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Author(s): Vanessa June Greatorex Roskilly

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Vanessa Greatorex Roskilly  
Landscape, Heritage and Society



## The landscape, heritage and society of St Michael's churchyard, Shotwick

Dissertation submitted by Vanessa June Greatorex Roskilly for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Liverpool in part fulfilment of the modular programme in Landscape, Heritage and Society

October 2005

# Abstract

This dissertation examines the history and heritage of St Michael's Churchyard in the Wirral parish of Shotwick. It explores in particular the effect topographical features and historical events have had on the churchyard's development. Stylistic variations in memorials are analysed to identify chronological trends. The lifestyle of churchyard occupants is also discussed, with the spotlight focusing specifically on the Whaley, Roberts and Maddock families; parish curates; and RAF pilots killed in the final months of the Second World War.

Information has chiefly been derived from memorials recorded during numerous visits to the churchyard itself, and from primary and secondary sources held by Cheshire and Chester Archives and Local Studies, in particular maps, parish registers and their transcripts, churchwarden's accounts, wills, reports of coroner's inquests, school log-books, tithe apportionments, charters and church correspondence. Relevant information has been extracted from Cheshire County Council's Sites and Monuments Record, and material held by the War Graves Commission and the RAF Museum at Hendon has also contributed to the exposition.

Data from all these sources has been collated and analysed to extrapolate parochial trends, and much supporting material discussed in the body of the dissertation is included in the Appendices as verification.



One of Shotwick's earliest – and grandest – floral motifs (Memorial 155)

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# Abbreviations

c. circa

d. died

CCALS

Cheshire and Chester Archives and Local Studies

SMR

Cheshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record

## Abbreviations used in Memorial listings

E East

N North

S South

W West

foot footstone

head headstone

kb kerbstone

ped pedestal

centr centre

chipgs chippings

chyd churchyard

dec decoration

dr dear

fr from

inc incision

insc inscription

lv love

oblit obliterated

semi-circ semi-circular

sin sinuous

shldrs shoulders

sq square

transv transverse

tri triangular

typog typography

w with

m months

wk weeks

yr years

blvd Beloved

dau Daughter

husb Husband



Classical fluting and scrolls teamed with lead relief typography on a twentieth-century memorial in springtime



St Michael's Church from the south east, with table tombs, chest tombs and ledgers in front

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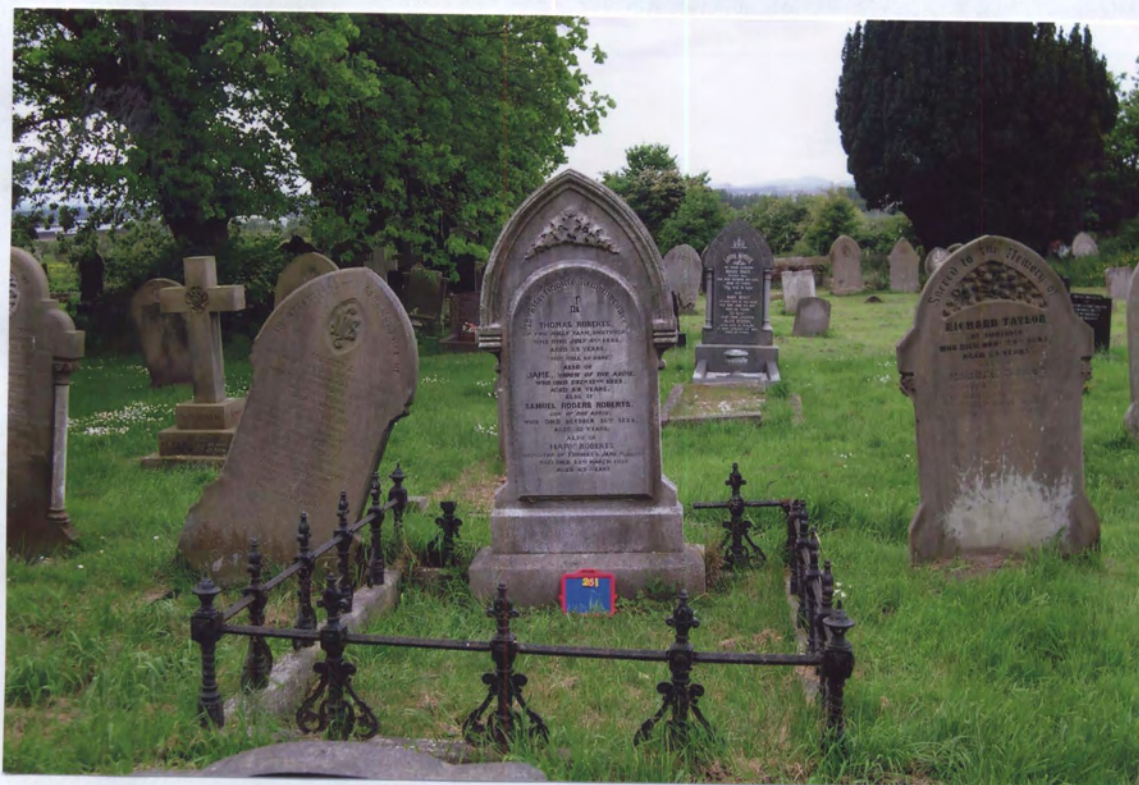
**Irrefutable evidence of the urgent need for a survey of Shotwick's beleaguered churchyard.**

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Memorial 261, dated 1888-1928, boasts the only railings in Shotwick's churchyard. Most metal railings were removed during the Second World War for aircraft and munitions manufacture.

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Flanked by roses, this well-preserved escutcheon is utterly unlike any other motif at Shotwick.

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*Introduction*

## Aims, Methodology and Limitations



**Higgledy-piggledy, cheek-by-jowl, chest tombs, headstones, kerbs and cracks: this picture of Memorial 62 south of the church gives a good flavour of the churchyard as a whole, with memorials sloping north, south, east and west.**

### **Aims**

Tranquil, serene, picturesque – at first glance the churchyard of Shotwick St Michael is all of these. But it is also a place in peril. After centuries of successive burials, subsidence has reached crisis point. Swathed in ivy, the sides of its chest tombs are caving inwards. Ledger slabs are partially buried. Headstones lean backwards, forwards, left or right, some already smashed to pieces after succumbing to gravity. The British weather has taken its inevitable toll, and some of the earlier graves show signs of salt-water damage from the splashing high tides of spring. In short, at the beginning of 2005 there existed an urgent need to record the memorials before they were lost forever.



**Images of decay: Memorial 129 (c. 1820) is partially submerged and beleaguered by ivy, while the complete collapse of 122 (c. 1805) provides an object lesson in the anatomy of a chest tomb.**



**From headstone to dead stone: Memorial 240 (c. 1893) lies smashed where it fell, its portions riven by a turf lagoon, while Memorial 198 (c. 1821) appears to have suffered the tombstone equivalent of decapitation.**





The ivy on this chest tomb may look beguiling in the afternoon sunshine, but allowing it to remain picturesquely in situ will have disastrous consequences for the tomb's long-term stability.

Despite mid-nineteenth century claims that: 'There are no monuments of the least interest in the church, or the churchyard',<sup>1</sup> the impulse to preserve for posterity is not unprecedented. Philip Sulley quotes a couple of Shotwick epitaphs in his history of Wirral Hundred,<sup>2</sup> FC Beazley includes a selection,<sup>3</sup> garnered in 1905, in his *Notes on Shotwick*,<sup>4</sup> and in 1910 JHE Bennett<sup>5</sup> and PH Lawson made a systematic effort to note down brief physical descriptions of the memorial types, and personal details from the inscriptions. The original collection of these now resides in the Bennett collection at Cheshire and Chester Archives and Local Studies (CCALS),<sup>6</sup> and a rather dark photocopy is kept in the church vestry. However, neither can be taken away for consultation and, while useful for demystifying now eroded inscriptions, in some respects the Bennett/Lawson record is far from satisfactory. Abbreviated cursive

<sup>1</sup> William Williams Mortimer, *The History of the Hundred of Wirral, compiled from the earliest records* (London: Whittaker & Co; Birkenhead: Law & Pinkney; Chester: George Pritchard & Edward Parry, 1847), p251.

<sup>2</sup> Philip Sulley, *The Hundred of Wirral* (Birkenhead: B Haram & Co, 1889), p114.

<sup>3</sup> Concentrating on 'persons of position' and 'those of older date or which are perishing'. FC Beazley, FC, *Notes on Shotwick* (Liverpool: Edward Howell Ltd, 1915), p122.

<sup>4</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp30-42 & 122-133.

<sup>5</sup> Local antiquarian and co-editor of *The Cheshire Sheaf* ('being gleanings historical and antiquarian relating to Cheshire, Chester and North Wales from many scattered fields') 1913-1954.

handwriting nearly a hundred years old is not the most user-friendly of scripts to read – especially on microfilm – most inscriptions have been paraphrased rather than transcribed word for word, Biblical and poetic quotations are generally omitted, no measurements were taken, there is no indication of the state the memorials were in at the time of recording unless legibility was impaired, and, while the graves were mapped,<sup>7</sup> there are no accompanying photographs or sketches. Additionally, of course, there is now almost a century's worth of unrecorded memorials erected since the Bennett/Lawson compilation.

Furthermore, nothing has been done beyond simply transferring details from stone to paper. Yet, enjoyable though it is to saunter around a country churchyard absorbing the ambience and deciphering the odd epitaph,<sup>8</sup> systematically recording the memorials is only the starting point. The next – and more fascinating – step is to use the churchyard as a tool to discover more about individual occupants and parochial demographic trends. Analysing fashions in memorial design should also yield information about the parishioners' changing tastes and disposable income. The study should additionally facilitate an assessment of the churchyard's value as a historical resource compared with other extant evidence.

In short, the principal aims of this study can be distilled into three:

- 1) to record information in danger of being lost forever.
- 2) to find out about Shotwick's past inhabitants.
- 3) to assess the value of graveyards as a research tool.

## Methodology

Before plotting the position of individual graves it was necessary to draw a map of the churchyard. This was initially done using offset measurements from a grid created

---

<sup>6</sup> CCALS, DBE 35 and MF 92/9: *Monumental Inscriptions: Shotwick – inscriptions in the churchyard, church and tower and inscriptions not now extant, transcribed and collated by JHE Bennett and PH Lawson, 1910.*

<sup>7</sup> See Plan Two: *St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick: plan drawn by JHE Bennett and PH Lawson, 1910*, p52. It is no longer possible to obtain a good quality copy of this plan, unmarred by lines.

<sup>8</sup> Judging by the number of weekend and Bank Holiday visitors, from farmers to factory-workers and toddlers to nonagenarians, this is by no means a minority pastime, despite that fact that reaching Shotwick is now an act of deliberate intention rather than an occurrence of wayside serendipity.

with three other students during a survey of St Michael's Church in December 2004.<sup>9</sup> In an attempt to increase accuracy, backsighting was carried out with the aid of a dumpy level, ranging poles, a levelling staff and a plumb-bob, but obstructions such as trees and compost heaps made it necessary to extrapolate some of the corners from adjacent measurements. The ground plan produced at a scale of 1:100 in this way was not entirely satisfactory, with the north-west corner in particular jutting out too far. During a lone follow-up visit an outline sketch was therefore drawn while walking around the inner perimeter of the churchyard. This was compared with the Tithe Map of 1848<sup>10</sup> and found to be virtually identical in shape to plots 65 (Churchyard) and 64 (Churchyard Croft), the latter being acquired in the 1870s for a graveyard extension. A further comparison was made with CCALS' undated plan of the extension.<sup>11</sup> The scale map was adjusted accordingly, then reduced on a photocopier to A3 to facilitate handling during subsequent fieldwork. Memorials were plotted from the south-east gate, working towards the north-west corner. This differs from the Bennett/Lawson sequence, which starts outside the church door.

Bearing in mind the stricture of Peter Swallow and his co-authors ('Single-handed surveying is often inefficient and tends to be inaccurate'<sup>12</sup>), the unavailability of state-of-the-art Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) surveying equipment,<sup>13</sup> and the time constraints inherent in a study of this type, it was decided not to measure the precise distance of each memorial from the church and/or the churchyard boundary. Instead memorials were plotted on the scale map in relation to each other and to fixed points such as the church, the boundary, the boiler house and trees. The plans produced<sup>14</sup> should therefore be viewed as topographical navigators rather than accurate scale replicas of the churchyard's layout.

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<sup>9</sup> Undertaken as part of the Landscape Archaeology module of the postgraduate Landscape, Heritage and Society course.

<sup>10</sup> CCALS/EDT 356/2: Shotwick Tithe Map, 29 February 1848. CCALS/EDT 356/1: Shotwick Tithe Apportionment, 29 February 1848. See Map Seven, p45.

<sup>11</sup> CCALS, P49/2974/7. Plan of Shotwick Churchyard. Undated, but probably drawn in the 1870s, since accounts relating to the conveyancing of land for addition to the churchyard (CCALS, P49/3351/1) are dated 1875. See Plan One, p51.

<sup>12</sup> Peter Swallow, Ross Dallas, Sophie Jackson & David Watt, *Measurement and Recording of Historic Buildings*, Second Edition (Shaftesbury: Donhead Publishing, 2004), p71.

<sup>13</sup> For a list of the equipment that was used during the graveyard survey, see Appendix One: *Equipment used during the survey*.

<sup>14</sup> See Plans Three, Four and Five, pp53-55.



After examining examples recommended by Jones<sup>15</sup> and Mytum,<sup>16</sup> a specially adapted recording form was devised.<sup>17</sup> For ease of comprehension without the aid of a key, descriptions were used rather than codings.

At the churchyard a separate form was filled in for each memorial. Descriptions of memorial types correspond to the terminology used by Mytum,<sup>18</sup> making it easy for coding to be added at a later stage should this be desirable for typological comparisons with other churchyards. Measurements of width, height and length or depth were taken using a metal hand-tape. In the case of chest and table tombs the height at each corner was measured to gauge the severity of tilt. Steeply tilting headstones were similarly measured front and back or at each side. In many cases a sketch was made showing such features as shape and ornamentation. Inscriptions were copied down letter for letter unless indecipherable. Partially legible inscriptions were noted as fully as possible, with putative letters enclosed in square brackets. Use of italics was noted. It was not possible to take rubbings of partially eroded memorials because, being made of sandstone, all those affected were too friable.

A number was allocated to each memorial, starting at 001 for the war memorial in the south-east corner by the main gate and finishing at 370. The principle memorials inside the church were also recorded. They were allocated letters (A-N) rather than numbers so that the interior survey could be carried out in parallel whenever rain halted the external survey.

Owing to the irregularity of rows, particularly in the south-west corner, the easiest way to plot the position of the graves on the plan was in sections rather than all in one go. Recording forms for each section were filled in before plotting the next section on the plan. This reduced the risk of accidentally missing out memorials since checks could be made on an on-going basis. It also made it easier to divide the churchyard into manageable portions which could be recorded on separate visits.

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<sup>15</sup> Jeremy Jones, *How to Record Graveyards* (London: Council for British Archaeology and RESCUE, 1984), pp17-18.

<sup>16</sup> Mytum, Harold, *Recording and Analysing Graveyards* (York: Council for British Archaeology/English Heritage, 2000), p81 and insert.

<sup>17</sup> See Appendix Five: *Recording Forms of graveyard survey* for an example.



Memorials on the south side of the church, with Wales visible on the horizon in the right.

At least one digital photograph was taken of each memorial. Close-up shots of ornamentation, inscriptions and damage were also taken in many instances.<sup>19</sup> A magnetic number board showing the plan number was set up beside each memorial to avoid confusion when viewing the images later. The most efficient way to take the photographs was in batches, usually a row at a time. General photographs of the churchyard were also taken, along with pictures of specific grave groups. The average time taken to measure, record and photograph each memorial was twelve to fifteen minutes. To avoid compromising the condition of equipment and recording forms it was inadvisable to carry out external recording in rain. Optimum photographic conditions prevailed under a slightly overcast sky, but bright sunlight from a favourable angle made it easier to decipher partially eroded inscriptions.

Where memorials were partially buried, obscured by trees or covered in moss, lichen or grass clippings, an ethical dilemma had to be confronted head on: should the latest phase in the churchyard's history and heritage be acknowledged by recording each memorial's current state, even if that meant describing as 'obliterated' inscriptions

<sup>18</sup> Mytum, *Graveyards* pp92-126.

<sup>19</sup> Examples of these can be seen in *Chapter Two: Heritage*.



Mostly submerged, Memorials 131 and 132 (c. 1809) could perhaps be viewed as belonging to a new typological classification: the iceberg headstone.

which were, in fact, merely obscured? Or was it permissible to remove moss, scrape off lichen and pull turf aside in order to reveal the required information? While historians and detectives may feel the latter approach is justified, botanists would doubtless disagree, in view of the fact that it 'may take a lichen more than half a century to attain the dimensions of a shirt button.'<sup>20</sup> As a compromise, each memorial was assessed individually, with a view to minimising disturbance while maximising data collection.

Some of the older headstones were still upright but buried between an estimated fifth and four-fifths of their height. On grounds of taste and decency the soil surrounding them was not dug up, making only a partial recording possible.

In several cases, with the aid of a garden trowel it was possible to peel back the turf from partly buried ledger slabs, record the memorial, then replace the turf. This was regarded as preferable to leaving the memorial exposed, since many inscriptions

<sup>20</sup> Bill Bryson, *A Short History of Nearly Everything* (London: Black Swan, 2004), p408.



**Memorial 160, dating from 1857, prepared for recording. Note how text on the darker area, which has been protected by turf, is far better preserved than that exposed to sun, rain and footsteps.**

which had been protected by turf were in far more legible condition than those open to the elements.

Brushing dried grass clippings off memorials was a simple process, but moss and lichen were less clear-cut propositions. In most cases, inscriptions could be deciphered through a layer of lichen, particularly in good light, and moss could sometimes be dislodged with a quick scrape of the sole, revealing an almost mint inscription. In several instances, forty-five-minute stints brushing off more established moss

simply led to the discovery of inscriptions that were no longer legible. It quickly became apparent that lichen and tenacious moss were better left *in situ*. In these cases the form was marked ‘obliterated by moss’ rather than ‘eroded’.

The data collected at the churchyard was later computerised.<sup>21</sup> A spreadsheet was also compiled to facilitate analysis of such factors as memorial types, names, occupations, locations, dates and ages (see Appendix Eight: *Spreadsheet of data collected from memorials*). Each person was allocated a separate line on the spreadsheet. Memorials

<sup>21</sup> Examples of both on-site forms and a computerised version can be seen in Appendix Five: *Recording forms of graveyard survey*.

dedicated to more than one person were subdivided using a decimal point so that the first part of the number continued to correspond to the number on the plan. Thus on the spreadsheet the listings for the war memorial (001 on the plan) include William Evans as entry 001.1, John Mansley as 001.2 and Ralph Thomas as 001.3.

After completing the fieldwork, the Beazley transcripts of 1905 and the Bennett/Lawson compilation of 1910 were used to fill in as many erosion-induced gaps as possible.

Microfilms of the parish registers were consulted at CCALS, along with charters, churchwardens' accounts, wills, coroner's reports, bishop's visitations, early Victorian trade directories, a school log-book, parish-related correspondence, tithe apportionments, secondary sources and a multitude of maps. Through an acquaintance met in the churchyard, additional documentation relating to World War One airmen was also obtained.

### **Chief limitations**

In order to record 384 memorials single-handed, computerise and analyse the findings, compare them with a multiplicity of documentary sources and compile a report within the space of a few months, it seemed likely that some compromises would have to be made. However, despite inclement weather and reservations engendered by the accounts of Jeremy Jones,<sup>22</sup> surveying the memorials using the above approach took less than three months' worth of weekends (this compares favourably with the six months taken by Bennett and Lawson to compile their less detailed and less extensive collection ninety-five years earlier).

There were too many documentary sources to examine and incorporate every Shotwick reference in depth within the available time-frame, so some sampling was

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<sup>22</sup> Jones reckons that his definitive study of Deerhurst churchyard, begun as an undergraduate and refined since graduation, 'will take many years to complete.' He also noted that ten people working at Wroxeter on 200 stones for three days (the equivalent of one person working alone for thirty days) had to focus on the sketch plan and photography and put recording forms on the back burner in order to complete the project in time. Jones, *Graveyards*, pp37 & 28.

necessary. Decisions had to be made concerning which people to focus upon, so that research could be precisely targeted.

Clearly, if time, word limits and financial and human resources had allowed, it would have been more satisfactory to use the latest EDM equipment to produce an accurately measured plan of the churchyard, depicting each grave in its exact position; to compare the memorials with every single entry in the parish register and every extant will of every parishioner; to incorporate information from every relevant census return, tax report and tithe apportionment; to interview every long-term resident of the village and trace their ancestry back as far as possible; to synthesise every single scrap of secondary source information relating to the parish; to make more detailed local and national comparisons with other churchyards; and to re-measure the churchyard every year to monitor the degree of subsidence.

### **Breakthroughs**

Despite its limitations, this dissertation brings together a wide range of formerly dispersed information about St Michael's churchyard and its occupants, and analyses it in a way which has not previously been attempted. Furthermore, the graveyard survey which provides the springboard for the research is the first undertaken at Shotwick in ninety-five years, and the only one ever conducted in accordance with Council for British Archaeology guidelines.

## **Map One**

### **The western portion of Christopher Saxton's map of Cheshire, 1577.**

Note that Shotwick stands on the shoreline of the River Dee, with Shotwick Castle to the south side. Opposite, across the Dee, lies Flintshire in Wales, while Chester is at the mouth of the river.

Source: CCALS, PM 12/10

*Chapter One***Landscape****The physical and historic context of St Michael's Churchyard**

Shotwick's history is inextricably linked to its geology. Sea levels along the Wirral coastline fluctuated during post-glacial ice-melt cycles, leading to the formation of alluvial terraces along the Dee Valley.<sup>1</sup> For centuries, Shotwick's estuarine location fashioned it into a curious melding point of land and water. Its shores lapped by coastal tides, it was one of the last settlements ships passed on their route up the River Dee to the port of Chester, as can be seen from Saxton's map of 1577.<sup>2</sup> At low tide, however, it was possible to walk from Shotwick to Flintshire in Wales, though the shifting sands meant safety and dry feet<sup>3</sup> were not guaranteed, as Celia Fiennes' description of around 1700 reveals:<sup>4</sup>

*I forded over the Dee when the tide was out, all upon the sands at least a mile, which was as smooth as a die, being a few hours left of the flood. The sands here are so loose that the tides do move them from one place to another at every flood that the same place one used to afford a month or two before is not to be passed now, for as it brings the sands in heaps to one place so it leaves others in deep holes, which are covered with water and loose sand that would swallow up a horse or carriages; so I had two guides to conduct me over. The carriages, which are used to it, and pass continually at the ebb of water, observe the drift of the sands and so escape the danger...But many persons that have known the fords well, that have come year or half a year after, if*

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<sup>1</sup> Harris, BE & AT Thacker (eds), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: a History of the County of Chester*, Vol I (Oxford: Oxford University Press for the University of London Institute of Historical Research, 1987), pp25-26.

<sup>2</sup> See Map 1: CCALS, PM 12/10: The western portion of Christopher Saxton's map of Cheshire, 1577.

<sup>3</sup> On 26 June 1707 Nicholas Blundell, Squire of Ince Blundell in West Lancashire, wrote in his diary: "My wife, Mr Plumb and I came from Holywell over Shotwigg Ford. It was very deep." Cited by Alan Brack, *Wirral* (London: BT Batsford, 1980), p21.

<sup>4</sup> Quotation taken from *The Journeys of Celia Fiennes* (London: Cresset Library, 1947), p182, cited by Ronald Stewart-Brown, 'The Royal Manor and Park of Shotwick', *Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Vol 64/New Series Vol 28 (Liverpool: THSLC, 1912), p131; Norman Ellison, *The Wirral Peninsula* (London: Robert Hale & Co, 1955), p141; and Emma Stuart, *A study of the changing course of the River Dee and its effects upon the villages of Shotwick, Puddington and Burton in Wirral*, 18,000-word research dissertation for Master of Arts in Landscape Heritage and Society at Chester College, 1999, p21.



*they venture on their former knowledge have been overwhelmed in the ditches made by the sands, which is deep enough to swallow up a coach or waggon...*

Despite the dangers, Shotwick Ford became an important trade<sup>5</sup> and military route, used not just by salters and ordinary travellers but also royalty.<sup>6</sup> Henry II, Henry III and Edward I stayed at Shotwick Castle, a mile to the south,<sup>7</sup> waiting on the tides while their troops gathered for campaigns in Ireland<sup>8</sup> and Wales.<sup>9</sup> Fishing rights were jealously guarded<sup>10</sup> and even porpoises [*thorlehede*] populated the Dee.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> '...they convey their coals from Wales and many other things by waggon when the tide is out...' Celia Fiennes, c1700, cited by Ellison, *Wirral*, p141.

<sup>6</sup> King's Wood Lane 'led through the Royal Wood of Saughall to Shotwick' [Cheshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record No. 2030/1], along the ancient route known as Salterway or Saltersway. A legal enquiry held in 1339-40 mentions 'Saltesway which is the Kyng's Highway newr Chester to lede the hoost of our Sovregn lord the Kyng in tyme of Warre unto Shotwyk Ford.' J McN Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part One, English Place-Name Society Volume XLIV (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970), p40. Ellison, *Wirral*, pp149-150. Lavinia Whitfield, *The Church at the Ford* (Chester, 1974), p1. Kenneth Burnley & Guy Huntingdon, *Images of Wirral* (Heswall: The Silver Birch Press, 1991), pp62-5. Kenneth J Burnley, *The Illustrated Portrait of Wirral* (London: Robert Hale, 1987), p144.

<sup>7</sup> Built 'before 1093' according to Alan Crosby, [*A History of Cheshire* (Chichester: Phillimore, 1996), p36], who describes it as 'substantial'. In the twelve-volume *History of Cheshire* it has been termed both one of Cheshire's 'major' Norman castles [BMC Husain, *Cheshire under the Norman Earls, A History of Cheshire* vol 4 (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1973), p101] and 'small' [HJ Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edward: History of Cheshire* vol 5 (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1967), p2]. JR Studd ['The Lord Edward's Lordship of Chester', *Medieval Cheshire: Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol 128 (Liverpool: THSLC, 1979), p12], meanwhile, lists it among the 'principal castles of the county'. Possibly built on the site of a Mercian fortification close to the River Dee, it is believed to have consisted of a crescent-shaped bailey and a motte topped by a stone keep [Husain, *Cheshire under the Norman Earls*, p102]. By the mid-fourteenth century its military significance was over. It was no longer garrisoned, and operated primarily as a manor [JT Driver, *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages, A History of Cheshire*, vol 6 (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1971), pp53-54]. In 1600 William Webb wrote of the 'ruins of a fair castle that stands upon the brink of Dee' [*A Tour of Wirral*, cited by Kenneth Burnley and Guy Huntingdon in *Images of Wirral*, (Heswall: Silver Birch Press, 1991), p154]. In 1789 Gough wrote: 'Shotwick Castle, now in ruins... was a pentagon of fifty-one feet on each side, the watch tower five storey high' [Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p123]. See also: Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p88; Ellison, *Wirral*, pp139 & 143; Brack, *Wirral*, p160; Burnley, *Wirral*, p146; Sulley, *Wirral*, pp114-118; Map One: Saxton, 1577 (p13); Map Three: Ordnance Survey 'Landranger' 117: Chester and Wrexham, 2001 (p18); and Map Four: Ordnance Survey 'Explorer' 266: Wirral & Chester, 2000, South Sheet (p19).

<sup>8</sup> In 1171 Henry II sailed from Shotwick to Ireland, where diplomatic negotiations secured him the title of King of Ireland. Four centuries later, Elizabeth I's troops (minus the Queen) took the same route to protect her assets. Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p89. Neil Grant, *Kings and Queens* (Glasgow: HarperCollins, 1996), pp130-131. Elizabeth Hallam (ed), *The Plantagenet Chronicles* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1986), p121. Ellison, *Wirral*, p144. Brack, *Wirral*, p161. Ron Scholes, *Towns and Villages of Britain: Cheshire* (Wilmslow: Sigma Leisure, 2000), p140. Mike Griffiths, *The History of the River Dee* (Llanwrst: Gwasg Carreg Gwalch, 2000), p106.

<sup>9</sup> Henry II probably crossed at Shotwick in 1156 after camping at Saltney en route to Wales, and in 1165 after retreating from the Berwyn Mountains. Henry III led his troops across the ford to Wales in 1245. Edward I forded the Dee at Shotwick in 1278 and 1284 during his relentless quest to subjugate the Welsh, and is also said to have been in Shotwick on 5, 15 and 17 September 1280 and in 1282 on

Both during the Welsh wars and in the late fifteenth century, when the Dee silted up too much to be navigable all the way to Chester,<sup>12</sup> Shotwick enjoyed a period of importance, effectively serving as the port of Chester. Although unable to cope with bigger ships bringing wine from France and Spain or timber, pitch and fish from the Baltic, Shotwick did handle much coastal and Irish trade,<sup>13</sup> and as early as 1357 it was the dock of choice when slates were unloaded from Ogwen in North Wales for the stable roof at Chester Castle.<sup>14</sup> In 1545 it paid more tax than anywhere else in Wirral.<sup>15</sup> But the 1735 canalisation of the Dee aimed at repairing Chester's fortunes<sup>16</sup> had disastrous consequences for Shotwick. By 1772 the settlement had fallen victim not simply to silt, but also to massive manmade causeways which changed the direction of the river, as can be seen from Thomas Boydell's 1772 plan of the lands and premises belonging to the River Dee Company between Chester, Flint and Parkgate.<sup>17</sup>

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his way to and from Rhuddlan and Flint. *Calendars of Patent, Close and Fine Rolls*, cited by Stewart Brown, *Royal Manor*, pp89-92. Husain, *Cheshire under the Norman Earls*, p102. Grant, *Kings and Queens*, pp140-143. Brack, *Wirral*, p161. Ellison, *Wirral*, p140. Scholes, *Towns* p140. Elizabeth Hallam, *Chronicles of the Age of Chivalry* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1987), pp120-122 & 126. Whitfield, *Church*, p1. Harold Edgar Young, *A Perambulation of the Hundred of Wirral in the County of Chester* (Liverpool: Henry Young & Sons, 1909), p91. Frank Latham (ed), *Tilston, Shocklach and Threapwood* (Whitchurch: The Local History Group, 2001), p21. Griffiths, *River Dee*, p106.

<sup>10</sup> In the fifteenth year of Henry VII's reign (22 August 1499 to 21 August 1500), Squire Hockenhull of Shotwick claimed 'right of fishery in those parts of the River Dee which ran past his manor, with the privilege of keeping all that comes to the net' except for 'the dainty bit, the whalle, sturgeon, and thorlehede [porpoise]', which were to be reserved for the use of the Earl of Chester Castle [in other words, for representatives of the English Crown]. Joseph Mayer, 'Shotwick Church and its Saxon Foundation', *Proceedings and Papers of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Session VI, 1853-54 (Liverpool: 1854), p77. Lionel Munby, *Dates and Times: a handbook for local historians* (Salisbury: British Association for Local Historians, 1997), p54.

<sup>11</sup> In fact, a pair of harbour porpoises were spotted in the Dee as recently as March 2005, though their presence in fresh water is rare. *Chester Mail*, 23 March 2005 (see photocopy forming Appendix Two).

<sup>12</sup> CCALS, Z CH/30: 10<sup>th</sup> April 1 Richard III (1484): Letters Patent by the King granting remission for 10 years of the payment of Fee Farms and other rents due to him in consideration of the impoverishment of the City caused by the silting up of the River Dee. Given at Chester. CCALS, Z CH/31: 21<sup>st</sup> March 1 Henry VII (1486): Letters Patent by the King granting remission forever of £80 of the Fee Farm Rent of £100 in consideration of the extreme poverty of the City, the channel of the river being silted up, and almost a fourth part of the City destroyed and desolate. Given at Chester.

<sup>13</sup> Joan Beck, *Tudor Cheshire* (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1969), p8. Driver, *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages*, p106.

<sup>14</sup> SMR 2025/1/2. *Chamberlain's Accounts*, cited by Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p130. Paul Loughnane, *Landscape Interpretation of the 'Three Shotwicks' in the Wirral Hundred, Cheshire* (Diploma in Landscape Interpretation, Liverpool University, 1999), p6.

<sup>15</sup> Ann Mabrey, 'Two Taxations in Wirral', *Cheshire History*, Vol 6, September 1980, p33.

<sup>16</sup> Brack, *Wirral*, p161. Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, p78.

<sup>17</sup> See Map Two: CCALS, PM11/7: Thomas Boydell's Map of Chester, 1772 (p17). See also Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, p78; E Stuart, *River Dee*, p2; and Young, *Perambulation*, p95.

## Map Two

Thomas Boydell's *Plan of the lands and premises belonging to the River Dee Company between Chester, Flint and Parkgate, 1772.*

Two centuries after its compilation, Saxton's map is no longer an accurate representation of the landscape. Banks made in the 1750s and 1760s have completely changed the course of the River Dee, and a vast expanse of sand separates Shotwick from the shore.

Source: CCALS, PM 11/7

## **Map Three**

Ordnance Survey 'Landranger' 117 (1:50,000 scale/1¼ inches to 1 mile): Chester and Wrexham, 2001.

## **Map Four**

Ordnance Survey 'Explorer' 266 (1:25,000 scale/2½ inches to 1 mile): Wirral & Chester, 2000, South Sheet.

Although ship-borne passengers decamped ever further along the Wirral coast, the ford remained an important crossing point for foot-travellers, riders and carters until 1796,<sup>18</sup> even though Coroners' reports dating from 1672 to 1753<sup>19</sup> testify that the treacherous sands continued to cost lives.

Despite the receding river, as late as the mid-nineteenth century the churchyard was still 'almost reached by the waters of the Dee at high tides'.<sup>20</sup> The Tithe Map of 1848<sup>21</sup> depicts an agricultural paradise, curtailed only by marshland butting the fields by the river, and even today much of the land is still used for dairy and sheep farming.

Today, it is a good three miles from the village of Shotwick (grid reference SJ 337718) to the Dee,<sup>22</sup> with the westward view from the churchyard embracing acres of thistle-peppered pasture punctuated by a procession of pylons, and Shotton's steelworks and paper mill on the horizon. To the north lie the earthworks of a tree-bedecked motte ringed by a marshy ditch. This is thought to have been the site of the early medieval manor house, 'a defensive stronghold guarding the right flank of the ford.'<sup>23</sup> North east is the former vicarage, the sixteenth-century cellars of which were allegedly used for storing contraband brought by Manx smugglers.<sup>24</sup> South stands a farm, separated from the churchyard by a cobbled track leading west towards Wales, and beyond that, across the A550, lie 250 reclaimed acres occupied by the Royal Air Force base at Sealand.<sup>25</sup> East lie the six seventeenth-century<sup>26</sup> buildings – some now empty,<sup>27</sup> and one divided into three different homes – that constitute the remnants of

<sup>18</sup> Ellison, *Wirral* p140. Whitfield, *Church*, p4.

<sup>19</sup> CCALS, Z QCI 12/47-22/7: *Coroner's reports of deaths occurring during attempted crossings of Shotwick Ford*. Abstracts supplied in Bibliography. Although their bodies were recovered, none of the victims appear in the Parish Registers, suggesting that they were buried elsewhere. Photocopies of the reports relating to a husband and wife can be seen on the following pages: Z CCALS, QCI/22/6: *Examination into the death of Alice, wife of Thomas Harrison, drowned while crossing Shotwick ford. Jan 9th 1753*; Z CCALS, QCI/22/7: *The same on Thomas Harrison, Jan 12th 1753*.

<sup>20</sup> Mortimer, *Wirral*, p251. See also Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, p78.

<sup>21</sup> See Map 7: CCALS, EDT 356/2: Shotwick Tithe Map, 29 February 1848 (p45) and CCALS/EDT 356/1: Shotwick Tithe Apportionment, 29 February 1848 (Appendix Ten).

<sup>22</sup> See Maps Three and Four, pp18-19.

<sup>23</sup> Ellison, *Wirral*, p139.

<sup>24</sup> Burnley, *Wirral*, p146. Also mentioned in historical notes displayed on the church porch noticeboard.

<sup>25</sup> Griffiths, *River Dee*, p152.

<sup>26</sup> Burnley, *Wirral*, p146.

<sup>27</sup> For instance, Rose Cottage, whose infested wood, dilapidation and 'scenes of neglect' following three years of vacancy were discussed at a meeting of Puddington and District Parish Council on 6 July 2005.

## **Coroner's report**

Examination into the death of Alice, wife of Thomas Harrison, drowned while crossing Shotwich ford. Jan 9<sup>th</sup> 1753.

Source: CCALS, QC1/22/6

## **Coroner's report**

Examination into the death of Thomas Harrison, drowned while crossing Shotwich ford. Jan 12<sup>th</sup> 1753.

Source: CCALS, QC1/22/7



the shrunken nucleated village.<sup>28</sup> Their walls of sandstone and orange English bond brick are pierced by estate-style fenestration.<sup>29</sup> Many have steps raised above ground level, suggesting they were built when there was still a risk of Shotwick Lane becoming flooded at high tides. Greyhound Farm now occupies the site of the Greyhound Inn, allegedly closed in 1915 because of excessive inebriation on the Sabbath.<sup>30</sup> Petering out into a foot-path to the north-westerly parish of Puddington is Hall Lane, so called because it leads past Shotwick Hall. This was built as the new E-shaped manor house in 1662 by the Hockenhulls,<sup>31</sup> who had become the village's premier family<sup>32</sup> in the thirteenth century,<sup>33</sup> when Robert de Hokenhull married the de Shotwicke heiress.<sup>34</sup> Branching off Hall Lane towards a pedestrian gate at the rear of the churchyard is a mud-slimed back lane running parallel to Shotwick Lane. Here, in January 2005, were displayed the tattered remnants of a planning application dated 18 August 2004, requesting consent to use traditional brick and slate listed buildings for residential purposes and for offices with car parks. The greater activity this signals could bring chaos to the sleepy backwater's infrastructure, for the only way any vehicle wider than a bicycle can leave and enter the village is via Shotwick Lane, leading off the main Queensferry-Birkenhead A550. This half of Shotwick Lane is signposted 'Shotwick Village only'. Across the A550, its other half runs through the affiliated township of Woodbank, emerging to form a junction with the A540.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Shotwick is described as a 'Shrunken village' in Cheshire County Council's Sites and Monuments Record's *Summary description* of the settlement [SMR 2027/2]. Its diminished importance is reflected by its absence from the frontispiece map of the 'main towns and villages in West Cheshire' in Rosalind E Tigwell's *Cheshire in the Twentieth Century, A History of Cheshire*, vol 12 (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1985). In fact, the indices of the twelve-volume *A History of Cheshire* provide an excellent benchmark of the rise and fall in Shotwick's fortunes: the parish is omitted from vols 1-3 (pre-Roman to 1066), mentioned quite frequently in vols 4-6 (spanning 1066-1540), and makes only brief appearances in subsequent volumes (Tudor onwards), meriting a mere three lines in *Cheshire in the Twentieth Century*, half of them consisting of a quotation from Kenneth Burnley's *Illustrated Portrait of Wirral* (see Bibliography): 'the silent village of Wirral's southernmost border' (p12).

<sup>29</sup> Loughnane, *Landscape Interpretation*, p.i.

<sup>30</sup> Brack, *Wirral*, p160. Regardless of the reasons why, the change of use is signalled by the Shotwick data listed in Kelly & Co's 1928 *Post Office Directory of Cheshire*. See also Loughnane, *Landscape Interpretation*, p70.

<sup>31</sup> Beazley, *Shotwick*, p67. Brack, *Wirral*, 163. Cheshire Federation of Women's Institutes, *The Cheshire Village Book* (Newbury: Countryside Books, 1990), p201. Scholes, *Towns*, p162.

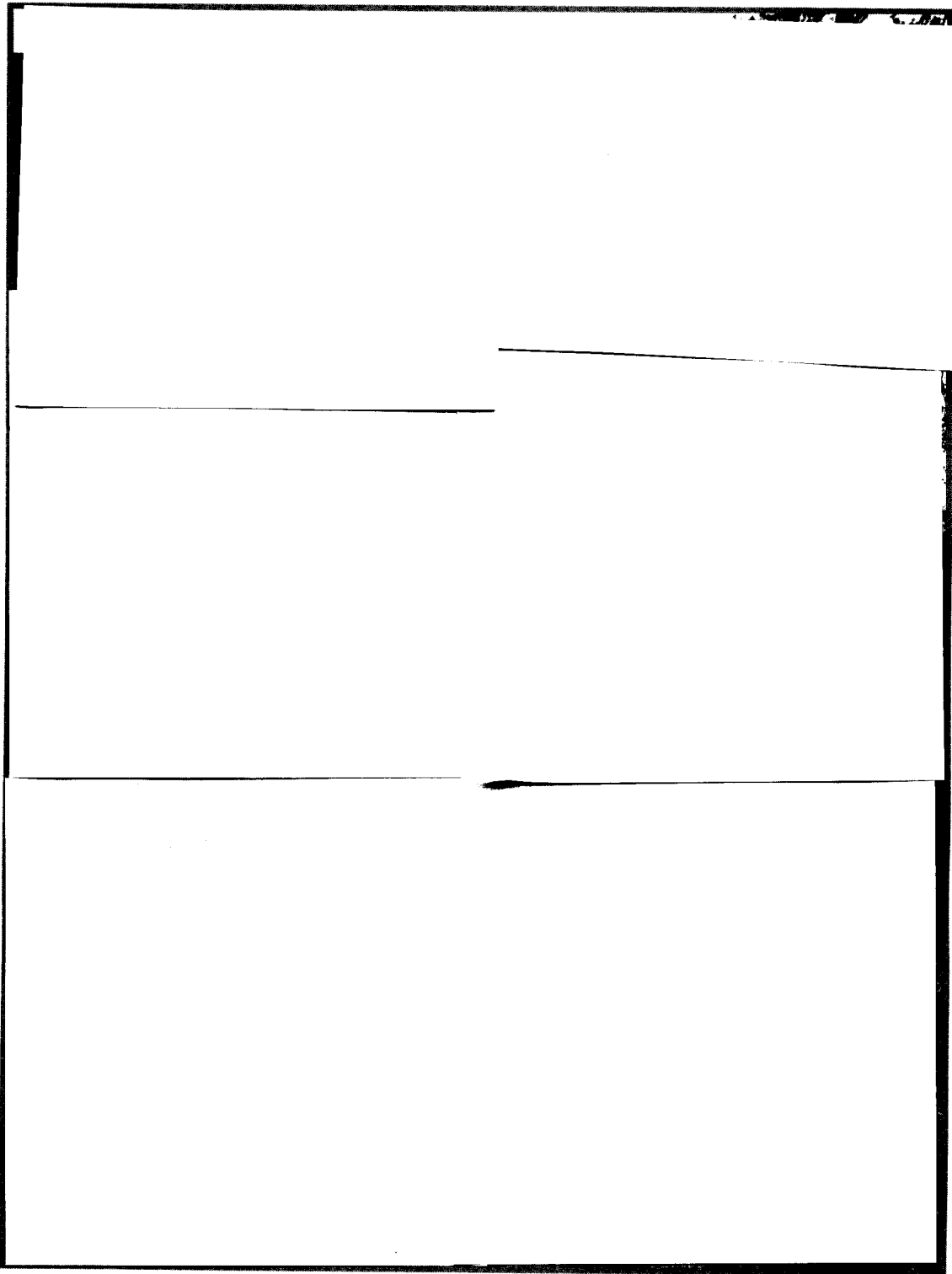
<sup>32</sup> Effectively, Lords of the Manor of Church Shotwick, though legally subordinate to the Abbots of St Werburgh. Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp68-69.

<sup>33</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, p68. Ellison, *Wirral*, p142.

<sup>34</sup> Forenamed either Alice or Cecily. Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, p68. Young, *Wirral*, p93. Ellison, p142. Young, *Wirral*, p9. Churchwardens' typewritten notice in St Michael's Church.

<sup>35</sup> See Map Four, p19.

*Shotwick*



SHOTWICK, THE VILLAGE c1955 S554001

**From the church gates to the narrow cobbled pavement and the air of desertion, little has changed in Shotwick's main street in the last fifty years. Note the eastern gabled wall of Church Farm Cottage jutting out in front of the church; the cottage's opposite (western) wall forms part of the modern churchyard boundary.**

Source: Clive Hardy, *Francis Frith's Around Chester* (Salisbury, Frith Book Company Ltd, 1999), p83.

The foundation date of the earliest settlement on the site of Shotwick is lost in the annals of time. However the place-name is composed of three Old English elements, *sceot*, *hoh* and *wic*, suggesting that Anglo-Saxons played a major role in the early days of the 'hamlet on a steep promontory'.<sup>36</sup>

*The Domesday Book* confirms the Anglo-Saxon presence in Shotwick, the relevant entry being translatable as follows:

*The Church itself [St Werburgh's, Chester<sup>37</sup>] held and holds SOTOWICHE [SHOTWICK]. There is one hide paying tax. There is land for three ploughs. Four villeins and two bordars with one plough. Meadow, one acre. Value in the time of King Edward [the Confessor, ruled 1043 to January 1066<sup>38</sup>]: sixteen shillings. Now thirteen shillings and three pence.<sup>39</sup>*

This suggests that there were at least six households and, with the land being in ecclesiastical control, possibly also a church. Philip Sulley<sup>40</sup> and the normally authoritative Raymond Richards<sup>41</sup> report that the *Chester Abbey Chartulary* indicates

<sup>36</sup> The reasons why this should be considered the likeliest meaning of Shotwick were given in an Appendix to my Landscape Archaeology assignment on St Michael's Church [Vanessa Greatorex, *St Michael's Church, Shotwick, Wirral: Report of landscape archaeology survey undertaken December 2004* (module paper, February 2005), pp11-13]. For convenience, the etymological analysis is reprinted as part of this dissertation. See Appendix Three: *The meaning of Shotwick*.

<sup>37</sup> *In Civitate Cestre habet aecclesia S. Wareburg... Ipsa aecclesia tenuit et tenet Sotowiche.* ('In the City of Chester the church of St Werburgh has... The church itself held and holds Shotwick.'). [Philip Morgan (Ed), *Domesday Book: Cheshire, including Lancashire, Cumbria and North Wales* (Chichester: Phillimore, 1978), folio 263a, b: A & A12. Ann Williams & GH Martin (eds), *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* (London: Penguin Books, 2002), pp717-718.] St Werburgh's had originally been founded when the relics of a saint of royal Mercian and Kentish lineage were removed from Hanbury in Staffordshire to the comparative safety of Chester. The church in which they were enshrined was served by a warden and twelve secular canons (deliberately echoing Christ and his twelve disciples), who lived by ecclesiastical laws (or canons) in their own houses rather than as monks in a monastery. [F G Slater, *A Cheshire Parish: Ince* (Chester: GR Griffiths Ltd, 1919), p21.] In the mid-tenth century King Edgar granted them several country estates. Shotwick was not listed as one of them, so must have been added to the portfolio some time before 1066. The community was converted into a Benedictine abbey shortly after the Norman Conquest. By the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, St Werburgh's was the richest religious foundation in Cheshire, and Shotwick still formed part of its estates. [Driver, *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages*, p156.]

<sup>38</sup> Grant, *Kings and Queens*, p111.

<sup>39</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folio 263b, A12. Williams & Martin, *Domesday* p718. The translation quoted is an amalgam of Morgan's and my own.

<sup>40</sup> Sulley, *Wirral*, p110.

<sup>41</sup> Raymond Richards, *Old Cheshire Churches* (Didsbury: EJ Morten, 1973), p297.

the existence of a Saxon church at Shotwick. However, Sulley also erroneously states that the church was specifically mentioned in *The Domesday Book*, so is clearly not an infallible source. Indeed, Sulley and Richards' assumption regarding the Saxon existence of the church is by no means proven by the *Chartulary*. Shotwick is not mentioned at all in King Edgar's charter of 958, which grants various lands to the religious community of St Werburgh in Chester,<sup>42</sup> and although a grant to the abbey of *terciam partem de Salchale et Sotewica* ('a third part of Saughall and Shotwick') is confirmed in a charter issued by Earl Hugh I and his barons some time between 1096 and 1101,<sup>43</sup> it does not specifically refer to a church. In fact, the *Chartulary* makes no reference to the church at Shotwick until the early thirteenth century.<sup>44</sup>

Nevertheless, Alan Brack<sup>45</sup> thinks a church may have stood on the site a hundred years before the Domesday Survey, though he is unable to supply substantiating evidence and again is not the most reliable of sources.<sup>46</sup> Joseph Mayer is likewise convinced that the church at Shotwick is one of 'a great many edifices... built by our Saxon forefathers long before the Norman invasion'.<sup>47</sup> His view is based on the premise that the Norman monks of St Werburgh, 'whose revenues were then but very small', would have had little time or money to build a new church at Shotwick in the wake of the Conquest, so must have used one already there. Although his gut instincts may be right, his argument would hardly conform to the modern scholar's definition of

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<sup>42</sup> James Tait, 'The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester', *Remains Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester*, Vol 79 – New Series (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1920, Part One, Charter 1, pp8-13.

<sup>43</sup> Tait, *Chartulary*, Part One, Charter 3, p16.

<sup>44</sup> Tait, *Chartulary*, Part One, Charter 110, p133: Licence by William, Bishop of Coventry, to the abbey for the appropriation of the church of Shotwick, saving a fitting vicarage to be assigned in it (*Willelmus Coventrensis episcopus contulit monachis cestrie appropriationem ecclesie de Schotewic, salua competenti vicaria in ea assignanda. Sciendum quod est alia carta de eadem ecclesia que de vicaria non facit mentionem*), 1214-1223. See also Charter 111, p133: Inspeximus and confirmation by Geoffrey, prior, and the convent of Coventry of the appropriation of the church of Shotwick to the support of the hospitality of the abbey by William, Bishop of Coventry (*omnes decimas et fructus quascumque de ecclesia sua de Sotewic tempore bone memorie G[alfridi]*), 1216-1223.

<sup>45</sup> Brack, *Wirral*, p161.

<sup>46</sup> In an article about Charles II's illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth ('Promoting the Duke', *Cheshire Life*, Vol 79, No. 10, October 2003, pp30-32), Brack repeatedly mistakes James II for Charles II's son, not his younger brother (and thus describes him as the older half-brother – rather than the uncle – of the Duke of Monmouth). He also anachronistically moots (*Wirral*, p162) that the grooves in St Michael's porch were made by royal archers waiting to depart on campaigns in Wales and Ireland, even though architectural evidence suggests that the porch had not been built when those campaigns took place. Vanessa Greatorex, *St Michael's Church*, p2.

<sup>47</sup> Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, p79.

watertight. Alan Crosby<sup>48</sup> and BE Harris<sup>49</sup> – plausibly, but again without proof – think the Saxon church was destroyed during William I's reprisals for Mercia's part in the northern rebellions. Norman Ellison<sup>50</sup> more cautiously opines only that the first church 'may have been' Anglo-Saxon.

The absence of documentary support renders the Ellison approach the most prudent. However, if a Saxon church did exist, logic suggests it was probably on the same slightly elevated site as the current church, with burials taking place in adjacent consecrated land. So far no archaeological evidence confirms or contradicts this theory, and the church's dedication to St Michael and All Angels is of little help in the Saxon/Norman debate concerning the church's foundation.

As the patron saint of knights and also, in Normandy, of mariners, St Michael was an obvious choice for a post-Conquest coastal church lying barely a mile from a castle. His military aspect was regarded as a logical extension of his traditional function 'to rescue the souls of the faithful from the power of the enemy, especially at the hour of death'.<sup>51</sup> Both his maritime and Norman association began when he was chosen as the patron saint for the tenth-century Benedictine foundation of Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy after allegedly appearing to St Aubert, Bishop of Avranches on its tidally insular site in 708.<sup>52</sup> All this suggests that the church's dedication was selected by the Norman who held Shotwick Castle<sup>53</sup> rather than the Anglo-Saxons already living in the settlement.

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<sup>48</sup> Crosby, *Cheshire*, p38.

<sup>49</sup> BE Harris (ed), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: a History of the County of Chester*, Vol III (Oxford: Oxford University Press for the University of London Institute of Historical Research, 1980), p3.

<sup>50</sup> Ellison, *Wirral*, p135.

<sup>51</sup> [www.newadvent.org/cathen](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen): Frederick G Holweck, transcribed by Sean Hyland, online Catholic Encyclopedia, vol X (Robert Appleton Company, 1911/K Knight, 2003).

<sup>52</sup> David Farmer, *Oxford Dictionary of Saints* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp348-9. Frederick G Holweck, transcribed by Sean Hyland, online Catholic Encyclopedia, vol X (Robert Appleton Company, 1911/K Knight, 2003).

<sup>53</sup> The general assumption is that Shotwick Castle was built by the Norman Earls of Chester to guard the ford from the Welsh. Ellison says it 'may have been' the work of Hugh Lupus, nephew of William the Conqueror and first Norman (as opposed to Flemish) Earl of Chester, 'some time before 1093' (though, in fact, Lupus remained Earl until entering the Abbey of St Werburgh a few days before his death in 1101). Note that Lupus was also known as Hugh d'Avranches and, although they were not contemporaries, therefore shared a direct geographical – and possibly emotional – link with the Bishop whose vision led to the foundation of Mont-Saint-Michel. The church may have been built on his orders or on those of the man serving as castellan several decades later. Thomas de Shotwicke was the

However, it should be noted that altering the dedication of a church was by no means common in the environs of Norman castles along the Cheshire/Welsh border. For instance, dedications to saints of royal Anglo-Saxon lineage – which one might have expected the Normans to discard when rebuilding the churches in stone – were retained at St Oswald's in Malpas<sup>54</sup> and St Edith's in Shocklach.<sup>55</sup> Furthermore, St Michael – frequently coupled in dedications with 'All Angels' because his principal feast day, 29 September, was often known as the Feast of St Michael and All Angels<sup>56</sup> – was a universally popular patron,<sup>57</sup> invoked in Cheshire at no less than eleven other churches,<sup>58</sup> including the medieval edifices at Marbury-cum-Quoisley<sup>59</sup> and Middlewich.<sup>60</sup>

At Shotwick, therefore, it is possible that at the time of the Conquest the church was already dedicated to St Michael. Alternatively, the dedication may have been changed regardless of the custom elsewhere, or possibly the Saxon church, if it existed, was on another, as-yet-unidentified site.

