

THE VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

A HISTORY OF
SHROPSHIRE
VOLUME XII, PART 1

INSCRIBED TO THE
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION
OF THIS HISTORY

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

EDITED BY D. C. COX

VOLUME XII

NEWPORT AND THE WEALD MOORS

Part 1

The Parishes of
CHETWYND, EDGMOND, LONGFORD,
NEWPORT, AND SHERIFFHALES

INCOMPLETE AND UNPUBLISHED DRAFT
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME TWELVE, PART ONE

	PAGE
Dedication	iii
Contents	vii
Editorial Note	ix
Topography	
By D. C. COX. Protestant Nonconformity by JANICE V. COX	
Bradford Hundred (<i>part</i>)	
<i>Parishes forming part of the Southern Division</i>	
Chetwynd, including Sambrook.	1
Edgmond, including Cherrington, Chetwynd Aston, Church Aston, and Tibberton	9
Longford, including Stockton.	25
Newport	31
Sheriffhales (formerly partly Staffordshire), including Woodcote.	37

EDITORIAL NOTE

VOLUME XII, PART 1, of which this is an unfinished draft, was designed to be the eighth volume of the *Victoria History of Shropshire* to be published, and the seventh since the revival of the project outlined in the Editorial Note to Volume VIII (1968). The draft consists of an account of the manors, churches (including, in some instances, their fabric and fittings), and protestant nonconformity in five ancient parishes.

The management partnership formed in 1994 and described in the Editorial Note to Volume X (1999) changed in 2000 when Shropshire County Council ceased to make a direct financial contribution to the project. Thereafter Keele University bore most of the expense of keeping it in being. Nevertheless the council continued to provide office accommodation and associated services. Moreover when Telford and Wrekin Council was formed in 1998 it began to pay a portion of the annual costs of the *History* and continued to do so after the county council withdrew its share. Meanwhile the Walker Trust maintained regular grants for research expenses throughout the period to 2002. In that year on the retirement of the only salaried member of staff the offices of the *History* at Shrewsbury and Keele closed. The *Shropshire History* remains active, however, with research in progress for Volume V (Shrewsbury) under an Honorary Editor, and with a website devoted to the *Shropshire History* under construction by the Institute of Historical Research at <http://www.shropshirepast.net>, where it is intended that information from or about all the Shropshire volumes will be made available.

Of the local staff mentioned in the Editorial Note to Volume X (1999) Mr. G. C. Baugh retired as County Editor in 1999 and became Honorary Editor for the Shrewsbury volume. Dr. D. C. Cox, the Assistant County Editor, succeeded him as County Editor and retired in June 2002. It is sad to record the death in 2000 of Mr. P. B. Hewitt, who had been an honorary research assistant since 1992. On a voluntary basis Mrs. J. V. Cox has written the sections on protestant nonconformity for the present part of Volume XII and Mr. David Petley-Jones has created, as a practical aid to topographical research, an index to H. T. Weyman's biographical articles on the Shropshire M.P.s, which were originally published in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*.

During the preparation of Volume XII invaluable advice and information was received from local historians of the Newport area, especially Mrs. Doreen Brittin, Mr. Raymond Elkes, Mr. Christopher Jobson, Miss Tavia Maclean, and Mr. Malcolm Miles. Staff research could not have been pursued without the support of the Shropshire Records and Research Centre under the direction of Miss Mary McKenzie, County Archivist, and Mr. Tony Carr, Senior Librarian.

For the explanation of abbreviated references used in the footnotes the reader is referred to the List of Classes of Documents in the Public Record Office and the Note on Abbreviations, which preface Volume X (1999) of the *Shropshire History*.

The *General Introduction* to the *History* (1970) and its *Supplement* (1990) outline the structure, aims, and progress of the series as a whole, and are supplemented by the *History's* national website at <http://www.Englandpast.net>.

CHETWYND

MANORS. In 1066 *CHETWYND* belonged to Godgifu (Godeva), widow of Leofric, earl of Mercia. By 1086 Turolf of Verley held it of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.¹ Earl Roger's son, Robert of Bellême, is presumed to have forfeited the overlordship to the Crown in 1102,² and by 1242 it belonged to John FitzAlan.³ William FitzAlan, earl of Arundel, was overlord in 1535.⁴

Adam of Chetwynd (fl. 1180–1203)⁵ was the immediate lord of Chetwynd, and his son John had the manor by 1226.⁶ He was probably the John of Chetwynd who was lord in 1242⁷ but he seems to have died by 1248 when a son, John, was mentioned as a successor elsewhere.⁸ The latter held Chetwynd by 1255⁹ and died c. 1281. His younger son, Reynold, was his heir in Chetwynd¹⁰ and was lord by 1285.¹¹ By 1292 John of Chetwynd, probably Reynold's first cousin,¹² seems to have held the manor,¹³ and he was certainly lord by 1316.¹⁴ Later knighted, he was living in 1351¹⁵ and on his death, by 1363,¹⁶ Chetwynd passed (under a settlement of c. 1343) to his granddaughter Joan of Chetwynd and her husband Richard Peshall.¹⁷ By 1388 Sir Richard (fl. 1382)¹⁸ was dead and Joan was in sole possession,¹⁹ and she still owned Chetwynd in 1409 with her then husband, Robert Tiptoft.²⁰ Her grandson, Richard Peshall,²¹ had succeeded to the manor by 1428.²² His daughter Joyce married Robert Pigott (d. 1439), to whose family

Chetwynd thus passed. Their son John was living in 1459 and is believed to have been the father of Robert Pigott,²³ who died in possession of the manor in 1535. It then passed by settlement to the heirs of his deceased son Humphrey; by 1535 they were Humphrey's daughter Eleanor and the three daughters of his sister Joan Tracy.²⁴ Presumably as a result of further transactions Humphrey's brother, Thomas, had a half of the manor at his death in 1549, when his heir was his son Thomas.²⁵ Another son, Robert,²⁶ had the whole manor by the time he died in 1584, and it then passed to his son Thomas (d. 1620),²⁷ followed by Thomas's son Walter.²⁸ About 1640 Walter (d. 1655) conveyed the estate to his son Thomas,²⁹ who died in 1666 and left it to his son, Walter (d. 1669).³⁰ Walter's brother, Thomas (d. 1695),³¹ succeeded and was followed by Walter's son, Robert, who lived until c. 1747³² and was succeeded by his son, Robert (d. 1770). The latter's son and successor, also Robert,³³ sold Chetwynd in 1779 to William Waller, from whom Thomas Lloyd bought it in 1780.³⁴ In 1803 Lloyd sold the manor to Thomas Borrow,³⁵ who changed his surname to Borough c. 1815³⁶ and died in 1838. Under his will it passed to his son J. C. Burton Borough (d. 1894) and then to the latter's son J. S. Burton Borough.³⁷ He died in 1924 and was succeeded by his son J. G. Burton Borough, lord in 1952.³⁸ He died without children in 1960 and the subsequent descent of the manorial lordship has not been traced. He left the Chetwynd Park estate (c. 3,000 a.) to trustees to be sold for the benefit of Charterhouse school, Christ Church, Oxford, and subsidiary charities, reserving a life interest to his widow. After her death in 1987

¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 334.

² *Ibid.* iii. 10.

³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 962. Cf. *Eyton*, viii. 81–2.

⁴ *P.R.O.*, C 142/58, no. 40.

⁵ *Eyton*, viii. 82.

⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 104.

⁷ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 962.

⁸ *S.H.C.* viii (1), 197.

⁹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 57.

¹⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 225–6.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 220.

¹² Reynold's guardian, Adam of Chetwynd (d. c. 1282), believed to have been bro. of Reynold's father, had a son called John: *S.H.C.* N.S. xii. 152; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 297.

¹³ He claimed free warren there: *Eyton*, vii. 88.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 227.

¹⁵ *Eyton*, viii. 89–90.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 90.

¹⁷ *S.H.C.* xi. 187.

¹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, p. 296.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1388–92, 339–40.

²⁰ *S.H.C.* xi. 224.

²¹ *S.R.R.* 6001/2791, pp. 267–8.

²² *Feud. Aids*, iv. 248, 269.

²³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 71.

²⁴ *P.R.O.*, C 142/58, no. 40.

²⁵ *P.R.O.*, C 142/89, no. 151.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *P.R.O.*, C 142/206, no. 14; C 142/389, no. 108.

²⁸ *P.R.O.*, C 142/389, no. 108.

²⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 74, 84, 88–9.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 78.

³¹ *S.R.R.* 6001/2792.

³² *S.R.R.* P60/A/1/2, bur. 5 Jan. 1746/7.

³³ *S.R.R.* 286/35/10.

³⁴ *S.R.R.* 286/35/5.

³⁵ *S.R.R.* 1696, box 13, deed 20 May 1803.

³⁶ *S.R.R.* 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1802–55, ff. 92v., 94.

³⁷ *S.R.R.* 1101, box 157, deed of 1889; box 164, abstr. of title; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. iii. 98.

³⁸ *Burke, Landed Gent.* (1952), 219.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

the trustees sold what remained (c. 1,600 a.) in separate lots. The deer park was bought by the Newport and District Agricultural Society.¹

There was a park at Chetwynd by 1281² and in 1390 a house in the park, described as the 'manor', was called 'Le Mote',³ being presumably either moated or on a mound. Later the chief house, called Chetwynd Hall or Chetwynd Park, stood beyond the north end of the park, next to the church, which it faced. When the house was demolished in 1961⁴ it presented a low, many gabled, and rambling exterior, timber-framed but rendered all over and in poor repair. Evidently the product of extension and refenestration at various dates, it may originally have been a two-storeyed timber-framed house of the late 16th or early 17th century. The drawing room had an elaborate plaster ceiling of that period, with sinuous and leafy stems bearing acorns, pears, and bunches of grapes in high relief. The dining room ceiling, also decoratively plastered, seems to have been done much later, perhaps in the 19th century. The panelled room over the drawing room was shown as that in which Charles I slept in 1645. Otherwise the interior was said in 1891 to have been modernized.⁵ An octagonal brick dovecot and a brick stable block were added in the 18th century.⁶ After the house was demolished a plain brick neo-Georgian one was soon built on the site, and after Mrs. Borough's death it was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hawkins, the owners in 1998.⁷

It is not certain that the medieval park was the same as that which by 1752 had the lake and approximately the boundary of 1880,⁸ and which was presumably the 'ancient' park 'destroyed' before 1803 and 'restored' between 1803 and 1868.⁹ It comprised 210 a. and a herd of fallow

deer in 1892¹⁰ and was largely unaltered by 1988, when the deer remained.¹¹

PULESTON belonged in 1066 to Edwin, earl of Mercia, and by 1086 to Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, under whom it was held by Turolf of Verley, lord of Chetwynd.¹² The earl's overlordship, as at Chetwynd, presumably fell to the Crown in 1102.¹³

In 1284 Puleston was reckoned a member of Chetwynd manor¹⁴ and it was presumably before 1290¹⁵ that Puleston was subinfeudated to relatives of Chetwynd's lord. Roger (fl. 1288–1315), son of Jordan of Puleston, had land in the township in 1290¹⁶ and Jordan is said to have been the son-in-law of Adam of Chetwynd¹⁷ (d. c. 1282), guardian of Reynold, lord of Chetwynd.¹⁸ By 1423 John Chetwynd of Shavington and his wife, Rose, were in possession;¹⁹ John is believed to have been a great-grandson of John, lord of Chetwynd, Adam's son.²⁰ Rose may have been widowed and remarried by 1438, for Puleston then belonged to John Marston and his wife, Rose,²¹ and in 1461 they conveyed it to the lawyer John Needham.²²

Needham (kt. 1470), became a justice of King's Bench and chief justice of Chester and died childless in 1480.²³ In accordance with a settlement of 1479 his trustees conveyed Puleston in 1484 to his grandnephew, William Needham, and after William died without a son, to William's brother, Robert,²⁴ who lived until 1556.²⁵ By a settlement of 1523 he left Puleston after his death to trustees to manage it on behalf of his son, Thomas, and after Thomas's death to convey it to Thomas's brother, Robert.²⁶ Whether or not Thomas survived his father, the estate eventually descended to Robert, who died in

¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 26 Feb. 1960, p. 1; *Shropshire Mag.* Dec. 1988, 36–7.

² Eyton, viii. 85.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1388–92, 239–40; *S.H.C.* xvi. 28.

⁴ S.R.R., P60/V/1/2, additional note.

⁵ Description based on [F. Stackhouse Acton] *Castles and Old Mansions of Salop.* (Shrews. 1868), pl. facing p. 47; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXI. 1 (1881 edn.); F. Leach, *County Seats of Salop.* (Shrews. 1891), 368; H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, *The Chetwynds of Ingestre* (1892), 40–1; S.R.R., PH/C/11, photos. by G. B. Mason for National Buildings Record; *Shropshire Mag.* Dec. 1988, 38–9.

⁶ *Shropshire Mag.* Dec. 1988, 37.

⁷ P. Watson Jones, *Chetwynd and the Parish Church* (Newport [1998]; copy in S.R.R., KE97 v.f.), 33.

⁸ J. Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXX. 4; XXXI. 1 (1881 edns.). The Salop. maps of Saxton, Speed, and Morden do not show it.

⁹ Acton, *Castles and Old Mansions*, 48.

¹⁰ J. Whitaker, *Descriptive List of the Deer Parks of England* (1892), 127 (ref. kindly supplied by Dr. P. A. Stamper).

¹¹ *Shropshire Mag.* Dec. 1988, 37.

¹² *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 334.

¹³ *Ibid.* iii. 10. Cf. above, this section (Chetwynd).

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids.* iv. 220.

¹⁵ The statute of *Quia Emptores* (1290) prohibited further subinfeudations.

¹⁶ Eyton, viii. 97–8.

¹⁷ Chetwynd-Stapylton, *Chetwynds of Ingestre*, 59.

¹⁸ Above, this section (Chetwynd).

¹⁹ S.R.R. 946/A39–40.

²⁰ Chetwynd-Stapylton, *Chetwynds of Ingestre*, [265]. Cf. above, this section (Chetwynd).

²¹ S.R.R. 946/A45.

²² S.R.R. 946/A47.

²³ *D.N.B.*

²⁴ S.R.R. 946/A48–50.

²⁵ H. D. Harrod, *Hist. of Shavington* (Shrews. 1891), 22.

²⁶ S.R.R. 946/A53–4, A57.

1603.¹ Puleston passed by settlement to his son, Sir Robert,² created Viscount Kilmorey in 1625.³ At his death in 1631 his son, Robert, the 2nd viscount, succeeded to Puleston.⁴ He lived until 1653 and Puleston then passed to his son, also Robert, the 3rd viscount.⁵ In 1654, however, he conveyed it to his half-brother, Charles,⁶ who succeeded him as 4th viscount in 1657 and died in 1660. Puleston and the viscountcy then passed to Charles's son, Robert,⁷ who died in 1668 and was followed in the manor and the peerage by his brother, Thomas, the 6th viscount.⁸ He lived until 1687, when Puleston passed to his son, Robert, the 7th viscount.⁹ At his death in 1710 Puleston passed by settlement to his widow, Mary,¹⁰ for life but she seems to have conveyed it to her son, Thomas, the 9th viscount, in or before 1730.¹¹ He lived until 1768 and left the manor to his brother, John, the 10th viscount, who sold it in 1770 to Richard Bayley of Standford.¹² He died in 1787,¹³ and by 1790 Puleston belonged to his nephew, John Marsh.¹⁴ It descended thereafter with Standford until Sarah Dalton's estates were partitioned in 1866. The lordship of Puleston, with 633 a., was then allotted to Mrs. Ann Harding, and the rest of Puleston (191 a.) to Frederick Smith.¹⁵ He bought her share a few months later¹⁶ and immediately sold the whole to J. C. Burton Borough of Chetwynd Park,¹⁷ whose property adjoined. The manor has not been traced further but presumably followed the descent of Chetwynd.

It is not known which of the houses at Puleston represents the manor's chief house.

Between 1866 and 1880 Borough created Puleston park on the north side of Chetwynd Park house and beyond the river Meese.¹⁸

In 1066 *HOWLE* belonged to Batsveinn (Batsven) and in 1086 was held by Turolf of Verley from Earl Roger.¹⁹ The chief lordship seems to have descended with that of Chetwynd.²⁰

Turolf's undertenant at Howle was Walter.²¹ In the early 13th century Adam, son of John of Howle, was lord of the vill.²² Adam, (d. by 1248)²³ sold Howle to Geoffrey Griffin,²⁴ who conveyed it c. 1250 to Haughmond and Lilleshall abbeys, to be divided between them.²⁵ In 1484 Haughmond relinquished its half of the lordship of Howle to the tenant, Sir William Yonge.²⁶ In 1545 Lilleshall's quit rent from Howle, which had passed to the Crown at the Dissolution, was granted to Sir Rowland Hill.²⁷ He died in 1561²⁸ and the rent passed by settlement²⁹ to his brother, William, rector of Stoke upon Tern, who died in 1562,³⁰ and then to their niece, Alice, and her husband, Reynold Corbet.³¹ The subsequent descent of the rent has not been traced, but an inquisition of 1601 believed that both moieties of Howle, as former property of the dissolved abbeys of Haughmond and Lilleshall, owed quit rents to the queen.³²

By 1255 the abbeys had conveyed the whole estate to John of Chetwynd, lord of Chetwynd, in return for annual quit rents;³³ he may have been in possession by 1252 when he was granted free warren in Howle.³⁴ By c. 1343 the Howle estate, which had remained with the lords of Chetwynd, was called a manor. On the death of Sir John of Chetwynd later in the century,³⁵ however, Howle

¹ P.R.O., C 142/290, no. 101.

² S.R.R. 946/A149.

³ For the dates and connexions of his family to 1770 see *Complete Peerage*, vii. 260–2.

⁴ S.R.R. 946/C157, C162.

⁵ S.R.R. 946/C162.

⁶ S.R.R. 946/C166.

⁷ S.R.R. 946/C176, C178.

⁸ S.R.R. 946/C189.

⁹ S.R.R. 946/C189, C252.

¹⁰ S.R.R. 946/C252, 257.

¹¹ S.R.R. 946/C260; 327/2/2/41/1.

¹² S.R.R. 327/2/2/41/1; 1696, box 1, deed 16 Apr. 1770.

¹³ S.R.R., P60/A/1/4, bur. 15 Sept. 1787.

¹⁴ S.R.R., QE/5/2/1, 21 Oct. 1790; S.R.R. 1696, box 2, admittance of John Marsh 16 Dec. 1790.

¹⁵ S.R.R. 1101, box 153, abstr. of title of 1866; 1696, box 2, declaration of Wm. Perry 10 Apr. 1866; 4949/9/1/29. Cf. below, Edgmond, manors (Standford).

¹⁶ S.R.R. 1101, box 154, sched. of deeds of 1891; box 160, deed 23 June 1866 (copy).

¹⁷ Ibid. sched. of deeds of 1875.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXI. 1 (1881 edn.).

¹⁹ V.C.H. Salop. i. 334.

²⁰ *Cartulary of Haughmond Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1985), p. 135; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 220.

²¹ V.C.H. Salop. i. 334.

²² *Cart. Haughmond*, p. 136; S.R.R. 327/2/4/1/7/16; 972/222/4/1.

²³ S.R.R. 972/222/4/8.

²⁴ S.R.R. 972/222/4/4.

²⁵ *Cart. Haughmond*, pp. 134–5.

²⁶ S.R.R. 972/222/4/13.

²⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 209.

²⁸ *D.N.B.*

²⁹ S.R.R. 731, 'ex box 166', deed 16 Sept. 1560 (copy).

³⁰ S.R.R. 6001/2790, p. 487.

³¹ P.R.O., C 142/143, no. 35. For the family connexion see V.C.H. Salop. xi. 256.

³² P.R.O., C 142/263, no. 24.

³³ *Cart. Haughmond*, p. 135; *Cartulary of Lilleshall Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1997), p. 60.

³⁴ Eyton, viii. 83.

³⁵ Above, this section (Chetwynd).

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

descended, unlike Chetwynd, to his son, Sir William (fl. 1382).¹ Sir William's son, also William,² probably succeeded, for Howle came to the latter's son, John Chetwynd of Shavington, lord of Puleston;³ like Puleston, Howle belonged in 1438 to John's relict, Rose, and her husband, John Marston.⁴ She sold Howle in 1468 to William Yonge (fl. 1497), lord of Caynton.⁵ His son, Francis (d. 1533), held Howle as tenant of Haughmond and Lilleshall abbeys⁶ and it seems to have descended with Caynton until 1784⁷ when, at the partition of William Briscoe's estate, Howle was assigned to trustees to sell it for the benefit of his brothers.⁸ The purchasers seem to have been two of the brothers, John and Benjamin, for by 1799 the manor was held jointly by John's son, William Briscoe of Caynton, and Benjamin's son, John Briscoe of Calvington.⁹ John died in 1823¹⁰ and William in 1828, and the trustees of the latter's will sold the manor¹¹ to Matthew and Arthur Mountford,¹² who had bought 507 a. at Howle in 1825.¹³ The subsequent descent of the manorial title has not been traced but the estate descended in the Mountford family until 1941, when it was bought by Edward Watson Jones of Whitley Manor (d. 1961).¹⁴ His son and grandson, Peter and Andrew Watson Jones, owned most of it in 2000.¹⁵

Howle Manor and its farm buildings stand alone on the lane between the hamlets of Howle and Standford Bridge. The house is said to have consisted of an 'Elizabethan' house, at least partly timber-framed. Attached to it was a symmetrical front wing of two storeys and three bays, built or remodelled in the late 18th or early 19th century, and a dairy of c. 1900 at the rear.

The 'Elizabethan' part of the house was rebuilt in 1960.¹⁶

SAMBROOK belonged in 1066 to Wulfgar (Ulgar) and in 1086 Turolde of Verley, lord of Chetwynd, held it of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury; an unnamed knight held Sambrook of Turolde.¹⁷

Sambrook was accounted a member of Chetwynd manor in 1284¹⁸ and apparently in 1361.¹⁹ In 1462, however, it was a manor belonging to Richard Cholmondeley, who then granted it to James Lee for 39 years with remainder to Thomas and Elizabeth Sambrook and their issue.²⁰

The Sambrook family evidently came into possession. Obadiah Adams (d. 1723)²¹ bought property in Sambrook from William Sambrook and his father, George,²² and married the daughter and coheir of Francis Sambrook (d. 1697).²³ Obadiah Adams was succeeded by his son, Sambrook,²⁴ who lived until 1734.²⁵

In 1730 the manorial estate, then separate, belonged to Thomas Gardlett,²⁶ son-in-law of Thomas Adams (fl. 1717) of Newport.²⁷ Gardlett sold the manor in 1757 to George Adams,²⁸ son of Sambrook Adams,²⁹ and it was thus united to the Adams estate. George Adams changed his surname to Anson in 1773 and died in 1789. The manor passed to his son, Thomas (cr. Viscount Anson in 1806), who died in 1818, and then to the latter's son, Thomas William, Viscount Anson. William Minor bought it from Lord Anson in 1820 but died shortly afterwards and his trustees sold it in 1825 to Thomas Borough,³⁰ lord of Chetwynd. Sambrook manor thus descended with the Chetwynd Park estate until 1941 or later.³¹ Its subsequent descent has not been traced.

¹ S.H.C. xi. 187; S.R.R. 946/A9.

² Chetwynd-Stapylton, *Chetwynds of Ingestre*, 36.

³ S.R.R. 946/A39-40.

⁴ S.R.R. 946/A45. Cf. above, this section (Puleston).

⁵ S.R.R. 972/222/4/12. Cf. below, Edgmond, manors (Caynton).

⁶ P.R.O., E 150/854, no. 2.

⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 209; P.R.O., C 60/477, no. 41; C 142/143, no. 35; C 142/252, no. 49; C 142/263, no. 24; S.R.R. 286/39/29.

⁸ S.R.R. 286/39/29.

⁹ S.R.R. 327/1/B/5/3. Cf. below, Edgmond, manors (Caynton; Calvington).

¹⁰ S.R.R. 286/39/29.

¹¹ S.R.R. 327/2/2/32/26.

¹² S.R.R. 286/39/29; P.R.O., IR 29/29/74.

¹³ A. Ruscoe, *Landed estates and the gentry: an historical study of the landed estates of north-east Shropshire*, iv (Ormskirk, 2000), 10.

¹⁴ P. Watson Jones, *The Jones collections: a history of the family* ([c. 1996]; copy in S.R.R., qBJ77), 172.

¹⁵ Ruscoe, *Landed estates*, iv. 10.

¹⁶ Watson Jones, op. cit. 266.

¹⁷ V.C.H. Salop. i. 334.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 220.

¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 212-13.

²⁰ S.H.C. xi. 249.

²¹ S.R.R. P58/A/1/4, 17 Aug. 1723. For pedigree see S.R.R. 6001/4360, p. 19.

²² P. W. L. Adams, *A History of the Adams family* (1914), 35.

²³ S.R.R., P58/A/1/3, bur. 21 Jan. 1696/7.

²⁴ S.R.R. 1696, box 19, deed 24 June 1825.

²⁵ S.R.R., P58/A/1/4, bur. 25 May 1734.

²⁶ S.R.R. 1696, box 17, deed 21 May 1730.

²⁷ S.R.R. 6000/10471.

²⁸ S.R.R. 1696, box 21, deeds 20-1 May 1757.

²⁹ For pedigree to 1820 see *Complete Peerage*, i. 173-4.

³⁰ S.R.R. 1696, box 19, deed 24 June 1825.

³¹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891), 404; (1895), 185; (1941), 211. Cf. above, this section (Chetwynd).

