



# **ENGLESEA BROOK'S FIRST PRIMITIVE METHODIST MEETING HOUSE**

*by*

***Charles E S Fairey  
& Caroline Wood***

*and on behalf of*

***'Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum'***



*with Extracts from:-*

***'The History of Weston (South Cheshire), by Charles E S Fairey, 2010  
(Revised Private Digital 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2018)'***



Englesea Brook  
Chapel & Museum

Published Online @  
<http://www.myprimitivemethodists.org.uk/>  
<https://sites.google.com/site/charlesfaireyhistorian/>

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&

Englesea Brook Primitive Methodist Chapel and Museum  
(Website: <http://engleseabrook.org.uk/>)

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First published digitally 2018  
Printed for Englesea Brook Primitive Methodist Chapel and Museum 2018

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## **INTRODUCTION**

***"In 1811, the Primitive Methodists opened a preaching house at Englesea Brook. This was in the home of Sarah Smith, a farm labourer's wife, who had invited Thomas Woodnorth to preach in her cottage."***

***"Sarah taught the children to read and she also taught them how to pray. She then started a prayer meeting in her cottage, led by the children. Six of those children went on to become itinerant ministers, including Ann Brownsword and her brother Thomas, known as the 'boy preacher'."***

**Dr Jill Barber**

Recent extensive research, by Charles E S Fairey and Caroline Wood, has pinpointed the exact location of the first Primitive Methodist Meeting House at Englesea Brook, Weston, Crewe, Cheshire, where one of the movement's early leading lights lived, i.e. the home of Sarah Smith.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel at Englesea Brook, was first built in 1828, however, worship had started at the home of Sarah, in 1811.

The current research project began when Dr Jill Barber set the task of locating Sarah Smith's home, in Englesea Brook, to volunteer researcher, Caroline Wood, after much time had been spent by her and other staff, working at 'Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum', past and present, trying to prove which cottage or farm, in the locality, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, allowed local preachers and worshippers, to meet, worship and pray, in the communal act of the following of their faith, as Primitive Methodists.

After Caroline had spent quite some time searching historic records, and decoding family trees, Caroline enlisted the help of local historian, Charles E S Fairey, in mid 2017, who is the author of 'The History of Weston (South Cheshire), 2010', a publication about the history of the village and parish, as well as Englesea Brook, which is a hamlet thereof, and home to the early origins of Primitive Methodism.

In late 2017, after a lot of time had been spent trying to locate Sarah's home, in historic records, online, at libraries, and at county records offices, etc, as well as many many hours spent upon researching the many houses, lost and surviving, and the people who lived in Englesea Brook around that period, or nearby, the breakthrough came, and Sarah Smith's home and the first Primitive Methodist Meeting House at Englesea Brook was identified.

The meeting house and home of Sarah was Holly Cottage, or part thereof, which is located on the west side of Englesea Brook Lane, right in the centre of the hamlet of Englesea Brook.

In the following pages you will find the story of our search, and all the evidence supporting it, as well as everything else we found, especially about the people and residences associated with the story, and Englesea Brook itself, whilst we followed our mission.

## The Chapel



**Plate 1: Englesea Brook Chapel & School**

Englesea Brook Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1828. The datestone reads '**PRIMITIVE / METHODIST / CHAPEL / 1828**'. The Chapel was built after the number of worshippers grew in the area. Englesea Brook was associated with the early days of the movement. William Clowes preached here, as well as Hugh Bourne as early as 1811, in a local house, where a Sarah Smith lived, who ran a school, teaching local people. William Salmon, a farmer and maltster, gave a corner of his garden for the building of the chapel. The Chapel cost £113 to build, but was found to be too small after four years and was extended in 1832. Registers began in 1842.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Chapel had seating for 210 people, and the congregation usually consisted of about 80 in the afternoon and 85 at the evening service.

An unusual and rare sight in the chapel, especially for Methodist chapels, a grave slab in the floor exists, where 42 year old John Dean of Snape is buried.

Hugh Bourne and his brother James had preached in the Chapel, other famous people also preached here, including Joseph Cappur, the Staffordshire Chartist, Ruth Watkins, an American Missionary and Thomas Russell, the apostle of Berkshire.

It is recorded that when Hugh Bourne died and his funeral took place at Englesea Brook, there were so many mourners, that they used the field adjoining the Chapel to hold the funeral service. This may mean that the field they utilised was on that side of the road. However earlier references regarding the large Methodist camp meetings at Englesea Brook, may also mean that the same field was utilised for these large gatherings. Although today the fields are split up differently, they may have been one back in 1852. Although the field where the funeral or camp meetings took place could also be the field behind the chapel too, belonging to Manor Farm.

The attached Sunday School was built in 1914, the datestone reads '**Hugh Bourne Memorial School 1914**'.

The Chapel and School are a Grade II Listed Building.

The Chapel is now a Museum of Primitive Methodism.

According to the 'Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal, 29 October 1852, page 1' Hugh Bourne's funeral at Englesea Brook was attended by between 15,000 to 20,000 people, the article details:-

*"THE LATE MR. HUGH BOURNE, OF BEMERSLEY. – On Monday, Oct. 11, Mr. Hugh Bourne, of Bemersley, near Norton-in-the-Moors, one of the founders of the "Primitive Methodist" body, and a laborious preacher of the gospel, departed this life in his 81<sup>st</sup> year. It being known that the deceased wished to be interred in the burial ground belonging to the society at Englesea Brook, eleven miles distant from Bemersley, the friends determined that the funeral should be public. Accordingly, on Sunday week, a procession was formed at Bemersley, which was headed by the singers from Pitt's Hill Chapel, and funeral hymns were sung at intervals during its progress. The friends in vehicles went slowly, and those on foot formed in files that filled the high road from hedge to hedge. At the Stadmoreslow crossing, the procession was joined by friends, teachers, and children from Bradley Green chapel. When it approached Tunstall, it was met by a vast multitude; and in Tunstall Market-square there was a halt, and brief addresses were delivered to the people. In Tunstall, friends and the school children, more than 2,000 in number, then separated; and the procession turned through Clay Hills to Red-street. At the top of Raven's-lane it was met by friends from Newcastle and the vicinity, and proceeded through Audley, and the road became very much thronged. At the chapel numbers were waiting from Sandbach, Burslem, &c. A meeting was held in the adjoining field, which was addressed by Mr. T. Bateman; and multitudes having taken a farewell look at the composed countenance of their departed friend, for which purpose the coffin was opened in the chapel, the interment afterwards took place, suitable addresses being delivered on the occasion. It is thought that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons must have witnessed or joined in the procession during its course."*

## **The Burial Ground**



**Plate 2: Englesea Brook Burial Ground**

The Burial Ground opposite the Chapel was given to the Chapel by the Harding family around 1842. The Burial Ground is still in use today. A memorial to Hugh Bourne stands in the cemetery, also remembering James his brother and Sarah his sister in law.

## The School

Englesea Brook School was a Sunday School, built in 1914, it is attached to the Chapel as previously mentioned, the datestone reads '**HUGH BOURNE / MEMORIAL SCHOOL / 1914**'.

On the front elevation of the school are many foundation stones which were laid by:- 'Mr H Fairhurst of Balterley; Mr T Whittaker of Crewe; Mr S Whittaker, Junior, of Balterley; Mrs Broomfield of Alsager; Laid on behalf of Sunday School Scholars by Mr S Whittaker, Sen[io]r Sup[intenan]t; R Sudlow, Esq, JP, of Alsager; a central stone 'Laid on behalf of Talke Circuit by Mr J Jackson, Mr S Beech (Circuit Stewards), Rev J H Thornley, Rev F S Button, July 25<sup>th</sup> 1914'; Mrs Fairhurst of Balterley; Mr J H Harding, Junior, of Balterley; Mr C Harding of Salop; In Memory of Mother of Mr C H Proctor, of Audley; E Craig, Esq, MP, of Alsager; Mr J H Harding, Sen[io]r, of Balterley'.

According to the 'Nantwich Guardian, 31 July 1914, page 7', Englesea Brook, "Hugh Bourne Memorial School", that:-

*"Saturday was a red-letter day in the history of Primitive Methodist at Englesea Brook, the occasion being the stone-laying ceremony in connection with Hugh Bourne Memorial Sunday Schools. The afternoon service was conducted in the church adjoining the site.*

*Mr. ERNEST CRAIG, M.P., presided and in an interesting speech thanked the officials for the honour conferred upon him by inviting him to take part in the proceedings. His father, thirty years ago, laid a foundation stone at Mow Cop, where Hugh Bourne commenced his life-work, and he (the speaker) was that day laying a foundation stone at the spot where the founder of the Primitive Methodist Connexion completed his work, and where all that was mortal of him was laid to rest.*

*The founder's grave is situate in a secluded spot in the churchyard under a spreading willow. The vault bears the inscription: "Hugh Bourne, born April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1772, died October 11<sup>th</sup>, 1852."*

*The hymns sung were: "All hail the power" and "O Lord of Hosts, whose glory fills." The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Thornley and the Rev. F. S. Button. The organist was Mr. G. Burgess.*

*An address was given by the Rev. A. Jackson Smith, of Nantwich, and stones were afterwards laid by Mr. E. Craig, M.P., Mr R. Sudlow, Mrs. Broomfield (Alsager), Mrs. Fairhurst, Mr. J. H. Harding, sen., Mr. J. H. Harding, jun., Mr. S. Whittaker, jun. (Balterley), Mr. T. Whittaker (Crewe), Mr. H. Fairhurst, Mr. C. Harding (Salop), Master G. Harding Proctor (Audley), ("In memory of mother"); by Mr. S. Whittaker, sen. (Balterley) for the Sunday School children; and by Mr. J. Jackson and Mr. S. Beech on behalf of the Talke Circuit. A stone was also laid "In memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Beech, from nephews and nieces at Alsager."*

*Bricks were laid by Masters Reginald and Norman Hands, Mr. Burgess, sen., Master Burgess, jun., and Miss Matilda Booth.*

*Subsequently tea was served in a large marquee adjoining the residence of Mr. S. Astbury, the field being lent for the occasion. The ladies presiding at tables included Mesdames Sutton, Tomkinson, Booth, Corke, Dodd, Hughes, Wareham, Roberts, Burgess, Edwards, T. Whittaker, Whittaker and Misses Price, S. Whittaker, Lawton, Eardley, Corke, Mountford, assisted by Mesdames Smith, Griffiths, Astbury, Wiltshire and Miss Allman. The catering was entrusted to Mr. Wiltshire, Newcastle.*

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

*For the evening service the scholars were massed on a large raised platform, and looked very pretty in their spotless white robes. The audience were delighted with the high standard of excellence attained by the scholars and choir, under the capable direction of their instructor and trainer, Mr. S. Whittaker, Master R. Halden and Miss S. E. Capper gave expressive renderings of the solos, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "The Angel Hymn" and "I gave my life for thee." The Chairman was Mr. James Beswick, of Longton, and Mr. J. Whittaker accompanied the vocalists. The offertories and donations realized £95. 10s.*

*A resolution of sympathy was passed with Mrs. Fairhurst in her illness. Thanks were tendered to all who had assisted in the day's proceedings. The estimated cost of the new premises is £325. Englesea Brook P. M. Church is one of the finest in the connexion, furnished as it is with carved rostrum, massive pillars and gallery."*

And according to the 'Nantwich Guardian, 6 November 1914, page 2' the "'Hugh Bourne" Memorial Sunday School – This building, which has been erected on a site adjoining the Primitive Methodist Church, Englesea Brook, was formally opened on Saturday by Miss Harding, of Alsager, in the presence of a large assembly. A new vestry attached to the church was opened by Mr. H. Fairhurst. At a meeting which followed these ceremonies the Rev. H. Thornley submitted the financial statement. Miss Moss (soprano) gave sweet renderings of "The Holy City" and "O rest in the Lord," while Mr. T. Whittaker (tenor) displayed a fine resonant voice in the singing of "O Divine Redeemer." Mr. J. Whittaker presided at the organ, and Mr. H. Allcock was chairman. Tea was afterwards served by the Misses Price and Lawton, Mesdames Burgess, S. Whittaker, sen., S. Astbury, and G. Astbury. Special services were held on Sunday, at which Mr. W. H. Hobson, Blakenhall, preached, and Miss S. E. Capper sang with nice expression "The Priceless Gift." Miss Whittaker presided at the organ. The offertories all day were in aid of the building fund."

The following School-Masters are recorded at Englesea Brook before 1914, and the 1876 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows that there was a school for boys and girls behind the Chapel, before the Hugh Bourne Memorial School was built. Two buildings were sited at the Maltkiln next door, one being Maltkiln Cottage, which is the building that survives, and on this map was at that time used as a school:-

**School-Masters / Head Teachers Through Time**

Source	Name
1811	SARAH SMITH
BAGSHAW'S DIRECTORY 1850	DUNCAN BUCHANAN ?
CENSUS 1851	JOHN WOODNORTH
WHITE'S DIRECTORY 1860	MR ELLIOTT
CENSUS 1861	ROBERT ELLIOTT
CENSUS 1871	JOHN ELLIOTT

Sarah Smith taught children in her home at Englesea Brook, as well as holding Primitive Methodist meetings, before the dedicated Chapel was built in 1828.

## **Sarah Smith and Where She Lived**

As above, we know that early Primitive Methodist meetings took place at Sarah Smith's house in Englesea Brook, from around 1811 to around 1822, when she died. The dedicated Chapel was not built until 1828, but we don't know if the meetings continued at her house, after 1822, with her widowed husband Robert. We also know that Sarah Smith taught local boys and girls at her house as well, as it is documented that she was the teacher of a Dame School. A 'Dame School' means a school run by a woman in her own home, usually an older married woman or widow.

We are told in *'The origin and history of the Primitive Methodist Church, REV. H. B. KENDALL, B.A., 1906, Pages 517-8'*, that:-

*"Englesea Brook sent out other travelling preachers from its numerous locals, such as Thomas Webb and William Newton, the blind preacher. Its productiveness in this respect, which, with its geographical position, almost made it the key to the Cheshire Mission, was largely owing to Sarah Smith, who kept a dame's school for a number of years and served God and the Church in her calling. She used to pray with the children; take the little ones on her knee and teach them the old hymns. She began a prayer meeting on the Sunday evenings, and got the elder children to pray, and encouraged the more promising among them to exhort; so that, under her influence, Englesea Brook came to be a kind of normal school for the training of evangelists. We suspect Thomas Bateman never had any particular love for 'Institutes', and hence there may be veiled sarcasm in his suggestion that our first Institute was at Englesea Brook, and that Sarah Smith was its first principal, as well as its theological and divinity professor. She did what she could: a professor of divinity could do no more."*

We believe that Sarah Smith, before her marriage to her husband Robert Smith, was a Burchall, and that her family came from the Barthomley area, to the east of Englesea Brook.

Sarah married Robert Smith in 1788, and she signed her name, but Robert, her husband, just made his mark, which shows that Sarah was literate, and must have had some sort of education. It is believed that Robert was a farm labourer, however as we will see below he may have also been a Maltster, working at the Maltkiln/house at Englesea Brook.

This could possibly explain why Sarah went on to teach children to read and write in her own home. Sadly she and Robert never had any children of their own, but apparently she did take in a little boy who died at a young age, but we have no record of his name.

Sarah died in 1822, without having children with her husband Robert, and according to the *'Wybunbury Grave Register'* (Cheshire Record Office (CRO) Reference: P37/7: 1807-1874), the following entry records her place of burial, at St Chad's Church, Wybunbury:-

***"July 11th 1822: Sarah Smith wife of Robert Smith Englesea Brook by Ralph Malkin at foot of John Scott stone of Chesterton Aged 56 died 8th."***

According to *'St Chad's Church: Wybunbury (Old Churchyard) Monumental Inscriptions, MJ Grose 2011'*, the grave stone of Sarah Smith's grave, if she had one, no longer survives. However, John Scott's does, and under *'entry 973. page 142'*, we are able to identify from the above, as well as the detail in the Grave Register, also above, exactly where she is buried. The map in the Monumental Inscriptions publication, at the back, shows where entry 973 is located, and reveals that it is to the north east of the remaining old tower of St Chad's, near to the north boundary of the graveyard, directly north of the gate to the south of the graveyard, and to the east of the tower.

***"Entry 973: Ledger stone below surface, top right corner covered by tree roots – in fair condition."***

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

**To / memory of / Elizabeth wife of / John Scott late of / Chesterton who died 14<sup>th</sup> / August 1813 aged 31 / / In heavy affliction did I lay / But here in peace I am at last / My life was ask'd but God denied / Prepare for death while life doth last / / Also the aforesaid John Scott / who died February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1823 / aged 51 years."**

Entry 959 is at the foot of John Scott's gravestone, so we are not sure if Sarah lies under this or nearby, as the head should always be in the west, to greet the rising sun upon the body's resurrection.

**"Entry 959: Double round top headstone with leaf motif in top right – fair condition. In LH top: To the memory of / William Across full width: Son of Thomas and Elizabeth / Pace of Hatherton, who died Dec<sup>r</sup> / the 18<sup>th</sup> 1833 aged 8 years."**

The grave directly in front is of an 8 year old child, and it was common practice to bury children sometimes on top of other graves. Interestingly, William's parents are buried directly to the north, but there is no grave to the direct south, so Sarah Smith and her husband Robert, may be underneath William Pace, or next to it to the south.

As we said above, Sarah was the leading light of the Primitive Methodists from around 1811/12 until her death in 1822. Her memoir is recorded in the Primitive Methodist Magazine in the 1823 issue. She also appears in the Magazine for 1881, on page 551.

At this early stage of the establishment of Primitive Methodism, only a few scattered meeting houses in the Cheshire / Staffordshire borders, existed, and they consisted of the homes of the first converts to this new faith born out of Methodism, which was later called 'Wesleyan Methodism', after the founder of the Methodist faith, John Wesley, and to distinguish it from 'Primitive Methodism'.

Sarah Smith invited Thomas Woodnorth to "open" the meeting house, at her home in Englesea Brook in June, 1811, for the use of worshippers, and for the preachers of this new denomination of Methodism.

Another Englesea Brook resident, fellow worshipper, and friend to Sarah, James Clifton, wrote Sarah Smith's obituary at her death in 1822.

James later married the widowed daughter of Joseph Dean of Snape, Dinah Dean, another family who lived nearby, and who were also involved with the early history of Primitive Methodist worship here.

James Clifton was also friends with Samuel Smith (Whittaker by baptism, as he was the illegitimate son of Ellen Whittaker, before she married William Smith, Sarah Smith's brother in law), who married Dinah Dean, daughter of Joseph Dean of Snape, as Samuel Whittaker, who James married, after Samuel died.

**'Account of Sarah Smith', by J Clifton, *Primitive Methodist Magazine*, 1823, pp37 ff**

***"Sarah wife of Robert Smith of Englesea Brook, was daughter of Thomas and Sarah Birchall, and was born on Sunday March 2, 1766, at Barthomley in Cheshire. She was the youngest of four children; and, her mother dying when she was very young, she was early under the care of a step-mother. The father warned the children against evil, and particularly against dishonesty, though he never spoke of inward religion.***

***Sarah was put to school by a gentlewoman in the neighbourhood, where she learned to read and write. From a child she was addicted to vice above most other children. As she grew up she increased in the vices of the day, singing carnal songs, card playing, and other species of vanity. Yet in the midst of these things, she was not without convictions, the Lord alarmed her when alone. But, being ignorant of the things of God and the worth of the soul, she went on sinning with***

*greediness. She lived in service at different farm houses for some years, till about the twenty-first year of her age, when she was married to Robert Smith, who now survives her. After her marriage she still lived in rebellion against God; being addicted to card-playing, reading carnal books, and the like.*

*She had no children of her own, but took in a child to nurse, and loved it as if it were her own. As the child grew up her affections were more set upon it; and as on this account, it had no proper correction, it grew up a troublesome boy; and often she had words with her neighbours on account of his disorderly conduct. When he was about eight years old, the Lord took him away by a fever. This she looked upon as the greatest loss she ever had; and was filled with enmity against God on this account. Her enmity rose to such a height that she could scarce bear to see a woman with a child. Alas! What is human nature without the grace of God? For two years she never went to bed without a bundle of the child's clothes; often awaking from terrifying dreams; and shrieking in an alarming manner. She almost fell into despair, and was scarcely capable of attending to her own little family affairs. Being invited she went to hear the Methodists at Mr Hatton's at Park Lane, and was made sensible of her lost state the first time she heard them. This was about the year 1802. Her extravagance about the child was done away with, and godly sorrow worked in her heart; she saw herself as one of the chief of sinners; and she found shame to be a great besetment. Her distress was very great for many months. She found one hymn which she thought suitable to her state which was,*

*"Long have I seemed to serve the Lord,  
with unavailing pain; etc"*

*Her soul was set at perfect liberty at Betley, while some friends were singing,*

*"The voice of free grace cries escape to the mountains."*

*She joined the Methodist society at that place, and continued a steady member for some years.*

*After this, Divine Providence opened the way for bringing her talents more fully into action. Being at a preaching in Betley chapel, the preacher said, that believers should do all in their power to save sinners. On hearing this, she thought within herself, How many of my poor neighbours are in the same state I was in, without any means of grace at all? She invited the preacher to preach at her house, but he could not come. In a short time after this she met with Thomas Woodnorth. He accepted the invitation, and preached there about June 1811, and this was the first of the Primitive Methodist preaching at Englesea Brook. Numbers attended, the Lord blessed the word to many souls, and her husband began to see the need of salvation. She remained in the Old Methodist society until June 1812, when she united with the Primitive Methodists, and joined the class which met in her own house; and she and her husband went on hand in hand, a blessing which she had often prayed for. She sometimes said she thought there was not a greater sinner under the sun than she had been; and observed that she had spent the best part of her days in sin. She took in the preachers, and her heart's desire was that others might find mercy. To me she often said, "James how good the Lord is in sending us food and raiment, and his word, and every other mercy." She has been a great help to many, and to myself also. I can truly say, I never met with one in all respects, and on all occasions like her. She was truly a nursing mother to the lambs of Christ, and has been a blessing to many souls.*

*She was very diligent to persuade all she could to come to the means of grace. She was not backward to tell, either to rich or poor, what God had done for her soul. Often the Lord manifested himself to her soul in a wonderful manner while she sung:*

- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

*"Arise my soul arise,  
Shake off thy guilty fears; etc"*

*About the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 1822, she had a fall in coming down stairs, which injured the small of her back. She said to all she conversed with, that it would prove mortal; and so it happened. Ever after this fall, she had continual pain; and applied to a doctor, who was able to give but little relief. Often, when kneeling at prayer, she could not rise again without help. The last prayer-meeting, at which she ever met with us, she prayed till she was exhausted. The last time she met in class was June 23, 1822; when, (the friends said), she spoke so clearly of her acceptance with God, that it wonderfully affected all present. June 26<sup>th</sup> she took to her bed; and said, "What should I now do if I had my religion to seek!"*

*Not many visited her on account of the doctor giving it out that she had a very bad fever. She said there was no doubt on her mind, her evidence was clear, and her desire was that the work of the Lord might prosper; and that the house might still be kept open to the followers of Christ. She died July 8, 1822, aged fifty-six years. She fell asleep without a groan; and has left her partner and the church to regret the loss; but our loss is her infinite gain.*

*Remarks by H Bourne*

*In the year 1811, we were called upon to labour at Englesea Brook, in Cheshire, which is about nine miles distant from Tunstall, in Staffordshire. The connexion was, at that time, in its infancy; and, in a short time Englesea Brook became one of the supports on the infant connexion. It rose into strength and flourished; and our late sister S Smith was active and industrious in the cause of the Lord.*

*For some years she taught a school with great success, in her own house. She prayed with the children, and endeavoured to instil piety into their minds. In this she had so much success that some said she taught the children nothing but how to pray; yet even these would acknowledge that the children made a more than ordinary progress in learning.*

*In the course of things she acted the schoolmistress in another respect. The preaching was usually on Sundays, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and she began a prayer-meeting on the Sunday evenings; and obliged the young people, in the society; to pray in public at those meetings; and, after some time she obliged some of the young people to preach occasionally on the Sunday evenings. In these proceedings, she not only used the severity of a schoolmistress, but occasionally the kindness of a parent; giving suitable advice, instruction, and encouragement. She succeeded in raising up six preachers, several of whom have been taken out to travel.*

*Many applied to her for advice, but the case of one pious woman was so extraordinary that when she heard it, she durst not speak one word on the subject. The case was this; a calamity happened in a family who were people of property. But good came out of it as it happened to open the way for the mistress of the house to attend the means of grace, and she was brought into the way of religion. When the calamity was removed, it was at the peril of her life if she continued to attend the means of grace. She applied to S Smith for her opinion whether it would be best for her to continue attending the means, or to give them up.*