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first castellan whose name directly links him with the area. Ellison, *Wirral*, p143. Brian E Harris, *Cheshire and its Rulers* (Chester: Cheshire Libraries and Museums, 1984), p1.

<sup>54</sup> St Oswald was the seventh-century Christian king of Northumbria. He was killed fighting against Penda, the pagan king of Mercia. Dedicating a church to him may have been regarded as an act of atonement by newly converted Mercians. Vanessa Greatorex, 'What's in a Name: Malpas', *Cheshire Life*, October 2004, p231. T M Rylands, *An Illustrated History of St Oswald's Malpas*, undated, p2.

<sup>55</sup> There are, in fact, two St Edith's, both connected with Mercia, the Anglo-Saxon heptarch incorporating modern Cheshire: Edith of Polesworth, daughter of King Edward the Elder, sister of King Aethelstan, granddaughter of King Alfred the Great and niece of Aethelflaed, Countess of Mercia (married 925, widowed 926 and died c.927); and Edith, abbess of Wilton (d. 984), illegitimate daughter of King Edgar, the former Earl of Mercia. Patron Saints Index: [www.thansinhcong.org/saints](http://www.thansinhcong.org/saints). Vanessa Greatorex, 'Spirit-haunted Stream', *Cheshire Life*, July 2005, p293. Grant, pp97-99 & 102. Latham (ed) *Tilston, Shocklach*, p47. [www.shocklach.com](http://www.shocklach.com).

<sup>56</sup> Farmer, *Saints*, pp348-9.

<sup>57</sup> 'All over Christendom chapels of St Michael were built on top of hills and mountains.' Donald Attwater, *The Penguin Dictionary of Saints* (London: Penguin, 1983), pp237-8. See also Farmer, *Saints*, p348, who concurs with Attwater and, regarding St Michael, adds: 'Often he was chosen as the patron saint of cemeteries... His cult became popular in Wales in the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries, while in England by the end of the Middle Ages his church dedications numbered as many as 648.'

<sup>58</sup> Those at Bramhall, Burleydam, Burtonwood, Chester, Ditton, Hulme Walford, Macclesfield, Marbury-cum-Quoisley, Middlewich, North Rode and Wincle. Vanessa Greatorex, 'The Peaceful Nook', *Cheshire Life*, August 2003, p95. Scholes, *Towns*, pp 38, 40, 63, 93, 105, 108, 121, 169.

<sup>59</sup> First recorded in 1292. Rev Mike Searle, *St Michael and All Angels Parish Church of Marbury-cum-Quoisley, Cheshire* (Marbury: 2003), p1. Scholes, *Towns*, p108. J McN Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part Five, Section 1:ii, English Place-Name Society Volume LIV (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981), p38.

<sup>60</sup> The earliest parts of the existing structure date from the twelfth century. Scholes, *Towns*, p111.

There nevertheless remains the possibility that there has been a churchyard on the same spot for over nine hundred years. At the very least, it is eight hundred years old, for the Norman quatrefoil, chevron and billet ornamentation surrounding the nave's south door dates the oldest fabric of the current church to the twelfth century.<sup>61</sup>

### The Parish of Shotwick

Because of the presence of St Michael's, the village was from the fourteenth century occasionally known as Church Shotwick.<sup>62</sup> However, the ancient parish of Shotwick extended far beyond the immediate vicinity of the village to include four other townships whose residents were automatically eligible for burial in St Michael's Churchyard.<sup>63</sup>

Great Saughall, first documented in 1278 (as Magna Salhale<sup>64</sup>), and Little Saughall, recorded in 1220 (as Parva Salechale<sup>65</sup>), were still being styled as Saughall Magna/Mikle and Saughall Parva in eighteenth-century parish registers.<sup>66</sup> The names, meaning 'great/little willow nook', are derived from the nominative feminine singular of the Latin adjectives, *magna*, 'great, large' and *parva*, 'little, small',<sup>67</sup> coupled with Old English *salh*, 'willow', and *halh*, 'nook'.<sup>68</sup> The impression – borne out by the Tithe Maps and Apportionments of 1840 in which plot names including the elements

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<sup>61</sup> TD Atkinson, *English Architecture* (London: Methuen & Co Ltd, 1904, reprinted 1963), p7-18. Mark Child, *Discovering Church Architecture: a glossary of terms* (Aylesbury: Shire Publications Ltd, 1976), pp9 & 40-41. Pamela Cunnington, *How Old Is That Church?* (Yeovil: Marston House, 1993), pp32-49. Lawrence E Jones, *The Observer's Book of Old English Churches* (London: Frederick Warne & Co Ltd, 1965), pp50-53. Roland Morant, *Cheshire Churches* (Birkenhead: Countywise Ltd, 1989), pp25-30. Husain, *Cheshire under the Normans*, p136.

<sup>62</sup> It is recorded as Chircheshotewyk in the Plea Rolls of 1316, and also as Chyrcheshotewyke in 1357, Churcheshotwich in 1398, Churchshotewyk in 1449 and Shotwyke Kyrke in 1454. Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part Four, English Place-Name Society Volume XLVII (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972), pp206-7.

<sup>63</sup> Sulley, *Wirral*, p110. Ormerod, George, *The History of the County Palatinate and City of Chester*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Chester: Family History Society of Cheshire, CD-ROM), p562. See Map Five: *Sketch map of the townships in the Ancient Parish of Shotwick* (overleaf).

<sup>64</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p202.

<sup>65</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p205.

<sup>66</sup> CCALS, P49/1/1: Early Registers, transcribed by Estelle Dyke, 1932.

<sup>67</sup> Smith, William, & John Lockwood, *Chambers Murray Latin-English Dictionary*, revised edition (Edinburgh and London: Chambers and John Murray, 1976), pp417 & 510.

<sup>68</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p203.



### Map 5

#### Sketch map of townships in the Ancient Parish of Shotwick.

Shotwick townships are coloured red. The extra-parochial Shotwick Park is coloured pink. Townships from adjacent parishes are coloured yellow (Burton), orange (Neston), purple (Backford) or grey (Chester Holy Trinity). Across the blue River Dee, Flintshire, in Wales, is green.

*Source: Map of Cheshire: Ancient Parishes and Townships, supplied in inside back cover pocket of A New Historical Atlas of Cheshire by ADM & CB Phillips (Chester, 2002)*



'marsh' and 'sea field' occur frequently<sup>69</sup> – is one of neighbouring settlements which developed on an abundance of the moist soil favoured by willow-trees. Difficult to plough,<sup>70</sup> the clay soil<sup>71</sup> is, according to the Royal Horticultural Society, fertile but 'slow to warm in spring, sticky, and slow-draining after rain, baking hard in dry weather'<sup>72</sup> – in other words, perfect for pasture but more challenging for arable.

The presence of two entries relating to 'Salhare' (Saughall) in *The Domesday Book* indicates that Saughall has been split into two sections for over nine hundred years, and thus explains why the willow nook developed into two separate townships. The first entry, devoid of accompanying adjectives, immediately precedes Shotwick and is likewise held by the church of St Werburgh:

*The Church itself held and holds SALHARE [SAUGHALL]. There is one hide there paying tax. There is land for one plough. There is it [one plough] in lordship and two slaves and one villein and one bordar. In the time of King Edward it was worth sixteen shillings. Now as much.*<sup>73</sup>

The specific mention of a fishery in the second entry underlines the importance of the River Dee to the local economy in Saxon and Norman times:

*The same William [William Malbank, who had forty-four other Cheshire holdings<sup>74</sup>] holds SALHALE [SAUGHALL]. Lewing [Lefing] held it and he was a free man. There are six hides paying tax. There is land for six ploughs. In demesne is one and a half [ploughs] and one slave. Seven villeins and one radman and four bordars with three and*

<sup>69</sup> CCALS, EDT 177/1: Tithe Apportionment of Great Saughall, 1840. EDT, 177/2: Tithe Map of Great Saughall, 1840. EDT 243/1: Tithe Apportionment of Little Saughall, 1840. CCALS, EDT 243/2: Tithe Map of Little Saughall, 1840. See also Appendix Six: Spreadsheets of data from Tithe Apportionments of the Townships in the Parish of Shotwick.

<sup>70</sup> Loughnane, *Landscape Interpretation*, p28.

<sup>71</sup> GE Lowe, *A Brief History of Saughall and Shotwick Park* (Saughall, 1995), p1.

<sup>72</sup> Lin Hawthorne & Simon Maughan, *RHS Plants for Places* (London: Dorling Kindersley, 2001), p6.

<sup>73</sup> Translation based on Morgan, *Domesday Cheshire*, folio 263b, A11 and Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, p718.

<sup>74</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folio 265b, 265c, 265d, 266a, 8:1-45; Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, pp724-727.

*a half ploughs. There is a fishery. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings and afterwards twenty-two shillings. Now forty-five shillings.*<sup>75</sup>

The extent of this holding (six rateable hides) leads to the logical conclusion that William Malbank's share of Saughall was the part which later became Great Saughall Magna, while the abbey's comparatively minuscule portion of one rateable hide formed Little Saughall.

For centuries the Saughalls' nearest church was Shotwick St Michael, whose churchyard was therefore the natural choice for the deceased of both townships. The situation began to change in Victorian times, with the establishment in Great Saughall of a Baptist chapel in 1849, a Calvinistic Welsh Methodist (Presbyterian) chapel in 1851, a Methodist church in 1864 and an Anglican chapel of ease in 1895.<sup>76</sup> In 1921 the new parish of Great Saughall was established.<sup>77</sup> In 1948 Little Saughall ceased to be part of the parish of Shotwick, and was combined with the parish of Great Saughall to form the new civil parish of Saughall.<sup>78</sup>

Woodbank, 'the wooded hillside',<sup>79</sup> can boast neither a separate church nor inclusion in *The Domesday Book*. Referred to as *le bonk*, 'the bank', in a twelfth-century charter,<sup>80</sup> it appears to have originally been part of an area known in 1180 as *Rowheschetewyk* 'the rough, uncultivated part of Shotwick'.<sup>81</sup> Reading between the lines of ancient legal documents,<sup>82</sup> the remainder of Rough Shotwick seems to have

<sup>75</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folio 265b, 8:6; Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, p724.

<sup>76</sup> Anne Stuart, *Saughall: A Social History* (Chester, 1996), pp21-24.

<sup>77</sup> CCALS, P49, paper catalogue notes about the parish of Shotwick.

<sup>78</sup> BE Harris, (ed), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: a History of the County of Chester*, Vol II (Oxford: Oxford University Press for the University of London Institute of Historical Research, 1979), p230.

<sup>79</sup> *Wodebonc*, 1260. Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p208.

<sup>80</sup> The charter, in John Rylands Library in Manchester (1792), concerns a grant of 'two selions upon *le bonk* in Rough Shotwick'. Additionally, 'the field of *le Wodebong*' occurs in an early fourteenth-century charter now in the British Museum (66255), while 'the township of *Wodebank*' crops up in 1335 in the De Macclesfield Cartulary (Ms.Cott.Cleopatra D VI 15 in the British Museum). Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p209.

<sup>81</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p208.

<sup>82</sup> A charter of 1399 in John Rylands Library (1309) refers to 'seven acres of land...upon our park of Shotwick, called *Wodebank*'. The *Calendar of Chester Recognizance Rolls* mentions 'two messuages and eighty acres of land in Rough Shotwick called *the Woddebanke*'. Taken together, they suggest that

been composed of Shotwick Park, the royal hunting ground surrounding Shotwick Castle. The castle was a demesne of the earldom of Chester until 1237, when it passed to the Crown on the death of the John le Scot, the last Norman Earl of Chester, who died without issue.<sup>83</sup> The deer park was created on the orders of Edward III in 1327,<sup>84</sup> and in 1403 the salary of the park-keeper included eight acres of land 'called Woodbank'.<sup>85</sup> Although the name Rough Shotwick remained in circulation until the nineteenth century (Ormerod wrote of 'Rough Shotwick or Woodbank' in 1819),<sup>86</sup> Shotwick Park was designated an extra-parochial liberty,<sup>87</sup> and therefore excluded from the Tithe Maps of the 1840s. Woodbank, meanwhile, formed the smallest township in the parish of Shotwick (see Table 1: *Size of townships in the Parish of Shotwick in Norman and Victorian times*), though, according to the census figures of 1841, it equalled Great Saughall in terms of population density (see Table 3: *Population Density in the 1840s*) and in 1871 became the location of the parish's National School.<sup>88</sup>

Two Mills was a distinct area of Shotwick sporadically mentioned on memorials from the late eighteenth century.<sup>89</sup> Standing on a heath at the top of Woodbank Lane,<sup>90</sup> it may have offered employment opportunities to parishioners,<sup>91</sup> and should not be confused with the tidal medieval watermill mentioned in the Plea Rolls of 1302<sup>92</sup> or the Gibbet Mill, where two Irish labourers were hanged from a nearby ash-tree in 1750 for robbery and murder.<sup>93</sup> Two Mills Farm, home of Thomas Roberts in 1888,<sup>94</sup>

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Woodbank and Shotwick Park were once closely associated and formed the area collectively known as Rough Shotwick. Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p209.

<sup>83</sup> Brian E Harris, *Cheshire and Its Rulers* (Chester: Cheshire Libraries and Museums, 1984), p1.

Husain, *Cheshire Under the Norman Earls*, p95.

<sup>84</sup> *Calendar Close Rolls*, 1327, cited by Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p100.

<sup>85</sup> Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p109.

<sup>86</sup> George Ormerod, *The History of the County Palatinate and City of Chester* (Family History Society of Cheshire and The Cheshire Local History Association, CD-ROM), p562.

<sup>87</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p210.

<sup>88</sup> CCALS, P49/8: Woodbank National School Logbook.

<sup>89</sup> For instance, Memorial 50, commemorating Peter Gregory d. 1822; Memorial 62 (Jemima and Samuel Garner, d.1833 & 1859); and Memorial 106 (Samuel Edwards, d. 1770) [Appendix Eight: *Spreadsheet of data collected from memorials*, pp17 & 19].

<sup>90</sup> Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p132.

<sup>91</sup> E Stuart, *River Dee*, p41.

<sup>92</sup> Cited in SMR 2026/1.

<sup>93</sup> Burnley, Wirral, p146.

<sup>94</sup> See Memorial 261. There was another Two Mills Farm in Puddington, occupied by the Griffiths family between 1880 and 1921, according to Memorials 232, 233 and 251 [Appendix Eight].

still stands nearby,<sup>95</sup> and the name is now used for the junction of the A540 and the A550.

Until 1859 the parish also embraced Capenhurst, inscribed as Capeles in *The Domesday Book*:

*The same William [FitzNigel, who had twenty-eight other holdings in Cheshire<sup>96</sup>] also holds CAPELES [CAPENHURST], and David [holds it] of him. There is half a hide paying tax. Erne [Arni] held it. There is land for one plough. There is [one plough] with one villein and two bordars. In the time of King Edward and later it was worth five shillings. Now eight shillings.<sup>97</sup>*

The name may mean ‘wooded hill at a lookout place’, from Old English *hyrst*, ‘wooded hill’, and *cape*, a postulated noun derived from the Old English verb *capian*, ‘to look upwards’.<sup>98</sup> Since the land is not particularly elevated, the look-out post may have been a watchtower for keeping the peninsula under surveillance. Though small in the eleventh century, the settlement was large enough to merit its own church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by the 1850s, and in 1859 it ceased to be part of the parish of Shotwick.<sup>99</sup>

### Parish statistics

At the time of The Domesday Book, Great Saughall (the part of Saughall held by William FitzNigel) was the largest township in the parish, with the highest population, followed by Church Shotwick, Little Saughall and Capenhurst. The relative size of the townships clearly underwent a change over the centuries, since by the 1840s, Capenhurst – previously the smallest settlement – had marginally overtaken Great Saughall in acreage, though its population remained less than a third of Great

<sup>95</sup> See Maps Three and Four, pp18-19.

<sup>96</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folios, 266a & 266b, 9:1-29; Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, p727-728.

<sup>97</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folio 266a, 9:8; Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, p727.

<sup>98</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p201.

<sup>99</sup> CCALS, paper catalogue of archives concerning the parish of Shotwick.

**Table 1****Size of townships in the Parish of Shotwick in Norman and Victorian times**

Township	Carucates <sup>100</sup> 1086	Rateable hides <sup>101</sup> 1086	Number of people listed in 1086 <sup>102</sup>	Acreage 1846 <sup>103</sup>	Population 1841 <sup>104</sup>
Ch Shotwick	3	1	6	391	112
Gt Saughall	6	6	13	1,122	480
Ltl Saughall	1	1	4	456	47
Woodbank	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	175	75
Capenhurst	1	0.5	3	1,139	154

Saughall's. With less than half the acreage of Church Shotwick, Woodbank was the smallest township, but it had a relatively high population density. Although only thirty-eight per cent the geographical size of Little Saughall, it had twenty-eight more inhabitants, representing a population density more than four times as high, as can be seen from the Tables 2 and 3.

**Table 2****Average acres per person: 1840s**

Township	Acres per person
Church Shotwick	3.49
Great Saughall	2.34
Little Saughall	9.70
Woodbank	2.33
Capenhurst	7.4

**Table 3****Population density in the 1840s**

Township	People per acre
Church Shotwick	0.29
Great Saughall	0.43
Little Saughall	0.10
Woodbank	0.43
Capenhurst	0.14

<sup>100</sup> 'Carucate' is an alternative term for ploughland – literally land suitable for putting under the plough. John Richardson, *The Local Historian's Encyclopedia*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Chichester: Historical Publications, 2003), pp9-10.

<sup>101</sup> In *The Domesday Book* the hide was used for calculating tax liability. Theoretically, a hide was the amount of land which could be ploughed in one year by eight oxen pulling a single plough, its precise measurement varying according to the quality of the soil. According to Richardson (*Local Historian's Encyclopedia*, p9), the terms hide, ploughland and carucate are interchangeable. However, as can be seen from the listings in this table, the carucates (*terra est...car*) and hides (*hida geld*) noted in *The Domesday Book* for any given holding do not necessarily coincide, presumably because of variations in terrain and land use. Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folios 263 b, A:11, A:12; 265b, 8:6; 266a, 9:8.

<sup>102</sup> This is based solely on the number of people mentioned in *The Domesday Book*. Neither their families nor anyone who evaded the Domesday surveyors has been taken into account, therefore it should not be considered an accurate reflection of the actual population of each township.

<sup>103</sup> Data taken from Samuel Bagshaw's, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County Palatine of Chester* (Sheffield, 1850) pp660-662. This is the earliest edition of the directory available on the searchroom shelves at CCALS, and predates CCALS' earliest edition of Kelly's directory [*Post Office Directory of Cheshire* (London: Kelly & Co, 1857) by seven years.

<sup>104</sup> Census figures quoted in *VCH II*, p230.

## Tables 4-7: Census figures

**Table 4: Ancient Parish of Shotwick and extra-parochial liberty of Shotwick Park**

Area	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
<i>Ancient Parish</i>	485	657	719	713	868	874	931	1003
<i>Capenhurst</i>	147	165	161	159	154	148	131	171
<i>Great Saughall</i>	147	304	343	367	480	493	545	571
<i>Little Saughall</i>	48	64	38	40	47	69	94	101
<i>Church Shotwick</i>	95	81	94	96	112	100	98	92
<i>Woodbank</i>	48	43	39	51	75	64	63	68
<i>Shotwick Park</i>	25	24	23	18	16	13	4	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1014</b>

**Table 5: Civil Parishes of Shotwick and Shotwick Park**

Area	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
<i>Shotwick</i>	77	77	82	77	76	73
<i>Woodbank</i>	59	84	72	85	74	88
<i>Great Saughall</i>	619	699	703	819	809	865
<i>Little Saughall</i>	92	101	137	148	219	304
<i>Shotwick Park</i>	14	8	8	29	19	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1158</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>1356</b>

**Table 6: Civil Parish of Shotwick**

Area	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<i>Shotwick</i>	71	72	55	39	46
<i>Woodbank</i>	77	73	74	64	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>115</b>

**Table 7: Civil Parishes of Saughall and Shotwick Park**

Area	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<i>Saughall Civil Parish (Great &amp; Little Saughall)</i>	1518	2178	2426	3360	3242
<i>Shotwick Park</i>	78	64	69	80	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>2242</b>	<b>2495</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>3302</b>

Sources: VCH 2, p230. Cheshire County Council Research & Intelligence Section, *Cheshire Statistics from 1981* (Chester: Cheshire County Council, 1983). Cheshire County Council, *1991 Census: Cheshire, Topic Pamphlet Part One, 'Population Counts: Parishes and Towns'* (Chester: Cheshire County Council, DOCS/LC-199/CB, 1992)

Although many of Shotwick's memorials mention the township of the deceased, more do not. This makes it impossible to extrapolate accurate data to determine whether the monuments in the churchyard reflect the relative population sizes of the townships. However, the drop in recent burials reflects the census figures (see Tables 4-7 on previous page): Shotwick's population has plummeted. Alterations in administrative boundaries have reduced the extent of the parish, and with the construction of churches in Capenhurst and Great Saughall, St Michael's churchyard faces more competition. Today the only people automatically interred there are inhabitants of Church Shotwick and Woodbank.

### **The landscape of the Churchyard**

In 1847 St Michael's churchyard was described as 'extensive, and almost reached by the waters of the Dee at high tides.'<sup>105</sup> In fact, compared with the churchyard of St Nicholas in the neighbouring parish of Burton, it remains relatively small and crowded, particularly on the south side.<sup>106</sup>



**Densely packed with crazily tilting headstones, collapsing chest tombs and a headless sundial – the crowded south-west corner of Shotwick's churchyard.**

<sup>105</sup> Mortimer, *Wirral*, p251.

<sup>106</sup> See photographs overleaf.



**St Nicholas served only two townships – Burton and Puddington – yet its churchyard is far larger than that serving the five townships of Shotwick. The gaps between the memorials are much wider at Burton, and the tombs suffer far less from subsidence. Like St Michael's, Burton's churchyard is comprised of a mixture of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century headstones, chest and table tombs to the south and east (top), and twentieth-century crosses and low pedestal-headstones to the west and north (bottom), but there is a much greater sense of space.**





The elegant simplicity of Shotwick's war memorial soars above the other memorials in the churchyard.

Its main entrance is in the south-east corner, beside the cobbled trackway which slopes down towards the marshes. The lych-gate one might expect to encounter in a rural church of such antiquity is absent.

Instead, there is a metal double gate wide enough to afford funeral hearses access, and an adjacent single gate for pedestrians.

To the south of the pathway, the first memorial – a pedestal cross<sup>107</sup> – is dedicated to soldiers of the parish who were killed in the First and Second World Wars.

Flanked by densely packed

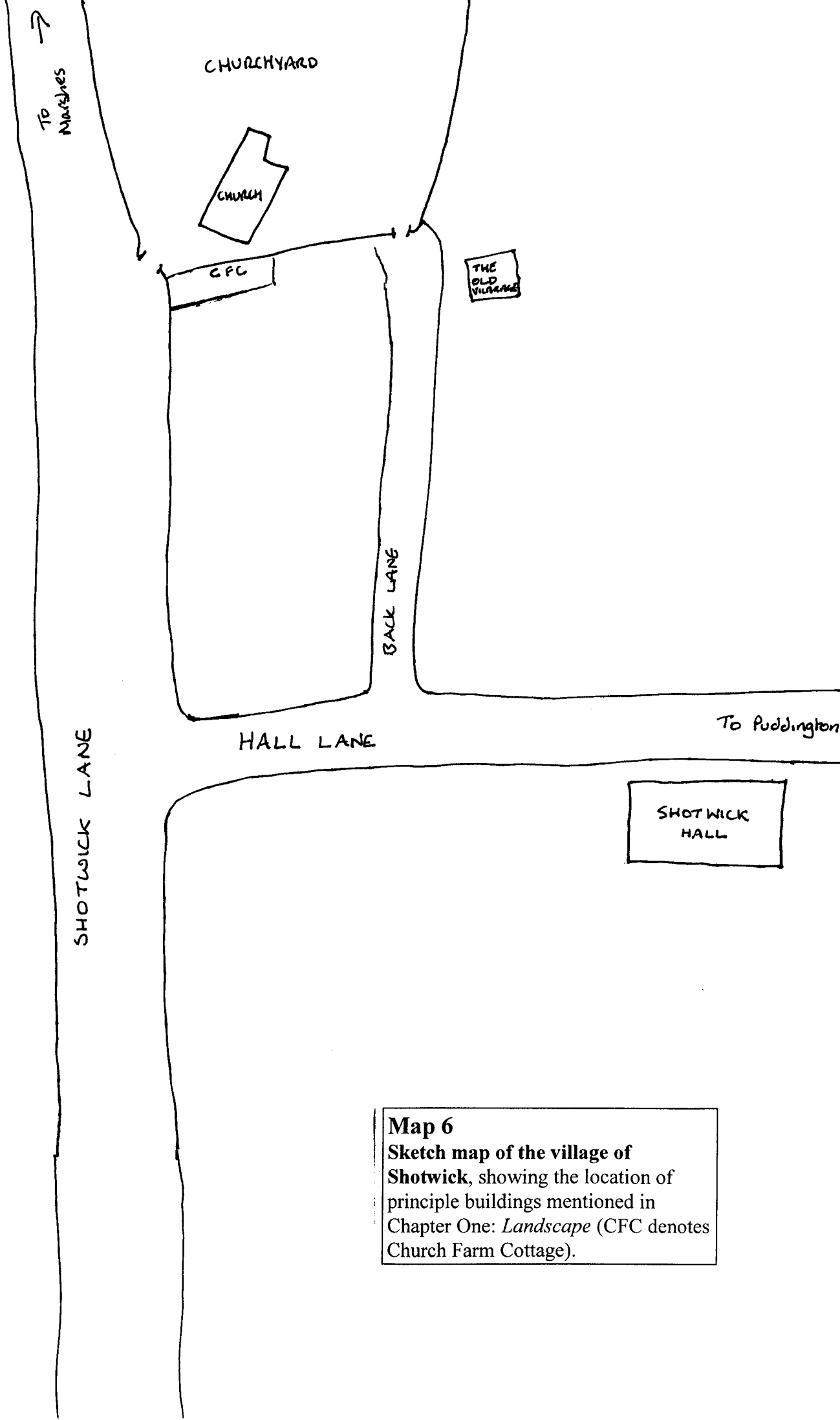
graves, many of them table and chest tombs, the path continues to the south porch. A short spur continues west but peters out before the end of the west tower.

Two chest tombs and two ledger memorials<sup>108</sup> lie just outside the east wall of the church. A path separates them from the eastern churchyard boundary, which opposite the church is formed by the high brick wall of Church Farm Cottage. Today the path leads as far as the boiler house. Beyond the boiler house the east wall is broken in the north corner by a small gate for pedestrians. This leads to the back street which emerges on Hall Lane.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>107</sup> Memorial 1 on Plan Three: *St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick, 2005*, p53.

<sup>108</sup> Memorials 2-5 on Plan Three.

<sup>109</sup> See Map Six: *Sketch map of the village of Shotwick*, overleaf.



**Map 6**  
Sketch map of the village of Shotwick, showing the location of principle buildings mentioned in Chapter One: *Landscape* (CFC denotes Church Farm Cottage).



**Under pressure: the south-west corner of the churchyard wall, viewed from the trackway.**

Ninety-five years earlier, when Bennett and Lawson recorded the memorial inscriptions, the boiler house did not exist and the churchyard's gates were linked by an unbroken path, the other sections of which almost circumnavigated the church).<sup>110</sup>

Apart from the short section of brick, the churchyard wall is built of Triassic new red sandstone. The provenance of the original stone is not documented, but since stone for Flint Castle was allegedly quarried at Shotwick,<sup>111</sup> the materials for St Michael's churchyard wall were presumably nearby. Churchwardens' Accounts indicate that part of the wall was built by William Davies at a cost of two shillings in 1837, and that repairs were carried out in 1842 and 1852,<sup>112</sup> possibly with stone from a quarry in the adjacent parish of Burton.<sup>113</sup> Today the south wall bears an astonishing resemblance to a ha-ha. Unwary visitors could fall 1.4 metres before landing on the

<sup>110</sup> See Plan Two: *Shotwick Churchyard: plan drawn by JHE Bennett and PH Lawson, 1910, p52.*

<sup>111</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p49.

<sup>112</sup> CCALS, MF 335/1 & P49/7/1: Churchwardens' Accounts 1717-1835. CCALS, P49/7/2: Churchwardens' Accounts and Vestry Minutes, 1837-1901. CCALS, P49/7/3: Churchwardens' Accounts, 1902-1923.

<sup>113</sup> Shotwick's nearest quarries were those at Burton, whose church, houses and boundary walls are almost entirely built of locally quarried red sandstone.

cobbled track at its base. Concerned local residents have been requesting repairs,<sup>114</sup> but none can be effected until the County Council's archaeological unit has assessed the site.<sup>115</sup> The top of the wall is crumbling near memorials 109, 122 and 128, and a crack in the south-west corner betrays acute stress fatigue. This, coupled with the absence of a barrier at the top, suggests that the original wall was not a reinforced revetment deliberately built to shore up a one-and-a-half-metre naturally-occurring soil mound, but an ordinary ground-level boundary designed to separate the churchyard from the trackway. The height differential is less acute though still noticeable along the west wall.

The obvious conclusion is that the disparity in height between the churchyard and the adjacent trackway and fields has been occasioned by centuries of burials layered on top of each other. Although impossible to prove without extensive archaeological investigations, this theory is supported by two other factors. Firstly, the ground immediately beside the south wall of the church is so high it partially obscures the lower courses of the porch masonry, indicating that when the porch was built the ground level was much lower. Secondly, most of the memorials south of the church suffer from varying degrees of tilt. There is no uniformity of tilt direction; one memorial may lean south and west, while its immediate neighbour slopes north and east. Adjacent chest tombs – particularly those dedicated to several generations of the same family – frequently seem to lean towards to each other, suggesting long-term soil disturbance caused by successive layers of burials decomposing at varying rates. The church archaeologist Warwick Rodwell states: “At no time, even down to the present day, have grave-diggers respected interments of the past, and they normally hack through them without the slightest concern...as many as ten bodies might theoretically occupy the same plot of ground.”<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> Casual conversation with passing farmer when surveying memorials in this area on 2 April 2005.

<sup>115</sup> A start date for the assessment has yet to be issued.

<sup>116</sup> Warwick Rodwell, *The Archaeology of the English Church* (London: BT Batsford Ltd, 1981), p134. In his later book, *Church Archaeology* [(London: BT Batsford Ltd/English Heritage, 1989), p158], Rodwell similarly states that between the Middle Ages and the nineteenth century, ‘The cutting of one grave through another raised no qualms and it is common during excavation to find that half a dozen or more interments have been made on the same spot in those parts of a church that were popular for burial.’ Alison Taylor likewise highlights the Anglo-Saxon custom of intercutting burials when graveyards were full [*Burial Practice in Early England* (Stroud, Tempus, 2001), p178].



**This way, that way, forwards backwards: tombstones in crisis in the south-west corner.**



**This ring on the west wall was allegedly used for mooring boats when the Dee lapped the church walls at high tide, but it bears far fewer signs of corrosion than one would expect to find in iron exposed to centuries of tidal water. An alternative theory is that some of the stones used for the churchyard wall were demolition salvage from Shotwick Castle, which once had its own quay. It may, less romantically, have been used for tethering livestock on the reclaimed pasture.**

The graves south and west of the church are densely packed together, conveying particularly in the south-west corner the impression of a higgledy-piggledy muddle, although on closer inspection it is possible in places to discern perfunctory attempts at ordered rows.

North of the church, the ground is flatter and, with the exception of memorial 205 near the west tower, there are no chest tombs. Some of the earliest burials on this side of the church may have been covered or removed when the north aisle was built and altered in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.<sup>117</sup> However, it is also possible that there were never many burials in this area of the churchyard. As a deliberate rejection of the pagan custom of orientating burials north-south,<sup>118</sup> early churchmen demonised the north of the churchyard, declaring it unsuitable for burying anyone but suicides, criminals, and illegitimate infants.<sup>119</sup> The prejudice seems to have influenced the rural population of Shotwick into the nineteenth century. Today there are only fifteen memorials (numbers 205-219, dated 1837-1876)<sup>120</sup> between the north wall of the church and the row of trees and stone markers a few feet beyond it. Looking at plot 65 on the Tithe Map of 1848,<sup>121</sup> it is immediately obvious that these indicate the original demarcation line of the northern churchyard boundary.

The area beyond this point was a separate field called Churchyard Croft (plot 64 on the Tithe Apportionment).<sup>122</sup> In 1848 it belonged to Shotwick's major landowner, John Nevitt Bennett, who leased it to Edward Jones as 'garden land',<sup>123</sup> but in 1874 it

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<sup>117</sup> The construction date of the north aisle has been estimated from the style of the Decorated and Perpendicular windows and from the roofline marks in the masonry beside the west tower. Vanessa Greatorex, Landscape Archaeology module paper: *St Michael's Church, Shotwick, Wirral: Report of landscape archaeology survey undertaken December 2004*, pp4-5. See also Richards, *Cheshire Churches*, p297; Morant, *Cheshire Churches*, pp34-36; Nicolaus Pevsner & Edward Hubbard, *The Buildings of England: Cheshire* (London: Penguin Books, 1971), p334; Atkinson, *Architecture*, pp32-54; Child, *Church Architecture*, pp23 & 42.

<sup>118</sup> David Petts, 'Cemeteries and Boundaries in Western Britain' in by Sam Lucy & Andrew Reynolds (eds), *Burial in Early Medieval England and Wales* (London: The Society for Medieval Archaeology, 2002), p37. Professor Kenneth Cameron, *Anglo-Saxon Background: Burial Customs*, lecture delivered at Nottingham University, 1985.

<sup>119</sup> The north door was known as the 'Devil's door' because it was opened during baptisms as an exit route for evil spirits flying from newly christened children. See Whitfield, *Church*, p13.

<sup>120</sup> See Plan Three.

<sup>121</sup> See Map Seven, overleaf. CCALS, EDT 356/2: Shotwick Tithe Map, 29 February 1848.

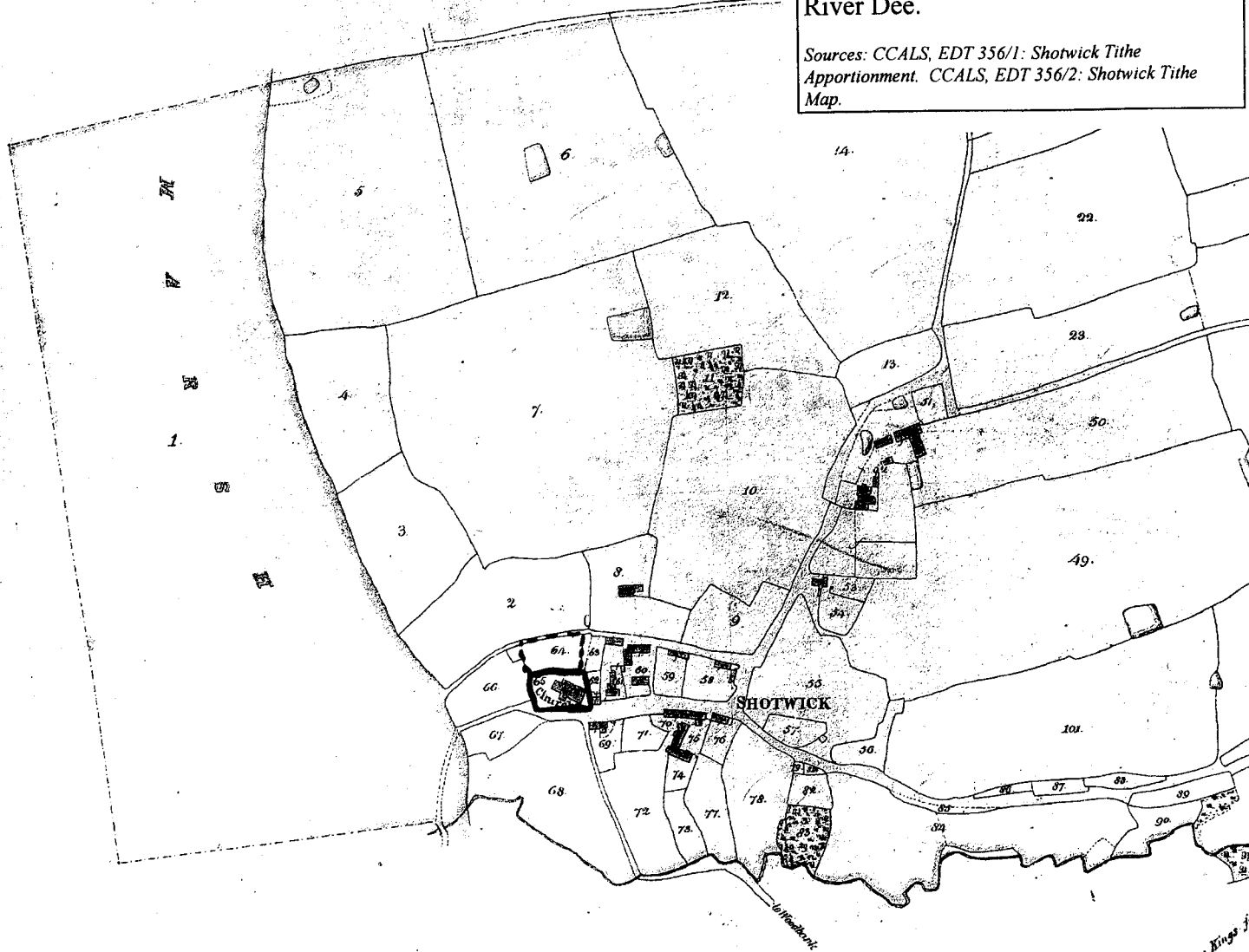
<sup>122</sup> CCALS, EDT 356/1: Shotwick Tithe Apportionment, 29 February 1848.

<sup>123</sup> CCALS, EDT 356/1: Shotwick Tithe Apportionment, 29 February 1848.

**Map Seven**

**Shotwick Tithe Map, 29 February 1848.** The westernmost portion of the Tithe Map shows the village of Shotwick surrounded by fields. The oldest part of the churchyard (plot 65: St Michael's Church) is outlined in solid red, while a dotted red line represents the extension of 1874, when all but the jutting-out north-west corner of plot 64 (Churchyard Croft) was acquired to accommodate new graves. Note the vast tract of marshland to the west and the absence of any sign of the River Dee.

Sources: CCALS, EDT 356/1: Shotwick Tithe Apportionment. CCALS, EDT 356/2: Shotwick Tithe Map.



Map of the township of

**SHOTWICK**

Map of the Parish of SHOTWICK  
 and part of the township of the County of  
**CHESTER**  
 John Daniell  
 Surveyor General  
 Macclesfield, Chester

Signed, G. St. Michael  
 Surveyor General

From Kings...

was transferred to St Michael's for use as a graveyard extension.<sup>124</sup> An undated plan of the churchyard held at CCALS indicates the intended layout of burial plots.<sup>125</sup> The earliest memorial in this area<sup>126</sup> bears the date March 1875. All the twenty-first century memorials and all but one of the twentieth-century memorials lie within the graveyard extension (the exception being number 187, dated 1904). Although the plots have not been occupied in the exact sequence suggested in the plan, the layout of memorials in this area of the churchyard is far more regular, with all of them situated in distinct rows. Along the north wall is a discreet row of memorials dedicated to cremations, the inference being that all other burials within the graveyard are inhumations.

## Plants

Tulips and shrubs predominate in the formally planted flower-beds near the porch, but many other plants grow wild in the cemetery. Stinging nettles and dock obscure some of the memorials near the compost heap in the north west corner. More attractive



Some may call them weeds, but this gallery-greenery enhances the churchyard in spring.

<sup>124</sup> CCALS/P49/3351/1: Accounts relating to conveyance of land for addition to churchyard, 1875.

<sup>125</sup> See Plan One: *St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick: Victorian plan of proposed graveyard extension, undated* (CCALS/P49/2974/7), p51.

<sup>126</sup> Memorial 365.





vegetation includes snowdrops, daffodils, celandines, buttercups, speedwell, forget-me-nots and ivy.

Trees provide convenient reference points when mapping and identifying grave locations within the churchyard. Some of them obscure graves and may have set themselves without human intervention. For instance, the huge holly-tree opposite the west tower is not on the 1910 plan drawn by Bennett and Lawson,<sup>127</sup> and nowadays

particularly overshadows memorials 192 (above), 193, 196, 165 and 166. On the southern boundary, at least two trees have disappeared since Bennett and Lawson plotted their map. According to churchwarden Lavinia Whitfield, they fell victim to Dutch elm disease in the latter half of the twentieth century.<sup>128</sup>

### Original extent of the churchyard

Even ignoring the extension made in the 1870s, St Michael's Church is not in the centre of the churchyard.<sup>129</sup> The eastern boundary in particular is very close to the church, and it seems extraordinary that the wall of a house has been requisitioned to provide part of the churchyard boundary. Since Church Farm Cottage is several

<sup>127</sup> See Plan Two, p52.

<sup>128</sup> Informal conversation with Lavinia Whitfield while surveying memorials on 3 April 2005.

<sup>129</sup> See Plans One to Five, pp51-55.

centuries younger than St Michael's, it is logical to conclude that the churchyard originally extended further east. However, we cannot be sure when it was curtailed, what shape it was, when it was first used for burials, or even whether its first occupants were pagan or Christian.<sup>130</sup>

The area does not seem to have been a focal point of prehistoric Cheshire,<sup>131</sup> and although Romans are believed to have forded the Dee near Shotwick,<sup>132</sup> signs of Roman settlement there have yet to be discovered. In any case, although Christianity probably first arrived in Cheshire some time during the second century, when the Romans occupied Deva, the only traces of Roman Christian worship in the county are at Heronbridge.<sup>133</sup> St Michael's was therefore probably not deliberately built on a site of prehistoric or Roman worship.

Nor can a case be made for Celtic Christianity there. Although there is place-name evidence of Celtic occupation in north Wirral,<sup>134</sup> none exists in the vicinity of Shotwick, despite its proximity to Flintshire. This, coupled with lack of archaeological evidence, means there are no particular grounds for supposing that Shotwick's earliest churchyard was curvilinear, in accordance with the Celtic custom prevailing in Wales and Cornwall.<sup>135</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> The situation is neatly summed up by Warwick Rodwell, [*Archaeology of the English Church*, p142]: 'In deciding exactly where to place a church, proprietary or otherwise, superstition and ancient custom will have played a part... Thus many churches were probably built on the site of pre-Christian religious activity, though archaeological evidence to support such a statement has rarely been obtained.' His view is shared by John Blair, 'Churches in the early English landscape: social and cultural contexts', *Church Archaeology: Research Directions for the Future* [ed. John Blair and Carol Pyrah, CBA Research Report 104, (York: Council for British Archaeology, 1996)], p6.

<sup>131</sup> WJ Varley *Cheshire Before the Romans, A History of Cheshire*, vol 1 (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1964).

<sup>132</sup> The Roman road between Hoole Heath and Shotwick 'was both a saltway and military road', according to J McN Dodgson, *Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part One, p40. ADM Phillips & CB Phillips, *A New Historical Atlas of Cheshire* (Chester: Cheshire County Council & Cheshire Community Council Publications Trust, 2002), pp18-19

<sup>133</sup> Roland W Morant, *Monastic and Collegiate Cheshire* (Braunton: Merlin Books Ltd, 1996), pp7-9.

<sup>134</sup> For instance, Liscard, 'hall at the rock', from Primitive Welsh \**lys an garreg*, and Wallasey, 'Welshman's or Britons' island', from Old English *eg* and *Waley*. Dodgson, *Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part Four, pp324 and 323.

<sup>135</sup> Nancy Edwards, 'Identifying the archaeology of the early church in Wales and Cornwall', Blair & Pyrah, *Church Archaeology*, p52. Ann Preston-Jones and Diane Brook, cited by John Blair in 'The Early Church in Wales and the West', *Early Medieval Europe*, Vol 2, No 1 (Harlow: Longman Group UK Ltd, 1993), p82.

Indeed, even presupposing an early Anglo-Saxon presence in Shotwick, there is unlikely to have been a church there before the mid-seventh century, since Mercia, the Anglo-Saxon heptarch incorporating Wirral, did not embrace Christianity until 653.<sup>136</sup>

Early Anglo-Saxon churches were often located next to Roman roads,<sup>137</sup> hinting that Shotwick's first church may have been built several centuries before the Norman Conquest. Such a church may not have been circumscribed by a physical boundary, since there is no evidence that cemeteries were enclosed in Britain before the eighth century,<sup>138</sup> and some may have remained unenclosed until the eleventh.

Foundation date aside, the conglomeration of townships within the ancient parish may tempt some people to identify Shotwick as a minster site.<sup>139</sup> Lack of corroborating evidence indicates this would be misguided. A church of such importance would surely have merited a mention in *The Domesday Book*,<sup>140</sup> yet there is no reference to one at Shotwick,<sup>141</sup> nor does the size of population fit the minster profile.<sup>142</sup> Its subordinate relationship with St Werburgh's in nearby Chester also suggests it would have been unlikely to possess minster status in its own right. Furthermore, ex-minsters were 'often perpetuated as grand twelfth-century churches, either cruciform or in some other way imposing'.<sup>143</sup> This hardly applies to Shotwick, where it took around 350 years to complete the unambitious building phase of nave, chancel, chancel extension, north aisle, west tower and porch.<sup>144</sup> In fact, it seems far more

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<sup>136</sup> Little is known about Anglo-Saxon Mercia, meaning 'boundary folk', before the early seventh century. Bede, *A History of the English Church and People*, revised edition (London: Penguin Books Ltd, 1968), p176. Sir Frank Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1971), pp38, 40 & 120. Mark Harrison, *Anglo-Saxon Thegn* (Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 1993), p4.

<sup>137</sup> Rodwell, *Archaeology of the English Church*, p139.

<sup>138</sup> Petts, 'Cemeteries and Boundaries in Western Britain', Lucy & Reynolds, *Burial*, pp28-30.

<sup>139</sup> Typically 'large parishes served by teams of priests operating from important central churches (the 'old minsters').' John Blair (ed), *Minsters and Parish Churches: The Local Church in Transition 950-1200* (Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, Monograph No. 17, 1988), p1.

<sup>140</sup> A priest and church are, for instance, noted in one of the entries concerning the minster settlement of Sandbach. Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, 14:10, folio 266d.

<sup>141</sup> See translation on p31, above.

<sup>142</sup> According to Blair [*Minsters*, p2], Minsters tended to be in more substantial settlements, such as Sandbach, Leominster, Dover, Pershore and Reculver.

<sup>143</sup> Blair, *Ministers*, p14.

<sup>144</sup> Greatorex, *St Michael's Church*, pp1-5. Richards, *Cheshire Churches*, p297. Morant, *Cheshire Churches*, pp34-36. Nicolaus Pevsner & Edward Hubbard, *The Buildings of England: Cheshire* (London: Penguin Books, 1971), p334.

likely that any early church at Shotwick was little bigger than a chapel, even if it held the parochial status and burial rights suggested by the existence of the graveyard.

After the Norman Conquest St Michael's churchyard may have formed part of a cigar-shaped complex in which the church lay adjacent to the manor house.<sup>145</sup> If so, the complex would have been unusually large, since the surviving motte is about a mile to the north.<sup>146</sup> Alternatively, there could have been an earlier manor house closer to the church, though without geophysical and archaeological investigations any theories concerning a manor-church complex remain unproven at Shotwick.

How many people were buried east of the churchyard – or in the lower layers to the south and west – is likewise impossible to tell. What is immediately apparent on looking at the geography of the churchyard is the striking stylistic difference between memorials in the 'old' churchyard and those in the extension – a factor examined in more depth in the next chapter.

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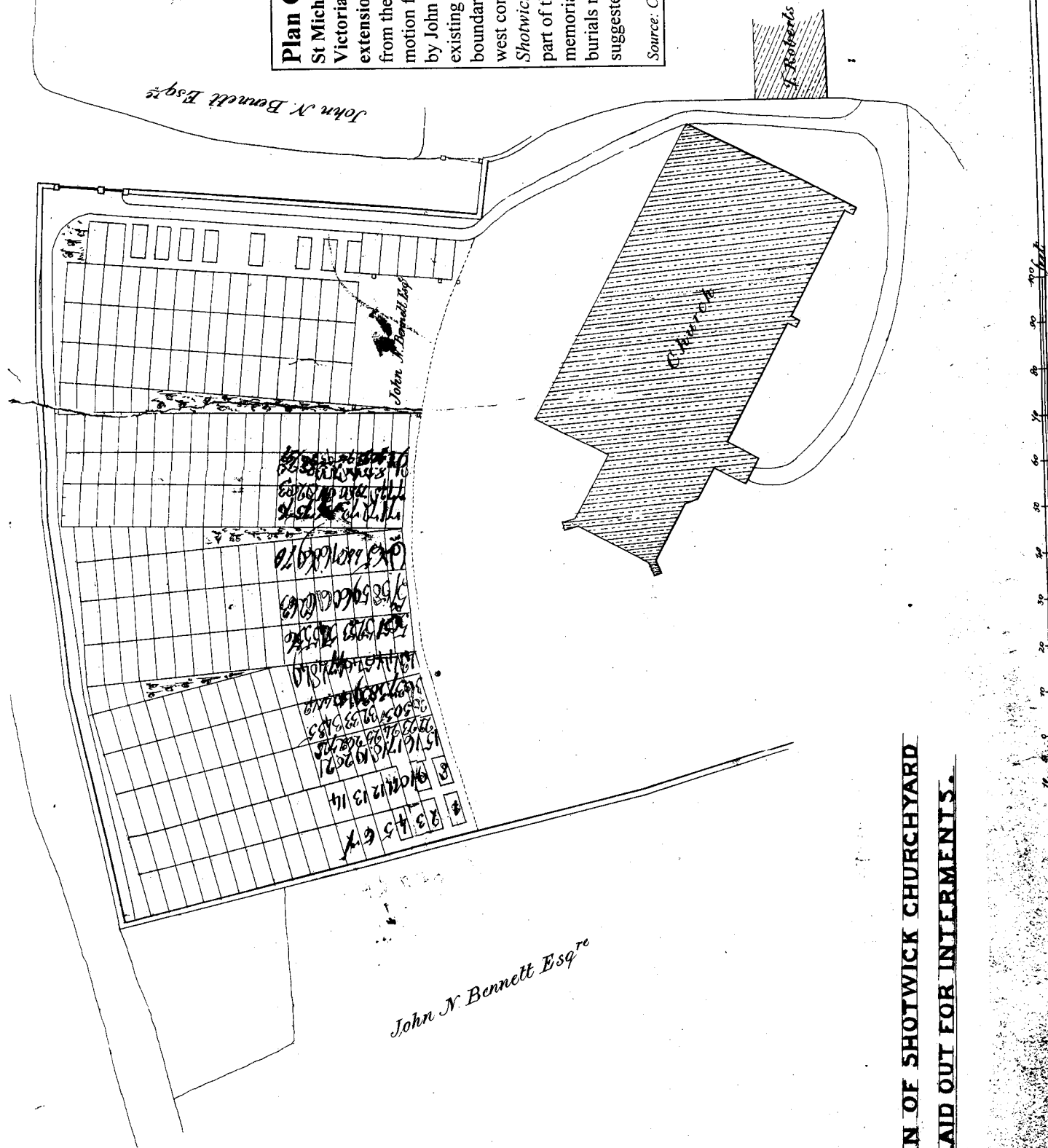
<sup>145</sup> Rodwell [*Archaeology of the English Church*, p142] writes: 'In general, a local lord who desired to found a chapel for the use of his family and retainers would do so on his own land and close to his residence...In these cases the churchyard is likely to be an enclosure created around the church and adopted as a place for burial'. In west Cheshire such an arrangement can still be seen at Malpas and Aldford, where the churches, surrounded by graves, are cheek-by-jowl with Norman castle mottes.

<sup>146</sup> See Maps Three and Four on pp18-19.

**Plan One**

**St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick:**  
Victorian plan of proposed graveyard extension, undated. This plan is likely to date from the 1870s, when the legalities were in motion for converting agricultural land owned by John Nevitt-Bennett into an extension of the existing graveyard. The streamlined western boundary confirms that the jutting-out north-west corner of Plot 64 (see Map Seven: *Shotwick Tithe Map*) was never intended to be part of the extension. The dates on the memorials now in the churchyard indicate that burials never took place in the systematic order suggested on this plan.

Source: CCALS, P49/2974/7.



**PLAN OF SHOTWICK CHURCHYARD  
AS LAID OUT FOR INTERMENTS.**



### Plan Two

St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick: plan drawn by JHE Bennett and PH Lawson, 1910. Note the simplified outline of the churchyard, the no-longer-existent paths north of the church, and the absence of both the boiler house and the last ninety-five years' worth of memorials. There are two extra trees on the southern boundary, but a number of today's trees west and north of the church are not marked.