Susan Lowe bought the manorial estate from J. G. Burton Borough in 1953, and after her death in 1956 it was sold to the tenants.¹

The original manor house was owned and occupied by Thomas Gardlett in 1730² and was presumably the present Sambrook Hall (also called Hall Farm), for the house now called Sambrook Manor (or Manor Farm) was built in 1702 for Obadiah Adams³ and was later occupied by his son, Sambrook.⁴ It was presumably after Sambrook's son acquired the manor in 1757 that his house became known as the manor house.

Hall Farm stands in the centre of the village and faces west towards the street. It is a modest mid-19th-century farmhouse in pale brick, with darker bricks for the quoins and openings. There is a symmetrical front range of two storeys and three bays, with the outer bays gabled and slightly projecting. The two symmetrical rear wings are similar in size to the front.⁵ The house evidently stands on the site of its predecessor, for the 18th-century curtilage wall of red brick with stone dressings has been preserved towards the street. Two brick and stone piers with ball finials flank the former front gateway, which is reached by four steps up from the street, and two similar piers mark the ends of the wall; part of the 18th-century north boundary wall also remains.⁶ Sambrook Hall was bought c. 1956 by the tenant,⁷ Rowland W. Ward,⁸ and his executors sold it with 320 a. after his death in 1982.⁹

Manor Farm stands nearby, a little to the north. It is a brick house of 1702, built for Obadiah Adams. The main range, facing the street, is symmetrical of five bays and two storeys, with gabled ends. The central stack is sited immediately to the right of the front door. Stylish features in stone include rusticated quoins, a platband between the storeys, a moulded and overhanging cornice, and copings with kneelers at the gable ends. Over the front door is a stone inscribed with the initials of Obadiah and Frances Adams and the date.

Within is a contemporary staircase with moulded balusters. A brick wing of one bay and two storeys projects from the rear wall near the centre. An 18th-century garden wall fronts to the street, its central gateway flanked by brick and stone piers similar to those at Hall Farm.¹⁰

CHURCHES. Chetwynd had a priest in 1086¹¹ and by 1281 the parish church was in the patronage of the lord of the manor.¹² The advowson seems to have descended with the manor¹³ until the death of J. G. Burton Borough in 1960. His widow held the advowson thereafter, jointly with the bishop of Lichfield from 1981, and the bishop became sole patron of Chetwynd after her death in 1987.¹⁴ The living was added to the united benefice of Newport with Longford in 1981¹⁵ and in 1996 the living of Forton (Staffs.) was added to create the rectory of Newport with Longford, Chetwynd and Forton.¹⁶

The rectory was valued in 1291 at £4 13s. 4d. a year¹⁷ and in 1535 at £10 16s. 2d. net.¹⁸ By 1636 rector's annual income from the glebe was £4 5s. 4d. and from tithes £24¹⁹ but in 1799 the rectory was said to be worth £300 a year.²⁰ The tithes were commuted to an annual rentcharge of £720 4s. 11d. in 1840, and there were then nearly 29 a. of glebe.²¹

In 1612 the parsonage house was said to have 2½ bays, with a kitchen of 1 bay, and a barn of 3 bays that had a cow house at one end and a turf house (presumably for fuel) at the other.²² William Pigott, rector from 1766,²³ built a new rectory before 1799;²⁴ it may have been completed by 1779, when he acquired Edgmond

¹⁰ Description based on Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), pp. 17–18; photos. in SRR, PH/S/3.

¹¹ V.C.H. Salop. i. 334.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 225–6.

¹³ S.H.C. xi. 187, 223–4; Eyton, viii. 90; P.R.O., C 142/89, no. 151; C 142/206, no. 14; C 142/389, no. 108; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. v. 354, 370; vi. 78; 4th ser. iv. 192; v. 206; vi. 297; vii. 165; S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 70; S.R.R. 1101, box 164, abstr. of title of 1855; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 61.

¹⁴ Local information.

¹⁵ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990–1), 93.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* (1997–8), 113; local information.

¹⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 245, 248.

¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 186.

¹⁹ S.R.S. v. 52.

²⁰ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 70.

²¹ P.R.O., IR 29/29/74.

²² S.R.S. v. 52.

²³ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. v. 206.

²⁴ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 70.

¹ Ruscoe, *Landed estates*, iv. 12.

² S.R.R. 1696, box 17, deed 21 May 1730.

³ Date stone: R. Donaldson-Hudson, *An Historical survey of the parish of Cheswardine* (1939), 156–7.

⁴ S.R.R. 1696, box 19, deed 24 June 1825.

⁵ Description based on photos. in SRR, PH/S/3.

⁶ Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), p. 17; photos. in SRR, PH/S/3.

⁷ Ruscoe, *Landed estates*, iv. 12.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 212.

⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 17 Dec. 1982, p. 32; SRR, SC/21/45.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

rectory in plurality,¹ for he later lived at Edgmond.² The house stood south of the church, next to the main road.³ In 1864 it had five bedrooms and the ground floor included a parlour, library, drawing room, and dining room; and there were a servants' hall, a butler's pantry, and a stable for four horses.⁴ In 1866 the house was replaced by another, similarly 'commodious', built at J. C. Burton Borough's expense on a site that he gave immediately south-west of the new church.⁵ That house was sold in 1967, the last rector having retired, and was renamed Chetwynd Manor. It is of sandstone in the style of an early 17th-century manor house, with gables and mullioned windows.⁶

In the earlier 19th century there was said to have been formerly a chapel at *SAMBROOK*, standing in Cheswardine parish,⁷ but nothing more is known about it. In 1839 a small chapel of ease was built there by subscription on a site belonging to J. C. Burton Borough.⁸ It stood just beyond the west end of the village in Chetwynd parish, on the south side of the lane to Standford Bridge opposite its junction with the lane to Cross Hills.⁹ To begin with the services were taken voluntarily by the clergy of the four neighbouring churches in rotation. That arrangement broke down, however, and from 1843 Mr. Borough paid a succession of local clergymen to do the duty.¹⁰ From 1854 he appointed and paid a resident curate.¹¹ The chapel was used for baptisms and Sunday services.¹²

A new church was consecrated in 1856 on a site in Cheswardine parish, and in 1857 a consolidated chapelry was created from the townships of Sambrook (in Cheswardine and

Chetwynd), Howle (in Chetwynd), Pickstock (in Edgmond), part of Ellerton (in Cheswardine), and the Chetwynd part of Pixley. The advowson of the perpetual curacy was vested in J. C. Burton Borough,¹³ and his son, J. S. Burton Borough, conveyed it c. 1901 to the rector of Edgmond.¹⁴ In 1981 the livings of Hinstock and Sambrook were united,¹⁵ with the bishop of Lichfield and the rector of Edgmond as joint patrons. That living was united c. 1995 with others to form the united living of Cheswardine, Childs Ercall, Hales, Hinstock, Sambrook, and Stoke on Tern.¹⁶

In 1857 the curate was granted £105 a year and glebe of c. 4 a. (including the site of the parsonage house) by the patron,¹⁷ annual tithe rentcharges of £15 17s. (from lands in Pickstock township) by the rector of Edgmond,¹⁸ and an endowment of £200 by Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁹ It was agreed that the patron would continue to pay the stipend until the rector of Chetwynd died, and that the new rector would then assign an equivalent annual sum in tithe rentcharge,²⁰ which he did in 1864 with £117 7s. 3d. from lands in Howle, Pixley, and Sambrook townships.²¹ In 1868 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners added £33 6s. 8d. a year from a benefaction of £500 that they had matched²² and in 1870 the living was valued at £173 0s. 9d.²³ It was styled a vicarage by 1879.²⁴

The parsonage house, designed by Benjamin Ferrey, was built 1855–6²⁵ immediately south-west of the church. The site belonged to J. C. Burton Borough, and he gave it to the curacy in 1857.²⁶ After the union with Hinstock in 1981 the incumbents lived at Hinstock²⁷ and the Sambrook house was sold.

¹ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. vi. 297.

² S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 70.

³ P.R.O., IR 29/29/74; IR 30/29/74 (parcel no. 537).

⁴ S.R.R., P60/F/3/1.

⁵ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1867), 92.

⁶ P. Watson Jones, *Chetwynd and the parish church* (Newport [1998]; copy in S.R.R., KE97 v.f.), 26, 27 (photo.).

⁷ T. F. Dukes, *Antiquities of Shropshire* (1844), app. p. xiii.

⁸ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 34; S.R.R. 1696, box 2, J. C. Burton Borough to H. Heane 5 Jan. 1854.

⁹ M. Wheat, *A Story about Sambrook parish* (1955; copy in S.R.R., K64 v.f.), 12.

¹⁰ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, J. C. Burton Borough to H. Heane 5 Jan. 1854; *ibid.* printed address 31 Dec. 1855.

¹¹ *Ibid.* J. C. Burton Borough to H. Heane 5 Jan. 1854; S.R.R., P238/A/1/2.

¹² P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 34; S.R.R., P238/A/1/1–2.

¹³ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 1857, 145–6; S.R.R., P238/F/1/2.

¹⁴ *Crockford* (1900), 1858; (1903), 1898.

¹⁵ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990–1), 93.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* (1994), 97; (1996–7), 77.

¹⁷ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, draft deed of 1856; deed 18 July 1857.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* deed 29 Apr. 1857; S.R.R., P238/F/2/1/1.

¹⁹ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (2nd edn.), suppl. p. lxvii.

²⁰ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, draft deed of 1856.

²¹ S.R.R., P238/F/2/1/2–4.

²² *Lond. Gaz.* 15 May 1868, 2808–9.

²³ *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1870), 124.

²⁴ *Ibid.* (1879), 393.

²⁵ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, draft agreement 8 Aug. 1855; M. Wheat, *A Story about Sambrook parish* (1955; copy in S.R.R., K64 v.f.), 14.

²⁶ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, deed 18 July 1857.

²⁷ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1982), 22, 84.

An iron mission church with accommodation for 300 was opened at Chetwynd End in 1890¹ but may have closed before 1900.²

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. Protestant dissent was late in coming to Chetwynd; no dissenters were recorded in 1676³ or 1799.⁴ In the early 19th century potential dissenters would have had to contend with the rector, the Revd. John Dryden Pigott, who lived at Edgmond and was most active against non-Anglicans in his parishes.⁵ The first meeting-house registration was in 1815, when premises in Sambrook were registered,⁶ probably for the Wesleyan Methodists, who by 1824 had ten members meeting at Sambrook and fourteen in 1826.⁷ Still there in 1830,⁸ they had gone by 1842-3.⁹

Two meeting-house certificates were issued in 1836 for congregations whose denomination is

unknown.¹⁰

The Primitive Methodists established a presence in the parish in the late 1820s or early 1830s. They built a very small chapel at Howle Green,¹¹ which was licensed in 1832. It had 68 free sittings and on Census Sunday in 1851 had 41 and 42 attenders at its afternoon and evening services respectively.¹² About 1870 it was enlarged,¹³ which increased the number of free sittings to over 100,¹⁴ and by 1871 attenders had risen to 80.¹⁵ During the 20th century membership and attendance declined until by 1982 there was only one member,¹⁶ who had promised her dying mother many years before that services would continue to be held there as long as she (the daughter) lived in the village. Thus once a month she and five or six Anglicans, including the vicar, would gather together for a service.¹⁷ When she moved away the chapel closed¹⁸ and in the following year, 1983, it was sold.¹⁹ In 2001 it was being used for storage and was in a poor condition.

In 1872 the Primitive Methodists were also preaching at Sambrook, but they seem not to have continued there.²⁰

¹ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1891), 165; S.R.R., P60/K/1/1.

² Not shown on O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXI. 5 (1902 edn.). Not mentioned in *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1900).

³ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 442.

⁴ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1.

⁵ H. B. Kendall, *The Origin and history of the Primitive Methodist church* [c. 1905], ii, 275-6.

⁶ L.R.O., B/A/12ii.

⁷ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1A.

⁸ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/A1A, p. 67.

⁹ S.R.R., NM5870/10.

¹⁰ L.R.O., B/A/12ii.

¹¹ S.R.R., NM/3767/XIII/A3; P.R.O., IR 29/29/74; IR 30/29/74.

¹² P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 35.

¹³ S.R.R., NM1861/19, 22; date stone '1869' on gable end.

¹⁴ S.R.R., NM1861/32; *Methodist Church Bldgs.: Statistical Returns 1940* (Manchester, c. 1947), 268.

¹⁵ S.R.R., NM1861/22.

¹⁶ S.R.R., NM5870/44, letter 19 June 1982.

¹⁷ Ibid. letter 9 June 1982.

¹⁸ S.R.R., NM3767/XXXVI/G, last acct. dated 31 Aug. 1982.

¹⁹ S.R.R., NM5870/44, letter 30 July 1983.

²⁰ S.R.R., NM3511/8, 9 Sept., 9 Dec. 1872.

EDGMOND

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 Leofwine Cild (Levuinus cilt) owned *EDGMOND* with its six berewicks. In 1086 it was a demesne manor of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.¹ His son, Robert of Bellême, forfeited the manor to the Crown in 1102,² and in 1227 Henry III granted it to Henry of Audley.³ He died in 1246⁴ and was succeeded by his son James.⁵ At James's death in 1272 his son James succeeded⁶ and when the latter died childless in 1273 the manor passed to his brother Henry.⁷ In 1275 Edgmond was assigned in dower to James's relict Maud, who had married Sir John D'Eiville.⁸ She outlived the childless Henry by a few days, dying in 1276, and the manor then passed to Henry's brother William.⁹ William died unmarried in 1282 and his brother Nicholas then succeeded,¹⁰ upon whose death in 1299 Edgmond passed to Nicholas's son Thomas.¹¹ Thomas died childless and a minor in 1307 and his heir was his brother Nicholas (cr. Baron Audley 1313), who was granted possession of Thomas's estates in 1314¹² and died as lord of Edgmond in 1316.¹³ Earlier in the year John of Brimpton had been named as lord¹⁴ but by what title is not known. Lord Audley's heir was his son James,¹⁵ but Thomas of Audley's relict, Eve, who had married Sir Thomas of Ufford (d. 1314), held Edgmond for life in 1335.¹⁶ She lived until 1369¹⁷ but in 1335 her nephew James, Lord Audley, was able to settle the manor on himself,¹⁸ and in 1358 on his son Nicholas.¹⁹ When Nicholas, Lord Audley, died childless in 1391 the manor passed, under a settlement of

1369,²⁰ first to his relict Elizabeth (d. 1400)²¹ and then to his late father's coheirs, Margaret, relict of Sir Roger Hillary, John Tuchet, and Fulk FitzWarin.²² Their shares descended separately until 1552.

In 1391 Margaret and her husband had sold their share of the reversion of Edgmond to trustees for Sir Hugh Holes, and in 1401 the trustees had granted Margaret a life tenure. On her death in 1411 her third of the manor passed to Sir Hugh, who died in 1415²³ and was followed by his son Thomas.²⁴ When Thomas died in 1420 his heir was a daughter, Margery,²⁵ who succeeded to his third of Edgmond²⁶ and married John Troutbeck. After Margaret died in 1456 her husband held her third for life²⁷ under a settlement of 1445,²⁸ and on his death in 1458 it passed to their son Sir William,²⁹ who was killed next year at the battle of Blore Heath. The third then passed to Sir William's son William (later knighted), who died childless in 1510 leaving as heir a niece Margaret, wife of John (later Sir John) Talbot.³⁰ Talbot outlived her and, under a settlement of 1521, was entitled to her third of the manor until his death in 1549, with remainder to their son Sir John.³¹ The latter died in 1555 leaving a son and heir, John, and relict, Frances,³² who retained an interest in the third of Edgmond.³³

Fulk FitzWarin held a third of Edgmond manor until his death in 1407,³⁴ after which it passed to his son Fulk, who died childless in 1420. The latter's heir was his sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hankeford³⁵ (kt. 1429), who outlived her and held her share of Edgmond until his death

¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 317.

² *Ibid.* iii. 10; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 95.

³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 55.

⁴ *Complete Peerage*, i. 337. For the dates and connexions of his descendants to 1459 see *ibid.* 338–42; xiv. 50–1.

⁵ *Ex. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 2; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 95.

⁶ *Ex. e Rot. Fin.* ii. 574; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 95.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 67–8; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 95.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, 234.

⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 122, 287.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* ii, p. 287; iii, pp. 409; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 222.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 408–9.

¹² *Complete Peerage*, i. 339.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 29; vi, p. 41.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 227.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 41.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, 181.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiii, p. 72.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, 181.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1358–61, 39.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 1367–70, 222.

²¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xviii, p. 156.

²² *Ibid.* xvi, pp. 435–6; xviii, p. 156.

²³ *Ibid.* xix, pp. 310–11; xx, pp. 109–10.

²⁴ *Ibid.* xx, pp. 109–10; P.R.O., C 138/50, no. 91.

²⁵ P.R.O., C 138/50, no. 91.

²⁶ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 68.

²⁷ P.R.O., C 139/163, no. 8; C 139/172, no. 21.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1441–6, 331.

²⁹ P.R.O., C 139/172, no. 21; C 139/177, no. 47.

³⁰ P.R.O., C 139/177, no. 47; C 142/26, no. 90.

³¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 675; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 69.

³² P.R.O., C 142/160, no. 92.

³³ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 69–70.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xix, pp. 153–4. For the dates and connexions of his descendants to 1552 see *Complete Peerage*, v. 504–11; xiv. 327.

³⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xix, pp. 153–4; P.R.O., C 138/52, no. 106.

in 1431.¹ That third of the manor was then divided between their daughters Thomasine and Elizabeth Hankeford. When Elizabeth died in 1433 her part of the third passed to Thomasine,² who married William Bouchier (cr. Baron FitzWarin in 1449) and died in 1453. Under a settlement of 1443 her husband was entitled to hold her share of Edgmond until his death in 1469,³ after which their son, Fulk, Lord FitzWarin succeeded to it and died in 1479, leaving a son and heir, John.⁴ John, Lord FitzWarin, was created earl of Bath in 1536 and after his death in 1539 the third of Edgmond belonged to his son John, earl of Bath.⁵

After the death in 1408 of John Tuchet (cr. Baron Audley in 1405) the other third of Edgmond manor was inherited by his son James, Lord Audley,⁶ who was killed at the battle of Blore Heath in 1459. It then passed to James's younger son, Thomas Audley, under a settlement of 1455.⁷ Thomas died in 1507 and in accordance with a settlement of 1506 his relict, Catherine, held the third until her death in 1514, to be succeeded by their daughter Anne and her husband George Twynyho.⁸ Twynyho predeceased her in 1525, leaving a son and heir Edward,⁹ and in 1551 Edward, with Anne Inkpen (presumably his mother) and her husband Richard, sold the third of Edgmond manor to Thomas Lodge.¹⁰

In 1552 Lodge also bought the earl of Bath's third¹¹ and in 1557 sold his two-thirds to Robert Barnfield.¹² In 1565 Barnfield partitioned Edgmond manor with Dame Frances Talbot and her son John, holders of the remaining third; the Talbots received Church Aston, a member of Edgmond, and certain lands in Edgmond, and Barnfield the rest of the manor;¹³ Church Aston was afterwards regarded as a separate manor.¹⁴

Robert Barnfield (d. 1568) left the manor to his son Richard,¹⁵ who seems to have settled it on

his younger son Robert in 1601.¹⁶ Robert sold the manor c. 1606 to Peter Corbet,¹⁷ who died c. 1642¹⁸ and was succeeded by Robert Corbet¹⁹ (bur. 1646).²⁰ The manor passed to Robert's son Andrew (d. 1659),²¹ whose son and successor, Andrew,²² sold it to Robert Pigott of Chetwynd in 1694;²³ thus by 1695 Edgmond began to follow the descent of Chetwynd and it continued to do so until 1952 or later.²⁴

The site of the original manor house was forgotten by the 19th century.²⁵ The house known by 1880 as the Manor House,²⁶ later the Rectory, stands in Manor Road, a lane off the west side of the main street. It consists mainly of a plain brick range of three bays and two storeys fronting the lane, with a brick wing of four bays and two storeys projecting at the rear.²⁷

In 1206 King John gave ADENEY, a member of Edgmond manor, to the Cistercian abbey of Croxden (Staffs.). Croxden gave Adeney to Buildwas, a Shropshire abbey of the same order, in 1287 in exchange for Caldon grange (Staffs.)²⁸ and Adeney remained with Buildwas until surrendered to the Crown in 1536.²⁹ Edward, Lord Grey of Powis, bought Adeney in 1537³⁰ and it descended thereafter with Stirchley³¹ until 1621, when Francis Rogers sold the manor (so called by 1560)³² to Walter Pigott of Chetwynd.³³

¹⁶ S.R.R. 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1575–1802, ff. 100v., 102; T.S.A.S. lxix. 124.

¹⁷ S.R.R. 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1575–1802, ff. 144, 149; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 90.

¹⁸ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 91.

¹⁹ S.R.R. 3651/F/4/3/1, pp. 243, 246, 251.

²⁰ S.P.R. *Lich.* xiii (1), 234.

²¹ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 92.

²² S.P.R. *Lich.* xiii (1), 234; S.R.R. 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1575–1802, f. 154.

²³ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 92; S.R.R. 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1575–1802, ff. 206, 211.

²⁴ S.R.R. 286/35/10; 1101, box 157, deed of 1889; box 164, abstr. of title; 1493, Edgmond ct. bk. 1855–1905, ff. 207, 215 and v.; 1696, box 13, deed 20 May 1803; box 14, deed 23 Dec. 1780; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. vi. 80; 4th ser. iii. 97; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 219. Cf. above, Chetwynd, manors (Chetwynd).

²⁵ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 98.

²⁶ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXX. 8 (1881 edn.).

²⁷ Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), pp. 73–4; S.R.R., PH/E/5, photo. (neg. 100/21).

²⁸ V.C.H. *Staffs.* iii. 226.

²⁹ V.C.H. *Salop.* ii. 57–8.

³⁰ L. & P. *Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 166.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 366; P.R.O., E 134/32 Eliz. Hil./11; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1581–90, p. 614; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 101. Cf. V.C.H. *Salop.* xi. 187.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 366.

³³ P.R.O., CP 25/2/344/19 Jas. I Mich. no. [?].

¹ P.R.O., C 139/51, no. 54.

² P.R.O., C 139/51, no. 54; C 139/65, no. 40.

³ P.R.O., CP 25/1/293/70, no. 8.

⁴ P.R.O., C 140/73, no. 76; C 140/76, no. 65.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 418.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xix, p. 214; *Cal. Close*, 1454–61, 53.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1454–61, 53; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 244–5.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 244–5; P.R.O., C 142/30, no. 76; C 142/45, no. 14.

⁹ P.R.O., C 142/45, no. 14.

¹⁰ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 82; *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 215.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 418.

¹² *Ibid.* 1557–8, 338.

¹³ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 69–70.

¹⁴ Below, this section (Church Aston).

¹⁵ P.R.O., C 142/48, no. 38.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

From him the manor descended with Chetwynd until 1779 or later.¹ Thomas Jones (later Tyrwhitt Jones) bought it in 1792. He was created a baronet in 1808 and died in 1811. Adeney passed to his son, Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones (later Tyrwhitt, d. 1839), whose widow, Eliza (d. 1865) succeeded him.² In 1877 their son, Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, sold the manor to R. M. Leeke,³ lord of Church Aston, with which it descended until 1929 or later;⁴ by 1934, however, Ralph Leeke had ceased to be the principal landowner.⁵

The brick farm house known by 1880 as the Manor House⁶ stands at the north end of the hamlet.

By 1255 Jas of Audley, lord of Edgmond, had enfeoffed Geoffrey de Thorp and his wife, Alice, with an estate at *CHETWYND ASTON* (then called Great Aston).⁷ Alice may have been widowed and remarried, for William Eysseby was in possession c. 1285⁸ and John Rondolf in 1296,⁹ but by 1304 Great Aston had passed to Geoffrey's son, Edmund.¹⁰ His son and successor,¹¹ Thomas of Aston, was lord in 1321¹² and was followed by his son, William Chetwynd, whose son, also William, succeeded by 1389.¹³ The younger William died childless in or before 1393 and was succeeded by his brother, John Chetwynd.¹⁴ Another brother, Robert,¹⁵ mentioned in 1406,¹⁶ seems to have been succeeded by 1426 by his son John¹⁷ (fl. 1442).¹⁸ John's son, William,¹⁹ had an estate in Great Aston in 1503²⁰ and John, William's son,²¹ was

lord by 1512.²² John's son, Humphrey, came into possession in 1518,²³ and died c. 1541.²⁴ Under a settlement of 1539²⁵ the manor passed to Humphrey's son, John, lord in 1549.²⁶ Before John died, however, his son, Robert, came into possession²⁷ and he sold the manor in 1564 to William Charlton of Apley and William Phillippes of London.²⁸

William Charlton died in 1566²⁹ and in 1574 Phillippes sold Great Aston to Nicholas Woodrof, alderman of London,³⁰ who sold it in 1576 to Robert Huicke, the queen's principal physician.³¹ Huicke died in 1580 and under his will Great Aston passed first to his daughter Elizabeth (d. 1582) and then to her half-sister, Atalanta, wife of William Chetwynd of Grendon (Warws.).³² William divorced Atalanta for adultery c. 1601, and the manor then passed to his half-brother, Walter Chetwynd.³³ In 1616, as Sir Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre (Staffs.), he sold it to Thomas Skrymsher of Aqualate (Staffs.).³⁴

In 1629 Sir Thomas settled Great Aston on his son, Gerard,³⁵ who died in or after 1663³⁶ and was succeeded by 1674 by his son, Edwin.³⁷ When Edwin Skrymsher died in 1689³⁸ his heirs were his sisters Mary, wife of Sir Timothy Baldwyn of Bockleton (Worcs.), and Laetitia, wife of John Tayleur of Rodington. In 1690 they partitioned Edwin's estates, and Great Aston was allotted to John and Laetitia in survivorship.³⁹ John died in 1705 and Laetitia then settled Chetwynd Aston on their son, William,⁴⁰ who lived until 1724. Under a settlement of 1707⁴¹ his wife, Dorothy, then succeeded and remained

¹ S.R.R. 81/8; 286/35/10.