*Sister Smith, (as she afterwards acknowledged), was greatly alarmed with the question, she said, "I knew her life was in danger if she continued to attend; and therefore I durst not say, Come. On the other hand, if she gave up the means, she might grow slack and endanger her soul, so that I durst not say, Do not come; - I was so frightened I durst not speak one word. However, after waiting a little Mrs D (as her name was) brought the matter to a conclusion by saying, "This life is but for a*

*short time; the next is for ever. I had better lose this short life here, than to lose it hereafter, I will therefore attend the means of grace whatever may be the consequence."*

*Sister Smith was both thankful and alarmed. She said to Mrs D, "You come to me for advice, but I had much more need to come to you; for you have a deal more firmness and courage than I have."*

*Mrs D having fairly counted the cost, was firm as an iron pillar; and the God of all grace, after she had suffered a while, strangely made her way open to attend the means of grace; and, in a short time after, she departed this life in the triumph of faith.*

*Her husband believes that he saw her after her death. I heard him speak of it with abundance of tears. – He said she looked very bright, told him to repent, and instantly went away. It had a great effect on him for some time; but it cannot at present be said that he has hearkened to the warning voice.*

*The case of Mrs D was a strengthening to sister Smith, and she often spoke of it with thankfulness to Almighty God."*

'Reminiscences of the early days of the Primitive Methodist Connexion', by Thomas Bateman, Primitive Methodist Magazine, 1881, pp551 ff

*"Talking about Burland circuit.*

*Mr Darlington: 'Mr Woodnorth came and preached here. He was taken ill, and could go no further. He told my father that if he would send me with him to a place called Englesea Brook, he would get another preacher and send me back with him to take his place. Accordingly we set out on that errand, and as there were no gigs or traps kept among farmers then, we had both to ride on the same horse. He took me to a family of the name of Brownsword.' (At this time they keep a public-house at a place called Gorsty Hill, about half a mile from Englesea Brook. 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' We shall see.) 'They told us the son Thomas was engaged in the harvest at Weston Hall. The hall was a mile or more away, but being a large farm, it so happened that he was working in a field very near, to which we went, and found him among the reapers. On Mr W apprising him of our errand, he at once laid down his sickle, and we returned to the house. After a few preliminaries he put on his Sunday clothes, bid the family good-bye, mounted the horse behind me, and so we returned to Burland. I could not tell what sort of a preacher he might be, but I found he was a bad jockey. This was on the Friday, and on the Sunday morning I went with him to shew him the road to Stoneley Green, where he had to preach. The service was held in Mr Fenna's building...*

*But Mr Brownsword hailed from Englesea Brook. This place deserves a passing mention; not because it was early missioned, and formed a key to this part of Cheshire, nor only because the mortal remains of Hugh Bourne, the sainted founder of the Connexion, lie there awaiting the resurrection of the just; but here was one of the schools of the prophets, an institute where a good female was both principal and divinity tutor...*

*[repeats details from 1823 accounts]*

*At least four travelling preachers from her 'institute' came to labour in the Burland circuit. 'There was Thomas Webb, a plain useful preacher, who laboured in several circuits, and held on his way until declining strength compelled him to seek rest; there was William Newton, the blind preacher, also with us for some time, but, in consequence of his loss in sight, he did not continue long in the ministry; then there was Thomas Brownsword and his sister Ann (afterwards Mrs Abrahams, of Burslem) – these two laboured hard and very successfully for many years. Now let this amount of*

- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

*good produced by Sarah Smith, a woman in the lower walks of life, be taken into consideration, and who can compute the mighty sum? Professors of religion, whether male or female, 'go and do ye likewise'."*

\* \* \* \* \*

One line of research, to identify where Sarah Smith's home was located, and therefore the first meeting house before the dedicated Chapel was built, was to consult the documents held by Cheshire Record Office, because under 'The Toleration Act 1688', every dissenter (i.e. different to the faith of The Church of England), had to register their place of worship with the Bishop's Registry and/or the Quarter Sessions of the said county. Within Cheshire's Quarter Sessions records the following documents, were consulted:-

- 1. QDR 7 Register of Dissenting Meeting Houses 1689-1853 (CRO REF: MF 212/76) This film is transcribed in the paper catalogue for quick and easy searching but is very patchy around the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a gap in the records for 1811/12.**
- 2. QDR 8 Certificates of Non-Conformist places of worship 1832-1851**
- 3. QDR 9 Returns of Places of Worship certified in the Diocesan Registry 1812-1851**
- 4. QDR 10 Register of Roman Catholic places of worship 1790-1802**
- 5. QDR 12 Certificates of Roman Catholic Places of Worship 1839-1848**

The years associated with the early stages of Primitive Methodism, and their establishment of meeting houses were patchy, and there were obvious gaps in the dates. As well as the above records, the diocesan records were also checked, to see if any records exist for nonconformist chapels within these records, but sadly, the search was fruitless. As well as that, the certificates for dissenters places of worship (CRO REF: EDA 13), were searched, and again no trace was found of the original or subsequent applications in regard to Englesea Brook. All the records were rather patchy around the early nineteenth century.

The only chapel records held by Cheshire Record Office for Englesea Brook unfortunately were too late in date:-

**EMS 117 - Weston (Wybunbury) Englesea Brook Methodist Chapel:** Registers 1842-1957; various records 1978; Chapel accounts 1870-1958; trustees minutes and accounts 1874-1942; trustees meeting minutes 1944-1980; Sunday school register 1904-1957; teachers yearly meeting 1914-1952; various circuit plans 1952-1958.

Another item which was consulted appears in the Local Studies Collection of Cheshire Record Office, was the publication which is available at Crewe Library: **'G Bebbington: The Re-birth of Englesea Brook. 1986'**.

The actual Quarter Sessions files for 1811/12 were also consulted, as a long shot, to see if any business such as Primitive Methodism was recorded there in addition to the above, but again this provided no results.

After consulting these records at Cheshire Record Office, with no results apparent, Staffordshire Record Office's collections were consulted, to check all the license applications they held, in the vain hope that Englesea Brook may have been registered for preaching houses under Staffordshire, instead of Cheshire. This too drew a complete blank although their records seemed to be far more comprehensive than Cheshire's.

However, the original preaching plans of the Primitive Methodists from 1812 were held at Stafford, and they had quite a collection, which clearly had belonged to James Clifton, Sarah's friend, fellow worshiper, and writer of her obituary, because one or two had been signed by James.

Another early worshipper was William Birchell, and again he appears on the early preaching plans, and is recorded with James Clifton, signing his name along with his, and it is thought that William is possibly the

brother of Sarah Smith (nee Burchall), which again links this close knit community, and the links between the families who followed the Primitive Methodist faith.

\* \* \* \* \*

As part of this extensive research, to identify the early Primitive Methodist Meeting House at Englesea Brook, other sources, like map evidence were consulted, as well as gathering all the ancestral and family ties to Sarah Smith, in order to build up a family tree, as well as the links between the families, associated with early worship.

As well as that many of the farms and cottages in Englesea Brook, and nearby, as well as their histories were researched, to help identify which property was home to Sarah Smith.

On the following pages the evidence which located Sarah Smith's home, followed by the identity and history of her home, and associated properties, followed by the Family Tree of Sarah Smith, and the historical evidence linked to the tree, as well as other associated history uncovered during this research, which was necessary, before identification was fully complete, appears.

## The Evidence

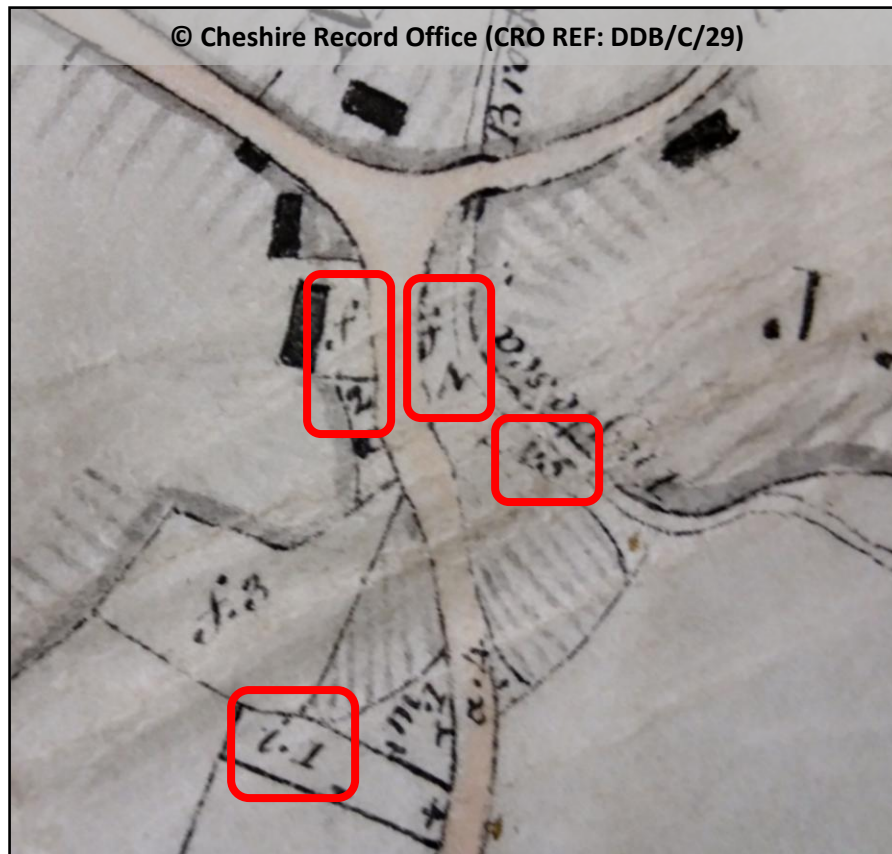


**Plate 3: Extract of the 1803 Enclosure Map of Weston depicting Englesea Brook**  
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**and the owner/depositor to whom copyright is reserved")**

The above Enclosure Map and its associated Award, is held at Cheshire Record Office (CRO REF: DDB/C/29), and within the Award dated 1st October 1804: which relates to the 1803 Enclosure Map, both created by Joseph Fenna, on behalf of the Lord of the Manor Sir Thomas Broughton, which dealt with the enclosing of the Common and Waste Lands of Weston Township, not already enclosed; we find the following reference to Robert Smith, Sarah's husband, on Sheet/Page 12, lines 16-19:-

***"One / other piece or parcel of Land part of the said Commons containing Eighteen Perches of like Measure marked f2 on the said Map part of which is an Incroachment in the possession / of Robert Smith bounded on the East by the Road from Balterley Heath to the Bridge over Inglessea Brook and on the West by the Malt House and Lands of him the said Joseph / Dean"***

This reveals that 'f2' on the following Map Extract, like that above, but with 'f2' circled in red, is a garden or small area of ground, in front of a building, which with further comparison with later maps, proves to be the still existing house, known as "Holly Cottage", and the site of the future Brook House.



**Plate 4: Extract of the 1803 Enclosure Map depicting Englesea Brook,  
with Plots 'f2', 'f4', 'a5' and 'i1' outlined in red  
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The building depicted, is certainly depicted in the exact location where Holly Cottage exists today, see later map comparison, but yes, it does show it as a little longer on its frontage to the road, than what remains today. However, this Enclosure Map isn't drawn as accurately as what can be proven to exist at that time, as other historic properties are shown or not shown on the map, and are drawn in a form, or shape, which does not completely or accurately depict what stood at other properties in Weston, as they existed in 1803, which may be proven from their historic features and architecture.

A clear example of this is where is the Malt House, to the West, or behind Holly Cottage, which the Award specifically details as existing, yet does not appear on the map?

However, it is possible that Holly Cottage was actually larger in extent at this time, and at the time of the 1846 Tithe Map, as both maps depict, see later, or that the Maltkiln/house was attached to the current cottage, before part of the house, or part of the attached Maltkiln/house was extended in the late 1830s / early 1840s, as the 1842 Sale Particulars reveal, see later, and appendices, as well as the 1846 Tithe Map, which shows the whole property as a larger complex. Part of this was replaced by Brook House in 1868, as revealed by a datestone above the rear entrance to Brook House.

The reference in the Award also reveals that the Malt House building existed back in 1804, to the west, or attached to the south, and to the rear of Holly Cottage, and that, and the land behind, was held by Joseph Dean. This Malt House, part of which may have been replaced by Brook House, and part of which must have been replaced and / or extended in the late 1830s / early 1840s, as Sale Particulars from 1842 (*'The Chester Chronicle, 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842, Page 2'*, please see below, and the appendix), record them as being 'nearly new', still exists to the rear of the row of four cottages / houses, as an old two storey brick barn.

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

For the Award to say that Robert Smith encroached upon and possessed 'f2', must mean that he lived in the building / house depicted, immediately to its west, but encroaches upon the waste ground in front of that house, i.e. Holly Cottage, by the road, obviously because he lived there, and used it as it was in front of his house, a bit like homeowners nowadays park their car in front of their house whilst not owning the pavement or street.

According to the key included on the complete 1803 Enclosure Map, every plot beginning with 'f' to be enclosed is owned by Joseph Dean, this means that 'f2' as well as the Malthouse/kiln, and plot 'f4' across the road, was owned by Joseph Dean, and Robert Smith encroached upon this area of ground directly in front of Holly Cottage, and hence this small area in front of the cottage was given over to that property, as part of the enclosing of the common or waste grounds of the Township of Weston.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Award also states that William Smith (brother to Robert, Sarah's husband), Yeoman of Weston, is one of the specified owners of Weston Township, which must mean that he actually owned property and/or land in the township, as we know from the 1803 Enclosure Map, he owned a plot of land marked 'i1' to the south of Englesea Brook's hamlet, see below. We know from the complete map, that he was the tenant of Deyhouse Bach Farm (which was situated to the west of Englesea Brook, on Snape Lane, where Snape and Jubilee Cottages are now located), because his name is depicted next to this farm on the map.

Another interesting point to make is that the Award also says soon after the above extract that:-

***"one other piece or parcel of Land part of the said Commons containing Thirty Eight Perches of like Measure / marked f4 on the said Map bounded on the East by the Township of Barthomley on the South East by an Allotment marked a5 and a Croft belonging to the said Sir Thomas Broughton / in the Holding of William Smith and on the west and North West by the Road from Balterley to the Bridge over Inglesea Brook".***

Now looking at the map you can just make out 'f4' opposite Robert Smith's House, and 'a5' along the Brook, again, on the opposite side of the road to his house, this Croft is depicted where Maltkiln Cottage's garden now exists, next to where Englesea Brook still flows, and also where 'Smith's Shop' was located, see later. This area of land, at this time, was held under Sir Thomas Broughton by William Smith as tenant.

\* \* \* \* \*

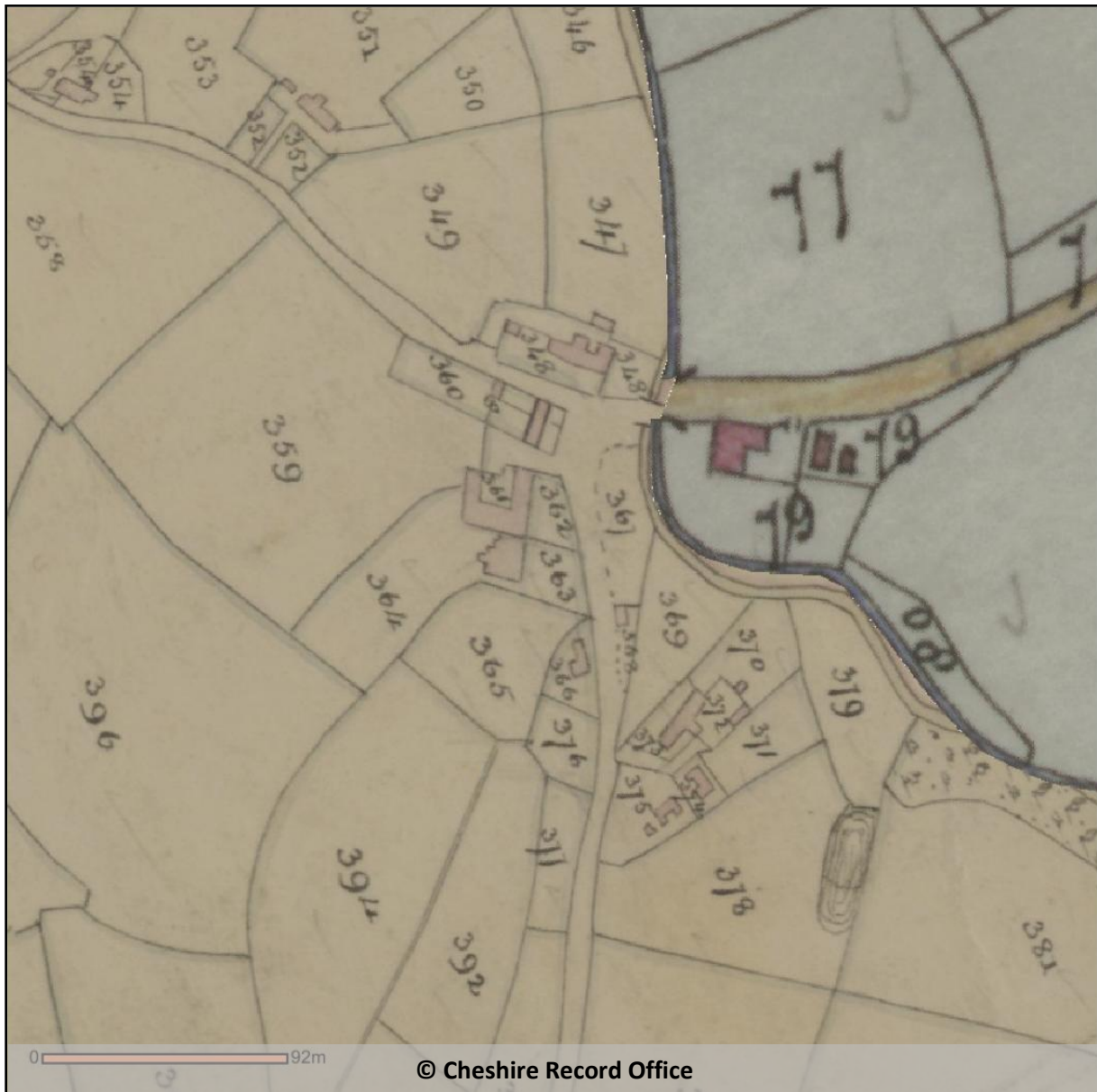
William Smith is detailed on the 1803 Enclosure Map as owning the plots of land marked with the letter 'i'. 'i1' is a small plot of ground which existed approximately where the Primitive Methodist Burial Ground is located today, which in 1803/4 was to be enclosed.

On the 1846/7 Tithe Survey this is situated at the junction of Plots 365, 376, 377 and 392.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Enclosure Map also depicts other buildings / houses in the hamlet of Englesea Brook, namely: just to the north of Holly Cottage, Corner (& Brook View) Cottage; to the east, Manor Farm; and to the north, but over the road, Bridge Cottage(s).

This is apparent when comparing the Enclosure Map with that of the 1846 Tithe Map and the 1847 Tithe Apportionment, which accompanies the map (CRO REF: EDT 421/1&2), see below.



**Plate 5: Extract of the 1846 Tithe Map of Weston and the 1838 Tithe Map of Barthomley, showing Englesea Brook (CRO REF: EDT 421/2 and EDT 38/2)**  
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On the Tithe Map, Plot 360 represents Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, which is now one dwelling. Back in 1846/7 it consisted of three cottages, as recorded in the Tithe Apportionment.

Plot 360, Corner Cottage and Brook View Cottage, which now have two houses attached to them, to the south, namely Brookside and Manor View, which did not exist in 1846, as their date brick depicts the year 1878, when they were built, records three dwellings and gardens, owned by John Harding, and occupied by John Brassington, James Clifton and William Farrington. The map shows these two cottages as existing as two dwellings, but the Tithe Apportionment records them as three dwellings with three gardens, and when viewing the cottage today, it is evident that it is a cottage with a three bay frontage, so could quite easily have been split into three narrow cottages, unless of course, Brookside and Manor View replaced another bay, which before they were built in 1846, had existed.

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

Interestingly, James Clifton is recorded as living at either Corner Cottage or Brook View Cottage, or the third dwelling in this row of once three houses. As we saw above he was a fellow worshipper and friend of Sarah's, and living at Englesea Brook, because he wrote Sarah's obituary in 1822, which details a lot of information about her, and he must have known her very well. This therefore means that whilst Sarah and her husband Robert Smith lived at Holly Cottage, he must have been their neighbour, in one of the three cottages next door, and that is how he came to know her very well.

Plot 361, the Malt House, which still exists as a long old two storey barn, behind Holly Cottage, was owned in 1846 by John Harding, and occupied by Hugh Harding, and is recorded as a Maltkiln and Yard, as well as John owning Holly, Corner and Brook View Cottages.

Plot 362, represents Holly Cottage, and a building which has since been replaced by Brook House, which is owned again by John Harding, but occupied by Joseph Ford. Brook House is a large residence, attached and next to Holly Cottage, with the Maltkiln barns behind, but these barns are actually attached to the rear of Red Rose Cottage, Plot 361, which is still present today, with a later barn converted into a house, at the very back of these. According to Sale Particulars, in 1842, these Maltkiln/house buildings had only recently been erected, with buildings, as it states 'all nearly new', so must have replaced / or extended the original Maltkiln/house, stated as existing in 1803/4.

Recent Sale Particulars claim Brook House has a datestone depicting the year 1868, and this datestone is visible above the rear entrance way, so this house must be built upon part of the Maltkiln/house, and possibly part of the original larger Holly Cottage, where Sarah Smith lived.

The piece of ground, which was represented by 'f4' on the 1803 Enclosure Map, but Plot 367 on the 1846 Tithe Map, is described as an 'inclosure opposite house', and was owned again by John Harding, but occupied by Joseph Ford, the occupant of Plot 362, Holly Cottage.

Plot 368, immediately to the south of this, is described as a 'Stable (Late Smiths Shop)', which was thought to have been a Blacksmith's Shop, i.e. a Smithy, according to *'The History of Weston (South Cheshire), Charles E S Fairey, 2010'*, however it may have been what it says it was 'Smith's Shop', i.e. a shop where a Smith was a shopkeeper, and therefore, this may have been Robert Smith's, Sarah's husband's actual shop, where he sold products, maybe even beer from the Malt House behind his house, previous to the Tithe Map, at which time it was a Stable, but recording that it had previously been his shop.

Plot 363 and part of Plot 361/362 (White Cottage and Red Rose Cottage) the long 4 bay (4 sets of windows above and below each other along their frontage, painted white), row of two cottages, are described as one dwelling, so therefore White Cottage, existed as a cottage then, and Red Rose Cottage, as the 1915 map evidence suggests, existed as part of the Malthouse/kiln complex. White Cottage was owned by Hugh Harding, but occupied by Thomas Mason according to the Tithe Apportionment. The Malt House to the north, Plot 361, is attached to Red Rose Cottage's rear elevation, and was at this time occupied by Hugh Harding, obviously a relation of the owner of Holly, Corner, Brook View, and the Malt House's, John Harding.

These two cottages, as existent today, are attached to Brook House, and Holly Cottage, to form a row of four terraced houses, and have three chimneys, but to the 2 left hand bays, of the 4 bay frontage, signifying that the right hand cottage may have had the chimneys removed, or didn't have any, and was part of the Malthouse/kiln complex of buildings, as historic maps indicate.

This would mean that in 1846/7, the row of cottages, actually existed as two cottages at each end of the terrace, namely, Holly Cottage to the north, and White Cottage to the south, with the Malthouse/kiln complex to the centre and rear, until 1868, when Brook House replaced part of it, and later in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the remaining central part of the Malthouse/kiln complex, was converted into Red Rose Cottage, leaving the remaining buildings largely undeveloped at the rear.

The 1915 Haymoor Green Sales Catalogue Map Extract shows what appears to be a covered way (hatched), through and to the rear of Red Rose Cottage, which is contiguous with Brook House to the north, with White Cottage, separate to the south.

Other historic mapping also shows that Brook House, and the building which became Red Rose Cottage, was contiguous with each other, and therefore not existent as a cottage with a separate garden, whereas White Cottage is shown with a separate garden, with a boundary, like that shown below, from 1846/7 onwards. This is apparent from the 1876 and 1899-1900 Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile maps, when looking at the garden boundaries, and existent pathways to and from the front doors, in these years.



**Plate 6: 1915 Haymoor Green Sales Catalogue Map Extract**  
**(CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020) (Please see Page 91 for a larger image of this Map)**  
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Plot 348 Bridge House and its two derelict cottages, is described as a 'homestead and garden', and a 'dwelling', and both were owned by George Glover, the farmer of Pear Tree Lake Farm, Balterley, but the dwelling was inhabited by Jesse Brassington, and the homestead and garden, by George Whittaker. We know that Bridge House had only recently been built in 1846, due to its datestone depicting "G G 1840", i.e. built by George Glover in 1840.

