Ralph Croxton, of Croxton, Middlewich. They had issue

2.1.1.1.2.1) Rauf Mainwaring of Croxton married Catherine Darley.

Ellen Mainwaring married Michael Oldfeld

Julien Mainwaring married 1613, Philip Landen
Of Sweetham married Roger Hurlestones (1597-1634)

James Mainwaring married Margaret Fitton. They had issue Isabelle Mainwaring

Margaret Mainwaring married John Brocke of Leigton

2.1.1.1.2.1) RAUF (or Ralph) MAINWARING
Rauf married Catherine Darley, daughter of Roger Darley of Chester. They had issue:

70 One reference – The Administration of the County Palatine of Cheshire 1442-1485 (by Dorothy J. Clayton and Edward Moore Bennett, printer 1990)
71 Marriage license issued 3 April 1613

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John Mainwaring

2.1.1.2.1.1) Charles Mainwaring married Katherine Dokenfield

2.1.1.2.1.2) Hugh Mainwaring of Middlewich married Anne Wright

NOTE: in the document ‘The Visitation of Cheshire 1580’ – volume 18 Rauf is shown as having a son Laurence who married Isabel Dokenfield. This couple are shown as the parents of Charles Mainwaring who married Ellen Brereton.

2.1.1.2.1.1) CHARLES MAINWARING of Croxton

Charles married Katherine Dokenfield and had issue:

2.1.1.2.1.1.1) Charles Mainwaring (?-1558/9) who married Ellen (Hellen) Brereton

James Mainwaring who married Margaret Fitton

Anne Mainwaring

2.1.1.2.1.1.1) CHARLES MAINWARING of Croxton married Ellen Brereton

Charles of Croxton was Kings Attorney for the County of Chester. He was the son of Ralph Mainwaring and Katherine Dokenfield. Katherine was daughter and co-heir of John Dokenfield.

Charles married Ellen Brereton of Wilmslow (a town and Parish in Chester – and lies south of Manchester). She is descended from Sir William Brereton (1414-1456) through his son Hugh Brereton (1451-?) of Hassall Green, Sandbach (so known as ‘of Wilmslow’) She was the sister of Hugh Brereton of ‘The Peele’.

Her father Hugh Brereton married Anne Donne of Flaxton daughter of Robert Donne of Flaxton, Parish of Ryedale, and District of North Yorkshire. He was Vicar of St Mary’s at Sandbach. He is identified in Consistory Court Records at Chester in 1530, and it was still Vicar when the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus occurred in 1534-5.

Following is an excerpt from ‘A Short History and Description of St. Mary’s Church, Sandbach, Cheshire’ by John Minshaw, Hugh Breerton would have been the Vicar shortly after the renovations mentioned in the excerpt below Hugh Breerton is identified as Vicar from 1517 until 1535.

THE FIRST CHURCH

There is evidence of a stone church in Sandbach since 1200, before which a timber and thatch building would probably have existed, this being preceded by open air meetings around the Saxon Crosses in the market square. This stone church would probably have been of the two-section (nave and sanctuary) or three-section (nave, chancel and sanctuary) type, being Norman in style. The accent would have been on dignity and simplicity, with tall narrow windows admitting comparatively little light. We have little factual evidence of this thirteenth century church although some remains are incorporated in the present building, about which more later. During the fourteenth century it might be presumed that extensions would have been carried out entailing north and south aisle extension, the addition of sacristy, the re roofing with clerestory windows and the tower being increased in height to receive a peal of four bells. The

72 According to John Parsons Earwaker, in his history ‘East Cheshire; Past and Present, Vol. 1’ Peele Park was the dower house of the Tattons. There is another record of 1602 identifying Wm Tatton as holding the Manor of Etchells and the Park of Peele. The manor has been described as a moated house in Norther Etchells, near Cheadle.

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church was rebuilt during the early part of the reign of King Henry VII (about 1490) which would have given us a roomy, light and serviceable building typical of the intention of church architects throughout the Middle Ages. An interesting aside at this point: when the old church was demolished to make way for this building, remains of a very early church were uncovered, which all goes to substantiate the little knowledge that we have. For the only sorrow is the lack of real evidence or documentation of all these advances - we can only surmise in most cases and visualise the growth as this was the general pattern of the period.