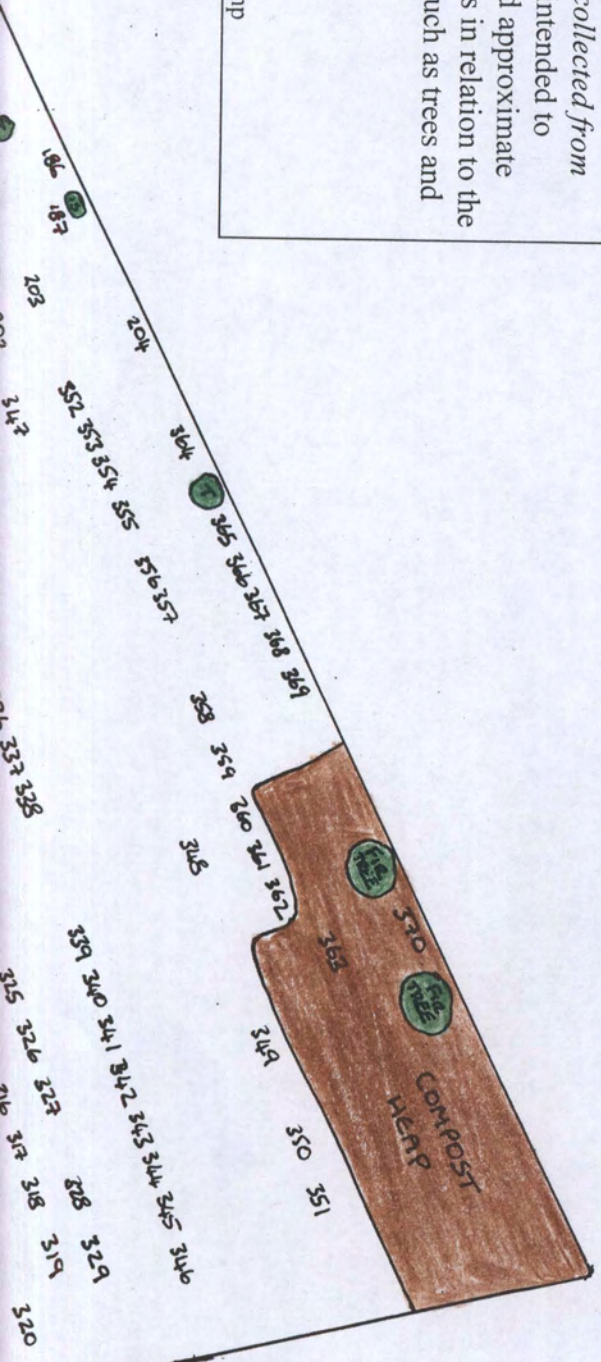
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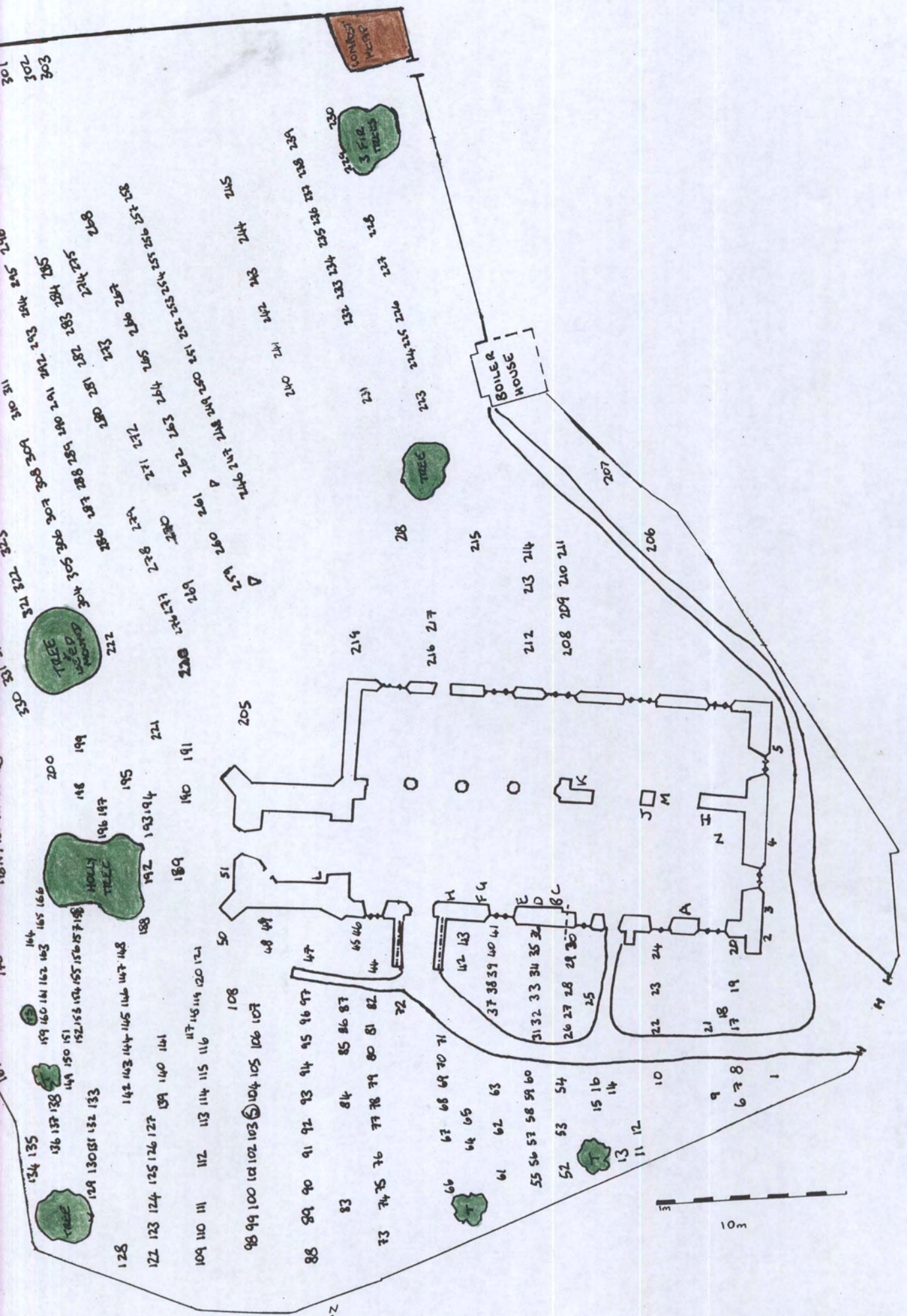
### Plan Three

**St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick:  
based on survey undertaken 2005.**

Although the church and churchyard boundaries are drawn to scale, the grave numbers (which correspond to those listed in Appendix Eight: *Spreadsheet of data collected from memorials*) are only intended to indicate sequence and approximate position of memorials in relation to the church and features such as trees and compost heaps.

Key	
T	Tree
TS	Tree stump
IS	Ivy-covered stump





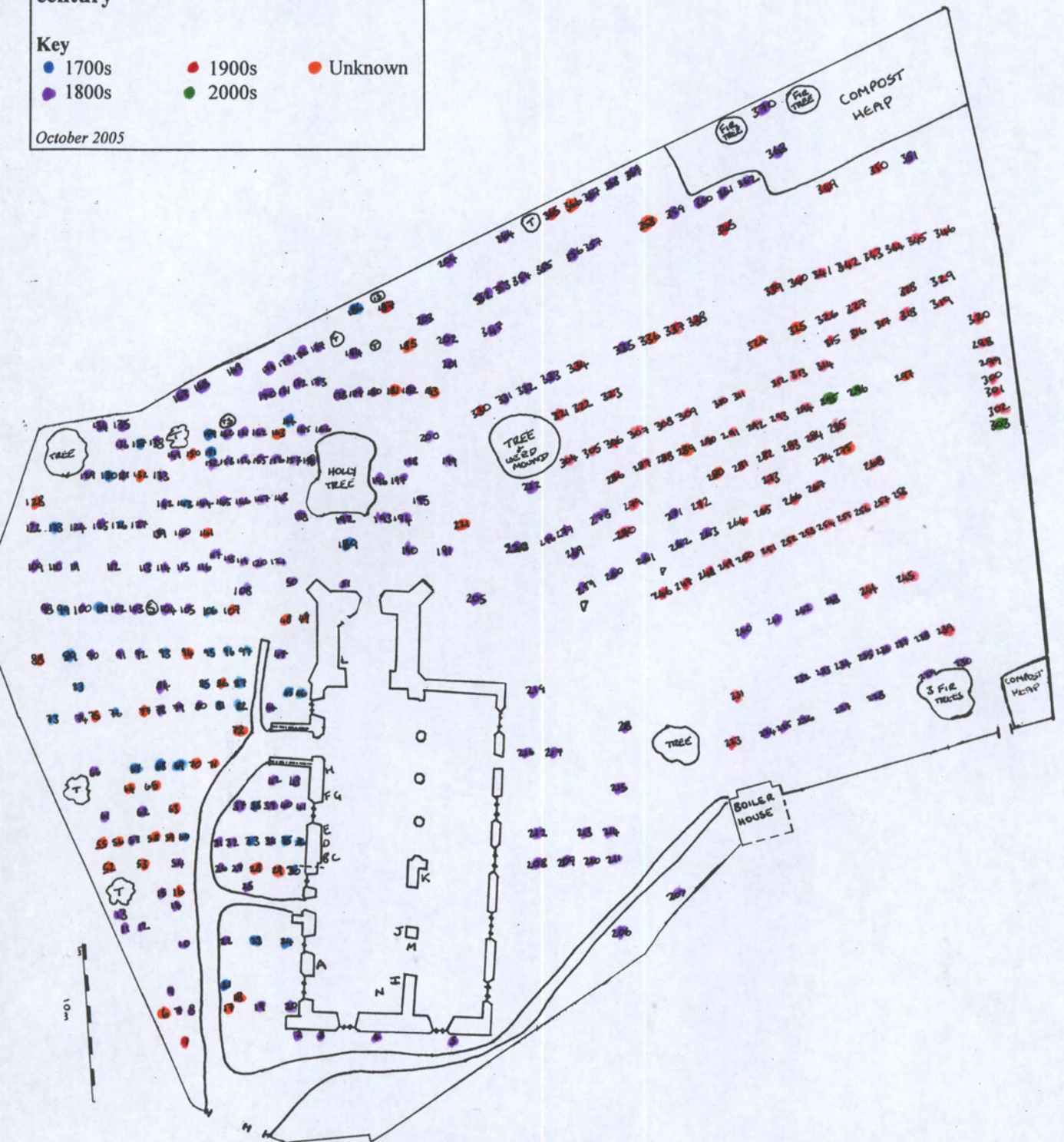


# Plan Four

## Distribution of memorials by century

- Key
- 1700s
  - 1800s
  - 1900s
  - 2000s
  - Unknown

October 2005



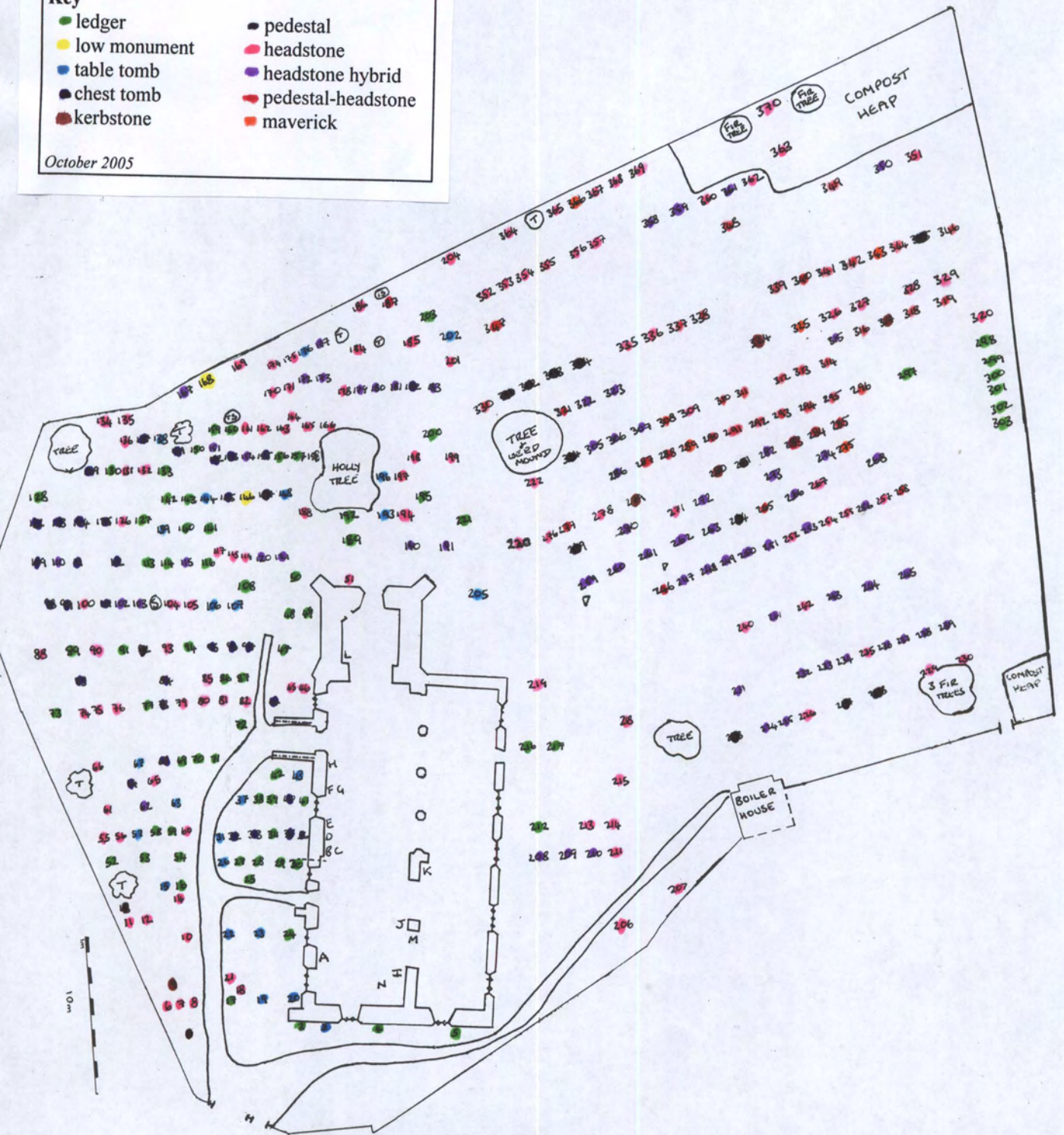
# Plan Five

## Distribution of memorials by type

### Key

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| ● ledger       | ● pedestal           |
| ● low monument | ● headstone          |
| ● table tomb   | ● headstone hybrid   |
| ● chest tomb   | ● pedestal-headstone |
| ● kerbstone    | ● maverick           |

October 2005



*Chapter Two***Heritage**

Assuming Shotwick's cemetery does not predate the mid-seventh century,<sup>1</sup> it seems possible that the lowest levels of St Michael's churchyard are lined with the remains of uncoffined corpses wrapped in shrouds.<sup>2</sup> This was the mode of burial adopted by Anglo-Saxons in the seventh and eight centuries.<sup>3</sup> Although lavish pagan rituals were abandoned, grave goods were not proscribed,<sup>4</sup> though they were generally confined to jewellery or knives worn at the time of burial.<sup>5</sup> Corpses were typically buried on their backs with their heads in the west and their feet east, ready to stand and face Christ on the Last Day of Judgement.<sup>6</sup> Inhumation was favoured in case cremation impeded resurrection on the fateful Day.<sup>7</sup>

If Shotwick's church was not founded until later in the Anglo-Saxon period, the bottom layer of the churchyard may additionally feature traces of coffins and stone cists, which came into use in the ninth century.<sup>8</sup> However, while wealthy patrons of religious establishments were increasingly interred inside chantries and chapels, after the Conquest and throughout the Middle Ages ordinary people like the villagers of Shotwick continued to be buried in shallow graves, wrapped in a shroud but often minus a coffin.<sup>9</sup> Unmarked graves were the norm, commemoration of the dead being more likely to take the form of intercessory masses to release the soul from Purgatory.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Chapter One: *Landscape*, p49.

<sup>2</sup> Christopher Daniell and Victoria Thompson, 'Pagans and Christians: 400-1150', in Peter C Jupp & Clare Gittings (eds), *Death in England: An Illustrated History* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1999), p85.

<sup>3</sup> Daniell & Thompson, 'Pagans and Christians', pp75-76.

<sup>4</sup> Daniell & Thompson, 'Pagans and Christians', p76.

<sup>5</sup> Alan Morton, 'Burial in Middle Saxon Southampton' in Steven Bassett (ed), *Death in Towns: Urban Response to the Dying and the Dead, 100-1600* (London & New York: Leicester University Press, 1995), p71.

<sup>6</sup> Daniell & Thompson, 'Pagans and Christians', pp59-60 & 85.

<sup>7</sup> Rodwell, *Church Archaeology*, p171. Peter Owen-Jones, *The Battle for Britain's Soul*, Part 3, BBC2, transmitted 17 October 2004, 7pm.

<sup>8</sup> Daniell & Thompson, 'Pagans and Christians', p85.

<sup>9</sup> Rosemary Horrox, 'Purgatory, Prayer and Plague 1150-1380', in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, pp103-105.

<sup>10</sup> Petts, *Cemeteries*, pp44-45. D M Hadley, 'Burial Practices in Northern England', in Lucy & Reynolds, *Burial*, p224.

At Shotwick evidence of an exception to this type of austere burial exists in the shape of St Michael's oldest surviving memorial, the Shotwick effigy.<sup>11</sup> Discovered in 1975 when workmen were replacing the sill of a Tudor or seventeenth-century window,<sup>12</sup> it consists of a man's head and hands holding a heart. It has been suggested<sup>13</sup> that the effigy was carved in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century and decorated the grave slab of Robert Hockenhull, husband of the de Shotwick heiress. As it seems unlikely that such a fine carving would be categorised as mere rubble, its use as infill may have been an act of deliberate vandalism by either Henry VIII's Dissolution squad or a congregation increasingly influenced by Puritanism.<sup>14</sup>

Throughout the sixteenth and most of the seventeenth century, memorials were still generally located indoors and rare for any but the rich or famous,<sup>15</sup> but by the eighteenth century coffins had become 'an essential element of the decent funeral' for all levels of society.<sup>16</sup> This is therefore what archaeologists are likely to find in the upper levels of Shotwick's churchyard should partial excavation occur when the south wall is repaired.

The eighteenth century was also when outdoor memorials began to emerge, though their use did not become widespread among all strata of society until the latter half of the century.<sup>17</sup> Shotwick churchyard mirrors the national picture: its earliest legible

<sup>11</sup> Now housed in a glass case in the chancel. Unfortunately, the glass and the darkness of the church have made it impossible to get a good quality photograph of the effigy.

<sup>12</sup> Whitfield, *Church at the Ford*, p18. Greatorex, *St Michael's Church*, p3.

<sup>13</sup> By the Churchwardens in a typewritten notice displayed next to the effigy.

<sup>14</sup> Between 1624 and 1629 the Curate of Shotwick was the Rev Samuel Clarke (1599-1682), a prolific writer of religious tracts who had acquired Puritan leanings at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Huge crowds came to Shotwick to hear his sermons, and he wrote that his parishioners there were the most understanding Christians he had ever known, 'though the best of them went in russet coat and followed husbandry.' Despite his popularity with his parishioners, he was prosecuted in the Chancellor's Court for failing to conduct recognised church ceremonies, denied the chance to preach a farewell sermon at Shotwick, and later expelled from the Church of England for nonconformity, though he remained 'warmly attached' to its doctrine and died in 1682 'universally respected for his piety and moderation.' [Raymond Richards, *Old Cheshire Churches* (Didsbury: EJ Morten, 1973), p302. Young, *Wirral*, p94. Ellison, *Wirral*, pp138-139. Brack, p21. Sulley, *Wirral*, p111. Mortimer, *Wirral*, p251. Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, pp81-82. Ormerod, *History*, p565.] Clearly, such a man exerted huge influence over his parishioners and may have personally instructed workmen to use the effigy as infill. Ironically, such an act has indubitably aided its preservation.

<sup>15</sup> Clare Gittings, 'Sacred and Secular: 1558-1660' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p166.

<sup>16</sup> Ralph Houlbrooke, 'The Age of Decency: 1660-1760' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p193.

<sup>17</sup> Houlbrooke, 'The Age of Decency: 1660-1760' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p197. William Ferguson Irvine, 'Introduction of gravestones', *Cheshire Sheaf*, Third Series, Vol 10, p36.

memorial<sup>18</sup> dates from 1709, but most are post-1750. It is at this point that an examination of Shotwick's visual funerary heritage can begin.

## Orientation

The majority of Shotwick's external memorials are aligned east-west. This means that in the case of headstones, the principal inscription is on the east side of the stone (a smaller inscription stating the mason's name sometimes appears on another face). In the case of ledgers, table and chest tombs, inscriptions on the upper surface would face east if the slab could be raised on a hinge from its present position to stand upright like a headstone.

A few footstones are inscribed on the west face, creating with the headstone the impression of a unified, inward-facing monument, enfolding the remains of the deceased.

Other exceptions to the orientation rule principally arise from the position of the memorials. The only legible external ledgers not facing east, for instance, are memorials 4 (dating from the 1880s) and 5 (dated 1821), whose long sides lie parallel to the eastern end of the church, resulting in south-facing inscriptions.

Two headstones face west. One of these – memorial 51, dated 1852 – is set so close to the western wall of the tower that it could not be read if it faced east. Its inscription is eroding badly, and it is apparent from the Bennett/Lawson map<sup>19</sup> that it has been in the same spot since at least 1910. Memorial 164, dated 1792, is set slightly behind the nearest row, and one of its top corners is broken.<sup>20</sup> It may originally have formed part of the row and faced east, but been re-erected after falling over, its current orientation probably being accidental.

Memorial 320, a headstone dated 1938, has its back close to the north wall and its inscription facing south. The reason why is not clear. Further east along the north

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<sup>18</sup> Memorial 159.

<sup>19</sup> See Plan Two, memorial 130 (p52).

<sup>20</sup> See Plan Three: *St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick*, 2005 (p53).



Four of the north-facing memorial tablets on the south wall of the church. Three<sup>21</sup> commemorate members of the Nevitt-Bennett family, who owned Shotwick Hall and most of the land in the village in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The modest wooden one<sup>22</sup> is dedicated to Margaret, wife of the Reverend Joseph Williams, who ministered to the parish from 1936-1944. Clearly, a certain degree of local influence was necessary to secure a memorial inside the church.

wall, a row of small ledgers in the cremation zone of the churchyard also face south. Since the earliest of these<sup>23</sup> is dated 1980 – more than forty years after 320 – there are no particular grounds for thinking 320 should be considered part of this group.

Inside the church, nine of the wall memorials<sup>24</sup> are mounted on the interior (north side) of the south walls and therefore face north.<sup>25</sup> Another,<sup>26</sup> is mounted on the largest pillar separating the nave from the north aisle and also faces north. All these date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Memorials I (c. 1753) and J (c. 1870) face south, being on the south side of pillars in the chancel. Memorial M, a badly worn, probably eighteenth-century ledger, faces east. Memorial N is extremely inaccessible, being under the cathedra-weighted carpet in the Sanctuary. Most of the

<sup>21</sup> Memorials B, D and E.

<sup>22</sup> Memorial C.

<sup>23</sup> Memorial 300.

<sup>24</sup> A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L.

<sup>25</sup> Memorial A is in the chancel, B to H are in the nave and L is in the tower.

<sup>26</sup> Memorial K.



**Obliterated by moss: the all-too-frequent fate of Shotwick's ledgers, which comprise more than two-thirds of the churchyard's thirty-four completely illegible memorials.**

other internal inscriptions recorded by Beazley in 1905<sup>27</sup> are no longer readily legible and are therefore disregarded in this study, since its main focus is the churchyard rather than the church.

## Memorial types

The monument styles in Shotwick's churchyard can be split into ten categories: ledgers, low monuments, chest tombs, table tombs, kerbstones, pedestals, headstones, pedestal-headstones, mavericks, and hybrids (combining two or more categories).

### Ledgers

Sixty-nine of Shotwick's memorials (18.65%) are ledgers,<sup>28</sup> designed to lie over the grave of the deceased and afford plenty of room for more than one inscription (memorial 24, for instance, records five people who died between 1764 and 1859 – a remarkable period of almost a hundred years). Many at St Michael's are step ledgers

<sup>27</sup> Beazley, *Shotwick*, pp30-41.

<sup>28</sup> Memorials 2,4,5, 16, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 86, 87, 89, 91, 94, 108, 113, 114, 116, 127, 128, 130, 133, 140, 141, 142, 143, 150, 156, 157, 159, 160, 189, 192, 195, 200, 203, 212, 216, 217, 221, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, and 303.



**Left:** Shotwick's ledgers are incised reading left to right along the shortest side, though the text may not always be positioned conventionally. In 1859 plenty of space was left on Memorial 47 to record other family members above the Biblical quotation at the bottom, but no other names were ever added.

**Below:** Soil erosion near Memorial 30, dated c1766, reveals the peculiar subterranean tapering that may be a construction element of other ledgers within the churchyard.







The only ledgers in the churchyard extension are seven modern cremation memorials dating from 1980 to 2003. The largest (297) also signposts the cremation zone.<sup>29</sup> The others are easily missed small marble ground-plaques, typical dimensions being 370mm wide by 300mm long,<sup>30</sup> compared with around 990mm by 2000mm<sup>31</sup> for normal ledgers. Memorial 301 (above) is the Rolls Royce of Shotwick's cremation ledgers, atypically featuring four different typefaces, a vase and crosses.

around 120mm deep. Others are sunken, making it impossible to tell without excavation whether they are step ledgers or thin plinths. Despite their vulnerability as they lie prone beneath the sky, prey to the predations of weather, plant growth and feet, their simplicity and contact with the ground sometimes lends unexpected longevity. Protected from the weather, buried inscriptions frequently look fresher, when temporarily exposed, than those permanently subjected to the onslaught of rain and feet.<sup>32</sup> In fact, the oldest legible memorial in the churchyard is a partially buried ledger: Memorial 159, commemorating 'Eliz<sup>th</sup> Wife of John Spark who departed this Life March 21<sup>st</sup> 1709'. The most recent step ledger (Memorial 54) is dated 1864. There are probably four reasons why sandstone step ledgers have fallen out of favour: their vulnerability; their weight; the amount of stone required; and the amount of land they occupy.

<sup>29</sup> The inscription runs as follows: 'St. Michael's Shotwick. This area of the church yard is reserved for the interment of cremated remains. This stone was given by Albert Bryce-Smith in memory of his grandparents John & Betty Bryce who are buried in the church yard'.

<sup>30</sup> These are the dimensions of Memorial 302.

<sup>31</sup> The dimensions of Memorial 89.

### Low monuments

Shotwick's two sandstone low monuments<sup>33</sup> constitute an evolution of the ledger, being of similar length, but narrower, and peaking in a hipped ridge. Memorial 168 is no longer legible, but according to Bennett and Lawson dates from 1863.<sup>34</sup> The other, commemorating three members of the Charmley family between 1870 and 1879, is positioned next to a quirky pedestal memorial also dedicated to Charmleys.<sup>35</sup> Clearly the dynastic intention was to stand out from the crowd. Hipped low monuments occasionally form part of hybrid memorials.<sup>36</sup>



A typical example of a hipped low monument encroached upon by grass and moss, Memorial 168, dated 1863, morbidly echoes the shape of a coffin. Note the finely carved ribbing.

### Table tombs

Table tombs<sup>37</sup> are basically ledgers on legs. The legs were probably an innovation designed to counteract the incursions of vegetation and stop people treading on the

<sup>32</sup> See photograph of Memorial 160 in the Introduction.

<sup>33</sup> Memorials 146 and 168.

<sup>34</sup> CCALS, MF 92/9: *Monumental Inscriptions: Shotwick*. See also Appendix Eight: *Spreadsheet of date collected from memorials*.

<sup>35</sup> See photograph of Memorial 147 in the section on pedestals.

<sup>36</sup> As in the case of Memorials 92 (see photograph on p72), and 154 and 180 (both head-and-hipped-body-stone hybrids).

<sup>37</sup> Memorials 3, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 31, 37, 43, 57, 63, 67, 106, 107, 138, 139, 144, 176, 193, 196, 202 and 205.



Memorial 23, dated 1773, is the only one of Shotwick's twenty-three table tombs supported in each corner by a cylindrical pillar. Like Memorial 26, dated 1817, the remainder are more robustly, if less elegantly, balanced on three transverse slabs (two in case of Memorial 139, dated 1835). Note the bevelled edge on 23 and the discreet but tasteful grooves on the legs of 26 – features which would have been perceived as adding to the tomb's sophistication and status.



**Memorial 205 (top), dating from the 1830s, is the northernmost table tomb in the churchyard. There are none at all in the extension, much of which can be seen in the background.**

memorial. Several of Shotwick's twenty-three table tombs are reinforced by plinths beneath their legs. Memorials 31 (featuring inscriptions dated 1833-1863) and 37 (1855) may, in fact, be ledgers later upgraded to table tombs. Situated in a prime position beside the path leading from the main churchyard gate to the porch, they stand head to toe and both commemorate members of the Jones family. The inscriptions on the base ledgers are worn italicised versions of those on the top ledgers. A discreet inscription identifies the top slabs as the work of 'W Haswell, Mason, Chester'.<sup>38</sup> It therefore seems likely that he was commissioned to restyle both at the same time to maintain the family's status in a zone<sup>39</sup> which contains more than a third of the churchyard's table tombs as well as a sixth of its chest tombs.

Although table tombs share the ledger's disadvantage of lying prone beneath the elements, only the earliest of Shotwick's (Memorial 67, dating from 1734 according

<sup>38</sup> According to *Williams's Commercial Directory of Chester* [(Chester: T Thomas, 1846), pp13, 20 & 23], William Haswell, stonemason, worked at Kaleyards alongside George Haswell, stonemason, and John Haswell, marble and stonemason. William maintained his own residence at 57 Nicholas Street, while John and George (father and younger son?) both lived in St Anne's Street. By 1850 George had moved to Egerton Street, but the family business continued to flourish in Kaleyards [Samuel Bagshaw, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County Palatine of Chester* (Sheffield, 1850), p101].

to Bennett/Lawson)<sup>40</sup> is now illegible. The fashion for erecting new table tombs does not seem to have lasted beyond 1855 (Memorial 37), although inscriptions continued to be added to existing table tombs until 1899. While six commemorate only one person, the remainder were clearly regarded as a dynastic investment. Memorial 23, for instance, commemorates nine members of the Whaley family over a period of ninety-two years. Though more ostentatious and expensive than ledgers, and often sporting fancy typography,<sup>41</sup> table tombs may therefore have been regarded as highly cost-effective. Nevertheless, prestige does seem to have played a part, with some erected primarily to honour the head of the family. The first person mentioned on Memorial 144, for instance, died in 1805. The second, his wife, predeceased him by ten years but apparently did not warrant a memorial of her own in the interim.

### **Chest tombs**

Shotwick's thirty-two chest tombs<sup>42</sup> are among the most elaborate in the churchyard. Erected between 1723 and 1860, the joins between their base plinths, four sides and lid make them prey to ivy.<sup>43</sup> The amount of stone required and the quantity of embellishment imply they were generally only erected by the parish's wealthier families, though plainer examples exist.<sup>44</sup> Although Memorial 78 was used over a seventy-five-year period and commemorates seven people, most record only two (generally husband and wife), suggesting value for money through multiple occupancy was not a priority. More usual are family groups of chest tombs, particularly in the south-west corner of the churchyard and the prestige zone between the south wall and the path.<sup>45</sup> Most are inscribed on the top, some on the sides as well or instead.

### **Kerbstones**

Most of Shotwick's kerbstones, with or without chippings, have been used to define plots and aggrandise other memorials – typically headstones or pedestal crosses.

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<sup>39</sup> Between the south wall of the church and the path to the porch.

<sup>40</sup> CCALS, MF 92/9: *Monumental Inscriptions: Shotwick*.

<sup>41</sup> See section on typography for examples.

<sup>42</sup> Memorials 32, 33, 35, 36, 40, 44, 64, 68, 78, 83, 84, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 109, 111, 112, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 137, 145, 149, 152, 153, 155, and 182.

<sup>43</sup> See photograph of Memorial 109 on page 4.

<sup>44</sup> See photographs on p67.

<sup>45</sup> See photographs on p68.



Although Memorial 149 (commemorating a father, mother and daughter who died between 1778 and 1789) lacks the finesse of later chest tombs, it takes the award for the clearest inscription in the original churchyard (see p92). By contrast, the floral carvings and decorative escutcheons on Memorial 155 (commemorating four adults and three infant children who died between 1812 and 1845) look attractive but the inscription on its damaged lid is badly eroded, and the delicate typography on its north face is best tackled in bright sunlight.



**Top:** Thanks to subsidence, Memorials 35 (commemorating four members of the Briscoe family who died between 1764 and 1827) and 36 (commemorating six between 1723 and 1760), convey a curious impression of family solidarity. Not only do they echo each other in design; even in death, family members appear to rely on each other for support. **Bottom:** Much simpler in design, Memorials 32 (1831-1870) and 33 (1784- 1810) form part of the dynastic Jones enclave touched upon in the section on table tombs. Note that in both these pairs, the later 'copy' is larger, suggesting increasing concern with status and greater disposable wealth.



With its fluted corner pillars and attractive panels, Memorial 112 (1848-1851) is one of Shotwick's most elegant chest tombs and commemorates two people. Relatively unaffected by subsidence, it nevertheless bears numerous battle scars, possibly inflicted by vandals. Memorial 152, sporting pseudo-Gothic lancets, has fared slightly better, even though, with four occupants, it was subjected to twice as much burial-related disturbance. One of the last chest tombs to be erected (in 1856), it remained in active use until 1898.





The most recent 'solo' kerbstone (Memorial 317, dated 1958) is embellished with four corner posts. In the background, the pedestal cross/kerbstone hybrid, dedicated to a pilot who died in the First World War, stands out among the white RAF memorials of his colleagues.

Often overgrown and easily missed, it is not hard to understand why only four,<sup>46</sup> variously dated 1820-1958, are used in their own right.



### Pedestals

Because of their rarity and height, pedestals<sup>47</sup> are the most conspicuous of Shotwick's memorials. Most consist of crosses with<sup>48</sup> or without<sup>49</sup> additional elements such as kerbs and bodystones. Other styles include pillar headstones (such as Memorial 13, left) and obelisks (see p71).

<sup>46</sup> Memorials 9, 279 (chippings), 280 and 317 (hipped).

<sup>47</sup> Memorials 1, 13, 92, 147, 223, 227, 228, 264, 269, 281, 304, 331, 332, 333, 334 and 345.

<sup>48</sup> Memorials 92, 223, 227, 228, 269, 281, 304, 332, 333 and 345.

<sup>49</sup> Memorials 1 and 264.



This pillar-topped urn (Memorial 334) is the newest and grandest of four memorials commemorating the Hughes family between 1870 and 1929. Kerbed together, the group includes three of the churchyard's other pedestals, making it one of the highest status dynastic enclaves in the cemetery.

Shotwick's most innovative memorial is this mitred obelisk with gothicised panels, commemorating Thomas and Martha Charmley (d. 1864 and 1873) on the south and north faces and featuring Biblical quotations east and west. Flanking it are a table tomb and a hipped low monument also dedicated to members of the Charmley family.



With its pedestal cross, hipped body and massive kerb, Memorial 92 (in use 1865-1895) dominates the adjacent chest tombs, ledgers and headstones south-west of the church, endowing its occupants with consequence in death, whatever their status in life. It was originally erected to commemorate Archibald Maxwell Tomlinson, who died in New Orleans in January 1865 and was, according to the inscription, interred at Shotwick three months later. Despite this assertion, his details are mysteriously absent from the burial register, although the other five Tomlinsons later commemorated on it are listed in the register.

In the extension, comparatively modest Memorial 223 (1897-1905) is a more typical example of Shotwick's pedestal cross/kerbstone hybrids.



Memorial 90 is one of several wide headstones with elaborately curved tops.

### Headstones

The 111 basic headstones<sup>50</sup> form the largest category in Shotwick's memorial typology. In addition, ten are combined with a footstone,<sup>51</sup> thirty-nine with kerbstones,<sup>52</sup> eleven with both,<sup>53</sup> and five with a flat or hipped bodystone.<sup>54</sup> In all, forty-seven per cent of Shotwick's memorials involve a headstone, but regimentation is avoided by the variety of sizes and shapes.<sup>55</sup> The earliest, dating from the 1770s, tend to be small and thick, which has enabled them to stand up better to subsidence and gravity than many larger, more recent examples. Whether this can be attributed to custom, less disposable income, engineering nous or a combination of all three is a matter for debate.

<sup>50</sup> Memorials 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 21, 45, 46, 51, 55, 56, 60, 61, 65, 66, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90, 93, 100, 104, 105, 117, 118, 119, 126, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 158, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 178, 184, 185, 186, 188, 194, 197, 198, 199, 201, 204, 206, 207, 211, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 222, 226, 229, 230, 235, 240, 242, 252, 254, 255, 257, 267, 271, 276, 278, 309, 320, 326, 327, 328, 329, 335, 336, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 367, 368, 369 and 370.

<sup>51</sup> Memorials 115, 167, 177, 179, 190, 191, 208, 209, 210 and 361.

<sup>52</sup> Memorials 62, 102, 103, 110, 120, 121, 224, 225, 231, 239, 241, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263, 266, 268, 270, 272, 273, 274, 282, 286, 305, 306, 307, 315, 323 and 350.

<sup>53</sup> Memorials 172, 173, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 259, 322 and 358.

<sup>54</sup> Memorials 151, 181, 183; 154 and 180.

<sup>55</sup> Examples are shown on the next few pages.



The floral trefoil, barley-sugar mouldings, and slender pillars with floral capitals and dog-tooth feet raise the east face of this semi-circular headstone into the upper echelons of monument design. On the west face, erosion has wrought a different story.



Semi-circular headstones with sinuous shoulders. The style of Memorial 188 (1866) is fairly common at Shotwick, but Memorial 8 (1835) is St Michael's only tapered example.



Two styles of triangular tops. The plain variety (Memorial 206, 1865) is less common at Shotwick than the version embellished with quarter-circle extrusions (Memorial 136, 1855).



The originality of Shotwick's only fleur-de-lys headstone (1871) stands out from the more prevalent designs in the background. The unique trefoil headstone (1824) likewise possesses more cachet than the panelled chest tomb behind it.





By 1890, when Memorial 354 was inscribed, headstone design was becoming ever more innovative. The squat stability of Memorial 257 (1933), meanwhile, is reminiscent of the pedestal-headstones which have dominated the graveyard in recent decades.



The footstone of Memorial 167 (1864) ably demonstrates how a lower centre of gravity aids stability while its parent headstone crazily leans both north and east – but at least the mirrored design creates a unity which is totally lacking from Memorial 351 (1897). Reminiscent of a crown, the regal appearance of 351 sits oddly with its barely visible semicircular footstone.



The strange case of the mismatched Taylor tombstones (Memorials 178 and 179, dated 1891 and 1865 and sharing a triangle-top footstone). Goodness knows what their home looked like if this hotch-potch of shapes reflects their notion of harmony.



By contrast, the classical elegance of the Hewitts' headstone/kerbstone hybrid (Memorial 286, dated 1923) belies the complexity of its design.

### **Pedestal headstones (the 'ped-head')**

Ped-heads<sup>56</sup> are not listed as an official category by Mytum,<sup>57</sup> but during my survey the spontaneously coined term became a convenient label for a distinctive monument style which rarely occurs before the twentieth century, but is now the most widely used. Generally made of marble with gold or silver inlaid typography, ped-heads consist of a small rectangularish pedestal topped by a short headstone. The wider base and truncated height make them much more stable than conventional headstones, especially when placed on a granite or concrete plinth or combined with a kerbstone.<sup>58</sup> Many pediments curve out in a graceful bow at the front, affording space to incorporate a circular hole for a sunken metal vase.

### **Mavericks**

A handful of Shotwick's memorials<sup>59</sup> defy categorisation. Memorial 366 stands in a row of headstones but, judging from its minute size and lack of inscription, could be a repositioned headstone. Memorial 343 is metal plaque commemorating a pilgrimage to its neighbouring headstone.<sup>60</sup> The remainder<sup>61</sup> may be awaiting more permanent memorials.

### **Materials**

Because of its friable nature, sandstone is an extremely poor choice of material for memorials exposed to the onslaughts of British weather. Nevertheless, it dominates the original churchyard and was widely used in the extension until the twentieth century, doubtless because of its availability<sup>62</sup> and relative affordability. A couple of memorials in the extension are made of granite (perhaps reflecting improved transport

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<sup>56</sup> Memorials 246, 258, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 330, 337, 338, 339, 341, 342, 344, 346, 347, 348 and 349. See photographs on p82.

<sup>57</sup> Whose book, *Recording and Analysing Graveyards*, presumably reflects official Council for British Archaeology policy, having been published by that organisation in association with English Heritage.

<sup>58</sup> There are five ped-head/kerbstone hybrids at Shotwick: Memorials 187, 265, 277, 321 and 340 dated 1893-1947.

<sup>59</sup> Memorials 275, 289, 325, 343 and 366.

<sup>60</sup> Memorial 344. See section about Airmen's Memorials on pp95-97.

<sup>61</sup> Almost certainly Memorial 325 (a vase containing fresh flowers) and possibly Memorials 275 and 289 (pictured on p84).

<sup>62</sup> Western Cheshire rests on Triassic new red sandstone, and there was allegedly a sandstone quarry in Shotwick in addition to the well-documented one in the neighbouring parish of Burton (see p41). Stone may also have been recycled from the ruins of Shotwick Castle. Griffiths, *River Dee*, pp103-106.



Flanked by two leafy columns, Memorial 258 (1944) is an interesting variant of the ped-head. Note how its base is used as a shelf for vases.



An otherwise typical example of a modern marble ped-head, Memorial 255 is raised above the ordinary by the supplementary vase: Shotwick's most functional footstone. Note the combination of gothic and serif typefaces and the variation in point size to give personal names the greatest prominence – a phenomenon which occurs on the majority of Shotwick's tombstones.



Shotwick's most innovative pedestals are two adjacent books, both dedicated to members of the Adams family (father and daughter, judging from the dates; Norman Leslie Adams, commemorated on Memorial 290, died in 1990 at the age of 70, which would have made him 27 when Diane Adams was born). On both books, the right-hand page has been left blank, in Norman's case probably in anticipation of commemorating his widow. The back of Memorial 290 provides an excellent view of how such monuments are constructed.



One of Shotwick's most charming memorials in spring, 275 is entirely composed of a body-length of daffodils. An inscription-bearing monument may added at some future date, but in the meantime, its lack of egotism is refreshing and inspiring.



Memorial 289, made of plastic, is probably an interim measure while a more elaborate memorial is fashioned, but its current lack of pretension is decidedly endearing.

systems and higher standards of living), but marble – generally black, but sometimes white and occasionally an orange-black mottle – has been in vogue for the last four decades, and so far appears to be vastly more durable.

Inside the church, three of the wall-mounted memorials<sup>63</sup> are made purely of wood. Another<sup>64</sup> is made of brass. The remainder<sup>65</sup> consist of various combinations of black and white marble, and all but Memorial A (dedicated to an incumbent of the parish) name several family members. This suggests that families opting for an expensive memorial in a premium interior position expected to get value for money. Memorials set into the floor<sup>66</sup> are incised in stone, their inscriptions badly worn.

### **Masons' marks**

Relatively few of Shotwick's memorials are inscribed with the name of the mason. Such credits are always discreetly positioned on the side, back or base of the monument, in a much smaller typeface than the rest of the inscription. The market seems to have been dominated by Chester stonemasons,<sup>67</sup> though a few other local firms<sup>68</sup> occasionally crop up.

### **Motifs**

With few exceptions<sup>69</sup>, the motifs on Shotwick's memorials<sup>69</sup> are remarkably bland, pointing to an ultra-conventional congregation heavily influenced by adjacent tombstones. Definite fashions emerge, though it is unclear to what extent these were led by off-the-peg undertakers' designs. Most early decoration is confined to scrolls around the inscription,<sup>70</sup> though quatrefoils and roundels enjoyed increasing popularity in the nineteenth century. The majority – frequently inspired by plants – occur in the extension, suggesting that as memorial typology became simpler, motifs took over as a means of raising the monument's status.

<sup>63</sup> Memorials C, G, K, dated 1939, 1941 and 1944.

<sup>64</sup> Memorial L, dated 1973.

<sup>65</sup> Memorials A, B, D, E, F, H, I and J.

<sup>66</sup> Memorials M (date illegible, but probably seventeenth-century) and N, dating from 1586.

<sup>67</sup> W Haswell (see Footnote 38 on p65), J Astle, WA Dodd and Astbury's.

<sup>68</sup> Hayest Sons of Town Lane, Griffiths of Claughton and Buckley Memorials of Flintshire.

<sup>69</sup> Pictured on pp86-89.

<sup>70</sup> See Memorial 123 on p92.





Far and away the churchyard's most intriguing motif occurs on Memorial 30, which features a worn skull below three sets of crossed bones. It has acquired the sobriquet of the 'pirate's grave' but, despite local mythology and Shotwick's known connection with the Manx smuggling trade, it seems doubtful in the extreme that a pirate is interred beneath it. For one thing, he was permitted burial not just in hallowed land – a privilege not automatically granted known criminals – but in a highly prestigious position right next to the south wall of the church. The first few lines of the inscription were illegible even in Bennett and Lawson's time, but it is clear from the visible remainder that they relate to the husband of Elizabeth Kelsall, who died 23 March 1766, aged 65. No Kelsalls are listed in Shotwick's burial register before 1766, but an Elizabeth Kelsall, daughter of Robert Kelsall of Shotwick, was baptised on 2 February 1730, when the Elizabeth who died in 1766 was 29 or 30 and could feasibly have been her mother (and thus the wife of Robert). The younger Elizabeth is not mentioned on the memorial, but a daughter named Margaret is. She died on 20 April 1790 at the age of 59, so must have been born some time between 21 April 1730 and 20 April 1731. She could not have been

the Kelsall daughter who was baptised at Shotwick, but she may have been her sister or half-sister. Her baptism is not recorded in Shotwick's registers, but the memorial states that she was the wife of Silvester Warrington of Saughall. According to the Shotwick registers, a marriage between Silvester Warrington of Puddington and Margaret Jonson took place on 24 October 1753, when Elizabeth Kelsall's Margaret would have been twenty-three – a plausible age to marry. By this convoluted means it is possible to theorise that the unknown husband on Memorial 30 was Robert Kelsall, who died around 1730; that his widow shortly thereafter moved away – possibly to the village of Puddington in the neighbouring parish of Burton – where she gave birth to Margaret, who was probably either the posthumous daughter of Robert Kelsall or the legitimate offspring of a Mr Jonson; that Margaret was brought up as the daughter of Mr Jonson, married Puddington man Silvester Warrington at Shotwick, and some time thereafter moved to Saughall with him. Bearing in mind Margaret's respectable marriage, she is unlikely to have been illegitimate. Her mother was therefore probably married to Mr Jonson when Margaret was born but chose to revert to her first husband's surname when she was buried, possibly because he was her first and greatest love. The marriage to Mr Jonson so soon after Robert Kelsall's death would have been a prudent measure for a widow with at least one young baby (the second Elizabeth) to support. Detectives with time on their hands could try checking this theory by examining other parish registers to see when Margaret Jonson was baptised, whether a marriage took place between Mr Jonson and Elizabeth Kelsall, and whether the second Elizabeth survived to adulthood, married and opted to be interred beside her husband. Stylistically, given the apparent circumstances of utmost respectability and the possible early date of the ledger, the skull and crossbones are more likely to be a motif of death than the mark of a pirate. Nationally, the use of skull motifs declined during the eighteenth century,<sup>70</sup> a trend which is certainly reflected in their general absence from Shotwick.

<sup>70</sup> Houlbrooke, 'The Age of Decency', Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p197.



**Quatrefoils, trefoils and roundels begin to emerge on memorials beyond the west tower, but are most prevalent in the extension.**

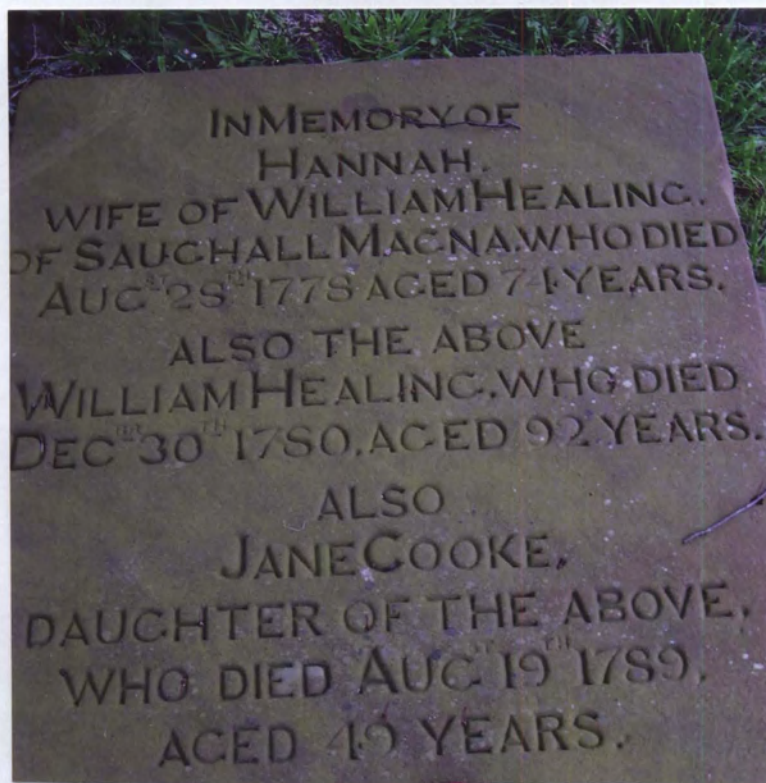


Shotwick's religious motifs include crosses, various styles of IHS – signifying 'Jesus Saviour of men' (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*) – and two altars a couple of memorials apart.





From the late nineteenth century, roses have been the most popular motif at Shotwick on all types of memorial, though other plants also figure.



Serif typefaces dominate Shotwick's memorials, yet sans serif possesses greater durability, as the remarkable condition of this late eighteenth-century inscription demonstrates. Even more remarkably, the memorial (149) is a table tomb, laid bare beneath the sky.

## Typography

Despite being prone to erosion, incision was the usual inscription technique until the late nineteenth century, when black inlay began to be used on sandstone for greater prominence and durability. Only a few flakes of black remain on some memorials, but the typography is nevertheless more legible than inscriptions which never enjoyed similar protection.

Late eighteenth-century

inscriptions are often the deepest and frequently incorporate scrolls (see example from Memorial 123 below) or complicated typographical mixes of different sizes. The name of the deceased, and sometimes of relatives, is generally in capitals or much larger lettering throughout the churchyard. Places, relationships and quotations are often italicised. Relief lettering, usually made from soft lead, occurs on a few late-nineteenth-century and twentieth century memorials. It fades over time, and the odd letter sometimes falls off, but such inscriptions are easier to read than incisions. Marble memorials generally feature gold – or, occasionally, silver – inlay. So far this method appears to have no disadvantages, but that may be because insufficient time has elapsed for problems to become noticeable.



## Phraseology

The simplest inscriptions consist solely of the initials of the deceased. Most have some sort of preamble, such as 'here lies' or 'underneath', then state the forename, surname, date of death and age. Only a few give the date of birth, possibly because it was not known.<sup>72</sup> Around seventy per cent<sup>73</sup> mention relatives, with women and children frequently being described as adjuncts of husbands and parents. Cynics may suspect this was because the relations were the ones paying for the memorial, but it is just as likely that the defining focus of an individual's life was perceived as being their place in the family. Fifty-eight per cent<sup>74</sup> state the abode of the deceased, and six per cent<sup>75</sup> the exact house or farm, indicating that the deceased was among the upper echelons of Shotwick society. The deceased's occupation is mentioned on only five per cent of memorials, three-quarters<sup>76</sup> of these relating to airmen or parish incumbents.

In line with the national trend,<sup>77</sup> few Shotwick memorials convey much information about the lives and motivations of the people they aim to save from oblivion. Those that do often eulogise, instances being Memorial 11, which states that Elizabeth Dunn 'lived beloved and died in truth'; Memorial 33, which says Joseph Jones died 'with the caricter [sic] of a truly honest Man and a sincere Christian', and Memorial I, which claims that Thomas Doe 'was a man of great truth and/Sincerity, greatly beloved by all/friends and Acquaintances'. How much reliance can be placed on the veracity of such glowing tributes is a matter for debate, bearing in mind the widespread dictate, 'Never speak ill .of the dead', as well as the possibility that instructions concerning the epitaph may have been dictated in the deceased's will.

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<sup>72</sup> According to Charlotte Roberts and Margaret Cox [*Health and Disease in Britain From Prehistory to the Present Day* (Stroud: Sutton Publishing, 2003), p303], many people in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries 'would not have known their own age nor those of the deceased whose details they were reporting'. This assertion is, however, in conflict with contemporary evidence from Shotwick's own memorials as well as from diarists such as William Holland, whose friends and family habitually celebrated birthdays and even remembered those of deceased relatives. See, for instance, his entries for Tuesday 20 May 1800, Friday 20 August 1805 and hursday 20 May 1813 in Jack Ayres, *Paupers and Pig Killers: The Diary of William Holland, A Somerset Parson, 1799-1818*, (Stroud: Sutton Publishing Ltd, 2003) pp34, 118 & 245.

<sup>73</sup> 268 memorials out of 384.

<sup>74</sup> 224 memorials out of 384.

<sup>75</sup> The twenty-four memorials involved form a subsection of the 224 mentioned in footnote 57.

<sup>76</sup> Fifteen out of twenty.

<sup>77</sup> Houlbrooke, 'The Age of Decency: 1660-1760' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p196.

## Quotations and epigrams

Quotations or epigrams embellish the details of a quarter<sup>78</sup> of the 858 people commemorated on Shotwick's legible memorials.<sup>79</sup> They are particularly prevalent in the extension and, as with memorial types and motifs, copycat syndrome seems to prevail, with adjacent memorials such as 102, 103, 104 and 105 all featuring religious matter amid a sea of monuments devoid of epigrams. More than three-quarters of the additional material is Christian in tenor. The other phrases focus on peace, rest, enduring love, release from pain, or the need to put one's affairs in order in the face of potentially imminent mortality. The majority of Christian tags are straightforward Biblical quotations, but an unfortunate few drip with sentimentality presumably designed to comfort the bereaved:

*This lovely bud so young and fair,  
Called forth by early doom  
Just came to shew how sweet a flower  
In paradise would bloom.*

(memorial 204.1, 1874)

This type of nauseating doggerel – in such contrast to the more restrained yet infinitely more effective 'She came forth as a flower and was cut down' (Memorial 153.1, 1860) – occurs only on memorials from the late nineteenth century, and can be regarded as symptomatic of an era when ostentatious expression of sentimental piety met with public approval.<sup>80</sup>

Only one verse, relating to two Bithell children who died within a fortnight of each other, contains an element of anger unmitigated by Christian visions of eternity,<sup>81</sup>

<sup>78</sup> The exact number of quotations and epigrams is 215.