Plots 366, and across the road at Maltkiln Cottage, Plot 373, are grouped together on the Tithe Apportionment, with the owner being William Salmon. The plots are described as two 'dwellings and gardens near Highway', which are most likely the two cottages, replaced by the modern house known as 'Clonbrin'. A 'dwelling and garden in Maltkiln Yards', is Maltkiln Cottage. And two 'dwellings and gardens adjoining Maltkiln', which must have been part of the long building which no longer exists, but existed directly in front of Maltkiln Cottage, next to the remaining well, which is topped by a cast iron water pump. This long building would also have housed the Maltkiln or Malt House, where the malt was turned into beer. The occupants of these five cottages in 1846/7 were George Broad, George Cooke, John Groucott, Thomas Henshall and Thomas Webb.

From the information above, as well as what is depicted upon the map, we know that Plot 366, is where the house known as Clonbrin exists, on the other side to the road to Maltkiln Cottage and the Chapel, and actually represents two small semi detached cottages which John Cornell, the resident of Maltkiln Cottage remembers before they were demolished.

## **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

Plot 373, no longer exists, but stood in the garden and in front of the remaining Maltkiln Cottage, as explained above. This was a large building and is where the two cottages adjoining Maltkiln were located, and part of which was the Maltkiln/house.

Plot 371 is Maltkiln Cottage, with its later school room (with herringbone timber block / parquet flooring), now lounge, with a cellar beneath, presumably for the storage of the beer, is shown in the Maltkiln Yard, Plot 372.

Plot 372 is the Maltkiln Yard, again owned by William Salmon, but occupied by his son, William Salmon Junior.

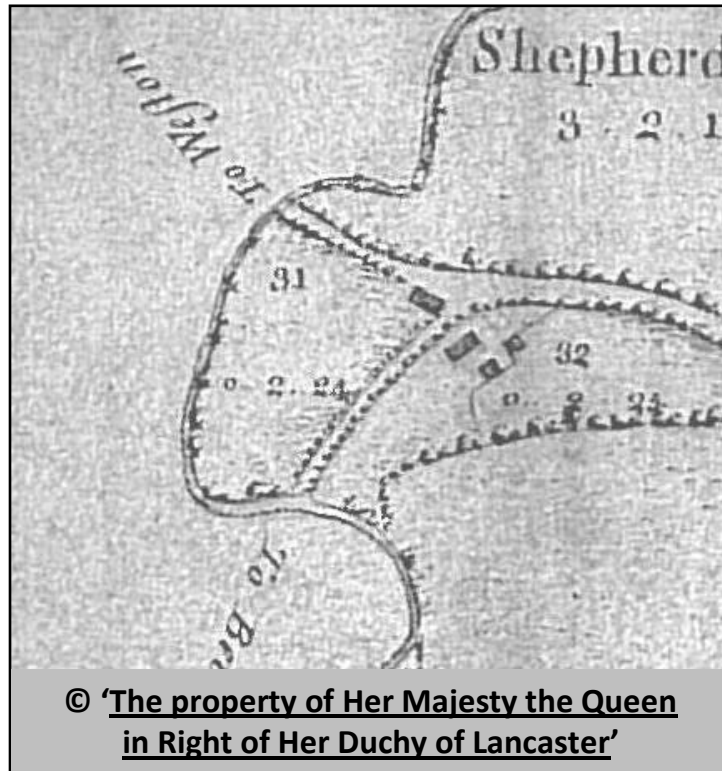
Plots 369 and 370 are two crofts owned by William Salmon, and occupied by his son, to the north, and adjoining the Maltkiln Yard, and bounded by the brook and the road.

Plot 374 is the Chapel which was built in 1828, on part of the garden owned by William Salmon, which he donated to the Primitive Methodists, in order for its erection. It is built at an odd angle to the road running past, but there is a reason for this, see below.

Plot 375, which are Chapel Cottages 1 and 2 (part of which forms the shop, cafe, dining / meeting room, toilet and storage for the Chapel Museum), was owner by William Shufflebotham, and tenanted by Charles Roberts and Martha Shaw.

Plot 376 is the Burial Ground opposite the Chapel, and where many of the Primitive Methodist worshippers are buried, including the founder, Hugh Bourne.

We notice from the 1846 Tithe Map and the 1762 Crewe Estate Map of Barthomley, that the reason the Chapel has been built at an angle to the road running through Englesea Brook, and not parallel with it, is because another lane existed running past the Chapel, through Maltkiln Cottage's original Yard, which is also at a similar angle, and crossed the brook, and then passed through Manor Farm's Yard, to meet Rushy Lane, the road which continues to Barthomley after the bridge over Englesea Brook. The 1762 Map shows that both this lost lane and the remaining road existed in 1762, but obviously over time having two roads was unnecessary, so the one past the Chapel and through the Yards of Maltkiln Cottage and Manor Farm became obsolete. John Cornell, the resident of Maltkiln Cottage, told us that, this lane still exists in his deeds as an old right of way across his land, and over the brook, into Manor Farm. This lane may have been the original road over the brook, as the banks of the watercourse here, are less steep, and therefore it would have been easier to ford in the ancient past. The ford at Englesea Brook, and therefore the road, is of at least Anglo-Saxon date.



**Plate 7: Extract of the 1762 Crewe Estate Map of Barthomley, depicting the Old Lane through Manor Farm and onto Maltkiln Cottage's later site  
(Source: The Duchy of Lancaster Head Office)**

The brook, also known as Englesea Brook is an ancient parish boundary, between Wybunbury and Barthomley, as is Dean's Brook, the ancient Boundary between Staffordshire and Cheshire.

Plot 79, Manor Farm, was owned by Lord Crewe, of nearby Crewe Hall, and was part of his vast Estate, and tenanted by William Salmon. This is most likely where William Salmon, who was a Maltster, as well as a farmer, lived.

William Salmon, who donated the land for the erection of the Chapel in 1828, was a local landowner, and landlord, as we have seen from the Tithe Map and Apportionment, in the hamlet of Englesea Brook alone, he rented Manor Farm, and owned the Maltkiln/house at Maltkiln Cottage, as well as the cottage, two more cottages adjoining the Maltkiln/house, the two semi detached cottages where Clonbrin now exists, and Red Rose Cottage, but also rented the land of Deyhouse Bach Farm, which as we saw in 1803 was farmed by William Smith, Robert Smith's brother, as well as owning Deyhouse Bach farmhouse, which he had converted into three dwellings, as well as other property in the area, as we will see later.

Another property shown at Englesea Brook on the Tithe Map, is Plot 352, on the right of Snape Lane heading towards where Deyhouse Bach Farm existed (replaced by Snape and Jubilee Cottages), which is now the location of 'Erchless Cottage'. Again this property was owned by George Glover, the farmer of Pear Tree Lake Farm, Balterley (possibly a descendant of George Glover, who lived at Snape Farm, in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century), who also owned Bridge Cottage(s). The plot is described as 'three dwellings and gardens' (but is shown as one building on the map), with the tenants of which are listed as Ann Browne, Samuel Nickson and Charles Smith.

Plot 354 is Deyhouse Bach Farmhouse, which no longer exists, and has been replaced by the Victorian Snape and Jubilee semi detached Cottages (although some of the structure of the original farmhouse may have been incorporated into these), is described in 1846/7 as 'three dwellings and gardens', and owned, as

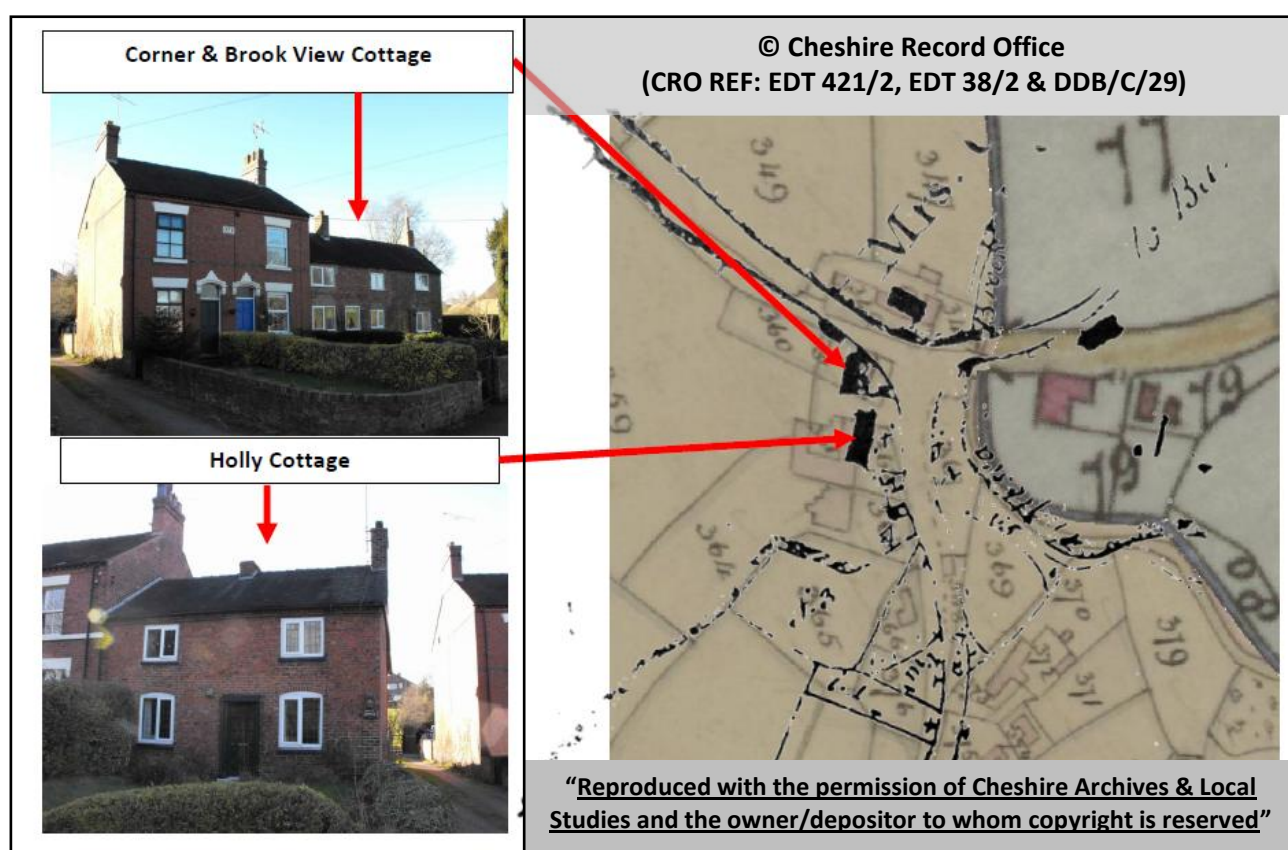
## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

we said above by William Salmon, who must have converted the farmhouse into three dwellings, with the occupiers listed as John Mason, Thomas Penlington and William Roberts.

It was quite usual to split farmhouses into cottages, but also if a person died, for those he or she left behind, to split a farmhouse between the remaining family members, often one side for the widow, or one family, and another side to the younger children, or younger, or another, family, often split between the main entrance, and a central back to back fireplace.

Another interesting piece of information recorded on the 1846/7 Tithe Survey is that the field known as Plot 358, opposite Deyhouse Bach Farm, is called 'Smithsfield' which may link to the previous occupant of Deyhouse Bach, and the family of the Smiths, who we are dealing with here, and Robert Smith's brother, William Smith, who as stated before, lived here.

\* \* \* \* \*



**Plate 8: Comparison of the 1803 Enclosure Map; and the 1846 Tithe Map of Weston and the 1838 Tithe Map of Barthomley; depicting Englesea Brook, and photographs of Corner & Brook View Cottage, and Holly Cottage**

The above superimposed 1803 Enclosure Map upon the 1846 Tithe Map with inset photographs of Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, (& Brookside and Manor View Cottages), and Holly Cottage, shows where they existed in Englesea Brook, and the difference between the 43 year gap between the maps.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reminding ourselves of what we have found above, if we now look at the Land Tax Records 1781-1832 (CRO REF: QDV 2/453), we find from 1806 to 1832 records relating to William Smith: between 1806-1816 a

house with land rated at 2 shillings tax, owned and occupied by William Smith; in 1817, owned and occupied by Late William Smith; in 1818, owned by Mr Ralph Smith and occupied by Samuel Smith; in 1819, owned by Mr Ralph Smith and occupied by Samuel Whittaker; from 1820 to 1821, owned by Mr Ralph Smith and occupied by ... Dean; in 1822, owned by Mr Ralph Smith and occupied by John Dean; and from 1823 to 1832, owned by Mr Ralph Smith and occupied by John Mason; still paying 2 shillings in tax. Also between 1826 and 1832 the property is described as 'House and Lands.

Now from Sarah Smith's Family Tree, see below, we know that William Smith of Inglesea Brook, Widower, died intestate in C1816/1818, and when looking at his Letter of Admon (CRO REF: William Smith, WS 1818), dated 15<sup>th</sup> May 1818, we find that all his property, rated at under £450, is left to his eldest son, Ralph Smith of Blakenhall, Farmer.

This ties his Letter of Admon with the Land Tax records as we see in 1817 William Smith's property is described as Late William Smith's, but in 1818 is now owned by his eldest legitimate son, Ralph Smith, but occupied by his illegitimate step son by his wife Ellen Whittaker, Samuel Smith, who was born Samuel Whittaker, as recorded later in 1819, due to him going back to using his baptismal name when he married Dinah Dean, in 1819 (see later).

This directly implies that the property in the Land Tax Returns from 1806 to 1832, linked with the Smiths, is the same property which Robert Smith, William's brother, and Sarah Smith's husband, lived at, when in 1803/4 he encroached upon the land in front of it, which was waste, but owned by Joseph Dean, and known now as Holly Cottage.

This property is listed directly beneath another entry, paying 2 shillings in tax, which again appears from 1806, and between then and 1810 is owned by John Harding and occupied by Thomas Timmis (who was the innkeeper of the Broughton Arms); in 1811, owned by John Harding and occupied by ... Penlington; in 1812 and 1813, owned by John Harding and occupied by Thomas Fitton; in 1814, owned and occupied by John Harding; in 1815, owned and occupied by George Woodnorth; between 1816 and 1825, owned by John Harding and occupied by George Woodnorth; and between 1826 and 1832, owned and occupied by John Harding.

This property as we saw above is the Malthouse/kiln, and Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, which were still owned by John Harding in 1846/7 according to the Tithe Survey, and that is why it is recorded directly above the Smiths' property, as it is part and parcel of the same houses / buildings / gardens / land, in Englesea Brook.

According to the same Tithe Survey, Hugh Harding owned White Cottage, whilst it was occupied by Thomas Mason.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is likely that once William Smith acquired, or built Holly Cottage, or took a part share in the properties here, see later, with the Malthouse/kiln to the south and at the rear of Holly Cottage, then this is almost definitely why his brother Robert, and his wife, Sarah, came to Englesea Brook, to live next to the Maltkiln or Malt House, he most likely owned a share of, and it is very likely that Robert possibly worked there as a Maltster / Malt Maker, as well as being a farm labourer.

We are told in the first Enclosure Award extract that Joseph Dean, who was the farmer of Snape Bank Farm at this time, owned the Maltkiln/house behind Holly Cottage, but the Map or Award, does not give us the occupier in 1803/4, so we may assume that Robert Smith at Holly Cottage was the occupier, because as we have seen above, his brother William Smith, is detailed as a farmer and tenant of Deyhouse Bach Farm, just up the road, and so he must live and work/farm there. This further suggests that Holly Cottage was part

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and parcel of the Malt House property, back then, as well as the other cottages, namely Corner (& Brook View), Red Rose and White Cottages.

\* \* \* \* \*

If we look at John Dean's Will, dated 17<sup>th</sup> October 1841 (CRO REF: WS 1842), see appendices for the full transcription, we find:-

*"John Dean of Weston in the Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester Maltster and Shopkeeper ... I give devise and bequeath All and singular my Household Goods Furniture Stock in trade as a Maltster Cattle Chattels and all and every other my Personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever And also all my Shares and Interests in a Messuage Farm Lands Maltkiln Cottages and Premises with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging situate at Snape and Inglesea Brook in the Parish of Wybunbury ... unto my Brothers in Law Hugh Harding of Balterley in the County of Stafford Farmer and Cheesefactor, and Thomas Mullock of Cefn in the County of Denbigh Tea Dealer – To hold to these my said Trustees ... Upon Trust that they my said Trustees do and shall permit and suffer my said loving Wife Mary Dean to have the Use and Enjoyment of my said Household Goods and Furniture (including my Plate Linen and China) for and during the Term of her natural Life provided she so long continues my Widow ... my said Trustees to pay to my said loving Wife Mary Dean out of the Rents and profits of my said Devised Farm and other Real Estate ones annuity or clear yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds by Quarterly payments the first of such payments to be made at the Expiration of Three Calendar Months next after my decease for and during the Term of her natural life – And I direct my said Trustees to invest and place out at Interest on good Real or Government Security or Securities the Monies arising from the Sale of my said Residuary Personal Estate and all other my Monies, ... shall pay and apply so much of the Interest and Annual Proceeds arising from my said Personal Estate and so much of the Rents and Profits arising from my devised Farm and Real Estate after payment thereof of my said Wife's Annuity as will be sufficient to Maintain Support and Educate my Children namely Ann Dean John Dean Sarah Dean and George Dean and all other the children I may leave by my said Wife, during their respective Minorities. ... I direct my said Trustees and the Survivor of them his Heirs and Assigns to Sell and dispose of my said Shares and Interests in the said Farm Maltkiln Cottages and Premises at Snape and Inglesea Brook aforesaid and all other my Real Estate either together or in Parcels and either by Public Auction or Private Contract with full power to buy the same in again at any such Auction, and afterwards to resell the same without being answerable or accountable for any discrimi[na]tion in price or as occasioned thereby, and for such price or prices in Money as to my said Trustees shall appear reasonable ... And I direct my said Trustees to pay and divide All and Singular the Monies arising from the aforesaid Sales and All other my Estate whatsoever unto and equally between and amongst my said Children Ann Dean John Dean Sarah Dean and George Dean and all other Children I may leave by my said Wife, and the Children or issue if any of them as may die under the Age of Twenty one years leaving issue and such children or issue to be entitled to the Shares of their deceased Parents and no more – And in case all my Children should die under the Age of Twenty one years without leaving any children or issue, or leaving such all one under the Age of Twenty one years without having children or issue Then I direct my said Trustees to pay and divide the said Trust Monies unto and equally between or amongst my Brothers Thomas Dean William Dean George Dean and Joseph Dean, and my Sisters Dinah the Wife of Samuel Smith Mary the Wife of the said Thomas Mullock, and Sarah as the Wife of William Whittaker, and the two Infant Children of my late sister Hannah the Wife of John Brassington if they should live to attain the Age of Twenty one years, Such Children to take and be entitled to the Share their deceased Mother would have taken in case she had been living."*

This Will therefore tells us that John Dean has shares and interests in a Farm (Snape Bank Farm), Maltkiln Cottages and Premises at Snape and Inglesea Brook, and they are to be kept in trust for his wife and his children, etc.

Now we know that Joseph Dean owned the land and the Malthouse/kiln to the rear of Holly Cottage, as recorded on the 1803/4 Enclosure Map & Award, and that John Dean, who is Joseph's brother, owns shares and interests in the Maltkiln Cottages and Premises, according to his 1841 Will, so must have inherited these, plus a shares and interests in Snape Bank Farm, from his Grandmother Elizabeth Dean (CRO REF: Elizabeth Dean's Will, WS 1826), see appendices for the full transcription.

We also can see from above that his shares and interests in these properties are to be placed in trust, or sold for the benefit of his Wife and Children, by his Trustees, his Brothers in Law, Hugh Harding of Balterley, Farmer and Cheesefactor, and Thomas Mullock of Cefn, Denbigh, Tea Dealer.

Now what makes this interesting, is that according to ***'The Chester Chronicle, 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842, Page 2'*** that a garden measuring 20 perches, in the holding of John Brassington (Lot 1), as well as a desirable Brick and Tile Messuage, with Brewhouse and Stable (Lot 2), both situated at Inglesea Brook, and Snape (Bank) Farm (Lot 3), are all to be auctioned off on the 21<sup>st</sup> April 1842, soon after John Dean's Probate is granted on the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1842, that his trustees, Hugh Harding (and Thomas Mullock) decided to sell off his shares and interests in his Real Estate, in order to pay for the Trusts for his Children, etc.

Furthermore, the Sale Particulars recorded in this historic newspaper article, tell us that a Mr Joseph Ford is the tenant of Lot 2, as is shown by the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, see above, and that further information may be obtained from Mr Hugh Harding of Balterley, whose relation, John Harding according to the same Tithe Survey, owned, so must have purchased Lot 2, which was Holly Cottage, a house and garden occupied by Joseph Ford, and the Malthouse/kiln complex, whilst also owning Corner (& Brook View) Cottages, whilst Hugh Harding owned White Cottage, tenanted by Thomas Mason, and occupied the Malthouse/kiln complex.

We then find according to John Harding's Will, dated 16<sup>th</sup> November 1847 (CRO REF: WS 1848), see the appendices for a full transcription, who is the father of Hugh and John Harding, the latter being the brother in law to John Dean, and his trustee in his Will of 1841, being married to his daughter Mary, that John Harding, senior:-

***"I fully provided for my late son Samuel Harding deceased in his life time nevertheless I am desirous of bequeathing to his Children the legacy by me hereinafter given to them And I have fully provided for my oldest surviving son Hugh Harding And I have likewise in part provided for my sons John Harding and James Harding and my Daughter Mary the Wife of John Dean deceased Now I do give and devise All those my several Fields Messuages or Dwellinghouses and Cottages with the Maltkiln Gardens and several Fields, Closes, Pieces or Parcels of Land or Ground with the appurtenances to the same belonging situate lying and being at Inglesea Brook in the Township of Weston in the said County of Chester now in the several holdings of John Groucott, James Clifton, William Farrington and John Brassington And all other the Real Estate I may devised of or over which I have any disposing power unto my Brother Richard Harding To hold to him his heirs and assigns upon and for the several Trusts intents and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared of or concerning the same (that is to say) Upon Trust that he the said Richard Harding ... dispose of my said Messuages or Dwellinghouses Cottages Maltkiln Gardens Lands and other Real Estate either by Public Auction or Private Contract and either together or in parcels and for such price or prices in money as to him or them shall appear reasonable with full power to buy in again and afterwards to resell all or any part of the same hereditaments and premises either by Public Auction or Private Contract."***

From this Will, we find that John Harding has already provided for his oldest surviving son, Hugh Harding, as well as John and James Harding, as well as Mary, the wife of John Dean.

We also see that John Harding (who as we saw from the Land Tax Records above, between 1806 and 1832, paid 2 shillings in land tax; and was recorded directly above, William Smith, who owned or part owned

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Holly Cottage and the Malthouse/kiln complex; along with John Dean, also owning shares or interests in the or nearby property, and Malthouse/kiln complex; that he owned a share or interest in these or nearby properties, too, as he is recorded as owning a property/ies, which was occupied in different years, by Thomas Timmis, ... Penlington, Thomas Fitton, and George Woodnorth); that in 1847 his dwellinghouses or Cottages, with the Maltkiln, garden, lands, etc, at Inglessea Brook, were in the several holdings of John Groucott, James Clifton, William Farrington and John Brassington.

From the Tithe Survey of 1846/7, we find that Corner (& Brook View) Cottages, which existed as three dwellings were owned by John Harding, were occupied by three of the tenants included above, except for John Groucott, who lives at one of the Cottages then in the ownership of William Salmon, however it also records that he owned Holly Cottage, in the holding of Joseph Ford, which may be where John Groucott lived, and which he must have purchased from Ralph Smith, who is recorded as owning Holly Cottage in the Land Tax Records, 1818 to 1832, with John Dean then John Mason recorded as renting between 1820 and 1822, and 1823 and 1832, respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

These records above certainly reinforce that the Smiths, Deans, and Hardings, all owned or part owned, or bought up each others, over time, the Malthouse/kiln complex, and owned part, or shares, or bought up over time, the five cottages here, namely Holly Cottage, Corner (& Brook View) Cottages (in three dwellings), and White Cottage, with Brook House replacing part of the Malt House Complex in 1868, and Red Rose being converted from the other front elevation part, later in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the above evidence, we may conclude that the house where Sarah Smith lived and held a school for boys and girls, as well as allowed its use as an early Primitive Methodist Meeting House, was Holly Cottage in Englesea Brook, just a stone's throw away from the 1828 Chapel.