Note: While there in no mention of a window in memory of Hugh and his family (it may not have survived other major renovations that took place over the centuries, according John Parson Earwaker, who published his history ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’, in 1890 - “There can be little doubt that this glass was placed in memory of Hugh Brereton of Hassall Green. In this history he records the following description: In 1596 a window was installed on the north side of the Chancel, of kneeling figure of a man in armor with 3 sons kneeling behind him and that of his wife, with 3 daughters kneeling beside her. There is also a Brereton Shield of Arms (argent (silver) two bars sable) and on either side were the letters H B Brereton (a crescent for difference) impaling Done of Utkinton, Kent (an annulet for difference) and a shield bearing Or (gold) a bugle-horn Sable stringed Gules for Delamere Forest.

1517 Hugh Brereton was Vicar of St Mary’s at Sandbach. He is identified in Consistory Court Records at Chester in 1530, and it was still Vicar when the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus occurred in 1534-5.

The following information is an excerpt from “Lancashire and Cheshire Will’s. The will of Charles Mainwaring of Croxton was prepared on 30 December 1586 in the County Chester. According to Ormerod (vol iii, page 144) the will was proved in 1587 and the testator was a son Charles Mainwaring of Croxton (by his mother Ellen, daughter of Hugh Brereton of Wilmslow).

The will also notes the various beneficiaries, including his brother-in-law John Brook who married his sister Margarie; his brother-in-law Edward Sallcrosse and his sister Margaret; his brother Randall Manwayringe (actual spelling in will), his cousin Hugh Mainwayring (as identified in record) and many others. According to Ormerod it could be assumed this Charles (and Elizabeth) had no issue.

The following information which is also an excerpt from ‘The History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach, co. Cheshire’ by John Parsons Earwaker, page 175, describes a Mainwaring individual who lived three generation after Charles. It is included in this history as it provides an indication of the relationships of the Brereton, Shaw and Mainwaring families to Sandbach and St. Mary’s Church.

Notwithstanding the comments of John Earwalker, other documents indicate that Ellen and Charles had issue:73

2.1.1.2.1.1.1.1) Charles Mainwaring (1528-1586) married Elizabeth Holford, daughter of Thomas Holford

James Mainwaring married Elizabeth Mainwaring of Caricham. They had issue: Eleanor Mainwaring who married Michael Oldfield.

Oliver Mainwaring

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73 Source – Visitation of Cheshire 1580, Vol 18 – Mainwarings of Chester and Nantwich

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Elizabeth Mainwaring

2.1.1.2.1.1.1.2.1) CHARLES MAINWARING (1528-1586)
Charles Mainwaring of Croxton married Elizabeth Holford, daughter of Thomas Holford, in 1566.

2.1.1.2.1.1.2) HUGH MAINWARING of Middlewich
Hugh married Anne Wright and had issue Thomas Mainwaring:

2.1.1.2.1.1.2.1) Thomas Mainwaring

2.1.1.2.1.1.2.1.1) THOMAS MAINWARING
Thomas married Anne Stanley and had issue:

Charles Mainwaring married Elizabeth Carter

Jane Mainwaring

Hugh Mainwaring

2.1.1.2.1.1.2.1.1) ANNE MAINWARING (1595-13 February 1636) married John Delves, Gent of Nantwich.
There is a tablet fixed to the rood loft of Nantwich which contains the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Anne late wife to John Delves, gentleman by whom she had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, which Anne was daughter of Hugh Mainwaring, the son of John Mainwaring, who immediately descended from Hugh the 7th son of Randle Mainwaring of Calingham Esq. She finished her mortal course 13 February 1636 aged 41
MAINWARINGS OF KERMINCHAM HALL

According to Ormerod, two branches of the Mainwaring family settled in Nantwich, one being descended from William Mainwaring the fifth son of Ralph Mainwaring of Carincham/Kermincham. Ormerod does not follow the Mainwaring family it only makes reference to Harlean Manuscript 1535.