² S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 381; *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1863), 585.

³ S.R.R., SC/1/72; S.R.R. 81/8. For the Tyrwhitt family's dates and connexions see Burke, *Peerage* (1970), 235.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885), 846; (1929), 95. Cf. below, this section (Church Aston).

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1934), 96.

⁶ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXX. 11 (1881 edn.).

⁷ *Rot. Hund.* ii. 65.

⁸ Eyton, ix. 119–20.

⁹ *Ibid.* 125.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; S.R.R. 6000/16201.

¹¹ *Year Bk.* 12 Ric. II (Ames Foundation), 143.

¹² S.R.R. 6000/4664–5.

¹³ *Year Bk.* 12 Ric. II (Ames Foundation), 143.

¹⁴ *S.H.C.* xv. 59.

¹⁵ H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, *The Chetwynds of Ingestre* (1892), 75.

¹⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* xiii. 62.

¹⁷ Chetwynd-Stapylton, op. cit. 75.

¹⁸ S.R.R. 6001/2790, p. 595.

¹⁹ S.R.R. 89/5, f. 57.

²⁰ S.R.R. 6000/4670.

²¹ S.R.R. 6000/4776.

²² S.R.R. 6000/4127/2.

²³ *Ibid.*; S.R.R. 6000/4777.

²⁴ S.R.R. 6000/4717, 4782.

²⁵ S.R.R. 6000/4786/1–2.

²⁶ S.R.R. 4000/4673.

²⁷ S.R.R. 6000/4717.

²⁸ S.R.R. 6000/4707.

²⁹ *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 216.

³⁰ S.R.R. 6000/4720.

³¹ S.R.R. 6000/4724.

³² P.R.O., C 142/196, no. 17; C 142/204, no. 160; S.R.R. 6000/4732.

³³ Chetwynd-Stapylton, *Chetwynds of Ingestre*, 177–8; S.R.R. 6000/5619.

³⁴ S.R.R. 6000/4787/1.

³⁵ S.R.R. 6001/4127/3; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 106.

³⁶ *S.H.C.* v (2), 267.

³⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. iii. 105.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 106.

³⁹ S.R.R. 6000/5706. For the dates and connexions of the Tayleur family see S.R.R. 6001/2793, p. 126 (to 1813); Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 2209–10 (thereafter).

⁴⁰ S.R.R. 6000/5706.

⁴¹ S.R.R. 6000/5709.

lady of the manor until her death in 1753.¹ It then came (under a settlement of 1738) to their son, also William.² In 1796, a few months before William's death, he settled the manor on his son, William (d. 1813),³ and the succession on the latter's son, John (d. 1856).⁴ John's son, William, succeeded him⁵ but he died unmarried in 1873 and Chetwynd Aston then came to a nephew, John Tayleur,⁶ at whose death in 1922 the the manor passed to trustees for his grandson, John Tayleur, a minor. They conveyed it in 1924 to the late lord's brother, Henry Tayleur (fl. 1962),⁷ whose son, W. H. T. Tayleur, offered the title for sale in 1991.⁸

The medieval chief house was presumably on the site of Manor Farm, at the east end of the village. Two sides of a rectangular moat remained there until 1950, when it was filled in.⁹ The lord's family was rarely, if at all, resident after the 16th century and the present brick house is therefore a plain one. It was probably rebuilt in the early 18th century and has two storeys and an attic, a contemporary rear wing, and a 19th-century central doorway.¹⁰

CHURCH ASTON, a separate manor from 1565, when it was allotted to the Talbots at the partition of Edgmond manor,¹¹ descended with their half of Newport manor until 1789,¹² when the earl of Shrewsbury sold Church Aston to Ralph Leeke.¹³ Leeke died in 1829¹⁴ and under his will¹⁵ the manor passed successively to his son Thomas (d. 1836), to Thomas's son Ralph

Merrick Leeke¹⁶ (d. 1882), and to the latter's son Ralph,¹⁷ who died without surviving children in 1943.¹⁸ The subsequent descent of the manor has not been traced.

In 1691 there was a 'very good' manor house, let to a Mr Holbrooke. It may have been the house that was standing in 1681 on the site later occupied by the Old Hall,¹⁹ which is said to have been the former manor house. The present Old Hall is a late 18th-century house near the northern edge of the parish, next to the west side of Station Road as it enters Newport.²⁰ The house is of painted brick and has three storeys, a plain central doorway, and a hipped roof.²¹ By 1817²² Ralph Leeke had built a new manor house, Aston Hall, in the centre of the village, said to be on the site of a timber-framed house formerly occupied by the Watson family.²³ The house is a modest Italianate villa, stuccoed, plain, and symmetrical. The entrance front faces north over the gardens and is of five bays and two storeys. The central bay, with the front door, is recessed in both storeys under a low-centered arch, and an open semicircular stone porch on four Tuscan columns projects at ground floor level. Domestic offices occupy wings at the rear.²⁴ Adams' Grammar School, Newport, bought Aston Hall in 1947 for use as a boarding house.²⁵

Wulfgeat (Ulviet) owned an estate at *CHERRINGTON* in 1066, and a smaller one belonged to Wulfric (Ulvric). By 1086 Gerard of Tournai held the larger estate and Roger (possibly Roger son of Corbet) the smaller, both from Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.²⁶ Roger of Bellême, earl of Shrewsbury, forfeited his overlordship to the Crown in 1102²⁷ and

¹ S.R.R. 6000/5573; 6001/2732, 26 Sept. 1751.

² S.R.R. 6000/5716; S.R.R., QE/5/1/2, 27 Feb. 1755.

³ S.R.R. 6000/5656; S.R.R., QE/5/2/2, 5 Sept. 1799; 6001/2732, 29 Mar. 1813.

⁴ S.R.R. 6001/2732, 7 Mar. 1816; 6001/2733, 22 May 1855.

⁵ S.R.R. 6001/2733, 1 May 1860; 30 Apr. 1872.

⁶ Ibid. 2 Feb. 1874; 8 Oct. 1919.

⁷ S.R.R. 6001/2734, 4 Mar. 1925; 3 Mar. 1932; *Kelly's Handbk. to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes* (1962), 1926.

⁸ Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership, *A Sale of baronies, a seignory, and lordships of the manor* (1991; copy in S.R.R., qKF32.6), pp. 21–2 (lot 4).

⁹ SA 1729.

¹⁰ Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), p. 20.

¹¹ Above, this section.

¹² P.R.O., C 142/345, no. 146; CP 43/224, rot. 68; S.R.R. 81/200.

¹³ S.R.R. 81/203–5. For Leeke's descendants see Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 1345.

¹⁴ S.R.R. 6001/2793, p. 362.

¹⁵ S.R.R. 81/503.

¹⁶ S.R.R. 81/156.

¹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885), 823; (1941), 63.

¹⁸ *Kelly's Handbk.* (1944), 1118.

¹⁹ S.R.R. 81/599, pp. [21–2].

²⁰ O.S. Nat. Grid SJ 7476 1852.

²¹ Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (Newport)* (1978), p. 33.

²² B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 208. Elsewhere it is said to have been built c. 1830: S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 383.

²³ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 76.

²⁴ Description based on photos. in S.R.R., PH/C/15 (negs. B1654–5); ground plan of 1946 in S.R.R., K71.4 v.f.

²⁵ V.C.H. *Salop.* ii. 151 and n.

²⁶ Ibid. i. 326, 339. The smaller estate ('Cerlitone') is here identified as Cherrington in accordance with the arguments summarized in *Domesday Bk.: Salop.* ed. F. and C. Thorn (1986), n. 4.4.25, and accepted by P.N. *Salop.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 76.

²⁷ V.C.H. *Salop.* iii. 10.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Gerard of Tournai's lordship had escheated by 1204.¹ In 1431 John, Lord Arundel, was said to be Thomas Cherrington's overlord² and in 1542 Sir Rowland Hill, as purchaser of the manor, owed a small pension to the earl of Arundel.³

Richard of Cherrington (fl. c. 1180) was demesne lord, and his son Thomas of Cherrington (also called Thomas de Eslege) held the manor in chief by 1204. He died c. 1234 and was succeeded by his son William of Cherrington.⁴ Richard of Cherrington, possibly William's brother,⁵ was lord by 1251⁶ and in 1255. By that time the smaller Domesday estate appears to have been united with the larger.⁷ John, lord of Cherrington, was mentioned later in the century.⁸ Sybil of Cherrington held the manor by 1284⁹ and in 1301.¹⁰ She no longer held it by 1334, when her son Edmund (fl. 1340) was mentioned.¹¹ Whether or not Edmund was lord of Cherrington, the lord in 1348 was Thomas of Cherrington.¹² By 1428, however, the fee was divided between three tenants in chief, of whom Thomas of Cherrington was one,¹³ and in 1606 the freehold of another Thomas Cherrington (d. 1558) was not called the manor;¹⁴ the lordship had already passed to the former Wombridge priory estate, the prior having been one of the tenants in chief in 1428.¹⁵ Thomas was succeeded by his son Thomas (fl. 1606)¹⁶ but by 1721 their estate had passed to the lord of the manor.¹⁷

Pain of Cherrington (fl. c. 1200) gave Wombridge priory a half-virgate in Cherrington.¹⁸ Other gifts followed¹⁹ and by 1255 the priory had

three carucates there.²⁰ By 1428 the prior was one of the three tenants in chief between whom the fee of Thomas of Cherrington (fl. 1348) had been divided.²¹ In 1536 Wombridge surrendered its Cherrington property, described as a grange, to the Crown,²² which sold it as Cherrington manor to Sir Rowland Hill in 1542.²³ Hill died in 1561²⁴ and, under a settlement of 1545, the manor would have passed to Sir Richard Leveson's son and heir Walter.²⁵ In 1563, however, livery was granted to Walter's sister Elizabeth and her husband William Sheldon.²⁶ They conveyed the manor to Walter Leveson c. 1579²⁷ and it descended thereafter with Sheriffhales manor (and thus from 1674 with Lilleshall manor) until 1912,²⁸ when the 4th duke of Sutherland sold his Cherrington estate in separate lots. The manorial lordship was not in the sale²⁹ and its further descent has not been traced.

The purchaser of Cherrington Manor House was Richard Jones (d. 1934).³⁰ It stands within the remains of a large square moat.³¹ The original house is a timber-framed range aligned south-west to north-east, with three bays, two and a half storeys, and a central stack. A two-storeyed and gabled porch projects from the middle bay of the south-east-facing front. Above the ground floor the front of the house and porch has much decorative framing and is jettied; a bressumer bears the date '1635'. The bays on either side of the porch are gabled and the house thus looks nearly symmetrical, though the left-hand bay is slightly wider than the right. The house was extended at the rear in the 19th century.

Wulfgar (Ulgar) owned *TIBBERTON* in 1066. By 1086 it was held by Roger of Courseulles from

¹ Eyton, viii. 196–7.

² *Feud. Aids*, iv. 270.

³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, pp. 564–5.

⁴ Eyton, viii. 195–7.

⁵ *Cartulary of Haughmond Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1985), p. 135.

⁶ *Cartulary of Lilleshall Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1997), p. 150.

⁷ *Rot. Hund.* ii. 57. Cf. Thorn, *Domesday Bk.* n. 4.4.25.

⁸ S.R.R. 972/222/1/5 (listed as 972/222/1/3).

⁹ Eyton, viii. 198; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 220 (which calls her Isabel).

¹⁰ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/2/1/2, deed.

¹¹ *Cart. Haughmond*, pp. 112–13.

¹² *Feud. Aids*, iv. 237.

¹³ *Ibid.* 248. Thos. was the only one mentioned in 1431: *ibid.* 270.

¹⁴ P.R.O., C 142/291, no. 120.

¹⁵ Below, this section.

¹⁶ P.R.O., C 142/291, no. 120; *T.S.A.S.* liv. 308.

¹⁷ S.R.R. 972, bdle. 237/2.

¹⁸ Eyton, viii. 196.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* vii. 355; viii. 195–6, 200.

²⁰ *Rot. Hund.* ii. 57.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 248.

²² *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 82; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (1), 391.

²³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, pp. 564–5; xxi, p. 571.

²⁴ *D.N.B.*

²⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx, p. 329. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 153.

²⁶ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/2/4/3, deed of 1563; *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, p. 136. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 219.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1578–80, p. 111.

²⁸ P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; CP 43/451, rot. 188; CP 43/646, rot. 393; CP 43/783, rot. 382; Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/10/1, will of Sir John Leveson; D. 593/C/10/3, deeds of 1617, 1623; S.R.R. 1378/18; S.R.R. 972, box 152, deed of 1823 (draft); box 208, abstr. of title. Cf. below, Sheriffhales, manors.

²⁹ S.R.R. 972, parcel 196, sale partic.; *Wellington Jnl.* 27 July 1912, p. 15.

³⁰ *Wellington Jnl.* 10 Feb. 1934, p. 16.

³¹ *T.S.A.S.* lxxv. 4.

Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.¹ After the forfeiture of Robert of Bellême in 1102 the overlordship passed to the barons of Wem, with whom it remained in 1431.²

In the 1170s Ralph Pantulf held the demesne lordship,³ which descended with his manor of Great Dawley⁴ until 1397, and thereafter with the manor of Church Stretton until Sir Rowland Hayward bought Tibberton and Church Stretton in 1576.⁵ Thereafter Tibberton again followed the descent of Great Dawley⁶ until 1623 when Sir John Hayward sold Tibberton to William Yonge of Caynton.⁷ It followed the descent of Caynton⁸ until 1739, when John Leveson-Gower, Baron Gower, bought it from William Yonge.⁹ Tibberton, like Cherrington, descended thereafter with Lilleshall manor¹⁰ until 1912, when the 4th duke of Sutherland sold his Tibberton estate in separate lots. The manorial lordship was not in the sale¹¹ and its subsequent descent has not been traced.

Tibberton Manor stands a little to the south-east of the village. It is a plain brick house of three storeys and three bays, dated 1796 on a stone over the central first-floor window. The house and farm (451 a.) were bought in 1912 by the tenant, J. M. Belcher.¹²

About 1155 the king confirmed to Shrewsbury abbey one hide at Tibberton given by Baldwin, son of Gilbert of Condober.¹³ In 1540 the abbey surrendered the premises to the Crown,¹⁴ which sold them in 1542 to Sir Rowland Hill.¹⁵ His

Tibberton property followed the descent of Cherrington manor until 1739¹⁶ when Lord Gower bought Tibberton manor¹⁷ and thus reunited his earlier Tibberton property with it.

In the 1170s Ralph Pantulf gave Wombridge priory a fardel (¼ virgate) in Tibberton, and other gifts followed.¹⁸ In 1536 Wombridge priory surrendered its Tibberton property to the Crown,¹⁹ which sold it in 1543 to James Leveson.²⁰ It was presumably united with the former Shrewsbury abbey estate in Tibberton after Walter Leveson acquired the latter c. 1579.²¹

In 1265 the king confirmed Alice de Somerville's gift of a virgate in Tibberton to Lilleshall abbey.²² Also known as Alice of Little Hales²³ and Alice of Adderley, she was William of Little Hales's daughter and relict of Robert de Somerville.²⁴ The priory acquired other property in Tibberton in the late 15th century and owned a farm there in 1502,²⁵ but seems to have had nothing of substance in Tibberton at the Dissolution.²⁶

In 1255 John of Hales had held two virgates in Tibberton of the barony of Wem,²⁷ and those may have been the ones given to the canons of Wombridge and Lilleshall.

PICKSTOCK was a member of Edgmond manor²⁸ until 1653, when Andrew Corbet sold the manorial rights in Pickstock to Thomas Kynnersley.²⁹ Kynnersley died in 1680 and by 1686 the manor belonged to his grandson, Anthony.³⁰ At Anthony's death in 1695 it passed

¹ V.C.H. Salop. i. 327.

² Eyton, viii. 43–4; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 56–7; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 237, 249, 270.

³ Eyton, viii. 47.

⁴ *Rot. Hund.* ii. 56; Eyton, viii. 43–5, 47–8; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 237; P.R.O., CP 25/1/195/15, no. 55. Cf. V.C.H. Salop. xi. 113.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 249, 270; P.R.O., C 139/5, no. 35; C 139/38, no. 25; C 139/98, no. 27; CP 25/2/200/18 & 19 Eliz. Mich. [no. 24]; *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 250; 1441–6, 261; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 414. Cf. V.C.H. Salop. x. 89.

⁶ P.R.O., C 142/363, no. 194. Cf. V.C.H. Salop. xi. 113.

⁷ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/2/1/11/2.

⁸ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xi. 181; S.R.R. 286/39/29. Cf. below, this section (Caynton).

⁹ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/2/1/12/1, deeds of 1738–9.

¹⁰ P.R.O., CP 43/783, rot. 382; S.R.R., 972, box 152, draft deed of 1823; box 208, abstr. of title.

¹¹ S.R.R. 972, parcel 196, sale partic.; *Wellington Jnl.* 27 July 1912, p. 15.

¹² *Wellington Jnl.* 27 July 1912, p. 15.

¹³ *Cartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1975), i, p. 43.

¹⁴ V.C.H. Salop. ii. 36; P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3010, m. 53.

¹⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, p. 564.

¹⁶ Ibid. xx, p. 329. Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/2/4/3, deed of 1563; D. 593/C/10/1, will of Sir John Leveson; D. 593/C/10/3, deeds of 1617, 1623; *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, p. 136; 1578–80, p. 111; P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; CP 43/451, rot. 188; S.R.R. 1378/18. Cf. above, this section (Cherrington).

¹⁷ Above, this section (Tibberton).

¹⁸ Eyton, vii. 364; viii. 47, 49.

¹⁹ V.C.H. Salop. ii. 82; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (1), 391.

²⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), p. 535.

²¹ Above, this section (Tibberton).

²² *Cart. Lilleshall*, p. 136.

²³ Ibid. p. 151.

²⁴ S.R.R. 972/222/1/2 (listed as 972/222/1/1).

²⁵ S.R.R. 972/222/1/14–15.

²⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 197; P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3009, mm. 14–30.

²⁷ *Rot. Hund.* ii. 56–7.

²⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 41; S.R.R. 3651/F/4/3/1, first nos. p. 251.

²⁹ S.R.R. 3651, box 12, deed. For the dates and connexions of his descendants see, unless otherwise stated, T. F. Kynnersley, *Hist. of the fam. of Kynnersley* (priv. print. 1897; copy in S.R.R.).

³⁰ S.R.R. 3651/F/4/3/1, first nos. p. 262.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

to his son, Thomas, who lived until 1734 when his son, also Thomas, became lord. The younger Thomas died in 1739 and Pickstock then passed to his brother, Anthony, who died in 1760 having left it to his son Thomas (d. 1843). He had no children and was succeeded by his niece, Jane Eliza, wife of Robert Panting, who changed his name to Gardner in 1844. She died in 1865 and the manor passed to her husband,¹ who sold it in 1875 to J. C. Burton Borough of Chetwynd Park with 791 a.² Pickstock manor descended with Chetwynd until 1953³ but its subsequent ownership has not been traced.

The house known by 1880 as Manor Farm,⁴ and later as Pickstock Manor, stands on high ground overlooking the river Meese. In 1955, however, the ancient manor house was reputed by some to have been Pickstock House, which stands a little farther north on the other side of the lane, and by others to have been a farmhouse that stood opposite Pickstock House⁵ and was demolished between 1841 and 1880.⁶ This last house, however, did not belong to the lord of the manor in 1841 as did the other two.⁷

In 1198 CAYNTON was held by William of Caynton as a member of the manor of Bolas,⁸ under which it remained in 1598 or later, though by then accounted a manor itself.⁹ Robert of Caynton (fl. 1227)¹⁰ may have held it after William. He was dead by 1283, when his son an heir was another William,¹¹ the holder of Caynton c. 1285.¹² He may have been the William of Caynton who settled Caynton in 1318 on his son, also William, with successive remainders to his other children, John, Reynold, Roger, and Margaret.¹³ William the younger

settled it on his brother, John, in 1336.¹⁴ John was probably the John of Caynton, rector of Tong, who granted the manor to Margaret of Caynton in 1359.¹⁵ Caynton afterwards passed by marriage to Thomas Yonge (fl. 1380–1414),¹⁶ whose wife was Beatrice, daughter and heir of one of Margaret's brothers.¹⁷

Caynton seems thereafter to have passed from father to son in the Yonge family until 1748.¹⁸ Thomas's son, Richard, was dead by 1423, his widow, Agnes, having evidently married Richard Peny, who was then named as lord. The Penys (both fl. 1431) each probably had a life interest, with reversion to Agnes's son, Philip Yonge¹⁹ (d. by 1463). Philip's son and heir was William,²⁰ later knighted, who was living in 1497²¹ and was followed by his son, Francis. Francis lived until 1533 when, as lord of Caynton, his heir was his son, William.²² At William's death without a son in 1565 the manor passed successively, under a settlement of 1553, to his brother, Thomas (d. c. 1570), vicar of Bampton (Oxon.), and a nephew, William Yonge.²³ When William died in 1583 the manor passed to his son, also William,²⁴ who died in 1598 and was succeeded as lord by his son, another William.²⁵ That William lived until 1647²⁶ and the manor presumably descended through his son, Philip (d. 1676),²⁷ to the latter's son, William (d. 1705).²⁸ It passed at William's death to his son, also William, who sold the manor to William Briscoe in 1748.²⁹ He died in 1759, and his son, also William, in 1776. The latter left Caynton and other property to his widow, Elizabeth, for

¹⁴ S.R.R. 972/224/7/5.

¹⁵ S.R.R. 322/2/175.

¹⁶ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1386–1421, iii. 938–9.

¹⁷ *Visit. Salop. 1623*, ii (Harl. Soc. xxix), 517 (which calls the bro. Richard, probably in error for Reynold or Roger).

¹⁸ For pedigree see *Visit. Salop. 1623*, ii. 517–19; E. Yonge, *The Yongs of Caynton* [1969] (copy in S.R.R.), 80, 98–9.

¹⁹ S.R.R. 972/222/3/8; Yonge, *op. cit.* 75.

²⁰ S.R.R. 89/5, f. 52.

²¹ S.R.R. 972/222/3/15. This corrects *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 26, which says that he died in 1495.

²² P.R.O., E 150/854, no. 2.

²³ P.R.O., C 142/143, no. 35; Yonge, *Yongs of Caynton*, 90.

²⁴ P.R.O., C 142/225, no. 109; S.R.R. 89/5, f. 85.

²⁵ P.R.O., C 142/252, no. 49.

²⁶ Yonge, *Yongs of Caynton*, 104.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 109.

²⁸ *S.P.R. Lich.* xiii (1), 58.

²⁹ S.R.R. 286/39/29. For the dates and connexions of his descendants see (to 1837) S.R.R. 6001/4645, p. 237; (thereafter) Burke, *Land. Gent.* 18th edn. iii (1972), 112.

¹ S.R.R. 3651, box 12, abstr. of title; 3651/F/4/3/1, second nos. pp. 5, 65, 78, 95, 104, 284, 316.

² S.R.R. 802/36/5, deed.

³ S.R.R. 1101, box 157, deed of 1889; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1895), 185; (1926), 210; (1941), 211; A. Ruscoe, *Landed estates and the gentry: an historical study of the landed estates of north-east Shropshire*, iv (Ormskirk, 2000), 67. Cf. above, Chetwynd, manors (Chetwynd).

⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXIII. 13 (1882 edn.).

⁵ M. Wheat, *A Story about Sambrook parish* ([1955]; copy in S.R.R., K64 v.f.), 23.

⁶ P.R.O., IR 29/29/120; IR 30/29/120 (parcel no. 171); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXIII. 16 (1882 edn.).

⁷ P.R.O., IR 29/29/120; IR 30/29/120 (parcel nos. 96, 171, 173).

⁸ *Bk. of Fees*, i. 6.

⁹ P.R.O., C 142/252, no. 49.

¹⁰ S.R.R. 972/222/4/1.

¹¹ Eyton, viii. 94.

¹² *Ibid.* 273.