We may also conclude that Holly Cottage with the Malt House and Kiln complex which existed here, from sometime around 1803/4 to the time of the Tithe Survey of 1846/7, right up to the sale of the property, along with the three cottages once known as Corner and Brook View Cottages, detailed in their sale, according to ***'The Staffordshire Advertiser, 24<sup>th</sup> January 1863, Page 8'*** (please see below, and the appendix), were at these periods, contiguous, i.e. part of the same property. We also know that in the late 1830s / early 1840s that the Malt House and Kiln complex had recently been replaced and extended, to form what we see on the Tithe Map, as well as the 1842 Sale Particulars included in ***'The Chester Chronicle, 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842, Page 2'*** (please see below, and the appendix), record them as being 'nearly new'.

\* \* \* \* \*

If we now look at these two Sale Particulars concerning Holly Cottage and its adjoining properties, dating from 1842 and 1863, we find further information about their history.

According to ***'The Chester Chronicle – 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842 – Page 2'***, we may extract the following from the full details:-

***"SNAPE FARM, and VALUABLE PROPERTY at INGLESEA-BROOK, in the township of Weston, and parish of Wybunbury, Cheshire.***

***To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. WALTON, at the house of Mr. Joseph Warham, known as the Swan Inn, in Betley, in the county of Stafford, on Thursday, the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April, 1842, at the hour of five***

*o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, the after-mentioned valuable PROPERTY situated in the township of Weston aforesaid.*

**LOT II**

*A desirable Brick and Tile Messuage, with Brewhouse and Stable, (all nearly new), situated at Inglesea-Brook aforesaid, with a good Garden attached, as now marked out, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Ford, containing about Pasture Land, abounding with Fruit Trees, called the Malt Kiln Orchard, containing 0A 2R 28P*

*A piece of Land called the Common Field, (now subdivided into four parts) containing 5A 1R 8P*

*The above will be found, on inspection, a most desirable opportunity for investment.*

*Lot 1 is well calculated for building purposes. Lot 2, for a Public House, and Lot 3 from its vicinity to the grounds of Crewe Hall, and from the undulating form of the Lands would be a desirable for a Villa Residence.*

*Mr. Joseph Ford, the tenant of Lot 2 will show all the premises, and any further information may be obtained from Mr. Hugh Harding, of Balterley, near Betley; from Mr. Wilkinson Grantham, Solicitor, of Betley, or Mr. George Harding, Land Agent, of Maer, near Newcastle-under- Lyme."*

The above information reveals to us that Lot 2, i.e. the Malt House complex, all of which is nearly new, and the desirable Brick and Tile Messuage, must be Holly Cottage, which was occupied by Joseph Ford, and that it would be a good investment, to convert the property into a Public House, as well as that Mr Hugh Harding of Balterley, has further information.

If we remember the information from the Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1846 and 1847 respectively, above, as well as John Dean's wishes in his Will, dated 1841, also above, we may understand why it was put up for sale in 1842, and that Hugh Harding is detailed as having further information, who was John Dean's Trustee and Executor, as well as Brother in Law, who in the Will is allowed to sell John Dean's shares and interests, in the property, for a Trust for John Dean's Wife and his Children, etc. In 1846/7 Hugh Harding tenants the Malt House and land from John Harding, who is his father or brother. This most likely indicates that Hugh actually tenanted it from John Dean, before this, and it was possibly part owned by John Harding, his father, or brother, and possibly further still part owned or shared, or already sold, from Ralph Smith, who owned, part owned, etc, Holly Cottage, and part share in the Malthouse/kiln complex, because pre and in 1832, and up to some point before 1842, Ralph Smith is listed as the owner, according to the Land Tax Records.

So, therefore it seems that in 1842 John Dean's, father or brother in law, John Harding, bought the remaining ownership of the Malt House and Land, as well as Holly Cottage, to pay for the Trust for John Dean's surviving family, and that is why he is listed as the owner in 1846/7, as well as Hugh Harding occupying.

The sale doesn't include the three cottages known as Corner (& Brook View) Cottage in the sale, which were also owned by John Harding in 1846/7, and had been owned by John Harding senior, until his Will of 1847. So it is very likely that in 1842, John Harding already owned the three cottages, before 1846/7, and then bought Holly Cottage and the Malt House complex, as well as the garden across the road, which was marked as part of 'f4' on the 1803/4 Enclosure Map and Award, which in the Tithe Survey of 1847/8, he is listed as owning, and occupied by Joseph Ford, as well as Hugh Harding owning White Cottage, at the southern end of the complex, making the whole property, in 1846/7, one contiguous complex, which would have been a shrewd investment, for the Hardings, as revealed when the whole was sold by them according to the 1863 Sale Particulars, see below.

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However, the area of land next to the garden across the road, which was also part of 'f4' on the 1803/4 Enclosure Map and Award, and to the south of the ground known as Round Bank, but also had a building, which was late Smith's Shop, but in 1847/8 a Stable, had been bought according to William Salmon's Will of December 1848, by Mr Salmon from Ralph Smith, as the Tithe Survey shows was in the ownership of William Salmon.

Many landlords throughout history, often liked to buy up property, and then try to buy properties / land surrounding, or in the same area as those they've already acquired, so it would then exist as one block, and prove to be more valuable, and enable them to develop where they wished. This is clearly visible in the records of large landowners, such as the Delves Broughtons and Crewes, who often exchanged properties next to those they already owned, in order to own a larger contiguous block.

According to *'The Staffordshire Advertiser – 24<sup>th</sup> January 1863 – Page 8'*, we are told that:-

***"HOUSES, LAND and MALKILN, at WESTON, 1 ½ miles from the Radway Green Station, on the North Stafford Railway, and about 2 ½ miles from the important town of Crewe.***

***TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. HILL, at the ROYAL HOTEL, CREWE, in the county of Chester, on Thursday, the 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1863, at the hour of four in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, and either in one lot or in such lots as may be named at the time of sale, all that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Malkiln, Outhouses, Offices, and Garden thereto belonging, situate at Inglesea Brook, in the township of Weston, in the county of Chester, in the occupation of Thomas Henshall.***

***Also all those two closes or parcels of LAND adjoining thereto and hold therewith, formerly in one close, and called the "Kiln Field," and containing by admeasurement 3A. 1R. 18P. of land, statute measure, or thereabouts, and now in the occupation of the said Thomas Henshall.***

***Also all those three MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES contiguous to the above, in the several occupations of James Clifton, Samuel Grocott, and John Brassington.***

***Also all that CROFT or ENCLOSURE situate at Inglesea Brook aforesaid, on the opposite side of the road from the first named messuage, containing 38 perches of land, statute measure, or thereabouts, also in the occupation of the said Thomas Henshall.***

***The whole of the foregoing premises are freehold of inheritance, subject to the annual rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. charged thereon, and will be sold subject to such rent-charge.***

***The houses and outbuildings are substantial and in a good state of repair, and the land contains excellent sites for building upon.***

***The respective tenants will show the property, and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES LEACH, Crewe Station: the AUCTIONEER; or at the office of Mr. BRADBURNE, Solicitor, Northwich."***

This record tells us that Thomas Henshall was the tenant of Holly Cottage, and the Malkiln/house complex, as well as tenanted the croft opposite the house, over the road, as well as the land behind the Malt House & Kiln.

We find Thomas Henshall, an agricultural labourer, living here as the head of his family, on the 1861 Census, along with his wife Emma, and children: Emily, Betsey, William, Thomas, John and George. Also living with them is Michel Paton, who is a boarder, born in Ireland, unmarried and aged 30, and listed as a Malt Maker.

This certainly reinforces the idea that the cottage was then as it exists now, as Robert Smith, in 1803/4 is recorded as an agricultural labourer, and Thomas Henshall is as well in 1861, and the house is large enough, with its four bedrooms, as recorded in the later Sale Catalogue of 1915, see below, for his family, a wife, six children, and a boarder, to be housed.

We are also told that James Clifton, Samuel Groucott and John Brassington, were the tenants of the three cottages which existed at Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, in 1863.

On the 1861 Census we are told that: James Clifton, an agricultural labourer, lives with his wife Dinah; Samuel Groucott, a carter, lives with his wife Hannah, and grandsons George (also a carter, but also a labourer) and John Groucott; and John Brassington, a sawyer, lives with his wife Ellen, with William his son, also a sawyer; who all live at the three dwellings now known as Corner Cottage.

This therefore reveals that the whole property, Holly Cottage and the Malt House Complex, including the three cottages now known as Corner Cottage, was sold as one complex, excepting White Cottage.

After this time, in 1868, Brook House was built, replacing either part of Holly Cottage, but much more likely, part of the attached older Malt House and Kiln; leaving the part which later became Red Rose Cottage, once converted into a house, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; and then in 1878, the two semi detached cottages known as Brookside and Manor View were built, onto the three dwellings which existed at Corner Cottage.

\* \* \* \* \*

We now know that the Malt House Complex, along with Holly Cottage, the three dwellings at Corner (& Brook View) Cottages, and White Cottage, were owned wholly, partly, or a mixture of both, over time, by the Deans of Snape Bank Farm, the Hardings, and of course, the Smiths, and that is how Robert Smith, William's brother, and his wife Sarah, came to live at Holly Cottage.

We also know that one of the Smiths, possibly Robert, or Samuel his illegitimate step brother, see above, and Sarah Smith's Family Tree, tenanted a shop across the road, as the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, records it as 'Smiths Shop', presumably to sell beer and malt, and Robert was most probably employed by his brother William, or later his nephew Ralph Smith, as an Agricultural Labourer (on the Barley fields), but maybe also as a Maltster or Malt Maker / employee of the Maltster, working behind and next to the cottage where he lived.

We also know that by the time of the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, that John Harding owned the Malt House and Kiln, Holly Cottage, and surrounding land, but also the three cottages known as Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, which he let to tenants, whilst Hugh Harding, a relation, occupied the Malt House and Kiln.

We also know that Brook House; soon after the complex of the Malt House, Kiln, Holly Cottage, and Corner (& Brook View) Cottage's three dwellings, was sold, as revealed by the 1863 Sale Particulars, revealed in the ***'The Staffordshire Advertiser, 24<sup>th</sup> January 1863, Page 8'***; was built, as the datestone records the year 1868.

We also know that after this 1863 sale, that 15 years later, Brookside and Manor View were built onto Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, as their date brick records 1878.

We also know that by the 1846/7 Tithe Survey that another Malt House and Kiln complex had been built on the opposite side of the road, since the 1803 Enclosure Map, at Malkiln Cottage, which William Salmon owned in 1846/7.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Sarah Smith's Home: Holly Cottage**  
*(Section including Brook House)*



**Plate 9: Holly Cottage, Englesea Brook**

As above, according to *'The Chester Chronicle, 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842, page 2'* the Maltkiln behind is:-

***"A desirable Brick and Tile Messuage, with Brewhouse and Stable, (all nearly new), situated at Englesea-Brook aforesaid, with a good Garden attached, as now marked out, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Ford."***

From a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020), we are told that the Estate of William Hunt (the Hunts had owned Snape Bank Farm), deceased, is sold at Auction at the Royal Hotel in Crewe by Henry Manley and Sons Ltd, which includes Holly Cottage in Englesea Brook, in the tenure of John Bradshaw, along with the later Brook House, built in 1868, in the tenure of J. H. Lovatt, under 'Lot 3':-

***"A commodious double-fronted residence [Brook House] and outbuildings, with large Gardens, two fields of excellent Pasture Land and Orchard together with a double-fronted Cottage [Holly Cottage] and Garden, situate at Englesea Brook fronting the road from Betley to Barthomley, and having a return frontage to the Weston Road, now in the occupation of Messrs J. H. Lovatt and John Bradshaw respectively."***

In the same Sales Catalogue, Brook House is described as being in the occupation of Mr Lovatt and containing:-

***"Hall, Parlour, Living Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder, Open Landing, Four Good Bedrooms and the usual Out-offices."***



Plate 10: Brook House

And Holly Cottage is described as:-

***“Immediately adjoining the Larger House contains Parlour, Living-room, Scullery, Milk-house and Four Bedrooms, and the usual Out-offices.”***

This therefore gives us a ground plan of Holly Cottage; after Brook House is built, and might be as it had always existed, which is more likely because the range to the south, depicted upon the Enclosure and Tithe Maps, which Brook House replaced, was more likely the old Malt House, which Red Rose Cottage was also originally part of; of a Parlour (Best Room) and a Living Room (Kitchen & Dining), as well as a Scullery and Milkhouse, with four bedrooms over.

And the Malt House and Kiln Complex are described as:-

***“The Outbuildings comprise a large Two-storey Building, formerly used as a Malt Kiln, Trap-house, Barn, and combined Shippon and Stable with good lofts over, and a Range of Three Piggeries with walled-in Outlets and Fowl loft over, two of the Piggeries let with the larger house and one with the Cottage.”***

Their Gardens and Lands are described as:-

***“Each House has a large front Garden and a large Kitchen Garden which is on the opposite side of the road, is divided between them.”***

***“The larger House has also a well-stocked Orchard and Two Fields of excellent Grazing Land.”***

This directly links with Plot ‘f4’ on the 1803 Enclosure Map and Plot 367 on the 1846 Tithe Map, as the kitchen garden on the opposite side of the road.

It also means that Plot 368 on the 1846 Tithe Map described as ‘Stable (Late Smiths Shop)’, is most likely either Robert or his step nephew, Samuel Smith's (Whittaker's) Shop and not as thought in ***‘The History of Weston (South Cheshire), Charles E S Fairey, 2010’***, as a smithy. Robert's occupation was as an Agricultural Labourer, but he may have also been a Maltster or Malt Maker, working in the Malt House next to his

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

home, which his brother, William, then his nephew Ralph, owned a part share of, and he probably sold malt, beer, etc, in their/his shop.

From the historical records we investigated above, and records such as the Censuses which were taken every year from 1841, we are able to build up a list of owners and occupiers, some of which may have had sub tenants, and family living with them, especially the Smiths, which are detailed below:-

### Owners and Occupants Through Time

Source	Owners / Occupants
ENCLOSURE 1803/4	ROBERT SMITH (OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1806-1816	WILLIAM SMITH (OWNER & OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1817	LATE WILLIAM SMITH (OWNER & OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1818	RALPH SMITH (OWNER) SAMUEL SMITH (OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1819	RALPH SMITH (OWNER) SAMUEL WHITTAKER (OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1820-21	RALPH SMITH (OWNER) ... DEAN (OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1822	RALPH SMITH (OWNER) JOHN DEAN (OCCUPIER)
LAND TAX 1823-1832	RALPH SMITH (OWNER) JOHN MASON (OCCUPIER)
CENSUS 1841	JOSEPH FORD, LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WITH:- WIFE: MARY; CHILDREN: HENRY, ELIZABETH & CHARLES; AND JOSEPH DEAN, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
CHESTER CHRONICLE 8 <sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1842	JOHN DEAN (OWNER?) JOSEPH FORD (OCCUPIER)
TITHE SURVEY 1846-7	JOHN HARDING (OWNER) JOSEPH FORD (OCCUPIER)
CENSUS 1851	EITHER:- JOSEPH FORD, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WITH:- WIFE: ELIZABETH; STEP CHILDREN: ISAAC & FRANCES GATER OR MORE LIKELY:- THOMAS HENSHALL, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WITH:- WIFE: EMMA; CHILDREN: CAROLINE & EMILY
CENSUS 1861	THOMAS HENSHALL, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WITH:- WIFE: EMMA; CHILDREN: EMILY, BETSEY, WILLIAM, THOMAS, JOHN & GEORGE; AND A BOARDER: MICHEL PATON, MALT MAKER
STAFFORDSHIRE ADVERTISER 24 <sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1863	THOMAS HENSHALL (OCCUPIER)
CENSUS 1871	THOMAS HENSHALL, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WIFE: EMMA; CHILDREN: BETSEY, JOHN & GEORGE; AND FATHER IN LAW: WILLIAM WHITTAKER, WIDOW, BRICKLAYER
CENSUS 1881	PROBABLY: THOMAS HENSHALL, SAWYER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WIFE: EMMA; CHILDREN: GEORGE, AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
CENSUS 1891	UNKNOWN
CENSUS 1901	JOHN BRADSHAW, GENERAL RAILWAY LABOURER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WIFE: SARAH J; CHILDREN: HANNAH, HENRY & MARY (ONLY FOUR ROOMS SHOWN) SO MAYBE OTHER HALF OF HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED BY ANOTHER FAMILY
CENSUS 1911	JOHN BRADSHAW, COLE SCREENER (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WIFE: SARAH JANE; CHILDREN: HANNAH, HENRY & MARY (ONLY THREE ROOMS SHOWN) SO MAYBE OTHER HALF OF HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED BY ANOTHER FAMILY

SALES CATALOGUE 11 <sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1915	ESTATE OF WILLIAM HUNT (OWNER) JOHN BRADSHAW (OCCUPIER)
ELECTORAL ROLL 1921	JOHN & SARAH BRADSHAW (ENGLESEA BROOK)
ELECTORAL ROLL 1931	JOHN & SARAH BRADSHAW (ENGLESEA BROOK)
REGISTER 1939	NAMED "HOLLY COTTAGE" ENGLESEA BROOK: ALBERT BAILEY, DAIRY PROCESS ROOM OPERATOR (OCCUPIER) (HEAD) WIFE: ETHEL, HOUSEWIFE

Holly Cottage's architectural form and historic features, externally, show that it is a rather old house, probably dating to around the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and we know that it existed in 1803/4 as it is depicted on the Enclosure Map, with some obvious alterations, as evident from the front elevation's brickwork walls, where historic rebuilding is visible, however most of the walls are made up of original brickwork. The brickwork bond to all visible elevations itself, is a mismatch of mainly two different bonds, but mainly of Common Bond with Double Flemish Course Headers and Scottish Bond. The single brick on edge rough segmental arched windows are often a feature of 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages / houses / farms / barns, etc. The front elevation of the cottage has a variant of the segmental arch, with each end of each arch terminating in two horizontally gauged or rubbed bricks, which is rather unusual, and means the windows are a mixture of a segmental arch with that of a camber arch, to the ground floor windows. The first floor windows have horizontal half brick on edge lintels. The cottage also has dog tooth dentilation courses, to roof level, also indicative of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century houses. Many houses in the 1790s and early 1800s have segmental arched windows to the ground floor with square-headed windows or horizontal brick lintels to the upper storey, like we see here.



**Plate 11: The Segmental Arch Windows with their gauged or rubbed brick ends**



**Plate 12: The Dog Tooth Dentilation Course at Roof Level**

We can therefore conclude from the cottage's architecture, that it does indeed date to the period when Sarah Smith was alive, and therefore is the cottage she lived at.

It is also possible Holly Cottage was made into two cottages, when looking at the brickwork to the left of the current front door, where later brickwork exists, which most likely means a doorway was blocked up, unless the current front door was moved to the right, for whatever reason, we know that it was a single

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dwelling at least up to 1863, when it was sold as one residence. Again in 1915, from the Sales Catalogue's description, we find it listed as one Cottage, with the rooms listed and the occupier as John Bradshaw.

However, when we check the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, we find that John Bradshaw lives at a house, with only four and three rooms detailed, respectively, so before it was sold in 1915, and after Thomas Henshall had lived there since the 1850s to the 1880s, it must have been split into two cottages, one to the right, and one to the left, side, and then made back into one dwelling, ready for the sale in 1915, presumably, although John Bradshaw is still living at Englesea Brook according to later Electoral Rolls.

We know from the 1939 Register that there is only one entry for 'Holly Cottage' see above, so it must have only had a short lived time as two cottages.

This however would have impacted on any, if surviving or not, historic internal features of the property. This may also be why it has a redundant central chimney stack, as well as a still in use gable right hand side chimney stack, so we know that the cottage has been altered since Sarah Smith's day, and later occupants, over the decades and centuries, as many old houses have across the country.

Without going inside Holly Cottage, we cannot see the rooms for ourselves, but the early Primitive Methodist meetings must have taken place there, as well as the teaching of the local young boys and girls, in one of the ground floor rooms, most likely within the Parlour, the best room in a house, if that room is possible to identify.

## **The Malt House & Malt Kiln**

A Malt House is a building with malt kilns for the malting of barley grains and with other similar equipment for brewing beer. Each Malt House would have had a number of Malt Kilns which were kilns with a pyramid roof and capped with a vent in which barley malt was dried.

The Malt House & Malt Kiln buildings at Englesea Brook, to the west of Englesea Brook Lane, and separate to the later Maltkiln Cottage Malt Houses, on the opposite side of the road, were located next to Holly Cottage, most likely originally attached to the cottage, before Brook House was built in 1868, and the cottage known as Red Rose Cottage, was also part of the buildings, before it was converted into a cottage in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A large part of the Malt House & Malt Kiln buildings still remain as an old barn, to the rear of the row of houses/cottages, however the later westerly part, has been converted into a dwelling.

They are referred to as a Malt House in the Enclosure Award dating to 1804 and again in 1842, in Sale Particulars in a historic newspaper, of which nearly all the buildings are described as being nearly new, as well as again in Sale Particulars in an 1863 historic newspaper.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map dating to circa 1876 shows that the Malt House buildings were accessed from the driveway which still exists, to the immediate north of Holly Cottage.

According to the ***'Chester Chronicle, 8 April 1842, page 2'***, under Lot 2, the Malt House was a brick and tile building, with a Brewhouse and Stable, with garden, land and the 'Malt Kiln Orchard' which were to be sold by auction. The description includes that all of the buildings are nearly new, revealing that this Maltkiln and its associated buildings had been recently built, and were in the occupation of Joseph Ford.

This comes soon after the Will of John Dean of Weston 1842 (CRO REF: WS 1842), who was a Maltster and Shopkeeper, who gave his shares and interest in the Maltkiln and Cottages in Inglessea Brook to his brother in law, Hugh Harding of Balterley, Farmer, who as we see from the Tithe Map, as detailed below, the Hardings later owned these premises.

The 1846-7 Tithe Map records a Maltkiln and Yard at Englesea Brook at the back of Holly Cottage and Brook House, in the ownership of John Harding, and the occupation of Hugh Harding, John Harding must have purchased the remaining shares and interest in them from the Estate of John Dean in 1842, after they were put up for auction, as he acted as a Trustee in his Will, and was his brother in law, as well as the Will stipulating that they could be sold for the benefit of his Widow, and Children, etc.

John Harding's Will of 1848 (CRO REF: WS 1848) (see appendices for the full transcription), Farmer of Weston, lists his houses and cottages, with a Maltkiln, and fields at Inglessea Brook, in the holdings of John Groucott, James Clifton, William Farrington and John Brassington, as being left as a trust to his sons Hugh, John and James Harding, and also to Mary, wife of John Dean.

According to the ***'Staffordshire Advertiser, 24 January 1863, page 8'***, a Mr Hill was selling Brook House, along with the:-

***"Maltkiln, Outhouses, Offices, and Garden thereto belonging, situate at Inglessea Brook, in the township of Weston, in the county of Chester, in the occupation of Thomas Henshall."***

We are also told that the 'Kiln Field' was also to be sold, along with three houses, i.e. the three dwellings which made up Corner (& Brook View) Cottage, next to Holly Cottage and the Maltkiln, and were in the occupation of James Clifton, Samuel Groucott, and John Brassington.

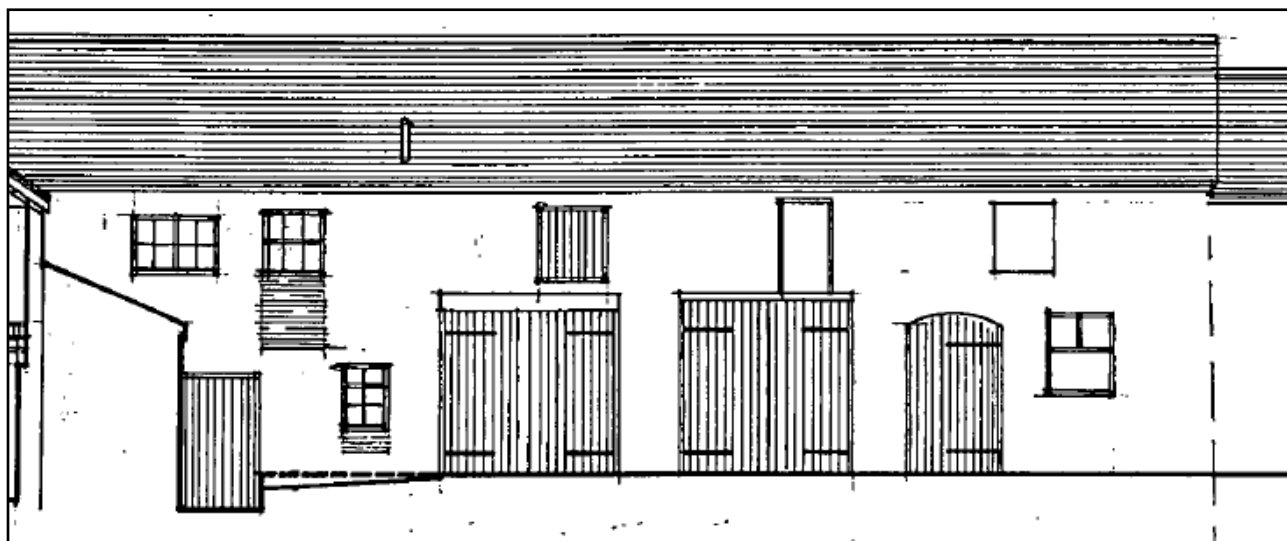
### **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

From a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020), we are told that behind Brook House at Englesea Brook, that:-

***"The Outbuildings comprise a large Two-storey Building, formerly used as a Malt Kiln, Trap-house, Barn, and combined Shippon and Stable with good lofts over, and a Range of Three Piggeries with walled-in Outlets and Fowl loft over, two of the Piggeries, being let with the larger [Brook] house and one with the [Holly] Cottage."***

We also know from our investigation above, that William Smith owned part of, or a share of, the Malt House, as well as Holly Cottage, and that in 1803/4, Joseph Dean, obviously a relation of John Dean, owned the buildings, as well as the land, and Corner (& Brook View) Cottages, but presumably not Holly Cottage.