KERMINCHAM HALL

Kermincham Hall was built on the site of an old Lodge. The document in the Ashmolean collection was signed by George Mainwaring, who must have been the informant. In some documents the surname is given as Manwaring and in others as Mainwaring.

During the reign of Edward I [16 November 1272-7 July 1302] the Manor at Kermincham (5 miles from Congleton) was held under the barony of Hawarden by the Swettenhams. Randle Mainwaring, a younger branch of the Mainwaring of Peover came into possession of the manor in 1431 and in 1444 Ralph Mainwaring purchased the property. It later passed to John Mainwaring Uniacke, Esquire who was the last male heir of this branch succeeded under settlement made by Roger Mainwaring, his maternal grandfather. John died in 1784 his niece Catherine Uniacke, and her husband John Robert Parker assumed the name of Mainwaring.

NOTE: Siblings of Elenor Venables were:

   1) Thomas Venables born 1542

   2) James Venables

   3) Katherine Venables married Pier Legh

   5) Anthony Venables (died 8 December 1605 predeceasing his father) had a son Thomas Venable III

5.1) Thomas Venables III married Elizabeth Brereton, daughter of Sir William Brereton of Brereton Hall, Sandbach

   and Jane Warburton (died 1591) see page 21 of Breretons of Cheshire by Faye Brereton-Goodwin.

   Thomas and Elizabeth had issue:

   5.1.1) Elizabeth Venables

   5.1.2) Mary Venables

   5.1.3) Thomas Brereton married Anne Cotton and had issue

   5.1.3.1) Charles Venables died an infant

   5.1.3.2) Mary Venables who married Humphrey Mackworth

   5.1.3.3) Peter Venables born 7 December 1603 was educated in Lincoln Inn.

   He married 1) Mary Wilbraham and 2) Frances P

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74 Carincham is the old form of the name Kermincham
75 The Township of Kermincham is 5 miles from Congleton.
76 Mainwaring of Kermincham - In MS Ashmole 846, folio 42b and 43. and Ormerod iii, page 80
77 Born June 1239 died 7 July 1302
78 Swettenham, is a township and a parish in Congleton district, Cheshire and lies 2 miles east of Holmes. Kermincham Township is also part of the parish.

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HENRY MAINWARING OF KERMINCHAM

HMI) Henry Mainwaring of Kermincham (1553-?) married Eleanor Venables daughter of Sir Thomas Venables II of Kinderton and Maude Needham, daughter of Sir Robert Needham of Shenton. Sir Thomas (1513-19 July 1580) was the issue of Sir William Venables VI who married 1) Elinor Cotton and 2nd Katherine Grosvenor.

Henry and his wife Eleanor Venables-Mainwaring had issue

HM1.1) Henry Mainwaring of Kermincham m Elizabeth Digby daughter of William Digby of Stokedry

Peter Mainwaring married Jane Welch of Smallwood

Anne Mainwaring (died 1633) in 1574 she married 1st Peter Danyell of Tabley (1561-1586) and 2nd Thomas Ashold of Swetenham

Elizabeth Mainwaring married James Mainwaring of Croxton

HM1.1) HENRY MAINWARING OF CHERESIRE

Henry was the fourth and eldest son of Henry Mainwaring and his wife Elizabeth Digby, daughter of Kenelm Dygby of Stoke, County Rutland (Elizabeth was buried at Swettenham in 1624). Henry and Elizabeth had issue Henry Mainwaring of Carincham (?-1637/8). He married Mary Kinnardsley, daughter of Anthony Kinnardsley of Loxley, Staffordshire, Esquire. They had issue:

HM1.1.1) Henry Mainwaring of Kermincham (1607-14 September 1663)

HM1.1.2) Anthony Mainwaring of Kermincham married Anne Venables

Arthur Mainwaring, died without issue

Roger Mainwaring died without issue

Philip Mainwaring (not mentioned by Omerod) married Mary Hardware of Peele

Elizabeth Mainwaring died young

HM1.1) HENRY MAINWARING

Henry was a Colonel in the Parliamentary army. He married 1st Frances Fitton, co-heiress of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, Baronet of Gawsworth and 2nd Felecia Baskerville of Withington. Frances and Henry had issue:

HM1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring died in 1660 – prior to his father.