¹³ S.R.R. 89/5, f. 15.

life and thereafter to his brothers, John, Richard, and Benjamin as tenants in common.¹ Elizabeth died in 1780 and the brothers partitioned their inheritance in 1784; Caynton manor, with 231 a., was allotted to Richard, and an estate in that manor called Christleton (later New Caynton), with 408 a., to his brother, John.² John's son, William,³ succeeded him by 1799⁴ and died in 1828.⁵ By 1817 the estate was reunited in William's hands and in 1829 Richard's son, also William,⁶ bought the manor with 619 a. from William's trustees.⁷ The subsequent descent of the manor has not been traced but it may have passed successively from father to son: from William (d. 1837) to George (d. 1866),⁸ Richard Holt (d. 1909),⁹ William Arthur (d. 1934), and Richard George,¹⁰ who died childless in 1957 and may have been succeeded by his nephew, William Anthony Briscoe (fl. 1972).¹¹

The manor house stood on the western side of the township, just above Old Caynton mill on the river Meese. In 1584 the ground-floor rooms included a hall, a great parlour, a little parlour, a kitchen, a great buttery, and a little buttery; above them were seven chambers, including a great chamber and a cheese chamber.¹² The house was perhaps rebuilt c. 1635 by William Yonge. A gatehouse remains, in the upper room of which is a plaster overmantle displaying the arms of Yonge, the initials 'WY' (William Yonge), and the date '1635', and some of the house's fabric may survive in the present farm buildings. The house is said to have burned down and been replaced by the present Caynton Manor,¹³ which is an 18th-century brick house, extended and heightened in the 18th or 19th centuries.¹⁴ It is also called Old Caynton Manor to distinguish it from New Caynton, or Caynton House, built c. 1800 about a kilometre to the north-east in an isolated and elevated position, with long views southwards. Caynton House, which presumably

replaced Caynton Manor as the main residence, is also of red brick, but with painted stone dressings. The central block has three storeys and five bays (of which the central one is slightly recessed) and is flanked by two-storeyed wings of one bay each. The interiors are plain and the original chimneypieces have been removed.¹⁵

CALVINGTON belonged to the manor of Bolas in 1198¹⁶ and in 1598, by which time it was itself considered a manor.¹⁷ In 1198 the lord of Bolas's subtenant in Calvington was Henry of Lee.¹⁸ In the later 13th century, probably before 1283, Hugh of Lee, lord of Hughley, and his wife granted all their Calvington estate to their son, Edmund,¹⁹ who was in possession in 1292.²⁰ Reynold of Lee, probably Edmund's son,²¹ conveyed his Calvington estate in 1320 to Vivian of Chetwynd.²² William of Chetwynd, lord of Chetwynd Aston,²³ was lord of Calvington by 1378,²⁴ and Calvington seems to have followed the descent of Chetwynd Aston until c. 1540,²⁵ when William Yonge of Caynton allegedly bought Calvington from Humphrey Chetwynd.²⁶

Calvington seems to have descended thereafter with Caynton until 1784, when the William Briscoe's estate was partitioned and Calvington was allotted to his brother, Benjamin.²⁷ Benjamin died in 1787 and under his will Calvington manor passed successively to his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1804), their son, John (d. 1823), his son, William Edward (d. 1825), and John's sisters Mary Hallen and Betsey Masfield. The sisters held the manor in common and sold it in 1838 to Charles Morris.²⁸ When he died unmarried in 1848 his estates passed to his brother, John, who died in 1866. John was succeeded in his estates by his son, Charles John,²⁹ who in 1899 conveyed Calvington manor

¹ S.R.R. 286/39/28.

² S.R.R. 286/39/29.

³ S.R.R. 286/39/26.

⁴ S.R.R. 327/1/B/5/3.

⁵ S.R.R. 327/2/2/32/26.

⁶ S.R.R. 286/39/24.

⁷ S.R.R. 327/2/2/32/26; 1101/160/48.

⁸ P.R.O., IR 29/29/120.

⁹ S.R.R. 4044/46, f. 27.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 93.

¹¹ Yonge, *Yonges of Caynton*, 117.

¹² *Ibid.* 95.

¹³ *Ibid.* 32, 104, 117; *S.P.R. Lich.* xiii (1), p. v.

¹⁴ Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), p. 77.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 76.

¹⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, i. 6; Eyton, viii. 266, 274.

¹⁷ P.R.O., C 142/252, no. 49.

¹⁸ *Bk. of Fees*, i. 6.

¹⁹ S.R.R. 89/5, f. 8; Eyton, viii. 275. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* x. 340.

²⁰ Eyton, viii. 275.

²¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* x. 340.

²² S.R.R. 89/5, f. 18.

²³ Above, this section (Chetwynd Aston).

²⁴ Eyton, ix. 113.

²⁵ S.R.R. 89/5, ff. 40, 57; 6000/4786/1. Cf. above, this section (Chetwynd Aston).

²⁶ Yonge, *Yonges of Caynton*, 87.

²⁷ P.R.O., C 142/143, no. 35; C 142/252, no. 49; S.R.R. 286/39/28-9.

²⁸ S.R.R. 286/39/4-5, 29. For his family and their connexions see Burke, *Land. Gent.* (18th edn.), iii (1972), 309-10.

²⁹ W. Hughes, *Sheriffs of Salop.* (1886), 80.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

(with 343 a.) to his son, Charles Edward¹ (who changed his name to Morris-Eyton in 1905). C. E. Morris-Eyton died in 1936 and the Calvington estate, probably including the manor, passed to his grandson, R. C. G. Morris-Eyton (d. 1990),² who was succeeded by his son, R. A. Morris-Eyton.³

Calvington Manor, with its farm buildings, stands alone, surrounded by the estate.

In 1707 William Yonge sold *STANDFORD*, part of the Calvington manorial estate, to William Holmes, who settled it in 1721 on his son, Francis. Francis conveyed to his brother, Roger, in 1723. After Roger's death in 1738⁴ his son, William, had the estate. He went bankrupt, however, and in 1748 his assignees conveyed it to Mrs. Rebecca Walthall.⁵ She sold Standford in 1752 to Richard Bayley of Pickstock.⁶ He died in 1787⁷ and the estate probably passed to his nephew, John Marsh (d. 1795),⁸ whose sons John Marsh (d. 1799) and Richard Bayley Marsh (d. 1820)⁹ succeeded each other as owners.¹⁰ The latter left his estates to his widow, Sarah, who afterwards married the Revd. William Dalton and died in 1862, leaving a half share of her estates to her niece, Mrs. Ann Harding, and the other half to her nephews and niece, G. S. F. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Archibald, and Frederick Smith. In 1866 they partitioned the estates, and Standford, with 221 a., was allotted to Mrs. Archibald.¹¹ She and her husband sold it in 1873 to J. C. Burton Borough of Chetwynd Park,¹² with whose estate it then merged.¹³

Standford Hall, with its farm buildings, stands on its own about 800 m. east of Calvington Manor. The house faces east and has an impressive 18th-century appearance. The southern end, however, incorporates parts of an early 17th-century house, including chamfered beams and the upper part of a staircase. By 1732, perhaps for Roger Holmes, the house was extended northwards, refronted, and reroofed, to give it a brick east front of two main storeys and nine bays, with a central doorway, a stone

parapet, and five dormers. The new east front did not, however, impart complete symmetry above parapet level; the axial main stack is nearer the south end and the roof is gabled at the north end but hipped at the south.¹⁴ In 1732 the main entrance was approached from the London–Chester road by a double avenue, and walks led north and south from the house along lesser avenues; there was a square lawn on the north side and beyond it a 'wilderness' with straight allées.¹⁵

Thorkil (Turchil) owned *BUTTERY* in 1066, and by 1086 William Pantulf held it of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury,¹⁶ but Roger of Bellême, earl of Shrewsbury, forfeited his overlordship to the Crown in 1102.¹⁷ Between c. 1170 and 1175 Ives Pantulf confirmed to Shrewsbury abbey the gift of land at Buttery that Robert of Eyton (presumably his feudal undertenant) had made to the abbey.¹⁸ Between 1226 and 1227 Peter of Eyton gave 'all the land' of Buttery to the abbey¹⁹ and by 1285 Buttery was treated as a member of the abbey's manor of Sleep.²⁰ The abbey surrendered its estates in 1540,²¹ and in 1542 Sir Rowland Hill bought Sleep and Buttery from the Crown.²² After his death in 1561²³ they passed by settlement to his grandnephew, Walter Leveson,²⁴ and seem to have descended thereafter with Sheriffhales until that was sold in 1917.²⁵ The manorial rights in Buttery were said in 1941 to remain with the 5th duke of Sutherland²⁶ but the estate, unsuccessfully offered for sale in 1914,²⁷ belonged by 1937 to John Edwards of Adeney House.²⁸

¹⁴ Description based on Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), p. 75; D. H. Robinson, *The sleepy Meese* (1988), 86–7.

¹⁵ S.R.R. 4949/9/1/43.

¹⁶ V.C.H. *Salop.* i. 332.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* iii. 10.

¹⁸ *Cart. Shrews.* i, p. 29.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* ii, pp. 267–8.

²⁰ Eyton, viii. 129.

²¹ V.C.H. *Salop.* ii. 36.

²² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, pp. 564–5.

²³ *D.N.B.*

²⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 329; P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90.

²⁵ P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/10/1, will of Sir John Leveson; D. 593/C/10/3, deeds of 1617, 1623; S.R.R. 1378/18; P.R.O., CP 43/451, rot. 188; S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed of 1823; parcel 205, p. 84; box 208, abstr. of title. Cf. below, Sheriffhales, manors (Sheriffhales).

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 93.

²⁷ *Wellington Jnl.* 25 July 1914, p. 7.

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1937), 95.

¹ S.R.R. 286/39/1.

² *Shrews. Chron.* 2 Mar. 1990, p. 59.

³ Ruscoe, *Landed estates*, iv. 67.

⁴ *S.P.R. Lich.* xiii (1), 143.

⁵ S.R.R. 4949/9/1/28.

⁶ S.R.R. 4949/9/1/25–6.

⁷ S.R.R., P60/A/1/4, bur. 15 Sept. 1787.

⁸ Cf. above, Chetwynd, manors (Puleston).

⁹ S.R.R. 1696, box 2, Marsh pedigree.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* declaration of Wm. Perry, 10 Apr. 1866.

¹¹ S.R.R. 1101, box 152, abstr. of title of 1872; 4949/9/1/29.

¹² S.R.R. 1696, box 31, deed.

¹³ Cf. above, Chetwynd, manors (Chetwynd).

Buttery Farm and its outbuildings stands alone, as in 1642, on a slight knoll and surrounded by its estate.¹ It is now a plain early 19th-century brick house of three storeys and three bays, two rooms deep.²

CHURCH. Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1094), lord of the manor, is said to have given the advowson of the parish church to Shrewsbury abbey³ and the abbey certainly had it by 1122.⁴ By 1148 there were dependent chapels.⁵ The abbey continued to present the rectors⁶ until it surrendered the advowson in 1540.⁷ During abbatial vacancies the king presented,⁸ and the bishop collated by lapse in September 1497.⁹ The abbey seems never to have appropriated the rectory, though authorized to do so in 1254.¹⁰ In 1494 the king granted the advowson (which he acknowledged to be the abbey's) to the Carthusian priory of St. Anne, Coventry, on condition that it endowed a vicarage and prayed for the royal family;¹¹ the circumstances of the grant are unknown and it may not have come into effect.¹²

The king was patron from 1540 until 1544,¹³ when he granted the advowson to William Burnell.¹⁴ In 1545, however, the king granted it again, this time to John Pope.¹⁵ Sir Richard Leveson (d. 1560) acquired it and it descended, like Lilleshall manor, to his son, Sir Walter,¹⁶ who sold the advowson to Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd in 1599.¹⁷ The patronage then followed the manor of Chetwynd (and by 1695

that of Edgmond also)¹⁸ until Robert Pigott, who sold Chetwynd and Edgmond in 1779, sold the advowson of Edgmond to a Revd. Mr. Hodgets, the owner in 1799, reputedly for £6,000.¹⁹ Hodgets sold it for a reputed £10,000 to Robert Pigott's brother, the Revd. William Pigott, by then the rector.²⁰ He died in 1811²¹ and was succeeded as patron by his son, the Revd. John Dryden Pigott²² (d. 1846).²³ The latter's son and namesake succeeded him,²⁴ changed his name to Corbet in 1865, and died unmarried in 1889, when the advowson passed to his brother, the Revd. George William Pigott (from 1890 Corbet).²⁵ In 1893 Corbet conveyed the advowson to trustees in order that the rectory should become an endowment for an assistant or suffragan bishop in Lichfield diocese. The trustees were required at each vacancy to present to Edgmond rectory an assistant or suffragan bishop nominated by the bishop of Lichfield; if the diocesan bishop chose not to nominate, the trustees were to present Corbet's nominee to the rectory or, after Corbet's death, their own.²⁶ The bishop of Lichfield nominated suffragan bishops of Shrewsbury to the rectory in 1896, 1939, and 1944 and suffragan bishops of Stafford in 1928 and 1935;²⁷ Corbet nominated in 1905²⁸ and the trustees presented their own nominee in and after 1955.²⁹ The living was united in 1989 with two others to form the benefice of Edgmond with Kynnersley and Preston Wealdmoors, with joint patrons.³⁰

The rectory owed an annual pension of 40s. to Shrewsbury abbey by 1148³¹ and the living's net value in 1291 was £12 a year.³² In 1535 it was

¹ S.R.R. 972, bdle. 239/10.

² S.R.R. 972, parcel 205, pl. facing p. 84.

³ *Cart. Shrews.* i, pp. 5, 30.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 32.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii, p. 298.

⁶ Eyton, ix. 128; L.R.O., B/A/1/13, f. 155v.

⁷ *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 36.

⁸ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1247–58, 70; 1258–66, 598.

⁹ L.R.O., B/A/1/13, 223.

¹⁰ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 30. *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 33 assumes that the appropriation was made, but there is no evidence that it ever was.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 25.

¹² The rectory was not appropriated: L.R.O., B/A/1/13, f. 223; *Valor Eccl.* iii. 187; *V.C.H. Warws.* ii. 85.

¹³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 500.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xix (2), p. 412.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* xx (1), p. 123.

¹⁶ P.R.O., C 142/131, no. 186. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 152.

¹⁷ *Staffs. R.O.*, D. 593/B/2/12/9, deed.

¹⁸ P.R.O., C 142/389, no. 108; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 351, 370; vi. 78; 4th ser. iv. 193; vi. 297. Cf. above, manors (Edgmond); above, Chetwynd, manors (Chetwynd).

¹⁹ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 65; Loton Hall MSS., Sir B. Leighton's diary, 18 Jan. 1841.

²⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. iii. 97; Loton Hall MSS., Sir B. Leighton's diary, 18 Jan. 1841 (which names the purchaser as Wm. Pigott's son, the Revd. John Dryden Pigott).

²¹ For pedigree to 1906 see Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 483.

²² S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 379–80.

²³ *S.P.R. Lich.* xiii (1), p. viii.

²⁴ *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1870), 52.

²⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891), 312.

²⁶ F. D. How, *A Memoir of Bishop Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, baronet, D.D.* (1910), 282, 284.

²⁷ *Shropshire Mag.* Sept. 1955, 12.

²⁸ How, *Memoir*, 301.

²⁹ *Shropshire Mag.* Sept. 1955, 12.

³⁰ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990–1), 93.

³¹ *Cart. Shrews.* ii. p. 298.

³² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 248.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

£46 8s.¹ In 1698 much of the glebe lay scattered in the open fields of Edgmond, Chetwynd Aston, Church Aston, and Tibberton, with commoning for sheep on Tibberton moor, but by 1718 all the glebe (122 a.) was enclosed. The tithes were payable in kind in 1718 except for moduses from certain meadows and from livestock produced in numbers less than seven.² In 1799 the rector's income was put at £1,000 a year.³ The tithes and moduses were commuted to £2,397 19s. 6d. between 1840 and 1842, and the glebe then comprised 139 a.⁴

The rectory house stands near the south side of the church. It consists of a stone-built 14th-century parsonage with brick additions and its size and refinements reflect the wealth of the living.⁵ The house consisted until the 17th century of an early 14th-century open hall with a lateral stack on the north and a screens passage at the lower (east) end, from which three doors gave access to a service cross-wing; the third door, slightly apart from the others, may have given access to a stair to the wing's upper floor.⁶ A projecting two-storeyed north porch, facing the church, led into the passage. There was probably also a solar wing at the upper end of the hall. A floor was inserted in the hall in the 17th century to create an upper storey, to which a staircase was provided within the hall. About 1780 a large rear wing of three bays and two storeys, designed by Robert Mylne, was built in brick along the south front;⁷ its ground floor consists mainly of a spacious drawing room and a matching dining room, each with a semicircular bay overlooking the large garden. Though extended and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, the house retains much of its earlier character: picturesque medieval and Stuart at the front and elegant Georgian at the rear.

The house was sold in 1928⁸ and was called the Provost's House after the late rector, Preb. A. H. Talbot (d. 1927), provost of Denstone College (Staffs.).⁹ Subsequent rectors lived at the

Manor House until c. 1955, when they moved to St. Chad's House, immediately opposite.¹⁰

The parish church of *ST. PETER* consists of a chancel with north organ chamber, a nave with north and south aisles and south porch, an attached western tower, and a vestry appended to the west end of the north aisle. There was a church by 1122¹¹ but it was virtually rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries in what was, for the district, a lavish manner, and was restored by G. E. Street in the 1870s.

The font may be the original, installed some time before 1122. It is tub-shaped with bands and panels of boldly carved interlacing and geometrical decoration; the carving was recut in the earlier 19th century.¹² The 12th-century nave was probably aisleless until the 13th century. The bases of the 13th-century columns of the nave arcades, together with parts of the eastern responds, have survived.

The chancel was rebuilt in the earlier 14th century with considerable regard to style. There are four two-light side windows of uniform size and a three-light east window. By the 17th century each side window contained a shield of arms in medieval stained glass, including those of Mortimer and Warenne.¹³ Heraldic tiles on the chancel floor included the arms of Yonge and Bonarton; Philip Yonge (d. by 1463) married the heir of William Bonarton of Caynton¹⁴ but the families may not have been connected until after the floor was laid. On the south side, in the western bay, was a square window set high in the wall, perhaps to light a rood loft (marks of a former screen are visible on both sides of the chancel arch). The parapet and steep east gable were crenellated.¹⁵

The aisles were rebuilt to a greater height in the 15th century, each with three side windows. The new octagonal arcade columns were set on the old bases. The tower, south aisle, and porch appear, on stylistic evidence, to be nearly contemporary. The tower has some shields of arms on panels below the cornice, which appear to include (on the south side) those of the Caynton family (a pale nebuly) and (on the east side) those of Eyton (a fret). If these interpretations are correct, the tower may post-date the marriage (by 1475)¹⁶ of William Yonge (fl. 1497), a descendant and heir of the

¹ *Valor Eccl.* iii. 187.

² S.R.S. v. 56, 91; vi. [?].

³ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 65.

⁴ P.R.O., IR 29/29/75, 79, 120, 317.

⁵ Description based on Pevsner, *Salop.* 125; *Shropshire Mag.* Mar. 1969, 26–7; A. Emery, *Greater medieval houses of Eng. and Wales*, ii (2000), 533–4.

⁶ M. Wood, *The English mediaeval house* (1965), 128.

⁷ H. Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects, 1600–1840* (1978), 577.

⁸ *Shropshire Mag.* Sept. 1955, 31.

⁹ *Who Was Who*, 1916–28, 1022.

¹⁰ *Shropshire Mag.* Sept. 1955, 31.

¹¹ Above, this section [advowson].

¹² S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 379.

¹³ T.S.A.S. ii. 274; B.L. Add. MS. 21236, f. 35.

¹⁴ *Visit. Salop.* 1623, ii. 518.

¹⁵ S.R.R. 6001/372/1, f. 38.

¹⁶ S.R.R. 89/5, f. 56.

Cayntons, and Margaret Eyton.¹ In the 17th century the south aisle contained glass said to be dated 1501 and (three times) the arms of Arundel quartered with Coleshill and surmounted by a mitre,² evidently for John Arundel, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 1496–1502, whose mother was a Coleshill.³ The south aisle was therefore glazed c. 1500, perhaps when the aisle had just been completed. The south aisle was known by 1653 as ‘Mr. Corbet’s chancel’,⁴ which suggests that it was built by one or more of Andrew Corbet’s predecessors as lords of Edgmond manor.⁵ A piscina at the east end indicates the presence of a medieval altar.

Roughly contemporary is the north aisle, which was known by 1662 as ‘Mr. Yonge’s chancel’ and had the Yonge arms impaling those of Eyton in stained glass;⁶ presumably Sir William Yonge of Caynton (fl. 1465–97) or his son, Francis (d. 1533), had built it.⁷ As in the south aisle, the arcade columns are built on the bases of the 13th-century arcade. In the north aisle, however, the three side windows are of two lights only.

The church contained at least two pre-Reformation monuments. An incised alabaster slab lay in the floor next to the north wall of the chancel in 1793. It depicted a priest and was inscribed to Nicholas Peshall (de Peshale),⁸ who resigned as rector in 1425.⁹ In the floor of the body of the nave, near the pulpit in the 17th century, was the brass of Francis Yonge (d. 1533) of Caynton and his wife Anne (d. 1507). It was unusual in some respects; Francis was shown in a shroud although he outlived Anne, and the shields of arms of their fathers were depicted individually but not in combination.¹⁰

Post-Reformation fittings¹¹ included the royal arms (by 1650), a clock (by 1652), a reading pew (by 1668), a benevolence board (painted in 1677–8), communion rails and kneeling boards (provided in 1685–6), a pulpit (replaced in 1714–15 with a new one made by Arthur Sherman) with a sounding board (then repaired), congregational seating (replaced c. 1718 with a

new set of pews made by Sherman), and a singers’ gallery under the tower (by 1769). The pulpit and reading desk were moved in 1771 or 1772, probably to the north-east corner of the nave.¹² A ‘dial’ mentioned in 1694 may have been a predecessor of the sundial on the porch, which has the date 1753 painted above it. There had been three bells in 1549 and six were made in 1721 by Abraham Rudhall, one of which was recast in 1887 by Taylor of Loughborough.¹³

By 1787 the chancel had been reroofed at a lower pitch. The nave roof was similarly treated some time after 1787.¹⁴ In 1827 a vestry was built at the west end of the north aisle under the supervision of John Carline¹⁵ or his son, also John. The teachings of the ecclesiological movement clearly influenced a number of alterations carried out under John Dryden Pigott, rector 1845–65,¹⁶ especially during a campaign of c. 1850.¹⁷ By 1851 the east window had received stained glass figures of St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, with gothic tracery in the other compartments, and there was new stained glass in the west window. The whole chancel floor had been recently laid with encaustic tiles and Nicholas Peshall’s slab had accordingly been removed to the sill of the west window.¹⁸ The chancel was soon afterwards furnished with stalls and by 1854 with a harmonium,¹⁹ the church band (active in 1839)²⁰ having presumably been abolished.

In 1868 G. E. Street submitted a plan for the thorough restoration of the church.²¹ His amended proposals were granted a faculty in 1874²² and most of the work was carried out 1877–8.²³ The chancel roof was replaced by one of steeper pitch and lower eaves; accordingly the chancel’s crenellated parapets were removed and the side walls cut down to the tops of the windows. The sanctuary rail was placed farther to the west. In the nave the pulpit and reading desk were moved to the south side of the chancel arch and the vestry was rebuilt to a new design, with a heating chamber beneath. The pews were

¹ Above, manors (Caynton); *Visit. Salop. 1623*, ii. 517–18.

² *T.S.A.S. ii.* 274.

³ *D.N.B.*

⁴ *S.R.R.*, P102/B/2/1.

⁵ Cf. above, manors (Edgmond).

⁶ *S.R.R.*, P102/B/2/1; *T.S.A.S. ii.* 274.

⁷ Cf. above, manors (Caynton).

⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 21236, f. 35.

⁹ Eyton, ix. 129.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. vii. 397–400 and pl. facing 397.

¹¹ The following details are taken from the churchwardens’ accounts (*S.R.R.*, P102/B/2/1–3).

¹² Where they stood in 1868: *S.R.R.*, P102/B/4/1.

¹³ H. B. Walters, *Ch. Bells of Salop.* (Oswestry, 1915), 273–4.

¹⁴ *S.R.R.* 6001/372/1, f. 38.

¹⁵ *S.R.R.* P102/B/2/3.

¹⁶ For his dates: *S.P.R. Lich.* xiii (1), pp. viii–ix.

¹⁷ *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1856), 47.

¹⁸ S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 379; *S.R.S. i.* 40.

¹⁹ *S.R.S. i.* 40; *S.R.R.*, P102/B/2/3, 15 Apr. 1854.

²⁰ When a flute was bought: *S.R.R.*, P102/B/2/3, 9 July 1839.

²¹ *S.R.R.*, P102/B/4/1.

²² *S.R.R.*, P102/B/4/6.

²³ *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1879), 317.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

replaced throughout with benches.¹ It was possibly at that time that the Yonge brass was moved to the chancel. In 1889 a stone reredos designed by Bodley & Garner was inserted, and in 1893 a new carved oak pulpit.² A north organ chamber was added to the chancel in 1899.³

The churchyard was enlarged in 1880,⁴ and a churchyard cross on steps was set up in 1889.⁵ In 1897 an additional burial ground was consecrated.⁶

There seems to have been a chapel of ease at Little Aston by the late 13th century, for the township was called *CHURCH ASTON* by c. 1300,⁷ and it may therefore have been one of the chapels dependent on Edgmond church by 1148.⁸ The chapel had rights of baptism, marriage, and burial by 1620. Its curate and two churchwardens were mentioned in 1628 and Church Aston was called a parish in 1653.⁹ In 1722 the rector was allowing the curate all the tithes of Church Aston and £4 a year.¹⁰ The townships of Church Aston and Chetwynd Aston became the district chapelry of Church Aston in 1860, its perpetual curacy in the rector of Edgmond's gift. In 1861 the rector assigned to the curate tithe rent charges of £117 17s. 9d. from premises in Church Aston¹¹ and from 1866 the living was deemed a rectory.¹² The Ecclesiastical Commissioners augmented it by £33 6s. 8d. a year in 1863¹³ and by the same amount in 1878,¹⁴ when £5 6s. 4d. a year was also added by Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁵ In 1899 the rector of Edgmond assigned further tithe rent charges of £82 16s. 4d. from Church Aston and Chetwynd Aston and 23 a. of glebe in those townships.¹⁶

There was no glebe house in 1722¹⁷ and in 1799 the curate was living in Newport.¹⁸ A new brick house was built c. 1862¹⁹ at the east end of

the village. It was sold c. 1965²⁰ and a new rectory was built c. 1971 in Wallshead Way.²¹

The church of *ST. ANDREW* seems to have been built in the 12th century, to judge by its north doorway (with decorative ironwork on the door) and its font. In the 1790s it consisted of a nave and chancel, with no division between them on the outside. The few windows were mostly narrow slits, some of them apparently round-headed. A pointed priest's doorway in the south wall of the chancel was evidently of the 13th century or later. A large east window of three lights was inserted in the later 14th or 15th century, and the chancel's diagonal buttresses were probably added at the same period. Timber-framed additions, apparently of the 17th century, were the south porch, the west bell turret, and two south dormers of different designs (one of them dated 1660). The whole church was said to have been 'beautified' in 1716.²²

By 1793, however, it was deemed so 'decayed' that it was proposed to rebuild it under the supervision of the architect Joseph Bromfield.²³ The new brick church was built c. 1800 in the classical style and consisted of a nave with west tower and a chancel that was no more than an apse. The lower stage of the tower was square and formed the porch; the upper stage or belfry was octagonal. North and south transepts were added c. 1823, apparently under John Carline's direction, and there were then a west gallery in the nave and galleries over the transepts. The pulpit and reading desk stood in front of the communion table. By 1843, however, they had been moved to the left and right sides of it, and the ancient font, found in the churchyard, had been placed in the centre aisle near the table. A barrel organ was by then in use.²⁴

A new church was built 1866–7 on the site of the old, which was demolished. It was designed by G. E. Street in the Decorated style and built of local red sandstone with white Grinshill stone dressings. The nave was of four bays with north aisle and south porch, and the bells from the old church were housed in a lead-covered open-work flèche towards the west end of the roof. The nave windows had a variety of Decorated tracery forms. The chancel was of two bays with a north aisle, which contained the vestry and organ

¹ S.R.R., P102/B/4/6; P102/B/4/10.