<sup>79</sup> Note that multiple-use memorials may bear a separate quotation for each person commemorated.

<sup>80</sup> The concepts of 'dying well' and heavenly reunions were particularly embraced during this period [Pat Jalland, 'Victorian death and its decline: 1850-1918' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, pp230-237], and best-selling novels and serialisations of the era were lauded for death-bed scenes such as those of Dickensian creations Paul Dombey (*Dombey and Son*) and Richard Carstone (*Bleak House*, first published 1853): 'A smile irradiated his face...He...drew his arms closer round her neck, and with one parting sob began the world. Not this world, O not this! The world that sets this right.' [Charles Dickens, *Bleak House* (London: Penguin Books Ltd, 1971), p927.]

<sup>81</sup> *Rest here my little darlings,/Rest within your bed of clay./Death stole you both from your mother's arms/And took your lives away* (Memorial 369.2, 1882).

suggesting that even in bereavement, most parishioners had faith in the baffling works of the Lord.

### **Air Force Memorials**

In the north-west corner of the churchyard stand ten memorials<sup>82</sup> dedicated to American and Commonwealth airmen who died at RAF Sealand in the final six months of the First World War. In the front row there should be five graves, but now there are only four. The gap between Memorials 327 and 328 is where the remains of a US airman lay before repatriation in 1920.<sup>83</sup> In the back row are six memorials. Two of them relate to the same man,<sup>84</sup> Memorial 343 being a small metal plaque recording a wreath-laying service held beside Memorial 344 in 1929.<sup>85</sup> Memorial 345 is the most imposing of the group, consisting of a kerb and a cross on a three-step pedestal. This was paid for by the airman's relatives and mentions his place of birth and earlier military service in East Africa plus standard details such as name<sup>86</sup> and date of death.

Made of a concrete-like substance similar to modern breeze blocks but denser and almost white, the other eight narrow Royal Air Force memorials possess a simultaneously utilitarian yet spiritual aura. Their narrowness lends an impression of height; their similarity evokes the disciplined ranks of a military organisation; their simplicity suggests humility. The sunlight seems to bounce off their pallor, creating an ethereality that seems entirely appropriate for men who died in the service of a nation for whom they had no obligation to fight. In many respects their graves constitute the most poignant group of memorials in the churchyard, and, despite being in the furthest corner from the main gate, are often the first port of call for visitors, suggesting deliberate pilgrimages based on prior knowledge.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> Memorials 326, 327, 328, 329, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345 and 346.

<sup>83</sup> See Appendix Eleven: *Air Force Memorials*: photocopy of CCALS, P49/3351/2: *Licence for the removal of the remains of USA airman Frank J Williams*.

<sup>84</sup> Lieutenant Leonard S Morange.

<sup>85</sup> See *Airmen* section in Chapter 3: *Society*.

<sup>86</sup> Hugh Robert Fuhr. See *Airmen* section in Chapter 3: *Society*.

<sup>87</sup> A number of families with children, several small groups of men and a gaggle of helmeted cyclists were among those making directly for the RAF memorials when I was surveying the churchyard.





Although not a hundred per cent satisfactory, this cut-and-paste montage of the RAF memorials from two slightly different angles offers the best view of all ten at once. The gap between memorials 327 and 328 (formerly occupied by the now-repatriated remains of Frank J White) makes it easier to see the metal plaque commemorating an American pilgrimage to Leonard Morange's neighbouring grave.

Although at first glance the eight 'standard issue' memorials seem identical, they cannot have come out of a mass-production mould because there are slight variations in their height, width and depth.<sup>88</sup> All bear the RAF insignia, and seven are also decorated with a cross. The exception is Memorial 329, which instead bears the maple-leaf motif of the Canadian flag.

Each inscription records the airman's rank, forename or initials, surname, the phrase 'Royal Air Force' and the date of his death. All but 326 and 341 also state his age. Three bear additional phrases below the motif, these probably being specially requested by the deceased's family. Those on 329 and 344 utter Christian sentiments.<sup>89</sup> Memorial 328 tells us the most about the character of the man who died: 'A young Canadian soldier poet who followed the gleam.'

### **Heritage conclusions**

In addition to the mini RAF cemetery, there are numerous dynastic enclaves in Shotwick's churchyard. This hints not just at strong, cross-generation family bonds, but also points to the existence of a core of families who remained resident in the parish for centuries. Statements about family solidarity and the desire to be united in death, as in life, are enhanced by both choice of grave location and the deliberately repetitive use of typology and phraseology.<sup>90</sup> Conversely, the prevalence of multiple-use memorials, particularly in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, may indicate that parishioners had limited financial resources and shared memorials for economic as well as emotional reasons. Nevertheless, a significant number of memorials seem designed to serve as status symbols as well as a means of commemoration.

There is a definite development in Shotwick's memorial fashions, with the early ledgers, table tombs and chest tombs being abandoned in the late nineteenth-century. This coincides with the emergence of pedestals, of which the most popular form is the

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<sup>88</sup> Their height above ground varies from 812mm to 850mm, their width from 373mm to 380mm, and their depth from 72mm to 81mm.

<sup>89</sup> See Airmen section in Chapter 3: *Society*.

<sup>90</sup> For instance, memorials 311, 312 and 313, recording five members of the Roberts family, all consist of granite plinths surmounted by black marble pedestal-headstones with gold inlaid text, and bear the phrase 'In heavenly love abiding'.

Roman cross. While changes in typology are in part due to ecclesiastical policy,<sup>91</sup> there is also considerable evidence that decisions have been influenced by adjacent memorials and technological considerations: as well as being expensive, grand memorials requiring a lot of stone are more vulnerable to gravity and plant invasion.

Headstones have been in continuous use at Shotwick since the eighteenth century, largely, no doubt, because of their versatility. They can be simple, uncluttered and unpretentious; aggrandised by the addition of kerbstones, footstones or bodystones; or given an original twist by shaping the top in an unusual way. Headstone technology seems to have come full circle: the large, imposing, but unstable headstones favoured in the nineteenth century have given way to compact, practical ped-heads whose height echoes that of modest eighteenth-century headstones. The implication is that Victorians were more concerned with status than either their predecessors or successors.

Counterbalancing the simplification in typology is the increasing use of motifs and epigrams, both religious and secular. Phraseology and content of inscriptions is almost invariably conventional, though recent memorials are more likely to give an informal flavour of the deceased's personality without seeking to inflate the consequence of living relatives.<sup>92</sup> In most cases, however, little importance seems to have been attached to the way someone lived their life, with obsessive attention instead being lavished on the date of their death. Yet for memorials to fulfil one of their primary functions – that of ensuring that the deceased is not forgotten by future generations – there needs to be something about the memorial which captures the imagination of the passer-by and conveys the essence of the deceased. Attention can briefly be attracted by visual extremes – tall pedestal memorials such as 147 automatically stand out amid the chest tombs and headstones – but lasting affection is

<sup>91</sup> See Appendix Four: *Diocese of Chester churchyard regulations*.

<sup>92</sup> Compare 'a beloved wife, mum and nan' (Memorial 301, 1998) and 'a loving son, husband, father and grandfather' (Memorial 296, 2004) with 'youngest daughter of the late Joseph Harvey (of HM Inland Revenue) and Mary his wife and niece of George Pugh of Parkgate House' (Memorial 153, 1860) or 'This tablet was erected in fond remembrance by their son-in-law Rudolph Steinmann Esq<sup>r</sup> of Liverpool' (Memorial J, 1860-1870). The later texts are all about the qualities and achievements of the deceased and make no reference to the names of the bereaved. The Victorian ones are about status and genealogy, and say more about the personality and preoccupations of relatives than of the deceased they purport to commemorate.

only engendered by revealing someone's soul. More homage will always be paid to HEK Bray, the 'young Canadian soldier poet who followed the gleam',<sup>93</sup> than to characterless Mary Ann and John Hughes, with their elaborate urn-topped pillar.<sup>94</sup>

Although adherence to convention has reduced most of Shotwick's inscriptions to mere formulae, their genealogical content at least provides historians with an invaluable research tool. With the aid of documentary sources, it has been possible to use the memorials as a launch-pad for exploring the day-to-day lives of Shotwick's inhabitants over the centuries, as can be seen from the next chapter.

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<sup>93</sup> Memorial 328.

<sup>94</sup> Memorial 334.

## Chapter Three

# Society

Since there is no proof of a pre-Christian or Celtic Christian cemetery at Shotwick,<sup>1</sup> it seems sensible to begin a discussion about the occupants of St Michael's Churchyard with the Anglo-Saxons who gave the settlement its name.<sup>2</sup>

### Probable early occupants and general parochial trends

We know from *The Domesday Book*<sup>3</sup> that Shotwick was in existence during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1043-1066). Assuming a church had been established there by then, its graveyard would have been the resting place of the type of people mentioned in *Domesday*: *villi* (villeins)<sup>4</sup> and *bordars* in possession of a plough – in all probability, therefore, subsistence farmers and their families.<sup>5</sup> In Anglo-Saxon times they may have enjoyed free status<sup>6</sup> and, when harvests were good, a comfortable life. From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* it is plain, however, that suffering was widespread in years of famine and excessive or insufficient rain, such as 1078 and 1082,<sup>7</sup> and there is no reason to suppose that Shotwick was immune to such disasters. Whether inhabitants of Salhare (Saughall) and Capeles (Capenhurst) were also buried at Shotwick during this period we cannot say.

By 1086 both Shotwick's villeins and its slightly less well-off bordars<sup>8</sup> are likely to have been performing agricultural and labour services for their lord – the abbot of St Werburgh's<sup>9</sup> – in return for the land they occupied.<sup>10</sup> When the stone church was

<sup>1</sup> See Chapter One: *Landscape*, p47.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix Three: *The meaning of Shotwick*.

<sup>3</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folios 263b, A1. Williams & Martin, *Domesday*, pp718. Quoted in Chapter One: *The Landscape*, pp25, 31-32 & 34.

<sup>4</sup> Or *villans*, according to Williams & Martin, *Domesday*.

<sup>5</sup> Robert Lacey & Danny Danziger, *The Year 1000* (Abacus, 2000), pp39-50.

<sup>6</sup> Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, p277. AL Poole, *Domesday Book to Magna Carta 1087-1215*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1955), p39.

<sup>7</sup> Anne Savage & Christopher Pick (translator/editor), *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (London: Papermac, 1984), pp209 & 212.

<sup>8</sup> Williams & Martin [inside back flyleaf of *Domesday*] define a villan as 'a peasant of higher economic status than a bordar and living in a village. Notionally unfree because subject to the manorial court'; and a bordar as 'a cottager: a peasant of lower economic status than a villan'.

<sup>9</sup> The Abbot of St Werburgh's was the lord of Shotwick and Little Saughall, William Malbank of Great Saughall, and William FitzNigel Capenhurst. See Chapter One: *Landscape*, pp25, 31-32 & 34.

<sup>10</sup> Richardson, *Historian's Encyclopedia*, pp29 & 32. Lacey & Danziger, *1000*, pp47-50.

built under the probably aegis of the de Shotwicke family in the eleventh century,<sup>11</sup> it seems likely that anyone who died at Shotwick Castle<sup>12</sup> – was automatically buried in St Michael's Churchyard, along with the parish's agricultural labourers and fishermen. Although subject to a host of restrictions and fines on marriage and death,<sup>13</sup> their lives may have become easier as the Conquest receded. Excavations at Cosmeston in Wales indicate that some medieval peasants enjoyed a reasonable standard of living,<sup>14</sup> and Shotwick's villagers – then principally engaged in arable and mixed farming<sup>15</sup> – doubtless followed the national trend of improved health and prosperity during the favourable climatic conditions of the thirteenth century.<sup>16</sup>

The village itself probably expanded during this period – to be described as shrunken by the Sites and Monuments Record,<sup>17</sup> it must once have been larger than at present, and the thirteenth century seems the likeliest period for its boom-time, not just because of national trends<sup>18</sup> but also because of the extra wealth likely to have entered the parish when it was thronged by royal armies.<sup>19</sup> The 1280 *Extent of the Royal Manor of Shotwick*<sup>20</sup> lists four principal free tenants,<sup>21</sup> twenty-two bondsmen<sup>22</sup> and one bondswoman.<sup>23</sup> The free tenants variously held their land – ranging from two to

<sup>11</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp17-18.

<sup>12</sup> Then believed to have been part of Rough Shotwick. See Chapter One: *The Landscape*, pp32-33.

<sup>13</sup> Richardson, *Historian's Encyclopedia*, pp29 &32.

<sup>14</sup> Terry Jones & Alan Ereira, *Terry Jones' Medieval Lives* (London: BBC Books, 2004), p27.

<sup>15</sup> PHW Booth, 'A Far From Reluctant Bondsman? A Tenant of Castle Shotwick Attempts to Deny His Freedom, 1382, *Cheshire History*, No. 7, Spring 1981, p9.

<sup>16</sup> Christopher Dyer, *Making a Living in the Middle Ages: The People of Britain 850-1520* (London: Penguin, 2002), p156. Vanessa Greatorex, *How did the rural landscape change between 1086 and 1300? The national perspective, with a sidelong glance at Cheshire*, Landscape Heritage and Society unpublished module paper (Settlement and Society in the Medieval Countryside), 2004.

<sup>17</sup> SMR 2027/2: Shotwick.

<sup>18</sup> Christopher Dyer, *Standards of Living in the Middle Ages: Social Change in England 1250-1500*, revised edition, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), pp109-150.

<sup>19</sup> See Chapter One: *The Landscape*, in particular footnotes 5, 7 and 8.

<sup>20</sup> *Rentals and Surveys*, Public Record Office, Portfolio 6, No. 33, a translation of which appears in Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, pp138-40. Note that this concerns Castle Shotwick (now known as Shotwick Park) rather than Church Shotwick.

<sup>21</sup> Thomas son of John; Thomas son of Richard de Lound; Richard de Dounvill; and Dobyn 'with his fellows' (how may 'fellows' is unspecified). Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, pp138-139.

<sup>22</sup> Roger son of Richard; Stephen son of Robert; Thomas son of John; Richard Jouwe and Richard son of Alan; William son of Richard son of Osbert; John son of Richard; Simon son of Richard; James son of Meiller; Daykin Owen; Ranulph son of Richard; Simon son of Adam; Roger Gille; John son of Yarford and William Hog; William le Wayte; William son of Roger; Richard de Londone; Roger Botet and Richard his brother; John son of Meiller; Robert Cook. Those coupled by 'and' shared a holding. Roger Gille, who served as Constable of Shotwick Castle in 1274, somehow managed to acquire two separate holdings, each of two bovates. Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p139.

<sup>23</sup> Edusa the widow. Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p139.

four bovates – by ancient enfeoffment or tenure, by charter, or ‘at the will of the lord’. One (the enfeoffed)<sup>24</sup> paid no rent, the others between ten pence and twenty shillings a year. Bond holdings consisted of one or two bovates. Most bondsmen were obliged to pay three shillings per bovat three times a year and render the Lord of the Manor three boon days in autumn, one day’s ploughing at Lent at the cost of the Lord and one day’s ploughing in winter at their own cost using their own oxen and plough. A few paid four shillings per bovat twice a year and rendered just one boon-day in autumn and one day’s ploughing in Lent. One performed the lesser labour services, but paid four shillings and three pence per bovat.<sup>25</sup> The reason for the different rent and labour scales is not stated, but they were clearly not considered unduly onerous, since in 1382 – the year after the Peasants’ Revolt, when thousands of villeins had been protesting against serfdom<sup>26</sup> – John Hicson (son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Nyk le Cook and an unfree woman of Castle Shotwick), went to court asserting that he was the King’s *nativus*<sup>27</sup> and therefore entitled to lease the King’s demesne land.<sup>28</sup> The advantage of being a Castle Shotwick bondsman was that from September 1353 its demesne lands (plus the money in lieu of labour services) were leased to the tenants of the manor jointly for twelve years.<sup>29</sup> Only bondsmen could claim a share – and it seems likely that local members of the jury were keen to protect their assets, since Hicson was judged to be free and therefore not entitled to benefit from post-Black-Death opportunities.<sup>30</sup>

The medieval residents’ fortunes would have been further augmented by the opportunities spawned by the settlement’s location on the tidal shores of the Dee: fishing,<sup>31</sup> docking,<sup>32</sup> maritime trade, guiding soldiers, salters and other traders and

<sup>24</sup> Thomas son of John. Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p138.

<sup>25</sup> Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p139.

<sup>26</sup> Elizabeth Hallam (ed), *The Chronicles of the Wars of the Roses* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1988), pp34-40.

<sup>27</sup> Or *nief*, a fourteenth-century Cheshire term for the unfree. Booth, *Far From Reluctant Bondsman*, p95.

<sup>28</sup> Booth, *Far From Reluctant Bondsman*, p95.

<sup>29</sup> PRO SC 6 784/4m.3, cited by Booth, *Far From Reluctant Bondsman*, p94.

<sup>30</sup> Their decision may not, however, have been wholly motivated by economic considerations: Hicson’s cousin William, whose great-grandmother was also unfree, was living in Woodbank as a freeman in 1382. Booth, *Far From Reluctant Bondsman*, pp95 & 97.

<sup>31</sup> Fishing was recorded at both Shotwick and Saughall in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The ‘valuable’ fishery at Shotwick is thought to have incorporated wooden floodyards and wicker stallnets roped to stakes in the river-bed. Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, pp39-40. Excessive use

travellers across the sands to Flintshire, and providing food and perhaps accommodation for them. The maritime connection meant Shotwick was full of travellers and incoming settlers – Nyk le Cook, great-grandfather of the unwilling freeman John Hicson, for instance, originally hailed from the Isle of Man.<sup>33</sup> A few people on the outskirts may have engaged in salt production,<sup>34</sup> and some men and youths may have opted to swell the ranks of the armies passing through Shotwick, perhaps never returning to be buried with their contemporaries in Shotwick's churchyard.

The royal connection continued throughout the fourteenth century, principally at Shotwick Park, which had passed to the Crown on the death of the last Norman Earl of Chester in 1237<sup>35</sup> and formed part of the Black Prince's estates in his capacity as Earl of Chester.<sup>36</sup> The link with royalty must have exerted a certain degree of influence over the parish's economy and employment opportunities.<sup>37</sup> In 1325-6 building work was carried out at Shotwick by the mason Robert of Helpston, who was also involved in improvements to Chester Castle.<sup>38</sup> In 1353, 13,500 wooden pales were transported from Eulowe to repair the park's fences,<sup>39</sup> a job which doubtless afforded labour for several locals. Around the same time, underwood from Shotwick Park was routinely sold to the highest bidder,<sup>40</sup> six calves were sent to the

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of fish weirs, fishyards and floodyards along the Dee may have contributed to its silting up. Stewart-Brown, *Royal Manor*, p96.

<sup>32</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p85.

<sup>33</sup> Booth, *Far From Reluctant Bondsman*, p95.

<sup>34</sup> SMR 2028/1: Saltworks at Shotwick. J Howard Hodson [*Cheshire 1660-1780: Restoration to Industrial Revolution, A History of Cheshire*, vol 9, (Chester: Cheshire Community Council, 1978), p140] notes that before 1670 seawater from the Dee estuary was evaporated to produce small quantities of salt at Shotwick. See Leland's references to salt-houses, quoted in Appendix Three: *The meaning of Shotwick*; and Driver, *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages*, p111. William, son of Thomas Salthouse (his surname the legacy of a forebear's occupation?), was baptised on 27 February 1700 (see Appendix Six: *Spreadsheet of sample entries from Shotwick's parish registers, 1681-1702*, p5).

<sup>35</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p1.

<sup>36</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p4.

<sup>37</sup> "The Earl's title did not imply a close, personal relationship with the city or county of Chester. When visits occurred, they were usually halts or incidents in the course of royal business. Yet the presence of the King or the Prince must have been a noteworthy event for the people of Cheshire. It necessitated preparations for accommodation, afforded an opportunity for local affairs to be brought to the Earl's notice and might be the occasion of a royal benefaction." Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p4.

<sup>38</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p54.

<sup>39</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p49.

<sup>40</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p49.



royal stock-keeper at Macclesfield by Shotwick's bailiff,<sup>41</sup> and in 1358 eight of the Black Prince's foals spent six months being nurtured at Shotwick before being transferred to his chief keeper of 'great horses',<sup>42</sup> implying that pasturage in the parish was of good quality, and agriculture a worthwhile enterprise for its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, judging from the Wirral Mize figures for 1453, Shotwick appears to have been less prosperous than neighbouring villages: it was liable for a taxation payment of just 10s 5d, compared with Burton's £1 8s 10d and Puddington's 14s 5d.<sup>43</sup> One explanation for this may be that the village was unable to benefit from any revenue raised on the Shotwick Park estate because it belonged directly to the Crown.<sup>44</sup>

Maintaining the tradition of accompanying their monarch on military expeditions, thirteen archers and billmen from Shotwick joined Henry VIII's campaign against the Scots in 1544.<sup>45</sup> From the Muster Rolls on which they are listed, twenty-one families are deduced to have lived in Church Shotwick at that time.<sup>46</sup> It is impossible to correlate this estimate with figures from the Wirral Subsidy Roll of 1544, because Shotwick is omitted, implying either incomplete rolls or a population too poor to be taxed on their possessions.<sup>47</sup> The latter seems decidedly feasible, given that in the 1625 Wirral Subsidy Roll only one Shotwick resident – Thomas Whitehead, paying thirteen shillings and fourpence – was liable for tax.<sup>48</sup>

According to Hearth Tax<sup>49</sup> returns, there were still only twenty-one homes in the village in 1663<sup>50</sup> but, despite occasional dips, the population of the parish as a whole was on a general upward trend,<sup>51</sup> placing increasing pressure on the churchyard.

<sup>41</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, pp31-32.

<sup>42</sup> Hewitt, *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p36.

<sup>43</sup> CCALS, DDX 43/13: Mize, 1453. Eric Rideout, *The Growth of Wirral* (Liverpool, 1927), pp8 & 96. E Stuart, *River Dee*, p28.

<sup>44</sup> E Stuart, *River Dee*, p29.

<sup>45</sup> Wirral Subsidy Rolls 1544, cited by Rideout, *Wirral Growth*, p96; E Stuart, *River Dee*, p31; and Driver, *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages*, p21.

<sup>46</sup> Rideout, *Wirral Growth*, p96. E Stuart, *River Dee*, p32.

<sup>47</sup> CCALS, DFI 176, Wirral Subsidy Roll 1544. E Stuart, *River Dee*, p31.

<sup>48</sup> CCALS, DFI 176, Wirral Subsidy Roll 1625. E Stuart, *River Dee*, p31.

<sup>49</sup> Levied on each hearth or stove in all but the poorest homes (those worth less than twenty shillings and inhabited by anyone not paying parish rates or receiving poor relief) at the rate of two shillings per hearth, payable by the occupier in two instalments at Lady Day (25 March) and Michaelmas (29

## Churchyard occupants named in the parish registers

Wills and parish registers rather than extant memorials provide the earliest specific information about those buried in St Michael's churchyard. The oldest Shotwick parish registers<sup>52</sup> are no longer easy to read, but were fortuitously transcribed by the far-sighted Estelle Dyke in 1932.<sup>53</sup> Although the scale of the operation occasionally caused a lapse of concentration (she transcribed two pages twice), she appears to have been a largely careful copyist (her duplicate transcripts are identical) who erred on the side of thoroughness.

The first register starts in an erratic fashion, with entries for 1693 jumbled up with one for 1681 and several for 1690. There are no more entries until 1697, when a systematic approach to record-keeping seems to have been adopted for the first time. Besides names, relationships and dates of baptisms, marriages and burials, many entries at the close of the seventeenth century include information about abodes and occupations. The picture emerges of an agricultural community chiefly populated by the families of husbandmen, yeomen and labourers, with several skilled craftsmen (smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, button-mould-makers), mariners and fishermen, a scattering of paupers and strangers, and the occasional gentleman. Paupers seem to be most prevalent in the two Saughalls, though poverty occurs everywhere, and illegitimacy seems commonest in Capenhurst (perhaps the flock found it easier to stray without the curate on their doorstep).

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September). Charitable institutions, such as schools and almshouses, and all industrial hearths apart from those of bakers or blacksmiths were also exempt. Richardson, *Local Historian's Encyclopedia*, p52. Lionel Munby, *Dates and Times: A Handbook for Local Historians* (Salisbury: British Association for Local History, 1997), p76.

<sup>50</sup> Beazley, *Hearth Taxes, 'Hundred of Wirral, 1663'*, *The Cheshire Sheaf*, Third Series, Vol 9, pp25, 29, 87, 100, 115 & 117; Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, p8; E Stuart, *River Dee*, p36.

<sup>51</sup> See listings from *The Clerical Guide*, quoted by Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, p8; Tables 1: *Size of townships in the Parish of Shotwick in Norman and Victorian Times* and 4-7 *Census Figures* on pp35-36; and Appendix Seven: *Baptisms and burials in Shotwick's parish registers, 1702-1775*.

<sup>52</sup> CCALS/P49/1: Shotwick Parish: Early Registers, 1681-1812.

<sup>53</sup> CCALS/P49/1/1; CCALS/P49/1/2: Early Registers, transcribed by Estelle Dyke, 1932. Her diligence is a boon to anyone researching Shotwick's earliest records, not least because her transcripts are permanently accessible on CCALS's search-room shelves. The first few pages of the earliest registers have been summarised in the spreadsheet which forms Appendix Six.

By counting the number of baptisms and burials listed each year,<sup>54</sup> it is apparent that the parish's population was steadily rising during the eighteenth century. Woodbank appears to have attracted a sudden influx of people, and other incomers may have arrived to cultivate the swathes of land reclaimed from the re-routed River Dee. However, definitive population figures cannot be gleaned, for not everyone born may have been baptised, Catholics and Dissidents<sup>55</sup> were probably buried elsewhere, and temporary residents may have returned to their original parishes for burial.

Despite the population explosion, life-span could be pitifully short. Ignota de Woodbank, buried on 1 February 1701,<sup>56</sup> was almost certainly the child found abandoned in Woodbank and baptised on 1 January 1701. Her fanciful Latinate name – an anachronism amid all the Marys, Elizabeths and Hanahs – would appear to have been derived from the verb *ignorare*, 'not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of'.<sup>57</sup> It was probably a reference to her unknown parentage and doubtless bestowed on her by the officiating clergyman, Robert Janny (who named his own short-lived daughter more prosaically Margret<sup>58</sup>).

Twins seem to have fared surprisingly well,<sup>59</sup> but it is possible to discern that illegitimate children did not enjoy a good rate of survival. William, 'bastard son of Martha Cooper by Witton Beigh of Capenhurst' lived for over three months,<sup>60</sup> but Mary, 'bastard daughter of Catherine Calvley by John Downward of Capenhurst' was buried six days after her baptism.<sup>61</sup> This raises several questions: were illegitimate children deliberately neglected because of the shame factor? Or were their mothers living in such straitened circumstances that they couldn't produce enough milk to nourish their children? Or both? Only conjecture can supply the answers, though the

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<sup>54</sup> See Appendix Seven: *Number of baptisms and burials listed in Shotwick parish registers 1702-1775*.

<sup>55</sup> Quakers, Methodists, and, later on, Baptists.

<sup>56</sup> See Appendix Six: *Spreadsheet of sample entries from Shotwick's parish registers, 1681-1702*.

<sup>57</sup> Smith & Lockwood, *Latin-English Dictionary*, p322.

<sup>58</sup> Baptised 11 October 1698, buried 28 October 1698.

<sup>59</sup> John and Grace Jones, son and daughter of John Jones of Shotwick, baptised on 5 March 1698, both survived infancy.

<sup>60</sup> Baptised 19 April 1699; buried 30 July 1699.

<sup>61</sup> Baptised 30 March 1699; buried 5 April 1699.

diary of Reverend James Woodforde – then curate of Babcary in Somerset – highlights the difficulties facing both mother and child.<sup>62</sup>

**28 September 1765**

*...Dr Clarke's cook maid, Mary was this morning found out in concealing a dead child in her box of which she had delivered herself yesterday morning, whether she murdered it or not is not yet know, but will be tried by the Coroner and Jury next Monday...*<sup>63</sup>

Although some secrets remain locked in the past, careful reading of the registers over a number of years can yield sketches of whole families. Some are graphically stark. The Luck family's surname, for instance, was clearly not a reflection of its latter-day fortunes (unless the word 'bad' is inserted before it). PH Reaney in fact considers the name to have been derived from Luick (Liège).<sup>64</sup> The Lucks may have been descendants of Flemish settlers who came to England with William the Conqueror and helped to guard Shotwick Castle.<sup>65</sup> But however high the status of the first Luck in the parish, by the end of the seventeenth century the family was in an unstoppable decline:

- Thomas Luck, a pauper of Saughall Parva, was buried on 29 March 1697.
- On 21 March 1699 Margret, the bastard daughter of Margret Luck, widow of Saughall Parva, was baptised.
- On 23 March 1699, Margret, daughter of Margret Luck, pauper of Saughall Parva, was buried.

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<sup>62</sup> James Woodforde, *A Country Parson: Diary 1759-1802* (London: Tiger Books International, 1991), p24.

<sup>63</sup> Monday's entry reveals that Mary was acquitted of infanticide. Nothing is said about the trauma she must have experienced appearing in court so soon after giving birth to a dead or terminally ill child.

<sup>64</sup> Reaney, *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1977), p223.

<sup>65</sup> Though unprovable, this theory is not beyond the realms of possibility, since William had forged a powerful alliance with Flanders by marrying Matilda, daughter of its Count (Baldwin V), some sixteen years before the Conquest. One of his attacking sections at the Battle of Hastings was composed of Franco-Flemish soldiers, and Gherbod the Fleming briefly served as Earl of Chester after the Conquest before the earldom was transferred to the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh d'Avranches. Richard Wood, *William I* (Hove: Wayland), p8. Grant, *Kings and Queens*, p118. Richard Holmes, 'Where Harold Met William', *Heritage Today*, March 2005, p35. Harris, *Cheshire Rulers*, p1.

- On 25 March 1699 Margret Luck, pauper of Saughall Parva, was buried.
- On 29 July 1699 a Saughall Parva orphan surnamed Luck was buried.
- No more Lucks of Saughall Parva appear in the register after this date.

Why was Thomas Luck a pauper? Was he too ill or incapacitated to work? Whatever the reason, he was clearly in no position to leave his family well provided for after his death. He may have left behind him a merry widow, but it seems far more likely that his relict was forced to prostitute herself in order to survive. The illegitimate baby she bore a couple of years after her husband's death did not thrive – perhaps the mother was too malnourished to produce enough milk – and died within two days of her baptism. Margret Luck junior was swiftly followed to the grave by her mother, Margret Luck senior, who may never have recovered from the birth. The surviving orphaned Luck child – of so little account that no parishioners troubled to remember its name or gender – scratched out a miserable existence for four more months before succumbing to the Grim Reaper.

The family's resumé is a shocking indictment of life without the protection of the Welfare State, and paints an unattractive picture of an uncaring rural backwater which ignored people on the fringes of society. Where was the curate when his parishioners were starving to death? Was he himself too poor and beleaguered to help (his own infant daughter, also named Margret, died just seventeen days after her baptism in October 1698)? Was the family's fate callously viewed as a deserved punishment for laziness and lax morals?

Despite the unanswered questions, none of this story – nor, indeed, Ignota's – would have come to light from the churchyard alone. Paupers and foundlings are unlikely to have been accorded memorials at such an early date; in any event, no such memorials survive. Clear evidence is furnished of the limitations of the churchyard and the relative superiority of the parish registers as an archival resource.

## Memorials

Information concerning a number of the wealthier families buried in the parish – such as the Hockenhulls,<sup>66</sup> the Does<sup>67</sup> and the Nevitt-Bennetts<sup>68</sup> – has already been collated by several antiquarians. Great Saughall's most famous midwife, Mary Davies, the 'celebrated horned woman', is similarly well documented.<sup>69</sup> It therefore seems more rewarding to focus on some of the less well-known occupants of the churchyard, such as the Whaley, Roberts and Maddock families, and on airmen and incumbents.

## Whaley

### *Memorials 22 and 23*<sup>70</sup>

According to Reaney,<sup>71</sup> the name Whaley is derived from either Whalley in Lancashire or Whaley in Derbyshire, suggesting that the family originated in one of

<sup>66</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp76-83. Ellison, *Wirral*, pp142-3. Young, *Wirral*, p93. Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, pp77-79. Brack, *Wirral*, p163. Sulley, *Wirral*, p110. Ormerod, *History*, pp562-564. Joseph Hockenhull, esquire, and Mrs Elizabeth Hockenhull, widow, are listed on p6 of Appendix Six: *Spreadsheet of sample data from Shotwick's parish registers, 1681-1702*. CCALS holds the wills of Ralph Hockenhull, 1556 (CCALS, EDA 2/1, WS 1556 and MF 164/1 p341; see photocopy overleaf), Joseph Hockenhull, 1680; John Hockenhull, 1685; William Hockenhull, 1697; and Elizabeth Hockenhull, 1703.

<sup>67</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp98-107. Lowe, *Saughall and Shotwick Park*, p8. Ormerod, *History*, p564. See also Appendix Eight, p28, Memorials I and M.

<sup>68</sup> JHE Bennett, *The Nevitt and Nevitt-Bennett family of Great Saughall, Shotwick and Chester*, CCALS, DBE Bennett Collection, *History of the Bennett Family*, Book 8, MF 92/2, pp33-65. Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp87-97. Brack, *Wirral*, p163. Ormerod, *History*, pp563-564. CCALS, EDT 356/1: Tithe Apportionment. See also Appendix Eight, Memorials 68, 247, B, D, E and H.

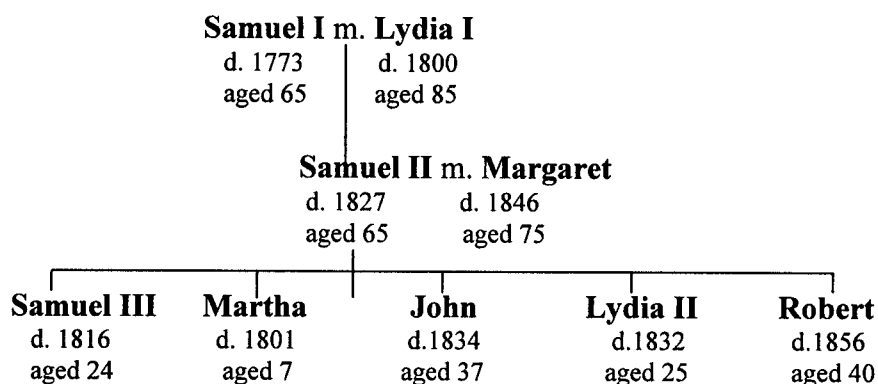
<sup>69</sup> A pamphlet printed in London in 1676, when she was seventy-six, promises its readers 'A brief narrative of a strange and wonderful old woman, that hath a pair of horns upon her head, giving a true account how they have several times after their being shed grown again. Declaring the place of her birth, her education and conversation; with the first occasion of their growth, the time of their continuance, and where she is now to be seen, viz at the sign of the Swan near Charing Cross.' Cited by Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, pp82-83, and Ellison, *Wirral*, pp147-148. See also: A Stuart, *Saughall*, pp2-3; and Scholes, *Towns and Villages*, p141. Mary Davies disappears from records after 1676, though two of her horns are preserved at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and the British Museum in London. She may have returned to Great Saughall after her London adventures, but is not mentioned in the early parish registers. A number of other women named Mary Davies lived in the parish in later years. Mary, daughter of John Davies of Saughall Magna, was baptised on 15 October 1697 [see Appendix Six, p1]. Mary, wife of Samuel Davies of Willeston, died on 5 May 1877 (Appendix Eight, p4, Memorial 39.6). Mary, wife of John Davies of Shotwick, died on 30 November 1881 (Appendix Eight, p11, Memorial 139.3). The Shotwick Mary may have been the same Mary Davies listed on the 1848 Shotwick Tithe Apportionment (CCALS, EDT, 335/1] as a tenant of John Nevitt-Bennett's, renting a cottage and garden, arable fields at The Butts, pasture in Gorsty Field and Long Croft and hayfields in Lloyds Garden, Intake, Dale Croft and Croft Back of Wood (plots 66, 67, 69, 86, 96, 100, 108, 109, and 110; see Map 7 and Appendix Ten: *Spreadsheet of Data from Shotwick Tithe Apportionment*). Since Davies is a common surname and was only acquired by the adult Marys on marriage, none of them can be regarded as the horned woman's descendants. Young Mary Davies of Saughall Magna may, however, have been her grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter.

<sup>70</sup> See photograph on p64.

<sup>71</sup> Reaney, *British Surnames*, p377.

## **Will of Ralph Hockenull**

Cheshire's neighbouring counties. Nine members of a Capenhurst contingent of the family are recorded on Memorial 23, the dates of their deaths spanning eighty-three years. With three Samuels and two Lydias, a family tree makes it easier to keep track of the generations, particularly since the youngest Samuel predeceased his father and is therefore listed before him on the memorial.



Curiously, it is not only names which recur on the tombstone: March seems to have been a particularly bad month for the Whaleys, with twice as many (four – almost half) dying then as in May (at two, the next most disastrous month), and one each in August, October and December.<sup>72</sup> Although only Martha died in childhood (not, note, early infancy), the entire third generation died relatively young, not one reaching the age of their parents or grandparents. In fact, their mother, Margaret, outlived all but her youngest child, and, curiously, he was five years younger when he died (forty) than she had been when she gave birth to him (forty-five). It seems unlikely that we shall ever now know whether the early deaths were mere coincidence, congenital weakness, or attributable to environmental changes.

A Chester branch of the Whaleys – father, mother and son – is recorded on the next memorial (number 22), and interestingly, the youngest of the three died in March as well. Descendants of Samuel Whaley still live in Saughall today.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>72</sup> See Appendix Five: *Spreadsheet of data collected from memorials, 23.1-23.9.*

<sup>73</sup> A Stuart, *Saughall: A Social History*, p58.



## Roberts

### *Memorials 120 and 121*

Although fifteen of Shotwick's memorials commemorate people surnamed Roberts,<sup>74</sup> the prevalence of the surname makes it difficult to ascertain how many of them are related. No such confusion arises with memorials 120 and 121, which are enclosed in a shared kerb and concern the family of Samuel Roberts. The *pater familias*, who outlived his wife, Elizabeth, by a year,<sup>75</sup> was predeceased by three of his children, who share Memorial 120: 'James, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Roberts of Shotwick' (died 1856, aged nineteen); 'Martha, beloved wife of Samuel Tilston...and youngest daughter of the above' (died 1869, aged twenty-two); and 'Mary, eldest daughter of the above' (died 1874, aged thirty-three). None of them is mentioned in the register of baptisms, suggesting the family may have moved to Shotwick some time after Martha, the youngest of the three, was born in 1847.

From the date of his death (5 March 1877) at the age of 69, Memorial 121 clearly commemorates the same Samuel Roberts, licensed victualler, whose will was proved in 1877.<sup>76</sup> According to Bagshaw's and Kelly's earliest Cheshire directories,<sup>77</sup> he was running The Greyhound Inn in the 1850s, and his name also crops up several times in the Churchwardens' Accounts, both as a supplier of sustenance at churchwardens' meetings and as a witness approving the figures.<sup>78</sup>

Another Samuel Roberts – probably his eldest son<sup>79</sup> – makes a brief appearance in the Woodbank School Logbook:<sup>80</sup>

<sup>74</sup> Memorials 11.2 (Mary Roberts, wife of John Roberts, d.1860); 120 & 121 (see main text above); 162 (Henry & Prudence Roberts of Saughall, d. 1861 & 1862); 193 (John jnr, James, John snr, Ann & Jemima Roberts of Woodbank, d. 1821-1859); 205 (Jane, William, Ann & Sarah Roberts, d. 1822-1879); 249 (Mary & John Richard Roberts of Shotwick, d.1930 & 1948); 255 (Jane Cash, John & Rosa Cash Roberts, d. 1922-1944); 261 (Thomas, Jane, Mary & Samuel Rogers Roberts, of Two Mills Farm, Shotwick, d. 1888-1928); 269 (Anne Roberts, widow of David Roberts of Liverpool, d. 1888); 311 (Glynne Ewart & Phyllis Roberts, d. 1974 & 1999); 312 (Clifford William & Ora Roberts, d. 1974 & 1981); 313 (Patricia Roberts, d.1976); 330 (Catherine & Henry William Roberts, d. 1961 & 1963); 354 (Richard Roberts, d. 1890). See Appendix Eight.

<sup>75</sup> See Appendix Eight, Memorial 120, shared by Samuel and Elizabeth Roberts.

<sup>76</sup> CCALS, MF 91/24, WR18, p670.

<sup>77</sup> Samuel Bagshaw, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County Palatine of Chester Sheffield*, 1850), p660. *Post Office Directory of Cheshire* (London: Kelly & Co, 1857), pp209-210.

<sup>78</sup> CCALS, P49/7/2:Churchwardens' Accounts, 1837-1896.

<sup>79</sup> The elder Samuel Roberts' principal heir was his eldest son, Samuel. CCALS, MF124, WR18, p670.

<sup>80</sup> CCALS, P49/8: Woodbank National School Logbook.

*12 April 1880: Mr Samuel Roberts, father of John Owen Roberts, called at school and explained the cause of his son's absence from school.*

Tantalisingly, the teacher does not state what this cause was, an omission which possibly suggests it was more complicated than straightforward illness.

Most intriguing of the Roberts offspring, however, is eldest daughter Mary, who died eighteen years after her brother James, and five years after her sister Martha, and is thus the last of the three to be listed on Memorial 120. Beneath her name is the most curious choice of text in the entire churchyard:

*A broken and a contrite heart  
O God thou wilt not despise*

It seems logical to assume that this plea for mercy and acceptance relates specifically to Mary, the unwed and apparently miserable eldest daughter, rather than the youthful James or their happily married sister, Martha. A historian may be constrained by caution, but a novelist would deduce that Mary had an unhappy liaison with someone of whom her parents disapproved – possibly a customer at her father's pub.

## **Maddock**

*Memorials 158, 357*

The existence of only two Maddock memorials<sup>81</sup> in St Michael's Churchyard is astonishing in the face of documentary evidence which suggests that Shotwick was the home of several generations of the family. The first documented Thomas Maddock of Shotwick, who died in 1731, obviously prospered in his career as mariner, leaving his eldest son, also named Thomas, several estates and premises in Chester and Puddington.<sup>82</sup> He also made bequests totalling just under £60 to his other four children. The money was split very unequally, with 'my dear and loving daughter

<sup>81</sup> Memorials 158 (Richard Maddock of Great Saughall, d. 1852, aged 55); Memorial 357 (Alice Maddock of Great Saughall, d. 1882, aged 88). Neither is described as the adjunct of any family.

<sup>82</sup> CCALS, WS 1731. See photocopy of will overleaf.

## **Will of Thomas Maddock**

**Table 8****Thomas Maddock's Tithe Map holdings, 1848**

<u>Plot number</u>	<u>Name of premises</u>	<u>State of cultivation</u>
5	Bottom Lily Wood	Pasture
6	Top Lily Wood	Fallow
7	Great Meadow	Old pasture
10	Little Meadow	Grass
12	Slutch Croft	Hay
13	Rye Croft	Potatoes
14	Queens Hay	Pasture
37	Wood Croft	Pasture
38	Little Wood	Pasture
39	Fredish Hay	Pasture
42	Sparks Croft	Oats
43	Hughes's Field	Wheat
44	Hollands Croft	Wheat
45	Hollands Croft	Wheat
46	Anions Back	Wheat
47	Cinders	Oats Clovered
48	Middle Hay	Turnips
49	Cinders	Pasture
50	Coppice	Hay
51	Garden	
52	Shotwick Hall	House, buildings, garden

Elizabeth', the wife of a Shotwick fisherman, receiving the largest bequest of £23 and his 'well-loved daughter Hanah' (a widow residing in Eastham) a mere guinea.<sup>83</sup> Even his granddaughter did better than the slighted Hanah, being left £2 a year from the profits of the Chester estates. It is difficult to know how much to read into the disparity. Hanah may have been a wealthy widow who needed the money less than her sister Elizabeth (whose fisherman husband may have been struggling to make a living as the Dee silted up); but it is also likely that Elizabeth, being listed first and described as 'dear and loving' rather than merely 'well-loved', was Maddock's favourite daughter, and possibly the one who ministered to him most in his old age.

The second Thomas Maddock, also a mariner, died sixteen years after his father, again leaving substantial property to his son Thomas.<sup>84</sup>

The next Thomas Maddock to make an appearance in the records obviously benefited from the financial prudence of his forebears, for in the Tithe Map apportionment of

<sup>83</sup> His younger son, James, a glazier in Chester, received £15 and his other daughter, Margaret, a widow of Shotwick, £18.

<sup>84</sup> CCALS, WS 1747: Will of Thomas Maddock, Mariner, Shotwick, 1747.

1848 he is described as renting Shotwick Hall and twenty agricultural plots from Shotwick's major landowner, John Nevitt-Bennett. This was more than any other tenant apart from Samuel Garner (thirty-one) and Richard Davies (twenty-nine), and enabled him to grow a mixture of crops and support livestock.<sup>85</sup> A few years later he was listed in Bagshaw's and Kelly's directories as 'Thomas Maddock, farmer, The Hall'.<sup>86</sup> The fact that he served as a churchwarden<sup>87</sup> makes it all the more remarkable that no trace of him can be found of him or the other Thomas Maddocks on the churchyard memorials.

## Airmen

All the airmen buried in the north-west corner of the churchyard are foreign servicemen<sup>88</sup> – three Americans,<sup>89</sup> three Canadians, two South Africans and one New Zealander.<sup>90</sup> They died in the final months of the First World War while training as pilots at nearby RAF Sealand.<sup>91</sup> The remains of a fourth American, Frank Williams, who was twenty-one when he was buried on 26 September 1918, were disinterred and repatriated two years after the war.<sup>92</sup> According to the Casualty Cards, many of which contain the judgements of the Court of Inquiry,<sup>93</sup> all the pilots died because of errors of judgement,<sup>94</sup> but the type of accidents they had would probably not have occurred in modern aircraft. The Sopwith Camel flown by Harry Hastie and Frank Samuelson was poorly balanced, with all its weight at the front, causing a lethal gyratory effect on mistimed turns.<sup>95</sup> The Avro 504 was easier to handle but its all-round visibility was

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<sup>85</sup> See Table 8: *Thomas Maddock's Tithe Map holdings* on p115, and Appendix Ten: *Shotwick Tithe Map Apportionment*.

<sup>86</sup> Bagshaw's Directory, 1850, p661. Kelly's Directory, 1857, p210.

<sup>87</sup> CCALS, P49/7/2: Churchwardens' Accounts, 1837-1896.

<sup>88</sup> UK servicemen killed on home soil were generally returned to their families for burial, but during the First World War the RAF did not consider this practical for overseas officers. Conversation with RAF expert Tony Pritchard, 29 September 2005.

<sup>89</sup> The United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917. Castleden, *World History*, p512.

<sup>90</sup> At the time, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand were all part of the British Commonwealth.

<sup>91</sup> Aldon P Ferguson, *A History of Royal Air Force Sealand* (Liverpool: Merseyside Aviation Society Ltd, 1978), pp10-12. The pilots account for ten of the thirteen burials at Shotwick between February and November 1918. CCALS. P49/4832/3 & MF 335/1: Register of burials, 1904-1992. See Appendix Eleven: *Documentation relating to the airmen buried at Shotwick*.

<sup>92</sup> CCALS, P49/3351/2: Licence for removal of remains of USA airman Frank J Williams killed at aerodrome and buried in Shotwick in 1918, dated 1920.

<sup>93</sup> See list of Casualty Cards under the *RAF Museum Hendon* heading in the Bibliography, and sample photocopy in Appendix Eleven.

<sup>94</sup> See Table 9: *Airmen buried at Shotwick* on preceding page.

<sup>95</sup> David Ogilvy, *The Shuttleworth Collection* (Shrewsbury: Airlife Publishing Ltd, 1994), chapters 3 & 6 (pages unnumbered).

Table 9									
Airmen buried at Shotwick									
Name	Age	Nationality	Rank	Squadron	Date of death	Type of aircraft	Nature and cause of accident	Memorial number	Memorial features
John Jewett Miller	25	American	Second Lieutenant	RAF 95th Sqdn	25 April 1918	Avro 504	Stalled engine while turning aircraft towards aerodrome & spun into ground	346	RAF insignia & cross motif
Harry Nelson Hastie	24	Canadian	Second Lieutenant	95th Sqdn	12 June 1918	Sopwith Camel	Misjudged height while flying low & flew into ground. Died of injuries	329	RAF insignia & maple leaf motif. "Safe in the arms of Jesus"
Hugh Robert Fuhr	19	South African	Second Lieutenant	67th Training Sqdn	16 June 1918	Avro 504	Stalled while turning aircraft into the wind on the glide and nose-dived to ground from about 200 ft	345	Pedestal cross, paid for by parents.
Horace Edgar Kingsmill Bray	22	Canadian	Second Lieutenant	67th Training Sqdn	9 July 1918	Sopwith Scout	Collision in air	328	RAF insignia & cross motif. "A young Canadian soldier poet who followed the gleam"
Leonard Sowerby Morange	22	American	Lieutenant	55th Training Sqdn	11 Aug 1918	Avro 504	Collision in air with Flight Cadet R Outerbridge because unable to see each other's aircraft	344 & 343	RAF insignia & cross motif. "He is not here/for he is risen/even as he said/St.Matt XXVIII 6"
Frank J Williams	21	American	Unknown	Unknown	c.26 Sept 1918	Unknown 504	Unknown	N/A	Disinterred and repatriated September 1920
Herbert Westgarth Soulbly	22	Canadian	Lieutenant	51st Training Depot Station	19 Oct 1918	Avro 504	Misjudged turn near the ground	342	RAF insignia & cross motif
Frank Albert Samuelson	22	American	Second Lieutenant	51st Training Depot Station	20 Oct 1918	Sopwith Camel	Error of judgement	327	RAF insignia & cross motif
Francis Athol Hinton	29	New Zealander	Second Lieutenant	51st Training Depot Station	9 Nov 1918	Avro 504	Stalled engine during forced landing & crashed into ground	326	RAF insignia & cross motif
Vernon Francis Gibson	20	South African	Flight Cadet	51st Training Depot Station	9 Nov 1918	Sopwith Camel	Probably fainted. Dived into ground at an angle of 40 degrees at very high speed. Aircraft too smashed up to discover cause from the wreckage	341	RAF insignia & cross motif



**The man with three memorials: Leonard Morange has these two at Shotwick and another at his home town in Bronxville, USA.**

poor, leading to the type of mid-air collisions<sup>96</sup> which killed Horace Edgar Bray and Leonard Sowersby Morange.

Born in Bronxville, New York, 'Uncle Lennie' Morange won a scholarship to Yale but left to join the Army. Slightly built, he could only pass his medical by gaining five pounds in two days.<sup>97</sup> After transferring to the Royal Flying Corps he became an instructor in formation flying and

acrobatics at Shotwick. On 11 August 1918 he received orders to fly to France for front-line action. On his very last flight as an instructor, he collided with his trainee, was knocked unconscious and died when his aircraft hit the ground.<sup>98</sup> Awarded a posthumous degree by Yale, he was the first citizen of Bronxville to lose his life in the Great War. Besides erecting a memorial to him near Bronxville's railway station and renaming the area Leonard Morange Square, a contingent of the Bronxville branch of the American Legion and the Bronxville Boy Scouts to Shotwick held a memorial service at his graveside in 1929. The event is commemorated on a brass plaque beside Morange's RAF memorial.<sup>99</sup>

<sup>96</sup> Correspondence and conversations with Tony Pritchard, May-September 2005.

<sup>97</sup> E-mails and conversations with Dale Hanson-Walker, Leonard Morange's great-niece.

<sup>98</sup> Casualty Card: FS Form 558: Lt Leonard Sowersby Morange Casualty Card; Casualty Card: FS Form 559: Lt Leonard Sowersby Morange.

<sup>99</sup> Henry Nettleton (ed), *Yale in the World War 1914-1918*, vol one (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925), p292. Yale College, *History of the Class of Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen Yale College*, vol 1 (Yale, Class Secretaries Bureau, 1918), pp27-29. Yale College, *A Memorial to the Men of the Yale College Class of 1918 Who Died in the Service of Their Country 1917-1918* (New Haven, 1918), pp248-249.



Lieutenant Leonard S Morange (digital image supplied by his great-niece, Dane Hanson-Walker)



While none of the other young pilots achieved such public posthumous acclaim, they all radiate charisma decades after their death. Horace Bray, for instance, wrote poetry, Hugh Fuhr was fighting for King and Country in East Africa by the time he was eighteen, and Herbert Soulby was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by France.

## Incumbents

Technically curates, since the parish is a perpetual curacy of St Werburgh's in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral,<sup>100</sup> Shotwick's incumbents were often styled Clerk, Minister or Vicar on memorials and in wills.<sup>101</sup> Many of those recorded since 1333<sup>102</sup> – such as Rev Samuel Clarke, the writer and puritanical divine<sup>103</sup> – left the parish, but at least six are buried in the church or churchyard. Another, Thomas Ward ('clerk' 1812-1818), was buried at Chester Cathedral.<sup>104</sup>

**Table 10**

### Incumbents commemorated on extant Shotwick memorials

Name	Dates served	Memorial
John Carter	1562-1588	N
Thomas Aston	1722-1739	87.1
Stephen Reay	1763-1808	97.5
James Cottingham	1831-1890	269.2 & A
Frederick Ray Wansbrough,	1902-1936	340.1
Frank Henry Coveney	1944	304.1 & K

Some were more colourful characters than others, though none attained the notoriety of Ralph Heath, curate and schoolmaster, who was presented in the Bishop's court in 1674 for marrying two people from other parishes without banns or licence in a Shotwick alehouse (subsequently identified as The Greyhound).<sup>105</sup> His unknown

<sup>100</sup> Mayer, *Shotwick Church*, p78. Morant, *Monastic and Collegiate Cheshire*, p17. Sulley, *Wirral*, p111. Mortimer, *Wirral*, p25.

<sup>101</sup> See Appendix Nine: *List of Parishioners' Wills*.

<sup>102</sup> Richards, *Old Cheshire Churches*, pp302-303. Ormerod, *History*, p265.