Peter Mainwaring, died 1664 without issue

Edward Mainwaring, vicar of Widdenbury, living 1666, married Elizabeth Hertstongue, of Westmorland

Elizabeth Mainwaring died young

Jane Mainwaring, died young

Anne Mainwaring died young

Elizabeth Mainwaring

79 Buried 2 April 1617 at Swettenham

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Henry also had three illegitimate sons:

**Samuel Mainwaring**, illegitimate son, died in infancy.

**Philemon Mainwaring**, illegitimate son of Henry Mainwaring, married the daughter of Thomas Parsons of Macclesfield. They had a son Philemon Mainwaring.

**Hugh Mainwaring** illegitimate son (There is a record of Marriages for the Diocese of Chester Identifying a marriage license dated 10 May 1609 – for Hugh Mainwaring of Nantwich and Elizabeth Davenport, Parish of Prestbury, at Sweetham – perhaps this Hugh)

**Peter Mainwaring**, Barrister at Gray’s Inn (living 1666)

HM1.1.1.1) **ROGER MAINWARING (?-1660) of Barnshaw**

Roger is identified as of the Parish of Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw and area that remained ecclesiastical property until the 14th century when it was leased out at first and then managed by the abbey directly. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the land was purchased by the Mainwaring family of Over Peover and remained part of that family's estate until the 20th century. Roger who married Sarah Ashenhurst, daughter of Randall Ashenhurst of Ashenhurst, Staffordshire. England died in the lifetime of his father. Sarah was buried at Goostrey 15 Feb 1653. They had issue (as at in 1663):

**HM1.1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring**

Frances Mainwaring

Anne Mainwaring

Sarah Mainwaring

Elizabeth Mainwaring was baptised at Goostrey on 28 February 1649-50. Her mother Sarah was buried beside Elizabeth

HM1.1.1.1) **ROGER MAINWARING**

Roger Mainwaring born 1649, was Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire. He married Mary Wegman of Nottingham. They had issue:

**HM1.1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring** (became Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire in 1695

Charles Mainwaring, born 1675, died without issue

Phylomen Mainwaring, son of Roger died 1674

HM1.1.1.1.1) **ROGER MAINWARING** of Sweetenham (1673-22 July 1752)

Roger was baptized at Sweetenham on 19 June 1673. He was Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire in 1714/15 and died 22 July 1752. His 1st wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Ratcliffe of Todmorden (showed in another record as Mary Weyman (or Wileman) of Nottingham. She was buried 24 August 1730 at Sweetenham. They had issue:

**HM1.1.1.1.1.1) Roger Mainwaring of Kermincham** married 1st Sarah Oakes of Woodhill and 2nd Frances Potts of Moston, Cheshire.

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80 Identified as ‘of Barnshaw’ in the ‘History of the Ancient Parish of Sandbach’ written by J. P. Earwalker.
81 Buried at Sweetenham
HMI.1.1.1.1.1.2) James Mainwaring married Margaret Sweetenham

Radcliffe Mainwaring, born 14 July and baptised 3 August 1692
at Swettenham, died without issue.

George Mainwaring, baptised 22 March 1695/6 at Swettenham,
died unmarried and buried Swettenham, 13 March 1729/30

Edward Mainwaring, baptised 29 September 1699 at Swettenham, died unmarried.

Henry Mainwaring, died unmarried and was buried at Swettenham 8 March 1731/2

Robert Mainwaring, died unmarried, buried at Swettenham on 30 January 1733/4.

Randle Mainwaring died unmarried.