² *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1895), 81.

³ *Ibid.* (1900), 84.

⁴ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1881), [?].

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1895), 81.

⁶ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1891), 166.

⁷ *P.N. Salop.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 26.

⁸ *Cart. Shrews.* ii, p. 298.

⁹ S.R.R., P63/A/1/1.

¹⁰ S.R.S. v. 56.

¹¹ S.R.R., P63/B/1/1.

¹² *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 1866, p. 6479.

¹³ *Ibid.* 12 June 1863, pp. 3022–3.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 1878, p. 2513.

¹⁵ S.R.R., P63/F/1/1; S.R.S. v. 57.

¹⁶ S.R.R., P63/F/6/2.

¹⁷ S.R.S. v. 56.

¹⁸ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 67.

¹⁹ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1863), 154; S.R.S. v. 57.

²⁰ S.R.R., P63/F/5/5a, 5c.

²¹ S.R.R., P63/F/4/6b, 7b, 8.

²² Description based on B.L. Add. MS. 21236, f. 34; S.R.R. 6001/372/1, f. 39; 6001/372/3, f. 99.

²³ S.R.R., QR/200/54.

²⁴ S.R.R., AO3916/1/3, no. 3; S.R.R., QS/1/10, f. 223v. There are drawings in S.R.R. 6001/3065, no. 39; 6001/6742, pp. 25–6 (including ground plan).

chamber. The chancel was separated from the nave by a low Grinshill stone wall or screen, with an integral pulpit at its south end, and a Grinshill stone font stood at the west end of the nave, which was otherwise filled with benches. The chancel, fitted with choir stalls, and the sanctuary were raised on steps and paved with encaustic tiles.¹ The organ was by Bevington of London.² The church was fitted with plain glass by Done & Davies of Shrewsbury³ but a stained glass window by O'Connor was added in 1872 and another by Burlison & Grylls in 1879.⁴ About 1902 the chancel aisle was extended northwards to create a chamber for a larger organ.⁵ Next to the south doorway an oak screen was inserted c. 1920 as a war memorial.⁶

TIBBERTON's chapel of ease may have been one of the chapels that was dependent on Edgmond church by 1148,⁷ for in the 1170s Tibberton had a priest or chaplain, whose baptismal name was Drew.⁸ In 1701 a curate was paid, and presumably appointed, by the rector of Edgmond. His annual stipend in 1722 was £25⁹ but in 1799 the amount was variable.¹⁰ There was usually one chapelwarden, but two were mentioned in 1553 and 1745.¹¹ The chapel had rights of baptism, marriage, and burial by 1719.¹² In 1861 the townships of Tibberton and Cherrington, with Old Caynton, were formed into a district chapelry with a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Edgmond.¹³ In the same year he assigned tithe rentcharges of £100 a year to the curate¹⁴ and from 1867 the living was deemed a rectory.¹⁵ In 1884 the rector of Tibberton's income consisted of tithe rentcharges of £112 and fees.¹⁶ The benefice was united with others in 1978 to form that of All Saints,

Tibberton, Kinnersley and Preston Wealdmoors, with joint patrons.¹⁷ Tibberton was transferred in 1988 to the united benefice of Tibberton with Bolas Magna and Waters Upton.¹⁸

The curate of Tibberton occupied a small cottage in 1701.¹⁹ In 1799 his house, provided by the rector, was small and 'mean'²⁰ and was perhaps the same cottage, of the 'meanest description suitable for a labourer', noted in 1845. A new house was built in 1864 on land given by the rector of Edgmond²¹ at the west end of the village not far from the church. It ceased to be the rectory c. 1975 and a new one was built nearer to the church c. 1978.²²

The small medieval chapel, consisting of a sandstone chancel and nave, stood on the south side of the river Meese. Diagonal buttresses at the corners of chancel and nave suggest alterations in the 15th century and the chapel seems to have received several additions in the early 17th century: a timber-framed south porch, two dormer windows on the south side with decorative timber studding, a weather-boarded west bell turret, a timber-framed east gable, a square-headed east window of three lights, and a small square west window, perhaps to light a gallery.²³ There was certainly a gallery by 1708, in which year the whole chapel was fitted with pews.²⁴

In 1842 the chapel was replaced by a new and larger one on the north side, which may have been designed by J. Baddeley, described as the 'surveyor'.²⁵ Built of red sandstone ashlar in a severely plain style, it consisted of a short chancel, a broad aisleless nave, and a crenellated west tower with porch beneath, all with broad lancet windows and Y-tracery. On the site of the former chancel three headstones mark the graves of members of the Taylor family who were buried within the communion rails in the 18th century.²⁶ There is a large west gallery supported on two slender iron columns. The balusters of the gallery stair (under the tower) appear to have come from the old church, as do

¹ S.R.R., P63/B/1/2-5; *Eddowes's Shrews. Jnl.* 29 May 1867, p. 6. On the bells see H. B. Walters, *Ch. Bells of Salop.* (Oswestry, 1915), 272-3.

² *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1868), 99 (which gives the name as 'Berrington').

³ *Eddowes's Shrews. Jnl.* 29 May 1867, p. 6.

⁴ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1873), 98; (1880), 83.

⁵ S.R.R., P63/B/1/3.

⁶ S.R.R., P63/B/1/4.

⁷ *Cart. Shrews.* ii, p. 298.

⁸ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. x. 189 (cf. Eyton, viii. 47); *Cart. Lilleshall*, pp. 49, 136.

⁹ S.R.S. vi. [?].

¹⁰ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 66.

¹¹ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. x. 322; S.R.S. vi. [?].

¹² S.P.R. *Lich.* xiii (2), 1.

¹³ P.O. *Dir. Salop.* (1863), 764; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1895), 238.

¹⁴ *Salop. Par. Doc.* 339; *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1863), 156.

¹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1895), 238.

¹⁶ S.R.S. vi. [?].

¹⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 28 July 1978, p. 9086.

¹⁸ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990-1), 93.

¹⁹ S.R.S. vi. [?].

²⁰ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 66.

²¹ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1863), 156; (1865), [?].

²² S.R.R. ER4/6/1, sectn. 8MF, p. 1; ER4/6/2, sectn. 1MF, p. 2; ER4/6/4, sectn. 1MF, p. 2; ER4/6/5, sectn. 1SQ, p. 2.

²³ Description based on drawings of 1790 (S.R.R. 6001/372/2, f. 3) and 1819 (B.L. Add. MS. 21013, f. 10).

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 21236, f. 45v.

²⁵ Pevsner, *Salop.* 300.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 21236, f. 45v.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

two 18th-century wall monuments in the porch. A north 'transept' was added to the nave later, apparently between 1851 and 1856.¹ In 1877 the tower was heightened by 12 ft. to accommodate a peal of five bells by John Warner & Sons.² A north vestry was added to the chancel by 1905.³ A new font designed by Jones & Willis was installed in 1880, an organ by John Banfield & Son in 1880⁴ (sited in the transept), and a new stone pulpit (with panels of blind window tracery) by 1905.⁵ A reredos was given in 1915.⁶ The churchyard was enlarged in 1886.⁷ Among changes wrought in 1973–4 the reredos was removed, the east window stained glass was replaced with plain glass, and the floor was relaid with Ruabon tiles.⁸

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. There were Quakers living in the parish in 1661, when five men were arrested at Edward Sharrot's house and taken to the county gaol at Shrewsbury.⁹ About the same year the Quaker Richard Davies attended a meeting at Edgmond where 25 or 26 Quakers were arrested and sent to Shrewsbury.¹⁰ In 1662 Quakers from Edgmond were presented to Lichfield consistory court for their beliefs.¹¹ Some Quaker members of the Baker family of Edgmond emigrated to Pennsylvania in the 1680s.¹²

In 1660 the rector, Thomas Gilbert, a figure of considerable influence in Shropshire during the Interregnum, was ejected for nonconformity.¹³ He afterwards left the parish and by 1669 was preaching and teaching at Whitchurch.¹⁴ In 1676 it was reported that there were nine

nonconformists living in Edgmond¹⁵ but in 1799 the archdeacon found none.¹⁶

The early 19th century witnessed the resurrection of protestant dissent in the parish, despite considerable opposition from the rector, the Revd. John Dryden Pigott. 'Several attempts had been made by zealous members of other churches to preach the Gospel in the village, notably by a Methodist and a Congregational minister, but they had been driven away, bemired by the filth of the kennel through which they had been dragged'.¹⁷ In 1819 the house of the Wesleyan Methodist William Johnson was licensed for religious worship.¹⁸ The Johnsons were living at Sambrook or at Pickstock Grange in the late 1820s,¹⁹ and it was probably they who registered Pickstock Grange chapel in 1825.²⁰ By Christmas 1833, however, the Wesleyans had given up their Pickstock Grange meeting.²¹

Other houses were also licensed for nonconformist worship: in 1822 Mary Shore's at Newtown by Edgmond marsh,²² Thomas Plant's house in 1835,²³ and Edgmond Marsh chapel in 1835 and 1841,²⁴ all of unknown denomination.

In the early 1830s the Primitive Methodists, who were expanding rapidly in the area, missioned Edgmond with preachers from Wrockwardine Wood. 'The clergyman [Pigott] . . . kept his pack of hounds, and was not more eager to chase the fox than to drive Dissenters from his parish'. Clerical opposition, the distance of the preaching house from the village, and the poor state of the roads prompted the Primitive Methodists in 1834 to consider abandoning the cause in the parish. A successful camp meeting, however, encouraged Thomas Minshall to offer his house near the church for their services, and a small society was formed.²⁵ Land was bought in the centre of the village and a chapel named 'Bethel' was built on it,²⁶ licensed in 1835.²⁷ It had sittings for between 70 and 90 people and

¹ S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 384; *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1856), 47.

² *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Jnl.* 7 Nov. 1877, p. 7; Walters, *Ch. Bells of Salop.* 273–4..

³ Cranage, vii. 623.

⁴ S.R.R., P279/A/4/1, front pastedown.

⁵ Cranage, vii. 623.

⁶ A. J. W. Barker, 'Dissertation concerning All Saints' church, Tibberton' (TS. 1996; copy in S.R.R., qKU97), p. [8].

⁷ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1887), [?].

⁸ Barker, 'Dissertation', p. [30].

⁹ J. Besse, *An abstract of the sufferings of the people call'd Quakers*, iii (1738), 38.

¹⁰ *An account of the conviction, exercises, services and travels of that ancient servant of the Lord, Richard Davies*, 6th edn. (1825), 46.

¹¹ R. F. Skinner, *Nonconf. in Salop.* (Shrews. 1964), 7.

¹² Information (through Dr. Donald Harris) from Helen E. Blockus of Florida (U.S.A.), a descendant.

¹³ *O.D.N.B.*; *V.C.H. Salop.* iii. 113–14, 276.

¹⁴ *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 221–2.

¹⁵ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 442.

¹⁶ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1.

¹⁷ H. B. Kendall, *The Origin and history of the Primitive Methodist church* [c. 1905], ii. 275.

¹⁸ S.R.R., QS/6/15/452, registered 19 Jan. 1819.

¹⁹ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1A, lists of members for June 1826, June 1828, and June 1829.

²⁰ L.R.O., B/A/12ii.

²¹ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1B, Christmas quarter 1833.

²² S.R.R., QS/1/10, Jan. 1822.

²³ S.R.R., QS/6/26/159, registered 5 Jan. 1835.

²⁴ L.R.O., B/A/12ii.

²⁵ Kendall, *Origin*, ii. 275–6; S.R.R., QS/6/25/159, Minshall's house registered 5 Jan. 1835.

²⁶ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 22; S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/A2.

²⁷ S.R.R., QS/6/25/159, registered 27 Apr. 1835.

on Census Sunday 1851 had 44 and 58 attenders at its two services, with a separate Sunday school.¹ A larger chapel, with its own burial ground, was built on a different site in 1860–1.² It had an average attendance of 100 in 1869³ and was still in use in 2001.

The Primitive Methodists established two other chapels in the parish. Preaching was taking place in Tibberton in 1836–7,⁴ and in 1842 local members decided to build a chapel. Their leader sold them some land near the boundary with Cherrington and the chapel was erected in 1843.⁵ It had seating for about 100 people, and on Census Sunday 1851 had 24 and 46 attenders at its two services, as well as a service for children.⁶ By 1879 the chapel was lit by gas supplied by Messrs. Billing & Son from their nearby paper mills.⁷ The connexion with the paper mills went back a long way, for the manager in 1851 was also the Sunday school superintendant.⁸ The society had 22 members in 1843, 40 in 1896, and 21 in 1918. Present-day attendance averages 12.⁹

The Primitive Methodists were also preaching at Cherrington in 1837,¹⁰ possibly at a building known as the ‘mission room’ or ‘mission hut’, close to the main road from Edgmond to Crudgington near the Dell.¹¹

Church Aston also had intermittent preaching by Primitive Methodists without ever having a permanent chapel. Preaching took place there in 1837–8, and again 1862–75.¹² In 1869 the congregation sought unsuccessfully to buy a piece of land for a chapel.¹³

The other Primitive Methodist chapel was in a remote location at Pickstock Grange. In 1866 local Primitive Methodists were trying to buy land to build a chapel there, ‘where it was much needed’.¹⁴ The chapel was built in 1867 and had sittings for 126. In 1878, however, there was an average attendance of only 40 at its services, and a membership of 4,¹⁵ and by 1884 membership and attendance had ceased.¹⁶ The building was sold in 1886 and subsequently demolished.¹⁷

¹ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 22.

² S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/B7; NM1861/19.

³ S.R.R., NM1861/19.

⁴ S.R.R., NM3605/2, June 1837.

⁵ *History of Tibberton Methodist church 1843-1993* ([1993]; copy in S.R.R., NM5913/2), pp. 5–16.

⁶ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 26.

⁷ *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1879), 421.

⁸ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 26.

⁹ *Hist. of Tibberton Methodist church*; G. Eyles, *Tibberton and Cherrington 2000* (copy in S.R.R., qKL66).

¹⁰ S.R.R., NM3605/2, June 1837.

¹¹ *Hist. of Tibberton Methodist church*, pp. 5–16; A. J. W. Barker, ‘Dissertation concerning Tibberton and Cherrington’ (TS. [n.d.]; copy in S.R.R., qKU64), p. 122.

¹² S.R.R., NM3605/2, July 1837; NM3605/1, 17 Sept. 1838; NM1861/13-18; NM3511/8, 17 July 1870; 13 Mar., 12 June 1871; 8 Dec. 1873; 9 Mar., 18 Apr., 15 June, 14 Sept., 14 Dec. 1874; 14 June 1875.

¹³ S.R.R., NM3511/8, 13 Sept. 1869.

¹⁴ S.R.R., NM1861/16.

¹⁵ S.R.R., NM1861/37.

¹⁶ S.R.R., NM1861/51, 55.

¹⁷ S.R.R., NM1861/59; bldg. not shown on O.S. Map, 1/2,500, Salop. XXIII. 12 (1902 edn.).

LONGFORD

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. It is possible that *LONGFORD* was the 'Laganford' that Wulfric Spot left to Burton abbey (Staffs.) c. 1003.¹ By 1066, however, Longford belonged to Edwin, earl of Mercia,² who died in 1071.³ By 1086 it was held by Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, and under him by Turolf of Verley.⁴ Roger's overlordship was forfeit to the Crown by his son Robert of Bellême in 1102⁵ and Turolf's tenancy evidently also reverted to the Crown, for Henry I granted Longford to John son of 'Gryp'.⁶ Hamon of Longford may have succeeded him directly, and Hamon was followed by his daughter, Eve,⁷ described as John's niece,⁸ who afterwards, c. 1155, married Robert of Brimpton.⁹ Robert died in or before 1185¹⁰ and by 1191 Eve of Longford had married Walter of Whitfield.¹¹ Eve was living in 1205 and Walter in 1214¹² but by 1216 Longford had passed to Adam of Brimpton,¹³ probably Eve's son. Adam died c. 1235 and was succeeded by his son, also Adam,¹⁴ who lived until 1274. His son, another Adam of Brimpton, inherited Longford.¹⁵ By 1301 he had been knighted¹⁶ and at his death in 1315 left a son and heir, John,¹⁷ knighted by 1332.¹⁸ When Sir John of Brimpton died in 1336 his son and heir was another John.¹⁹ Also knighted, that John settled Longford c. 1374 on his son Thomas and his wife Isabel,²⁰ so that at Thomas's death in 1382 Isabel kept a life

interest.²¹ She married Sir Robert Fraunceys by 1392²² and by 1428 had outlived him.²³ She died in 1438²⁴ and the reversion of the manor, which she had placed in the hands of feoffees, was then disputed. One contender was Thomas Newport, whose grandfather, Thomas Gech (or Newport), had acquired a claim to the reversion by 1391.²⁵ Another was John Stokes, a grandson of the last Sir John of Brimpton by his second wife.²⁶ Stokes seems to have relinquished his claim in 1445,²⁷ and Thomas Newport died in the same year or early in 1446.²⁸ Robert Whitgreave (d. c. 1448) is said to have bought the manor,²⁹ and his sons Thomas and Humphrey later sought arbitration over the partition of his estates. Longford was awarded to Thomas,³⁰ but by 1456 the feoffees seem to have conveyed it to Humphrey.³¹ William, son of Thomas Newport,³² also maintained a claim; he granted leases of the manor house and demesne lands c. 1464 and 1471,³³ made settlements of the manor in 1468 and 1480,³⁴ and in 1482 agreed to grant the rents and profits to his sons Richard and Thomas for their lives on condition that they were obedient to him.³⁵ By September 1483 he and Humphrey Whitgreave had submitted their dispute to the arbitration of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham,³⁶ but the duke's rebellion and execution later in the year³⁷ probably prevented an award.

William Newport died in or before 1487³⁸ and Longford is later found in the possession of Sir Gilbert Talbot (d. 1518), who left it to his sons Sir Gilbert (d. 1542) and Sir John (d. 1549) in

¹ P. H. Sawyer, *A.-S. Charters* (1968), no. 1536; *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 185.

² *Ibid.* i. 334.

³ *Ibid.* iii. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. 334.

⁵ *Ibid.* iii. 10.

⁶ *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 16; S.R.R. 81/178. John witnessed a charter of Turolf's son Robert 1108 × 1121: *Cartulary of Shrews. Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1975), ii, p. 258.

⁷ Eyton, viii. 109.

⁸ S.R.R. 81/178.

⁹ *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 270-1; *Cart. Shrews.* i, p. 43.

¹⁰ *Cart. Shrews.* ii, p. 268.

¹¹ Eyton, viii. 104.

¹² *Ibid.* viii. 105, 110.

¹³ *Ibid.* viii. 110.

¹⁴ *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i. 196.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 81-2; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 221.

¹⁶ Eyton, viii. 113-14.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 281.

¹⁸ Eyton, viii. 114.

¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, p. 3; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 475.

²⁰ P.R.O., C 143/384, no. 8.

²¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, pp. 279-80.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 55.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 248.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 93; *S.H.C.* iv (2), 16.

²⁵ Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 2, bdle. 8, nos. 7-9, 11; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 55; *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 303-4.

²⁶ *S.H.C.* iv (2), 16; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 93.

²⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 352, 363.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 303; Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 2, bdle. 8, nos. 48-9.

²⁹ *S.H.C.* (1914), 99.

³⁰ P.R.O., C 1/26, no. 33; *S.H.C.* v (2), 309.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 326.

³² S.R.R. 52/38.

³³ *S.H.C.* iv (2), 15 n.; S.R.R. 52/49.

³⁴ Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 2, bdle. 8, nos. 59-60, 64.

³⁵ *Ibid.* nos. 65-6.

³⁶ S.R.R. 52/50.

³⁷ C. Rawcliffe, *The Staffords, earls of Stafford and dukes of Buckingham, 1394-1521* (1978), 31-5.

³⁸ Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 2, bdle. 8, no. 67.

succession.¹ Longford then seems to have followed the descent of Sir John's half of Newport manor (and thus his third of Edgmond manor and, from 1565, the manor of Church Aston) until 1789,² when Ralph Leeke bought Longford and Church Aston from the earl of Shrewsbury.³ Longford and Church Aston manors descended together until 1900⁴ or later. In 1936 Ralph Leeke sold the remnant of the Longford Hall estate, about 1,500 a., to Thomas Pace, who sold most of it in separate lots the following year.⁵

The medieval chief house seems to have been rebuilt by 1471, when the stone curtilage walls (*parietes*) of the 'old' house had ceased to be repaired.⁶ In 1592 the house contained a hall, parlour, kitchen, several chambers, a gallery, and a study.⁷ In 1645 it was a 'large brick house'⁸ and therefore rebuilt or much altered in the recent past. In or after 1682 it consisted of four wings, probably of two storeys, surrounding a square courtyard.⁹ The house was transformed 1789–94 to an individualistic, rather Italianate, design by Joseph Bonomi for Ralph Leeke.¹⁰ The north and west wings were demolished and the south wing was doubled in depth on its south face to create a new house faced in stone and completely redecorated within. The new south front of seven bays creates bold effects of light and shade with its strongly modelled pilasters, architraves, stringcourse, and cornice, and especially with its huge pedimented portecochère on four Tuscan columns, which also imparts a disproportionate grandeur to the whole. The main doorway is flanked by Tuscan demi-columns and surmounted by a large Diocletian window that lights the small entrance hall, which has a plaster frieze modelled on that

of the Parthenon and a pedimented wooden screen with Tuscan columns, an echo of the main portico. The screen opens into the staircase hall, which is lit from above by an oval lantern in a deep, plastered cove resting on elegantly fluted spandrels at the corners of the hall. The chastely decorated drawing room and dining room, which flank the entrance hall, have small white marble fireplaces. Domestic offices are in the old east wing, which Bonomi retained.

In the late 17th century there was a parterre on the west side of the house and another garden on the south; west of the parterre lay a bowling green. Long avenues of trees extended from the house towards Newport and Church Aston.¹¹ Adam of Brimpton's attempt to create a park c. 1275 may have been thwarted by his tenants¹² but a 'warren and groves' (56 a.) were mentioned in 1691. A chain of three fishponds then lay in the Bottoms east of the house.¹³ By 1817 the grounds had been altered, probably by Ralph Leeke, to make what was then called Longford park, in which the upper fishpond had been enlarged to create an ornamental lake.¹⁴ In 1851 the park comprised about 150 a.¹⁵ By 1936, however, its western and southern parts had been put to neighbouring farms, leaving about 88 a.¹⁶

Longford Hall failed to find a purchaser in 1937,¹⁷ was requisitioned during the Second World War, and fell into disrepair. Mrs. J. I. Hall bought the house c. 1950 and restored it, and was succeeded by her son Patrick.¹⁸ He retired in 1966¹⁹ and sold the hall and grounds in 1967 to Adams' Grammar School, Newport, as a boarding house with playing fields,²⁰ which it remained in 2001.

BROCKTON is believed to be the manor of that name that lay in Wrockwardine hundred and belonged to 'Aisil' (perhaps Æthelsige) before 1086, when an unidentified Richard held it of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, possibly through Ralph de Mortimer.²¹ By 1287

¹ P.R.O., C 142/66, no. 99; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (1), p. 120. For the Talbots' dates and connexions see Burke, *Peerage* (1999), ii. 2605–6.

² T.S.A.S. i. 9; P.R.O., CP 43/224, rot. 68; S.R.R. 81/200. Cf. above, Edgmond, manors (Edgmond; Church Aston); below, Newport, manor.

³ S.R.R. 81/203–5.

⁴ S.R.R. 81/503; *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1870), 77; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1900), 123. Cf. above, Edgmond, manors (Church Aston).

⁵ S.R.R. 1848/SP 44 (in box 189); 3216/11; *Wellington Jnl.* 6 Mar. 1937, p. 6.

⁶ S.R.R. 52/49.

⁷ S.R.R. 2309/1.

⁸ R. Symonds, *Diary* (Camd. Soc. [1st ser.] lxxiv), 171.

⁹ S.R.R. 81/599, p. 41.

¹⁰ Following description based on: Pevsner, *Salop.* 172–3; *Country Life*, lxxiv. 354–8; *Soc. of Archit. Historians of Gt. Brit. Ann. Conference*, 1988 (copy in S.R.R., C71.4 v.f.), 2–3.