<sup>103</sup> Discussed in Chapter Two: *Heritage*, p57, footnote 14.

<sup>104</sup> The admonition of his will is deposited with CCALS [CCALS, WS 1818]. It contains the usual exhortation to his executors – Elizabeth Ward of Neston, Frances Mary Ward of Neston and William Davenport of Chester – to make a true and exact inventory of his possessions. Unfortunately, neither the inventory nor the will itself is among CCALS's archives.

<sup>105</sup> Cheshire Federation of Women's Institutes, *Cheshire Village Book*, p201. Scholes, p141. Ellison, *Wirral*, p137. CCALS, DBE MF 92/12: *Birkenhead and Chester Advertiser*, Saturday November 29, 1952.

punishment was not sufficiently severe to stop his freelance activities, leading Shotwick to acquire a reputation as the Gretna Green of Wirral.

'John Carter Curat [sic]' asked in his will for his 'body to be buried in the chancel of Shotwyk'.<sup>106</sup> His slab was marked with a stylised 'ICC', which decades later was presumed to represent the stirrups of Squire Hockenhull, allegedly killed in a riding accident.<sup>107</sup> The myth was only debunked when his will was rediscovered by the antiquarian William Ferguson Irvine.<sup>108</sup>

Thomas Aston intended to leave the bulk of his estate<sup>109</sup> to Margaret Ainsworth, spinster of Shotwick, but because she predeceased him he was obliged to add a codicil in favour of his sister.<sup>110</sup> The question is, why was his original heiress a local spinster? Was the legacy an instance of compassionate practicality, designed to help one of his poorest parishioners? Or was she his housekeeper... or something more? We can only speculate about both this and the inclusion of a mysterious Betsey Bremer on his memorial. Easier to understand is the presence of Joice, wife of Rev Stephen Reay. There was no room for Mrs Reay on his adjacent chest tomb because most of the space commemorates his four children, Joice, Betty, Stephen and John, all of whom predeceased him, his daughters in infancy, his sons in their twenties. It was Stephen Reay who completed the Bishop's Visitation Enquiries in 1778, 1779 and 111.<sup>111</sup> The first revealed that there were 138 houses in the parish 'but only one family of any note', one family of Quakers, two families of 'Independents,' and five people 'professing Popery'. By 1811 there were twice as many families of note, headed by 'Richard Richardson and Knyvitt [Nevitt] Bennett esqs'. Catholicism had been stamped out, but 'many Dissenters' had emerged, presumably none of whom was buried in St Michael's churchyard.

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<sup>106</sup> CCALS, WS 1587.

<sup>107</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp32-34. Richards, *Old Cheshire Churches*, p298.

<sup>108</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp32-34. Richards, *Old Cheshire Churches*, p298.

<sup>109</sup> Including land in Woodbank, messuages, tenements, lands and premises. CCALS, WS 1738.

<sup>110</sup> Hanah Yarley, wife of a Shropshire husbandman. CCALS, WS 1738.

<sup>111</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp159-161.



**Rev Frank Henry Coveney shares his outdoor memorial with his wife and son. He died at the age of 70 before completing a full year in office, but his family appear to have felt a lasting affection for St Michael's; according Memorial K, they restored the east window of the north aisle in memory of him.**

at the airmen's funerals. He deplored the deterioration of the church-bells so much, he left money for four new ones in his will<sup>114</sup> after experiencing scant success in his bid to persuade the diocese to replace them.<sup>115</sup> Although he was the only one of Shotwick's incumbents to leave the church such a handsome legacy, he followed the custom of his predecessors in also leaving 'live and dead agricultural stock and implements', indicating that, in addition to his religious role, he was a farmer like

Rev James Cottingham was the incumbent when Woodbank National School was inaugurated on 9 January 1871.<sup>112</sup> His flourishing – if not always tidy – script competently recorded almost six decades of births, marriages and deaths in the parish registers,<sup>113</sup> and handwriting was clearly of great importance to him. Following an inspection of 1872, he commended the school's progress, but complained the 'writing is too small and wanting in character'.

Rev Frederick Ray Wansbrough was the incumbent who officiated

<sup>112</sup> CCALS, P49/8: *Woodbank National School Logbook*.

<sup>113</sup> CCALS, MF 335/1: *Shotwick Parish Registers*.

<sup>114</sup> CCALS, MF 91/75, WR77 p438.

most of his flock. His spouse, Eva, who predeceased him by a year, appears to have been surprisingly fond of personal adornment for a vicar's wife, and extremely concerned about the fate of worldly possessions.<sup>116</sup> Most of her will concerns jewellery temporarily given to various female relatives for their 'enjoyment and pleasure' until death, upon which it must be transferred to another beneficiary selected by her.

Whether any of Shotwick's incumbents were habitual diarists is not known. However, some illumination of rural clergymen's attitudes towards poverty, morals and the diligence (or otherwise) of their parishioners can be gleaned from the laconic observations of William Holland.<sup>117</sup>

### Other occupations

Only five per cent of Shotwick's memorials make any reference to occupations, and three-quarters of those relate to the airmen and incumbents. However, the relatives of Lucy Anne Harvey<sup>118</sup> seem bizarrely proud that her father was a taxman.<sup>119</sup> Almost as odd, Benjamin Warren<sup>120</sup> was a mariner from Liverpool. Once Shotwick would have been full of such men, but by the time he died in 1817, the parish's maritime days were over, making his isolated presence<sup>121</sup> a mystery. Easier to comprehend amid an enclave of Woodfins is the presence of its scion, John,<sup>122</sup> a London surgeon before moving to Chester. Sadly, his medical knowledge did not, apparently, help him take care of his own health – he died at the age of thirty-one.

It is possible that occupation was rarely mentioned on memorials because it was taken for granted that most people in the parish would have been engaged in agriculture.

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<sup>115</sup> CCALS, P49/3351/3: Specifications and estimates no.s 1 & 2 for the restoration of a ring of three bells, dated 12 November 1928. Report on condition of bells. Correspondence concerning bells, dated 31 August 1934.

<sup>116</sup> MF 91/75, WR77, p280.

<sup>117</sup> See Appendix Twelve: *Holland's diaries*.

<sup>118</sup> Memorial 153.1, died 1860, aged nineteen.

<sup>119</sup> Presumably, working for Inland Revenue was regarded as a high-status career by rural parishioners.

<sup>120</sup> Memorial 25, died 1817, aged forty-four.

<sup>121</sup> No relatives are mentioned on his memorial, and his surname is shared by no other parishioners of his generation.

<sup>122</sup> Memorial 98.1, died 1834, aged thirty-one.

Husbandmen, yeomen and farmers abound in the list of Shotwick's wills,<sup>123</sup> though the village had its own tailor<sup>124</sup> and weaver<sup>125</sup> in the seventeenth century, several mariners<sup>126</sup> in the eighteenth, and a bricklayer,<sup>127</sup> a shoemaker<sup>128</sup> and a grocer<sup>129</sup> in the nineteenth. Nevertheless, ninety-three per cent of the land in Shotwick and Woodbank was still being used for arable or pasture in 1922, along with ninety-two per cent of Shotwick Park and eighty-six per cent of each of the Saughalls.<sup>130</sup> It was common for parish incumbents to cultivate the land, and a number of homes named on memorials were farms.<sup>131</sup> Even in an era of milk quotas and agricultural doldrums, cows and sheep still form part of the village landscape.

## Education

Episcopal Visitation Returns, which first mention a schoolmaster at Shotwick in 1674, show that there were thirty-five school pupils in the parish of Shotwick in 1778, compared with thirty each at Bidston and Wallasey and ninety-four at Eastham.<sup>132</sup> The specific content of their lessons and the length of their school day is not known. A century on, the logbook of Woodbank National School, which covers the years 1871-1909,<sup>133</sup> provides a more detailed picture. The catchment area was so large that school hours had to be adjusted in winter to allow pupils to get home before dark.<sup>134</sup> Everyone learned the three Rs, but while boys were taught history, drawing and dictation, girls were expected to content themselves with sewing.<sup>135</sup> Behaviour was generally good,<sup>136</sup> though a punishment list of 1883-4 highlights Tom Shone<sup>137</sup> as a particularly troublesome pupil.

<sup>123</sup> See Appendix Nine.

<sup>124</sup> William Shepperd, will proved 1664. CCALS, WS 1664.

<sup>125</sup> John Young, will proved 1665. CCALS, WS 1665.

<sup>126</sup> Thomas Maddock senior (d.1731), John Massey (d. 1746), Thomas Maddock junior (d. 1747), William Hughes (d. 1761)

<sup>127</sup> John Griffiths, will proved 1818. CCALS, WS 1818.

<sup>128</sup> Thomas Inglefield, will proved 1839. CCALS, WS 1839.

<sup>129</sup> Theodore Cottingham, will proved 1850. CCALS, WS 1850.

<sup>130</sup> Eric Rideout, *The Growth of Wirral* (Liverpool: 1927), p103.

<sup>131</sup> For instance, Manor Farm (Memorial 231), Two Mills Farm, Shotwick (Memorial 261); Two Mills Farm, Puddington (Memorials 232, 233 & 251); Bank Farm (Memorials 305 & G); & Green Lane Farm, Sealand (Memorial 367).

<sup>132</sup> Hodson, *Cheshire 1660-1780*, p65.

<sup>133</sup> CCALS, P49/8: *Logbook of Woodbank National School, 1871-1909*.

<sup>134</sup> CCALS, P49/8: *Logbook*, entry for 8 January 1906.

<sup>135</sup> See entries for 16 and 18 January 1871.

<sup>136</sup> According to Inspectors' reports throughout the log-book, as well as frequent comments by the teachers themselves.

## Life expectancy

**Table 11**

### Age at death

Century	Under 1	1-5	5-9	10-19	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s	80s	90s	TOTAL
1700s	2	5	5	2	7	6	10	13	11	11	2	2	76
1800s	29	33	17	36	40	46	28	52	62	81	48	6	478
1900s	2	2	1	2	15	12	11	21	30	58	48	7	209
2000s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>773</b>

**Table 12**

### Percentage of people reaching:

Century	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+
1700s	51%	34%	20%	5%	2.5%
1800s	52%	41%	28%	11%	1.25%
1900s	78%	68%	54%	26%	3.3%
2000s	100%	90%	80%	50%	0%

**Table 13**

### Percentage of deaths at age:

Century	0-5	5-9	10-19
1700s	9%	7%	3%
1800s	13%	4%	8%
1900s	2%	0.5%	1%
2000s	0%	0%	0%

Having been extrapolated from legible memorials, some of the figures in Tables 11-13 may be distorted. In particular, infant mortality may have been higher in the eighteenth century but simply not recorded on memorials, particularly in the first half of the century when churchyard monuments were still a rarity. Similarly, the sample available for the twenty-first century is so small, some people may regard it as meaningless. Nevertheless, it is possible to see that there has been a consistent rise in life expectancy at Shotwick over the centuries, and a sharp decrease in infant mortality since the 1800s, pointing to the expected improvement in living standards since Shotwick's first settlers began filling its graveyard.

<sup>137</sup> Possibly related to the Shones commemorated on Memorials 172, 173, 349 & 362.

## *Chapter Four*

# Conclusions

### **The value of churchyards as a social history resource**

The format of the average memorial delivers a handy package of crucial information about the individual commemorated: name and dates. Even approximate dates can set the researcher a long way down the path to finding out more about someone's identity and links to other people. If details concerning parentage, occupation and abode ('the Big Three') are also inscribed, the memorial almost becomes a one-stop potted-biography shop.

Unfortunately, at Shotwick, this felicitous picture of helpful stoneware is literally undermined by erosion and subsidence. All the details in the world are fruitless if they are illegible. Furthermore, it is rare indeed for the Big Three to occur together, although a solo performance is also useful.

Sadly, while St Michael's monuments serve the historian quite well, the formulaic content of the majority of inscriptions generally results in a failure to convey any sense of what the deceased person was like in life. To rectify this aridity, it is necessary to examine as many other sources as possible. Wills, for instance, are a particularly good means of discovering both occupation and preoccupations. The former is stated more frequently in parishioners' wills than on their memorials, while the possessions bequeathed often make a statement about personal taste and the warmth of the testator's relationship with his or her heirs. School logbooks are in the premier division when it comes discovering individual quirks, and parish registers are an ideal starting point for tracing inter-generational relationships. Combined with property deeds, licences, apprenticeship indentures, census figures, tax returns, diaries, maps, plans and a vast gamut of other sources, these yield a formidable battery of personal and demographic information, but the churchyard should never be seen as more than one element of the vital mix.

## **Further avenues of enquiry**

### **The Parish of Shotwick**

As with all studies, the more you know, the more you realise there still is to find out. In this dissertation it has only been possible to skim the surface of the parish and home in on a very small selection of targets. Freed from the restrictions imposed by deadlines and word limits, it would be extremely rewarding to examine all parish register entries with the same attention to detail as that afforded the Lucks, and to correlate all the memorials with family muniments; extant wills; tithe apportionments; property deeds; apprentice indentures and legal records. Although there would still be many gaps which could only be filled by logical deduction, it would nevertheless be possible to create cradle-to-grave pegboards of otherwise obscure parishioners' lives, to map family relationships across the generations, and to create a convincing profile of Shotwick over the centuries.

### **Memorials**

A more thorough examination of memorial typology and the degree to which it is influenced by local and national trends could be obtained by comparing the churchyard at St Michael's with other cemeteries:

- (a) in the Chester area;
- (b) in the whole of Cheshire;
- (c) across England;
- (d) in Europe
- (e) in the world.

Clearly, a study on the scale of any of the above would require exponentially commensurate human resources, though if enough local volunteers with internet access could be found, it need not be particularly expensive or take more than a couple of years to conduct new surveys and analyse the findings of both these and existing surveys.<sup>1</sup> Such a study would also, of course, yield vast swathes of information on a

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<sup>1</sup> Surveying St Michael's churchyard single-handed, for instance, took me only three months' worth of weekends, despite work, family commitments and frequently inclement weather. At a similar pace it should easily be possible for one person to survey 1,000 memorials a year (roughly two moderately sized country churchyards) while holding down a full-time job, or 4,000 to 5,000 (approximately ten country churchyards) a year if surveying full-time.



whole range of demographic trends concerning surnames, forenames, life expectancy, occupations, population density and a welter of other topics.

### **Aims accomplished**

In the meantime, the survey of Shotwick's churchyard has preserved information about the Ancient Parish which was in danger of being lost for ever. Every memorial has been recorded and photographed, and all details have been cross-checked against earlier, less complete surveys.

The creation of the spreadsheet has resulted in an invaluable analytical tool from which detailed demographic studies about the parish can easily be launched. Furthermore, such a tool has endless versatility; new columns could be added to facilitate investigations into, for example, dimensions, preambles, the condition of monuments and directions of tilt.

Although an exhaustive survey of every commemorated churchyard occupant was not feasible in the time available, correlating information from a multiplicity of sources has made it possible to reconstruct a flavour of some of Shotwick's former inhabitants and the type of lives they led.

### **Deathbed guidelines**

One by-product of conducting a graveyard survey is a thorough grounding in what to avoid when selecting a memorial. For longevity, small, stable monuments made of a durable material like granite or marble are best. Inscriptions should be either be relief or deeply incised and preferably inlaid. A bold, sans serif typeface may not look pretty, but will remain legible far longer than delicate italics. Memorials situated indoors will fare better than those open to the elements. A cache of diaries deposited at the local record office will prove a far better memorial than any mere grave-slab. At the end of the day, pen and paper are indubitably mightier than stone and chisel.

*Appendix One*

## **Equipment used during the churchyard survey**

My churchyard survey kit was composed of the following items:

- churchyard plan
- recording forms
- clipboard
- pens
- pencils
- eraser
- pencil sharpener
- 5m metal tape measure
- digital camera
- magnetic board
- magnetic numbers
- Copy of Harold Mytum's *How to Record and Analyse Graveyards* (York, 2000)
- Copy of Jeremy Jones' *How to Record Graveyards* (London, 1984)
- stiff-bristled brush
- garden trowel
- gardening gloves
- Wellington boots
- water

# Porpoises swim up to Blue Bridge

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*Appendix Two*

## **Newspaper cutting**

*Chester Mail,*

23 March 2005

### Appendix Three

## The meaning of Shotwick

Listed as Sotowiche in *The Domesday Book*,<sup>1</sup> Shotwick's name is believed by experienced etymologists such as Eilert Ekwall<sup>2</sup> and the late John McNeal Dodgson<sup>3</sup> to derive from three Old English elements: *sceot*, 'steep slope'; *hoh*, 'promontory, spur of land'; and *wic*, a word applied to trading settlements and production centres ranging from dairy farms (such as the Northumbrian settlement of Cheswick, 'cheese farm') to salt-works (such as Cheshire's 'north/middle/famous' salt-works at Northwich, Middlewich and Nantwich).<sup>4</sup>

Casting a hasty glance at Wirral's reputation as a Norse enclave, amateur linguists have also posited the theory that the *wic* element may be a corruption of the rare Old Scandinavian place-name element *vik*, allegedly meaning 'creek'<sup>5</sup> – a reference to the creek running south of St Michael's. Ekwall,<sup>6</sup> however, translates it as 'bay' and Gordon<sup>7</sup> as 'turn(ing)'. In the English Place-Name Society's comprehensive lists of place-name elements it is conspicuous by its absence not only in the relevant Cheshire volume,<sup>8</sup> but also in editions devoted to former Danelaw territory in the East Midlands.<sup>9</sup>

The notion that Norse settlers influenced the naming of Shotwick is additionally inconsistent with historical facts, common sense and place-name evidence elsewhere in the Wirral.

<sup>1</sup> Morgan, *Domesday Book: Cheshire*, folio 263b, A12.

<sup>2</sup> Eilert Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, fourth edition, 1960), p420.

<sup>3</sup> Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part Four, pp206-207.

<sup>4</sup> J McN Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part Five, Section 1:ii, English Place-Name Society Volume LIV (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981), pp332, 229 and 386-387.

<sup>5</sup> See, for instance, Burnley, *Wirral*, p144; and Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, p117-120.

<sup>6</sup> Ekwall, *English Place-Names*, p489.

<sup>7</sup> EV Gordon, *An Introduction to Old Norse* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1981, p396.

<sup>8</sup> Dodgson, Part Five Section 1:ii.

<sup>9</sup> Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire*, Part Three, English Place-Name Society Volume LXXXI (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 2004). JEB Gover, Allen Mawer & FM Stenton, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire*, English Place-Name Society Volume XVII (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 1940, reprinted 1999).

Marauding Danes targeting the Wirral were given short shrift by Alfred the Great in the 890s,<sup>10</sup> and never got the chance to establish permanent settlements. By 902, when Aethelflaed, Countess of Mercia, granted permission for the Norwegian leader Ingimund and his followers to settle in Wirral following their expulsion from Ireland,<sup>11</sup> Chester had attracted royal attention and shortly afterwards emerged as a thriving Anglo-Saxon port.<sup>12</sup> Common sense alone suggests that Anglo-Saxons venturing westwards to settle in Wirral would have opted for prime agricultural sites with easy access via the Dee to trading facilities at Chester.

Nomenclature corroborates this theory. Beyond Shotwick, along the former Dee shoreline, lie, in sequence, Puddington, 'farm called after Putta', Burton, 'farm at a fortification', and Neston, 'farm on a headland', all of which derive their names from purely Old English elements.<sup>13</sup> The next settlement, Parkgate can be discounted, since its name, taken from the park gates at Neston, was not coined until the early eighteenth century.<sup>14</sup> It is not until Heswall, 'hazel spring', that we encounter linguistic evidence of long-term Scandinavian presence in a hybrid name which evolved from Old Norse *hesli* and Old English *wella*.<sup>15</sup> Should this be regarded as the geographical point where boundaries between Englishmen and Norsemen began to blur on the Dee coast? Quite possibly. At any rate, the southernmost Wirral name composed entirely of Norse elements belongs to a place midway between the Mersey and the Dee: Raby, 'village at a boundary', from Old Norse *ra* and *byr*.<sup>16</sup> In fact, the majority of Norse place-names are closer to the Mersey than the Dee (at places like Meols, 'sand-banks', from Old Norse *melr*,<sup>17</sup> and Tranmere, 'sandbank of cranes', from Old Norse *trani* and *melr*<sup>18</sup>). This comes as no surprise to anyone aware that the main Scandinavian route into Mercia was via the River Mersey, which borders the

<sup>10</sup> Anne Savage & Christopher Pick (transl/ed), *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (London: Papermac, 1984), p106.

<sup>11</sup> Stephen Harding, *Ingimund's Saga: Norwegian Wirral*, Birkenhead: Countywise Ltd, 2000; Vanessa Greatorex, 'The Polyglot Peninsula', *Cheshire Life*, March 2004, p188.

<sup>12</sup> George Lee Fenwick, *A History of the Ancient City of Chester from the Earliest Times* (Chester: Phillipson & Golder, 1896), p84.

<sup>13</sup> *Putta, (ing)tun, burh and ness*. Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, pp214, 211-212, 222-223. Greatorex, p190.

<sup>14</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p223. Greatorex, p192.

<sup>15</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, pp276-277. Greatorex, p192.

<sup>16</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, p228. Greatorex, p191.

<sup>17</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, pp296-298. Greatorex, p191.

<sup>18</sup> Dodgson, *Cheshire Place-Names*, Part Four, pp257-258. Greatorex, p191.

northern side of the peninsula, not via the Dee, which borders the south. All attempts to encroach on Anglo-Saxon territory nearer Chester were firmly quashed and, after a combined force of Norse and Scots was trounced by the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Brunanburh (identified as Bromborough<sup>19</sup>) in 937, the Scandinavians made no further attempts to dominate south Wirral.

It therefore seems unlikely in the extreme that the name of Shotwick – the closest to Chester of all Wirral's Dee estuary settlements – would incorporate any Norse elements.

What of the suggestion that *wic* may refer to saltworks,<sup>20</sup> as in the case of the three Cheshire towns of Northwich, Middlewich and Nantwich? This hypothesis is based on a few paragraphs in Leland's *Itinerary*:

'A myle lower [than Crabhall village] is Shottewik Castelle on the very shore longging to the King: and thereby ys a park.

'Shottewike townelet is a 3. quarters of a myle lower.

'And 2. mile lower is a rode in D[ee] callid Salthouse, where again it [on the] shore is a salt house cotage.

'Then is Burton hedde, wherby is a village almost a mile lower than Salt [House].'<sup>21</sup>

In other words, the salt-house is nearer Burton than the centre of Shotwick. Lack of widespread industrial activity in the vicinity is confirmed by the clear red sandstone of St Michael's Church, which compares favourably with the sooty walls of Chester Cathedral and the medieval churches of the three central Cheshire wiches. This implies that Shotwick was never subjected to pervasive fumes resulting from large-scale salt production. There is therefore no reason to conclude that the Shotwick

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<sup>19</sup> Harding, *Ingimund's Saga*, p40. Vanessa Greatorex, 'The Polyglot Peninsula', *Cheshire Life*, March 2004, p190.

<sup>20</sup> Burnley, *Wirral*, p144.

<sup>21</sup> Lucy Toulmin Smith (ed), *Leland's Itinerary in England and Wales* (London: Centaur Press Ltd, 1964), vol 3 (part VI, 1536-1539), p91.

locale ever boasted more than one salt-house, though it is apparent from the early parish registers that a family surnamed Salthouse lived in Shotwick in 1700.<sup>22</sup>

Bearing in mind the number of cheek-by-jowl Roman and medieval salthouses in the other three Cheshire wiches,<sup>23</sup> would a single salt-house be sufficient to influence the naming of a settlement centred two miles away? Common sense inclines towards the negative.

Taking all these topographical factors into account, the trained etymologists win the day. Old English '*Wic* [whether farm or trading post] on a steep promontory' comes across as the most convincing definition, particularly in view of the elevated position of St Michael's Church and the nucleated nature of the agriculturally-biased settlement around it.

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<sup>22</sup> CCALS, P49/1/1: Early Registers, transcribed by Estelle Dyke, 1932.

<sup>23</sup> Morgan, *DB Cheshire*, folios 268a: S3; 268b: S1 & S2. Tim Strickland, *Roman Middlewich* (Middlewich: Roman Middlewich Project, 2001), pp34-37. Greatorex, 'What's in a Name: Nantwich', *Cheshire Life*, November 2003, pp224-227. Greatorex, 'Muddle in the Middle', *Cheshire Life*, January 2005, pp210-213.

*Appendix Four*

# **Diocese of Chester churchyard regulations**

## **Resumé of regulations approved by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester <sup>1</sup>**

1. Nothing shall be placed in a churchyard until the consent of the Parish Priest has been obtained in writing. A full description of the proposed work (measurements, inscription, materials etc) is required.
2. It is advised that no contract with a funeral director or stonemason should be made until written authorisation has been obtained from the Parish Priest.
3. It is not permitted to introduce kerbs, railing, posts or chains, to enclose a grave or to cover the surface of a grave with chippings or other extraneous materials.
4. Bulbs maybe planted, but NOT trees, shrubs or plants which impede mowing.
5. The surface of the grass shall be levelled and turfed or seeded to allow mowing.
6. Glass, ceramic and plastic containers are not permitted and no container should impede mowing.
7. Artificial flowers are not permitted except for Remembrance Day poppies.

*July 2002*

## **Commentary on the Diocesan churchyard regulations**

The preponderance of simple 'ped-heads' among recent memorials at Shotwick can doubtless be ascribed to the limitations on monument design imposed by Regulation

3. If these restrictions continue to apply, monument diversity will become a thing of the past, and bland rows of virtually identical memorials will engulf cemeteries across the county.

Note the astonishing ecclesiastical obsession with mowing (mentioned in three of the seven regulations). In Diocesan eyes, keeping grass neat clearly takes precedence over compassion or individual taste. Thankfully, for those of an anarchic disposition, Regulation 6, concerning flower receptacles, has frequently been ignored at Ince, but this may owe more to failure to read the notices than deliberate rebellion.

The list of regulations is not displayed at Shotwick or, indeed, at many churchyards in the vicinity of Chester, though whether this is because of priestly disapproval remains to be discovered.

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<sup>1</sup> Transcribed on Saturday 8 September 2005 from notices beside the gates of the Church of St James the Great, Ince, in the parish of Thornton-le-Moor with Ince and Elton, on the Mersey side of the Wirral peninsula.



*Appendix Five*

## Recording Forms

On the following pages are two photocopies of 'raw' Recording Forms – i.e. exactly as they were filled in at the churchyard – plus one example of a computerised form.

Although computerised versions are much neater, they lack the spontaneity of the *in situ* forms and in some respects are far less satisfactory. For an artist of indifferent ability, for instance, it is particularly difficult to recapture the essence of a memorial sketched swiftly and unselfconsciously as a private *aide-memoire* while standing with a clipboard ankle-deep in wet grass.

The lesson is clear: the most successful graveyard survey records will be comprised of both computerised forms for longevity and hand-written forms filled in on site.

## Grave memorial recording form

Churchyard:	Shotwick
Grid reference:	SJ 337718
Dedication:	St Michael
Denomination:	Church of England
Date of record:	5 March 2005
Name of recorder:	Vanessa Greatorex Roskilly
Memorial number:	001
Memorial type:	War memorial surmounted by Celtic cross
Material/geology:	Sandstone with ?bronze plates
Which way stone faces:	East
Which faces inscribed:	East and North
Number of people commemorated:	Six
Inscription technique:	Cast bronze (raised lettering)
Condition of monument:	Lichened, splintered on cross shaft
Condition of inscription:	Good
Current height above ground (mm):	995 to top of step plus shaft/cross above
Width (mm):	1544
Length or thickness (mm)	1406
Digital photograph number:	0418,0419, 0420

Inscription:

East face:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
 WILLIAM EVANS · JOHN MANSLEY ·  
 RALPH THOMAS · JOHN WESTON ·  
 HERBERT WILCOXSON  
 OF THIS PARISH  
 WHO FELL IN ACTION IN THE GREAT  
 WAR  
 1914-1919



North face:

1939-1945  
 FREDERICK WALTER HOPWOOD  
 KILLED IN ACTION AT  
 ARNHEM  
 18 SEPTEMBER 1944



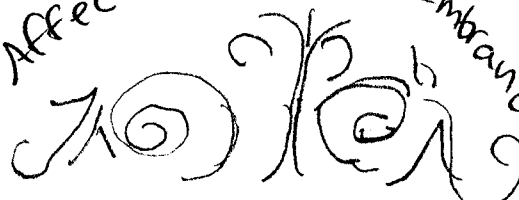
# Grave memorial recording form

Churchyard:	Shotwick
Grid reference:	SJ 337718
Dedication:	St Michael
Denomination:	Church of England
Date of record:	25/3/05
Name of recorder:	Vanessa Greatorex Roskilly
Memorial number:	80
Memorial type:	Head
Material/geology:	sandstone
Which way stone faces:	E
Which faces inscribed:	E
Number of people commemorated:	3
Inscription technique:	Incision
Condition of monument:	slopes E & N ; surface cracks
Condition of inscription:	good
Current height above ground (mm):	E max 1258 W max 1273
Width (mm):	777
Length or thickness (mm)	77
Digital photograph number:	
Remarks:	

Inscription:

(serif)      (Gothic)

In Affectionate Remembrance of



ELLEN,  
WIFE OF THOMAS WARRINGTON  
(ITAL) WIFE OF WOODBANK  
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 27<sup>TH</sup> 1873,  
AGED 80 YEARS

(MRS) → (ITAL) ALSO THOMAS WARRINGTON  
SON OF THE ABOVE  
WHO DIED MARCH 5<sup>TH</sup> 1874.  
AGED 50 YEARS.

(ITAL) ALSO THE ABOVE THOMAS WARRINGTON  
WHO DIED OCTOBER 6<sup>TH</sup> 1879  
AGED 88 YEARS

# Grave memorial recording form:

Churchyard: Shotwick  
 Grid reference: SJ 337718  
 Dedication: St Michael  
 Denomination: Church of England  
 Date of record: 30/5/05  
 Name of recorder: Vanessa Greatorex Roskilly  
 Memorial number: 359  
 Memorial type: head + foot + kerb  
 Material/geology: sandstone  
 Which way stone faces: E  
 Which faces inscribed: E  
 Number of people commemorated: 2  
 Inscription technique: Inc. 16 lead inlaid?  
 Condition of monument: steps S/E. head: 1g chunk eroded/fallen off.  
 Condition of inscription: inlay flaked off - erosion + chunks off  
 Current height above ground (mm): N 1480 F 195  
 Width (mm): H 815 F 480  
 Length or thickness (mm): H 72 F 88  
 Digital photograph number:

cracks  
 kerb buried except for small SW portion of all 2080

Remarks: 114 dec + rose dec. Pat. Reveled E/W

B/L 237

## Inscription:



WILLIAM HEALING  
 OF SEARLAND  
 WHO DIED JUNE 23<sup>RD</sup> 1887,  
 IN HIS 78<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

THY WILL BE DONE

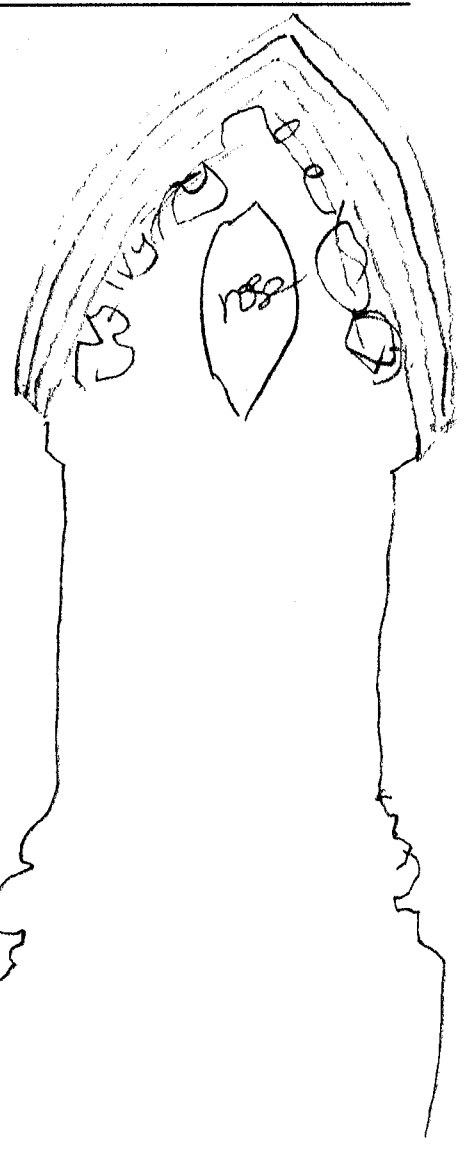
ALSO IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
 OUR DEAR MOTHER

REBECCA HEALING,  
 WIFE OF THE ABOVE,

WHO DIED FEBRUARY 10<sup>TH</sup> 1816,  
 AGED 74 YEARS.

WAS DIED AS SHE LIVED TRUSTING IN JESUS

Foot



*Appendix Six*

## **Spreadsheet of sample entries from Shotwick's parish registers, 1681-1702**

This eight-page spreadsheet incorporates the key points from every entry made during the first twenty years of Shotwick's extant parish registers, based on Estelle Dyke's transcript.<sup>1</sup>

The dates have been adjusted by me to conform to the Gregorian calendar rather than the Julian calendar used in England until 1752.<sup>2</sup> In other words, the years stated begin on the first of January and end on thirty-first of December rather than starting on the twenty-fifth of March and finishing on the following twenty-fourth of March.

By cross-referencing entries, it is sometimes possible to work out relationships between the people listed in the register. The final column of the spreadsheet contains my deductions concerning these. A question mark indicates relationships that are only probable or possible rather than definite. Comments and questions concerning cause of death and infection are also made and raised in this column.

Clearly, if time and space allowed, it would be worthwhile to tabulate and analyse all subsequent entries in Shotwick's parish registers in this depth.

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<sup>1</sup> CCALS, P49/1/1: Early Registers, transcribed by Estelle Dyke, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> Munby, *Dates and Time*, pp20 & 22. John E Morby, *The Wordsworth Handbook of Kings and Queens* (Ware: Wordsworth Editions Ltd, 1994), p71.

## Shotwick Parish Registers: 1681-1702

Name	Status	From	Event	Date	Notes
Andrew Joseph			baptised	23 May 1693	Posthumous baptism? See burials of 1690
John Joseph			baptised	23 May 1693	Posthumous baptism? See burials of 1690
Cathrine	daughter of James Leylen	Saughall Magna	baptised	24 May 1681	
George	son of George Chamberlaine		baptised	25 Sept 1690	
Thomas	son of Thomas Chamberlaine		baptised	29 March 1690	
John Josephs		Shotwick	baptised	29 March 1690	Father of the Joseph boys?
Andrew Joseph James Milliner	born in 1693 'which may be remembered'				Born but not baptised?
John	son of John Joseph		buried	25 March 1690	baptised posthumously?
Edward Walsh	Gentleman, being a stranger	Stockton, Worcs	buried	17 April 1690	
Thomas	son of Thomas Cawley was baptised in the year of our Lord God 1692		buried	27 March 1690	
Andrew	son of John Joseph was baptised in 1693		buried	23 May 1690	baptised posthumously?
Elizabeth	daughter of Robert Mulleiner, husbandman and Elizabeth his wife	Shotwick	baptised	8 Sept 1697	
Hanah	daughter of John Edwards, labourer, and Abigail his wife	Shotwick	baptised	12 Oct 1697	
Mary	daughter of John Davies	Saughall Magna	baptised	15 Oct 1697	
Humphrey	son of Edward Humphreys, labourer, and Hanah his wife	Shotwick	baptised	28 Nov 1697	
Thomas Luck	pauper	Saughall Parva	buried	29 March 1697	wife and children
Thomas Evans	pauper	Capenhurst	buried	25 Sept 1697	
William Chamberlain	labourer		buried	28 Sept 1697	
Anne	wife of Thomas Chamberlain	Saughall Magna	buried	31 Sept 1697	mother of Thomas, baptised 1690?
Hanah	daughter of John Edwards		buried	23 Oct 1697	baptised 11 days earlier

Mary	daughter of John Hiccock, husbandman, and Margery his wife	Shotwick	baptised	2 Feb 1698	
Anne	daughter of John Hesketh, husbandman	Capenhurst	baptised	4 Feb 1698	
Martha	daughter of James Milner	Ledsham	baptised	13 Feb 1698	sister of Andrew Joseph James Milner, born 1693?
Thomas	son of William Hiccock	Woodbank	baptised	14 Feb 1698	buried 28 Feb
Richard	son of Richard Bradburne	Capenhurst	baptised	17 Feb 1698	
Izabella	daughter of Edward Bradshaw	Shotwick	baptised	27 Feb 1698	buried 12 June 1714 (see reg)
John and Grace	son and daughter of John Jones	Shotwick	baptised	5 March 1698	twins?
Anne	daughter of Samuel Benet	Saughall Magna	baptised	27 April 1698	
John	son of Thomas Sparke	Shotwick	baptised	14 June 1698	
Thomas	son of John Carter	Shotwick	baptised	20 June 1698	
Hannah	daughter of Thomas Evans	Woodbank	baptised	20 June 1698	
Cathrine	daughter of John Sherwood	Saughall Magna	baptised	26 June 1698	
Margret	daughter of Robert Janny, cleric		baptised	11 Oct 1698	curate's daughter; buried 17 days later
George	son of William Hoylin	Saughall Magna	baptised	20 Oct 1698	
John	son of Robert Lloid	Saughall Magna	baptised	22 Nov 1698	
Roger Leigh/Mary Hancocks		Little Neston	married	3 Oct 1698	
Thomas Chamberlaine/Martha Hoylin	at St John's in Chester		married	5 Oct 1698	was bride related to Jane, married in Chester 27/1/99?
Anne Salthouse	poor widow	Shotwick	buried	2 Jan 1698	evidence of Shotwick salt-making?
Charles Spencer	labourer	Shotwick	buried	24 Feb 1698	
William Hiccock	yeoman	Woodbank	buried	26 Feb 1698	
Hester	daughter of Jane Croft, widow	Woodbank	buried	28 Feb 1698	
Thomas	son of 'Widdow' Hiccock	Woodbank	buried	28 Feb 1698	Baptised 14 Feb 1698. Son of William, buried two days earlier. Victim of same illness?
John Hiccock	husbandman	Shotwick	buried	2 March 1698	Father of Mary, baptised 2 Feb 1698. Related to William & Thomas? Same illness, contracted while visiting?
Elizabeth	daughter of Valentine Short, gentleman	Shotwick	buried	17 March 1698	father buried 14 Oct 1699
Thomas	son of Edmund Ash	Saughall Magna	buried	26 March 1698	brother born ? years later
Thomas	son of John Grey, farmer	Ledsham	buried	28 April 1698	

Jane Amon	widow	Shotwick	buried	30 June 1698	
Elizabeth	wife of Richard Lake, smith	Capenhurst	buried	18 Sept 1698	husband outlived her only 6 months
Margret	daughter of Robert Janny, cleric buried at Chester		buried	28 Oct 1698	curate's daughter; bap 17 days earlier
John Haliwell	yeoman, buried at Eastham	Saughall Magna	buried	Oct 1698	died in Chester? no grave in Shotwick
John Hale	labourer	Saughall Parva	buried	6 Nov 1698	died in Eastham? no grave in Shotwick
William Milner	pauper	Shotwick	buried	8 Nov 1698	
Peter Inglefield	wife of Robert Muleneux, husbandman	Saughall Parva	buried	11 Nov 1698	
Catherine child	John Basnet's 'dead born'	Saughall Parva	buried	23 Dec 1698	position in register confusing; wrong date?
Mary	daughter of John Roberts	Shotwick	baptised	5 January 1699	
Robert	son of Thomas Peasant		baptised	22 Jan 1699	
Thomas	son of Samuel Holland	Saughall Parva	baptised	26 Feb 1699	
Richard	son of Daniel Hampton	Capenhurst	baptised	2 March 1699	buried 4 April 1699
Mary	bastard daughter of Jane Jones, born in the parish of St John's in Chester		baptised	14 March 1699	
Margret	bastard daughter of Margret Luck, widow	Saughall Parva	baptised	21 March 1699	buried two days later. Mother relict of Thomas Luck (buried 29/3/97)? Daughter result of prostitution to survive?
Mary	bastard daughter of Catherine Calvley by John Downward	Capenhurst	baptised	30 March 1699	Downward men don't seem to believe in marriage; buried six days later
William	bastard son of Martha Cooper by Witton Beigh	Capenhurst	baptised	19 April 1699	buried 30 July 1699
Robert	son of Thomas Hesketh	Capenhurst	baptised	1 May 1699	
Robert	son of Robert Tudore	Shotwick	baptised	28 May 1699	
Mary	daughter of John Burges	Saughall Magna	baptised	11 Nov 1699	born less than 10 months after parents' wedding; buried 20 Nov 1699
John Burges/Jane Hoylin	at Trinity in Chester		married	27 Jan 1699	daughter conceived soon after; was bride related to Martha, married in Chester 5/10/98?
Thomas Lloid/Mary Carter			married	4 June 1699	
Francis Silito	spinster	Capenhurst	buried	2 Jan 1699	



Edward	pauper	Saughall Magna	buried	22 Jan 1699	
Mary	wife of Thomas Lloyd, labourer	Burton parish	buried	8 Feb 1699	
Mary	wife of Thomas Briscall, farmer	Eastham parish	buried	20 Feb 1699	
Thomas Richards	schoolmaster	Shotwick	buried	26 Feb 1699	
Richard Lake	smith	Capenhurst	buried	19 March 1699	husband of Elizabeth, buried 18 Sept 1698
Margret	daughter of Margret Luck, pauper	Saughall Parva	buried	23 March 1699	baptised two days earlier
Margret Luck	pauper	Saughall Parva	buried	25 March 1699	buried two days after her newborn daughter, probably childbirth-related
Richard	son of Daniel Hampton, tailor	Capenhurst	buried	4 April 1699	baptised 2 March 1699
Mary	bastard daughter of Cathrin Calvley		buried	5 April 1699	baptised 31 March 1699
Alice Holland	spinster	Shotwick	buried	17 April 1699	
Richard Spencer	blacksmith	Saughall Magna	buried	18 April 1699	
William Shepard	tailor	Shotwick	buried	21 April 1699	
Thomas Hesketh	farmer	Capenhurst	buried	29 April 1699	
John Jones	bachelor	Shotwick	buried	14 May 1699	
Briget Spencer	pauper	Shotwick	buried	2 June 1699	
Thomas Dod	mariner	Saughall Parva	buried	15 June 1699	
Joane Piner	virgin; pauper	Capenhurst	buried	15 June 1699	
Joseph Turner	son of a stranger	Capenhurst	buried	27 July 1699	
? Luck	orphan	Saughall Parva	buried	29 July 1699	last of the ill-fated Luck family?
William	bastard of Martha Cooper	Capenhurst	buried	30 July 1699	baptised 17 April 1699
Ferdinando Ratcliff	carpenter	Shotwick	buried	6 Aug 1699	
Henry Hoylin	husbandman	Saughall Magna	buried	18 Aug 1699	
Rachel	daughter of William Rowland of Leigh	Neston parish	buried	6 Sept 1699	
Izabella Heylin	spinster	Saughall Magna	buried	23 Sept 1699	
Valentine Short	gentleman		buried	14 Oct 1699	daughter Elizabeth buried 17 March 1698; posthumous daughter Mary baptised 17 June 1700
Mary	daughter of John Burges	Saughall Magna	buried	20 Nov 1699	baptised nine days earlier
Alice Carter	pauper	Saughall Magna	buried	28 Nov 1699	
Mary	wife of Robert Chamberlain, fisher	Saughall Magna	buried	10 Dec 1699	
Grace	pore stranger	Shotwick	buried	25 Dec 1699	

Mary	bastard daughter of Mary Grice & Thomas Downward	Capenhurst	baptised	2 Feb 1700	Downward men don't seem to believe in marriage, though they will acknowledge their children
William	son of Thomas Salthouse	Shotwick	baptised	27 Feb 1700	More evidence of salt-making?
George	son of George Griffith	Capenhurst	baptised	5 March 1700	buried 25 April 1700
Hannah	daughter of Symion Edwards	Saughall Magna	baptised	19 March 1700	
Richard	son of Thomas Chamberlain, yeoman	Saughall Magna	baptised	2 April 1700	brother of Thomas, baptised 29 March 1690?
Mary	daughter of Thomas Lloid, labourer	Woodbank	baptised	2 April 1700	
Ralph	son of John Edge, labourer	Saughall Magna	baptised	18 April 1700	buried 4 Aug 1700
Robert	son of Robert Kendrick, labourer	Saughall Magna	baptised	30 April 1700	
Thomas	bastard son of Mary Bagaley & William Bignall	Capenhurst	baptised	9 June 1700	
Mary	posthumous daughter of Valentine Short, gentleman		baptised	17 June 1700	father buried 14 Oct 1699
Joshua	son of Richard Dod, husbandman	Crabwall	baptised	4 July 1700	
James	son of Thomas Holland, tailor	Shotwick	baptised	20 July 1700	buried 24 Aug 1700
Martha	daughter of Samuel Jones, tailor	Shotwick	baptised	26 July 1700	
Anne	daughter of John Danes, husbandman	Saughall Magna	baptised	13 Aug 1700	
John	son of Daniel Done, husbandman	Saughall Magna	baptised	27 Aug 1700	
Jane	daughter of Thomas Evans, labourer	Woodbank	baptised	1 Sept 1700	
Thomas	son of Thomas Hughes	Saughall Magna	baptised	19 Sept 1700	
Thomas Jones/Ann Spencer		Saughall Magna	married	26 Jan 1700	
John Hughes/Helen Carter		Saughall Magna	married	26 Jan 1700	
David Hill/Mary Jones		Shotwick	married	4 Feb 1700	
Robert Mullenoux/Elizabeth Pemberton		Saughall Parva	married	3 April 1700	
Daniel Barrow/Martha Gaxon		Nesse	married	3 April 1700	
William Lloyd/Margret Alexander		Capenhurst	married	5 June 1700	
Hugh Wirrall/Anne Lloid		Capenhurst	married	4 Sept 1700	
Thomas Piers/Anne Salthouse			married	29 Sept 1700	
John Hasler/Ann Carter		Neston/Little Saughall	married	22 Oct 1700	
Charles Broster/Elizabeth Parry			married	27 Dec 1700	

Jane Sparke			Shotwick	buried	18 Feb 1700	related to Thomas, father of John, baptised 14 June 1698?
Margret Farington			Ledsham, Neston parish	buried	3 March 1700	
Joseph Hockenhull	esquire		Capenhurst	buried	9 March 1700	local squire; wife died 7 months later
John Taylor	poor child		Chester	buried	29 March 1700	
Izabella Waite	daughter of Thomas Waite, gentleman		Capenhurst	buried	13 April 1700	
George	son of George Griffith, husbandman		Saughall Magna	buried	25 April 1700	baptised 5 March 1700
Ralph	son of John Edge, labourer		Shotwick	buried	4 Aug 1700	baptised 18 April 1700
James	son of Thomas Holland, tailor			buried	24 Aug 1700	baptised 20 July 1700
Mrs Elizabeth Hockenhull	widow			buried	24 Oct 1700	widow of Joseph, buried 9 March 1700
George Gillam	weaver		Saughall Magna	buried	22 Dec 1700	
child left in the street						
Elizabeth	daughter of Richard Smith, husbandman		Woodbank	baptised	1 Jan 1701	probably ignota, buried 1 Feb 1701
James	son of Thomas Maddock, mariner		Woodbank	baptised	15 Jan 1701	
Thomas	son of Samuel Perry, blacksmith		Shotwick	baptised	16 Jan 1701	
Hester	daughter of Robert Tudore, carpenter		Shotwick	baptised	24 Jan 1701	
Mary	daughter of Samuel Benit		Shotwick	baptised	2 March 1701	buried 9 September 1701; brother Robert baptised 28 May 1699
Thomas	son of John Heskylth, husbandman		Saughall Magna	baptised	18 March 1701	
Richard	son of John Hughes		Capenhurst	baptised	19 March 1701	
Edward	son of Robert Mulleneux		Saughall Magna	baptised	25 Feb 1701	
George	son of George Griffith, yeoman		Shotwick	baptised	14 March 1701	parents married 13 April 1700, then moved from Saughall Parva to Shotwick??
Edmund	son of Edmund Ash, labourer		Capenhurst	baptised	30 March 1701	named after father and dead brother; did his parents think they could replace their dead son, or were they just obsessed with the family name?
John	bastard son of Martha Heylin		Saughall Magna	baptised	1 April 1701	named after father; brother Thomas buried 26 March 1698
Dorothy	daughter of William Heylin, fisherman		Saughall Magna	baptised	2 Feb 1701	related to William?
Margret	daughter of John Roberts, 'milner'		Saughall Magna	baptised	22 April 1701	related to Martha?
Susannah	daughter of John Sherwood		Shotwick	baptised	22 May 1701	
			Saughall Magna	baptised	12 May 1701	

Hannah	daughter of Thomas Hoskith, husbandman	Capenhurst	baptised	25 May 1701	
Anne	bastard daughter of Elenor Tudore	Capenhurst	baptised	23 June 1701	
Samuel	son of Robert Janny, cleric	Shotwick	baptised	3 Aug 1701	son of Shotwick's curate; sister Margret buried 28 Oct 1698
John	son of John Perry, pauper	Capenhurst	baptised	17 Aug 1701	
James	son of Thomas Holland, tailor	Shotwick	baptised	5 Sept 1701	infant brother died August 1700
Thomas	son of George Cardin	Saughall Magna	baptised	6 Sept 1701	
Richard	son of John Joseph, fisher	Shotwick	baptised	20 Sept 1701	buried 24 Sept 1701; another short-lived Joseph child
Helen	daughter of James Heskyth, husbandman	Capenhurst	baptised	16 Nov 1701	
Abigail	daughter of Thomas Lloid, pauper	Woodbank	baptised	18 Nov 1701	
Elizabeth	daughter of Robert Lloid	Saughall Parva	baptised	2 Dec 1701	
Thomas	son of George Webster, labourer	Capenhurst	baptised	11 Dec 1701	
Witton	son of Andrew Tomlin, pauper	in the park'	baptised	14 Dec 1701	presumably Shotwick Park (then extra parochial)
Mary	daughter of John Joseph	Shotwick	buried	29 Jan 1701	another of the ill-fated Joseph brood?
Elizabeth Darwent	poor widow	Saughall Parva	buried	31 Jan 1701	
Ignota de Woodbank	poor child	Woodbank	buried	1 Feb 1701	child left in the street, baptised 1 Jan 1701?
Peter Plumley	glasier	Woodbank	buried	25 Feb 1701	
Elizabeth	daughter of Moses Foxley	Saughall Magna	buried	2 March 1701	
Thomas Bradshaw	husbandman	Woodbank	buried	4 June 1701	
Edward Street	husbandman	Mollington	buried	7 June 1701	
Thomas	son of John Hesketh, husbandman	Capenhurst	buried	15 Aug 1701	seven children and a pauper died between now and 24 Sept; was an infectious disease raging throughout the parish during these five weeks? Only the most vulnerable seem to have died in this period
Thomas	son of Thomas Hoskyth, husbandman	Capenhurst	buried	26 Aug 1701	
William Ball	pauper	Woodbank	buried	5 Sept 1701	
Hester	daughter of Robert Tudore		buried	9 Sept 1701	baptised 17 March 1701

Hannah	daughter of Thomas Heskyth	Capenhurst	buried	7 Sept 1701	baptised 25 May 1701; was her father, Thomas Heskyth, the same Thomas Hoskyth whose son Thomas was buried 26 Aug 1701? If so, did both children die of the same illness?
Jane	daughter of William Gillam	Saughall Parva	buried	12 Sept 1701	
Thomas	son of Thomas Jones, labourer	Saughall Magna	buried	23 Sept 1701	
Richard	son of John Joseph		buried	24 Sept 1701	baptised 20 Sept 1701; another short-lived Joseph child; was poverty, ignorance of hygiene, neglect, cruelty or cot death responsible for so many instances of infant mortality in the same family?
Jane	wife of William Coup, husbandman	Saughall Parva	buried	5 Nov 1701	
John	son of Samuel Benet, yeoman	Saughall Magna	buried	9 Nov 1701	
Mary Millington	widow	Capenhurst	buried	11 Dec 1701	
Martha	daughter of Thomas Chamberlain	Saughall Magna	baptised	20 Jan 1702	sister of Richard, baptised 2/4/1700
Charles	son of Edward Humphreys, pauper	Shotwick	baptised	25 Jan 1702	
Edward	son of Edward Bradshaw	Woodbank	baptised	22 Feb 1702	
Richard Bradbury/Elizabeth Cole	paupers	Capenhurst	married	13 Jan 1702	
Mary Jones	poor servant	Shotwick	buried	4 Jan 1702	

*Appendix Seven*

## **Baptisms and burials in Shotwick's parish registers, 1702-1775**

Based on Estelle Dyke's transcript of the early parish register,<sup>1</sup> the following list states the number of baptisms and burials between 1702 and 1775. Note that the figures have been recorded in accordance with the dating conventions prevailing in the register. This means that between 1702 and 1752 the year starts on the Feast of the Blessed Virgin (the twenty-fifth of March) and ends on the following twenty-fourth of March, in accordance with the Julian calendar then used in England. After 1752, when England finally adopted the Gregorian calendar, it runs from 1 January to 31 December.<sup>2</sup>

Although it cannot be assumed that every child born was baptised, or that every resident of the parish was buried in St Michael's churchyard, the figures provide a broad indication of parochial population trends. Births and deaths counterbalanced each other in only two years (1706-7 and 1754). Shotwick's population fell in twenty-seven of the years listed, with the 1720s being a particularly disastrous decade. Nationally, the Prime Minister's policy of maintaining a permanent National Debt brought a period of general prosperity,<sup>3</sup> during which living standards rose, although bad harvests and outbreaks of whooping cough, smallpox, suffocating coughs and putrid fever caused a blip between 1727 and 1730<sup>4</sup> (when Shotwick's population fell by thirty-four – six less than in the years 1721-1724). Despite these set-backs, Shotwick's population increased in forty-five of the years, with the 1770s showing the biggest rises. This may have been due to a variety of factors – such as an influx of newcomers keen to occupy the reclaimed land – rather than the improved health, nutrition and housing standards one would automatically associate with such a trend.