We can see what the Malt House and Kiln buildings at the rear of Red Rose Cottage looked like in 2001, when a planning application was lodged for its change of use to a residential extension, which helps visualise what it would have been like, when it was in use for malting barley and making beer.



**Plate 13: Planning Application Drawing of the Malt House at the Rear of Red Rose Cottage,  
North Elevation (Reproduced with permission from Mr Stewart L. Thorley)**  
*(Cheshire Planning Ref: P01/0024, dated 11<sup>th</sup> Jan 2001 – Source: [planning.cheshireeast.gov.uk](http://planning.cheshireeast.gov.uk),  
Produced by Mr Stewart L. Thorley © 2001, Building Plans & Design, PO Box 608, Crewe, Cheshire,  
CW1 9HR, Tel: 01270 586158, Mobile 07770 316031)*



**Plate 14: Photograph of the Malt House at the Rear of Red Rose Cottage, North Elevation, East End, circa 2001 (Reproduced with permission from Mr Stewart L. Thorley)**



**Plate 15: Photograph of the Malt House at the Rear of Red Rose Cottage, North Elevation, Centre, circa 2001 (Reproduced with permission from Mr Stewart L. Thorley)**

- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -



Plate 16: Photograph of the Malt House at the Rear of Red Rose Cottage, North Elevation, West End, circa 2001 (Reproduced with permission from Mr Stewart L. Thorley)

**Corner (& Brook View) Cottage**  
*(Section including Brookside and Manor View Cottages)*



**Plate 17: Brookside, Manor View and Corner Cottages**

Corner Cottage as it is now known exists on the corner of Snape Lane and Englesea Brook Lane, and as we saw from above originally existed as three cottages, this is apparent from its three bay frontage (i.e. three original windows to the front facade / elevation, two to the original Brook View Cottage, on the left, and one to the original Corner Cottage, on the right), and its two remaining chimneys, one at the end of the row, and one shared between the two left hand bays.

You will also notice that the left hand larger cottage, 'Brook View' has been rebuilt partly to its upper half, with the original brickwork remaining to the bottom left, as well as an extra window placed within a doorway, and the left hand side window openings have been made larger.

The three cottages were at some point converted into two cottages, as it was later known as Corner and Brook View Cottages, until it finally became just one cottage, in recent years, i.e. Corner Cottage.

In 1878 two semi detached cottages were built onto its southern gable, namely Brookside and Manor View Cottages, which include an 1878 date brick. Once these were built in 1878 the cottages became a row of five terraced properties, although these may or may not have replaced part of the original row, to the south.

We know that the three cottages existed in 1803, as they are depicted upon the Enclosure Map, so must date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, originally.

We know from Sarah Smith's obituary when she died in 1822, the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, and 1863 Sale Particulars, that James Clifton lived in one of the three dwellings in Corner Cottage, as her neighbour, and friend, and fellow Primitive Methodist worshipper.

Sarah Smith's step nephew, Samuel Smith, who was born Samuel Whittaker, due to illegitimacy, i.e. being born before the marriage of her brother in law, William Smith to Ellen Whittaker, his mother, later used his

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baptismal name, again, when he married Dinah Dean, who after he died, married James Clifton, showing how Sarah and James' friendship must have bloomed, with being neighbours, fellow Primitive Methodist worshippers, and then James later marrying into the same Smith family.

For the other occupants at the time of the 1846/7 Tithe Survey and 1863 Sale Particulars, please see the relevant sections above.

From a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020), we are told that these houses were now two cottages, i.e. Corner and Brook View, and were:-

***"A pair of older five-roomed Cottages with good Gardens back and front."***

In recent years, these two cottages were converted into the one dwelling we see today, namely 'Corner Cottage'.

As well as a description of Brookside and Manor View Cottages:-

***"A Pair of Comparatively Modern Brick & Tile Cottages: Seven and Five Rooms respectively, with good Gardens back and front."***

## Sarah Smith's Family Tree

We were able to build up a picture of Sarah Smith's Family Tree whilst researching the properties and people who lived at Englesea Brook, we thought were associated with her, and the possibilities we had decided to pursue. This helped us identify where she lived.

### *Descendants of William Smith*

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#### *Generation No. 1*

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1. WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> SMITH died on 31 Aug 1765 at Weston, Cheshire. He married MARGARET LINDOP on 04 Feb 1722 at St Chad's, Wybunbury. She was born in 1693 and was baptised at St Bertoline's, Barthomley, and died on 07 Feb 1776 at Weston, Cheshire.

#### **Notes for WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> SMITH:**

Will dated 23rd August 1765, Yeoman Farmer of Weston, tenant to Sir Delves Broughton, for Ridley's Farm and Wilson's Farm, Weston.

The Will indicates that he has the following family:

WIFE	Margaret	(marriage to Margaret Lindop on 4/2/1722)
SON	William	(predeceased), who had children, the eldest son also being called William
DAUGHTER	Elizabeth Latham	(marriage of Elizabeth Smith to Samuel Latham 15/7/1754)
		Witnesses: Thomas Harding, James Corn and Wm Astbury
EXECUTORS	Wife Margaret Smith and John Steele (Snr) of Weston.	

#### **IMPORTANT FACTOR:**

In the Will of William Smith made in 1765, just a week before he died, he bequeathed his estate in various portions to his wife Margaret, his daughter Elizabeth Latham and the children of his son William. He specifically asks that his grey suit with silver buttons be passed to his son William's eldest son, also called William.

He also included a request that the Delves Broughtons allow his wife and daughter-in-law (now widowed) to be allowed to remain at one of the two farms after his death.

He appointed his Wife Margaret and John Steele (Snr) of Weston as his Executors.

The contents of this Will led us to believe that William Smith (the testator) was making provision for the wife and children of his son William who had predeceased him.

William Smith died just 1 week after making his Will on 31st August 1765.

#### **Children of WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> SMITH and MARGARET LINDOP are:-**

- i. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH, b. 10 Dec 1722, Basford, Cheshire; d. 05 Dec 1725.
- ii. ELIZABETH SMITH, b. 27 Mar 1727, Basford, Cheshire; d. 07 Mar 1798, Walgherton and buried at Wybunbury at the head of Owen Bennion's grave stone; m. SAMUEL LATHAM, 15 Jul 1754, Wybunbury.

#### **Notes for SAMUEL LATHAM:**

We know from Lord Crewe's Rental Books that Samuel held a joint tenancy with his brother John for Deyhouse Bach Farm near to Englesea Brook in Weston from 1779. Samuel may well have lived at Deyhouse Bach prior to that date but there is also a group of baptisms of children in the Walgherton area of Wybunbury that would require further research before establishing that we have the correct family. Elizabeth's death is clearly recorded in Wybunbury in 1798 as the wife of Samuel Latham of Walgherton, so we cannot be sure yet, when Samuel and Elizabeth moved into Deyhouse Bach before 1779.

The Walgherton Lathams need to be researched further.

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

2.           iii.   WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH, b. 03 Jan 1732, Basford, Cheshire; d. 20 Aug 1762, Wybunbury.

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### *Generation No. 2*

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2. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH (*WILLIAM<sup>1</sup>*) was born on 03 Jan 1732 at Basford, Cheshire, and died on 20 Aug 1762 at Wybunbury. He married JANE PICKERING on 03 Jan 1758 at Audlem in the parish of Wybunbury. She was born in 1737, and died on 21 Mar 1813 at Wybunbury, her age stated as 76.

#### **Notes for WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH:**

William sadly died 8 months before the birth of his son Robert Smith.

Robert Smith later married Sarah Burchall who held the first acts of Primitive Methodist Worship in Englesea Brook in her home a few years after their marriage.

#### **Children of WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH and JANE PICKERING are:-**

3.           i.   MARY<sup>3</sup> SMITH, b. 1757, Illegitimate daughter of William.  
              ii.   WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SMITH, b. 25 Oct 1758, Weston, Cheshire; d. 23 Dec 1816, Englesea Brook, Weston; Letters of Intestacy granted 15th May 1818.  
              iii.   MARGARET SMITH, b. 12 Oct 1760, Weston, Cheshire.  
              iv.   ROBERT SMITH, b. 16 Mar 1763, Weston, Cheshire; d. 16 Oct 1826, Englesea Brook, Weston aged 63 and buried at Wybunbury; Ralph Malkin, Church Warden; m. SARAH BURCHALL, 05 Feb 1788, Wybunbury; b. 02 Mar 1766, Bapt. St Bertoline's, Barthomley on 9th Mar 1766; d. 11 Jul 1822, Englesea Brook, Weston, aged 56 and buried at Wybunbury; Ralph Malkin, Church Warden.

**NOTE: SARAH BURCHALL is SARAH SMITH**

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### *Generation No. 3*

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3. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SMITH (*WILLIAM<sup>2</sup>, WILLIAM<sup>1</sup>*) was born on 25 Oct 1758 at Weston, Cheshire, and died on 23 Dec 1816 at Englesea Brook, Weston, his Letters of Intestacy were granted on 15th May 1818. He married ELLEN WHITTAKER on 26 Jun 1774 at Wybunbury, daughter of JAMES WHITTAKER and SARAH WOODNORTH. She was born on 28 Apr 1751 at Audley, and died on 11 May 1785 at Wybunbury.

#### **Notes for WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SMITH:**

William Smith married Ellen Whittaker, whose sister was Penelope Whittaker (1755-1827).

Penelope Whittaker's Will dated 1827 effectively confirms that Abigail and Ralph were siblings.

James Whittaker and Sarah Woodnorth are the parents of Penelope and Ellen Whittaker, see later.

William's mother died in 1784, followed by the death of his wife just 1 year later in 1785, and left him with 2 young children: Abigail aged 11; and Ralph aged 6; to bring up.

It is therefore understandable that when his brother Robert married Sarah Burchall in 1788, that the 2 brothers remained very close to each other in their choice of homes.

William died Intestate and the Letters of Administration were finally granted to his son Ralph on 15th May 1818. This document states that William, the Intestate, died on 23rd December 1816.

Burial records show that William was buried on May 19th 1818 at Wybunbury, aged 61.

So there is a bit of an anomaly here in the dates but copies of the original documents are held on file.

Weston's Land Tax records for Holly Cottage, the Malkiln and Yard, in Englesea Brook, show William Smith as the owner in 1816, but in 1817 it is shown as 'Late William Smith'.

**Children of WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SMITH and ELLEN WHITTAKER are:-**

4. i. ABIGAIL<sup>4</sup> SMITH, b. 06 Nov 1774, Snape, Weston; d. 25 Apr 1837, 29th April 1837, buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley.
- ii. RALPH SMITH, b. 01 Sep 1776, Snape, Weston; d. 10 Sep 1778, Snape, Weston.
5. iii. RALPH<sup>4</sup> SMITH, b. 21 Feb 1779, Snape, Weston.

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**Generation No. 4**

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4. ABIGAIL<sup>4</sup> SMITH (*WILLIAM<sup>3</sup>, WILLIAM<sup>2</sup>, WILLIAM<sup>1</sup>*) was born on 06 Nov 1774 at Snape, Weston, and died on 25 Apr 1837, and on 29th April 1837 was buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley. She married WILLIAM SALMON on 15 Mar 1804 at St James', Audley, Staffordshire. He was born in 1779 at Audley, Staffordshire, and died on 05 Mar 1851 at Betley, Staffordshire, and buried on 10th March 1851 at St Bertoline's, Barthomley.

**Children of ABIGAIL<sup>4</sup> SMITH and WILLIAM SALMON are:-**

- i. ANN<sup>5</sup> SALMON, m. THOMAS BATEMAN.
- ii. ELLEN SALMON, m. JAMES HARDING.
- iii. MARY SALMON, m. JOHN PARR.
- iv. ELIZABETH SALMON, b. 21 Jun 1812, St Bertoline's, Barthomley.
- v. WILLIAM SALMON, b. 09 Sep 1819, Englesea Brook, Weston; Bapt. St Bertoline's, Barthomley; d. 19 Mar 1879, Englesea Brook, Weston; Buried there on 23rd March 1879; m. ANN BOURNE, 17 Apr 1839, St Bartholomew's, Norton in the Moors; b. 28 Oct 1821, Bemersley, Norton in the Moors; d. 25 Jul 1900, according to Nantwich's Parish Registers, was buried at Englesea Brook 29th July 1900.

5. RALPH<sup>4</sup> SMITH (*WILLIAM<sup>3</sup>, WILLIAM<sup>2</sup>, WILLIAM<sup>1</sup>*) was born on 21 Feb 1779 at Snape, Weston. He married ELIZABETH GLOVER on 09 May 1799 at St James', Audley. She was born in 1781 at Audley.

**Children of RALPH<sup>4</sup> SMITH and ELIZABETH GLOVER are:-**

- i. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> SMITH, b. 19 Jan 1800, Audley.
  - ii. VERNON SMITH, b. 18 Sep 1801, Audley.
  - iii. DANIEL SMITH, b. 16 Jul 1803, Englesea Brook, Weston; d. 01 Jul 1808, Englesea Brook, Weston.
  - iv. ELLEN SMITH, b. 29 Apr 1805, St Bertoline's, Barthomley.
  - v. ELIZABETH SMITH, b. 01 Feb 1807, St Bertoline's, Barthomley.
  - vi. SARAH SMITH, b. 1809, St Bertoline's, Barthomley; d. 1826, St Bertoline's, Barthomley.
  - vii. GEORGE SMITH, b. 11 Dec 1814.
  - viii. MARGARET SMITH, b. 17 Nov 1822.
-

## **Time Line of the Descendants of William Smith** **with Historical Evidence**

**Generation 1: William Smith Senior (...1765)**

**Generation 2: William Smith Junior (1730-1762)**

**Generation 3: William Smith (1758-1816) and Robert Smith (1763-1826), husband of Sarah Smith**

**Generation 4 & 5: Ralph Smith (1779-1860); and Abigail Smith (1774-1837), wife of William Salmon**

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### **GENERATION 1**

**1722    February 4<sup>th</sup>    WILLIAM SMITH: Yeoman Farmer of Weston, married MARGARET LINDOP at Wybunbury (Source: CPR (Cheshire Parish Register Database))**

Margaret was baptised at St Bertoline's, Barthomley in 1693 and died on 7<sup>th</sup> February 1776.

William and Margaret were tenants of Ridley's Farm and Wilson's Farm, which were situated: on Whites Lane (to the west of the Old School); and between Weston Smithy and Red Lion Farm; in Weston; respectively; in their later years, under the Delves Broughton Estate; but began married life at Basford, to the west of Weston.

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### **GENERATION 2**

They had 3 children who were all baptised at Wybunbury, whilst living at Basford (Source: CPR):-

William	Bapt. 1722 December 10 <sup>th</sup>	Died. 1725 December 5th
	Father: William Smith, Husbandman of Basford; and Wife: Margaret	
Elizabeth	Bapt. 1727 March 27th *	
William	Bapt. 1732 March 1 <sup>st</sup> **	Died. 1762 August 20 <sup>th</sup> , living at Weston

**1754    July 15<sup>th</sup>    \*ELIZABETH SMITH (1727) married SAMUEL LATHAM (Farmer) at Wybunbury  
(copy of the marriage licence held on file)**

(Samuel Latham joined his brother John in the lease of Deyhouse Bach Farm in 1779, see below for the timeline, but he may well have moved across to Deyhouse Bach, between 1770 and 1779)

## **GENERATION 2**

The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Latham would require further investigation.

The Latham family has not been researched further than the marriage in 1754, which verifies the details in William Smith's Will dated 1765, in respect of his daughter Elizabeth.

**1758    January 3<sup>rd</sup>    \*\*WILLIAM SMITH (1732) married JANE PICKERING at Wybunbury (Source: CPR)**

William Smith, bachelor, Yeoman of Wybunbury, signed his name on the marriage licence.

Jane Pickering, spinster of Audlem in the parish of Wybunbury, does not sign her name, but leaves her mark, X, on the marriage licence.

Witnesses: John Hawley and William Smith (groom's father?).

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## **GENERATION 3**

The children born/baptised to William and Jane Smith (William Smith is detailed on the Parish Registers as William Smith Junior), were:-

Mary (Illegit)    1757

Father: William Smith, Junior, Weston (Mother: Hannah Smith, Weston (Source: CPR)

William    1758    October 25<sup>th</sup>

Father: William Smith, Junior, Weston (Source: CPR) (honeymoon?)

Margaret    1760    October 12<sup>th</sup>

Father: William Smith, Junior, Weston (Source: CPR)

**Robert    1763    March 16<sup>th</sup>**

**Father: Late William Smith, Junior, Weston (baptised 8 months after the death of his father William (Source: CPR)**

**1762    August 20<sup>th</sup>    Death of WILLIAM SMITH, husband of JANE PICKERING, aged just 30**

In 1762 when William Smith Junior died, they were all presumably living at Ridley's Farm or at both Ridley's and Wilson's Farms, in Weston. William Smith Senior held the tenancies from Sir Delves Broughton.

William Smith Senior and wife Margaret (Lindop) only had two children: Elizabeth, born in 1727; and William, born in 1732.

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**1763** WILLIAM SMITH Junior's death left his widow JANE in 1763: with two young children; aged 4 and 2; plus a new baby; ROBERT, born on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1763. This baby Robert, later married SARAH BURCHALL in 1788.

This explains why William Smith Senior (Yeoman Farmer of Weston) made a Will in 1765, a month before he died, in which he made firm provision for 'his son William's children'. As well as including a clause that his own wife Margaret and daughter in law (now widowed but not named), be allowed to stay living at one of the two farms at Weston after his death.

His daughter Elizabeth is mentioned in her father's Will but by that time she was comfortably married to Samuel Latham (m. 1754) and was living at Deyhouse Bach Farm.

His son William (1732-1762) had sadly predeceased his parents and died just 8 months before the birth of his third child, Robert.

*The Delves Broughton Survey Map and Book of 1762 (CRO REF: DDB/Q/1 & D 7383/1), show William Smith (Senior) as the occupier of Ridley's Farm and also Wilson's Farm:-*

*"Ridleys Farm – William Smith – D1-11 – 15L – 30A 3R 21P – (was located on Whites Lane behind School)  
An Old Timber house Plaister Walls*

*Willson's Farm – William Smith – E1-15 – 34L – 46A 3R 39P – (was located to the south of / next to Red Lion Farm)"*

**1765** Will of WILLIAM SMITH dated 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1765, Yeoman farmer of Weston  
(copy of the Will held on file)

The Will indicates that he had the following family:-

WIFE	Margaret (marriage to Margaret Lindop 4/2/1722)
SON	William (predeceased), who had children, the eldest son also being called William
DAUGHTER	Elizabeth Latham (marriage of Elizabeth Smith to Samuel Latham 15/7/1754)
EXECUTORS	Wife Margaret Smith and John Steele (Snr) of Weston

In the Will of William Smith made in 1765, just a week before he died, he bequeathed his estate in various portions to his wife Margaret, his daughter Elizabeth Latham and the children of his son William. He specifically asks that his grey suit with silver buttons be passed to his son William's eldest son, also called William.

He also included a request that the Delves Broughtons allow his wife and daughter-in-law (now widowed but not named) to remain at one of his leasehold farms, Ridley's Farm or Wilson's Farm, after his death.

He appointed his Wife Margaret and John Steele (Snr) of Weston as his Executors and it is curious to note that the Inventory of personal belongings was drawn up by (Mrs?) Thomas Smith as he refers to his kinsman Thomas Smith of Horfield, Salop (Shropshire).

The contents of this Will led us to believe that William Smith (the testator) was making provision for the wife and children of his son William who had predeceased him.

1765 August 31<sup>st</sup> **WILLIAM SMITH, the testator, died a week after making his Will**

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We are confident in believing that this is the correct Robert Smith who married Sarah Burchall, the subject of this research for several reasons, including that, primarily we know that Robert Smith died on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1826 aged 63, this matches with Robert's date of birth on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1763.

The following research follows the movements of this family in respect of Robert Smith who married Sarah Burchall, and his brother William, which reveals several factors that seem to further reinforce this research. We have marked these in **BOLD ITALICS** where significant:-

After the death of William Smith in 1765, it would seem reasonable to believe that his widow Margaret remained at Ridley's Farm or Wilson's Farm in Weston, along with her daughter in law Jane Smith (nee Pickering) and her three grandchildren born to William and Jane: William (1758); Margaret (1760); and **Robert (1763)**; in accordance with the provisional request that her husband made in his Will. As yet we have been unable to find out much about Margaret (1760), but we have full historical details for both William and Robert, based upon documents, online indexes, locations and family connections.

1766 March 9<sup>th</sup> **Birth of SARAH BURCHALL (who later married ROBERT SMITH) at Barthomley**

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**Sarah's family history is as follows, based on information contained in her obituary written by James Clifton in 1823, a year after her death:-**

**WILLIAM BURCHALL married MARY and they had 3 children, all baptised at St Bertoline's in Barthomley:-**

*(the dates online are incorrect for Thomas and William and the dates are from the register image)*

Mary                      *Bapt. 1731 31<sup>st</sup> October*

*William Burchall, Husbandman, and his wife Mary*

Thomas                  *Bapt. 1733 30<sup>th</sup> January*

*William Burchall, Husbandman, and his wife Mary*

William                  *Bapt. 1736 15<sup>th</sup> February*

*William Burchall, Husbandman, and his wife Mary*

*William died and was buried at Barthomley on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1766, Intestate.*

*Letters of Admin were granted to his widow Mary, and Thomas (eldest son), as well as John Cartwright.*

*His widow Mary Burchall died and was buried at Barthomley on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1772.*

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**1733      January 30<sup>th</sup>      Baptism of THOMAS BIRCHALL at St Bertoline's, Barthomley (Parents: William Birchall and Mary)**

**1756      December 27<sup>th</sup>      THOMAS BARCHELL married SARAH HILDITCH at St Bertoline's, Barthomley**

*They had 4 children of which Sarah is the youngest:-*

*Thomas                  Bapt. 1758 21<sup>st</sup> May      Died and Buried. 26<sup>th</sup> March 1778*

*Father: Thomas*

*William                Bapt. 1760 14<sup>th</sup> September*

*Father: Thomas*

*Ralph                  Bapt. 1763 21<sup>st</sup> August*

*Father: Thomas*

***Sarah                  Bapt. 1766 9<sup>th</sup> Mar***  
***Exactly one week after her stated birthday of Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1766.***

*Father: Thomas*

*Sarah Burchall was baptised at St Bertoline's at Barthomley. Her father was Thomas Burchall, who was a wheelwright at Barthomley, to the east of Englesea Brook.*

**1770      May 30<sup>th</sup>      Death of SARAH BIRCHALL (nee HILDITCH), buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley, Wife of THOMAS BIRCHALL, Wheelwright**

*This left Sarah, the youngest of 4 children, losing her mother at the young age of 4 years old.*

**1774      October 5<sup>th</sup>      Marriage of THOMAS BURCHALL (widower), Wheelwright, to JANE NODIN/NODEN (widow) at St Bertoline's, Barthomley.**

*This places Jane Nodin as Sarah's stepmother.*

**1789      April 1<sup>st</sup>      Death (Burial) of JANE NODIN, Wife of THOMAS BARCHELL**

*A year after Sarah married Robert Smith, Sarah's father married for a third time on June 20<sup>th</sup>.*

**1790      June 20<sup>th</sup>      Marriage of THOMAS BURCHALL (widower), Aged 57, Wheelwright, to MARY CLOWS, aged 27**

*Sarah therefore had 2 stepmothers in her lifetime.*

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***Background to Jane Nodin, Sarah's stepmother:-***

*James Noden married Jane Key on 14<sup>th</sup> January 1743 at St Bertoline's, Barthomley.*

James Nodin possibly died 6<sup>th</sup> February 1772 and was buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley.