¹¹ S.R.R. 81/599, pp. 41, 43.

¹² *S.H.C.* vi (10, 67).

¹³ S.R.R. 81/599, p. 43.

¹⁴ B.L., O.S.D. 208.

¹⁵ S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 400.

¹⁶ S.R.R. 1848/SP 44 (in box 189).

¹⁷ *Wellington Jnl.* 6 Mar. 1937, p. 6.

¹⁸ *Country Life*, cxxxii. 358 (16 Aug. 1962).

¹⁹ C. Dakin, *The Story of St. Mary's church, Longford* (1998; copy in S.R.R., KR97 v.f.), 4.

²⁰ V.C.H. *Salop.* ii. 151.

²¹ *Ibid.* i. 31, 343; *Domesday Bk.: Salop.* ed. F. and C. Thorn (1986), n. 4.12.1; *Salop. Domesday* [introduction and translation], ed. A. Williams and R. W. H. Erskine (1990), 8.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Brockton was accounted a member of Longford manor.¹ It was acquired around the end of the 15th century by John, son of Peter Peryns of Charnock hall (Derbs.).² John died in 1513³ and was succeeded at Brockton by his son, Roger⁴ (d. 1565).⁵ Roger's son, Gilbert (fl. 1584), also of Brockton, probably died c. 1607,⁶ and his eldest son, John, was living in 1623. By 1682, however, Brockton had been absorbed into the Longford manorial estate.⁷ The Peryns family had perhaps occupied the moated house at Brockton that became Longford rectory some time before 1636.⁸

STOCKTON was a member of Chetwynd manor in 1284⁹ but was called a manor by 1535.¹⁰ It descended with Chetwynd manor until Robert Pigott sold Stockton in 1772 to Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate¹¹. Baldwyn, having sold Aqualate, died in 1801,¹² and Stockton belonged by 1820 to John Cotes,¹³ lord of the adjoining manor of Woodcote.¹⁴ The manor presumably descended with that of Woodcote until 1920 when the Woodcote estate (including Stockton) was sold; its further descent has not been traced. When Sir John Leigh sold off the Woodcote estate in 1925 Stockton was offered in separate lots but failed to find a buyer at auction¹⁵ and is said to have remained Leigh's property in 1941.¹⁶

CHURCHES. There was a church at Longford by 1155, when Henry II confirmed that Robert of Brimpton had given the advowson to Shrewsbury abbey.¹⁷ In 1185, however, the abbey relinquished its claim to his relict, Eve of Longford, lady of the manor.¹⁸ The advowson seems to have descended thereafter with the

manor¹⁹ until the benefice was united with that of Newport in 1923, when Ralph Leeke became joint patron of the united living (with the bishop of Lichfield).²⁰ The Talbots, as papists, were usually prevented by law from exercising their patronage between 1605 and 1789²¹ (when the earl of Shrewsbury sold the advowson with the manor)²² and had to assign turns to protestants.²³ In 1626 Cambridge university presented by default.²⁴ Nevertheless Thomas Talbot presented in 1670, 1674, and 1677 (though not in 1671)²⁵ and his son, John, in 1710.²⁶ Ralph Leeke's executors remained joint patrons of Newport with Longford until c. 1962 when their share of the advowson passed to the bishop.²⁷

The rectory was valued at £2 in 1291²⁸ and £6 13s. 4d. in 1535.²⁹ In 1683 the glebe land was c. 64 a. and the tithes were payable in kind except that there were moduses for all the tithes of the Longford demesne (c. 400 a., which excluded Cheswell and Brockton) and for the hay tithes of Stockton township. In Cheswell and Brockton in 1698 there were also moduses for pigs, geese, lambs, calves, colts, milk, and bees.³⁰ The rector's annual income in 1799 was put at £170.³¹ The tithes (except those of Stockton) were commuted to a rentcharge of £159 16s. 6d. in 1839 and Stockton's tithes were commuted to £116 11s. 4d. in 1849.³² In 1884 the glebe was at lease for £152 5s.³³

Longford's original parsonage house may have been near the church. By 1636, however, it stood more than 1.5 km. away within a square moat at Brockton;³⁴ the site was perhaps that

¹ Tenants in capite and sub-tenants in Shropshire circ. temp. Edw. I', *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, i (1834), 114.

² For the fam. to 1623 see *Visit. Salop. 1623*, ii (Harl. Soc. xxix), 395–6.

³ S.R.R. 6000/6820, f. 56.

⁴ S.R.S. iii. 71.

⁵ S.R.R., P171/A/1/1, bur. 30 Sept. 1565.

⁶ P.R.O., C 142/298, no. 35.

⁷ S.R.R. 81/599, p. 37.

⁸ Below, this section, churches.

⁹ *Feud. Aids*, iv. 220.

¹⁰ P.R.O., C 142/58, no. 40.

¹¹ S.R.R. 1045/668.

¹² T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xii. 17.

¹³ P.R.O., CP 43/950, rot. 240.

¹⁴ Below, Sheriffhales, manors (Woodcote).

¹⁵ S.R.R., SC/27/41, p. 6; *Wellington Jnl.* 14 Mar. 1925, p. 5. Cf. below, Sheriffhales, manors (Woodcote).

¹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 313.

¹⁷ *Cart. Shrews.* i, p. 43.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* ii, p. 268. Cf. above, manors (Longford).

¹⁹ Eyton, viii. 113–14; S.R.R. 52/72; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (1), p. 120; P.R.O., C 1/1476, nos. 2–4; S.R.R. 81/203–5, 503; *Clergy List* (1846), List of Benefices, p. 135; *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1879), 344; *Crockford* (1891), 1689; (1920), 1336.

²⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 1923, pp 784–5.

²¹ Presentation of Benefices Acts, 1605, 3 Jas. I, c. 5; 1688, 1 Wm. & Mary, c. 26; 1713, 13 Anne, c. 13; Church Patronage Act, 1737, 11 Geo. II, c. 17.

²² S.R.R. 80/203–5.

²³ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. v. 354, 371; 4th ser. v. 201, 208.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 3rd ser. v. 352.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 3rd ser. v. 371.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 4th ser. v. 188.

²⁷ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1962), 113; (1963), 113. For subsequent changes to the composition of the united living see below, Newport, churches.

²⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 245.

²⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 186.

³⁰ S.R.S. vi. [?]; P.R.O., IR 29/29/205.

³¹ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 68.

³² P.R.O., IR 29/29/205, 301.

³³ S.R.S. vi. [?].

³⁴ Moat shown on S.R.R. 81/599, p. 37.

formerly occupied by the Peryns family and vacated by them in the late 16th or early 17th century.¹ The house, of five bays, had a 'little gatehouse', a small garden, and a kitchen of two bays (used by 1683 as a stable). A brewhouse was added by 1730, to which a small dairy was added c. 1781, during alterations in which the gatehouse was removed and the house extended. In 1782 the rector added a chaise house and stables at his own expense. In 1841 there were a dining room, a drawing room, and a 'pleasure ground'; by then the moat was dry or filled in. The house was rebuilt in 1868 on the old foundations, to a design by J. L. Randal. It had four bedrooms and a servants' hall.² It was sold as a result of the union of Longford and Newport benefices³ (in 1923) and renamed Longford Grange.

The ancient parish church, of which only the south chancel chapel remains, stood c. 300 metres north-west of Longford Hall.⁴ It consisted of a chancel with south chapel and a broad nave with low side walls, a south porch, and a west bellcot. The nave may have dated from the 12th century: there was a blocked round-headed north doorway (blocked by 1790). The font had a bulbous octagonal bowl, probably of the 14th or 15th century. There seem to have been no north or south windows in the nave; there was a large lancet, apparently round-headed, in the west wall and only small lancets elsewhere, two in the west wall and one at the north end of the east wall. There was no other natural light in the nave until timber-framed north and south dormers were inserted in the roof, probably in the 17th century. From the same period dated the south porch and the bellcot, both also timber-framed.

The chancel and its flanking south chapel (which was separately roofed) seem to have been contemporary with each other or nearly so, and to have been built in the 13th century. Each had a similar group of five lancets for its east window, and paired lancets in its outer side wall. The priest's doorway, with pointed arch (blocked by 1790), was on the north side of the chancel, presumably because the chapel occupied the south side. A wide archway opened from the chapel to the chancel and a narrower one from the chapel to the nave.

¹ Above, manors (Brockton).

² S.R.S. vi. [?]; S.R.R., P171/A/1/4, parish memoranda.

³ Dakin, *Story of St. Mary's church*, 2.

⁴ Architectural history and description based on Cranage, vii. 604–5; A. Pike, *The Talbot chapel, Longford, Shropshire* (Churches Conservation Trust, 1998); drawings of 1790 in S.R.R. 6001/372/2, ff. 1–2.

The chancel chapel was probably built by the Brimpton lords of the manor for family burials. An incised slab in the floor commemorates Thomas of Brimpton (fl. 1327, d. by 1335), rector of Church Eaton (Staffs.), who was a son of Sir Adam of Brimpton, lord of Longford;⁵ the upper end of the slab is carved in sunken relief to represent Thomas's tonsured head as if seen through an opening in the stone. In the south wall is a piscina supported by a bracket carved with a male head. There was an oggee-headed tomb-recess in the south wall,⁶ presumably of the 14th or 15th century.

The church also had incised slabs to Humphrey Pigott (d. 1508),⁷ probably the son of Robert Pigott (d. 1535), lord of Chetwynd and Stockton,⁸ and, in the chancel, to John Peryns (d. 1513), lord of Brockton, and his wife.⁹

After the Reformation the chancel chapel continued to be used by the Talbot family, lords of the manor, and post-Reformation wall paintings included the Talbot arms and, on a painted scroll, 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints' (Ps. 116: 15).¹⁰ Floor slabs mark the graves of Thomas Talbot (d. 1686), lord of the manor, and Thomas Higgins (d. 1681), steward to Talbot and previously to Talbot's father. Talbot and his wife (d. 1706) are also commemorated by a fine baroque monument against the south wall, built in front of the medieval tomb recess, whose carved decoration was hacked off flush with the wall to make room. The monument, with its original rails, rises from floor to wall plate and dominates the chapel visually. It consists of a plinth with a large inscription plate above it, which is flanked by twisted columns with Corinthian capitals and surmounted by a segmental pediment containing a cartouche of arms. Two standing putti at the bases of the columns hold a skull and an hour glass. The whole is topped by a carved pair of curtains hanging from a central canopy and tied back to clear the upper half of the monument.

⁵ *Cal. Papal Regs.* ii. 271; *S.H.C.* iv (2), 28, 32. The inscription, now difficult to read, was recorded in the 18th cent.: S.R.R. 6001/6820, f. 59.

⁶ Notes and sketch lent by Mr. C. A. Jobson, who examined the remains during their temporary exposure in 1987.

⁷ S.R.R. 6001/6820, f. 57.

⁸ Above, Chetwynd, manors (Chetwynd); this article, manors (Stockton).

⁹ S.R.R. 6001/6820, f. 57; B.L. Add. MS. 21236, f. 44; above, this article, manors (Brockton).

¹⁰ Text identified by Mr. Jobson and others from incomplete remains exposed in 1987.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

The ancient church, except for the chancel chapel, was demolished when a small new church was begun nearby on the south in 1803. The chapel, then called 'Lord Shrewsbury's chancel',¹ was allowed to stand, presumably in accordance with the wishes of the Roman Catholic earl of Shrewsbury, whose property it was alleged to be.² The arch that had joined it to the old chancel was bricked up and the archway into the former nave became the west doorway. The key to the west door was then lodged with the Roman Catholic priest in Newport but he relinquished it to the rector in 1881 in return for loan of the key and reasonable access to the chapel, ostensibly to care for the monuments.³ Inevitably there were rumours of secret masses for the souls of the Talbots, and a Newport Roman Catholic priest was buried in the churchyard in 1979, reputedly near the site of the high altar of the ancient church.⁴ In 1983 the chapel was vested in the Redundant Churches Fund (from 1994 the Churches Conservation Trust).⁵

The new church, begun in 1803 and dedicated to *ST. MARY*, seems to have been built, and possibly designed, by John Cobb of Newport.⁶ It consists of a shallow chancel with canted corners and a nave of three bays with an attached west tower of three stages with porch beneath, off which is a north vestry. The whole is of brick, faced with smooth sandstone and crenellated. The pointed windows have hood moulds and simple tracery but the exterior is otherwise plain. The interior was also plain, with a flat plastered ceiling. The church was originally box-pewed with a west gallery, and the royal arms of 1806 were displayed. The gallery was taken down in 1883 and the church reseated with benches. The old materials were re-used for the benches and, in the chancel, for a dado. The font may have been a classical one.⁷ The bowl of the ancient font was found in 1887 in the grounds of Longford Hall and, with a new stem, was placed in the new church; in 1980 the font stood in the south-west corner of the nave and the oak pulpit (of 1905) in the north-east. There

were a number of plain wall monuments to members of the Leeke family who died between 1829 and 1924, and the family vault lay beneath the church. One south window had 19th-century stained glass and in 1923⁸ the east window received glass by Christopher Whall in memory of Ralph Leeke's two sons, who died in the First World War. A new altar and frontals were given in 1962.

Services ceased, however, in 1979 after some years of dwindling congregations and the church was formally closed in 1981.⁹ Some of the furnishings and fittings were removed for safe keeping, including the royal arms and the east window glass, which were placed in Newport parish church. Other items were sold to pay for the work of their removal and reinstallation or were given to other churches. The font and the wall monuments of Ralph Leeke (d. 1829) and Thomas Leeke (d. 1836) were placed in the surviving south chancel chapel of the ancient church, and the empty 19th-century building was sold for conversion as a private house.

In 1804 there were two medieval bells, one of them by Nicholas of Rugeley (15th century); a third bell dated 1737 was by Abraham Rudhall. The medieval bells were then removed, and were replaced in 1812 by a new bell by T. Mears.¹⁰ When the 19th-century church closed the bells were sold and the Rudhall bell was later given to one of the Serbian Orthodox churches at Donnington (in Lilleshall).¹¹

In 1962 the plate, all of silver, consisted of a chalice of 1601 (in style an important local link between the Elizabethan and later patterns), a flagon of 1765 and paten of 1766, a paten of 1804, and a chalice, paten, wafer box, and pyx of 1957.¹²

In 1844 there was said to have been formerly an ancient chapel at *STOCKTON*.¹³ Chapel furlong, which was not part of the glebe, then lay on the opposite side of the lane from the only cottage on the glebe at Stockton,¹⁴ a cottage that had belonged to the glebe since 1636 or earlier.¹⁵ It is therefore possible that the cottage was on

¹ Cranage, vii. 605.

² S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 68 and v.

³ Bp. of Lichfield to rector, 13 Sept. 1880; receipts for key 25 Mar. 1881 (copies lent by Mr. Jobson).

⁴ Local information.

⁵ Pike, *Talbot chapel*, [5].

⁶ Architectural history and description based on: TS. report (1980) kindly supplied by Council for Places of Worship; Dakin, *Story of St. Mary's church, Longford*.

⁷ A marble urn that rested on a ledge in the Talbot chapel in 1980 (Council for Places of Worship report) was later stolen (local information).

⁸ *Newport Advertiser*, 20 Aug. 1982, p. 4 (ref. supplied by Mr. Jobson).

⁹ Pike, *Talbot chapel*, [5].

¹⁰ H. B. Walters, *Ch. Bells of Salop*. (Oswestry, 1915), 277–8.

¹¹ Local information. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop*. xi. 174.

¹² S. A. Jeavons, *Ch. Plate Archd. Salop* (Shrews. 1964), pp. 12, 34, 65–6, 73, 124–5.

¹³ T. F. Dukes, *Antiquities of Shropshire* (1844), app. p. xiii.

¹⁴ P.R.O., IR 29/29/301; IR 30/29/301 (parcel no. 15).

¹⁵ S.R.S. vi. [?].

the site of the chapel. It was sold in 1912 and the proceeds were used to augment the benefice.¹

In 1887 the rector started to hold Sunday evening services at Stockton in a room at James Hindley's farm² but they had ceased by 1900.³

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. This small parish, which had Roman Catholic lords of the manor in the 17th and 18th centuries,⁴ had only one protestant dissenter in 1676,⁵ and in 1799 the archdeacon of Salop reported that there were none.⁶ No record has been found of any nonconformist group during the 19th or 20th centuries; if there were any nonconformists they presumably worshipped elsewhere.

¹ S.R.R., P171/A/1/4, parish memoranda.

² Ibid.

³ S.R.R., P171/A/7/1.

⁴ Above, churches.

⁵ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 442.

⁶ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, Longford.

NEWPORT

MANOR AND IMPROPRIATE RECTORY. The town of *NEWPORT* was accounted part of Edgmond manor until 1358, when James, Lord Audley, settled Edgmond, but not Newport, on his son Nicholas.¹ Lord Audley held Newport in chief until his death in 1386,² when it passed by settlement to Nicholas (d. 1391) and his wife (d. 1400) and then to Nicholas's coheirs, Margaret Hillary and John Tuchet.³ Thereafter until 1565 Margaret's half of Newport descended with her third of Edgmond⁴ and John's half with his.⁵

In 1565 John Talbot and his mother gave up the third of Edgmond that had descended to them from Margaret Hillary,⁶ but kept the corresponding half of Newport manor. When John died in 1611 his half of Newport passed by settlement to his grandson, John Talbot, who succeeded to the earldom of Shrewsbury in 1630 and died in 1654.⁷ The share of Newport passed to his son Thomas Talbot (d. 1686),⁸ under whose will it went first to his son, John (d. 1743), and then to George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. When the earl died in 1787 it passed to his nephew and successor in the earldom, Charles Talbot,⁹ who lived until 1827¹⁰ and left his half of Newport manor to his nephew John Talbot, the next earl.¹¹

In 1565 Robert Barnfield, to whom John Tuchet's half of Newport had descended, became sole owner of Edgmond manor¹² and in 1568 left both estates to his son Richard,¹³ who sold the half of Newport manor to Walter Leveson in 1575.¹⁴ It descended thereafter with Sheriffhales

until 1920.¹⁵ In 1829 the then lord of that half, George Granville Leveson-Gower, Earl Gower, had reunited the manor by buying the other half from the earl of Shrewsbury.¹⁶ In 1920 George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, duke of Sutherland, sold Newport manor to C. W. S. Dixon,¹⁷ who died in 1938;¹⁸ it passed to his daughter Dorothy Dixon (d. 1971) and she left it to Lt.-Col. N. C. Faithfull¹⁹ but the subsequent descent of the manor has not been traced.

The Newport house of Thomas Holes, owner of half the manor in 1420, was said to be ruinous and worth nothing. In 1880 a dry moat, square in plan, which surrounded a vacant plot at the southern end of the town, adjoining the west side of the main street,²⁰ was said to be the traditional site of the manor house. The moat was filled in when houses were built on the site c. 1895.²¹

In 1448 Thomas Draper conveyed the advowson of *NEWPORT RECTORY* to his new foundation, the college of St. Mary, Newport,²² which appropriated the rectory and kept it until the Crown dissolved the college in 1547.²³ Sir John Peryent and Thomas Reeve bought the rectory from the Crown in 1549 and immediately conveyed it to Richard Cupper.²⁴ Richard and John Cupper sold it in 1551 to Fulk Crompton,²⁵ who died in 1566. His heir was his son Henry,²⁶ and William Crompton had the rectory by 1584 when he sold it to Richard Prynce and Nicholas Gybbons.²⁷ Gybbons relinquished his interest to

¹ Above, Edgmond, manors (Edgmond).

² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 73.

³ *Ibid.* xvi, pp. 435–6; xviii, pp. 156–7.

⁴ *Ibid.* xix, pp. 310–11; xx, p. 109; P.R.O., C 138/50, no. 91; C 139/163, no. 8; C 139/172, no. 21; C 139/177, no. 47; C 142/26, no. 90; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 675; *Cal. Pat.* 1578–80, p. 170.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, xix, p. 214; *Cal. Close*, 1454–61, 53; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen VII*, iii, pp. 244–5; P.R.O., C 142/30, no. 76; C 142/45, no. 14; *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 215; 1557–8, 338; *T.S.A.S.* iii. 82.

⁶ Above, Edgmond, manors (Edgmond).

⁷ P.R.O., C 142/345, no. 146; CP 43/224, rot. 68; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 717–18.

⁸ *T.S.A.S.* vii. 372.

⁹ *Ibid.* 4th ser. iii. 76; S.R.R. 81/200.

¹⁰ *Complete Peerage*, xi. 725.

¹¹ S.R.R. 972, box 156, abstr. of title.

¹² Above, Edgmond, manors (Edgmond).

¹³ P.R.O., C 142/48, no. 38.

¹⁴ S.R.R. 6000/19401.

¹⁵ P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; CP 43/451, rot. 188; Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/10/1, will of Sir John Leveson; D. 593/C/10/3, deeds of 1617, 1623; S.R.R. 1378/18; *T.S.A.S.* vii. 377–9; S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed of 1823; box 208, abstr. of title. Cf. below, Sheriffhales, manors (Sheriffhales).

¹⁶ S.R.R. 972, box 156, draft deed of 4 June 1829.

¹⁷ S.R.R. 6000/19372; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1937), 175.

¹⁸ G.R.O. gen. index, deaths Jan.–Feb. 1938, p. 228.

¹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 171; S.R.R. deposit file 'Dixon Collection'; information from the late Col. Faithfull.

²⁰ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXI. 9 (1881 edn.).

²¹ *Ibid.* (1901 edn.); *T.S.A.S.* vii. 382; *Salop. N. & Q.* v. 121.

²² *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 133. For the history of the college see *ibid.* 133–4.

²³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 366.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 133.

²⁵ S.R.R., P207 (1910/19).

²⁶ P.R.O., C 142/183, no. 53.

²⁷ S.R.R., P207 (1910/1548–9).

Prynce in 1586,¹ and when the latter died in 1598 Newport rectory passed to his son, Francis² (later Sir Francis). He sold it in 1612 to William Nowell of Newport,³ from whom Jonas Hollingworth bought it in 1658.⁴ It passed before 1698 to the latter's son and heir, John,⁵ and in 1700 a body of subscribers enabled the rectory to be bought from him⁶ for the use of the successive incumbents.⁷

CHURCHES. The abbot and convent of Shrewsbury claimed that Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1094), the lord of Edgmond manor, had given them the patronage of Newport church,⁸ but that was evidently untrue, for it was not among the abbey's possessions in 1121.⁹ Richard the priest of Newport was mentioned between 1135 and c. 1139,¹⁰ and the abbey certainly had the advowson by 1148.¹¹ The abbey conveyed the advowson in 1442 to Thomas Draper,¹² who gave it in 1448 to the warden and chaplains of his newly founded college of St. Mary.¹³ The warden of the college was thereafter to have the cure of souls in Newport, which he could exercise in person or through one of the chaplains.¹⁴ When the college was dissolved in 1547¹⁵ the advowson and rectory passed to the Crown. The Crown kept the advowson but sold the rectory in 1549. No vicarage had been ordained when the college appropriated the rectory, and in 1548 the parishioners were reported to have the 'sore necessity of the endowment of a vicar'.¹⁶ After 1547, however, they were served by perpetual curates appointed by the Crown.¹⁷ From 1864 they were styled rectors.¹⁸ In 1873 patronage of the living passed from the Lord Chancellor (on

behalf of the Crown) to the bishop of Lichfield¹⁹ and in 1923 the rectory was united to that of Longford to form the benefice of Newport with Longford, with joint patrons.²⁰ The living of Chetwynd was added to the united benefice in 1981²¹ and that of Forton (Staffs.) in 1996 to create the rectory of Newport with Longford, Chetwynd and Forton.²²

The rector's annual income was £2 13s. 4d. (4 mk.) in 1291,²³ and in 1313 Nicholas of Audley gave an acre in Newport to the rector to build a house for himself and his successors.²⁴ After the dissolution of the college in 1547 the curates received a stipend of £10 from the Crown. That was augmented in 1633 when William Robson endowed the Salters' Company of London with a sum of money to provide, among other things, £5 a year to the curate of Newport. In 1656 William Adams endowed the Haberdashers' Company of London with an estate in Staffordshire to provide, among other things, a further £20 a year for the curate; that amount was increased to £40 in 1797, to £60 in 1808,²⁵ and later that century to £100.²⁶ Meanwhile, in 1700, subscribers bought the rectorial tithes and a house for the use of the successive incumbents.²⁷ The tithes were commuted to £180 in 1841.²⁸ Also, under the will of the curate, Thomas Perkes, dated 1734, the incumbent received £1 a year after the death of the testator's wife out of the interest on £200;²⁹ she died in 1766.³⁰ By 1891 the rector's annual income, including fees, was £297 gross, £241 net.³¹

The only glebe was the parsonage house and the churchyard. After 1547 no house was provided until the College House (later No. 22, St. Mary's Street) was purchased in 1700. It was an earlier 17th-century house of two bays³² and described in 1799 as 'mean' though in good repair.³³ By 1866, when it was sold, the

¹ Ibid. (1910/1550).

² P.R.O., C 142/252, no. 41.

³ S.R.R., P207 (1910/1553-4).

⁴ Ibid. (1910/1567-9).

⁵ Ibid. (1910/1576).

⁶ Ibid. (1910/851-4); S.R.R. 6000/19436.

⁷ P.R.O., IR 29/29/237.

⁸ *Cartulary of Shrews. Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1975), i, p. 41; ii, p. 298.

⁹ Ibid. i, pp. 31-6.

¹⁰ Ibid. i, p. 22.

¹¹ Ibid. ii, p. 298.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 64, 112.

¹³ *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 133.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 64; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 316.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 133.