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<sup>1</sup> CCALS, P49/1/1: Early Registers, transcribed by Estelle Dyke, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> Munby, *Dates and Time*, pp20 & 22. Morby, *Handbook of Kings and Queens*, p71.

<sup>3</sup> Rodney Castleden, *British History: A Chronological Dictionary of Dates* (London: Parragon Books Service Ltd, 1994), p159.

<sup>4</sup> Ralph Houlbrooke, 'The Age of Decency: 1660-1760' in Jupp & Gittings, *Death in England*, p175.

**Shotwick parish registers 1703-1775**

Year	Baptised	Buried	Population change	Year	Baptised	Buried	Population change
1702-3	18	6	+12	1739-40	21	16	+5
1703-4	23	19	+4	1740-41	20	29	-9
1704-5	19	14	+5	1741-42	16	15	+1
1705-6	22	8	+14	1742-43	17	19	-2
1706-7	14	14	0	1743-44	23	17	+6
1707-8	20	15	+5	1744-45	20	12	+8
1708-9	15	18	-3	1745-46	21	13	+9
1709-10	18	11	+7	1746-47	15	21	-6
1710-11	11	14	-3	1747-48	27	15	+12
1711-12	16	7	+9	1748-49	12	20	-8
1712-13	13	16	-3	1749-50	19	17	+2
1713-14	24	8	+16	1750-51	24	13	+11
1714-15	13	23	-10	1751-52	15	17	-2
1715-16	18	7	+11	1752-53	9	11	+2
1716-17	22	21	+1	1753	18	10	+8
1717-18	11	10	+1	1754	18	18	0
1718-19	24	18	+6	1755	16	13	+3
1719-20	15	16	-1	1756	16	15	+1
1720-21	16	25	-9	1757	21	9	+12
1721-22	13	29	-16	1758	19	7	+12
1722-23	13	20	-7	1759	19	17	+2
1723-24	12	29	-17	1760	17	23	-6
1724-25	15	23	-8	1761	22	23	-1
1725-26	13	16	-3	1762	14	13	+1
1726-27	21	28	-7	1763	12	7	+5
1727-28	18	35	-17	1764	25	27	-2
1728-29	15	16	-1	1765	22	15	+7
1729-30	20	36	-16	1766	25	10	+15
1730-31	22	19	+3	1767	26	11	+15
1731-32	22	13	+9	1768	18	25	-7
1732-33	13	12	+1	1769	26	13	+13
1733-34	25	16	+9	1770	24	9	+15
1734-35	19	22	-3	1771	19	22	-3
1735-36	17	15	+2	1772	33	14	+19
1736-37	23	15	+8	1773	28	11	+17
1737-38	23	26	-3	1774	29	14	+15
1738-39	18	16	+2	1775	28	21	+7

## *Appendix Eight*

# **Spreadsheet of data collected from memorials**

The following 28-page spreadsheet contains data from all 370 memorials visible in St Michael's churchyard between March and May 2005, plus an update on Memorial 296. This was originally recorded as a flower and vase-decked mound, but the spreadsheet was revised when a more permanent memorial was erected in October 2005, a year after the demise of the deceased. A similar time-lapse may or may not have occurred between the death of other churchyard occupants and the erection of new monuments (or, indeed the addition of inscriptions to existing memorials). This means the churchyard's memorials may be slightly more recent than the first date inscribed on them would suggest.

Also listed is data from fourteen memorials inside the church (information from additional interior inscriptions was collected by FC Beazley<sup>1</sup> in 1905, but has been omitted here if no longer readily visible, with the exception of Memorial N, which is hidden beneath several layers of carpet in the inaccessible Sanctuary, but has attracted too much controversy<sup>2</sup> to omit).

Wherever possible, information from eroded inscriptions has been inserted after correlating my 2005 survey with the monumental inscriptions collected by JHE Bennett and PH Lawson in 1910 and FC Beazley in 1905. Such insertions are always noted in the 'Comments' column.

Each memorial has been allocated a number in accordance with Plan 3:

*Shotwick Churchyard: plan of graves, 2005*. Memorials relating to more than one person have been subdivided (1.1, 1.2 etc), with the memorial number appearing first.

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<sup>1</sup> Beazley, *Shotwick*, pp39-42.

<sup>2</sup> See details of John Carter Curate in the section on incumbents in Chapter Three: *Society*.



Measurements (noted on original recording forms) have not been stated, though the size or proportion of monument buried has been indicated if relevant or noteworthy.

Inscriptions are incised and facing east unless otherwise stated. Italic text on the spreadsheet signifies italic text on the memorial.

## Listings

1-370 Inscriptions on memorials in St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick.

A-N Principle inscriptions inside St Michael's Church, Shotwick

## Abbreviations used in Memorial listings

E	East	centr	centre
N	North	chipgs	chippings
S	South	chyd	churchyard
W	West	dec	decoration
		dr	dear
foot	footstone	fr	from
head	headstone	inc	incision
kb	kerb	insc	inscription
ped	pedestal	lv	love
		oblit	obliterated
m	months	semi-circ	semi-circular
wk	weeks	sin	sinuous
yr	years	shldrs	shoulders
		sq	square
blvd	beloved	transv	transverse
dau	daughter	tri	triangular
husb	husband	typog	typography
		w	with

St Michael's Churchyard, Shotwick									
Memorial No.	Memorial type	Memorial features	Surname	Forenames	Date	Age/Date of birth	Abode/ Occupation	Relationship	Notes; quotes; comments
001.1	War memorial: pedestal cross	Sandstone. 3 step cuboid pedestal; Celtic cross	Evans	William	1914-1918	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	See also Memorial 320.2
001.2	See 001.1	See 001.1	Mansley	John	See 001.1	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	
001.3	See 001.1	See 001.1	Thomas	Ralph	See 001.1	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	
001.4	See 001.1	See 001.1	Weston	John	See 001.1	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	
001.5	See 001.1	See 001.1	Wilcoxon	Herbert	See 001.1	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	
001.6	See 001.1	See 001.1. N face	Hopwood	Frederick Walter	18 Sept 1944	Not known	Not stated	None mentioned	Killed in action at Arrhem. See also Memorial 305.3
002	Ledger	Sandstone	Wilcoxon	Elizabeth	16 Dec 1884	42	Not stated	None mentioned	Moss removed
003	Table tomb	Sandstone. On ledger; 3 transverse legs	Dean	Isaac	12 Oct 1847	83	Ledsham	None mentioned	
004.1	Step ledger	Sandstone	Inglefield	Jane	6 Aug 1882	61	Shotwick	Wife	
004.2	See 004.1	See 004.1	Inglefield	Thomas	12 Jan 1889	67	Shotwick	Husband	
004.3	See 004.1	See 004.1	Inglefield	William	28 May 1857	56	Shotwick	Son	
005	Step ledger	Sandstone	Taylor	Bridget	28 May 1821	76	Not stated	None mentioned	
006.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Mostly oblit	Trueman	Hannah	6 Aug 1835	60	Shotwick	None mentioned	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
006.2	See 006.1	See 006.1	Trueman	Daniel	28 Dec 1885	48	Shotwick	Husband of above HT	Originally much larger. All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 8)
006.3	See 006.1	See 006.1	Trueman	George	Not stated	Infant	Shotwick	Son of H&D T	All details from Bennett/Lawson
006.4	See 006.1	See 006.1	Trueman	Sarah	Not stated	Infant	Shotwick	Daughter of H & D T	All details from Bennett/Lawson
006.5	See 006.1	See 006.1	Trueman	Ellen	21 April 1809	28	Not stated	Daughter of H & D T	Surname and 'infancy' from Bennett/Lawson
007.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Fleur de lys.	Trueman	James	23 May 1871	50	Not stated	Father	All details from Bennett/Lawson
007.2	See 007.1	See 007.1	Trueman	Louisa	26 Nov 1861	6 months	Not stated	Daughter	"Blessed are the dead/which die in the Lord/from henceforth, Yea, saith/the Spirit,/that they may/rest from their labours"
008.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tapered. Sin shldrs; semicircular top	Trueman	Hannah	6 Aug 1835	60	Shotwick	Wife	Sloping west
008.2	See 008.1	See 008.1	Trueman	Daniel	28 Dec 1835	48	Shotwick	Husband	As 008.1
008.3	See 008.1	See 008.1	Trueman	George	Not noted	Infant	Shotwick	?Son?	As 008.1
008.4	See 008.1	See 008.1	Trueman	Sarah	Not noted	Infant	See 008.1	?Daughter?	As 008.1
008.5	See 008.1	See 008.1	Trueman	Ellen	21 April 1869	28	See 008.1	Daughter	"In peace let me resign my breath/And thy salvation see. My sins deserve eternal death/But Jesus died for me."
009.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Washington	William	31 Dec 1820	1(?2)	Capenhurst	Obliterated	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
009.2	See 009.1	See 009.1	Washington	Elizabeth	? ? 18??	Obliterated	See 009.1	Wife	As 009.1 Probably wife of Thomas
009.3	See 009.1	See 009.1	Washington	Thomas	?5 April 182?	59	See 009.1	None mentioned	As 009.1 Probably husband of Elizabeth
009.4	See 009.1	See 009.1	Washington	Ann	17 Dec 1876(3)	88	See 009.1	None mentioned	As 009.1 Probably daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth
010	Headstone	Sandstone. Concave shoulders; flat top	Taylor	Sarah	19 Feb 1842	63	Cheshire	Wife of Thomas Taylor	Sloping south & west. Silvers of sandstone about to disintegrate on west face
011.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Triangular centre flanked by curves; decorative scrolls	Dunn	Elizabeth	27 March 1855	73	Capenhurst	Wife of William Dunn	"She lived beloved and died in truth". Sloping south.
011.2	See 011.1	See 011.1	Roberts	Mary	30 April 1860	48	Not stated	Daughter of W & E D; wife of John Roberts	See 011.1
012	Headstone	Sandstone. Sinuous shoulders; semi-circ top	Dunn	John	30 Dec 1847	39	Capenhurst	Son of W & E Dunn	Religious four-liner
013.1	Pedestal	Sandstone. Pediment	Thornton	Edward	? Jan 1868	74	Great Saughall	Husband	Biblical quotation; age from Bennett/Lawson

013.2	See 013.1	See 013.1	Thornton	Ann	27 May 1870	75	See 013.1	Wife	See 012.1. Age/day/year from Bennett/Lawson
014.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Concave shoulders; semicircular top; floral dec	Thornton	Ann	15 Feb 1865	14	Chester	Daughter of Isaac & Mary T	Sloping south and west.
014.2	See 014.1	See 014.1	Thornton	Samuel	21 March 1865	1 yr. 5 m	Chester	Son of Isaac & Mary T	See 14.1
014.3	See 014.1	See 014.1	Thornton	Edward	28 May 1872	14	Chester	Son of Isaac & Mary T	See 14.1
014.4	See 014.1	See 014.1	Thornton	Mary	18 Jan 1874	49	Chester	Mother	See 14.1
015.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Hough	Joseph	20 Feb 1848	7	Not noted	Son of William & Ann H	Sloping north & west.
015.2	See 015.1	See 015.1	Hough	William	2 Sept 1848	3[76]	Sealand	Father of Joseph	See 15.1
015.3	See 015.1	See 015.1	Hough	Ann	15 Jan 1899	92	Astbury Villa, Mollington	Wife of William Hough	"Thou shall come to thy grave in a full age/Like as a shock of corn cometh in its season. Job 5.26/The memory of the just is blessed. Prov 10.7/Her end was peace"
016	Ledger	Sandstone. Mossed	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	
017	Ledger	Sandstone. IMH inscribed	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Poss part of 018
018	Headstone ?? or footstone??	Sandstone. Concave shoulders; double semicirc top; circular dec	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Poss part of 017. Slopes south. Much buried. Footstone?
019	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Wilcoxon	Mary	14 July 1820	15	Ledsham	Dau of Thomas & Mary	East leg leaning East, no longer support top properly
020.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. Scroll typog	Wilcoxon	Mary	29 Nov 1827	59	Ledsham	Wife of Thomas	Collapsing. Sloping south & east
020.2	See 020.1	See 020.1	Wilcoxon	Thomas	3 July 1856	78	Ledsham	Husband of Mary	See 020.1
021	Headstone	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Hesket	Thomas	2 Feb 1786	49	Not stated	None mentioned	Surname, date and year from Bennett/Lawson
022.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Whaley	Thomas Sadler	20 Mar 1838	4 yrs 4 months	Chester	Son of Thomas and Penelope Whaley	Mother, date and year from Bennett/Lawson
022.2	See 022.1	See 022.1	Whaley	Penelope	2 Sept 1849	55	Chester	Wife of Thomas Whaley	Name, date and age from Bennett/Lawson
022.3	See 022.1	See 022.1	Whaley	Margaret	1 July 1853	17	Chester	Dau of T & P W	Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
023.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 4 round corner pillars	Whaley	Samuel	21 Dec 1773	52	Capenhurst	None mentioned, but pater familias	Samuel I. Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
023.2	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Lydia	17 March 1800	85	Capenhurst	Wife of above Samuel (I)	Lydia I
023.3	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Martha	1 March 1801	7	Not stated	Daughter of Samuel (II) & Margaret Whaley	
023.4	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Samuel	3 Aug 1816	24	Not stated	Son of Samuel (II) & Margaret Whaley	Samuel III
023.5	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Samuel	3 May 1827	65	Not stated	Father of Samuel (III)	Samuel II. Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
023.6	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Lydia	18 Oct 1832	25	Not stated	Daughter of the above	Lydia II
023.7	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	John	6 Mar 1834	37	Not stated	Son of the above	
023.8	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Margaret	3 May 1846	75	Not stated	Wife of Samuel (II)	Illegible italic description, rendered as "Loving wife, a mother dear etc." by Bennett/Lawson
023.9	See 023.1	See 023.1	Whaley	Robert	21 March 1865	40	Not stated	Son of Samuel (II) & Margaret Whaley	Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
024.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Scalloped base delib?	Houghland	Elezebeth	25 March 1764	68	Capenhurst	Wife of Isaac Houghland	Name, date and age from Beazley & Bennett/Lawson
024.2	See 024.1	See 024.1	Houghland	Isaac	25 March 1764	40	Capenhurst	Son of above Isaac & Eliz	Name, date and age from Bennett/Lawson
024.3	See 024.1	See 024.1	Spencer	Isac	18 June 1793	28	Capenhurst	None mentioned	Name, date and age from Bennett/Lawson
024.4	See 024.1	See 024.1	Gasken [sic]	William	9 July 1831	79	Capenhurst	None mentioned	Surname, month and age from Bennett/Lawson & Beazley
024.5	See 024.1	See 024.1	Garston	William	14 April 1859	57	Not stated	Son of abv Wm Garston	Surname from Bennett/Lawson & Beazley. Not change in spelling of father's surname. 1831 inscription wrong?
025	Ledger	Sandstone. Lichened and mossed	Warren	Benjamin	16 April 1817	44	Mariner, Liverpool	None mentioned	Surname & age from Bennett/Lawson

026.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Jones	Mary	1 Oct 1841	53	Mariston cum Lache	Wife of Samuel Jones	"Berett of her we loved so well/Oh where for comfort she/But to that God whose power can quell/The grief we feel for thee"
026.2	See 026.1	See 026.1	Jones	Richard	3 Aug 1817	8 weeks	Mariston c L	Son of above S & M J	
026.3	See 026.1	See 026.1	Jones	William Griffith	4 Mar 1820	10 weeks	Mariston c L	Son of above S & M J	
026.4	See 026.1	See 026.1	Jones	John	28 Mar 1825	15 weeks	Mariston c L	Son of above S & M J	
026.5	See 026.1	See 026.1	Jones	Emma	30 April 1825	19 weeks	Mariston c L	Daughter of above S&M J; presumably John's twin	"Jesus saith Suffer Little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God"
026.6	See 026.1	See 026.1	Jones	Samuel	20 Sept 1860	75	Mariston c L	Husband/father of above	"Blessed are the dead which die in the LORD"
027	Ledger	Sandstone. Mossed	Jones	Lydia	14 Aug 1832	45	Not stated	Daughter of the late John Jones of Capenhurst Hall	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
028	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc oblit	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 16)
029.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Lichened	Parsonage	Children	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Children of Thomas P	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
029.2	See 029.1	See 029.1	Parsonage	Thomas	26 Feb 1800	70	Not stated	Father; husband	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
029.3	See 029.1	See 029.1	Parsonage	Catherine	7 March 1811	75	Not stated	Wife of Thomas	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
030.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Skull and crossbones	?Kelsall	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Husband of Elizabeth Kelsall	Inscription obliterated 2005. All details from Bennett/Lawson
030.2	See 030.1	See 030.1	Kelsall	Elizabeth	23 March 1766	65	Not stated	Wife of above	
030.3	See 030.1	See 030.1	Warrington	Margaret	20 April 1790	59	Saughall	Wife of Silvester Warrington, daughter of 'above' Elizabeth Kelsall	
031.1	Table tomb on inscribed base	Sandstone. 3 transv legs; base insc echoes top	Jones	Joseph	22 January 1833	11 months	Mariston cum Lache	Son of Robert & Margaret Jones	Mason's mark: W Haswell/Mason/Chester
031.2	See 031.1	See 031.1	Jones	Margaret	12 June 1833	33	Marston c L	Wife of Robert Jones	
031.3	See 031.1	See 031.1	Jones	Robert	27 Dec 1863	65	Marston c L	Husband/father of above	
032.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Bevelled top	Jones	Joseph	8 Nov 1831	48	Maristoncum leach [sic]	Husband of Jane	"Of manners mild to all who knew him dear/The tender husband best of friends lies here/Whose darling wish was comfort to impart/To cheer the drooping sooth the aching heart./Ah!let nor folly one kind tear deny/But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
032.2	See 032.2	See 032.2	Jones	Jane	8 Feb 1870	84	Not stated	Wife of above Joseph	
033.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Bevelled top. Scrolled tyrog	Jones	Catherine	12 Dec 1784	47	Capenhurst Hall	Wife of Joseph Jones	
033.2	See 033.1	See 033.1	Jones	Joseph	3 June 1780	71	Capenhurst Hall	Husband of Catherine	"with the carictar of a truly honest Man and a sincere Christian"
033.3	See 033.1	See 033.1	Jones	John	29 Sept 1826	77	Capenhurst Hall	Husband of Ann	"From grievous sickness and cruel pain/Kind Death hath set me free/And all my friends that loveth God/Will soon come after me."
033.4	See 033.1	See 033.1	Jones	Ann	9 May 1810	81	Capenhurst Hall	Wife of above John	"Here lies a Wife who was kind/And of tender loving Mind/She lived a Life of faithful Love/In hope to live in Heaven above."
034	Ledger	4/5 blank; inscription near bottom	Briscoe	John	5 Sept 1827	Not stated	Not stated	None mentioned	Surname and year from Bennett/Lawson
035.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone Bevelled top; decorated plinth	Briscoe	William	23 May 1764	49	Ledsham	Husband; father	
035.2	See 035.1	See 035.1	Briscoe	Elizabeth	21 Feb 1799	65	Ledsham	Relict of William	
035.3	See 035.1	See 035.1	Briscoe	Anne	11 Mar 1827	69	Not stated	Daughter of above	
035.4	See 035.1	See 035.1	Briscoe	Hannah	13 June 1827	64	Not stated	Daughter of above	
035.5	See 035.1	See 035.1	Briscoe	Rebecca	26 July 1827	68	Not stated	Daughter of above	

036.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Bevelled top; panelled design	Briscoe	William	23 Oct 1723	79	Ledsham	None mentioned	
036.2	See 036.1	See 036.1	Briscoe	Ann	7 Nov 1709	58	Ledsham	Wife of William B	
036.3	See 036.1	See 036.1	Briscoe	John	13 Aug 1757	77	Not stated	None mentioned	
036.4	See 036.1	See 036.1	Briscoe	Ann	22 Oct 1760	69	Not stated	Wife of John B	
037	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs; inscribed base	Jones	Ann	12 Sept 1855	27	Marston-cum-Lache	Eldest daughter of Robert & Margaret Jones	Base seems to be worn (italicised version of top. Renewed? A mistake? Mason: W Haswell, Chester Details from Bennett/Lawson
038.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Lichen; moss	Cartwright	Richard	16 Oct 1798	65	Mollington	Husband	As 038.1
038.2	See 038.1	See 038.1	Cartwright	Martha	8 Nov 1757	26	Not stated	First wife of Richard; daughter of Charles Chamberlaine of Mollington	
038.3	See 038.1	See 038.1	Cartwright	Martha	20 Sept 1792	72	Not stated	Second wife of Richard; sister of Thomas Hesketh of the Lodge	As 038.1
038.4	See 038.1	See 038.1	Cartwright	Mary	5 Sept 1769	14	Not stated	Daughter of Richard & [first] Martha	As 038.1
038.5	See 038.1	See 038.1	Cartwright	Richard	6 Dec 1791	36	Not stated	Son of Richard & Martha	As 038.1
038.6	See 038.1	See 038.1	Cartwright	Richard	7 July 1817	29	Not stated	Son of last-named Richard & wife Sarah	As 038.1
038.7	See 038.1	See 038.1	Ley	Sarah	12 May 1835	76	Not stated	Widow of above-named Richard	As 038.1
039.1	Ledger	Sandstone	Davies	Samuel	30 Oct 1828	8	Willeston	Son of Samuel & Mary Davies	Name, date & age from Bennett/Lawson
039.2	See 039.1	See 039.1	Davies	William	9 Nov 1841	19	Not stated	Son of the above	Name, date & age from Bennett/Lawson
039.3	See 039.1	See 039.1	Davies	Samuel	8 Feb 1867	73	Willeston	Father of Samuel & William	Date & age from Bennett/Lawson
039.4	See 039.1	See 039.1	Dean	Ann	31 Aug 18[261]	87	Two Mills		Place and date from Bennett/Lawson
039.5	See 039.1	See 039.1	Davies	Thomas	28 Feb 1868	50	Chester	Son of Samuel & Mary	Place and parents from Bennett/Lawson
039.6	See 039.1	See 039.1	Davies	Mary	5 May 1877	83	Not stated	Wife of Samuel	
040.1	Mini chest	Sandstone	Briscoe	Eleanor	14 April 1805	41	Woodbank	Wife of John Briscoe	
040.2	See 040.1	See 040.1	Briscoe	John	10 March 1843	86	Woodbank	Wife of Eleanor	
041.1	Ledger	Sandstone	Knowles	John	3 Dec 1858	58	Ledsham	Husband of Mary	
041.2	See 041.1	See 041.1	Knowles	Mary	15 July 1860	66	Ledsham	Wife of John	
042.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Mostly oblit	Knowles	Margaret	7 May 1817	53	Capenhurst		Details from Bennett/Lawson
042.2	See 042.1	See 042.1	Denson	Elizabeth	1 June 1825	5	Upton		As 042.1
042.3	See 042.1	See 042.1	Denson	Esther	3 Aug 1825	28	Upton	Daughter of George & Esther Denson	As 042.1
042.4	See 042.1	See 042.1	Briscoe	Elizabeth	29 Jan 1828	23	Parkside	Mother of Elizabeth, wife of George	As 042.1
042.5	See 042.5	See 042.5	Knowles	John	9 Sept 1837	81	Not stated	Wife of John Briscoe, sister of Esther Denson	As 042.1
043	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Denson	Margaret	29 Jan 1827	32	Chester	Father of 'above children'	As 042.1. Children probably Esther & elder Elizabeth
044.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Bevelled plinth.	Draycott	Elizabeth	1 Sept 1818	53	Not stated	Wife of William Denson	
044.2	See 044.1	See 044.1	Draycott	Thomas	7 Oct 1854	88	Not stated	Wife of Thomas Draycott	"A loving Wife a Mother Dear/A faithful honest friend lies sleeping here./Great is the love that we sustain/We hope in Christ to meet again."
045	Headstone	Sandstone. Double curve	Dracott	Isaac	22 Nov 1772	28	Not stated	Husband of Elizabeth	
046	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; semicirc top	Spencer	Thomas	28 May 1761	21	Not stated	None mentioned	Age from Bennett/Lawson

047	Ledger	Sandstone. Partially buried; turf liftable	Griffith	John	28 Apr 1859	84	Not stated	None mentioned	"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Sacred be the name [of the Lord]." "No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 97)
048	Ledger	Sandstone. Party buried; mossed	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 96)
049	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc oblit	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 96)
050	Ledger	Sandstone.	Gregory	Peter	14 Dec 1822	37	Two Mills	None mentioned	numbered 52 in photo; actually 51
051	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top; concave shldrs; facing W	Corbin	Margaret	20 Apr 1852	59	Great Saughall	Wife of Joseph Corbin	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 44)
052	Ledger	Sandstone. Very worn	Vaughan	Three children	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Children of J John Vaughan	Even illegible when Bennett/Lawson operating (their 43)
053	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc illegible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 42)
054	Ledger	Sandstone. Very worn	Vaughan	Anne	21 Oct 1864	52	Shotwick	Wife of Joseph Vaughan	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 49); could be JH
055	Headstone	Sandstone. "JH" only inscription	H?	J?	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	
056	Headstone	Sandstone	Hough	John	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	
057.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Hough	Elizabeth	3 July 1842	72	Sealand	Wife of Robert Hough	
057.2	See 057.1	See 057.1	Hough	Robert	28 Nov 1845	77	Sealand	Husband of Elizabeth	
057.3	See 057.1	See 057.1	Hough	John	23 Aug 1855	61	Sealand	Son of Robert & Elizabeth	
058	Ledger	Sandstone. "DCH" only inscription	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 47); might be G not C
059	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc illegible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	Even illegible when Bennett/Lawson operating (their 46)
060.1	Headstone	Sandstone	Fennis	Robert	30 Sept 1777	53	Not stated	Not stated	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 45)
060.2	See 060.1	See 060.1	Fennis	Fanny	20 Dec 1781[70]	74	Not stated	Not stated	As 060.1
061	Head	Sandstone. Tri top; jutting quarter-circles	Garner	William	27 Feb 1857	70	Not stated	None mentioned	
062.1	Headstones & kerb	Sandstone. Main head between 2 smaller	Garner	Jemima	27 June 1833	16	Two Mills	Daughter of Samuel and Ann Garner	Eroded quotation. Bennett/Lawson state age as 18 but this may be wrong
062.2	See 062.1	See 062.1	Garner	Samuel	24 Sept 1859	68	Two Mills	Father of Jemima	Eroded quotation
063.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 2 transverse legs	Jones	Eroded	Eroded	Eroded	Not stated	Not stated	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 54)
063.2	See 063.1	See 063.1	Jones	Eroded	July 1826	Eroded	Not stated	Son of Edward Jones	As 063.1
063.3	See 063.1	See 063.1	Jones	Edward	3 March 181[74]9	68	Not stated	Father of above Jones	As 063.1
063.4	See 063.1	See 063.1	Jones	Mary	19 June 1864	78	Not stated	Not stated	As 063.1
064.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Mostly illegible. Only first two of five or six people partially legible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Shotwick Park	Illegible	"I know that my Redeemer liveth"
064.2	See 64.1	See 64.1	Illegible	Mary	Illegible	Illegible	Shotwick Park	Wife of Jam---	"They have gone and the grave hath received them/ Twas Jesus that called them away./They have gone, and the Lord hath redeemed them/From night to the splendour of day./In the midst of life, we are in death."
065	Headstone	Sandstone	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 61)
066.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top	Boswell	William	30 Sept 1880	80	Woodbank	Not stated	
066.2	See 066.1	See 066.1	Boswell	Margaret	8 Dec 1868	66	Woodbank	Wife of William	
066.3	See 066.1	See 066.1	Boswell	Joseph	23 Feb 187?	Not stated	Not stated	Son of the above	
066.4	See 066.1	See 066.1	Boswell	Joseph	22 Feb 1854	2	Not stated	Son of the above	
067.1	Table tomb	Sandstone	Gilbert	Catherine	15 June 1734	72	Shotwick Park	Relict of James Gilbert Senior	
067.2	See 067.1	See 067.1	Gilbert	Martha	13 June 1761	36	Shotwick Park	Wife of JG Junior	
067.3	See 067.1	See 067.1	Gilbert	James	5 Dec 1775	66	Shotwick Park	Shotwick Park	As 067.1 As 067.1

067.4	See 067.1	See 067.1	Gilbert	Thomas	15 Feb 1742	6 months	Shotwick Park	Son of above JG	As 067.1
067.5	See 067.1	See 067.1	Gilbert	James	13 Dec 1748	7	Shotwick Park	Son of above JG	As 067.1
067.6	See 067.1	See 067.1	Gilbert	Mary	20 Aug 1757	18	Shotwick Park	Daughter of above	As 067.1
068.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Bevelled top, panels and fluting	Nevett Bennett	Sarah	27 Jan 1787	89	Great Saughall	Late wife of John NB	
068.2	See 068.1	See 068.1	Nevett Bennett Esq	John	4 May 1830	78	Great Saughall	Husband of Sarah	Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
068.3	See 068.1	See 068.1	Nevitt Bennett	Margaret	12 Oct 1834	50	Not stated	Daughter of John & Sarah	Details from Bennett/Lawson. Note change in spelling of surname.
069	Ledger	Sandstone	Bennett Esq	Samuel	25 Sept 1763	59	Shotwick	None mentioned	
070	Ledger	Sandstone. Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 56)
071	Ledger	Sandstone. Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 55)
072	Ledger	Sandstone. Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 64)
073	Ledger	Sandstone. Partially buried	Kirkham	Elizabeth	[3 or 75] Nov 1787	72	Shotwick	Daughter of John & Margrate Kirkham	Most details from Bennett/Lawson (their 73)
074.1	Headstone	Sandstone	Shepherd	John	12 April 1824	Not legible	Not stated	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 72)
074.2	See 074.1	See 074.1	Shepherd	Harriet	7 Nov 1841	8	Not stated	[Daughter] of John	As 074.1
074.3	See 074.1	See 074.1	Shepherd	Daniel	14 Dec 1856	4	Not stated	None mentioned	As 074.1
075	Headstone	Sandstone. Only insc: "IL" L ->	L ->	L ->	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 71)
076.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Large crack	Lowe	Joseph	27 Oct 1793	6	Barnston	Son of John & Mary L	
076.2	See 076.1	See 076.1	Lowe	Mary	14 Nov 1832	74	Barnston	Wife of John Lowe	
076.3	See 076.1	See 076.1	Lowe	John	1 March 1844	81	Barnston	Husband of Mary	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 69)
076.4	See 076.1	See 076.1	Lowe	Peter	4 Nov 1846	49	Not stated	Son of John & Mary L	Date and age from Bennett/Lawson
077	Ledger	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 69)
078.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Inscribed top, E & N. On top.	Powell	Thomas	7 Sept 1812	77	Alderman, Chester	None mentioned	
078.2	See 078.1	See 078.1. On top.	Powell	Ann	29? March 1819	779	Chester	Relict of Thomas	Poss daughter of John & Ann Meredith
078.3	See 078.1	See 078.1. North face.	Meredith	Ann	20/26? Jan 1765	71	Not stated	Wife of John Meredith	
078.4	See 078.1	See 078.1. North face.	Meredith	John	11 Feb 1744	38	Saughall	Not stated	
078.5	See 078.1	See 078.1. East face.	Meredith	Four children	Not stated	Not stated	Shotwick Lodge	Children of John & Ann Meredith	
079	Headstone	Sandstone. Flat top with central semi-circle	Webster	Mary	19 June 1807	58	Shotwick	Wife of George Webster	
080.1	Headstone	Semi-circular top	Warrington	Ellen	27 Feb 1873	80	Woodbank	Wife of Thomas W	
080.2	See 080.1	See 080.1	Warrington	Thomas	5 March 1874	50	Not stated	Son of Thomas & Ellen	
080.3	See 080.1	See 080.1	Warrington	Thomas	6 Oct 1879	88	Woodbank	Husband/father of above	
081	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; double semicirc top	Mores	Ann	1 Jan 1756	56	Great Saughall	Wife of Joseph Mores	
082	Headstone	Sandstone	Heylin	Catherine	16 January 1759	50	Great Saughall	Wife of George Heylin	Details from Bennett/Lawson
083.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Ivy between walls & lid	Lewis	Sarah	26 Aug 1790	38	Capenhurst	Wife of Samuel Lewis	
083.2	See 083.1	See 083.1	Lewis	Samuel	26 Sept 1820	81	Not mentioned	"The said"	
083.2	See 083.1	See 083.1	Lewis	Margaret	7 Dec 1831	24	Not mentioned	Granddaughter of above	
083.4	See 083.1	See 083.1	Evans	Anne	23 Jan 1859	18	Not mentioned	Samuel & Sarah Lewis	"In life beloved, in death lamented."
083.5	See 083.1	See 083.1	Atkins	Ellen	3 Nov 1860	77	Not mentioned	Niece of above ML	"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev XIV. 13"
084.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Panels; base plinth	Smith	Elizabeth	6 Aug [year not stated]	51	Not mentioned	Wife to Isaac Smith	"My days are past. My purposes/Are broken off/Have pity upon me O ye my friend/For the hand of God hath touched"
084.2	See 084.1	See 084.1	Smith	Isaac	13 June 1845	82	Not mentioned	Husband of Elizabeth	

084.3	See 084.1	See 084.1	Smith	Isabella	15 July 1868	69	Not mentioned	Daughter of above /AES	
085.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Partly buried	Mullineux	Edward	12 Nov 1769	70	Not mentioned	None mentioned	
085.2	See 085.1	See 085.1	Mullineux	Martha	24 March 1787	98	Not mentioned	Wife of Edward M	As 085.1
086	Ledger	Sandstone. Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	
087.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Broken halfway	Aston	Rev M Thomas	22 Dec 1738	58	"Minister of this parish"	None mentioned	
087.2	See 087.1	See 087.1	Reay	Joice	30 Oct 1823	89 yrs 7 months	"This parish"	Wife of Stephen Reay, Minister of "this parish"	Date and age from Bennett/Lawson (their 77)
087.3	See 087.1	See 087.1	Bremer	Betsy	30 March 1835 [?or 1855]	78	Not mentioned	None mentioned	
088	Headstone	Sandstone. "DWM"	M--?	D--? W--?	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 94)
089.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Older insc deeper & more legible	Coulton	Samuel	29 Sept 1770	Infant	Salthay	Son of William & Ann C	
089.2	See 089.1	See 089.1	Coulton	William	19 Feb 1775	8	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Probably another son of William and Ann Coulton
089.3	See 089.1	See 089.1	Coulton	Samuel	11 Mar 1775	Infant	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Probably another son of W & A Coulton; died about three weeks after [?brother] William; same illness?
089.4	See 089.1	See 089.1	Coulton	Thomas Goist	31 April 1775	5 [? or 3?]	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Probably another son of W & A Coulton; died about seven & a half weeks after [?brother] Samuel; same illness as S & William?
089.5	See 089.1	See 089.1	Coulton	Ann	1776	64	Saughall Magna	None mentioned	Probably wife of William & Mother of dead children
090.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Scroll-curved top.	Lamb	Thomas	22 March 1857	11	Capenhurst "in the parish of Shotwick"	Son of Robert & Jane Lamb	"My parents dear no longer pine/I safely lodge in hands Divine./Short was my stay. Long is my rest./God takes them first whom he thinks best."
090.2	See 090.1	See 090.1	Hughes	Thomas	30 July 1859	79	Not mentioned	None mentioned	
091.1	Ledger	Sandstone	Hughes	Daniel	26 March 1810	267	Shotwick	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 91)
091.2	See 091.1	See 091.1	Hughes	Jane	20 Oct 1819	75	Shotwick	Wife of Daniel Hughes	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 91)
092.1	Pedestal cross, hipped body on 2 steps, kerb	Sandstone. 4 step cuboid ped; ins cross; cross on top of low monument; insc EWNS faces	Tomlinson	William D	20 Nov 1895	46	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Top step of pedestal, east face
092.2	See 092.1	See 092.1	Tomlinson	George Boyd	29 March 1891	32	Not mentioned	None mentioned	Top of low monument, south face.
092.3	See 092.1	See 092.1	Tomlinson	Archibald Maxwell	died 14 Jan 1865; interred at Shotwick 8 Apr 1865	30	New Orleans, US	None mentioned	On beveling on top of low monument, S, E, N & W faces
092.4	See 092.1	See 092.1	Tomlinson	Francis Robert Proctor	22 July 1882	31	Bromborough	None mentioned	On vertical side of low monument, S, E, N faces. Bennett/Lawson suggest age may be 51
092.5	See 092.1	See 092.1	Tomlinson	John	24 Dec 1871	75	Not stated	None mentioned	North face
092.6	See 092.1	See 092.1	Tomlinson	Sarah	9 Jan 1880	81	Not stated	Widow of John	North face
093	Headstone	Sandstone. Worn insc	Whitch	Thomas	15 Dec 1775	61	Not stated	None mentioned	
094	Ledger	Sandstone. Eroded	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	
095.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Partially legible	Ch---	Jo	-- April 17[?67]	47	Not stated	None mentioned	
095.2	See 095.1	See 095.1	Ch---	Anne	23 Apr 1779	73	Not stated	Wife of JC	
096.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Partially legible	Ch-mber---	Thomas	17 Apr 17--	-1	Not stated	None mentioned	
096.2	See 096.1	See 096.1	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	
097.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Cracked lid	Reay	Joice	18 June 1767	1	Not stated	Daughter of the Rev Mr [Stephen] Reay	
097.2	See 097.1	See 097.1	Reay	Betty	6 Feb 1776	1	Not stated	Daughter of Rev Reay	
097.3	See 097.1	See 097.1	Reay	Stephen	14 Feb 1789	25	Not stated	Son of Rev Reay	



097.4	See 097.1	See 097.1	Reay	John	19 Dec 1799	27	Not stated	Son of Rev Reay	
097.5	See 097.1	See 097.1	Reay	Rev Stephen	28 Apr 1808	75	45 yrs Minister of St Michael's, Shotwick	Father of above four children	
098.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. South side collapsed. Scrolls around 'Sacred'	Woodfin	John	8 Jan 1834	31	MRCS of London, late of Chester	Son of William Pickering Woodfin and Mary Woodfin of Saltney	
098.2	See 098.1	See 098.1	Woodfin	Elizabeth	18 Dec 1835	33	Saltney	Sister of John Woodfin	
099.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. SW corner broken; ivy. Scrolls	Coulton	William	25 Sept 1788	54	Saltney	None mentioned	
099.2	See 099.1	See 099.1	Coulton	Anne	26 March 1838	91	Saltney	Relict of William Coulton	
100.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Lichened; eroded	Warrington	Mary	26 May 1872	75	Great Saughall	Wife of Thomas Warrington	
100.2	See 100.1	See 100.1	Warrington	George	18 June 1850	19	Not mentioned	Son of Thomas & Mary	
100.3	See 100.1	See 100.1	Warrington	Martha	10 Feb 1867	31	Not mentioned	Daughter of Thos & Mary	
100.4	See 100.1	See 100.1	Warrington	Prudence	18 July 1872	31	Not mentioned	Daughter of Thos & Mary	
101.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. W&S sides collapsing; poor grammar	Phillips	James	20 March 1780	53	Woodbank	Son of Edward Phillip of Eccleston	
101.2	See 101.1	See 101.1	Warrington	Kitty	10 March 1831	74	Saughall	Wife of George W	
101.3	See 101.1	See 101.1	Bennett	Margaret	2 June 1866	79	Not mentioned	None mentioned	
102.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. S kerb falling	Warrington	Mary	3 Aug 1869	93	Great Saughall	Wife of George W	Daughter of George & Kitty (see parish register)
102.2	See 102.1	See 102.1	Warrington	George	10 Feb 1871	76	Great Saughall	Husband of Mary W	"Blessed are the dead/which die in the Lord from/henceforth. Yea, saith the/Spirit, that they may rest/from their labours. Rev XIV.13 " Son of Kitty & George mentioned on mem 101?"
103.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. N kb broken	Smith	Joseph	10 Oct 1835	45	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
103.2	See 103.1	See 103.1	Smith	Ann	28 Apr 1860	66	Not stated	Wife of Joseph S	
103.3	See 103.1	See 103.1	Hallows	Ann	22 June 1869	51	Not stated	Daughter of Joseph & Ann	
SUNDIAL	Ped sundial	Sandstone. Inscribed on circumference, base and around sundial							
104	Headstone	Sandstone. W badly eroded; floral dec	Jones	Thomas	26 Jan 1874	50	Shotwick	None mentioned	"The toilsome way thou has travell'd o'er/And bourn the heavy Load,/But Christ hath taught thy languid feet/To reach his blest abode./May each like thee depart in peace/2 B a glorious guest,/Where the wicked cease from troubling/And the weary R at rest"
105.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Bevelled E side. Roundel.	Jones	Joseph	12 Jan 1890	73	Shotwick	None mentioned	"1720: I.D.R.M:6... Base: "J.D.R.M.C. wd 1720". On dial: George Healing, Isaac Newell churchwardens 1767. Lewis Thomas fecit"
105.2	See 105.1	See 105.1	Jones	Mary	30 Dec 1872	58	Not stated	Wife of Joseph Jones	"Friends prepare make no delay/For I in haste was called away."
105.3	See 105.1	See 105.1	Jones	Mary	1 May 1868	28	Not stated	Daughter of J & M Jones	South side: J Astle/George St/Chester [mason]
105.4	See 105.1	See 105.1	Taylor	Margaret	26 March 1873	31	Not stated	Daughter of J & M Jones	
106.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. Very low	Edwards	Samuel	18 April 1770	72	Two Mills	None mentioned	"Afflictions sore long time I bore/Physicians were in vain/Till death gave ease, and God was pleased,/To ease me of my pain."
106.2	See 106.1	See 106.1	Edwards	Mary	25 March 1820	777 771 774	Not stated	Wife of Samuel Edwards	
107.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Edwards	Samuel	Not legible	Not legible	Not legible	None mentioned	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 99)
107.2	See 107.1	See 107.1	Edwards	Ann	21 Jan 1844	59	Not stated	Wife of above Samuel E	As 107.1
108.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc oblit	Speakeman	Thomas	?? July 1833	16	Not stated	Son of William & Hannah	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 98)
108.2	See 108.1	See 108.1	Speakeman	Hannah	Dec 1834	44	Not stated	None mentioned	Probably Thomas' mother & William's wife

109.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Ground falls away S	Hughes	Martha		29 March 1859	58	Woodbank	Wife of John H	"Our Sister beloved is gone to her rest, Where cares shall no more intrude on her breast/From those happy regions of light and of love/Her purified spirit shall never remove."
109.2	See 109.1	See 109.1	Hughes	John		22 April 1868	71	Woodbank Farm	Husband of Martha	"Our Brother beloved is gone to his rest, Where cares shall no more intrude on his breast/From those happy regions of light and of love/Hius purified spirit shall never remove."
110.1	Head, ped, kerb	Sandstone	Hughes	John		19 July 1876	42	Not stated	None mentioned	
110.2	See 110.1	See 110.1	Hughes	Margaret A		17 April 1875	4 yrs 10 m	Not stated	None mentioned	
111.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Fluting, leaf moulding, scalloping	Johnson	Joseph		18 Oct 1842	71	Shotwick Lodge	None mentioned	
111.2	See 111.1	See 111.1	Johnson	Hannah		1 March 1856	83	Not stated	Wife of Joseph Johnson	
112.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Lichened. Scrolls around 'Sacred'	Johnson	Joseph		14 Oct 1848	49	Shotwick Lodge	Not stated	
112.2	See 112.1	See 112.1	Johnson	Sarah		16 April 1851	58	Not stated	Wife of above Joseph J	
113.1	Ledger	Sandstone. All top corners broken	Jones	Benjamin		30 June 1842	4 yrs 9 months	Shotwick	Son of Thomas & Margaret Jones	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 118)
113.2	See 113.1	See 113.1	Jones	Thomas		3 Jan 1845	32	Shotwick	Father of Benjamin	
113.3	See 113.1	See 113.1	Jones	Samuel		17 May 1858	27	Not stated	Son of Thos & Marg. J	
113.4	See 113.1	See 113.1	Jones	Margaret		9 Dec 1875	81	Not stated	Wife of above Thos J	
114.1	Ledger	Sandstone	Davies	Margaret		9 June 1835	19	Shotwick	Daughter of Richard & Mary Davies	
114.2	See 114.1	See 114.1	Davies	Richard		9 June 1864	78	Shotwick	Father of Margaret	
114.3	See 114.1	See 114.1	Davies	Mary		26 Apr 1875	86	Shotwick	Wife of R, mother of M	
115	Head & foot	Sandstone. Brick-sized chunk of sandstone placed west of headstone to minimise tilt	Davies	Maggie		Sunday 16 Sept 1866	11	Puddington	Only daughter of Edward & Mary Davies	"Our parents dear have gained the shore/Their trials are for ever o'er/The Heavenly Canaan's now their rest/Our parents are for ever blest." Foot: "M.D./1866"
116.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Moss aids legibility	Davies	Isaac		12 Oct 1854	3	Not stated	Son of Richard and Maria D	
116.2	See 116.1	See 116.1	Davies	Mania Elizabeth		13 Oct 1854	4	Not stated	Sister of above ID	"Suffer little children to come unto you/For of such is the kingdom of heaven."
117.1	Head	Sandstone. Forename split across two lines	Thomas	Thomas		2 June 1849	80	Not stated	None mentioned	
117.2	See 117.1	See 117.1	Thomas	Mary		21 March 1877	36	Not stated	Wife of above TT	Much younger than husband
118.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Zigzag. Quatrefoil. Mason's mark clearer than principal insc	Thomas	Thomas		29 Dec 1869	63	Puddington	Not mentioned	Mason's mark: 'W A Dodd/Chester'
118.2	See 118.1	See 118.1	Thomas	Jane		21 Mar 1858	36	Not stated	Wife of above TT	
119.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Cracked; supported by earth behind	Thomas	Thomas		10 Apr 1822	21	Ledsham	Not stated	
119.2	See 119.2	See 119.2	Thomas	Elizabeth		14 July 1822	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	
120.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Kerbed with 121	Roberts	James		9 Apr 1856	19	Shotwick	Third son of Samuel & Elizabeth Roberts	
120.2	See 120.1	See 120.1	Tilston	Martha		2 Mar 1869	22	Great Saughall	Beloved wife of Samuel Tilston, daughter of above S & E Robts	

120.3	See 120.1	See 120.1	Roberts	Mary	12 Mar 1874	33	Not stated	Eldest daughter of S & E Roberts	"A broken and contrite heart/O God thou wilt not despise."
121.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Kerbed with 120	Roberts	Elizabeth	13 June 1876	72	Shotwick	Beloved wife of Samuel Roberts	
121.2	See 121.1	See 121.1	Roberts	Samuel	5 Mar 1877	69	Shotwick	Husband of Elizabeth R Roberts	
122.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Oldest insc clearst	Woodfin	William Pickrine	20 Feb 1805	32	Salthay	None mentioned	
122.2	See 122.1	See 122.1	Woodfin	Mary	12 Feb 1820	60	Not stated	Wife of WPW	
122.3	See 122.1	See 122.1	Woodfin	Ann	28 Apr 1832	30	Not stated	Daughter of W & M	
123.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Pressure fr 122. S&W collapsing	Woodfin	Sarah	23 Jan 1779	2	Shotwick	Daughter of John & Elizabeth Woodfin	
123.2	See 123.1	See 123.1	Woodfin	Elizabeth	2 Feb 1788	8	Shotwick	Daughter of J & E W	
123.3	See 123.1	See 123.1	Woodfin	Richard	5 March 1799	8	Shotwick	Son of J & E W	
123.4	See 123.1	See 123.1	Woodfin	John	27 May 1802	54	Shotwick	Father of above children	
123.5	See 123.1	See 123.1	Woodfin	Elizabeth	18 Jan 1821	78	Shotwick	Wife of above John W	
124.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Ivy	Woodfin	Samuel	14 Sept 1810	35	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
124.2	See 124.1	See 124.1	Woodfin	Mary	25 Oct 1819	71	Not stated	Wife of the above S W	
125	Chest tomb	Sandstone. S side falling	Woodfin	William Coultou	19 June 1840	41	Saltney	None mentioned	
126	Headstone	Sandstone. Huge fissure	Price	Catharine	18 Oct 1792	45	Not stated	Wife of David Price	
127.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Partially buried E & S	Hopley	William	20 Apr 1820	83	Great Saughall	None mentioned	Illegible inscription at end
127.2	See 127.1	See 127.1	Hopley	Elizabeth	11 Jan 1824	75	Great Saughall	Wife of said W H	"6 of H G's/Children in the dust/in hopes to rise again among the just"
128.1	Ledger	Sandstone. W buried under roots	Gaulton	6 children	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Children of Humphrey G	"Gone before in hopes to meet them in that heavenly/Store."
128.2	See 128.1	See 128.1	Gaulton	Mary	9 June 1793	66	Not stated	Mother of 6 children	"Through clearly father and husband of above"
128.3	See 128.1	See 128.1	Gaulton	Humphrey	2 May 1807	87	Not stated	Not stated	"... could preserve or frindship [sic] save/A faithful loving husband from the grave/He had nor died nor...him harm/Been here a loving mounful widow."
129.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Ivy	Woodfin	Samuel	4 Dec 1820	64	Great Saughall	Not stated	
129.2	See 129.1	See 129.1	Woodfin	Esther	10 Dec 1837	82	Not stated	Wife of Samuel W	
129.3	See 129.1	See 129.1	Woodfin	Sarah	17 Sept 1839	77	Great Saughall	Wife of Thomas W	
129.4	See 129.1	See 129.1	Woodfin	Thomas	6 Jan 1856	59	Great Saughall	Husband of Sarah W	
130.1	Ledger	Sandstone. All corners buried. Insc oblit	Greenwood	Dorothy	?? July 17??	74?6	Little Saughall	Wife of Richard G	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 157)
130.2	See 130.1	See 130.1	Greenwood	Richard	10 ????	Illegible	Little Saughall	Husband of Dorothy G	
131.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Greenwood	William	17 July 1809	38	Not stated	None mentioned	
131.2	See 131.1	See 131.1	Greenwood	William	16 Apr 1813	32	Not stated	Son of above WG	Surname, date and age from Bennett/Lawson (their 156)
132	Headstone	Sandstone. Insc oblit	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 155)
133.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Epigram oblit	Allen	Elizabeth	5 July 1834	20	Wash Hall	Daughter of Peter & Frances Allen	Illegible epigram, not recorded Bennett/Lawson
133.2	See 133.1	See 133.1	Allen	Mary	21 March 1815	26	Wash Hall	Sister of EA	
133.3	See 133.1	See 133.1	Allen	Frances	26 Jan 1855	77	Not stated	None mentioned	Probably E & M's mother
134	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Base splintered	Ellemes	John	20 Apr 1867	30	Woodbank	None mentioned	
135	Headstone	Sandstone. Scalloped top	Ruscoe	Margaret	22 March 1860	64	Not stated	None mentioned	
136	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top. quarter circle extrusions	Weaver	Mary	7 March 1855	2 yrs 6 months	Chester	Daughter of Joseph and Anne W	
137.1	Chest	Sandstone. W leg missing. Insc mostly oblit	Bellis	James	16 Feb 17-7	47	Great Mollington	None mentioned	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 178)
137.2	See 137.1	See 137.1	Bellis	Martha	31 May 17--	751	Great Mollington	[?his wife?]	As 137.1

138	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Hancock	John	16 June 1824	55	Damage	None mentioned	"From Grievous Sickness and Cruel Pain/Kind Death hath set me free/and all my friends that loveth God/Will Soon Come After me." Four line ?Biblical? quotation eroded
139.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 2 transv legs	Davies	John	22 Jan 1835	50	Shotwick	None mentioned	
139.2	See 139.1	See 139.1	Davies	William	15 Oct 1845/53	29	Not stated	Son of above JD	
139.3	See 139.1	See 139.1	Davies	Mary	30 Nov 1881	96	Not stated	Wife of above JD	
140.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc oblit by moss	Davies	Margaret	27 July 1817	?58?	Shotwick	Wife of John D	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 138)
140.2	See 140.1	See 140.1	Davies	John	24 July 1834	77	Shotwick	Husband of MD	As 140.1
140.3	See 140.1	See 140.1	Davies	James	14 Oct 1804	9 months	Shotwick	Not stated	As 140.1. Probabably M & JD's son
141.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Mossed, shards split off	Davies	Six Children	Not stated	All infants	Shotwick	Children of Edward & Ann Davies	
141.2	See 141.1	See 141.1	Davies	William	24 June 1855	5	Not stated	Son of E & A D	
141.3	See 141.1	See 141.1	Davies	Edward	6 June 1860	63	Died at the Hollins Farm, Hawarden	Father of above	Location, date & age from Bennett/Lawson (their 137). May have only been visited the farm where died
141.4	See 141.1	See 141.1	Davies	Ann	24 May 1873	73	Not stated	Wife of Edward D	Date from Bennett/Lawson.
142.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Fennah	Martha	10 Feb 1808	16	Not stated	Daughter of Edward & Ann Fennah	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 153)
142.2	See 142.1	See 142.1	Fennah	Ann	- Oct 1808	48	Great Saughall	Wife of Edward F	As 142.1
143.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Fennah	Ann	13 Oct 17[6-]	41	Great Saughall	Not stated	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 152) ??Mother of Edward???
143.2	See 143.1	See 143.1	Fennah	Edward	23 Jan 1807	63	Not stated	Not stated	As 143.1. Husband of Ann 142? Son of Ann 143?
144.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Chalton	Thomas	39 Sept 1805	64	Shotwick	Not stated	
144.2	See 144.1	See 144.1	Chalton	Martha	14 Jan 1795	64	Not stated	Wife of Thomas C	
144.3	See 144.1	See 144.1	Chalton	Elizabeth	22 June 1823	38	Not stated	Not stated	
144.4	See 144.1	See 144.1	Gittins	Elizabeth	23 Sept 1831	31	Not stated	Wife of Thomas G & daughter of the above	Probably daughter-in-law of Thomas & Martha C
144.5	See 144.1	See 144.1	Chalton	Thomas	12 Mar 1844	70	Not stated	Husband of above	Must be son of Thomas & Martha C
145.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. N side collapsing	Hancock	Hannah	10 July 1801	59	Great Saughall	Elizabeth C	
145.2	See 145.1	See 145.1	Hancock	John	15 Feb 1819	80	Great Saughall	Wife of John H	
146.1	Low monument;hipped top	Sandstone. Inscribed S & N	Charmley	William	17 July 1879	55	Great Saughall Chester	Husband of H Not stated	On south side
146.2	See 146.1	See 146.1	Charmley	Elizabeth	25 Aug 1884	60	Not stated	Wife of William C	On south side
146.3	See 146.2	See 146.1	Charmley	Elizabeth	16 Feb 1870	19	Chester	Eldes daughter of William and Elizabeth	On north side
147.1	Pedestal obelisk, mitted top	Sandstone. Gothic typography; S&N; people; E&W; Biblical quotes, W much eroded	Charmley	Thomas	30 March 1864	70	Little Saughall	None mentioned	S. On E: "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me henceforth. Yea saith the Sjr't that they may rest from their labours. Revelations XIX. 13" N. On W: "...in...a...of...march the Lord...Righteous Judge shall give me of thatday and not..."
147.2	See 147.1	See 147.1	Charmley	Martha	20 Dec 1873	59 [783]	Not stated	Widow of the late TC	
148.1	Ledger table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs; ledger buried S	Charmley	Mary	16 Feb 1841	25	Saughall	Daughter of Thomas & Martha Charmley	
148.2	See 148.1	See 148.1	Charmley	John Robert	3 Jan 1848	81	Not stated	Son of Robert & Mary C	Above Mary's grandfather?
149.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Chyd's preserved chest insc	Healing	Hannah	28 Aug 1778	74	Saughall Magna	Wife of William Healing	
149.2	See 149.1	See 149.1	Healing	William	30 Dec 1780	92	Saughall Magna	Husband of Hannah	