Jane Nodin is mentioned in respect of the marriage of her daughter in 1773.

On 27<sup>th</sup> September 1773, Samuel Tomkinson, a carpenter in Sandbach, aged 27, widow, makes an oath of intention to marry Mary Noden of Barthomley, spinster, with the consent of her mother Jane Noden, widow of Barthomley.

Jane Key/Noden/Birchall died on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1789, and is buried at St Bertoline's in Barthomley, wife of Thomas Burchall.

**1802      February 11<sup>th</sup>      Death of THOMAS BIRCHALL, Wheelwright, Aged 69, Buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley 14<sup>th</sup> Feb 1802**

According to James Clifton, Sarah had a difficult life with her stepmother and had several jobs in service before her marriage to Robert Smith in 1788. Bearing in mind the loss of her mother at the age of 4, being raised by a stepmother who died the year after Sarah married Robert, and a second stepmother shortly afterwards who was only 6 years older than herself, it is therefore understandable that her upbringing was not easy.

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**1788      February 5<sup>th</sup>      SARAH BIRCHALL married ROBERT SMITH at St Chad's, Wybunbury**

Sarah signed her name and Robert made his mark.

Witnesses were Thomas Burchall (Sarah's father?) and Mary Tomkinson.

(see link on Robert Smith's side re: his nephew Ralph Smith who married Elizabeth Glover, Mary Tomkinson was most likely Elizabeth's aunt)

Sadly she and Robert never had any children of their own, but apparently she did take in a little boy who died at a very young age, but we have no record of his name.

**1822      July 11<sup>th</sup>      Death of SARAH SMITH, Aged 56, Buried at St Chad's, Wybunbury (Abode: Weston, most likely Englesea Brook)**

**1826      October 16<sup>th</sup>      Death of ROBERT SMITH, Aged 63, Buried at St Chad's, Wybunbury (Abode: Weston, most likely Englesea Brook)**

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**1767      February 23<sup>rd</sup>      Marriage of JANE SMITH (widow of William and mother of William, Margaret and Robert) to RALPH MALKIN (widower), Husbandman, living at Wybunbury**

According to the Delves Broughton Estate Survey for Weston (CRO REF: DDB/Q/1 & D 7383/1), Wilson's Farm (which was located between Weston Smithy and the Red Lion) was also held in tenancy by William Smith Senior in 1762, but by the Land Tax records for Weston in 1781 (CRO REF: QDV 2/453), Ralph Malkin had taken over the tenancy. This must mean that Ralph had acquired the lease, from his new wife's late father in law, who was William Smith Senior, and Jane and Ralph must have remained there for the rest of their lives.

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Again, according to the Delves Broughton Estate Survey for Weston, Ridley's Farm (which was located on Whites Lane, behind the School), was held in tenancy by William Smith Senior in 1762, but by the Land Tax records for Weston in 1781, a Joseph Salmon had taken over the lease of Ridley's Farm, which later passed to his widow in 1809. By 1811, widow Salmon had died, and Ridley's had changed tenancy again.

Jane and Ralph Malkin possibly had a daughter named Hannah Malkin, who was baptised on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1767, which may have been the reason for their marriage (see below, Ralph's mother was also called Hannah).

This now left William and Robert growing up with their mother, Jane, and their new stepfather, Ralph, at Wilson's Farm. There may be numerous reasons why they both chose to move away from Wilson's Farm, and branch out on their own, moving to Deyhouse Bach Farm, near Englesea Brook, where their married sister Elizabeth Latham lived, because we know that William Smith was certainly recorded as living at Deyhouse Bach in 1806, and as the tenant on the Enclosure Map and in the Award of 1803/4.

It was common practice at that time, for the eldest son to inherit the prime share of any estate, whether owned or leased, after the death of the widow, and that any siblings would have moved down the social ladder, hence it is reasonable to believe that William (1758-1818), would have inherited more than his younger brother Robert (1763-1826).

Jane and Ralph remained at Wilson's Farm in Weston, until their deaths in 1813 and 1814, respectively.

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### **1772 August 22<sup>nd</sup> SAMUEL SMITH, son of ELLEN WHITTAKER**

Samuel Smith is recorded as being the illegitimate son of Ellen Whittaker, because in the Barthomley Parish Registers he is recorded as being baptised 'Samuel Wittaker', son of Ellen Wittaker, singlewoman of Englands Brook. Samuel also goes back to using his baptismal name when he married Dinah Dean in 1819. He was buried at Englesea Brook on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1842, aged 72.

Ellen Whittaker married William Smith in 1774, 2 years after Samuel's birth, see below.

This is the Samuel Smith who features as a tenant, as well as George Woodnorth (who was related to his mother as Ellen's mother was Sarah Woodnorth) in the Land Tax records for Weston, for Holly Cottage, and the Maltkiln and Yard, at Englesea Brook, as well as Corner (& Brook View) Cottage(s), which were part owned by his stepfather William Smith, along with John Harding in 1816, and subsequently owned by his half brother Ralph Smith, with John Harding, after the death of his stepfather William in 1816, and the ownership transferred by William's letters of Admin which were granted for William's Intestacy in 1818.

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### **1774 June 26<sup>th</sup> WILLIAM SMITH, brother to Robert and Margaret, married ELLEN WHITTAKER** (copy of the marriage licence held on file)

Ellen Whittaker was baptised on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1751 at Audley to James and Sarah Whittaker. Her parents were married on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1743. Her mother Sarah was originally a Woodnorth (Source: IGI (International Genealogical Index)).

Ellen died on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1785, and was recorded as the wife of William Smith of Weston, according to the Parish Registers for Wybunbury (Source: CPR).

*One of the witnesses to this wedding was William Salmon, however there were two William Salmons', of similar age, living within the same area. It is most likely that this William Salmon is not the William Salmon of Englesea Brook (see below and later), but a descendant of Joseph Salmon of Blakenhall / Snape in Weston / Bowsey Wood in Betley. According to historical records, there are two brothers, named William and Joseph Salmon, who are of the right age to be the sons to the Joseph Salmon who takes on the tenancy of Ridley's Farm in Weston, possibly after the death of Margaret Smith in 1776, if she stayed at Ridley's Farm and not Wilson's Farm, after the death of her husband in 1765.*

*William Salmon, the Farmer and Maltster of Englesea Brook, is descended from Salmons originating in the Audley/Barthomley area. He moves from Audley/Barthomley to Englesea Brook, and is the William Salmon who lived at Manor Farm at Englesea Brook, and sold part of his Cottages, Malthouse and Yard Complex, next door, as the site for the building of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1828.*

*Another interesting family link we find in the Will of Penelope Whittaker, dated 13<sup>th</sup> October 1826, because Penelope Whittaker is recorded as the sister of Ellen Whittaker, and leaves a bequest to her nephew Ralph (see below, Ralph born to William and Ellen Smith), which re-affirms we have the correct family.*

We believe that, at this time William Smith was living at Snape near Englesea Brook, after leaving Wilson's Farm in Weston, because the baptisms (see below) for his children, Ralph and Abigail Smith, include their abode as 'Snape'.

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**1776 February 7<sup>th</sup>** **Death of MARGARET SMITH (nee Lindop) – widow of WILLIAM SMITH, Yeoman, Late of Weston, buried at Wybunbury (Wybunbury Parish Registers (Source: CPR), died in 1776, and if she lived at Ridley's Farm, after her husband's death, this could well have triggered the move of Jane and Ralph Malkin, with children William and Robert, from Ridley's Farm to Wilson's Farm. It was probably around this time that Joseph Salmon took the tenancy of Ridley's Farm and Ralph Malkin took the tenancy of Wilson's Farm.**

Jane Malkin died on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1813, aged 76 (therefore her estimated date of birth was in 1737, Ralph Malkin died on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1814, aged 79.

***The Land Tax Assessments of Weston 1781-1832 record:-***

*"1781-1808 Land Tax – Joseph Salmon at Ridley's Farm  
1809-1810 Land Tax –Widow Salmon at Ridley's Farm  
1811-32 Land Tax – Robinson Lunt at Ridley's Farm  
1781-1813 Land Tax – Ralph Malkin at Wilson's Farm  
1814-32 Land Tax – Samuel Brockley at Wilson's Farm"*

***The 1803 Enclosure Map details:-***

*"Ralph Malkin at Wilson's Farm"*

***The Delves Broughton Estate Survey Book, 1813, details:-***

*"A FARM (RIDLEYS FARM)  
ROBBINSON LUNT – I1 – 10 – 30A 2R 19P  
House, bldgs, fold, garden / Kitchen Croft / Barn Field / Part of near Within / Near Within / Far Within Field  
/ Big Meadow / Island Field / Ticknel / Flash Meadow*

*A MESSUAGE & LAND (WILSONS FARM)*

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RALPH MALKIN – J1 – 5 – 9A 2R 29P  
House & garden / Orchard / Barn Field / Cow Brook Field / Town Field"

(NOTE: Wilson's Farm disappears from the records, and was most likely demolished between 1832 and the 1846/7 Tithe Survey)

### Notes:

1. Based on historical information, it seems that both Robert Smith and Sarah Burchall had step parents: Robert had a stepfather, Ralph Malkin; and Sarah Burchall, reportedly had a stepmother Jane Nodin/Noden; and a second stepmother, Mary Clowes, just 6 years her elder.
2. It is also significant that a Ralph Malkin is mentioned in the burial records for both Robert and Sarah Smith, possibly being the Church Warden at Wybunbury, at the time of their burials in 1822 and 1826.

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### GENERATION 4

The children born to William Smith and Ellen Smith (nee Whittaker) were:-

Abigail	Bapt. 1774 November 6 <sup>th</sup>	
	Father: William Smith of Snape (Source: Wybunbury PR's: CPR & IGI)	
	Married: William Salmon of Manor Farm, Englesea Brook in 1804	
Ralph	Bapt. 1776 September 1 <sup>st</sup>	Died. 10 <sup>th</sup> September 1778
	Baptism: Son of William Smith, Husbandman of Englands Brook, baptised at Barthomley (Source: IGI)	
	Burial: Son of William Smith of Snape, buried at Wybunbury (Source: CPR)	
Ralph	Bapt. 1779 February 21 <sup>st</sup>	
	Baptism: Son of William Smith of Weston, baptised at Barthomley (Source: IGI)	
	Married: Elizabeth Glover in 1799, who was the daughter of George Glover who owned Bridge Cottage(s) in Englesea Brook	

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Another significant factor in our research is that Margaret and William's daughter Elizabeth Smith, married Samuel Latham in 1754, and we know that Elizabeth and Samuel took the tenancy of Deyhouse Bach Farm or Tenement later on because:-

There is a reference in the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1779-1782 (CRO REF: DCR/59/2/4), of a lease issued to John Latham along with his brother Samuel, on page 20:-

***"John Latham for the Day Hose Bach Tenement, held for his life and his Brother Samuel by lease 1779.  
Paid for 1779 £50, for 1780 £50, for 1781 £50, and for 1782 £50."***

From the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1777-1779 (CRO REF: DCR/59/2/3), we find:-

***"2. John Latham Dayhouse Bach"***

And in 1779, 1778:-

***"Weston, Lady Day 1778***

***2. John Latham for the Dayhouse Bach Tenement, £45.***

***John Latham holds this under Lease for his own Life and his Brother Samuel's, and from Spring 79, is to pay £50 a year."***

And again in the Crewe Estate Rental Book (CRO REF: DCR/13/11), we find:-

***"Page 17: John Latham paying rent for Deyhouse Bach tenement: the lease was determined on 7th Nov 1811.***

***William Salmon: for the outbuildings at remainder of Dey House Bach lands 1812-1814."***

Elizabeth Latham (nee Smith) may have felt concern for her two nephews, William and Robert Smith, being raised by their mother Jane and stepfather Ralph Malkin, and that may be the reason they moved to Deyhouse Bach.

William married Ellen Whittaker in 1774, two years before his grandmother Margaret died in 1776.

When Margaret Smith died in 1776, whilst presumably residing at Ridley's Farm, the lease was then taken over by Joseph Salmon. This may mean that William and Robert Smith, her grandsons: were living with her, and when she died, went to live at Wilson's Farm; or had already been living with their mother Jane, at Wilson's Farm, with her 2<sup>nd</sup> husband Ralph Malkin, their stepfather.

At some point after 1776, William Smith, and possibly at the same time, or a little later, his brother Robert too, must have moved to Deyhouse Bach Farm, because we find William Smith as the tenant of Deyhouse Bach Farm in 1803, and he had also become the owner of property at Englesea Brook, because according to the 1804 Enclosure Award he is a landowner, and Robert in the same document is listed as occupying the land immediately in front, and hence also Holly Cottage, as dealt with above. Again, as above, the Land Tax records for Weston, between the years 1806 and 1816, record William Smith as owning or part owning a property, which as above, is Holly Cottage, and the Malthouse, kiln and Yard Complex, as well as a plot of land to the south.

This therefore represents an obvious move of the two brothers from Weston, and from their mother and stepfather, between 1776 and 1803, to Englesea Brook, most likely to be closer to their Aunt Elizabeth Latham and her husband Samuel.

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**1785    May 11<sup>th</sup>    Death of ELLEN (Ellien) SMITH, nee WHITTAKER, wife of WILLIAM SMITH of Weston (Wybunbury Parish Registers (Source: CPR)**

So William Smith (1758-1816), brother of Robert, would have lost his wife in 1785 and his grandmother in 1776, leaving him with two young children, namely: Abigail, aged 11; and Ralph, aged 7, to look after.

It is therefore understandable why William and Robert chose to live close to each other and possibly move closer to their Aunt Elizabeth Latham at Deyhouse Bach Farm for support after William's wife's death.

## **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

### **1788 February 5<sup>th</sup> Marriage of ROBERT SMITH to SARAH BURCHALL**

According to their marriage licence, Sarah Burchall signed her name and Robert Smith made his mark X.

The witnesses were Thomas Burchall and Mary Tomkinson.

Mary Tomkinson was born Mary Glover, and was the sister of George Glover, who owned Bridge Cottage(s) in Englesea Brook.

Ralph Smith, son of William Smith, and nephew to Robert and Sarah Smith, and brother to Abigail Smith, later married Elizabeth Glover (daughter of George Glover) in 1799. She was Mary Tomkinson's niece.

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**Sadly Robert and Sarah Smith did not have any children so the following generations for the descendants of William Smith Senior who died in 1765, follow down from Robert's brother William Smith (1758-1818):-**

We believe that Robert and Sarah Smith possibly chose to live at Deyhouse Bach Farm in the early years of their married life, because of the family link with his aunt Elizabeth Latham and her husband Samuel.

This is believed because Elizabeth, being the older sister of Robert's late father would have felt a degree of protection towards her young nephew Robert, whose father died before he was born.

We also believe that Sarah Smith (nee Burchall) was in service in various places prior to her marriage and it is possible that she was in service to the Glover family at some point.

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### **GENERATION 4**

#### **1799 May 9<sup>th</sup> Marriage of RALPH SMITH, Yeoman of Wybunbury [Parish] (son of William 1758-1818, and nephew of Robert 1763-1826) to ELIZABETH GLOVER, aged 17 years and upwards, at St James' Audley.** (copy of the marriage licence held on file)

As above Elizabeth's father was George Glover who owned Bridge Cottage(s) in Englesea Brook, which are and were situated at the end of Snape Lane, on the north side of Englesea Brook Lane, and the bridge crossing the brook of the same name.

Witnesses to their marriage were George Glover, John Latham and Charles Smith.

On the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, Charles Smith is listed as living at a house where Erchless Cottage now exists, which was situated on Snape Lane.

At the time of their marriage, George Glover was the tenant of Snape Farm, and John Latham was the tenant of Deyhouse Bach Farm.

1803 Enclosure Plan of the Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor of Weston (nr. Crewe), by Joseph Fenna of Baddiley, Land Surveyor

1804 October 1<sup>st</sup> Enclosure Award of the Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor of Weston (nr. Crewe), by Joseph Fenna of Baddiley, Land Surveyor

William Smith is listed as the tenant of Deyhouse Bach Farm on Snape Lane, near Englesea Brook, on the 1803 Enclosure Map of Weston.

We also know that plot 'f2' on the Enclosure Map is situated in front of Holly Cottage and the Maltkiln, in Englesea Brook, which according to the 1804 Enclosure Award is in the possession of Robert Smith (and hence also his wife Sarah Smith).

The Enclosure Award also details that a croft to the south-east of Holly Cottage, and over the road, where Smith's Shop was later located, and part of Maltkiln Cottage's garden, was owned by Sir Thomas Broughton, but in the holding of William Smith, thus linking land tenanted by Robert's brother William, opposite Holly Cottage.

The Enclosure Award also details that a plot of land marked 'i1' to the south of Holly Cottage, approximately located where the Burial Ground is now sited, was owned by William Smith.

These records place both brothers, William and Robert Smith, in the area of Englesea Brook, at this time.

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1804 March 15<sup>th</sup> Marriage of ABIGAIL SMITH to WILLIAM SALMON (1779-1851), at Wybunbury (Source: IGI / CPR)

(copy of the marriage licence held on file)

This is the William Salmon, Englesea Brook's Farmer and Maltster, who originated from the Audley/Barthomley area, and gave part of the land he owned next to his Cottages, Maltkiln and Yard Complex at Englesea Brook as the site for the building of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1828.

Their children who were born in Englesea Brook, and baptised at St Bertoline's, Barthomley, are recorded with their father's occupation as a Farmer and Maltster.

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## GENERATION 5

The children born to William and Abigail Salmon were:-

Ellen	1805 February 17 <sup>th</sup>
	Abode: Englesea Brook
	Married: James Harding in 1828
Ann	1806
	Abode: Englesea Brook

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

Married: Thomas Bateman in 1833

Mary                      1809

Abode: Englesea Brook  
Married: John Parr in 1839

Elizabeth              1812 June 21<sup>st</sup>                      Died. 14 March 1816, buried St Bertoline's, Barthomley

Abode: Englesea Brook

William                      1819 September 9<sup>th</sup>

Abode: Englesea Brook  
Married: Ann Bourne in 1839  
From Norton in the Moors, and niece of Hugh Bourne

### **According to the Crewe Estate Rental Books and Accounts for Barthomley:-**

*"MANOR FARM: is recorded as Late William Gallant's cottage and inclosure which fell out of lease in 1811, William Salmon is detailed as paying rent in 1812 and 1813 for the aforementioned and for an inclosure taken from The Waste in Weston.*

*A Lease document dated 1812, assigned the Late Humphrey Gallant's Cottage to William Salmon.*

*(William Gallant died on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1811, Yeoman of Inglesay Brook, and was buried at St Bertoline's, Barthomley on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1811, Aged 67)*

*(Wife Sarah Gallant died on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1806 and was buried on 11<sup>th</sup> June at St Bertoline's, Barthomley, aged 62)*

*DEYHOUSE BACH FARM: John Latham (brother in law of Elizabeth Smith, sister of William and Robert) is recorded as paying rent for Deyhouse Bach tenement. The lease was determined on 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 1811. Again the same is recorded for 1812-1814, and the entry in the book is annotated that George Ford is paying rent for several pieces of land which is part of the tenement.*

*William Salmon is recorded as paying rent for the outbuildings at the remainder of Deyhouse Bach for the years 1812-1814.*

*In 1831, it is recorded that "Remainder of Deyhouse Bach Tenement £45 leased to WILLIAM SALMON with premises in Barthomley from Spring 1827- rent £88. (Manor Farm)."*

*LATE PROCTORS TENEMENT, BARTHOMLEY: Mary Tomkinson (Widow) and her brother George Glover- are paying rent to Lord Crewe for this property."*

### **According to the 1846/7 Tithe Map and Tithe Apportionment:-**

*"DEYHOUSE BACH FARM is owned by William Salmon."*

### **According to the 1813 Delves Broughton Estate Survey for Weston (CRO REF: D 4328/4):-**

*"SNAPE FARM*

*GEORGE GLOVER – R1 – 31 – 143A OR 15P*

*House, garden & orchard / Building & Fold / Fish Pool / Croft / Fish Pool Field / Bleak Field / Big Ridding / Little Ridding / Far Ridding / Ollen Meadow / Ollen Filed / Cop / Little Giant Field / Big Giant Field / Moss*

*Field / Moss Field / Bankey Field / Wood / Wood Croft / Sand Hole Field / Rushy Snape / Long Snape /  
Dunger Snape / Coppy Bush / Cae Hen Meadow / Little Cae Hyr / Paddock / Big Cae Hyr / Water Meadow /  
Hitchens Croft / Marl Croft"*

These historical records imply that William Salmon was living at Manor Farm (Late William Gallant's Cottage), but leasing outbuildings at Deyhouse Bach Farm at the same time, whilst expanding his land tenancy and in parts later ownership of parcels of land around both Manor Farm, Deyhouse Bach and Englesea Brook, in the parish and township of Barthomley, and in the township of Weston, and later acquiring land and what existed building wise where Maltkiln Cottage now stands, where a number of Cottages, a Maltkiln and Yard Complex, was bought/built, as well as other properties in the area, which resulted in donating part of the Maltkiln property's land for the building of Englesea Brook's Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1828.

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**1816    December 23<sup>rd</sup>    Death of WILLIAM SMITH (1758-1816) Intestate**

Holly Cottage and the ownership or part ownership of the Maltkiln and Yard Complex, passed to Ralph Smith, William's son, under the laws of intestacy, because Ralph was the eldest son. Letters of Administration were not granted to Ralph until 15<sup>th</sup> May 1818 and the burial record for William, at Wybunbury, is shown as 19<sup>th</sup> May 1818. However, the original document for the Letters of Administration clearly states that the Intestate died on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1816. Was this seventeen month gap a clerical error, or should it have stated another date in 1817? The Land Tax records for Weston certainly show that William Smith was alive in 1816, but referred to him as the Late William Smith in 1817.

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**1822    July 11<sup>th</sup>            Death of SARAH SMITH at Englesea Brook, aged 56**

**1826    October 16<sup>th</sup>        Death of ROBERT SMITH at Englesea Brook, aged 63**

After the death of Sarah Smith in 1822, and after her home, Holly Cottage, was used for Primitive Methodist Meetings, we are not sure if Robert, her widower, continued this practice, because there is reference in 1826, that a large meeting was held in the large room above the Maltkiln on the land adjoining Manor Farm, owned by William Salmon, the husband of Abigail Smith. This Maltkiln building was located to the immediate west of where Malt Kiln Cottage now stands, and is across the road from where Holly Cottage stands today.

Abigail Smith, William Salmon's wife, was the niece of Robert and Sarah Smith.

Abigail's husband William Salmon later donated the land for the first chapel to be built in 1828.

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**1837    April 25<sup>th</sup>            Death of ABIGAIL SALMON (1774-1837), wife of WILLIAM SALMON and sister of RALPH SMITH (this is Ralph who inherited Holly Cottage and the Maltkiln and Yard Complex from their father William Smith in 1818).**

**1837    December 21<sup>st</sup>    2<sup>nd</sup> marriage of WILLIAM SALMON (1779-1851), widowed on 25<sup>th</sup> April, to LADY FRANCES BAYLEY (1787-1852), from Stapeley Hall.**

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## **James Clifton**

James Clifton, as we saw above wrote Sarah Smith's obituary, when she died in 1822.

James Clifton lived virtually next door to Robert and Sarah Smith, at Corner (& Brook View) Cottage(s), to the immediate north of Holly Cottage, and this is clearly why he knew such intimate details of Sarah Smith, and her life, in order for him to write her obituary.

At this point we must again mention Samuel Smith, as we included above, who was the illegitimate first child of Ellen Whittaker, who later married William Smith, and had children, Abigail and Ralph. Later in historic records Samuel Smith is recorded as Samuel Whittaker, taking his mother's maiden name, which was his original baptismal name.

Samuel Whittaker/Smith was the elder half brother of Ralph and Abigail Smith, and was born two years before Ellen married William Smith. This is important as we will see below.

According to Englesea Brook Museum, James Clifton's father was Ralph Clifton and he was born in September 1780 in Balterley, Staffordshire, just to the south of Englesea Brook.

Ralph Clifton (1733-1823) was a strict Churchman (Parish of Betley, Balterley and Wrinehill) who converted to Methodism late in life, joining the Wesleyan Society in Betley and afterwards the Primitive Methodist Society at Englesea Brook. He died on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1823, aged 90.

### **1819 February 11<sup>th</sup> Marriage of SAMUEL WHITTAKER (SMITH) to DINA DEAN at Wybunbury**

The witnesses to Samuel Whittaker/Smith's marriage to Dina Dean were William Salmon and Sarah Dean.