¹⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 366.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1580-2, p. 5; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. v. 259; *T.S.A.S.* xlvii. 12; *S.R.S.* vi. [?]; *S.R.R.*, AO3916/1/1, f. 71; T. Slater, *Dir. Salop.* (1856), 30.

¹⁸ *S.R.R.*, P207/A/4/2, p. 123.

¹⁹ *S.R.R.*, P253/F/2/1.

²⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 1923, pp. 784-5.

²¹ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990-1), 93.

²² Ibid. 113; local information.

²³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 245.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 10.

²⁵ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 5, pp. 410, 416, 423 (1820), iv.

²⁶ *S.R.S.* vi. [?].

²⁷ Above, manors (Newport rectory); *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 134.

²⁸ P.R.O., IR 29/29/237.

²⁹ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 5, p. 426 (1820), iv.

³⁰ *S.R.R.*, P207/A/1/4, bur. 24 Jan. 1766.

³¹ *Crockford* (1891), 192.

³² *S.R.S.* vi. [?]; *V.C.H. Salop.* ii. 134.

³³ *S.R.R.*, AO3916/1/1, f. 71.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

incumbents had long ceased to live there.¹ From the sale proceeds and from subscriptions Beaumaris House, in the High Street, was purchased in 1874 as the rectory.² It is a large red brick Georgian house of 1724.³ That was later sold and in 1933 the 19th-century house called Hurlstone, also in the High Street, was bought instead.⁴ By 1998 a new rectory had recently been bought at No. 10, Forton Glade, Forton Road.⁵

A chapel of *ST. CATHERINE* in the High Street was mentioned in 1371 and 1388.⁶ It is not clear whether it was part of the parish church or free standing. Next to it, and possibly attached, stood a hermitage. The hermit was mentioned in 1355, and in 1371 was a Brother William, who was then licensed to celebrate mass in the chapel.⁷

The free chapel of *ST MARY MAGDALENE* stood at the 'town's end' and was dissolved in 1547. Nothing was then known of its foundation and it had no clergy. Its endowment consisted of 5 a. of land in crofts adjoining the chapel, and two cottages; the gross income was 20s. 8d. a year, out of which 16d. rent was payable to the Talbots, lords of one half of the manor. The chapel had a shingled roof and at least one bell. There were goods to the value of 3s. 4d., and 8 oz. of plate. In 1550 the Crown sold the site and endowments to Thomas Reve, John Johnson, and Henry Herdson.⁸ It is probable that the chapel and cottages were the buildings of a defunct leper hospital; their location at the 'town's end', the dedication to St. Mary Magdalene, and the cottage-like accommodation were typical of such establishments.⁹

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. The Revd. John Malden, incumbent of Newport, was ejected from his living for nonconformity in 1662. He later left the town, probably as a result of the Five Mile Act, and in 1672 was licensed as a preacher and teacher in Whitchurch.¹⁰ Katherine

Ashenhurst's house in Newport was licensed as a Presbyterian meeting place in 1672¹¹ and it was probably there that Philip Henry preached in April 1673.¹² There were reported to be 30 nonconformists in the town in 1676.¹³ In 1715 65 hearers, including 4 yeomen and 8 tradesmen, attended the Presbyterian meeting served by Peter Seddon, who also lectured at Wellington, Braggington, and Leighton.¹⁴ He was succeeded by John King.¹⁵ The further history of the congregation is uncertain, but in 1741 a 'Christian House' in Beaumaris Lane, at the end of the burgage plot of a house in High Street (later No. 95), may have been their meeting house.¹⁶

In 1708 John Parker's house was licensed for Quaker meetings¹⁷ and in 1751 the market house was licensed for their use.¹⁸

In 1765 Capt. Jonathan Scott was given a piece of land by John Jones, a native of Newport, and a small Independent chapel was built on it. Due to lack of supply it soon closed, and it remained so for 20 years. The cause was revived in 1792 when Moses Silvester settled in the town and undertook to keep the pulpit supplied with preachers.¹⁹ He later bought the original chapel, which in the meantime had been used as a day school,²⁰ and licensed it in 1797.²¹ In 1803 a new chapel was built in Beaumaris Lane.²² Measuring 34 ft. long by 24 ft. wide, it continued in use until 1832 when a larger and more stylish building was erected in Wellington Road to accommodate the increasing congregation.²³ The

¹¹ Ibid. 736.

¹² *Diaries and letters of Philip Henry*, ed. M. H. Lee (1882), 263.

¹³ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 443.

¹⁴ Dr. Williams's Library, MS. 34.4 (John Evans MS.), f. 97; MS. 63 (Wilson MSS.), f. 1, p. 241.

¹⁵ Dr. Williams's Library, MS. 63 (Wilson MSS.), f. 1, p. 241.

¹⁶ *Newport and District History Society Newsletter*, Jan. 2002, pp. [1–2].

¹⁷ S.R.R., QS/2/9, Jan. 1707/8.

¹⁸ S.R.R., QS/6/2/394.

¹⁹ D. MacFadyen, 'The apostolic labours of Captain Jonathan Scott', *Transactions of the Congregational History Society*, iii. 55; G. T. Malthouse, *A short history of the Congregational church in Newport, Shropshire* (Newport, 1907), 35.

²⁰ Malthouse, op. cit. 7.

²¹ S.R.R. 2929/6, photocopy of original petition in L.R.O.

²² S.R.R., QS/6/5/139. The building was at the end of the burgage plot of No. 121, High Street: information from Mr. Raymond Elkes and Mr. John Bentley, both of Newport.

²³ Malthouse, *Short history*, 37.

¹ S.R.S. vi. [?].

² [C. C. Barrow] 'A Short history of St Nicholas church, Newport, Salop.' (TS. 1921; copy in S.R.R., qK64), 100–1.

³ Pevsner, *Salop*. 218.

⁴ S.R.R., P207 (1910/1648).

⁵ P. Watson Jones, *Chetwynd and the parish church* ([1998]; copy in S.R.R., KE97 v.f.), 27.

⁶ S.H.C. N.S. viii. 60; P.R.O., JUST 3/180, m. 49.

⁷ S.H.C. N.S. viii. 60, 154.

⁸ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 366–7; *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 374–5, 384–5.

⁹ R. M. Clay, *The Mediaeval hospitals of England* (1909), 252; R. Gilchrist, *Contemplation and action: the other monasticism* (1995), 40–5.

¹⁰ *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* ed. G. Lyon Turner, ii. 735.

new chapel cost £1,200 and could seated 400.¹ The Beaumaris Lane chapel was converted into two cottages, which have since been demolished.² A room and classrooms were added to the Wellington Road chapel in 1841.³ During the 1840s members resolved to preach in the neighbouring countryside, and in 1847 the church joined the Congregational Union.⁴ On Census Sunday 1851 there were 170 and 270 adults at the two services, with 100 and 20 children respectively; the congregations were said to be smaller than usual 'because of the unfavourable state of the weather'.⁵ Nevertheless it was the most well-attended nonconformist chapel in the town. The 1870s was a period of co-operation between the various churches in the town, including the Established Church and the Mission Room, and a series of united services was held. In 1875 services were begun at Outwoods, a village just over the border in Staffordshire, and ten years later a mission room was built there; the project was undertaken by the Congregationalists in conjunction with other denominations including the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.⁶ Newport Congregational Church joined the United Reformed Church in 1972⁷ and in 2001 was joined by the Methodist congregation that formerly met in Avenue Road.

Methodists had established themselves in the town by 1799, when the archdeacon of Salop commented that they had 'a meeting and school but are not thought to increase'.⁸ In 1809 James Williams's house was registered for nonconformist worship, and later that year Jane Williams's house.⁹ In 1813 services were being held at Newport and Lilleshall at 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on alternate Sundays.¹⁰ The house of the Wesleyan Josiah Clowes, a glover, was licensed for nonconformist worship in 1819.¹¹ The

congregation had 17 members in 1824,¹² and 36 by 1830.¹³ In 1829–30 they erected a purpose-built chapel in Upper Bar, which could seat about 200.¹⁴ On Census Sunday 1851 there were 22 and 50 attenders at the two services, but the average attendance was reported to be 80 adults and 40 children.¹⁵ By 1862 the chapel trustees were looking for a new site,¹⁶ and in 1865 agreed to sell the chapel to Newport Working Men's Club on condition that the Wesleyans be allowed continued use of it.¹⁷ In 1876, however, the chapel was still in their hands and was described as 'old, decayed, and not at all equal to the requirements of the town. It holds 120 without the gallery, which is useless'. It was proposed to sell the old chapel and put the proceeds towards a new one,¹⁸ the site for which was acquired in Avenue Road.¹⁹ The new chapel, which opened in 1877,²⁰ was designed by Bidlake & Fleeming²¹ in the gothic style and built of red brick with yellow brick dressings. It closed in 2000 and the congregation joined that of the United Reformed Church in Wellington Road.²² The Avenue Road chapel was sold in 2001 for use as a gym.²³

The Wesleyans were not the only Methodists in the town. In 1830 the Primitive Methodists built a small chapel in Stafford Road,²⁴ possibly that licensed in 1831.²⁵ It is likely that the congregation had been meeting in the town for some years, possibly at a house belonging to Charles Booth, which was licensed for nonconformist worship in 1824.²⁶ On Census Sunday 1851 the chapel, seating about 100 people, had 37 adults and 19 children at its afternoon service, and 40 adults in the evening.²⁷ In 1860 attendance was only 25, but

¹ E. Elliot, *A History of Congregationalism in Shropshire* (Oswestry, 1898), 110; S.R.R. 2929/9, photocopy of licence in L.R.O.; S.R.R., QS/6/25/159.

² Information from Messrs. Elkes and Bentley (Mr. Bentley formerly lived in one of the cottages into which the 1803 chapel had been converted); S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 401.

³ Elliot, op. cit. 106–14.

⁴ Malthouse, *Short history*, 14, 16.

⁵ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 31.

⁶ Malthouse, op. cit. 23.

⁷ Information from Mr. Elkes and Mrs. Gladys Smallman.

⁸ S.R.R., AO3916/1/1, f. 71v.

⁹ S.R.R., QS/6/9/114.

¹⁰ S.R.R., NM4627/5/C15.

¹¹ S.R.R., QS/6/15/452; S.R.R. 2929/7, photocopy of original petition in L.R.O.; S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1A, list of members 28 June 1824.

¹² S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1A, list of members 28 June 1824.

¹³ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/A1A, p. 67.

¹⁴ S.R.R., NM3767/XXVIII/A, acct. 1 Aug. 1829–26 Apr. 1830.

¹⁵ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 29.

¹⁶ *The Methodist church, Newport, Salop, 1877–1977: centenary brochure* [1977], p. [2].

¹⁷ S.R.R., NM3767/XXVIII/A, 28 Aug. 1865.

¹⁸ S.R.R., NM3767/XXVIII/E.

¹⁹ S.R.R., NM3767/XXVIII/D, p. 15.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 17.

²¹ Ibid. p. 18.

²² Information from Mr. Elkes.

²³ *Newport Advertiser*, 19 Oct. 2001, p. 3.

²⁴ S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 402; S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/A1.

²⁵ S.R.R., QS/6/25/159.

²⁶ S.R.R. 2929/8, photocopy of original licence in L.R.O.

²⁷ P.R.O., HO 129/366, no. 30.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

by 1876 it had risen to 80.¹ A larger chapel was built in Wellington Road in 1877 and the old one was then rented out.² The Primitive Methodists joined with the Wesleyan Methodists in Avenue Road in 1923 and the Primitive Methodist chapel was then to be used for a Sunday school and young people's institute.³ The Methodists sold the chapel in 1931⁴ and it was acquired in 1933 by the Apostolic church,⁵ which was still meeting there in 1941.⁶ By 2001 it was the Masonic Hall.

In 1851 there was said, possibly in error, to be a small brick chapel in Upper Bar belonging to the 'Wesleyan New Connexion'.⁷

In 1872 a 'Free Mission Room' in Canal Place was being used for worship. The site, opposite the canal basin in Water Lane, had been developed by the 1850s as a coach manufactory with offices and workshops, and it was the large building in the centre of the complex that became the Mission Room. In 1881 the building was reopened as a Gospel Hall after extensive alterations provided seating for 250 people, some of them accommodated in a large balcony. Evening services were held there on Sunday and

a weekday until they were suspended in 1917. The building was sold in 1920 and became a music hall, and in 2001 the Cosy Hall (as it had become known) was the town's community centre.⁸

The Elim Pentecostal Church met in the town council offices in Water Lane from c. 1985, and later moved to Newport Day Centre. The church closed in August 1999 and most of the members joined the Baptist church.⁹

Newport Baptist church was founded in 1992 and met in the scout hut in Longford Road. In 1996 the church bought the former town council offices in Water Lane and by 2001, due to expansion of the congregation, an extension to the building was being considered.¹⁰

In 1979 Newport Christian Fellowship, which had been meeting informally, started to hold services in the sports pavilion in Shuker Close.¹¹ The later history of the congregation has not been traced, but in 1989 a group of Christians, subsequently called the Newport Christian Fellowship, began meeting in the Cosy Hall in Water Lane. In 1993 the church became linked to the London-based Ichthus Christian Fellowship, and in 1998 became a Pioneer linked church.¹²

¹ S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/A1; NM1861/32.

² S.R.R., NM1861/37.

³ S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/K, 3 Mar. 1923.

⁴ Ibid. 2 June 1928; 7 Sept. 1929; 7 Mar., 29 Aug. 1931.

⁵ Information from Mr. Malcolm Miles, citing the *Newport Advertiser*, Sept. 1933.

⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941), 171; information from Mr. Elkes.

⁷ S. Bagshaw, *Dir. Salop.* (1851), 402. No other reference to this congregation has been found.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885), 905; (1891), 375; (1905), 163; (1909), 166; (1913), 170; information from Mr. Miles.

⁹ Newport Town Council, *Official guide and street map* [1985], p. 14; information from Mrs. Doreen Brittin.

¹⁰ Information from Mrs. Brittin.

¹¹ *Shropshire Star*, 17 Jan. 1979, p. 12; *Newport official guide* [1979], p. 33.

¹² Information provided by Newport Christian Fellowship.

SHERIFFHALES

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. Ælfgar, earl of Mercia, held *SHERIFFHALES* in Edward the Confessor's reign and was succeeded by his son Earl Edwin,¹ who died in 1071.² By 1081 the manor belonged to Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shropshire, and his tenant was Warin the bald, sheriff of the county.³ Warin died c. 1085⁴ and was succeeded as lord by the next sheriff, Reynold of Bailleul.⁵ In 1102 Robert of Bellême, Earl Roger's son, forfeited the overlordship and it passed to Reynold's successors in the shrievalty.⁶ Thus William FitzAlan (I) was the overlord by 1138.⁷ The overlordship descended to Henry FitzAlan, earl of Arundel, who held it in 1560,⁸ but by 1605 it had passed to the Crown.⁹

The FitzAlans' undertenant in 1166 was Ives Pantulf,¹⁰ who died c. 1176.¹¹ William Pantulf, probably his grandson,¹² held the manor by 1242.¹³ He died c. 1253 leaving a widow Alice,¹⁴ who was lady of the manor in 1255.¹⁵ By 1261 she may have been succeeded by her daughter Rose, wife of Richard Trussell.¹⁶ Richard was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265¹⁷ and on Rose's death c. 1294 Sheriffhales passed to their son William.¹⁸ John Trussell of Kibblestone (Staffs.), probably William's son,¹⁹ was in possession by 1331, when he settled the succession on his son John. Sir William Trussell of Kibblestone, the latter's son,²⁰ owned the manor by 1367.²¹ When he died c. 1380 the heir was his granddaughter Elizabeth, a child. She died shortly afterwards and the manor passed to her father's cousin Margaret Trussell, wife of Sir

Fulk Pembridge.²² After Margaret's death in 1399 Sir Fulk married again and died without issue in 1409 having settled the manor on his relict Isabel and thereafter on William Trussell, Margaret's cousin.²³ Isabel married John Ludlow of Stokesay and died as lady of the manor in 1446.²⁴ The succession of William Trussell (kt. By 1442)²⁵ was disputed²⁶ by the heirs of John Grendon the younger, to whom Sir Fulk and Margaret had granted a remainder,²⁷ and by Sir Richard Vernon, Sir Fulk's grandnephew.²⁸ The result seems to have been a compromise. Judgement was given for Grendon's heirs in 1449,²⁹ one of whom married Sir William's son, Sir Thomas;³⁰ another Grendon heir, Sir Thomas Lyttelton (d. 1481),³¹ gained a life interest in the manor, after whom the reversion fell to Edward Trussell,³² Sir Thomas Trussell's grandson.³³ From Edward the manor descended with his half-share of Shipton³⁴ until 1546 when John de Vere, earl of Oxford, sold Sheriffhales to James Leveson.³⁵

The manor thereafter descended with Lilleshall manor until 1661³⁶ when Sir Richard Leveson left Sheriffhales to Francis Fowler. Sheriffhales then descended with Leegomery manor (in Wellington) until 1674 and thereafter with Lilleshall again until 1917,³⁷ when the 5th duke of Sutherland sold his Sheriffhales estate in separate lots. The manorial lordship was not

¹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 46.

² *V.C.H. Salop.* iii. 7.

³ Eyton, vii. 204.

⁴ *V.C.H. Salop.* iii. 9.

⁵ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 46.

⁶ *V.C.H. Salop.* iii. 10.

⁷ *Cartulary of Haughmond Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1985), p. 69.

⁸ P.R.O., C 142/131, no. 186.

⁹ P.R.O., C 142/312, no. 158.

¹⁰ *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 273.

¹¹ *Cart. Haughmond*, p. 70.

¹² Eyton, ix. 164 n.

¹³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 969, 974.

¹⁴ Eyton, ix. 164 n.

¹⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 114.

¹⁶ *S.H.C.* iv (1), 250–1.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 278.

¹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii. pp. 103–4.

¹⁹ *S.H.C.* xii (1), 144.

²⁰ *S.H.C.* xi. 183–4; N.S. iii. 162.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 18.

²² *S.H.C.* xi. 206; N.S. iii. 191 n.

²³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvii, p. 518; xix, pp. 209–10.

²⁴ P.R.O., C 139/125, no. 9.

²⁵ *S.H.C.* N.S. iii. 161–2.

²⁶ *S.H.C.* N.S. xii. 90 n.–91 n.

²⁷ *S.H.C.* xi. 206; N.S. iii. 190–1; xii. 90.

²⁸ *S.H.C.* N.S. iii. 189, 191; xii. 90 n.

²⁹ *Ibid.* xii. 90.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 92.

³¹ *Ibid.* 90; *D.N.B.*

³² P.R.O., C 140/78, no. 83.

³³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, pp. 210–11; *S.H.C.* N.S. xii. 92.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, pp. 210–11, 254; iii, p. 148. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* x. 374.

³⁵ *S.H.C.* xi. 292.

³⁶ P.R.O., C 142/85, no. 58; C 142/131, no. 186; C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/10/1, will of Sir John Leveson; D. 593/C/10/3, deeds of 1617, 1623. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 153–4.

³⁷ S.R.R. 1378/18; P.R.O., CP 43/451, rot. 188; S.R.R., QE/5/1/2, 5 Oct. 1748; QE/5/2/1, 1 Aug. 1788; S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed of 1823; box 208, abstr. of title. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi. 154, 219.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

sold¹ and its subsequent descent has not been traced.

In 1367 Sir William Trussell obtained a licence to crenellate his manor house at Sheriffhales.² It may have been near the site of the present Manor House, which stands near the church; a long depression curving round the east end of the house was said in 1917 to be the remains of a moat.³ The present house appears to date from the late 16th and early 17th century.⁴ It is timber-framed and consists mainly of a two-storeyed east-west hall range, to which have been added a two-storeyed porch on the south and a two-storeyed cross wing on the east. The porch and cross wing have jettied upper storeys and decorative panelling. In a heavy restoration of c. 1952 the exterior was altered by new windows and applied framing.⁵

The house was superseded as the manor's chief house when Lilleshall House was built 1826–9 for Earl Gower. Designed by Sir Jeffry Wyattville in the Elizabethan style,⁶ it stands on a hilltop near the boundary of Lilleshall parish, with distant views south and west. The house is built of pale grey ashlar and is quadrangular in plan, surrounding a large top-lit staircase hall. The main elevations are of four bays and two and a half storeys.⁷ A two-storeyed 'north' wing extends obliquely from the east front and incorporates a central chimney stack that also serves as a clock tower. The main entrance is on the north under an attached porch tower of four storeys. In 1906 a 'billiard room' wing was added in matching style. The house gains an illusion of height from its towers, narrow pinnacled gables, and many slender chimneys and, with its 36 a. of gardens, partly terraced, and its hilltop setting at the end of a 2-km. carriage drive, looks grander than it is.⁸ The grounds and park

covered 606 a. in 1917 and incorporated the ruins of Lilleshall abbey, reached from the house by a private walk.

A syndicate bought the house and grounds in 1917⁹ and conveyed them in 1919 to Sir John Leigh, bt., the owner until 1927,¹⁰ when Lilleshall Estates Ltd. bought them and opened them to tourists as 'Lovely Lilleshall' with a miniature railway and other attractions.¹¹ In 1949 the Central Council of Physical Recreation bought the house and grounds from Herbert Ford, managing director of Lilleshall Estates Ltd., and in 1950 opened them as a National Recreation Centre (a National Sports Centre from 1969). Ownership passed in 1972 to the Sports Council¹² and in 1997 to the English Sports Council (known as Sport England).¹³ From 1950 onwards the Centre added several large buildings and playing areas near the house but it continued to care for the formal gardens and parkland trees.¹⁴

Between c. 1125 and 1138 William FitzAlan gave Haughmond abbey two carucates of land in Sheriffhales manor at a place called 'CUTTESDUN'¹⁵ (later 'Cutilston'¹⁶ or 'Cudsons'), in the south-east part of the parish.¹⁷ In the early 13th century Haughmond leased the land to Buildwas abbey¹⁸ and c. 1227 assigned Buildwas's rent to Lilleshall abbey.¹⁹ By the Dissolution, however, 'Cutilston' was 'in ruins' and Buildwas seems to have been paying the rent directly to Haughmond abbey.²⁰

Also at 'Cuttesdun' Norman Pantulf, a son of Ives Pantulf (d. c. 1176), lord of Sheriffhales, had some land, which he gave to his daughter, Alice, wife of Roger le Poer. After Roger's death she gave it to Lilleshall abbey, perhaps c. 1230.²¹

¹ S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, sale partic.; *Wellington Jnl.* 28 July 1917, p. 8. The manorial rights were offered only with lot 1 (the undivided estate), which was not sold.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 18.

³ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXVII. 9 (1882 edn.); S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, sale partic. p. 72.

⁴ Description based on Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of Bridgnorth (Pars. of Sheriffhales [etc.])* (1984), p. 19; S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, sale partic., photo. facing p. 72.

⁵ S.R.R., PH/S/9, photo. (neg. SN743).

⁶ H. Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects 1600–1840* (1978), 963.

⁷ Description based on S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, sale partic. of 1917, pp. 14–27; photos. in S.R.R., PH/L/10/4. On the grounds see also P. Stamper, *Surv. of Historic Parks and Gdns. in Salop.* (S.C.C. 1993), 65.

⁸ As Pevsner observed: *Salop.* 166.

⁹ *Wellington Jnl.* 28 July 1917, p. 8.

¹⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 13 June 1919, p. [3]; S.R.R., SC/1/22, p. 36.

¹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1929), 130; *Lovely Lilleshall* (n.d.; copy in S.R.R., K66 v.f.); M. Miles, *Newport in old picture postcards* (1984; copy in S.R.R., K66.9), no. 69.

¹² H. J. Evans, *Service to Sport: the story of the C.C.P.R. 1935–1972* (1974), 103–4, 114–15, 227–8; Miles, op. cit. no. 69.

¹³ Information from Sport England website.

¹⁴ Telford Development Corporation, *Trees at Lilleshall* ([1978]; copy in S.R.R., K17 v.f.).

¹⁵ *Cart. Haughmond*, p. 69.

¹⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192.

¹⁷ Plan of Sheriffhales by Edmund Ash (1844; copy in SRR, Foxall field-name maps).

¹⁸ *Cart. Haughmond*, p. 70.

¹⁹ *Cartulary of Lilleshall Abbey*, ed. U. Rees (1997), pp. 76, 107.

²⁰ *Valor Eccl.* iii. 192.

²¹ *Cart. Lilleshall*, pp. 92–3.

The later history of the estate has not been traced.