Catherine Mainwaring (born 1691)

Mary Mainwaring (born 1697)

Elizabeth Mainwaring (born 1701)

HMI.1.1.1.1.1) ROGER MAINWARING OF KERMINCHAM

Roger married his 2nd wife Frances Potts of Moston, Cheshire; she died 11 December 1774
and is buried at Warmincham – later moved to Swettenham. They had one surviving son:

HMI.1.1.1.1.1.1) John Mainwaring of Kermincham,

John was baptised 1 December 1734 at Swettenham and buried there on 3 June 1784.
He married Sarah Oakes of Woodhill in Shropshire and had three daughters

Elizabeth Mainwaring who married John Furnival of Sandbach
They had issue two daughters: Mary Furnival and Catherine Furnival

Frances Mainwaring, eldest daughter of Roger Mainwaring of Kermincham and Frances
Potts married John Uniacke, Esquire (baptised 1762 in Cork, Ireland).
John later married Mary Blundell

HMI.1.1.1.1.1.2) JAMES MAINWARING (1694-died before his father)

James, second son was baptised 27 September 1694 and died before his father. James
married Margaret Swettenham of Swettenham. They had issue:

Roger Mainwaring, in 1743, was the heir expectant of his grandfather Roger Mainwaring.
He married Mary Elizabeth Dudley only daughter of Sir William Dudley of Clapton
daughter of Sir William Dudley of Clapton,
Northamptonshire. When she died 6 May 1783 without male issue,

HMI.1.2) ANTHONY MAINWARING (?-1657)

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Anthony Mainwaring of Cotton, Staffordshire married his 1st wife Anne Venables, daughter and heir of Thomas Venables of Cotton, Staffordshire near Tamworth. Anthony married his 2nd wife Anne Mainwaring, daughter of Peter Mainwaring of Smalewood, Middlewich, Cheshire.

Anthony and Anne Venables had issue:

Mary Mainwaring who married Henry Hardware of Pele near Tarvin in Cheshire.

Anthony and Anne Mainwaring had issue:

Henry Mainwaring, born 14 September 1641

Arthur Mainwaring died without issue

Roger Mainwaring, died without issue

HM1.1.2.1) Philip Mainwaring married Mary, daughter of Sir John Millard of Islington, Middlesex

Elizabeth Mainwaring died as a child.

Peter Mainwaring, of Grays Inn, living in 1666.

Samuel Mainwaring, illegitimate son, died in infancy

Philemon Mainwaring, illegitimate son of Henry Mainwaring, married the daughter of Thomas Parsons of Macclesfield and had a son Philemon.

MH1.1.2.1) PHILIP MAINWARING

Philip married Mary Millard, daughter of Sir John Millard of Islington, Middlesex, Kent. They had issue:

Philip Mainwaring, born 1642

Frances Mainwaring

HM1.1.2.1.1) Henry Mainwaring had a son Henry Mainwaring who became heir of his uncle Sir John Mainwaring.

HM1.1.2.1.2) Edward Mainwaring, married Frances daughter of Sir Peter Holford of Newbrooke, Cheshire, also Jane Mainwaring who died infancy. It was Ellen who built the stables for her son Thomas Mainwaring (around 1653 to 1656). She died in 1656.

HM1.1.2.1.1) EDWARD MAINWARING:

Edward married Frances daughter of Sir Peter Holford of Newbrooke, Cheshire, It was Ellen who built the stables for her son, Thomas Mainwaring (around 1653 to 1656). She died in 1656.

HM1.1.2.1.2) SIR THOMAS MAINWARING

Sir Thomas Mainwaring, of Peover (1623 – 1 March 1670, buried at Over Peover) was Sheriff of Chester in 1657 (aged 40 years). He received his baronetcy in November 1660 (after the Restoration). On 26 May 1642 Thomas married Mary Delves daughter of Sir Henry Delves of Duddington in Cheshire. They had six sons and six daughters, including:

Sir John Mainwaring Bart of Over Peover

William Mainwaring (born 1658)
Philip Mainwaring;
Thomas Mainwaring;
Henry Mainwaring;
Randle Mainwaring;
Mary Mainwaring

Ellen Mainwaring, all died young

Elizabeth Mainwaring (born 1652)
Anne Mainwaring (born 1554)
Katherine Mainwaring (born 1662)\(^2\)

\(^2\) Dates were recorded in the Ashmolean manuscript

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