Dina Dean is sometimes recorded in historic records as Dinah Dean/Dain, and her father is believed to have been called Joseph (see her 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage in 1843 below).

William Salmon was the tenant of Turnpike Cottage, at the Toll Gate at Gorsty Hill, which was owned by Dinah's father Joseph Dean, from 1807 to 1816, according to the Land Tax records for Weston, so this is most likely how William Salmon would have known Dinah Dean and Samuel Whittaker.

#### ***The 1813 Delves Broughton Survey Book details:-***

*"TURNPIKE TENEMENT  
JOHN DEAN (KEEPER OF THE TOLL GATE) – Ai – 0A OR 10P  
House and Garden"*

We now know that Samuel Smith and Samuel Whittaker (the occupants of Holly Cottage and the Malkiln and Yard Complex according to the Land Tax records for Weston recorded in 1818 and 1819 under the owner Ralph Smith, his half brother) were one and the same person. The Land Tax records for Weston also detail from 1820 to 1822 that John Dean later tenants the same property, who is recorded as the Keeper of Gorsty Hill Toll Gate and Turnpike Cottage in 1813, see above.

As we know Samuel Whittaker/Smith (1772) was the half brother of Abigail Smith (1774) and Ralph Smith (1779).

In 1822 James Clifton is recorded on a Preaching Plan for Wrinehill and Madeley (Source: SRO (Staffordshire Record Office)).

**- Charles E S Fairey & Caroline Wood -**

This is the same year in which Sarah Smith died, with James Clifton writing her obituary in the following year, 1823.

By 1826 he was on the Preaching Plan for Englesea Brook (Source: SRO).

On the 1841 Census James Clifton is recorded as living at Englesea Brook, with Samuel and Dinah Smith (Whittaker):-

<i><b>"Samuel Smith</b></i>	<i><b>Head</b></i>	<i><b>Age 65/Actual 69</b></i>	<i><b>Independent</b></i>
<i><b>Dinah Smith</b></i>	<i><b>Wife</b></i>	<i><b>Age 45/Actual 49</b></i>	<i><b>Independent</b></i>
<i><b>James Clifton</b></i>		<i><b>Age 55/Actual 59</b></i>	<i><b>Ag Lab"</b></i>

**1842 September Quarter Death of SAMUEL SMITH, Nantwich District**

In 1842, according to Death Records, in the September Quarter of that year, and in the Registration District of Nantwich, Samuel Smith dies.

**1843 April 18<sup>th</sup> Marriage of JAMES CLIFTON to DINAH SMITH (nee WHITTAKER) at Wybunbury**

On their marriage record for St Chad's, Wybunbury, neither could sign their name. James is shown as a bachelor and a labourer, and Dinah is shown as widowed.

The groom's father's name is Ralph Clifton who was a labourer, and the bride's father's name is Joseph Deane who was a Farmer.

On the 1846/7 Tithe Survey James Clifton is detailed as living at one of the three cottages which made up Corner (& Brook View) Cottage(s).

The Tithe Survey details that James Clifton is one of the occupants of Plot 360, which is recorded as 'three dwellings and gardens', along with John Brassington and William Farrington. The owner was John Harding.

According to the 1851 Census, James is recorded as living at Weston, obviously at the same place, Corner (& Brook View) Cottages(s), in Englesea Brook, along with his wife:-

<i><b>"James Clifton</b></i>	<i><b>Head</b></i>	<i><b>Age 70</b></i>	<i><b>Ag Lab</b></i>	<i><b>Born Balterley 1781</b></i>
<i><b>Dinah Clifton</b></i>	<i><b>Wife</b></i>	<i><b>Age 57</b></i>		<i><b>Born Weston 1794"</b></i>

According to the 1861 Census, James and Dinah are recorded as living at Englesea Brook:-

<i><b>"James Clifton</b></i>	<i><b>Head</b></i>	<i><b>Age 80</b></i>	<i><b>Ag Lab</b></i>	<i><b>Born Billesley? Staffs</b></i>
<i><b>Dinah Clifton</b></i>	<i><b>Wife</b></i>	<i><b>Age 67</b></i>	<i><b>AgLabs wife</b></i>	<i><b>Born Weston"</b></i>

**1866 June Quarter JAMES CLIFTON died aged 85, Nantwich District**

**1867 June Quarter DINAH CLIFTON died aged 73, Nantwich District**

## **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

In 1867, William Salmon wrote James' Obituary:-

**'Mr James Clifton', by W Salmon, *Primitive Methodist Magazine*, 1867, pp28-30**

*"James Clifton was born in September 1780, in the township of Balterley, and county of Stafford, a short distance from Englesea Brook, in the Tunstall circuit, where he lived the greater part of his life, and ended his career.*

*His father was a strict Churchman, and had a prejudice against Dissenters... When far advanced in life he was induced by some Wesleyan friends to accompany them to a place called Park Lane, where they had preaching services, and he said afterwards that he had never attended such a meeting before. The people sang all over the house, the preacher prayed without a book, and then preached such a sermon as he had never heard before; it was like a little heaven on earth. He would never after say anything against Dissenters. He subsequently joined the Wesleyan society at Betley, afterwards the Primitive Methodist society at Englesea Brook, held an even course, and died 3 March 1823, in his 90<sup>th</sup> year.*

*James Clifton, in the early part of his life, was much addicted to card playing though his general conduct was not grossly immoral. He frequently heard the Wesleyans preach at Betley, and was convinced of sin, but did not give his heart to God. He had a severe affliction, and whilst under the scourging rod, he promised that to serve God if restored to health. He recovered, but refused to pay his vows. In a short time after God afflicted him again, and then fear thoroughly possessed him; to use his own words, he expected each moment to be his last, and to drop into hell. He prayed and vowed, and God again listened and raised him up. As soon as he was able he went to the Primitive Methodist preaching service. One night John Benton preached, and James was truly converted; and I have heard him say that when he came out of the house, the trees and everything looked changed. He returned home, and retired to read a book called 'The Bank of Faith', which he had frequently read before; but it did not read the same. He turned it round to see if it was the same book. Yes! It was he and not the book that was changed. This was on 30 October 1811.*

*For some months he was in an almost continuous ecstasy of joy, and wondered to hear professors talk of temptation, trouble, darkness, and such like; but I his after experience he said he had found it out. He received his first society ticket from the hand of W Clowes, dated January 7<sup>th</sup> 1812. The infant cause then numbered about 12 members.*

*In the year 1814 James Clifton's name appeared on the plan as a local preacher, which plan only numbered 46 preachers, itinerant and local, he being the forty-first. The members in connexion were then scarcely 300. This plan contained all the preachers then in the Primitive Methodist connexion and all the places at which they preached.*

*For many years after he commenced, the labours of the preachers were abundant and their journeys long. He frequently walked six to ten miles on a Sabbath morning, and preached at some place at half-past ten, took a little food in his pocket, and preached afternoon and evening at one or two other places, and returned home at night. In one of these journeys he preached three times at two places beyond Congleton, more than 12 miles from home, and stayed very late at a prayer meeting. The services of the day were profitable to many; some were converted. He partook of a little refreshment, and started for home; but nature was overwrought. He sometimes travelled and sometimes rested and slept on the way. He got home after sunrise, changed his apparel, and went off to his employment.*

*He preached at a place in Shropshire. Soon after he began, a large farmer who had heard him and been affected under his word, invited him to preach in his house, which was much larger, and he said he would invite his neighbours of respectability, and not have the rabble. To this course James objected, saying, 'The Gospel is free for all'.*

*His preaching was of a plain but practical kind, and he was ever welcome, however frequent were his visits. In his own village, to the last the people heard him gladly. In visiting the sick he was assiduous, and in some cases successful. A young man of very good temporal circumstances, but who had led a very dissipated life, fell sick, and James visited him; and so great a change was wrought in him as to give good hope of his salvation, and James was very wishful for his recovery, thinking he would be very useful (for the conversion of such men fills sinners with astonishment, and furnishes strong evidence in favour of Christianity), but God ordered it otherwise.*

*Unfortunately James kept no journal, consequently no record of particular events. Had he done so, I think a period of fifty years of faithful labour as a local preacher would have furnished incidents which would have enriched a memoir.*

*He was a man of much prayer. Four times a day he and his bowed at the family altar, and he has been seen on some of these occasions to manifest all the fervour more generally characterising men's prayers in public worship. His heart appeared to be full of sympathy, causing him earnestly to desire the salvation of all men, especially of those he knew. He had a list of persons whom he used to pray for in his private devotions, and they were not a few, the greater part of the persons with whom he was personally acquainted being in the record; and he never gave up praying for such so long as they lived. Few knew what was his practice. I did not till recently, though for years past I had a strong persuasion that he regularly prayed for me and mine. He lived in the spirit of prayer, and was as truly a praying man as was John Oxtoby. He has told me on several occasions, that when he could not sleep at nights, he spent the time in prayer; and in the latter part of his afflicted life, when unable to do anything, or attend the public means, he would sometimes say he did not know for what God continued him in life unless it was that he might pray for his neighbours.*

*His piety was unmistakably genuine and deep-toned; his experience as given in public was clear and full; he staggered not through unbelief; his path brightened as he proceeded; he used to say, he kept his mind as much as possible stayed upon God, hence he enjoyed much peace. He felt he had more religion than he ever had before, and God was carrying on the good work in his soul. He was sorry he had not done much better. In making such statements, and whilst he entertained such humble thoughts of himself, he appeared to me a giant among his brethren.*

*He was more or less afflicted for several years, and unable to perform manual labour; but withal there was such an uniformity in his religious experience, that none of these things seemed to move him; his general life was in such strict conformity to the Word of God, that the world admitted that he was a Christian. Professing Christians were by him admonished and encouraged to live near to God; and those known to be out of the way were besought to come in. When out at his work as a local preacher, the interval of time between the services was commonly filled up by visiting. In company he was somewhat reserved, some occasions excepted, and then he talked little on other than religious subjects.*

*He possessed little of this world's goods, but he never wanted; he made his wants few, and satisfied those few with a little. Generous friends occasionally assisted him, and many a time did such help come from those who had no society with him, and who were in no way the friends of Primitive Methodism.*

*He was very regular and punctual in attending to his duties so long as able, but the last three years of his life he was chiefly confined to his dwelling. During this period the outer man day by day was wasted by the slow process of decaying nature. There was no particular difference in his state as his end neared. The last words I heard from him a few days before his death, 'I believe I shall get to heaven'. With a settled calm he waited patiently his Master's bidding, and at last the wheels of life, which had moved very tardily so long, stood still; he ceased to live here, and entered on life eternal, May 4<sup>th</sup> 1866, aged 85 years; having been a member of the Primitive Methodist connexion 54 years, and a local preacher 52 years; and now that he is gone, we feel the Church has lost a pillar; its members a counsellor; indeed, a great man has fallen in our Israel.*

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

*He was interred in the cemetery at Englesea Brook, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May, 'when many attended as a mark of respect. Sermons were preached in several chapels to improve his death, and by the writer in our chapel at Englesea Brook, to a very crowded congregation; - thus evidencing the high esteem in which he was held by the surrounding public. A public subscription has been commenced to provide funds to raise some memorial over his remains.*

*W Salmon"*

## **William Salmon's Englesea Brook Properties**

As we saw from the investigation of the properties detailed in the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, at Englesea Brook, many are owned by William Salmon, or in the case of Manor Farm, rented by him from Lord Crewe.

Those properties, as investigated above, other than Manor Farm, were Maltkiln Cottage, and the Malt House and Kiln, with two attached cottages, no longer existing, the old small semi detached cottages, which used to stand where Clonbrin Cottage now exists, and Deyhouse Bach Farmhouse, which William Salmon had converted into three dwellings.

We also know that William donated part of his garden next to Maltkiln Cottage in 1828, in order for Englesea Brook Primitive Methodist Chapel to be built, which meant that local worshippers had a dedicated place of worship, able to accommodate the increasing congregation, and built for the purpose of worship, rather than having to meet in somebody's home, like that of Sarah Smith's.

Hugh Bourne often visited William, and his son William Salmon junior, whose wife Ann Salmon nee Bourne, was his niece. Hugh is recorded as visiting them at Manor Farm, quite often, in the 1830s and 1840s.

William Salmon married Abigail Smith, who was the eldest daughter of William Smith (Robert's brother) and Ellen Whittaker, in 1804, thereby linking William Salmon with the Smith Family, and Sarah Smith.

Abigail died in April 1837, and in the same year William remarried, to Frances Bayley in December 1837, who was also a widow, see above.

William Salmon died in 1851, and is buried at St Bertoline's Church in Barthomley. He left a Will dated 1848, whilst he lived at 'End House' in Betley, to the south of Englesea Brook, which appears below.

### **Will of William Salmon**

**Dated 29<sup>th</sup> December 1848**

**Probate granted 28<sup>th</sup> June 1851**

*"In the Name of God Amen / I William Salmon of Betley in the County of Stafford / Yeoman – Being of Sound Disposing mind memory and / understanding for which I praise the Almighty God for / The Disposing of Such Worldly Estate and affects has / it hath Pleased him to Bless me with / Do make this my Last Will and Testament and Revoking / All other Will or Wills Codicil or Codicils here to fore / Made by me - - In Manner and form following. / First I Will and Direct that all my Just Due Debts / Funeral and Testament Expenses be fully paid / and Satisfied and Subject thereto – By my / Trustees and Executors – that is my son William Salmon / of Inglesey Brook of parish Barthomley in the County of Chester / and Thomas Bateman of Chorley in the County of Chester / my Trustees & James Harding of Weston in the said County / and John Parr of Ashley in the County of Stafford / my Executors - - I Give Devise and Bequeath to / my Wife Frances Salmon all the Rents and Profits / arising from the Estate called Rose hill Cottages in the / houlding of Joseph Steele and Enock Browning for / her Natural Life and my Trustees to Sel or Let it to the best Advantage & William Salmon my Son to / Pay to my Wife Six Pounds a year of the land / Bought of Sir D Broughton Bart & W K Taite Esq which / I here after shall name – and after my Wife's Death / I Give Devise and Bequeath all the rents Profits / arising from the Estate above named Rose hill Cottage / and small cottage all in the houlding of Joseph Steele / and Enock Browning – to my four children namly / William Salmon Ellen Harding Ann Bateman & / Mary Parr Equal Share Alike in the rents and / after the Death of any one their share to go to their children / [2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] one forth Part William Salmon children, one forth Part / Ellen Harding children one forth Part to Ann / Bateman children and one forth part to Mary / Parr children – and also I give and be Bequeath / to my four Children*

- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

*all the rents and Profits arising / from my free hold Estate and chapel upon the same & my rent in the houlding of William / Palen as tenant at Will Bought of Mountford and / Thomas Wilson all the rent share alike for there / youse and after Any of there Decease there Share to / Go Equally amongst there children Share and share alike / the above Estate being in Shavington cum grast[y] in the / Parish of Wybunbury & Count[y] of Chester - / and after the Decease of my Three Daughters My Trustees / if Living Shall Sell and Divide Every Forth Part / amongst my four Children – Children & if my Trustees / be Dead the Eldest Sons of my Children or the Eldest / Child as is in England at that time it shall be / a good title & no Other of my grand Children / shall have any further claim upon the Estate / & I Give Devise and Bequeath to my Son William / Salmon – all that Malt house Building Lands gardens / Chapel rent and all house that stand upon the Land / Bought of William Burges - & I also give to my / Son William Salmon all that peese or croft of Land / and Building know in the houlding of Samuel Astbury / all standing upon Land Bought of Ralph Smith / and known by the Round Bank - - - / & I also Give Devise and bequeath to my Son William / Salmon all that peese or pasel of Land known by the name / of Big Common field Bought of W Kelsall Tait Esq[ui]r[e] / and also all those peeses or pasels of Land Bought / of Sir J D Broughton Bart – But not that garden / in houlding of John Brassing – which I shall name here after / [3<sup>RD</sup> PAGE] All Lying and being in the Township of Weston / and Parish of Wybunbury and County of Chester / the said William Salmon paying to my Wife Frances / Salmon Six Pounds a year as Long as she Lives and then it / drops - and also William Salmon Paying to his three / Sisters one Hundred Pounds to Ellen Harding one Hundred / Pounds Ann Bateman one Hundred Pounds to Mary Parr / I also give devise and bequeath to my three Daughters / Namely Ellen Harding Ann Bateman & Mary Parr all those / Five Dwelling Houses / at Inglesey Brook in the Township of Weston / and Parish of Wybunbury and Count[y] of Chester – with the garden / ajoyning the same – and that garden the houlding of John Brassington / Late Bought of Sir J D Broughton Bart – the Houses Occupied by / John Mason Late Thomas Pentington William Roberts George / Broad & Samuel Astbury – & also those Three Dwelling houses / at Newcastle in the County of Stafford in the houlding / of Samuel Harding & two others upon the Land Bought / of Earl Ferres – Eather to Divide the rents or agree with / my Trustees & Executors to sel by auction or privit contract / as they think best & Divide the money to share alike amongst / them Three Ellen Ann & Mary - I Also give and / Bequeath all the Remainder of my Property whatsoever / all my redey money Mortgages Bond notes etc share & share / alike amongst my Four Children Namely William / Ellen Ann Bateman & Mary Parr - & to my Three / Daughters only left for there youse to be Paid to / them for there Sole and Exculusive use and Benefit / and not to be Liable to the Controul or Engagement / of there Present or any after taken Husband / I Also Give to my Wife Frances Salmon / all the Househould Furniture in the house I know / Live in Betley Little carrage etc – for hir Life & after / hir Decease to my Four Children Namely William / Ellen Ann & Mary Share and Share alike & if any / of My Children be dead there Share to go amongst / there Children share alike - & I also Give to my Son Willi[am] / Salmon all my clothes and waring apparel & my Watch to his Son William / [4<sup>TH</sup> PAGE] And this my Last Will is to be under stood / is to say I Give to my Wife Frances Salmon all the / rents from Rosehill Cottage Land etc and from cottage / Held by Enock Browning & Joseph Steele & Six Pounds / a yeare Paid to hir from William Salmon & the Househould / Furniture etc at the house I know Live in at Betley / And after hir Decease the Furniture to be Divided or Sold / amongst my Children and the rents from the free hould / Estates Rose hill Cottage & the Free hould Estate / at Shavington Cum greaste in the houlding of / Joseph Steele Eanok Browning and William Palen / Share and Share alike to all my Children namly / William Salmon Ellen Harding Ann Bateman / & Mary Parr for There Sole youse - & aftare thir / Decease to be Sould & money Divided one forth / Part amongst William Salmon Children & one forth / Part amongst Ellen Harding Children and one / forth Part amongst Ann Bateman Children / and one forth Part amongst Mary Parr Children / and all cash mortgage Bonds & nots to Equally Divided / amongst My Four Children - & William Salmon / to have all the Malthouse & Buildings standing / upon Lands Bought of W Burges and round Bank / and Smithey Bought of Ralph Smith, and all / the Lands Bought of Sir J D Broughton Bart / not the garden of John Brassington hould and Big Common Field Bought of W Kilsal Tait Esq[ui]r[e] / the Said William Salmon paying his three Sisters one / Hundred Pounds Each - & I give to My Two Trustees /*

*and Two Executors one Hundred Pounds Twenty five Pounds each / for there trouble to be Paid out of the Propiety / [5<sup>TH</sup> PAGE] And My Three Daughter to have the / Five Houses with gardens, and garden that / John Brassington Houlds being at Inglesey Brook / And those three Houses at Newcastle - / Share & Share alike amongst them three Ellen - Ann / & Mary for there Sole yous and Purposes / This is my Will and if my Children William / Ellen Ann or Mary & there Wife Husbands or any of my / Grand Children Dispute any Part of this my Will & gone / to Law or bringen any action of Law this my Will I Do / Exclude him hir or they from all right Title or clame / wat soever from any Part of the Property whatsoever / And I do hereby nomenate constitute and apint William / Salmon of Barthomley & Thomas Bateman of Chorley / in the County of Chester My Trustees - & James Harding / of Weston in the Count[y] of Chester & John Parr of Ashley / in the County of Stafford My Executors of this my / Last Will and Testament – revoaking all other Will / or Wills Codicil or Codicils by me at any time here to / fore made - In Witnesses whereof I the said Testator / William Salmon have hereunto Set my Hand and / afixed my seal this twent[iet]h ninth Day of December one Thousand Eight Hundred / & Forty Eight*

*Signed Sealed Published and / Delivered by me the Testator / William Salmon his Last Will / and Testament in Presents of / us Who in My Presents at My / Request and in the Presents of Each / of us have here unto subscribed / our Names as Witnesses*

**[SIGNED] WILLIAM SALMON WILLIAM SWINNERTON ELIZABETH SWINNERTON OF BETLEY**

**December 29<sup>th</sup> 1848**

**[Will proved 28<sup>th</sup> June 1851 on the oaths of James Harding and John Parr the joint Executors]**

**[Personal estate sworn under £2000]**

**[Examined 16<sup>th</sup> July 1851 – I/J Mott D Reg]”**

From the details in William’s Will we may deduce the properties he owned in the locality, as well as further afield.

## **Land owned by William Salmon according to his Will, dated 29<sup>th</sup> December 1848**

### **1. Rosehill Cottage and Rosehill Farm Cottage**

*In the holding of Joseph Steele and Enoch Browning.*

*NB. These are the two cottages either side of Rosehill Farm, opposite the junction of Kettle / Cattle Street now known as Post Office Lane, and Newcastle Road. There is a datestone on Rosehill Farmhouse, which is inscribed with ‘WS 1843’, which reveals William Salmon built this farm, see later.*

*Rents to wife for life, and then to the four children on her death.*

### **2. Freehold Estate and Chapel at Shavington Cum Gresty**

*In the holding of William Palen as tenant in Will - bought from Mountford and Thomas Wilson.*

*Rents to the four children.*

### **3. Freehold Malt House Building, lands, garden and Chapel Rent**

*Bought from William Burgess.*

## **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

*NB. This is the Malt House, with the two attached dwellings, and Malkiln Cottage at Englesea Brook.*

*Bequeathed outright to son William.*

### **4. Freehold Croft of land and building known as Round Bank and Smithey**

*In the holding of Samuel Astbury and bought from Ralph Smith.*

*NB. This is the land and the Stable, which was Smith's Shop, as recorded on the Tithe Map as Plot 368, and the croft next door. Round Bank refers to the banks of the brook, opposite the rows of houses, to the west of the hamlet, around which Englesea Brook Lane makes its way round to the bridge over the brook.*

*Bequeathed outright to son William.*

### **5. Freehold piece of land known as Big Common Field**

*Bought from W Kelsall Tait Esq.*

*NB. This was a field opposite the Victorian house known as 'Englesea' on Englesea Brook Lane, between the hamlet and the Audley road.*

*Bequeathed outright to son William*

### **6. Five dwellings at Inglesey Brook**

*Garden bought from Sir J Delves Broughton, in the holding of John Brassington.*

*Occupied by John Mason late Thomas Pentington, William Roberts, George Broad and Samuel Astbury.*

*NB. These are the three cottages which made up Deyhouse Bach Farmhouse on Snape Lane, because the 1847/8 Tithe Survey lists John Mason, Thomas Penlington and William Roberts as the tenants, under William Salmon, as well as the two old semi detached cottages which used to stand where Clonbrin now exists, where in 1846/7 George Broad is recorded as one of the tenants, in the hamlet of Englesea Brook. The garden mentioned is Plot 377 on the 1846 Tithe Map.*

*Bequeathed outright to three daughters.*

### **7. Three dwellings at Newcastle**

*In the holding of Samuel Harding.*

*Rent or sale to three daughters.*

### **8. Two dwellings in Newcastle area**

*Built on land bought from Earl Ferres.*

*Rent or sale to three daughters.*

## Malkiln Cottage & Malt House



**Plate 18: Malkiln Cottage**

Across the road, to the north of Englesea Brook Chapel was another Malkiln and Yard which at the time of the Tithe Map and Apportionment, and before, was in the occupation of William Salmon, which is known as Malkiln Cottage today. William Salmon gave part of his garden here, for the building of Englesea Brook Chapel, which was built in 1828.

The 1881 census records William Salmon as a Maltster, and the 1891 Census records William Salmon as a Farmer & Maltster.

Before 1914 a school for boys and girls existed behind Englesea Brook Chapel, which is now known as Malkiln Cottage, before the building of the Hugh Bourne Memorial School in 1914, attached to the Chapel. The lounge at Malkiln Cottage has a herringbone timber block / parquet floor which is often a feature of Victorian and early 20<sup>th</sup> century school rooms.

The cottage also has a large cellar accessed from the exterior, where the beer produced at the Malt House and Kiln building which used to stand in front of the cottage, would have been stored. The cottage existed as one cottage, as recorded in the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, and is believed to have had a stable at one end.