BROCKTON in 1086 was held of the king by Reynold of Bailleul, lord of Sheriffhales. It was part of an estate that nine thegns had held as nine 'manors' in 1066.¹ Brockton seems to have descended with Sheriffhales until some time between 1155 and 1157, when Gerald of Burlington, holding Brockton of William FitzAlan, gave it to Buildwas abbey² in return for 5s. annual rent. Helewise, daughter of Gerald's son, Reynier of Burlington, assigned the rent to Lilleshall abbey c. 1200.³ Buildwas remained in possession of Brockton at the Dissolution, having made it a grange, and Lilleshall still enjoyed the rent.⁴ In 1537 the Crown conveyed Brockton to Edward Grey, Baron Grey of Powis.⁵ He died in 1551 without legitimate children⁶ and Brockton passed to his reputed coheirs, Thomas Vernon of Stokesay and George Vernon of Hodnet.⁷

Thomas Vernon died in 1562⁸ and his son, also Thomas, is said to have died in 1570.⁹ The latter's son, Henry, was in possession of one of the shares of Brockton by 1575.¹⁰ He died c. 1607 without children¹¹ and was succeeded by his father's sister, Eleanor, wife of Francis Curzon; their son, John Curzon,¹² sold the share c. 1612 to Edward Grey, illegitimate son of the former owner of Brockton, Lord Grey,¹³ and when Edward Grey died in 1614 the heir to his portion of Brockton grange was his son, Thomas.¹⁴

George Vernon died in 1553¹⁵ and his share probably passed to his son Richard, who died in 1560;¹⁶ it came afterwards to Richard's younger

brother, John,¹⁷ who lived until 1591 and was succeeded by his son Robert (later Sir Robert).¹⁸

In the late 12th century Helewise, daughter of Reynier of Burlington (fl. 1166),¹⁹ held the township of BURLINGTON (also called Burlaughton) under the FitzAlans. She gave it in or before 1199 to Lilleshall abbey,²⁰ and by the early 13th century the estate was called a grange.²¹ It remained with the abbey until the Dissolution.²² Eventually it was absorbed into the Sheriffhales manorial estate and in 1917 the duke of Sutherland sold Burlington farm (370 a.) to S. M. Brown of Hilton Grange.²³ The farm house appears to be a plain 19th-century brick building.²⁴

In or before 1081 Warin the bald gave SHERIFFHALES RECTORY to the Norman abbey of St.-Evroult (Orne),²⁵ which vested it before 1291 in the abbey's dependent priory of Ware (Herts.).²⁶ Henry V suppressed Ware priory in 1414, and in 1415 gave its possessions to the Carthusian priory of Sheen (Surr.).²⁷ Sheen priory surrendered Sheriffhales rectory to the Crown in 1539.²⁸ Sir Rowland Hill bought it in 1552²⁹ but it belonged by 1560 to Sir Richard Leveson³⁰ and seems to have descended thereafter with his manor of Sheriffhales.³¹ The rectorial income consisted in 1535 of £3 a year from glebe and £3 6s. 8d. from tithes.³² The rectorial glebe has not been traced later, but the rectorial tithes were commuted to £800 7s. 6d. in 1849,³³ and in 1918 those from the duke of Sutherland's estate were extinguished by merger in the freehold immediately before sale of the estate was completed.³⁴

¹ V.C.H. Staffs. iv. 56.

² Eyton, vi. 327; S.H.C. i. 215.

³ Cart. Lilleshall, pp. 28, 59.

⁴ Dugdale, Mon. v. 361; vi. 265.

⁵ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xii (2), p. 166.

⁶ Complete Peerage, vi. 142.

⁷ M. C. Jones, *Feudal barons of Powys* (1868), 120, 127.

⁸ S.P.R. Heref. xvii (3), 2. For pedigree to 1623 see *Visit. Salop. 1623*, ii (Harl. Soc. xxix), 471-4.

⁹ T.S.A.S. i. 327.

¹⁰ Jones, *Feudal barons*, 120; S.R.R. 2089/1/2/10.

¹¹ S.R.R. 6001/2792, p. 93.

¹² Burke, *Peerage* (1967), 2235.

¹³ Jones, *Feudal barons*, 128.

¹⁴ P.R.O., C 142/346, no. 165.

¹⁵ S.P.R. Lich. xi (2), 1.

¹⁶ Ibid. xi (2), 1.

¹⁷ S.R.R. 6001/2792, p. 52; Jones, *Feudal barons*, 120.

¹⁸ Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 1, bdle. 32, nos. 22, 29.

¹⁹ Red Bk. Exch. i. 273.

²⁰ Cart. Lilleshall, pp. 11-12, 28, 58-9.

²¹ Ibid. p. 66.

²² P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3009, m. 21.

²³ Wellington Jnl. 28 July 1917, p. 8.

²⁴ S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, photo. facing p. 60.

²⁵ Eyton, vii. 204.

²⁶ Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), 243.

²⁷ V.C.H. Herts. iv. 457; V.C.H. Surr. ii. 89.

²⁸ Dugdale, Mon. vi (1), 34; V.C.H. Surr. ii. 93.

²⁹ Cal. Pat. 1550-3, 334.

³⁰ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/5, Sir Ric. Leveson's will.

³¹ P.R.O., C 142/283, no. 90; C 142/312, no. 158; IR 29/29/286; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. vii. 277; S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed of 1823; box 208, abstr. of title.

³² Valor Eccl. iii. 102.

³³ P.R.O., IR 29/29/286.

³⁴ P.R.O., IR 29/29/286; S.R.R. 972, parcel 207, sale partic. p. 215.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

WOODCOTE belonged in 1066 to Ælfric (Alvric). In 1086 Robert son of Tibbald (fitz Tetbald)¹ held it of Roger of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.² Roger's son, Robert of Bellême, forfeited his overlordship to the Crown in 1102³ and the chief lordship belonged by 1255 to Henry de Percy,⁴ and in 1559 to the heirs of Henry Percy.⁵

The undertenant in 1086 was Toki.⁶ By 1255 his successor as lord of Woodcote was Robert of Woodcote,⁷ presumably the one who died in 1278 leaving a son and heir, Thomas.⁸ Thomas was lord in 1297, and in 1309 his widow held a third in dower;⁹ the other two-thirds passed to William of Moreton,¹⁰ Thomas's second cousin,¹¹ and the whole belonged in 1316 to Edmund of Moreton,¹² William's son.¹³ When Edmund died in 1341 his son and heir was John of Moreton,¹⁴ who was living in 1375.¹⁵ John Knyghtley held the manor by 1397¹⁶ and was alive in 1413.¹⁷ Richard Knyghtley conveyed it to Humphrey Cotes in 1425 in exchange for lands in Northamptonshire.¹⁸ Humphrey died in or before 1461¹⁹ and was presumably succeeded as lord by his son, John (d. 1472),²⁰ and John's son, Humphrey, who was killed at Bosworth in 1485.²¹ The latter's son, John, was lord of Woodcote and died in 1527,²² after which the manor was held for life by his relict, Ellen, under a settlement of 1512; she married Sir William Bassett and died in 1558.²³ Her son, John Cotes, was in possession by 1581,²⁴ and his son, also

John, owned Woodcote at his death in 1625,²⁵ as did his son, another John (d. 1643).²⁶ The son of the last named, also John (d. 1696), was in possession by 1675²⁷ and was presumably succeeded by his son, Charles (d. 1716). The latter's son, John, owned Woodcote in 1736²⁸ and died in 1756. Woodcote may then have passed to his son, Admiral Thomas Cotes.²⁹ The latter's brother, the Revd. Shirley Cotes (d. 1775), later had possession and was followed by his son, John, who lived until 1821.³⁰ John's son and successor at Woodcote, another John,³¹ lived until 1874³² and the manor then passed to the latter's son, Charles Cecil,³³ who died unmarried in 1898 and was succeeded by his brother, Charles James³⁴ (d. 1913).³⁵ He, too, was unmarried, and was followed as lord of the manor by his cousin, Arthur Cotes (d. 1944),³⁶ who sold the estate in 1920;³⁷ the subsequent descent of the manor has not been traced.

Vestiges of 17th-century (and possibly earlier) fabric are said to remain on the south side of Woodcote Hall but the house was largely rebuilt in brick in the 18th century, perhaps in 1767 (the date inscribed on a stone fireplace).³⁸ It then had two storeys and an attic and the main structure was L-shaped with north and east wings. The north front was evidently the principal one. It had nine bays with a pedimented central portico of four columns rising through both storeys; the east front had seven bays. A brick stable block immediately west of the house may be of similar date. John Cotes had the house fronted in stone between 1821 and 1834 and the portico was probably

¹ Eyton, ii. 267.

² V.C.H. Salop. i. 329.

³ Ibid. iii. 10.

⁴ Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.), ii. 55.

⁵ P.R.O., C 142/124, no. 187.

⁶ V.C.H. Salop. i. 329.

⁷ Rot. Hund. ii. 55.

⁸ Cal. Inq. p.m. ii, p. 148; S.H.C. vi (1), 147–8.

⁹ S.H.C. ix (1), 18, 20.

¹⁰ Ibid. ix (1), 41.

¹¹ Ibid. vi (1), 147–8; Barnard MSS., Raby Castle, box 1, bdle. 28, no. 5.

¹² Feud. Aids. iv. 227.

¹³ S.H.C. x (1), 41.

¹⁴ Cal. Inq. p.m. viii, pp. 219–20.

¹⁵ S.H.C. xiii. 121.

¹⁶ N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1360.

¹⁷ S.H.C. xvii. 45.

¹⁸ N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1206.

¹⁹ For the dates and connexions of the Cotes family see S.R.R. 6001/2790, pp. 610, 613, 615.

²⁰ Ibid. pp. 601–2.

²¹ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, iii, p. 561.

²² P.R.O., C 142/46, no. 90.

²³ P.R.O., C 142/124, no. 187.

²⁴ S.H.C. xvii. 226.

²⁵ P.R.O., C 142/425, no. 74.

²⁶ S.R.R. 6001/2790, p. 610.

²⁷ N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1617.

²⁸ S.R.R. 700/1.

²⁹ A fireplace in Woodcote Hall is inscribed 'T.C. 1767': Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), p. 220.

³⁰ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xii. 21.

³¹ P.O. Dir. Salop. (1870), 176.

³² T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xii. 26.

³³ Kelly's Dir. Salop. (1895), 274.

³⁴ Ibid. (1900), 290; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xii. 264–5.

³⁵ V.C.H. Salop. viii. 119.

³⁶ Kelly's Dir. Salop. (1917), 297; Shrews. Chron. 6 Oct. 1944, p. 3.

³⁷ SRR, SC/27/41, p. 75.

³⁸ Description based on S.R.R. 6009/355; Eddowes's *Shrews. Jnl.* 17 June 1874, p. 7; Pevsner, *Salop.* 321–2; P. Reid, *Burke's and Savills guide to country houses*, ii (1980), 120–1; Dept. of Environment, *List of Bldgs. Of Special Arch. or Hist. Interest: Dist. of the Wrekin (excluding Newport)* (1983), pp. 220–1; V.C.H. Salop. iv, pl. facing p. 188.

removed at the same time—its remains were to be seen in the grounds in 1963.¹ Cotes added rooms to the west end of the north wing c. 1850. The house was almost completely gutted by fire in 1874 and most of it was replaced the following year by a new house designed by F. P. Cockerell. His house is of red brick with stone dressings, of two storeys and an attic, and is quadrangular in plan. Its style is neo-Jacobean, with many gables and projecting bays, but incorporates neo-Georgian motifs such as Gibbs surrounds. The central staircase hall rises to an arcaded landing on three sides and is lit from above.

Fishponds were mentioned in the later 13th century² and a park in 1539.³ In 1752 straight avenues ran to the house from two points on the Newport road.⁴ The fishponds and park may have been those mapped in 1827, though perhaps in altered form.⁵ The park seems to have been extended eastwards by 1881.⁶

Woodcote Hall and its grounds were bought in 1920 by the tenant, James Foster, and the rest of the estate by Sir John Leigh,⁷ who sold his part in separate lots in 1925 and later.⁸ Foster died in 1927⁹ and Woodcote Hall seems to have passed to his nephew, Arthur William Foster of Apley Park. In 1949 he sold it¹⁰ to the Sacred Heart Fathers as a 'juniorate' for boys. About 1960¹¹ the Fathers built a large brick chapel near the south side of the house, with a central flèche. Sacred Heart College closed in 1970 and the house reopened later in the year as a youth centre for the Roman Catholic diocese of Shrewsbury. It lasted until 1980¹² and the Fathers sold the hall in 1981¹³ to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cartwright, who opened it as a 'recreation and entertainment centre' and converted the former chapel to the 'Preachers' night club. They offered Woodcote Hall for sale

again in 1984¹⁴ and by 1986 it was an old people's home,¹⁵ which it remained in 2001.

LYNN was accounted a member of Woodcote manor by the early 14th century and seems always to have descended with it. Lynn was called a manor in the 15th century and still in the early 19th but was always paired with Woodcote.¹⁶

CHURCHES. There was a church at Sheriffhales by 1081, the rectory having passed to the abbey of St.-Evroult.¹⁷ At an earlier date Sheriffhales may have been in Shifnal parish, to whose vicar an annual pension of 5s. was payable by the vicar of Sheriffhales in 1535.¹⁸ A vicarage was ordained at Sheriffhales before 1319 and its advowson descended with the rectory¹⁹ until the appropriator, by then Sheen priory, was dissolved in 1539. The king presented in 1337²⁰ and from 1370 to 1403, while Ware priory was in the his hands by reason of the war with France,²¹ and the bishop of Lichfield collated to the living in 1478 on rejecting Sheen priory's presentee. Sir Edward Aston of Tixall (Staffs.) acquired the advowson before 1556²² and died in 1568. Further generations of the Aston family presented until 1632, the advowson apparently passing from father to son,²³ to Sir Walter (d. 1589), Sir Edward (d. 1597), Sir Walter (cr. Baron Aston of Forfar 1627, d. 1639), and Walter, Lord Aston. Lord Aston, whose father had become a Roman Catholic,²⁴ sold it in 1642 to Sir Richard Leveson of Lilleshall,²⁵ a kinsman.²⁶ The advowson then seems to have descended with the manor of Sheriffhales until c. 1920²⁷ except that in 1823 it was not settled on Earl Gower but kept by his father, the

¹⁴ S.R.R., SC/18/65.

¹⁵ British Telecom, *Phone Bk.* sectn. 303 (1986), p. 790.

¹⁶ S.R.R. 224/3; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 115; N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1206; P.R.O., C 142/46, no. 90; C 142/124, no. 187; C 142/425, no. 74; CP 43/393, rot. 12; CP 43/708, rot. 12; CP 43/950, rot. 240.

¹⁷ Above, manors (Sheriffhales rectory).

¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* iii. 102.

¹⁹ S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. vi.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 371; 1391–6, 710; 1396–9, 461; 1401–5, 188.

²² S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. vi.

²³ *Ibid.* For the family's dates and connexions see *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1509–58, i. 347; *Complete Peerage*, i. 285–6.

²⁴ *Complete Peerage*, i. 285.

²⁵ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/B/3/4/1.

²⁶ Cf. V.C.H. *Salop.* xi. 152–3.

²⁷ S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. vii. Cf. above, manors (Sheriffhales).

¹ *Shropshire Mag.* July 1963, 20.

² N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1330.

³ S.H.C. xii (2), 29.

⁴ J. Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752).

⁵ C. & J. Greenwood, *Map of Salop.* (1827).

⁶ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Salop. XXXI. 14; XXXVII. 2 (1882 edns.).

⁷ S.R.R., SC/27/41, p. 75; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1922), 306.

⁸ *Wellington Jnl.* 14 Mar. 1925, p. 5.

⁹ For his family's dates and connexions see Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 812.

¹⁰ A. Ruscoe, *Landed estates and the gentry: an historical study of the landed estates of north-east Shropshire*, iv (Ormskirk, 2000.), 88.

¹¹ Pevsner, *Salop.* 321–2 (no mention); *Shropshire Mag.* July 1963, 20.

¹² E. M. Abbott, *Hist. Dioc. Shrews.* 1850–1986 [1987], 82.

¹³ *Shrews. Diocesan Catholic Voice*, Apr. 1981, p. 6.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

marquess of Stafford¹ (afterwards duke of Sutherland), until his death in 1833. In 1662 the patron's guardian, his father, Richard Fowler, had presented.² Sir John Leigh, the purchaser of Lilleshall House, acquired the advowson from the duke of Sutherland c. 1920 and conveyed it to H. B. Rudolph of Manor farm c. 1931.³ In 1945 it passed to the bishop of Lichfield.⁴ The united benefice of Lilleshall and Sheriffhales, in the bishop's patronage, was formed in 1984.⁵

The vicar's income in 1291 was put at £13 6s. 8d. a year.⁶ In 1535 his gross annual income was £12 (£11 1s. 8d. net), which included 10s. from glebe, £4 from grain tithes, and £4 from small tithes.⁷ In 1848 the vicarial tithes were commuted to a rentcharge of £690 12s. and there were then just over 17 a. of glebe.⁸

In 1612 the vicarage house consisted of three bays and a kitchen of 1½ bays.⁹ In 1830 it was a brick building with two sitting rooms and four bedrooms, and in 1835 was described as 'unfit'.¹⁰ It stood within a large plot at the south end of the village.¹¹ A new house was built in 1870¹² on the same plot but a little to the east, so that it became more secluded within its own grounds.¹³ It ceased to be the vicarage c. 1960¹⁴ and was soon renamed Sutherland House.¹⁵ A new and smaller vicarage was built c. 1964¹⁶ a short distance to the north-west.¹⁷

There was a chapel at WOODCOTE by 1200, as the south doorway shows. Its dedicatee was said in 1908 to be unknown,¹⁸ but a reputed dedication to St. Peter had been recorded by 1897¹⁹ and was accepted by 1910.²⁰ The chapel's

recorded history is that of a chapel of ease in Sheriffhales parish, but there are indications of some former degree of independence. Nomination of a curate to the chapel was disputed in the 16th century between the vicar of Sheriffhales and the lord of Woodcote,²¹ and in 1830 the situation and size of the building seemed like that of a private chapel belonging to Woodcote hall.²² In 1612 Woodcote chapelry was the only part of the parish from which the vicar received great tithes, and in 1693 they were said to be for the endowment of the chapel.²³ By the late 17th century, however, and until the 20th the patrons of Sheriffhales vicarage listed the advowson of Woodcote among their possessions.²⁴ Presumably they claimed it by virtue of their right of presentation to Sheriffhales, for they made no separate presentation to the chapel. It was the vicar who served the cure there in 1693; the chapel was said in 1701 to belong to the vicarage;²⁵ and in 1830 it was served by the vicar's assistant curate.²⁶ Baptisms, weddings, and burials were conducted at Woodcote in the 17th and 18th centuries²⁷ and the chapel had its own registers from 1837 (for weddings)²⁸ and 1862 (for baptisms and burials).²⁹

There was reputedly an ancient chapel at BURLINGTON and its site was said in 1908 to be next to Church field.³⁰

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. John Nott, vicar of Sheriffhales from 1650, was ejected under the Act of Uniformity in 1662.³¹ Although during the Indulgence of 1672 an application was made to license the house of Michael Old as a Presbyterian meeting place,³² four years later it was reported that there were no nonconformists.³³ About the same year, 1676, John Woodhouse, son of John Woodhouse of Wombourn Woodhouse (Staffs.), came to reside at the Manor House, where he opened what was to become an important nonconformist academy.

¹ S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed.

² S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. vii.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1917), 195; (1922), 203; (1929), 208; (1934), 214.

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 1945, p. 4082.

⁵ *Lich. Dioc. Dir.* (1990–1), 93. Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* xi (1985), 166.

⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* 243.

⁷ *Valor Eccl.* iii. 102.

⁸ P.R.O., IR 29/29/286; IR 29/29/359.

⁹ S.R.S. vi. [?].

¹⁰ *S.H.C.* 4th ser. x. 67.

¹¹ P.R.O., IR 29/29/286; IR 30/29/286 (parcel no. 142).

¹² S.R.S. vi. [?].

¹³ O.S. Map 6", *Salop.* XXXVII. SW. (1903 edn.).

¹⁴ S.R.R., ER3/4/63, p. 186; ER3/4/64, p. 196.

¹⁵ S.R.R., ER3/4/65, p. 194; O.S. Map 1/10,000, SJ 71 SE. (1990 edn.).

¹⁶ S.R.R., ER3/4/68, p. 211.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 1/10,000, SJ 71 SE. (1990 edn.).

¹⁸ S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. v.

¹⁹ *Crockford* (1897), 1849.

²⁰ *Ibid.* (1910), 1999.

²¹ *Camd. Misc.* xxvii (Camd. 4th ser. xxii), p. 182.

²² *S.H.C.* 4th ser. x. 67.

²³ S.R.S. vi. [?].

²⁴ P.R.O., CP 43/451, rot. 188; CP 43/783, rot. 382; CP 43/900, rot. 228; S.R.R. 972, box 152, draft deed 28 May 1823; box 208, abstr. of title.

²⁵ S.R.S. vi. [?].

²⁶ *S.H.C.* 4th ser. x. 67; S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), pp. vii–viii.

²⁷ S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3).

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1900), 290.

²⁹ S.R.R., P311/A/1; P311/A/3.

³⁰ S.P.R. *Lich.* vii (3), p. v.

³¹ *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 368.

³² *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* ed. G. Lyon Turner, ii. 737.

³³ *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 455.

He was perhaps assisted by Samuel Beresford, an ejected Derby vicar and former resident of Shrewsbury, who was living nearby at Weston under Lizard and who is said to have preached occasionally for him.¹ John Doughty, son of Samuel Doughty, the ejected rector of Sibson (Leics.), was also named as a preacher with Woodhouse in 1690, both of them having a 'competent supply'.² Many of the students, who at one time numbered nearly 50, became nonconformist ministers, but the academy closed in 1696 on Woodhouse's departure to London.³

Samuel Turner's house at Crackley Bank was licensed for Quaker meetings in 1711.⁴

John Wesley visited Sheriffhales in 1784 and again two years later, when he stopped to give exhortations before going on to Stafford.⁵

Wesleyans opened a chapel (in Shifnal parish) at Crackley Bank in 1838.⁶ It was built of rough stone, probably from a small quarry on the opposite side of the road.⁷ It had accommodation for 80 people. A Sunday evening service was being held there in 1842–3.⁸ In 1851 there were 8, 12, and 35 attenders at the three services on Census Sunday.⁹ Between March 1851 and June 1852, however, membership fell from 12 to 4, and from September 1852 the chapel ceased to belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion;¹⁰ it was in the hands of the Methodist Free Church by 1860.¹¹ The building remained in Methodist hands until c. 1926.¹² Between 1929 and 1941 it was being used by the Apostolic Church,¹³ and a

service was held there once a month c. 1937–8.¹⁴ The building was restored just before the Second World War and used as a village hall. During the war the former chapel was requisitioned by the Home Guard for their headquarters, and after the war it fell into disrepair. In the 1970s the building, then derelict, was demolished.¹⁵

At Pave Lane the Wesleyan Methodists were holding a Sunday service in 1842–3.¹⁶

In 1805 meeting house certificates were issued for the houses of Samuel Brown and John Warinder.¹⁷ Two other houses of unknown denomination were licensed, one in 1811, one in 1822.¹⁸

The Primitive Methodists built a chapel at Pave Lane in 1862,¹⁹ which they used until 1883.²⁰ Afterwards the Congregational church in Newport considered holding meetings there, but nothing came of the idea.²¹ After being disused for two years, the chapel was rented to the Brethren between 1886 and 1889²² and then closed.²³ The Primitive Methodist cause never fully recovered there despite intermittent revivals²⁴ and by 1927 the building was in a bad state of repair. The Primitive Methodists sold it in 1928²⁵ and it was converted to other uses. In 2001 it was part of an old people's home.

Primitive Methodists were meeting in Chadwell in 1864,²⁶ and some time before 1920 Primitive Methodists petitioned to be allowed to erect a prefabricated chapel there in a 'new neighbourhood where a farm colony is being established' and where there was 'no free church within three miles, and one Sunday a.m. service once a month in the Anglican church a mile away'.²⁷ The chapel opened in 1920²⁸ with seating for 70.²⁹ By 1977, however, it was

¹ *Nonconformist's Memorial*, i. 316; Gordon, *Freedom After Ejection*, 88, 90; *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 51.

² *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 16; *Transactions of the Congregational History Society*, xii. 10.

³ *Nonconformist's Memorial*, ii. 297; *Transactions of the Congregational History Society*, iii. 387; vi. 377; I. Parker, *Dissenting Academies in England* (1914), 69–72; *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 544; A. G. Matthews, *Congregational Churches of Staffordshire* [1924], 98–101; Gordon, *Freedom After Ejection*, 389.

⁴ S.R.R., QS/1/1, Oct. 1711.

⁵ Wesley, *Jnl.* ed. Curnock, vi. 488; vii. 151.

⁶ P.R.O., HO 129/357, no. 22.

⁷ Information from Mr. Frank Dakin of Shifnal.

⁸ S.R.R., NM5870/10.

⁹ P.R.O., HO 129/357, no. 22.

¹⁰ S.R.R., NM3767/XVII/E1.

¹¹ S.R.R., M98.7 v.f.

¹² *P.O. Dir. Salop.* (1863), 743; (1879), 395; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891), 406; (1905), 202; (1926), 214.

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1929) 210; (1937), 219; (1941), 216.

¹⁴ Information from Mr. Dakin.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ S.R.R., NM5870/10.

¹⁷ L.R.O., B/A/12ii.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ S.R.R., NM1861/34.

²⁰ S.R.R., NM1861/55.

²¹ G. T. Malthouse, *A Short history of the Congregational church in Newport, Shropshire* (Newport, 1907), 22.

²² S.R.R., NM1861/59, 62, 68, 74–6.

²³ S.R.R., NM1861/81, 88, 95.

²⁴ S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/J1; NM3767/XIII/K, 30 Aug. 1919.

²⁵ S.R.R., NM3767/XIII/K, 5 Dec. 1925; 6 Mar. 1926; 5 Mar. 1927; 13 Mar. 1927 (paper inserted); 23 May 1927; 11 Feb. 1928.

²⁶ S.R.R., NM1861/14.

²⁷ S.R.R., NM5870/37.

²⁸ S.R.R., NM3767/XXXV/H.

²⁹ *Methodist Church Bldgs.: Statistical Returns 1940* (Manchester, c. 1947), 268.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

disused and in 1979 it was sold to a local farmer.¹ By 2001 it had been demolished.

In Sheriffhales there was reported to have been a Congregational chapel, which by 1898 was 'lost to the denomination'.²

¹ S.R.R., NM5870/40.

² E. Elliot, *A History of Congregationalism in Shropshire* (Oswestry, 1898), 108.