149.3	See 149.1	See 149.1	Cooke	Jane	19 Aug 1789	49	Not stated	Daughter of above W & H	Bennett/Lawson: "illegible" (their 175)
150	Ledger	Sandstone. Oblit by moss	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	Obliterated	
151.1	Head & bodystone	Sandstone. Bevelled	Healing	Jane	18 Aug 1793	28	Parkgate House	Wife of John H	
151.2	See 150.1	See 150.1	Healing	John	5 Apr 1835	74	Parkgate House	Husband of Jane H	
151.3	See 150.1	See 150.1	Healing	John	8 Nov 1847	56	Stanlow House	Son of John & Jane H	
151.4	See 150.1	See 150.1	Healing	John Alfred	4 Oct 1882	62	Pimyard Manor, E. ham	Second son of the last-named John Healing	
152.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Insc S & N	Pugh	George	25 Aug 1877	72	Parkgate House	None mentioned	"His end was peace." South face.
152.2	See 152.1	See 152.1	Pugh	Sarah	10 Jan 1898	69	Parkgate Hse	Beloved wife of GP	"Her children arise up, and call her blessed." S face.
152.3	See 152.1	See 152.1	Pugh	Anne	June 26 1856	19 (bn 8/5/37)	Parkgate Hse	Eldes daughter of G&S	North face
152.4	See 152.1	See 152.1	Pugh	Eliza Emily	27 Dec 1863	14 (bn 10/1/49)	Parkgate Hse	Youngest daughter G&S	"Blessed are the dead/which die in the Lord." N face.
153.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Ivy around lid. Insc E, S, N & W. S face:	Harvey	Lucy Anne	10 Nov 1860	19	Not stated	Youngest daughter of the late Joseph Harvey [of HM Inland Revenue] & Mary his wife and niece of G Pugh of Pkgate Hse	"She came forth as a flower, and was cut down."
153.2	See 153.1	See 153.1. E face:	Harvey	George Henry	1 Apr 1866	7wks (bn 9/2/66)	Not stated	Son of William Thomas & Sarah Hannah H	"It is well with the child."
153.3	See 153.1	See 153.1. N face:	Harvey	Nora Lucy	21 Aug 1872	9 months	Not stated	Daughter of WT & SH H	
153.4	See 153.1	See 153.1. N face:	Harvey	Alice Mary	13 May 1876	8 yrs	Not stated	Daughter of WT & SH H	"For of such is the kingdom of Heaven".
153.5	See 153.1	See 153.1. W face:	Harvey	Henry Joseph	24 Sept 1877	2 months	Not stated	Not stated	
154.1	Head & hippled bodystone	Sandstone. Relief inscription	Gorst	Mary Ann	15 June 1847	18	Not stated	Daughter of the late Richard & Elizabeth Gorst of Derby House Rock Ferry	
154.2	See 154.1	See 154.1	Gorst	Ann	19 May 1848	26	Not stated	See 154.1	
154.3	See 154.1	See 154.1	Gorst	Martha	31 Jan 1892	75	Not stated	See 154.1	
155.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Huge cracks in lid; floral/escutcheon dec; insc S, N & top. S:	Ellison	Martha	11 Oct 1812	49	Shotwick Lodge	Wife of Robert E	
155.2	See 155.1	See 155.1. N face:	Ellison	Robert	37 Apr 1824	66	Shotwick Lodge	Husband of M E	
155.3	See 155.1	See 155.1. Top:	Gorst	Richard	15 March 1832	44	Not stated	None mentioned	
155.4	See 155.1	See 155.1. Top:	Gorst	Ann	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Daughter of Richard G	
155.5	See 155.1	See 155.1. Top:	Gorst	Mary Ann	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Daughter of Richard G	
155.6	See 155.1	See 155.1. Top:	Gorst	Thomas	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Son of Richard G	
155.7	See 155.1	See 155.1. Top:	Gorst	Elizabeth	26 March 1845	71	Not stated	Wife of Richard G & daughter of Robert E	
156.1	Ledger	Sandstone. N buried	Vickers	Mary	26 Apr 1854	9	Saughall	Daughter of William & Prudence Vickers	
156.2	See 156.1	See 156.1	Vickers	Anne	20 May 1859	9	Saughall	Daughter of W&P V	
157.1	Ledger	Mostly buried	Grimes	John	21 Aug 1821	67	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
157.2	See 157.1	See 157.1	Grimes	Ann	16 Mary 1883	87	Great Saughall	Wife of above John G	"Loving wife tender Mother/faithful friend lies sleeping."
158	Head	Sandstone. Tri top. quarter circle extrusions	Maddock	Richard	16 Nov 1852	55	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
159	Ledger	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Spark	Elizabeth	21 Mar 1709	39	Not stated	Wife of John S	Turf peeled back to read. Date & age from Bennett/Lawson (their 194)
160.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Buried; turf peeled bk	Turner	William	? Sept 1857	26	Saughall	None mentioned	

160.2	See 160.1	See 160.1	Turner	William	20 Apr 1858	7 m 21 dys	Saughall	Infant son of William & Anna Maria Turner
160.3	See 160.1	See 160.1	Turner Junior	William	17 May 1858	27	India	None mentioned
161	Headstone	Sandstone. Fissured	Henry	James	9 July 1863	3	Shotwick	Son of Thomas & Jane H
162.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top; quarter circle extrusions	Roberts	Prudence	10 March 1861	40	Saughall	Wife of Henry Roberts
162.2	See 162.1	See 162.1	Roberts	Henry Joseph	2 Feb 1862	34	Saughall	Husband of Prudence R
163	Headstone	Sandstone. Insc only: "W.E."	E?	W?	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
164	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; double semicircular. Only W face inscribed.	Jones	Hugh	27 Jan 1792	39	Saughall Parva	Not stated
165	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top; quarter circle extrusions	Dodd	Charles	8 Jan 1859	59	Great Saughall	None mentioned
166	Headstone	Sandstone. Badly eroded	W[harfong]?	Joan	[11 Feb 180-]	[70]	Not stated	None mentioned
167.1	Head & foot	Sandstone. Foot: "R.W./1857"	Wilcoxon	Ralph	13 Dec 1857	71	Schoolmaster	None mentioned
167.2	See 167.1	See 167.1	Wilcoxon	Sarah	9 Apr 1864	78	Not stated	Wife of above RW
168.1	Hipped body	Sandstone. Illegible	Bradford	Mary	11 June [?1863]	58	Great Saughall	None mentioned
168.2	See 168.1	See 168.1	Manning	Catherine	27 Dec 1879	80 [?86]	Great Saughall	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 213) As 168.1
168.3	See 168.1	See 168.1	Bradford	Elizabeth Ann	19 Dec 1877	77	Great Saughall	Relict of the late Rev Thomas Bradford, BA
169	Headstone	Sandstone. Semicirc top	Davidson	Elizabeth	10 Oct 1868	17	Great Saughall	Daughter of Thomas & Isabella D
170.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; semicirc top	Rutter	George	13 March 1845	13 weeks	Woodbank	Son of John & Elizabeth
170.2	See 170.1	See 170.1	Rutter	Henry	24 March 1869	36	Not stated	Rutter
170.3	See 170.1	See 170.1	Rutter	John	20 Sept 1873	80	Woodbank	Son of J&E R
170.4	See 170.1	See 170.1	Rutter	Thomas	16 Jan 1876	38	Woodbank	Father of G&H/husb of E
170.5	See 170.1	See 170.1	Rutter	Elizabeth	18 Feb 1878	81	Not stated	Son of J&E R
171.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top	Langford	Thomas	9 June 1847	60	Mollington	Relict of above John R
171.2	See 171.2	See 171.2	Langford	Thomas	16 March 1848	35	Not stated	None mentioned
171.3	See 171.2	See 171.2	Langford	Ann	27 Jan 1862	78	Not stated	Son of above TL
172.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone	Shone	James	12 July 1844	59	Mollington	Wife of first-named TL
172.2	See 172.1	See 172.1	Shone	Mary	8 Dec 1848	61	Saughall	None mentioned
172.3	See 172.1	See 172.1	Povey	George	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Wife of James S
173.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. 3 semi-circs	Shone	George	2 Nov 1841	3	Birkenhead	None mentioned
173.2	See 173.1	See 173.1	Shone	George	6 March 1861	46	Sealand	None mentioned
174.1	Head on ledger	Sandstone. 3 semi-circs. If head, laid flat	Rutter	John	4 Oct 1850	14 days	Woodbank	Father of above GS
174.2	See 174.1	See 174.1	Rutter	Samuel	23 May 185-	9 months	Woodbank	Son of James and Ann R
174.3	See 174.1	See 174.1	Rutter	James	25 Apr 1853	27	Woodbank	Son of J&A R
175.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; semicirc top	Tilston	William	23 Oct 1868	28	Queen's Ferry	Father of J & S
175.2	See 174.1	See 174.1	Tilston	Sarah Elizabeth	3 Feb 1878	12	Queen's Ferry	None mentioned
176	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs	Fairbrother	Martha	24 Oct 1841	11	Saughall	Daughter of above WT
								Daughter of William & Mary F
								"Dear friends why should you mourn for me/I am but where/[you soon must be]". Last line buried.
								Most details from Bennett/Lawson (their 188)
								Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 213) As 168.1
								As 168.1
								"For to -e to live is Christ/And to die is gain. Paul X.21."
								"Burial place of GP, Bhead" - at foot of kerbstone
								"Why do your tears in sorrow flow/When God recall his own,/He bid me leave a world of woe/For an Immortal Crown."
								Date & age from Bennett/Lawson (their 211)
								Year from Bennett/Lawson
								"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. Psalm XXIII.1"
								"We cannot Lord thy purpose see/But all is well that's done by these"
								"Weep not for me my Parents dear/Your only Child lies sleeping here/Your loss is my eternal gain/We hope in Heaven to meet again."

177	Head & foot	Sandstone. Foot: "MS/JS"	Stephen	Mary	?? Jan ??	Illegible	Dundee, Scotland	Illegible	Most details from Bennett/Lawson (their 230)
178	Headstone	Sandstone. Angled semi-circles	Taylor	Robert	21 Nov 1891	22	Not stated	Son of Richard & Elizabeth T	Most details from Bennett/Lawson (their 206)
179.1	Head & foot	Sandstone. Head: triple semi-circle. Foot: tri	Taylor	Jane	17 July 1865	33	Great Saughall	Daughter of Thomas & Ann T	
179.2	See 179.1	See 179.1	Taylor	Thomas	18 May 1867	73	Great Saughall	Father of above JT	"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev XIV. 13."
179.3	See 179.1	See 179.1; pty buried	Taylor	Ann	9 Jan 1884	87	Not stated	Wife of above TT	Most details from Bennett/Lawson (their 205)
180	Head; hipped body	Sandstone. Kerbed with 181, 182, 183	Jones	Ellen	22 June 1859	23	Not stated	Beloved wife of Robert J & second daughter of the late John Wooliscroft of Sealand	
181	Head & body	Sandstone. Kerbed with 180, 182 & 183	Wooliscroft	Elizabeth Woodfin	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	For details, see 182.3
182.1	Chest tomb	Sandstone. Kerbed with 180, 181, & 183	Wooliscroft	John	7 Jan 1844	39	Sealand	None mentioned	
182.2	See 182.1	See 182.1	Wooliscroft	Richard	26 March 1857	23	Not stated	Son of above John W	
182.3	See 182.1	See 182.1	Wooliscroft	Elizabeth Woodfin	5 Dec 1858	18	Not stated	Daughter of above John	
182.4	See 182.1	See 182.1	Wooliscroft	Ann	10 Nov 1865	58	Not stated	Relict of above John W	For details, see 182.4
183	Head & body	Sandstone. Kerbed with 180, 181 & 182	Wooliscroft	Ann	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	
184.1	Headstone	Sandstone.Semicirc top	Dean	Mary Ann	10 March 1841	33	Not stated	Wife of Thomas Dean	
184.2	See 184.1	See 184.1	Dean	William	31 July 1862	31	Not stated	Son of above T & MA D	
184.3	See 184.1	See 184.1	Dean	Thomas	17 Aug 1870	69	Not stated	Husband/father of above	
185	Headstone	Sandstone. Mostly buried	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	"No inscription" according to Bennett/Lawson (their 228)
186	Headstone	Sandstone. "CV/1753" only in sc	V-?	C-?	1753	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Mostly buried;
187.1	Pedestal headstone; kerb	Black marble. White inlay. Floral/foliage dec	Bradford	Anne Elizabeth	17 Apr 1904	72	Saughall	None mentioned	"O blest communion, fellowship divine,/We feebly struggle, they in glory shine/Yet all are one in Thee, for all are thine./Alleluia."
187.2	See 187.1	See 187.1	Bradford	William Henry	26 Apr 1915	72	Saughall	Husband of above AEB	"I shall be satisfied when I awake/with Thy likeness."
188.1	Headstone	Headstone. Sin shldrs; semicirc top	White	Joseph	29 July 1866	68	Not stated	None mentioned	
188.2	See 188.1	See 188.1	White	William	3 Feb 1928	70	Eastham	Grandson of above JW & son of John & Fanny W	"At rest"
189.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Insc oblit by moss	Illegible	John	31 Dec 1782	50	Capenhurst	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 181)
189.2	See 189.1	See 189.1	Illegible	Mary	10 Aug 181-	79	Not stated	Wife of above J	
189.3	See 189.1	See 189.1	Illegible	Martha	9 July 1892	81	Not stated	Daughter of above J & M	
190.1	Head & foot	Sandstone. Nothing noteworthy	Snell	Martha	29 June 1857	11 yrs	Great Saughall	Ellen Snell	Footstone: "M.S./W.S."
190.2	See 190.1	See 190.1	Snell	William	2 July 1857	11 months	Great Saughall	Brother of Martha	Probably died from same illness as sister
191.1	Head & foot: "H.B./C.B."	Sandstone. Semicirc top; quatrefoil/floral dec	Bithell	Hannah	17 Feb 1866	3	Saughall	Daughter of Charles & Catherine Bithell	
191.2	See 191.1	See 191.1	Bithell	Charles	5 Feb 1905	81	Saughall	Father/husband of above	
192.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Lichtened/mossed	Humphreys	Ann	27 Feb 1816	7 months	Capenhurst	Father/husband of above	Mostly hidden under holly tree. Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 135).
192.2	See 192.1	See 192.1	Humphreys	Elizabeth	9 Aug 1816	12	Capenhurst	Daughter of above H&M	As 192.1
192.3	See 192.1	See 192.1	Humphreys	Jane	5 Sept 1819	6	Capenhurst	Daughter of above H&M	As 192.1
192.4	See 192.1	See 192.1	Humphreys	Henry	26 Jan 1822	46	Capenhurst	Father of above children	As 192.1
192.5	See 192.1	See 192.1	Humphreys	Martha	19 July 1839	66	Not stated	Wife of above HH	As 192.1

192.6	See 192.1	See 192.1	William	18 Aug 1857	11	Capenhurst	Son of William & M H	As 192.1
193.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	Roberts	11 Sept 1821	20	Woodbank	Son of John & Ann R	
193.2	See 193.1	See 193.1	James	[?]2th Dec 1845	32	Not stated	None mentioned	
193.3	See 193.1	See 193.1	John	18 Oct 1845	68	Woodbank	Father of above	
193.4	See 193.1	See 193.1	Ann	12 March 1859	82	Not stated	Wife of above JR	
194	Fallen headstone (resembles ledger)	Sandstone. Tri top flanked by semi-circles. Obliterated by moss	Roberts	7 Apr 1856	29	Woodbank	Wife of John Roberts	"Afflictions sore long time   bore/Physicians were in vain/Till death gave ease, and God was pleased./To ease me of my pain." Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 133)
195.1	Ledger	Sandstone	Darlington	14 Oct 1813	15	Saughall	Dau of Thomas & Mary D	
195.2	See 195.1	See 195.1	Thomas	14 Oct 1821	55	Saughall	Father of Martha	Died exactly 8 yrs after daughter.
195.3	See 195.1	See 195.1	Mary	27 Sept 1883	57	Not stated	Wife of above TD	
195.4	See 195.1	See 195.1	Mary	3 May 1851	62	Not stated	?[Daughter in law]	
196.1	Table tomb	Sandstone 3 transv legs	Sadler	9 Apr 1836	24	Saughall	Son of Ephraim & Ann S	Scrolls around 'Underneath'
196.2	See 196.1	See 196.1	Charles	23 Dec 1836	20	Saughall	Brother of above	
196.3	See 196.1	See 196.1	Ellin	9 Apr 1837	32	Saughall	Wife of above	
196.4	See 196.1	See 196.1	Martha	29 Apr 1837	1 yr 3 months	Saughall	Daughter of above E&ES	
196.5	See 196.1	See 196.1	Ann	8 May 1851	74	Not stated	Mother of W & C S	
196.6	See 196.1	See 196.1	Harriet	9 Jan 1864	29	Not stated	Daughter of above E&ES	
197	Headstone	Sandstone. Double curve	Sadler	8 Apr 1826	27	Saughall	Dau of Ephraim & Ann S	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 163)
198.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Top broken off & lying directly behind	Brown	12 Apr 1821	2 yrs 10 m	Saughall	Son of Timothy & Sarah Brown	"This infant dear who lately laughed/into this world ----- /Hath found in Christ the path of Life/A place of all Eternity."
198.2	See 198.1	See 198.1	Sarah	8 Feb 1873	91	Not stated	Wife of above TB	
199.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top; extrusions	Tavernor	9 Apr 1855	66	Gentleman, Woodbank	Not stated	"of Woodbank in the Parish of Shotwick in the County of Chester, late of Huddersfield in the County of York"
199.2	See 199.1	See 199.1	Mary	3 Aug 1897	58	New Ferry	Widow of above JT & late wife of Joseph R	
200.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Oblit/moss	[?Grun]s	21 Aug 1821	67	Great Saughall	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 1687)
200.2	See 200.1	See 200.1	Ann	10 March 1833	87	Not stated	Wife of above JG	"A loving Wife a Mother Dear/A faithful honest friend lies sleeping here./Great is the love that we sustain/We hope in Christ to meet again."
201.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semicirc top; leans on mem 202	Taylor	27 Nov 1868	61	Little Saughall	None mentioned	
201.2	See 201.1	See 201.1	Mary	23 Feb 1875	72	Not stated	Wife of above Joseph T	
202.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transv legs	[?Thornton]	7 Nov 1840	4	Sealand	Dau of John & Mary T	
202.2	See 202.1	See 202.1	Charles	15 Feb 1845	8	Not stated	None mentioned	Surname eroded. Assumed from co-deceased.
202.3	See 202.1	See 202.1	Richard	15 Sept 1846	7	Not stated	None mentioned	
203	Ledger	Sandstone. Buried; turf peeled bk	Carter	7 Sept 1828	73	Minister of this Parish	None mentioned	
204.1	Head	Sandstone. Tri top; extrusions	Dodd	20 Oct 1874	18	Saughall	Dau of John & Elizabeth	"This lovely bud so young and fair,/Called forth by early doom/Just came to shew how sweet a flower/In paradise would bloom."
204.2	See 204.1	See 204.1	John	30 Apr 1881	19	Saughall	Brother of above E	"His end was peace"
204.3	See 204.1	See 204.1	Elizabeth	11 March 1906	72	Not stated	Wife/mother of above	"Gone but not forgotten."
205.1	Table tomb	Sandstone. 3 transverse legs. Eroded & lichened	Roberts	11 Apr 18-1	22	?Great Saughall	None mentioned	Details from Bennett/Lawson (their 270); location may be Capenhurst not Gt Saughall
205.2	See 205.1	See 205.1	William	25 Dec 1839	37	Not stated	None mentioned	As 205.1
205.3	See 205.1	See 205.1	Ann	9 Jan 1822	20	Not stated	Dau of Wm & Sarah R	As 205.1
205.4	See 205.1	See 205.1	Sarah	7 July 1879	77	Not stated	Wife of above WR	As 205.1
206.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top	News	3 March 1865	60	Shotwick	None mentioned	"Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."
206.2	See 206.1	See 206.1	Rebekah	4 Feb 1851	9 months	Shotwick	Dau of above WN	



206.3	See 206.1	See 206.1	News	Rebecca	16 Dec 1888	80	Not stated	Wife of above WN	"Thy will be done."
206.4	See 206.1	See 206.1	News	George	5 Jan 1861	19	Not stated	Son of above	
207.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr; semicircular top	Smith	Richard	4 Aug 1847	9 months	Sealand	Son of Samuel & Mary S	
207.2	See 207.1	See 207.1	Smith	Jane	20 Aug 1850	4 yrs 11 m	Sealand	Sister of above RS	
207.3	See 207.1	See 207.1	Smith	Isabella	16 June 1865	13	Sealand	Sister of above RS	
207.4	See 207.1	See 207.1	Smith	Jacob	22 Apr 1867	14	Sealand	Brother of above RS	
208	Head & foot	Sandstone. Foot: "A.M."	Mollineux	Alice	29 Dec 1841	53	Not stated	None mentioned	
209	Head & foot	Dogtooth & quatrefoil/flower dec. Foot (W): "J.J./1876"	Jones	John	24 Apr 1876	59	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
210.1	Head & foot	Sandstone. Sin shldr; semicircular top	Jones	Ann	17 June 1861	66	Great Saughall	Wife of Robert Jones	
210.2	See 210.1	See 210.1	Jones	Robert	29 Feb 1864	69	Great Saughall	Husband of above Ann J	
211.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri tip; sinuous shldr	Spruce	Elizabeth	16 May 1849	10	Shotwick	Dau of Richard & Martha	"My parents dear no longer pine/ safely lodge in hands Divine./Short was my stay. Long is my rest./God takes them first whom he thinks best."
211.2	See 211.1	See 211.1	Spruce	Ann	15 March 1863	20	Not stated	None mentioned	
211.3	See 211.1	See 211.1	Spruce	Catherine	26 Feb 1868	20	Not stated	None mentioned	
212	Ledger	Sandstone. Moss/lichen	Woods	Jemimah	17 May 1842	9	Capenhurst	Dau of Peter & Margaret	
213.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tri top. Semi-circles.	Williams	Robert	15 Oct 1851	2	Capenhurst	Son of Edward & Alice	Yr. age, father & forename from Bennett/Lawson (300)
213.2	See 212.1	See 212.1	Williams	Elizabeth	19 Aug 1861	6	Saughall Mill	Dau of Thomas & Eliza	
214	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr; flat top	Jones	Samuel	20 Nov 1848	2	Great Saughall	Son of William & Barbara	
215.1	Headstone	Flanked semi-circle	Hallows	John	23 March 1837	2 yrs 5m	Not stated	None mentioned	
215.2	See 215.1	Sandstone. See 215.1	Hallows	Elizabeth	22 Dec 1842	47	Sealand	Mother of JH	
215.3	See 215.1	See 215.1	Hallows	Elizabeth	23 March 1844	14 months	Not stated	Dau of Richard & Ann H	
215.4	See 215.1	See 215.1	Hallows	Richard	10 Dec 1847	25	Not stated	Father of above EH	
216.1	Ledger	Sandstone. Centr eroded	Appleton	Thomas	22 July 1809	64	Great Saughall	None mentioned	Date from Bennett/Lawson (their 291)
216.2	See 216.1	See 216.1	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Shotwick	Daughter [illegible]	
216.3	See 216.1	See 216.1	Bennion	Mary	29 Jan 1834	74	Saughall	Wife of John B	Details from Bennett/Lawson
216.4	See 216.1	See 216.1	Bennion	John	17 Sept 1844	88	Saughall	Husband of Mary B	Details from Bennett/Lawson
217	Ledger	Sandstone. Mossed	Venables	Margaret	13 March 1834	68	Saughall	Wife of Thomas V	
218	Head. Dafodil body.	Sandstone. Tri top	Wilcoxon	Arthur	10 March 1843	63	Ledsham	None mentioned	Age from Bennett/Lawson (their 289)
219	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr; semi-c top	Chalenor	Martha	29 Dec 1843	11 weeks	Woodbank	Dau of Joseph & Martha	"The great Jehovah from above/His messenger did send./To call our little [kindness dove]/To days that never end."
220.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr; semi-c top	Farrell	Mary	5 Jan 1842	8	Great Saughall	Dau of William & Ann F	
220.2	See 220.1	See 220.1	Farrell	Ephraim	27 July 1846	2	Great Saughall	Son of W & A F	
220.3	See 220.1	See 220.1	Farrell	Ann	17 Dec 1864	56	Not stated	Mother of M&E F	
220.4	See 220.1	See 220.1	Farrell	Elizabeth	22 Sept 1865	30	Not stated	Dau of W & A F	
221	Ledger	Sandstone. E buried, SW corner broken, moss	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	
222	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr; semi-c top	Rowland	Hester	27 May 1839	52	Great Saughall	None mentioned	Last memorial in old churchyard
223.1	3-step ped cross & kerb	Sandstone. Mason: "JA Mosstom/Wrexham"	Tilston	Samuel	28 Nov 1905	62	Northop	None mentioned	Memorials from this point all in churchyard extension
223.2	See 223.1	See 223.1	Tilston	Margaret	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Wife of Samuel T	

	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic top. Kerb shared with 225	Thomas	Mary	6 Nov 1897	76	Shotwick	Wife of William T	Quatrefoil 'of
224.1	Head & kerb	See 224.1	Thomas	William	25 Aug 1907	86	Shotwick	Husband of Mary T	"Blessed are the dead which die trusting in their Lord."
224.2	Head & kerb	See 224.1	Woodward	Martha	3 Jan 1876	31	Shotwick	Beloved wife of Roger W	
225.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-c top. Quatrefoil. Kerbed w 224	Thomas	Esther	23 Aug 1935	88	Not stated	Sister of above Martha W	"The Lord is my Shepherd, I. Psalm XXIII.1" Quatrefoil
225.2	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Quatrefoil	White	William	10 Sept 1876	6	Sealand	Beloved son of Matthew & Elizabeth W	
227.1	3-step ped cross & ledger	Sandstone. Roundel: ihs. Inscribed E & S	Seals	Annie	27 Oct 1876	33	Saughall	Wife of John S	E face. "For ever with the Lord./Amen. So let it be."
227.2	See 227.1	See 227.1	Roberts	Maria Eliza	22 Dec 1876	31	Sealand	Second dau of Thomas R	S. face
228	3-step ped cross & kerb	Sandstone. Roundel/ quatrefoil: ihs. S base buried	Edwards	George	14 May 1877	54	Not stated	None mentioned	On cross: "Thy will be done." On bottom step: "Light from our household gone/The cover is silled/.....our home."
229.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top	Evans	Catherine	1 Feb 1878	63	Gateacre	Dau of the late Joshua E (Merchant of Liverpool)	"In the midst of life we are in death"
229.2	See 229.1	See 229.1	Evans	Emma	14 Sept 1886	74	Not stated	Dau of the late Joshua E (Merchant of Liverpool)	
230	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Quatrefoil	Watt	William	14 Feb 1878	30	Marsh Farm	None mentioned	
231.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Black inlay. Tri top.	Thomas	Jemima	19 March 1924	70	Manor Farm Shotwick	Beloved wife of William James	
231.2	See 231.1	See 231.1	Thomas	William James	6 Dec 1936	83	Manor Farm Shotwick	Husband of above JT	"Re-united."
231.3	See 231.1	See 231.1	Thomas	Kezia	23 Nov 1968	78	Not stated	Dear dau of WJ & J T	
231.4	See 231.1	See 231.1	Thomas	Martha	24 June 1967	83	Not stated	Dear dau of WJ & J T	"Reunited."
232.1	Head, shared foot & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic top. Roundel/ quatrefoil: ihs	Griffiths	Robert	31 Jan 1880	74	Two Mills Farm Puddington	None mentioned	"His end was peace." Footstone quatrefoil W side
232.2	See 232.1	See 232.1. Kerb shared with 233	Griffiths	Sarah	7 Feb 1883	72	Not stated	Wife of the above RG	"Precious in the sight of the Lord is/The death of his saints."
233.1	Head, shared foot & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic top. Kerb shared with 232	Griffiths	Joseph	18 Oct 1888	43	Two Mills Farm Puddington	None mentioned	"Shall not the Judge of all the earth/Do right."
233.2	See 233.1	See 233.1	Griffiths	Elizabeth	Jan 1909	59 (born 11 Feb 1849)	Not stated	Wife of above JG	Farewell, dr children, my life is past/My Iv 4 you did truly last, Mourm not for me, but courage take./And love each other for my sake./Weep not for me, the God of Love/math claimed me for his own./Fix all your ths and hope abv/And mt me at his throne.
234.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Semi-c top. Quatrefoil ihs. Leaf dec. Kerb huge	Trueman	Elizabeth	5 March 1880	66	Ledsham	Wife of George T	
234.2	See 234.1	See 234.1	Trueman	George	14 Oct 1881	69	Ledsham	Husband of above ET	"The beloved of the Lord shall dwell/in safety by him."
234.3	See 234.1	See 234.1	Trueman	Elizabeth	22 Aug 1906	55	Not stated	Dau of the above	"Safe in her Lord's keeping"
235.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldrs; semi-c top	Wilcoxon	James	9 Jan 1881	67	Chester	None mentioned	
235.2	See 235.1	See 235.1	Wilcoxon	Ralph	20 Jan 1887	63	Not stated	Brother of above JW	
236.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Kerb overgrown; ihs	Gandeland	Elizabeth	7 Feb 1881	27	Not stated	Wife of Thomas G	Bennett/Lawson render surname as 'Candeland'
236.2	See 236.1	See 236.1	Gandeland	Robert	8 Dec 1892	1 yr 8 months	Not stated	Son of Thomas & Sarah	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 279)
236.3	See 236.1	See 236.1	Gandeland	Thomas	5 Apr 1908	59	Not stated	"her" beloved husband	"Hush blessed are the dead in Jesus of — rest/And lean their weary head for ever on his breast."

237.1	Head & shared foot, kerb & chippings See 237.1	Sandstone. Semi-c top. Quatrefoil & leaf dec. F/k/b shared with 238 See 237.1	Colley	Ann	18 Oct 1882	57	Sealand	Beloved wife of Samuel C	"For ever with the Lord/Amen so let it be/Life from the dead is in that Word/It is immortality."
237.2	See 237.1	See 237.1	Colley	Samuel	26 Apr 1898	69	Sealand	Husb of Ann	"We cannot tell who may fall/Beneath thy chastening rod./One must be first, so let us all/Prepare to meet our God."
238.1	Head & shared foot, kerb & chippings See 238.1	Sandstone. Semi-c top; ihs; leaf dec. F/k/b/ chippings shared with 237 See 238.1	Colley	Harriet	6 Aug 1891	40	Sealand	Beloved wife of Thomas C	"Mourn not for her whom God hath blest./And taken to her heavenly rest./Freed from all sorrow, grief and pain./Our loss is her eternal gain."
238.2	See 238.1	See 238.1	Colley	Thomas	13 Nov 1905	54	Sealand	Husb of above HC	"Peace, perfect peace with loved ones far away./In Jesus keeping we are safe and they."
239.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone/White quartz chippings. Semi-c top. Quatrefoil ihs See 239.1	Pate	Maria	20 Jan 1946	86	Chester	Beloved wife of the late George P	"Wait but a little while./In uncomplaining love./His own most gracious smile/Will welcome you above."
239.2	See 239.1	See 239.1	[?Colley]	Mary	29 Jan 1945	76	?Sealand	Sister of MP & daughter of the late Samuel & Ann Colley	"Yea tho I walk through death and dark places/Yet will I fear no ill/For thou art with me and/Thy rod and staff comfort me still."
240.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top; ivy dec; ihs	Carter	John	6 Nov 1893	57 (Born 28 Apr 1836)	Mollington	None mentioned	"In the midst of life we are in death"
240.2	See 240.1	See 240.1	Carter	Elizabeth	25 Apr 1918	81	Not stated	Wife of above JC	"Peace, perfect peace."
240.3	See 240.1	See 240.1	Tilston	John	14 Feb 1931	64	Not stated	Son of above EC	"At rest"
241.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Semi-circ top. ihs	Griffiths	Edward Denis	14 Apr 1883	19 months	Woodbank	Son of Robert & Isabel G	
241.2	See 241.1	See 241.1	Griffiths	Joseph	24 Apr 1883	5m 2 wks	Woodbank	Brother of above EDG & son of Robert & Isabel G	"Not lost but gone before." (refers to both brothers)
241.3	See 241.1	See 241.1	Griffiths	Isabel	27 Oct 1907	51	Woodbank	Beloved wife of Robert G & mother of above E & J	"What pain she bore we cannot tell/We did not see her die/We only know that she has gone/And could not say goodbye."
241.4	See 241.1	See 241.1	Griffiths	Robert	4 Apr 1927	74	Woodbank	Husband/father of above	"Peace perfect peace."
242	Headstone	Sandstone. Illegible	Burton	Margaret	1 Feb 1897	85	Not stated	None mentioned	All details from Bennett/Lawson (their 274)
243.1	Head & kerb	quatrefoil ihs	Colley	William	21 March 1897	22	Not stated	Beloved son of John & Mary C	"And bid him leave this world of woe./For an immortal crown."
243.2	See 243.1	See 243.1	Colley	Mary	19 May 1909	55	Not stated	Wife of J, mother of W	"I looked to Jesus and I found./In Him my star, my sun./And in that light of life I've walked/My travelling days are done"
243.3	See 243.1	See 243.1	Colley	John	23 Oct 1932	78	USA	Husb/father of M & W	Interred in Woodlawn Cemetery USA
243.4	See 243.1	See 243.1	Colley	Joseph Crofts	18 Jan 1934	53	Not stated	None mentioned	"Rest in peace"
244.1	Headstone on plinth & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic script. Plants escutcheon	Colley	Alice	11 Jan 1931	74	Not stated	Daughter of the late Samuel and Ann C	"They also serve who only stand and wait"
244.2	See 244.1	See 244.1	Colley	William	27 Dec 1931	70	Not stated	Brother of above Alice C	"He that is faithful in that/Which is least is faithful also in much. St Luke.Ch 6 v.10."
245.1	Headstone on plinth & kerb	Sandstone. Lobed cross in roundel; flowers in sq	Colley	Charles	11 June 1905	21	Sealand	Third son of Thomas & Harriet Colley	"We cannot Lord thy purpose see./But all is well that's done by thee."
245.2	See 245.1	See 245.1	Colley	Martha	6 Apr 1968	81	Not stated	None mentioned	"Reunited."
246	Pediment headstone; granite plinth	Black marble. Integral vase	Gardner	Ralph Bennett	25 Aug 1997	81. 5 May 1916	Not stated	None mentioned	
247	Head & kerb	Black marble. Vase & green ?plastic? chippings	Nevitt-Bennett	Anne Colley	1 Apr 1964	88	Not stated	Daughter of Samuel & Mary Lois N-B	Vase: "A.C.N.B."
248.1	Head & kerb	Granite. White quartz chippings	Spruce	Norah Gladys	1942	47 or 48 (born 1894)	Two Mills	Deary bld daughter of Emily & the late Dennis	"At rest."
248.2	See 248.1	See 248.1	Spruce	Emily	2 Oct 1949	92	Two Mills	Mother of Norah Gladys	

249.1	Head & kerb	Granite. White marble chippings	Roberts	Mary	15 Feb 1930	51	Shotwick	Wife of John Richard R	"Safe into the haven guide, Oh receive my soul at last."
249.2	See 249.1	See 249.1	Roberts	John Richard	24 Dec 1948	80	Shotwick	Husband of Mary R	"At rest."
250.1	Head & kerb	Granite. Ivy leaf incision	Tilston	Frederick Roberts	29 Oct 1923	59	Not stated	None mentioned	"Perfect Peace"
250.2	See 250.1	See 250.1	Tilston	George	12 June 1927	73	Not stated	None mentioned	"At rest"
251.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Book & ivy carving	Griffiths	William	15 Sept 1921	41	Two Mills Farm	Beloved husband of Maud	
251.2	See 251.1	See 251.1	Griffiths	Maud Selina	18 Feb 1952	65	Puddington	Selina Griffiths	
252.1	Head	Sandstone. Zigzag dec	Trueman	Elizabeth	30 Sept 1905	82	Not stated	Wife of William G	"Rest in peace."
252.2	See 252.1	See 252.1	Trueman	Sarah	12 Sept 1908	57	Not stated	Beloved wife of James T	"Kept by a father"
253	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Floral carving; insc mostly eroded	Griffiths	Robert	-- 1919	Illegible	Illegible	Daughter of J & E T	"At rest"
254	Headstone	Sandstone. Carved foliage	Jones	Laura	7 Dec 1905	41	Not stated	Beloved wife of William J	"Thy will be done"
255.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic script	Roberts	Jane Cash	9 Sept 1922	86	Not stated	None mentioned	
255.2	See 255.1	See 255.1	Roberts	John	19 Jan 1924	77	Not stated	None mentioned	They rest in peace.
255.3	See 255.1	See 255.1	Roberts	Rosa Cash	18 Sept 1944	66	Not stated	Daughter of above J & J	
256	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Flat top. Head widens at base	Griffith	Miriam Isabel	17 Oct 1932	39	Not stated	Daughter of the late Robert & Isabel G of Woodbank Farm	"Thy will be done"
257.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Flat-topped swirls	Simms	Eliza Jane	10 Oct 1933	65 (born 7 June 1868)	Not stated	Wife of Frederick Malcolm S	"Faithful unto death"
257.2	See 257.1	See 257.1	Simms	Frederick Malcolm	22 Jan 1841	69	Not stated	Husband of E.J.S	
258.1	Ped head	Sandstone. Floral dec; vases	Cash	Elizabeth	1 Jan 1944	76	Not stated	Dear wife of Henry C C	"May she rest in peace"
258.2	See 258.1	See 258.1	Cash	Henry C	9 Jan 1955	88	Not stated	Husband of EC	
258.3	See 258.1	See 258.1	Cash	Percy S	10 Dec 1975	85	Not stated	Son of E & HC C	
259.1	Head, foot, kerb	Sandstone. Decorative pillars on head	Pugh	George Henry	15 Apr 1885	43	Shotwick Lodge	Not stated	"We cannot Lord thy purpose see, But all is well that's done by thee."
259.2	See 259.1	See 259.1	Pugh	Eleanor	23 June 1878	7	Shotwick Lodge	Daughter of above GHP	
259.3	See 259.1	See 259.1	Pugh	Eleanor	7 Dec 1885	2	Shotwick Lodge	Younger daughter of GHP	
259.4	See 259.1	See 259.1	Pugh	Emma	12 May 1934	83	Not stated	Beloved wife of GHP	"Rest at eventide." Foot: "G.H.P./E.P."
260.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Lozenge; ihs	Wright	Martha	27 Feb 1895	68	Woodbank	Beloved wife of John W	"Calmly at rest."
260.2	See 260.1	See 260.1	Hesketh	Sarah	6 Nov 1887	35	Not stated	Beloved wife of John Hesketh & daughter of above J & M W	"She was dearly beloved by all who knew her."
260.3	See 260.1	See 260.1	Wright	John	30 May 1895	83	Woodbank	Husband/father of above	"Thy will be done." Mason: "W.A. Dod"
261.1	Ped head; kerb with railings	White marble. Fussy pseudo-classicism; fleur-de-lys railings	Roberts	Thomas	4 July 1888	53	Two Mills Farm, Shotwick	None mentioned	"Thy will be done."
261.2	See 261.1	See 261.1	Roberts	Jane	13 Dec 1923	89	Not stated	Widow of above TR	
261.3	See 261.1	See 261.1	Roberts	Samuel Rogers	30 Oct 1898	33	Not stated	Son of above TR & JR	
261.4	See 261.1	See 261.1	Roberts	Mary	22 March 1928	69	Not stated	Daughter of TR & JR	
262.1	Head on plinth; kerb	Sandstone. Gothic	Taylor	Richard	29 Nov 1893	59	Shotwick	None mentioned	
262.2	See 262.1	See 262.1	Taylor	Hannah	1 Jan 1911	84	Not stated	Wife of above RT	"Thy will be done." Plinth: "Hayes & Sons/Town Lane."
263.1	Head on plinth; kerb	Yellow limestone. Slate chippings. Two vases: granite & metal	Charmley	Richard	14 Aug 1896	64	Blacon Hall	None mentioned	
263.2	See 263.2	See 263.2	Charmley	Matilda	7 Dec 1934	95	Not stated	Wife of above RC	"At rest."

263.3	See 263.2	See 263.2	Swan	Stephen Walley	13 May 1909	18	Unclear	Son of Robert & Amy Swan of Hawthornden, Greenock	Died at Blacon Hall
263.4	See 263.2	See 263.2	Charmley	William W	6 March 1911	30	Not stated	Son of above	Not clear who 'above' is, but probably R & M Charmley. "In the midst of life we are in death."
263.5	See 263.2	See 263.2	Francis	Matilda	5 Oct 1953	78	Willaston	Wife of the late John Claude Francis & their daughter	Presumably R & M Charmley's daughter & WWC's sister
264.1	Ped cross	Granite. Kerb at rear	Walley	Stephen	1 Jan 1904	6 wks (born 15 Nov 1903)	Great Saughall	Beloved infant son of Stephen & Annie W	
264.2	See 264.1	See 264.1	Walley	Stephen	3 March 1910	43	Unclear	Father of above SW	Died at Great Sutton
264.3	See 264.1	See 264.1	Walley	Annie	11 Sept 1933	85	Unclear	Mother/wife of above	Died at Hooton. "At rest."
265.1	Ped head & kerb	Sandstone. Crown escutcheon & floral scrolls. Tri top	Taylor	Hannah	20 July 1915	42	Little Sutton	Beloved wife of Thomas T	"Thy will be done."
265.2	See 265.1	See 265.1	Taylor	Thomas	6 May 1954	85	Little Sutton	Beloved husband of Polly (sister of above HT)	"Faithful unto death."
265.3	See 265.1	See 265.1	Taylor	Polly	18 Feb 1966	80	Not stated	Wife of above TT	"Reunited."
266.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Lead relief. Flat top. Rose dec	Talbot	Edwin	2 Dec 1918	27	Not stated	Dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Spruce & eldest son of Denis & Emily Spruce	"In the midst of life we are in death"
266.2	See 266.1	See 266.1	Spruce	Dennis	4 Feb 1923	33	Not stated	Dearly beloved husband of Emily Spruce	"So he giveth his beloved sleep"
267.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ	Wood	Annie	1 Jan 1922	37	Not stated	Beloved wife of Arthur W	
267.2	See 267.1	See 267.1	Wood	Arthur	1 June 1922	38	Not stated	Husband of above AW	"In the midst of life we are in death"
268.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. White quartz chippings. Rose dec	Griffiths	Dorothy	17 June 1945	39	Not stated	Beloved wife of Edward Massey G	"At rest"
268.2	See 268.1	See 268.1	Griffiths	Edward Massey	3 March 1967	71	Not stated	Dear husband of DG	
269.1	Ped cross & kerb	Sandstone. 3 steps. Quatrefoil. Insc E, S & N	Roberts	Anne	22 Jan 1888	68	Not stated	Widow of the late David Roberts late of Kirkdale, Liverpool	East face: top, middle & bottom steps
269.2	See 269.1	See 269.1	Cottingham	James	11 Oct 1890	87 (born 3 Oct 1803)	59 yrs vicar of this parish	None mentioned	North face: top & middle step. "Death is the gateway to life everlasting."
269.3	See 269.1	See 269.1	Cottingham	Anne	8 Feb 1909	Not stated	Not stated	Widow of JC	North face: bottom step
269.4	See 269.1	See 269.1	Cottingham	Charles	24 Dec 1881	85	MD	None mentioned	South face: top & middle steps
269.5	See 269.1	See 269.1	Cottingham	Robert	22 March 1886	85	Not stated	Brother of CC	South face: bottom step
270.1	Head & kerb	White quartz chippings; floral dec	Samuel	Gweneth Winifred	18 Jan 1955	77	Not stated	None mentioned	
270.2	See 270.1	See 270.1	Samuel	Lilian Wilkinson	16 Feb 1957	88	Not stated	None mentioned	
271.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Quatrefoil lhs	Davies	Edward	17 Sept 1898	76	Puddington	None mentioned	
271.2	See 271.1	See 271.1	Davies	Harriet Mary	13 Feb 1905	76	Not stated	Beloved wife of above ED	
272.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic top. Partially eroded	Jones	Sarah	29 Apr 1902	58	Great Saughall	B. wife of George J	"And ---- Lord of Hosts/When ----"
272.2	See 272.1	See 272.1	Jones	George	8 Sept 1913	70	Great Saughall	Husband of above SJ	"Thy will be done"
273.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Corner posts. Flat top. Floral square. Built in stone vase	Wood	George	8 Sept 1913	84	Woodbank	None mentioned	
273.2	See 273.1	See 273.1	Wood	Emma	20 Jan 1940	87	Not stated	B. wife of above GW	"Thy will be done"

274.1	Head & kerb	White marble. Relief. White chippings. Rose dec	Jones	William	7 March 1955	78	Not stated	"My beloved husband"	"Peace perfect peace"
274.2	See 274.1	See 274.1	Jones	Ellen	26 Apr 1958	76	Not stated	B. wife of above WJ	"Thy will be done"
275	Daffodil body	Daffodils	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	
276.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Tudor rose	Farrall	William	30 June 1880	77	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
276.2	See 276.1	See 276.1	Farrall	Mary	24 Jan 1898	72	Not stated	Wife of above WF	"Their end was peace"
277.1	Ped head & kerb	Sandstone. Gothic. Quatrefoil ths	Snell	Thomas	14 Jan 1893	76 (born 1 Sept 1816)	Saughall	None mentioned	"Thy will be done"
277.2	See 277.1	See 277.1	Snell	Ellen	28 Apr 1902	81 (born 5 Oct 1820)	Not stated	B wife of above TS	"Peace, perfect peace"
278.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Escutcheon	Fields	William	11 Apr 1897	37	Not stated	B husband of Martha F	
278.2	See 278.1	See 278.1	Fields	Martha	7 May 1923	82	Not stated	Wife of WF	"Thy will be done"
279	Kerb	Sandstone. White chipps	Cottingham	James T	28 Jan 1910	Not stated	Not stated	None mentioned	"R.I.P."
280	Kerb	Sandstone. Buried; turf peeled bk	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	Not visible	
281	Ped cross & kerb	Black marble. 3 steps. Black chippings	Cureton	William	19 July 1930	65	Not stated	None mentioned	"Waiting in a holy stillness wrapt in sleep"
282.1	Head & kerb	Black & orange marble. Chippings & vase. Silver band relief	Jones	Ellen	11 Nov 1939	49	Not stated	B wife of Joseph J	
282.2	See 282.1	See 282.1	Jones	Reginald Donald	11 Nov 1936	25	Not stated	son of above J & E J	
282.3	See 282.1	See 282.1	Jones	Joseph	9 July 1980	91	Not stated	Husband/father of above	
282.4	See 282.1	See 282.1	Norton	Horace	10 March 2003	78	Not stated	None mentioned	"At rest" Possibly Ellen Jones' brother
283.1	Ped head. Floral body	White marble. Rosebud dec. Integral vase. Black relief.	Charmley (nee Lloyd)	Margaret	19 Apr 1965	39	Not stated	Oblique mention of a Mr Charmley	
283.2	See 283.1	See 283.1	Charmley	William Robert	14 Oct 2004	55	Not stated	None mentioned	Probably Margaret Charmley's son
284	Ped head	Granite. Lead relief. Floral body	Charmley	Richard	18 Apr 1975	65	Not stated	None mentioned	"God bless". Grave echoes 283. Margaret Charmley's husband?
285.1	Ped head & vase	Black marble. Cuboid vase fitted like rhombus. Silver relief.	Wilson	Hannah Gwendoline Mary	7 Dec 1999	76	Not stated	None mentioned	"I know that my Redeemer liveth." SE face of vase: "Dad/Our unsung/hero". NE face of vase: "To Gwen with love"
285.2	See 285.1	See 285.1	Wilson	Joseph Ernest	22 Apr 2000	86	Not stated	None mentioned	"Life a beautiful memory/Absence a silent grief." On top step: "They will be forever in our hearts."
286.1	Head, kerb, stone slab	Black marble. Ivy leaf. Stone vase. Gold inlay	Hewitt	William	30 Oct 1923	57	Shotwick Hall	None mentioned	Gothic script: "Thy will be done"
286.2	See 286.1	See 286.1	Hewitt	Mary	8 June 1957	88	Not stated	B wife of above WH	Gothic script: "At rest"
286.3	See 286.1	See 286.1	Seddon	Olive	11 Jan 1983	85	Not stated	Daughter of W&M H, dear wife of Ralph S	
286.4	See 286.1	Inscription on slab.	Seddon	Phyllis	31 March 1993	72	Not stated	Daughter of O&R S	"Rest in peace"
287.1	Ped head	Black marble. Gold inlay. Church window etch; integral vase	Hewitt	Walcot Thomas	12 July 1980	73	Not stated	None mentioned	
287.2	See 287.1	See 287.1	Hewitt	Frances Primrose	25 Apr 1988	81	Not stated	"A dear wife & mother"	Presumably wife of Walcot Thomas Hewitt
288.1	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble. Black relief. Integral vase	Morgan	Robert Basil	1 Jan 1985	54	Not stated	None mentioned	"Rest in peace."
289	Vase & base	White plastic. Black text	Hewitt	Gordon	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	"A dear brother"	Presumably son of WT & FP Hewitt (similar phraseology)
290	Open book on pedestal	Granite. Black inlay. Integral vase.	Adams	Norman Leslie	28 Dec 1990	70 (on 8 March 1920)	Not stated	None mentioned	"R.I.P." Space on right page for second inscription - presumably wife, currently still alive

281	Open book on pedestal	Granite. Black inlay. Integral vase.	Adams	Diane Pauline	15 March 1992	45	Not stated	None mentioned	"At peace my angel". Probably Norman Leslie Adams' daughter.
282.1	Ped head.	Black marble. Gold inlay.	Mason	John Henry (Mick)	11 May 1998	79 (born 2 Sept 1919)	Not stated	None mentioned	
282.2	Floral body	See 292.1	Mason	Norah Mary	11 Dec 2003	76 (born 27 March 1927)	Not stated	Wife of above JHM	"At peace"
283	Ped head & granite plinth	Black marble. Gold inlay. Stone vase	Hewitt	John William	12 Apr 1999	67	Not stated	"A dear husband, father and grandfather"	"We will always love you"
284	Ped head on granite plinth	Black marble. Gold inlay. Gothic, serif & sans serif typography	Fryer	Gwendoline Elizabeth	1 Sept 1999	83 (born 31 Aug 1916)	Not stated	Wife of Harold & beloved Mother and Granny	"Loved and Remembered Always"
285.1	Ped head on marble plinth	Black marble. Gold inlay. Integral vase	Walley	Albert Henry	24 Aug 2001	85	Not stated	Loving husband, father, grandfather and great-grandfather	"And the best is love"
285.2	See 295.1	See 295.1	Walley	Olive Mary	13 Oct 2003	88	Not stated	Loving wife, mother, grandmother & great-grandmother	"A very special person". E ped: "Forever in our hearts" W ped: "Buckley Memorials/Monumental Services/Of Buckley"
286	Ped head on concrete plinth	White granite. Integral vase	Paul	Kenneth Alexander	29 Oct 2004	65 (bn 16 Feb 1939)	Not stated	"A loving son, husband, father & grandfather"	"Rest in peace". Memorial erected Autumn 2005
287.1	Ledger: cremation marker	Sandstone. South-facing	Bryce	John	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Grandfather of Albert Bryce-Smith	"St. Michael's Shotwick. This area of the church yard is reserved for the interment of cremated remains. This stone was given by Albert Bryce-Smith in memory of his grandparents John & Betty Bryce who are buried in the church yard"
287.2	See 297.1	See 297.1	Bryce	Betty	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Grandmother of A B-S	"Rest in peace."
298	Cremation Ledger	Black marble. Silver inlay. South-facing	Robinson	Edith Mary	10 Feb 1999	81 (born 15 Oct 1917)	Not stated	None mentioned	
299.1	Cremation ledger	Black marble. Silver inlay. South-facing	Taylor	Pat	1992	56/7. Bn 1935	Not stated	None mentioned	
299.2	See 299.1	See 299.1	Taylor	John	1993	59/60. Bn 1933	Not stated	None mentioned	
300	Cremation ledger	Black marble. Silver inlay. South-facing	Mannion	Marjorie	1980	54/55. Bn 1925	Not stated	None mentioned	
301	Cremation ledger	Black marble. Gold inlay. Integral vase. Cross dec. South-facing	Grant	Barbara Anne	5 Dec 1998	50	Not stated	"A Beloved Wife, Mum & Nan" (of whom??)	"Her Life A Beautiful Memory,/Her Absence A Silent Grief"
302.1	Cremation ledger	Black marble. Incision. South-facing	Rutter	Gordon Charleton	1989	69/70. Bn 1919	Not stated	None mentioned	
302.2	See 301.1	See 301.1	Rutter	Beatrice Eveline	2002	83/84. Bn 1918	Not stated	None mentioned	Presumably GCR's wife. "Together with the Lord"
303	Crem ledger	Black marble. Silver bands behind relief. South-facing	Goodhew	Mavis	4 Oct 2003	88 (born 4 Oct 1914)	Born in Kent. Died. Cheshire	None mentioned	"And time remembered is grief forgotten." NB: Age stated as 88, but actually died on 88th birthday
304.1	Pedestal cross, kerb & lifted slab	Marble. 3-step ped. White chippings. Integral stone vase. Relief	Coveney	Frank Henry	22 Dec 1944	70 (born 14 Sept 1874)	Priest. Vicar of this parish	None mentioned	
304.2	See 304.1	See 304.1	Coveney	Kate Vaudrey	11 Apr 1963	Not stated	Not stated	Wife of FHC	
304.3	See 304.1	Inscription on slab:	Coveney	Peter Vaudrey	1997	76/77. Bn 1920	Not stated	None mentioned	"We will always love you". Son of FH & KV C?
305.1	Head, kerb & two vases	Marble: red & black; white. Tulip dec. Cuboid vase. Pyramid vase	Hopwood	Emily	12 Sept 1941	60	Bank Farm, Woodbank	Dearlly beloved wife of James Hopwood	
305.2	See 305.1	See 305.1	Hopwood	James	9 July 1974	91	Not stated	Dear husband of EH	"Reunited in love/And the best is love". Inscription on cuboid vase: "In memory/of Mother"

305.3	See 305.1	Insc on pyramid vase:	Hopwood	Fred	18 Sept 1944	27	Killed in action at Arnhem	Son of J & E H	"Duty nobly done"
306.1	Head, kerb, stone vase	Granite. Gravel chippings. Classical fluting. Lead relief	Palin	Anthony	3 June 1943	2 yrs 10 m	Not stated	"Our dear son"	"An angel visited the green earth/And took a flower away." On vase: "Tony, my dear loved brother"
306.2	See 306.1	See 306.1	Palin	Joseph John Edwin	7 March 1985	67	Not stated	None mentioned	Probably AP's father or much older brother
307.1	Head, kerb; granite plinth	Black marble. White chippings. Marble vase. Grape decoration. Relief.	Palin	John Edwin	27 Sept 1957	70	Not stated	Beloved husband of Annie P	
307.2	See 307.1	See 307.1	Palin	Annie	10 May 1959	69	Not stated	Blvd wife of JEP	"Re-united"
307.3	See 307.1	See 307.1	?Palin	Edna	16 Dec 1976	46	Not stated	Blvd daughter (of above??)	"The Gift of God is Eternal Life"
308.1	Ped head on granite plinth	Black marble. Gold inlay. Integral vase	Perkins	Edwin	2 Dec 1960	64	Not stated	"A dear husband & father"	
308.2	See 308.1	See 308.1	Perkins	Sarah Ann	21 Jan 1973	79	Not stated	"A dear wife & mother"	
308.3	See 308.1	See 308.1	Perkins	William Moseley	5 June 1987	62	Not stated	Son E & SA P	"Reunited"
309	Headstone	Granite. Black inlay. Rose decoration	Shone	Ralph Arthur	7 Aug 1962	70	Not stated	"My dear husband"	"At rest"
310	Ped head	Granite. Integral vase. Lead relief	Saunders	Ruth Mary	8 Aug 1971	73	Not stated	Daughter of Francis & Gertrude Druge of 'Greenbank', Parkgate Rd, Mollington	Parental home seems to have been of great importance
311.1	Ped head; plinth	Black marble. Integral vase. Relief	Roberts	Glynn Ewart	5 May 1974	62	Not stated	Dearly loved husband of Phyllis R	"In heavenly love abiding"
311.2	See 311.1	See 311.1	Roberts	Phyllis	22 Nov 1999	77	Not stated	Dear wife of GEE	"Reunited"
312.1	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble. Integral vase. Relief	Roberts	Clifford William	26 Sept 1974	65	Not stated	Beloved husband of Ora R	"In heavenly love abiding"
312.2	See 312.1	See 312.1	Roberts	Ora	23 July 1981	62	Not stated	Beloved wife of CWR	"Reunited"
313	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble. Integral vase. Relief	Roberts	Patricia	20 Jan 1976	34	Not stated	Beloved daughter of CW & O Roberts	"In heavenly love abiding"
314	Ped head	Black marble. Integral vase. Gold inlay	Pollard	Arthur	28 Jan 1982	76: 28/11 1905	Not stated	None mentioned	
315.1	Head & kerb	Black marble. Marble vase; mixed coloured chippings. Gold inlay	Jones	Ronald	18 Feb 1964	38	Not stated	Only son of Florence & Harry J	"Thy will be done"
315.2	See 315.1	See 315.1. Silver inlay	Jones	Florence May	11 Sept 1981	77	Not stated	Mother of RJ	"The Lord is my Shepherd"
315.3	See 315.1	See 315.1. Gold inlay	Jones	Harry	29 Sept 1993	90	Not stated	Father/husband of above	"Reunited"
316	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble; gold inlay; integral vase	Reid	John William	22 June 1962	54	Not stated	Devoted husband and father [of whom?]	"The Lord's my Shepherd"
317	Hipped kerb	Cuboid stone vase	Wilkinson	Bertram	8 May 1958	71	Not stated	Blvd husband of Edith W	"Rest in peace"
318.1	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble; silver inlay; integral vase	Lunt	William	20 Oct 1977	70	Not stated	None mentioned	
318.2	See 318.1	See 318.1	Robinson	Dennis	30 Apr 1985	71	Not stated	None mentioned	
318.3	See 318.1	See 318.1	Williams	Margaret	27 Nov 1993	88	Not stated	Sister of above WL	"For theirs is the kingdom of Heaven"
319.1	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble; silver inlay	Lunt	William	13 May 1937	65	Not stated	None mentioned	
319.2	See 319.1	See 319.1	Lunt	Margaret	1 Feb 1955	93	Not stated	Blvd wife of WL	
320.1	Headstone	Granite. Classical pillars. Granite. South-facing	Evans	Samuel	26 July 1938	75	Shotwick	Beloved husband of Jane	
320.2	See 320.1	See 320.1	Evans	William	21 March 1918	22	Not stated	Belovedson of S&J E	"Killed in action in France"



321.1	Ped head & kerb	White marble. Pillars. Vase. Relief	Evans	George	17 Apr 1930	56	Woodbank, late of Little Sutton & Ada E Bidston	Dearly loved husband of	"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."
321.2	See 321.1	See 321.1	Evans	Ada	6 Oct 1956	78	Not stated	Beloved wife of above GE	"Reunited"
321.3	See 321.1	See 321.1	Pilkington	Leonard	29 Jan 1947	19	Lost at sea	Grandson of above	"Always in our thoughts"
322.1	Head, foot, kerb	Sandstone. Incision. Ivy leaf decoration	Evans	George	10 July 1907	71	Woodbank	None mentioned	"Thy will be done"
322.2	See 322.1	See 322.1	Evans	Sarah	15 March 1925	85	Not stated	Wife of above GE	"At rest". Foot: "J.A. Mossford/Wrexham"
323.1	Head & kerb	Sandstone. Incision. Trefoil. Leaf dec	Davies	Martha Elizabeth	4 March 1913	41	Birkenhead	Wife of Thomas D	"Rest in peace"
323.2	See 323.1	See 323.1	Davies	Lilian	12 May 1938	64	Birkenhead	Second wife of TD	
323.3	See 323.1	See 323.1	Davies	Thomas	21 June 1947	77	Birkenhead	Not stated	
324	Ledger & kerb	No inscription. Collapsed.	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	On metal plate, E kerb: "Astbury's/46 Foregate St/Chester"
325	Stone vase	Geraniums	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Recent; probably awaiting full memorial
326	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Hinton	FA	9 Nov 1918	Not mentioned	2nd Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand. Aged 22 (War Graves Commission)
327	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Samuelson	Frank Albert	29 Oct 1918	22	2nd Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand
328	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Bray	HEK	9 July 1918	22	2nd Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand. "A young Canadian Soldier Poet who followed the Gleam."
329	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Maple leaf	Hastie	HN	12 June 1918	24	Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand
330.1	Ped head; granite plinth	Black marble. Relief (bands behind text). Integral vase	Roberts	Catherine	1 Nov 1961	87	Not stated	None mentioned	
330.2	See 330.1	See 330.1	Roberts	Henry William	5 Nov 1963	86	Not stated	Blvd husband of above C	"Re-united"
331.1	Pedestal	Marble: red-brown, black pillars. Marble urn in front. Floral & foliage dec. Kbed with 332, 333, 334	Hughes	John	19 July 1870	42	Not stated	None mentioned	S face: "Griffiths/Claughton"
331.2	See 331.1	See 331.1	Hughes	Mary Ann	31 July 1907	75	Not stated	Widow of JH	"Peace, perfect peace"
331.3	See 331.1	See 331.1	Hughes	Margaret Alice	17 Apr 1875	4 yrs 10 m	Not stated	Daughter of J & M H	Date suggests she was a posthumous child
331.4	See 331.1	See 331.1	Hughes	Elizabeth Mary	3 Feb 1880	12	Not stated	Daughter of J & M H	"Thy will be done"
331.5	See 331.1	See 331.1	Hughes	Annie	25 May 1909	55	Not stated	Eldes dau of J & M H	"At rest"
332.1	Pedestal	Granite. Relief (black lead). Kerbed with 331, 333, 334	Hughes	Arthur	22 Feb 1892	25	Not stated	Youngest son of the late John & Mary Ann Hughes	"Blessed are they which die in the Lord." face: "Griffiths/Claughton"
332.2	See 332.1	See 332.1	Hughes	Edward	15 March 1908	39	Not stated	Fourth son of J & MA H	"At rest"
333	Pedestal cross	3 steps. Granite. Kerbed with 331, 332, 334	Hughes	John Stanley	18 Nov 1892	4 yrs 4 m	Not stated	Only and dearly loved child of John & Annie H	"With Christ which is far better"
334.1	Pedestal	Urn top. Marble: black; mottled black & white. Granite. Ivy & swirly dec. Gold inlay. Kerbed with 331, 332, 333	Hughes	Mary Ann	15 Feb 1927	61	"The Lache", Birkenhead	Dearly loved wife of John Hughes	"Abide with me". N face: "Griffiths/Claughton". Tallest memorial in churchyard (apart from war memorial 001)
334.2	See 334.1	See 334.1	Hughes	John	18 May 1929	73	"The Lache", Birkenhead	Dearly loved husband of Mary Ann Hughes	
335.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Black inlay. Gothic top. Quatrefoil ins	Miller	John	27 Feb 1897	57	Not stated	None mentioned	"Go ..... ved sleep" [eroded]
335.2	See 335.1	See 335.1	Miller	Alice	28 Jan 1929	87	Not stated	Widow of JM	
336	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic top. Floral dec.	Inscription eroded	Eroded	Eroded	Eroded	Eroded	Eroded	

337.1	Ped head	White marble. Flaking black inlay.	Williams	John	1927	7/172 (born 1855)	Not stated	None mentioned	
337.2	See 337.1	See 337.1	Williams	Mary	1934	42/3 (bn 1891)	Not stated	Dear daughter of JW	
337.3	See 337.1	See 337.1	Williams	Elizabeth	1949	83/84 (bn 1865)	Not stated	Loving wife of JW	"Always remembered/Everlasting love"
338.1	Ped head	White marble. Integral vase. Relief: roses, cross, Peace	Pritchard	Leslie	1925	5 (born 1920)	Not stated	A dearly loved son	
338.2	See 338.1	See 338.1	Pritchard	Fred	1955	60/61 (born 1894)	Not stated	Loving husband and father	
338.2	See 338.1	See 338.1	Pritchard	Alice Julia	1979	80/81 (born 1898)	Not stated	Beloved wife	"Remembrance is a golden chain/That links us till we meet again"
339.1	Ped head	Granite. Integral vase	Druce	Gertrude Mary Ella	1 March 1955	82	"Greenbank", Parkgate Rd, Mollington	None mentioned	
339.2	See 339.1	See 339.1	Druce	Francis	17 Jan 1962	88	"Greenbank", Parkgate Rd, Mollington	None mentioned	
340.1	Ped head & kerb	Sandstone. Black inlay. Pillars	Wansbrough, BD	Rev Frederick Ray	30 June 1936	80	34 years vicar of this parish	None mentioned	
340.2	See 340.1	See 340.1	Wansbrough	Eva Frances Annette	22 Apr 1935	78	Not stated	Wife of Rev FR W	"R.I.P./Underneath are the everlasting arms"
341	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Gibson	FV	9 Nov 1918	Not mentioned	Flight cadet	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand. Aged 22 (War Graves Commission)
342	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Souley	Herbert W	19 Oct 1918	22	Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand
343	Plaque on post	Brass	Morange	S	8 Aug 1929 re 11 Aug 1918	Not mentioned	Lieutenant	None mentioned	Commemorates service & wreath-laying by Bronxville (US) residents in 1929
344	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Morange	Leonard S	11 Aug 1918	22	Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand
345	Pedestal cross & kerb	Granite. Incision. Three step pedestal	Fuhr	HR	16 June 1918	20	Lieutenant	None mentioned	From RAF Sealand. Born at King Williamstown, South Africa
346	Headstone	Concrete. RAF. Cross	Miller	John Jewett	25 April 1918	25	2nd Lieutenant	None mentioned	"I know that my Redeemer liveth"
347.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Dogtooth dec. Tudor rose.	Burgess	William	7 Feb 1880	75	Not stated	None mentioned	
347.2	See 347.1	See 347.1	Burgess	Sarah	7 Sept 1887	76	Not stated	Wife of above WB	"Thy will be done"
348	Headstone	Granite. Gothic. Ivy leaves	Steele	Peter	20 Feb 1900	59	Not stated	None mentioned	
349.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Ogee. Black inlay. Eroding.	Shone	Mary	5 July 1908	38	Wood Bank	Beloved wife of George S	"We miss the friendship and the loving smile/Our hearts ... in but a little while/And lie shall pass within the golden gate/God ... help us while we wait" (partially eroded)
349.2	See 349.1	See 349.1	Shone	George	4 Feb 1944	74	Not stated	Son of above G&M S	"His end was peace"
349.3	See 349.1	See 349.1	Shone	Martha	6 June 1945	69	Not stated	None mentioned	
350.1	Head, kerb, slab; granite plinth; vase	Black & white marble. Relief (white strips behind) on head; black inlay on slab	Williams	Patience	27 May 1956	67	Not stated	None mentioned	
350.2	See 350.1	See 350.1	Williams	Joseph	10 Jan 1979	89	Not stated	A dear husband & father	"Reunited"
350.3	See 350.1	See 350.1	Williams	Dorothy	17 March 1916	7 months	Not stated	Daughter of J & P W	"In God's keeping"
350.4	See 350.1	On slab.	Jones	Grace E	17 Feb 1997	73 (born 19 June 1923)	Not stated	Daughter of J & P W	"Forever in our thoughts"
351	Headstone	Sandstone. Triple triangle. Zigzag	Smith	Alice Ruth	12 April 1897	32	Not stated	None mentioned	"She passed through pain and sorrow/But it was Jesus that called her home/To rest upon his throne"
352	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic. Zigzag. Quatrefoil lhs	Spruce	Mary	24 Feb 1886	54	Not stated	Beloved wife of Dennis S	"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as Ye think not, the son of man cometh"

353.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Sin shldr's; semi-circ.	Jones	Edward	25 June 1875	73	Shotwick	None mentioned	
353.2	See 353.1	See 353.1	Jones	Mary	8 Dec 1887	Eroded	Not stated	Wife of above EJ	
354	Headstone	Sandstone. Finial	Roberts	Richard	30 July 1890	67	Not stated	None mentioned	
355.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Quatrefoil ins	Vaughan	Benjamin	28 Dec 1851	50	Not stated	None mentioned	
355.2	See 355.1	See 355.1	Vaughan	Margaret	6 June 1895	80	Not stated	None mentioned	
356.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Inscription eroding	Dodd	Catherine	19 July 1880	5	Saughall	Daughter of George & Elizabeth D	"The Lord of life and glory died for me" (follows arc of semi-circular top)
356.2	See 356.1	See 356.1	Dodd	Elizabeth	July 1882	77	Saughall	Mother of CD	Exact date not stated
356.3	See 356.1	See 356.1	Dodd	George	3 Oct 1883	80	Saughall	Husband/father of above	"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, /Yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labour"
356.4	See 356.1	See 356.1	Jones	Margaret	28 Oct 1891	66	Not stated	Wife of James Bingley Jones; daughter of above	"Her.../its thirni...and...are o'erHer..... breast/Is heave by aff..."
357	Headstone	Sandstone. Black inlay. Quatrefoil ins. Spandrels.	Maddock	Alice	27 June 1882	88	Great Saughall	None mentioned	"Prepare to meet thy God"
358	Head, foot, kerb	Sandstone. Incision on foot only. "WHB"	B---	W--H--	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	
359.1	Head, foot, kerb	Sandstone. Gothic. Black inlay. Rose in lozenge	Healing	William	23 June 1887	77	Sealand	None mentioned	"Thy will be done"
359.2	See 359.1	See 359.1	Healing	Rebecca	10 Feb 1896	74	Not stated	"Our dear mother", wife of above WH	"She died as she lived, trusting in Jesus"
360.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Swoops. Vine-leaf ins. Grapes	Smith	Ann	11 July 1887	62	Great Saughall	Wife of Isaac Smith	
360.2	See 360.1	See 360.1	Smith	Isaac	2 Feb 1888	72	Great Saughall	Husband of Ann	
361.1	Head & foot	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Black inlay. Quatrefoil ins	Cooper	Hannah	14 Oct 1888	62	Saughall	Beloved wife of George C	"The memory of the just is blessed"
361.2	See 361.1	See 361.1	Cooper	George	21 Apr 1889	67	Not stated	Husband of HC	"They also that sleep in Jesus will/God bring with him"
362.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Gothic. Chunks fallen off E face	Shone	Elizabeth	14 Feb 1890	70	Not stated	None mentioned	"Not lost but gone before"
362.2	See 362.1	See 362.1	Shone	John	14 Jan ?year?	79	Not stated	Husband of above ES	"Until the day break and the Shadows flee away"
363.1	Headstone	White marble. Lead relief. Semi-pillars. Spandrels	Cooper	Thomas	1 May 1899	78	Not stated	None mentioned	
363.2	See 363.1	See 363.1	Cooper	Katherine	27 Dec 1905	88	Not stated	Blvd wife of above TC	"Peace, perfect peace"
364	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Zigzag decoration	Healing	Joseph	20 Jan 1876	72	Great Saughall	None mentioned	
365.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Wheel top.	Smith	Samuel	?? March 1875	71	Sealand	None mentioned	
365.2	See 365.1	See 365.1	Smith	Mary	15 Oct 1901	82	Not stated	Widow of above SS	
366	?Foot	Sandstone. Roundel /ins	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Placed in row of headstones, but size of footstone
367.1	Headstone. Slab at base	Sandstone. Wheel cross with decorative finials.	Challender	Samuel	15 July 1879	4	Sealand	Son of Thomas & Rebecca C	"We cannot Lord thy purpose see, /But all is well that's done by thee"
367.2	See 367.1	See 367.1	Challender	Thomas	31 Oct 1880	30	Sealand	Father of above SC	"We cannot Lord thy purpose see, /But all is well that's done by thee"
367.3	See 367.1	See 367.1	Challender	Rebecca	3 Nov 1898	48	Green Lane Farm, Sealand	Wife/mother of above	
367.4	See 367.1	Black inlay on slab.	Challender	John	20 June 1961	83	Not stated	Son of T&R C	"Reunited"
367.5	See 367.1	See 367.4	Challender	Annie	17 Jan 1967	89	Not stated	Blvd wife of JC	
367.6	See 367.1	See 367.4	Challender	Thomas Smith	28 Nov 1971	70	Not stated	Only son of J & A C	
368.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ	Vaughan	Isaac	11 March 1884	64	Not stated	None mentioned	Age from Bennett/Lawson (their 248)
368.2	See 368.1	See 368.1	Vaughan	Ann	18 Feb 1900	76	Not stated	Wife of above IV	As 368.1
369.1	Headstone	Sandstone. Semi-circ. Quatrefoil ins. Spandrels	Bithell	Emily	4 Apr 1882	6	Great Saughall	Daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth B	

369.2	See 369.1	See 369.1	Bitheil	Eilen	18 Apr 1882	10	Great Saughall	Sister of above EB	"Rest here my little darlings/Rest within your bed of clay/Death stole you both from your mother's arms/And took your lives away"
369.3	See 369.1	See 369.1	Bitheil	William	11 June 1888	24	Not stated	Brother of above E & EB	"He suffered long but murmured not/We watched him day by day/With aching hearts grow less and less/Until he passed away"
369.4	See 369.1	See 369.1	Bitheil	Joseph	7 Dec 1902	72	Great Saughall	Father of above children	"Peace, perfect peace"
369.5	See 369.1	See 369.1	Bitheil	Elizabeth	23 Sept 1911	78	Not stated	Wife/mother of above	Hidden in compost heap, behind conifers
370	Headstone	White marble. Black inlay. Scroll top	Estcourt	Caroline	23 Jan 1879	80	Shotwick Park	Widow of Harry Brereton Trelawny	
A	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Gold inlay	Cottingham	Rev James	11 Oct 1890	87 (born 3 Oct 1803)	59 yrs Vicar of Shotwick	Father	Tablet erected by his children
B.1	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Inlay	Nevitt-Bennett	John	13 June 1910	71	Not stated	Husband; father; youngest son of John & Anne N-B of Abbey Sq, Chester	Buried in Chester Old Cemetery
B.2	See B.1	See B.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Emma	21 Sept 1921	61	Not stated	Wife and mother	Buried in Chester Old Cemetery
B.3	See B.1	See B.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Ethel	15 Nov 1894	7	Not stated	Daughter	Buried in Chester Old Cemetery
B.4	See B.1	See B.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Mary Cecilia	22 Dec 1921	33	Not stated	Daughter	Buried in Chester Old Cemetery
B.5	See B.1	See B.1	Garoner	Elizabeth Emma	17 Jan 1966	79	Not stated	Daughter	Buried in Chester Old Cemetery
B.6	See B.1	See B.1	Colley Nevitt-Bennett	Patty	10 Dec 1971	86	Not stated	Daughter	
C	Interior wall	Wood; gilded inlay. "This tablet is placed here by friends in the parish"	Williams	Margaret	1939	248	Shotwick: The Vicarage	Wife of Rev Joseph Williams	
D.1	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Black inlay	Nevitt Bennett	Anne	20 Mar 1872	69	Chester	Wife of John and mother	Buried in Chester Cemetery
D.2	See D.1	See D.1	Nevitt Bennett	Hugh Colley	10 Nov 1880	76	Not stated	Eldest son of John & Anne	Double-check son's details; he'd have been 68 when his mother died - only a year younger than her
D.3	See D.1	See D.1	Nevitt Bennett	Elizabeth	Not noted	Infant	Not stated; likely to be Chester	Eldest daughter of John & Anne	
D.4	See D.1	See D.1	Nevitt Bennett	Caroline	Not noted	Infant	Not stated; likely to be Chester	Youngest daughter of John & Anne	Mason: W Haswell
E.1	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Black inlay	Nevitt-Bennett	Samuel	28 June 1910	74	Matlock	Second son of John & Anne Nevitt-Bennett of Chester	Mason: "W Haswell/Chester". Parents probably as D, with spelling error in mother's name. Buried in St Giles' Churchyard, Matlock
E.2	See E.1	See E.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Mary Elizabeth Ann	12 August 1880	31	Not stated	Daughter of Samuel	
E.3	See E.1	See E.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Mary Lois	12 July 1931	84	Not stated	Beloved wife	
E.4	See E.1	See E.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Anne Colley	1 April 1964	88	Not stated	Daughter of Samuel	
F.1	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Black inlay	Nevitt-Bennett	Elizabeth Anne	8 May 1903	65	Chester	Daughter of the late John & Anne Nevitt-Bennett of Chester; Sister of Anne & Patty	Buried in Chester Cemetery
F.2	See F.1	See F.1	Kennedy	Anne Jane	1 March 1921	77	Not stated	Sister of Elizabeth & Patty	
F.3	See F.1	See F.1	Nicholson	Patty	11 April 1932	79	Not stated	Sister of Elizabeth & Anne	
G	Interior wall	Wood. Gold inlay	Hopwood	Emily	1941	760 (born 1881)	Bank Farm, Shotwick	Wife of James Hopwood	Tablet erected by husband & children

H.1	Interior wall	Marble: white on black. Black inlay	Nevitt-Bennett	Samuel	27 Oct 1844	65	Chester	Husband and father	
H.2	See H.1	See H.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Patty	2 Dec 1845	70	Chester	Wife and mother	
H.3	See H.1	See H.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Jane	Not noted	Infant	See H.1	Daughter	
H.4	See H.1	See H.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Mary	Not noted	Infant	See H.1	Daughter	
H.5	See H.1	See H.1	Nevitt-Bennett	Margaret	Not noted	Infant	See H.1	Daughter	
H.6	See H.1	See H.1	?Nevitt-Bennett	Elizabeth	7 Sept 1841	27	See H.1	Daughter	
H.7	See H.1	See H.1	?Nevitt-Bennett	Sarah	14 Jan 1900	92	See H.1	Daughter	
I.1	Interior wall	Marble: white & black. Gold inlay	Doe	Thomas	12 Oct 1755	58	Not stated	Husband and father	"He was a man of great truth and Sincerity, greatly beloved by all friends and Acquaintances"
I.2	See I.1	See I.1	Doe	Ann	1 June 1778	88	Not stated	Wife and mother	
I.3	See I.1	See I.1	Doe	Thomas	1 Aug 1785	65	Not stated	Son	
I.4	See I.1	See I.1	Doe	Frances	13 Apr 1806	64	Not stated	Wife and daughter-in-law	
J.1	Interior wall	White marble on wood. Gold inlay	Thomas	Edward	5 Jan 1866	74	Not stated	Husband	Tablet erected by son-in-law Rudolph Steinmann Esq of Liverpool
J.2	See J.1	See J.1	Thomas	Ann	27 May 1870	75	Not stated	Beloved wife	See J.1
K	Interior wall	Wood	Coveney, Vicar	Frank Henry	22 Dec 1944	70	Shotwick (?Vicarage)		Vicar of Shotwick Parish. "The east window of the north aisle was restored by his wife and family"
L	Interior wall	Engraved brass. Church clock repaired Sept. 1982 in churchwarden thankfulness for life's work of.	Hewitt, 1951-1973	John Arthur	Not noted	Not noted	Not stated	None mentioned	
M	Chancel	Ledger	Doe	Mary	16 Dec ????	Obliterated	Little Saughall	Wife of Thomas Doe	Partially obliterated
N	Sanctuary	Ledger. Insc: ICC	Carter	John	1587	Not noted	Curate of Shotwick	None mentioned	Details deduced from will: John Carter Curate, d 1587 & asked to be buried in chancel

*Appendix Nine***List of Shotwick residents' wills***Held at CCALS*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Abode</b>	<b>Occupation/Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
RALPH HOCKENHULL	Shotwick	Gentleman	1556
JOHN CARTER	Shotwick	Clerk	1587
RICHARD WILLIAMSON	Shotwick	Husbandman	1589
MARGARET DAVIES	Shotwick		1599
JOHN YOUNG	Shotwick		1603
WILLIAM PRIMROSE	Shotwick	Husbandman	1604
WILLIAM WARTON	Shotwick		1604
JAMES COTTINGHAM	Shotwick		1604
JOHN LANGDALE	Shotwick		1606
ROBERT COTTINGHAM	Shotwick		1607
GEORGE MANWARING	Shotwick	Gentleman	1608
THOMAS MASON	Shotwick		1618
JAMES SEPHTON	Shotwick		1619
MARGARET AP EDWARDS	Shotwick	Widow	1637
RICE AP EDWARDS	Shotwick		1637
EDWARD LLOYD	Shotwick	Gentleman	1646
WILLIAM SHEPPERD	Shotwick	Tailor	1664
JOHN YOUNG	Shotwick	Weaver	1665
JOHN WHITEHEAD	Shotwick		1666
RICHARD GRIFFITHS	Shotwick	Yeoman	1677
JAMES HOLLAND	Shotwick		1679
JOSEPH HOCKENHULL	Shotwick		1680
JOSEPH YOUNG	Shotwick	Yeoman	1685
JOHN HOCKENHULL	Shotwick	Esq	1685
ROBERT ACKSON	Shotwick		1685
RICHARD KEY	Shotwick		1688
JOHN TAYLOR	Shotwick		1692
WILLIAM HOCKENHULL	Shotwick	Gentleman	1697
THOMAS CROSS	Shotwick	Yeoman	1697
JOHN HICCOCK	Shotwick	Yeoman	1698
ELIZABETH HOCKENHULL	Shotwick	Widow	1703
JOHN MASSEY	Shotwick	Yeoman	1707
JOSEPH HOCKENHALL	Shotwick	Esq	1709
THOMAS RICHARDS	Shotwick	Yeoman	1709

WILLIAM LLOYD	Shotwick		1724
JONATHAN HILL	Shotwick Lodge	Yeoman	1725
THOMAS PHEASANT	Shotwick	Yeoman	1728
THOMAS WEBSTER	Shotwick	Husbandman	1730
THOMAS MADDOCK	Shotwick	Mariner	1731
ANDREW LEECH	Shotwick	Yeoman	1733
MARGARET AINSWORTH	Shotwick		1737
THOMAS ASTON	Shotwick	Clerk	1738
JOHN MEREDITH	Shotwick Lodge	Yeoman	1744
MARY LEECH	Shotwick	Widow	1746
JOHN MASSEY	Shotwick	Mariner	1746
THOMAS MADDOCK	Shotwick	Mariner	1747
GEORGE EVANS	Shotwick	Cordwainer	1747
WILLIAM HUGHES	Shotwick	Mariner	1761
ELIZABETH BYROM	Shotwick	Widow	1762
SAMUEL BENNETT	Shotwick	Esq	1763
MATTHEW BROWN	Shotwick	Yeoman	1768
THOMAS HESKETH	Shotwick Lodge	Gentleman	1773
JOSEPH WAREING	Shotwick	Farmer	1786
JOSEPH WHITBY	Shotwick Park	Yeoman	1794
WILLIAM BUSHELL	Shotwick	Gentleman	1795
PETER WEBSTER	Shotwick		1798
JOHN WOODFIN	Shotwick	Yeoman	1802
THOMAS CHORLTON	Shotwick	Farmer	1805
ANN ROBINSON	Shotwick, Two Mills	Widow	1806
JOHN GRIFFITHS	Shotwick	Bricklayer	1818
THOMAS WARD	Shotwick	Clerk	1818
ROBERT ELLISON	Shotwick	Yeoman	1824
THOMAS BENNETT	Shotwick Park	Gentleman	1825
THOMAS HUGHES	Shotwick	Labourer	1836
THOMAS INGLEFIELD	Shotwick	Shoemaker	1839
JOSEPH JOHNSON	Shotwick Park	Farmer	1842
THEODORE COTTINGHAM	Shotwick	Grocer	1850
SAMUEL GARNER	Shotwick, Two Mills	Farmer	1859
THOMAS JOHNSON	Shotwick & Ince	Farmer	1864
MARY JONES	Shotwick	Widow	1864
SAMUEL ROBERTS	Shotwick	Licensed Victualler	1877
WILLIAM BURGESS	Shotwick	Labourer	1880
THOMAS BROWN	Shotwick	Labourer	1889
THOMAS ROBERTS	Shotwick	Farmer	1889

WILLIAM TILSTON	Shotwick	Farmer	1891
MARGARET BURTON	Shotwick & Rock Savage	Widow	1897
PETER WILKINSON	Shotwick & Brimstage		1897
RICHARD HENSHAW	Shotwick	Labourer	1898
WILLIAM THOMAS	Shotwick		1907
WILLIAM HEWITT	Shotwick	Farmer	1924
JAMES CARTER	Shotwick & Over Peover	Farmer	1924
FRANCES SAMUEL	Shotwick, Chester	Widow	1926
ROBERT GRIFFITH	Shotwick, Chester		1927
GEORGE JONES	Shotwick		1936
FREDERIC RAY WANSBROUGH	Shotwick	Clerk in Holy Orders	1936
EVA FRANCES WANSBROUGH	Shotwick		1936
WILLIAM JAMES THOMAS	Shotwick	Farmer	1937



*Appendix Ten*

## **Shotwick Tithe Map Apportionment**

The following spreadsheet is a computerised version of Church Shotwick's Tithe Map Apportionment, prepared in accordance with CCALS' guidelines as part of its ongoing Tithe Map website project. To fit the full width of the spreadsheet on a single page, it has been necessary to settle for tiny print which is an effort to read. Consequently, the Apportionments of the other townships in the parish – also computerised by me for CCALS – have been omitted from this Appendix. It should, however, be possible to access them on the CCALS website ([www.cheshire.gov.co.uk/recoff](http://www.cheshire.gov.co.uk/recoff)) when the project is complete, if not before.

In the meantime, deciphering the small print is a worthwhile enterprise for anyone interested in a snapshot of the village in the 1840s. Besides stating the names of landowners and occupiers, the print-out provides information about land values, land usage, and field-names, the last often supplying clues as to the state and use of the terrain in earlier times.



EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	108	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Edward	Croft above Plantation	Pasture	0	0	1	26	0	0	5
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	145	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Edward	Croft	Hay	0	0	3	11	0	1	8
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	146	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Edward	Croft	Hay	1	0	3	0	0	1	11
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	59	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Cottage & Garden	Pasture	0	1	20	0	0	0	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	89	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Croft	Pasture	0	1	10	0	0	4	5
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	90	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Masons Yard	Pasture	0	1	27	0	0	2	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	91	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Croft	Rough	0	3	23	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	95	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Croft	Pasture	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	159b	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Trueman	George	Croft by Plum's houses	Pasture	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	66	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Place	Hay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	67	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Butts	Arable	0	2	29	0	0	2	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	69	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Butts	Arable	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	86	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Cottage & Garden	Hay	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	96	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Inkbe	Hay	0	0	39	0	0	0	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	100	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Long Croft	Hay	1	17	0	0	0	5	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	108	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Croft back of Wood	Hay	0	1	39	0	0	2	7
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	109	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Croft back of Wood	Hay	0	1	31	0	0	0	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	110	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Mary	Gorsy field	Pasture	2	3	31	0	4	2	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	73	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Orchard	Pasture	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	74	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Stackyard	Pasture	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	75	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	House Buildings & Garden	Pasture	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	79	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Garden	Pasture	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	81	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Garden	Pasture	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	82	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Pinfold Garden	Pasture	0	0	36	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	84	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	The Cliffs	Hay	3	2	26	0	16	3	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	87	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Inkbe	Hay	0	0	22	0	0	0	7
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	101	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Argue lons	Hay	6	3	14	1	8	3	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	102	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Dale hay	Pasture	5	0	30	0	14	0	10
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	103	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Dale hay	Pasture	1	2	16	0	4	0	8
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	114	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Longland Hay	Pasture	10	2	24	1	0	4	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	112	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Longland Hay	Pasture	1	1	28	0	3	9	9
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	113	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Place divided by Road	Pasture	3	0	34	0	8	8	8
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	115	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Hollands Croft	Pasture	4	1	31	0	11	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	116	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Hollands Croft	Pasture	5	1	20	0	11	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	117	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Hollands Croft	Pasture	0	2	17	0	5	0	5
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	118	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Hollands Croft	Wheat	1	3	8	0	1	1	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	119	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Little Fredish hay	Fallow	0	2	17	0	5	2	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	120	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Little Fredish hay	Wheat	2	0	23	0	4	9	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	121	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Gorsy Croft	Wheat	2	2	22	0	3	2	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	122	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Little Longland Hay	Wheat	5	2	6	0	8	1	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	123	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Sun burnt field	Pasture	7	2	26	0	15	3	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	124	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Rough	Pasture	0	1	12	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	125	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Gorsy Croft	Potatoes lumps & fallow	4	2	4	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	126	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Gorsy Croft	Fallow	3	0	20	0	4	10	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	127	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Gorsy Croft	Fallow	0	1	12	0	0	6	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	129	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Mill post hay	Clover mowed	9	3	22	0	15	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	130	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Davies	Richard	Mill post hay	Pasture	0	3	27	0	1	5	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	131	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Meadow under Little Brow field	Pasture	1	0	25	0	3	9	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	132	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Big brow field	Clover mowed	5	2	11	0	12	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	133	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Big brow field/part of	Pasture	0	0	25	0	3	3	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	134	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Meadow	Hay	2	0	34	0	7	3	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	135	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Little Browfield	Pasture	4	1	33	0	7	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	136	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Little Browfield	Pasture	0	1	23	0	0	9	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	137	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Rusby field	Pasture	1	3	4	0	2	3	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	138	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Rusby field	Fallow	1	3	35	0	2	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	139	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Rusby field	Pasture	5	3	4	0	9	4	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	140	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Whitehead hay	Wheat	7	0	4	0	12	5	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	141	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Fishers hay & road	Fallow	3	1	21	0	4	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	142	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Part of marked field	Hay	0	1	29	0	0	9	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	143	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Married field	Wheat	13	1	29	1	6	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	144	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Smithy croft	Pasture	6	2	17	0	13	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	149	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Smithy croft	Pasture	1	35	0	7	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	150	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Two Mills Field	Pasture	7	2	21	0	17	9	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	151	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Calf Croft	Hay	3	1	32	0	10	7	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	152	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Orchard	Hay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	153	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	House buildings garden \$3	Pasture	0	1	23	0	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	154	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Outlet	Pasture	1	3	2	0	4	10	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	155	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Barfield	Pasture	6	3	38	1	4	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	156	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Field below house	Pasture	7	0	39	0	19	10	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	157	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Millfield	Pasture	12	1	26	1	9	4	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	158	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Meadow	Pasture	4	3	36	0	15	3	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	160	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Litts Mill field	Fallow	10	0	6	1	3	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	161	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Litts Grafts field	Pasture	6	2	34	0	19	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	165	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Tudors Croft	Cats clovered & wheat	9	3	33	1	6	2	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	166	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Back of Ingfields	Pasture	5	1	27	0	12	8	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	167	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Corner field	Potatoes & lumps	5	0	2	0	9	9	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	171	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Moons Mere	Hay	4	2	37	0	15	7	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	173	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Gamer	Samuel	Meadow	Hay	3	0	24	0	9	6	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	Shotwick	147	Nevitt Bennett Esq	John	Spence	Richard	Cottage Smithy & Garden	Hay	0	1	8	0	0	0	4

£sd for plots 152 & 153 bracketed together as 1s

EDT 356/1	Shotwick	148	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Spurce	Richard	Little Croft	Arable	0	1	28	0	0	5
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	162	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Joseph	Big Croft	Hay	0	2	23	0	0	9
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	163	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Joseph	Croft	Hay	0	0	36	0	0	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	164	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones	Joseph	Croft	Hay	0	1	12	0	0	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	166	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones (Vach)	Edward	Collage & Garden		0	2	23	0	0	5
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	170	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones (Vach)	Edward	Collage & Garden		0	0	36	0	0	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	172	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Jones (Vach)	Edward	Collage & Garden		0	0	12	0	0	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	174	Newitt Bennett Esq	John	Inglefield	Thomas	Collage & Garden		0	0	28	0	0	3
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	8	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Inglefield	The Reverend James	Collage & Garden	Arable	1	0	36	0	0	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	21	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James	House & Croft	One half in pasture	4	2	4	0	13	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	22	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James		Pasture	6	0	38	1	2	6
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	35	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James		Pasture	3	2	21	0	4	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	36	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James		Pasture	0	0	20	0	0	2
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	41	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James		Hay	3	2	13	0	10	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	59	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James	Buildings & Croft		0	0	37	0	10	4
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	65	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Collingham	The Reverend James	Church & Yard		0	1	26	0	0	0
EDT 356/1	Shotwick	98	Collingham/Successive Ministers of Shotwick	The Reverend James	Jones	Edward	Garden		0	0	37	0	0	3

*Appendix Eleven*

## **Documentation relating to the airmen buried at Shotwick**

- Extracts from parish register
- Licence for removal of the remains of Frank J Williams
- Sample of Commonwealth War Graves Commission Certificate, Casualty Card FS 559 and outcome of Court of Inquiry concerning the death of Second Lieutenant Francis Athol Hinton

## *Appendix Twelve*

# Holland's diaries

William Holland was born in Wales but spent much of his life as a Somerset parson. His extant diaries, which run from 1799 to 1818,<sup>1</sup> are excellent source of information about life in a rural parish during the early nineteenth century. Like Rev Stephen Reay, his Shotwick contemporary, Holland lost four of his children, and never seems to have fully got over their death.<sup>2</sup> While we cannot know for sure that Holland's attitudes reflected those of Shotwick's incumbents, it seems likely that they shared his general outlook on life, and that the lifestyles of their parishioners were broadly similar.

## Religious orthodoxy

Holland abominated Dissenters, believing lack of moral fibre would be the automatic consequence of straying from the established church:

*Sunday 28 December 1806*

*...A good many at Church. Preached against Methodists and Enthusiasts...<sup>3</sup>*

Reay, by contrast, is carefully neutral about them when completing the Bishop's Visitation Enquiries in 1778, 1779 and 111.<sup>4</sup>

## Pastoral care

Possessing strong feelings of responsibility towards his flock, Holland was deeply worried about how the poor would cope with high prices after a bad harvest and made a point of offering hospitality to his parishioners at Christmas:

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<sup>1</sup> Jack Ayres, *Paupers and Pig Killers: The Diary of William Holland, A Somerset Parson, 1799-1818* (Stroud: Sutton Publishing Ltd, 1984). All spellings and punctuation in this and the following quotations conform to Ayres' editing.

<sup>2</sup> In fact, Holland's blow was arguably more devastating than Reay's: the four Holland children died from scarlet fever within a fortnight of each other [Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p9], whereas Reay's two sons survived to their twenties, though both his daughters died at the age of one [Appendix Eight, Memorial 97.5].

<sup>3</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p135.

<sup>4</sup> Beazley, *Notes on Shotwick*, pp159-161.

***Wednesday 6 November 1799***

*...What will become of the poor I know not, even barley above six shillings per bushell...<sup>5</sup>*

***Wednesday 25 December 1799***

*...The kitchen was tolerably lined with my poor neighbours, workmen &c...<sup>6</sup>*

***Thursday 6 March 1800***

*...Wheat is now 15 shillings per bushell, scarce any of the poor eat wheaten bread now. Hurley says that horses must not eat oats now, they want them for the poor...<sup>7</sup>*

***Monday 14 September 1812***

*Dyer is in the barn threshing wheat for the poor for I have promised to sell to my own Parish at a very reduced price. I charge twelve shillings and old wheat is now at a guinea pr bushell. They come so fast that they are quite troublesome before I can thrash it out...*

## **Making ends meet**

Gathering food for free from the countryside was clearly a valuable means of augmenting the family income, and doubtless also practised in the parish of Shotwick:

***Sunday 4 August 1816***

*Few in the Sunday School, all gone gathering Hurtleberries [bilberries]. All the children are now out every day gathering Hurtleberries for families provide for their clothing in this way.<sup>8</sup>*

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<sup>5</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p17.

<sup>6</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p23.

<sup>7</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p28.

## **Tithes**

Despite his humanity, Holland exacted tithes rigorously:

*Monday 1 October 1810*

*Sent off Dyer [his servant] early to Squire Cruckshanks. He returned without the money [for the second time] and he is to go off again on Wednesday. So - so Mr Squire I must look to my Tithe sharp.<sup>9</sup>*

Squire Cruckshanks finally paid his tithe on 20 October, after receiving 'a Laconic letter' from Holland. One can imagine similar indignation being expressed by Rev James Cottingham of the flamboyant handwriting, the beginning of whose Shotwick tenure coincided with the Holland's final decade as a parson.

## **Analytical abilities**

Holland was also not averse to making caustic comments when he felt they were deserved:

*Wednesday January 29 1800*

*Met Mr Forbes the surgeon going to kill a few patients.<sup>10</sup>*

*Tuesday 25 March 1800*

*...Sent Robert [his servant] to fetch the physick, the illness of the horse is a fortunate circumstance for him as it will teach him the use of his limbs.<sup>11</sup>*

## **Illness, death and burial**

Many of his entries concerning burials are devoid of emotion,<sup>12</sup> yet the suffering of the virtuous brings forth great praise:

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<sup>8</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p276.

<sup>9</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p215.

<sup>10</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p24.

<sup>11</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p29.



***Saturday 11 May 1805***

*My wife and I called on a young girl dying of a consumption, of the name Davis. She seemed wasted to the bone, of a most ingenuous and interesting countenance I ever saw. I asked her many questions about her notion of Religion and she answered with great meekness and often burst into tears. We were much affected by her, poor creature what little comfort she has in life, so young and yet so near her end. Her parents are very bad, full of knavery and thieving, yet she, tho' bred among them seems to be a very different kind of being. Innocent, Ingenuous and Resigned.<sup>13</sup>*

Although infant mortality was much more prevalent two hundred years ago than today, Holland's diary suggests that eighteenth- and nineteenth-century parents were just as grief-stricken at the loss of a child as we would be today:

***Wednesday 31 December 1806***

*...Easter's two children were buried in the same grave, poor things. Easter was in great agonies.<sup>14</sup>*

Illness was to be feared because, even in better-off families, it could strike unexpectedly, with fatal consequences:

***Saturday 12 March 1814***

*A man rung at the gate this morning. It was a labourer of Mr Allen.<sup>15</sup> He told us that Mrs Allen is dead, she was brought to bed on Tuesday and it was thought she was doing well but she died this day about seven in the morning. It was like a thunder clap to all of us. She has*

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<sup>12</sup> 8 December 1799: '...A burial this morning but the Coroner first to have a sight of the corpse...' It is only from the parish register that it becomes apparent that the deceased was an infant child, Harriet Palmer. Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, pp21 & 306.

<sup>13</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p112.

<sup>14</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p135.

<sup>15</sup> The Allens are mentioned many times in Holland's diary, and the frequency with which they entertain and are entertained by the Hollands indicates that they were regarded as social equals – in other words, a cut above the majority of Holland's parishioners. GIVE REFS

*left poor Mr Allen with seven children, the eldest not above eight years old.*<sup>16</sup>

Clearly childbirth and its aftermath were dangerous, even for those who had previously survived its rigours without problem (note also that large families were the norm in rural communities for those who could afford them; Holland himself had six children, though only two survived to adulthood).<sup>17</sup>

Even if sickness failed to kill, it could rob a servant or labourer of their livelihood as well as their health in an era when there was no Welfare State to provide a buffer:

***Thursday 5 August 1813***

*Our servant Charlotte is taken ill with a Rheumatick Fever I think. A strong healthy woman she used to be but now she can scarce walk. It will be a calamitous business if the poor girl should be unable to get her bread. It sinks her very low and she cries all day but we must try to do something for her.*<sup>18</sup>

The following day, when Charlotte was 'very poorly indeed' the doctor did not deign to visit a mere servant, but simply 'sent her something to take'. Yet her illness was so bad she had to return home, leaving the compassionate Hollands in something of a pickle a month on, as the uncharacteristically hysterical note of this entry reveals:

***Sunday 5 September 1813***

*We were obliged to send the Clerk to Kilve in the afternoon to enquire about a servant for we are much distressed since Charlotte has been ill and gone home. We have an old servant who is married and supplies her place at present but she cannot stay much longer and Charlotte is unable to return and we have promised to take her back and no one*

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<sup>16</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p261.

<sup>17</sup> His daughter Margaret survived the outbreak of scarlet fever which carried off her siblings in 1795, and another son was born 1797, when Holland's wife was forty-seven.<sup>17</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p9.

<sup>18</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p250.

*will come for a few weeks unless she is hired for the year so we are in a bad case.*<sup>19</sup>

Charlotte was so desperate to hang on to her situation that she unsuccessfully tried to return to work before she had fully recovered:

***Tuesday 28 September 1813***

*To our great surprize our old servant Charlotte came here today in hopes of being able to keep her place but alas I fear not, she is too weak. From a healthy girl crippled and brought down low, I pity her.*<sup>20</sup>

***Saturday 2 October 1813***

*Poor Charlotte went off early this day being unable to keep her place. Poor Girl she went off reluctantly and it is a great distress to us for we might have hired one or two good servants yet still kept our place open for her, and now we are absolutely without a servant and expect friends in a day or two. Phoebe, a married woman, is with us but she has two children, a sad inconvenience.*<sup>21</sup>

Three weeks later Charlotte was finally fit to resume her duties:

***Wednesday 27 October 1813***

*In the afternoon who should come in but our old servant Charlotte who looks tolerably and is able to go about and I think will take her place again.*<sup>22</sup>

In all, Charlotte would appear to have been too infirm to work and presumably, therefore, without an income for three months (Holland made no mention of continuing to pay her wages while she was ill, and, despite his willingness to sell grain to the disadvantaged at reduced prices in times of hardship, his views on the idle poor

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<sup>19</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p251.

<sup>20</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p253.

<sup>21</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p253.

<sup>22</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, p254.

suggest he would have considered it foolish to do so in case it encouraged malingering). The burden of nursing and providing for the stricken woman must have fallen to her family, and she would have been hard pressed indeed if the Hollands had succumbed to practicalities, employed a new servant, and refused to take Charlotte back after her recovery.

This episode in Charlotte's life illustrates how difficult it must have been to survive in times of hardship without the safety-net of a family – and Holland's comments concerning Phoebe underline how having more mouths to feed in the shape of young children could ironically hamper a mother's efforts to earn money.<sup>23</sup> No wonder the luckless Lucks of Saughall Parva died in such quick succession. No wonder the abandoned Ignota de Woodbank relinquished life at just one month old. No wonder her mother felt obliged to abandon her in order to increase her own chances of survival. The parish of Shotwick apparently had little to offer the indigent and unwell in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and life would appear to have been barely tenable for those on the margins of its society.

This impression is borne out by the general tenor of Holland's diary, from which emerges an everyday picture of rural life, in which ordinary people who worked hard in agricultural pursuits could end up with little to eat in years of bad harvests, and even those more comfortably off had no indoor sanitation (Holland writes how 'The path made through the snow to a Certain House in the Garden is as slippery as glass',<sup>24</sup> clearly referring to a privy to which repeat visits had to be made by all the family even in severe winter weather.) Scarlet fever was a dangerous illness which could kill off siblings in quick succession, along with the hopes of grieving parents, and rheumatic fever could rob servants of their livelihood, as well as their health. Mysterious illnesses could sweep through a community, ruining lives. The mythology that pre-twentieth-century parents were so accustomed to children dying that it hardly bothered them is emphatically not sustained.

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<sup>23</sup> In Phoebe Dyer's case this was not a calamity. Her husband was an industrious man whose manual skills and transportation services were in demand by several local employers, including the Hollands. Her temporary part-time return to the Hollands' household during Charlotte's illness was clearly motivated more by a desire to help her former employers than by a need to become the breadwinner.

<sup>24</sup> Ayres, *Diary of William Holland*, entry for Friday 21 January 1814, p259.

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- SMR 2016/1/3 Linear Boundaries of Shotwick Park
- SMR 2016/1/4 Fields to the south of Shotwick Lodge Farm
- SMR 2016/2/0 Shotwick Park Lodge
- SMR 2016/2/1 Granary 20m east of Shotwick Lodge Farmhouse
- SMR 2016/2/2 Barn 70m north-east of Shotwick Lodge Farmhouse
- SMR 2017 King's Wood
- SMR 2025/1/1 Shotwick Castle motte and bailey
- SMR 2025/1/2 Shotwick Castle Quay
- SMR 2025/1/3 Earthwork south of Shotwick Castle
- SMR 2026/1 Watermill in Shotwick Parish
- SMR 2027/1 Church of St Michael
- SMR 2027/2 Shotwick shrunken village
- SMR 2027/2/1 Shotwick Hall moated site
- SMR 2027/3/1 Shotwick Hall
- SMR 2027/3/2 Front garden walls and gate-piers at Shotwick Hall
- SMR 2027/3/3 Former kitchen and bakehouse attached to NE corner of Shotwick Hall
- SMR 2027/3/4 Derelict stable 45m north of Shotwick Hall
- SMR 2028/1 Saltworks at Shotwick
- SMR 2030/1 King's Wood Lane/Saltersway

### **Commonwealth War Graves Commission**

- Casualty Details Horace Edgar Kingsmill Bray
- Casualty Details Hugh Robert Fuhr
- Casualty Details Harry Nelson Hastie
- Casualty Details John Jewett Miller
- Casualty Details Leonard Morange
- Casualty Details Frank Albert Samuelson
- Casualty Details Herbert Westgarth Soulby

### **RAF Museum, Hendon**

- Casualty Card: FS Form 557: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Edgar Bray
- Casualty Card: FS Form 558: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Edgar Bray
- Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Horace Edgar Bray



Casualty Card: FS Form 557: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Robert Fuhr

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Robert Fuhr

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Hugh Robert Fuhr

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: Ft Cadet Vernon Francis Gibson

Casualty Card: FS Form 557: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Nelson Hastie

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Nelson Hastie

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Harry Nelson Hastie

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Francis Athol Hinton

Casualty Card: FS Form 557: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Jewett Miller

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Jewett Miller

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt John Jewett Miller

Casualty Card: FS Form 557: Lt Leonard Sowersby Morange

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: Lt Leonard Sowersby Morange Casualty Card

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: Lt Leonard Sowersby Morange Casualty Card

Casualty Card: FS Form 557: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Albert Samuelson

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Albert Samuelson

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Frank Albert Samuelson

Casualty Card: FS Form 557: Lt Herbert Westgarth Soulby

Casualty Card: FS Form 558: Lt Herbert Westgarth Soulby

Casualty Card: FS Form 559: Lt Herbert Westgarth Soulby

Casualty Form – Officers: Army Form B.103c: Lt Herbert Westgarth Soulby

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