This Malt House existed where the cast iron water pump and the well below, exist today, which also had two cottages attached to it, according to the Tithe Survey and William Salmon's 1848 Will. The building still existed in 1915 according to the map from a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020).

It is believed that this building was demolished in the mid 1920s.

A hand drawn ink sketch of the Malt House building, and the attached two cottages exists, and helps us visualise what it would have been like, when it stood in front of Malkiln Cottage.

According to a local resident, it had an upper room on the right, which was approximately 45 feet by 20 feet, which was used to store the grain in huge containers around the outer walls. The central part of the floor was quite spacious, on which frequent dances were held, to the strains of a mouth organ and concertina band. On the ground floor it contained vats, where the grain was soaked, thus enabling it to

### - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

sprout, after this, the sprouting grain was then transferred to the upper floor of the other wing of the building, and spread out on a floor of perforated tiles to dry. Under this floor were a series of tunnels and flues, to hasten the drying. The cottages which stood immediately in front of the Chapel, were demolished a few years before that of the Malthouse.



**Plate 19: Drawing of the Malt House which existed in front of Maltkiln Cottage, and the two attached Cottages, to the far left  
(Source: Englesea Brook Chapel and Museum)**

William Salmon's Will also reveals that he bought the Malt House and the Yard from William Burgess.

From the Barthomley 1762 Map and information supplied by John Cornell, the resident of Maltkiln Cottage, and detailed in his deeds, there is an old right of way through Manor Farm, over a bridge or ford, past Maltkiln Cottage, and running past the Chapel, that's why it exists at an odd angle to the road, as you would not be able to build over a right of way, this on the 1762 Map was an alternative road to the surviving Englesea Brook Lane.

### **William Salmon's Malt House: A Primitive Methodist Meeting House**

Interestingly, according to *'The Journals of William Clowes, A Primitive Methodist Preacher, 1844, Page 274'*, we find that William Clowes:-

*"On Monday, the 24<sup>th</sup> [April 1826], we had a glorious time at Englesea Brook, in Mr. Seymour's malt-house, the place where our preaching services were usually held being far too small to accommodate the congregation, and we had some souls in distress."*

This record indicates that if Sarah Smith's House, i.e. Holly Cottage, was still utilised for Primitive Methodist Meetings, after her death in 1822, her widow Robert allowing them to continue, until the dedicated Chapel was built in 1828, then if there was a large enough congregation, then '*Mr Seymour's malt-house*', which must be a miss-interpretation of '*Mr Salmon's malt-house*', must have been utilised, especially since we saw above, in its later life was used for dancing, because the upper room of the Malt House was so large.

The mistake with the name of Mr Salmon is corrected on Page 184 of '*The Life of the Venerable William Clowes, one of the Founders of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, John Davison, 1854*', which leaves no doubt to where William Clowes preached on Monday 24<sup>th</sup> April 1826.

This gives us another building in the hamlet of Englesea Brook, where Primitive Methodist Meetings, Preaching and Worship took place, albeit two years before the Chapel was built.

## White Cottage & Red Rose Cottage

Red Rose Cottage as we saw from the above evidence, existed as part of the old Malt House and Kiln, contiguous originally with Holly Cottage, and White Cottage, before Brook House replaced part of it, in 1868, and was not converted into a residential dwelling, until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, first being known as Rose Cottage according to the 1939 Register, and then later, as its current name.

White Cottage, according to the Tithe Survey was owned by Hugh Harding in 1846/7, and was occupied by Thomas Mason, who according to the 1851 Census was a Maltster, and must have worked at one of the two Malt Houses at Englesea Brook.

The two cottages exist to the south of Brook House, behind which is an old Barn which was the Malt House and Kiln, dealt with above, as well as a newer barn, to the far west, which must have been part of this complex, which has been converted into a residential dwelling, in recent years.

According to the 1939 Register Red Rose Cottage was known as 'Rose Cottage' and had two families living there.



Plate 20: White and Red Rose Cottages

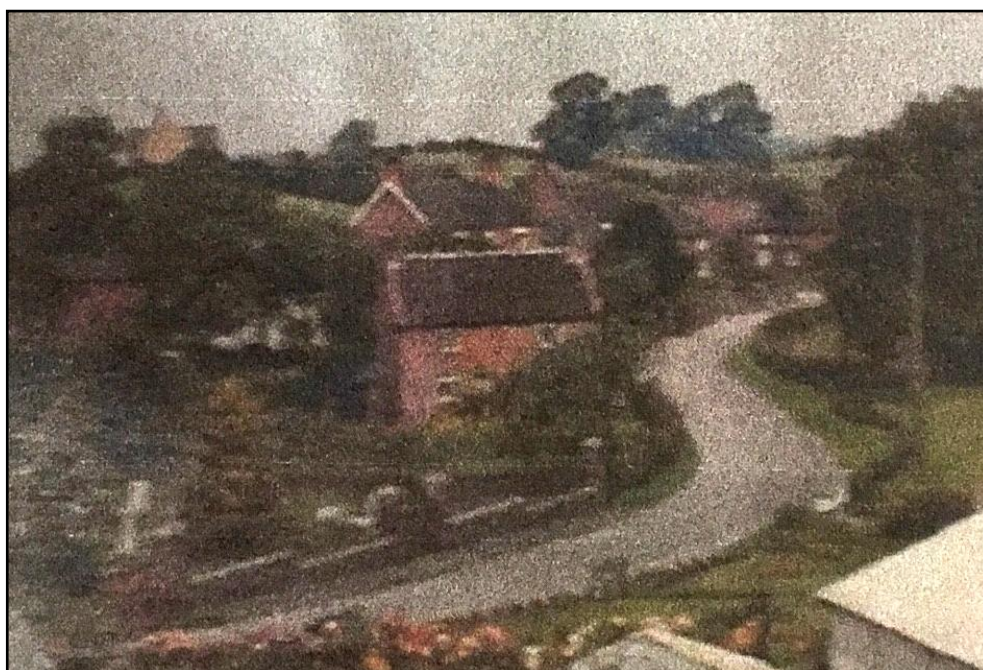
## **Clonbrin / Round Bank / Smith's Shop**

We know from the Tithe Survey of 1846/7 that two semi detached cottages existed opposite the Chapel, to the immediate north of the Burial Ground, where the house known as Clonbrin now stands. John Cornell, the resident of Maltkiln Cottage remembers these two cottages, as being two small old cottages, and that he thought that they were one up one down cottages, i.e. one room upstairs and one below.

Round Bank is the place-name given to the area of land abutting the banks of the brook, as Englesea Brook Lane curves around, in front of the old row of houses to the west, as it turns towards Barthomley, and crosses the brook via the old bridge, in the hamlet.

Next to this Round Bank was a Stable, which had been Smith's Shop, according to the Tithe Survey, and as we stated above, this was most likely where Robert Smith sold beer or malt from the Malt House attached to his and his wife, Sarah's home, Holly Cottage. The building still existed in 1915 according to the map from a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020).

William Salmon's 1848 Will, tells us that he bought the Round Bank and Smithey from Ralph Smith, who is actually Robert Smith's nephew. It also tells us that it was in the holding at this time, of Samuel Astbury.



**Plate 21: A 1950s Photograph showing the Two Old Semi Detached Cottages which existed before Clonbrin was built, with Brook House behind  
(Source: Englesea Brook Chapel and Museum)**

## Manor Farm, Englesea Brook



**Plate 22: Manor Farm**

Manor Farm is where William Salmon had lived most of his life, renting from Lord Crewe, and where his son, William junior later resided as well.

The celebrated Primitive Methodist Preacher Hugh Bourne visited Manor Farm often, in the 1830s and 1840s (as well as Englesea Brook Chapel, and many friends and Primitive Methodists in the hamlet itself, which later became his resting place), because William junior was married to Hugh's niece, Ann Bourne.

On the 1799 Land Tax Assessment for Barthomley, it is known as 'Ingleseybrook Tenement', and occupied by Joseph Birks.

In a lease document held at Cheshire Record Office (CRO REF: DCR/50/2/2), dated 1812, we find that William Salmon leases late Humphrey Gallant's Cottage, which later became known as 'Manor Farm'.

Another historic document, this time the Crewe Estate Rental Books for 1813, we are told that William Salmon leases Humphrey Gallant's Cottage, and inclosure, after it fell out of lease in 1811, and paying rent again in 1812 and 1813.

As well as in the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1831 (CRO REF: DCR/59/2/18-19), tells us that William Salmon leased the cottage for 21 years from spring 1827.

## Deyhouse Bach Farm

According to the Tithe Survey of 1846/7 William Salmon owned Deyhouse Bach Farmhouse, and had converted it into three dwellings, as well as renting the land of the farm, from the Crewe Estate.

Previous to this date, William Salmon had rented and later owned the farmhouse, and also rented the land, as he is recorded in the Land Tax Assessments for Weston, 1781-1832 (CRO REF: QDV 2/453), between the years of 1812 and 1832, and is sometimes recorded with George Ford and (Widow) Rider.

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

**Occupants Through Time**

Source	Occupant
PARISH REGISTERS DEC 1605	RICHARD COLLYER
PARISH REGISTERS APR 1612	RICHARD PICKERINGE
PARISH REGISTERS SEP 1633	THOMAS HAMPTON
PARISH REGISTERS JUN 1639	THOMAS HAMPTON
PARISH REGISTERS MAY 1679	THOMAS HAMPTON
PARISH REGISTERS MAR 1713	THOMAS HAMPTON
CREWE ESTATE DEED 1718	THOMAS HAMPTON
CREWE ESTATE DEED 1718	JOHN LEVERSAGE
CREWE ESTATE DEED 1718	JOSEPH SKERRATT
CREWE RENTALS 1721-24	JOSEPH SKERRATT
CREWE RENTALS 1734-37	JOSEPH SKERRATT
PARISH REGISTERS JUN 1752	THOMAS HAMPTON
CREWE ESTATE SURVEY 1766-7	WIDOW LATHAM
WYBUNBURY TITHES 1774	JOHN LATHAM
CREWE RENTALS 1777-1779	JOHN LATHAM
CREWE RENTALS 1779-1782	JOHN LATHAM & SAMUEL LATHAM
LAND TAX 1781 – 1802	JOHN LATHAM
ENCLOSURE 1803/4	WILLIAM SMITH
LAND TAX 1803 – 1811	JOHN LATHAM
CREWE ESTATE DEED FEB 1812	JOHN LATHAM
CREWE RENTALS	RICHARD JONES & WILLIAM SALMON
LAND TAX 1812 – 1816	WILLIAM SALMON
LAND TAX 1817 – 1819	WILLIAM SALMON AND GEORGE FORD
LAND TAX 1820 – 1821	SALMON AND RIDER
LAND TAX 1822 – 1825	WILLIAM SALMON AND GEORGE FORD
LAND TAX 1826 – 1832	WILLIAM SALMON
TITHE SURVEY 1846-7	WILLIAM SALMON – OWNER THREE TENANTS COTTAGES

Deyhouse Bach Farm was situated on Snape Lane at Englesea Brook. Snape Cottage and Jubilee Cottage, may consist of small parts of the original farmhouse, with many alterations and extensions. Since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the property has existed as two cottages.

Other deeds in the Crewe Estate dating between 1697 (CRO REF: DCR/1/6/14.) and 1718 (CRO REF: DCR/16/7/10), list similarly named fields, with the fields to the rear of the farm being named The Great and Little Bank, and give the name of the farm as 'Deyhouse Bach/Bath Farm' which means Dairyhouse by a nook/corner or stream/pond Farm.

In a 1706 Crewe Deed it mentions in the list of fields 'the Hamptons Inclosure', linking Thomas Hampton with the farm.

In the Crewe Estate Rentals 1723-4 (CRO REF: DCR/59/30/1), Joseph Skerrat is charged £40 rent for 'Dayhouse Back'.

The Crewe Estate Survey Book of 1766-7 (CRO REF: D 7109/1) lists a Widow Latham as tenant of this farm, and the fields of the farm existed to the north of the site, extending to Monneley Mere. The farm is shown on the 1762 Crewe Estate Map of Barthomley, but omits the farmhouse.

By the Tithe Survey of 1846-7, the farmhouse is shown, but the farm buildings had been removed. William Salmon was the owner of the farmhouse, and let it as three cottages and was a tenant to Lord Crewe for some of the farm's land.

The Tithe Map and Apportionment also list a field opposite Deyhouse Bach, called 'Smithsfield', which links this name to William Smith, who is recorded here as a tenant on the 1803-4 Enclosure Map and Award.

In the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1771-1773 (CRO REF: DCR 59/2/2), we find the following entries which relate to our investigation:-

***"3. William Salmon for the remainder of the Day House Bache Tenement £40."***

This means that even in the 1770s William Salmon was linked with this farm, and the farmhouse and land was already split into two.

From the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1779-1782 (CRO REF: DCR/59/2/4), we are told on page 20:-

***"John Latham for the Day Hose Bach Tenement, held for his life and his Brother Samuel by lease 1779.***

***Paid for 1779 £50, for 1780 £50, for 1781 £50, and for 1782 £50."***

From the Crewe Estate Rental Book for 1777-1779 (CRO REF: DCR/59/2/3), we find:-

***"2. John Latham Dayhouse Bach"***

And in 1779, 1778:-

***"Weston, Lady Day 1778***

***2. John Latham for the Dayhouse Bach Tenement, £45.***

***John Latham holds this under Lease for his own Life and his Brother Samuel's, and from Spring 79, is to pay £50 a year."***

And again in the Crewe Estate Rental Book (CRO REF: DCR/13/11), we find:-

***"Page 17: John Latham paying rent for Deyhouse Bach tenement: the lease was determined on 7th Nov 1811.***

***William Salmon: for the outbuildings at remainder of Dey House Bach lands 1812-1814."***

This links in with the Land Tax Assessments, as we saw above, which means when William Salmon is recorded in 1812, as the tenant, that he took over the lease, from John Latham, and before that, as above, in the 1770s, he only leased part of the property, i.e. the outbuildings and some or all of the farm's lands.

## - Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -

### Rose Hill Farm

We know from William Salmon's 1848 Will and the 1846/7 Tithe Survey, that he also owned Rosehill Cottage and the cottage which later became the farm worker's house, i.e. Rosehill Farm Cottage.

We also know that he built Rosehill Farm, see below:-



**Plate 23: Rose Hill Farm**

#### Occupants Through Time

Source	Occupant
TITHE SURVEY 1846-7	WILLIAM SALMON (OWNER) JOSEPH STEELE (TENANT)
WILL 1848	WILLIAM SALMON
NEWSPAPER 1852	WILLIAM SALMON JUNIOR
CENSUS 1851	JOSEPH STEEL – BUTCHER
CENSUS 1881	JOSEPH CORNES – RETIRED FARMER
CENSUS 1891	WILLIAM SALMON – MALTSTER & FARMER
CENSUS 1901	JAMES SILVESTER – FARMER
SALES CATALOGUE 1915	MRS SUTTON
WILL 1923	SARAH ELLEN SUTTON
REGISTER 1939	HAROLD BEARD – HAY & STRAW DEALER JOHN BEARD – DAIRY FARMER

Rose Hill Farmhouse was erected in 1843, which is revealed from a datestone to the front gable, along with the initials: W. S..

W. S. stands for William Salmon, who according to his Will of 1848 details that he gives *“to my wife Frances Salmon all the Rents and Profits accruing from the Estate called Rose Hill Cottages in the holding of Joseph Steele and Enoch Browning for her Natural Life and my Trustees to set or Let it to the best Advantage of William Salmon my son to pay to my wife six pound a year.”*

According to the ‘Staffordshire Advertiser, 17 January 1852, Page 1’, Rosehill Farm was to be let, soon after William Salmon, senior's death, by his son William Salmon, junior, *“at Lady-day next, a genteel and commodious COUNTRY RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated, within one mile of Betley, and a reasonable*

*distance from Stations on the North-Western and North Staffordshire Railways; comprising likewise Stable, Cowhouse, Coachhouse, Carthouse, and Piggeries, together with 10 ½ acres of LAND. – Apply to Mr. WILLIAM SALMON, Englesea Brook, near Betley.”*

From a Sales Catalogue dated 11<sup>th</sup> January 1915 (CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020), we are told that the Estate of William Hunt, deceased is sold at Auction at the Royal Hotel in Crewe by Henry Manley and Sons Ltd, which includes properties in Englesea Brook as well as Rose Hill Farm in Gorsty Hill.



The Catalogue tells us that, Mrs Sutton was the tenant and that the farm included a Workman’s Cottage, which is just to the south called ‘Rose Hill Cottage’, see left, it also tells us the farm consisted of 10 acres, 3 roods and 8 perches, paying a land tax of 19 shillings and 10 pence. It includes that the farmhouse contains a “Porch, Hall, Drawing Room and Dining Room, each with bay windows, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Two Stores, Four Bedrooms, Box Room and Store Room, and a walled-in Kitchen Yard and the usual out-offices.”

< **Plate 24: Rosehill Farm Cottage**

It also lists that the Outbuildings are made up of a “Stable containing one Stall and a Loose Box, Barn, Fodder Bin, Two Five-stalled Shippens, with good Lofts over, Trap-house, Two Piggeries and a Fowl Loft.”

## **Other Englesea Brook Cottages**

### **Chapel Cottage, Englesea Brook**



**Plate 25: Chapel Cottages 1 & 2**

This cottage exists to the immediate south of Englesea Brook Primitive Methodist Chapel and Museum, and is presumed originally to be of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. It used to consist of two cottages (between the two chimney stacks), but part of these now forms part of the museum, as a cafe, dining / meeting room, toilet and storage.

The 1846/7 Tithe Survey tells us that this existed at Plot 375, and was described as 'two dwellings and garden' with the owner detailed as William Shufflebotham, with tenants being, Charles Roberts and Martha Shaw.



**Plate 26: A 1953 Photograph of Chapel Cottages 1 & 2,  
with a Flower Display for Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation  
(Source: Englesea Brook Chapel and Museum)**

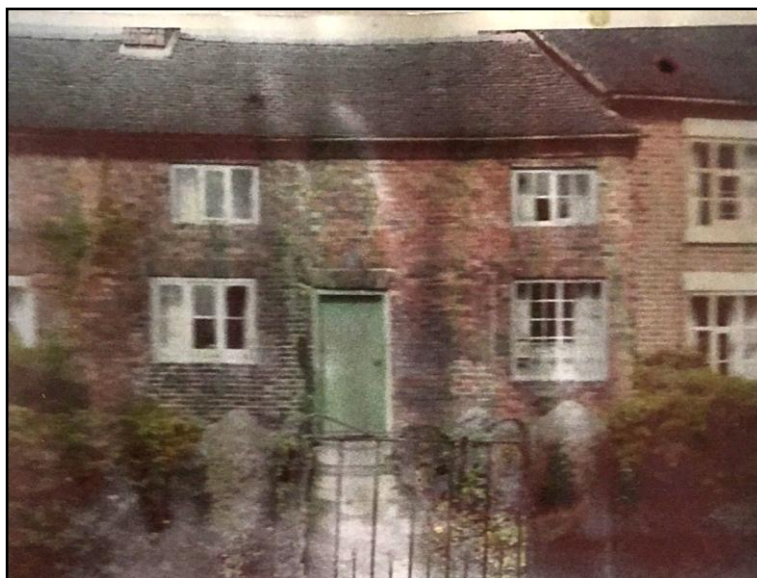
They are believed to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and exhibit oak beams of that age, as well as camber arched windows and doors, as shown in the above 1953 Photograph, before they were renovated and altered in recent decades, as well as having a two storey extension, to the south cottage.

### Bridge House & Cottages



**Plate 27: Bridge House & Cottages**

According to the Tithe Survey of 1846/7, Plot 348, Bridge House and its two derelict cottages, are described as a 'homestead and garden', and a 'dwelling', and both were owned by George Glover, the farmer of Pear Tree Lake Farm in Balterley (and probably the descendant of George Glover of Snape Farm, in the late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century), but the dwelling was inhabited by Jesse Brassington, and the homestead and garden, by George Whittaker. We know that Bridge House had only recently been built in 1846, due to its datestone depicting "G G 1840", i.e. built by George Glover in 1840.



**Plate 28: 1950s Front Elevation View of the Cottage next to Bridge House**  
(Source: Englesea Brook Chapel and Museum)

## **- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

Previously on the Enclosure Map of 1803, Mrs Chamberlain & John Owen are detailed as living at Bridge Cottages, but this must either represent: the two derelict cottages which still exist and are attached to Bridge House, to its western gable, because we know Bridge House is dated to 1840; or another cottage / homestead with land, which is recorded as existing at this site, right back to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century; meaning that there were a total of four houses occupying this site, namely, the lost cottage / homestead, with land, the two semi detached derelict cottages, and the 1840 Bridge House, which later included the land and outbuildings here.

### **Erchless Cottage**

Another property shown at Englesea Brook on the Tithe Map, is Plot 352, on the right of Snape Lane heading towards where Deyhouse Bach Farm existed (replaced by Snape and Jubilee Cottages) from Englesea Brook, which is now the location of 'Erchless Cottage'. Again this property was owned by George Glover, who also owned Bridge House & Cottages. The plot is described as 'three dwellings and gardens' (but is shown as one building on the map), with the tenants which are listed as Ann Browne, Samuel Nickson and Charles Smith.

This once existing cottage is shown to be in the holding of William Breese on the 1803 Enclosure Map.

William Smith, Sarah Smith's brother in law, is shown as renting William Breese's House and Lands, in 1794 and 1795, according to the Land Tax Records. This may mean that at this point in time, William Breese may possibly have had an interest in the Malt House and properties, where we find William Smith owning part of, in later records, see above.

### **Clifton's Cottages**

Also in the hamlet of Englesea Brook, but on the outskirts, towards Balterley, and actually just within the township of Balterley, were two other cottages, as recorded on the 1803 Enclosure Map, and existed at the end of a lane, which runs from Daisy Farm, to the fields to the south of Englesea Brook Chapel, and still exists as a green lane today.

The green lane which accessed Clifton's Cottages, also gave access to Shaw's Cottage, which existed further to the east. There was also another cottage near Englesea Brook Lane to the west of Clifton's Cottages, and opposite the future house known as 'Englesea'. Therefore in this field there were three cottages, which originally were all on Balterley Heath, as well as Shaw's to the east.

The reason these are included in the investigation is because James Clifton who lived at Corner Cottage within the hamlet, was a friend, neighbour, and fellow Primitive Methodist, to Sarah Smith, and he is most likely related to the Cliftons who lived at these two cottages, because Ralph Clifton is listed as his father in parish registers.

A Map of Balterley Township (Staffordshire Record Office (SRO) REF: D3098/14/30), available at Staffordshire Record Office, dated 1814, shows Plot 'L6' where Clifton's Cottages existed, depicting two buildings, and in the accompanying Survey Book, it details them as:-

***"Two Cottages with land in the holdings of Ra[lph] Clifton and Edw[ard] Clifton."***

\* \* \* \* \*

## **APPENDICES**

- 1. Englesea Brook Property Sales in Historic Newspapers**
- 2. Haymoor Green Sales Catalogue 1915**  
*(CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020)*
- 3. Will of Ralph Poole**  
*(CRO REF: WS 1778)*
- 4. Will of Penelope Whittaker**  
*(CRO REF: WS 1827)*
- 5. Will of John Dean**  
*(CRO REF: WS 1842)*
- 6. Will of Elizabeth Dean**  
*(CRO REF: WS 1826)*
- 7. Will of John Harding**  
*(CRO REF: WS 1848)*
- 8. Descendants of William Smith (Sarah Smith's Family Tree)**
- 9. Descendants of William Burchall (Sarah Smith's Family Tree)**
- 10. Hugh Bourne's Family Tree**

## **Englesea Brook Sales In Newspapers**

### **The Staffordshire Advertiser – 24<sup>th</sup> January 1863 – Page 8**

HOUSES, LAND and MALKILN, at WESTON, 1 ½ miles from the Radway Green Station, on the North Stafford Railway, and about 2 ½ miles from the important town of Crewe.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. HILL, at the ROYAL HOTEL, CREWE, in the county of Chester, on Thursday, the 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1863, at the hour of four in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, and either in one lot or in such lots as may be named at the time of sale, all that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Malkiln, Outhouses, Offices, and Garden thereto belonging, situate at Inglessea Brook, in the township of Weston, in the county of Chester, in the occupation of Thomas Henshall.

Also all those two closes or parcels of LAND adjoining thereto and hold therewith, formerly in one close, and called the "Kiln Field," and containing by admeasurement 3A. 1R. 18P. of land, statute measure, or thereabouts, and now in the occupation of the said Thomas Henshall.

Also all those three MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES contiguous to the above, in the several occupations of James Clifton, Samuel Grocott, and John Brassington.

Also all that CROFT or ENCLOSURE situate at Inglessea Brook aforesaid, on the opposite side of the road from the first named messuage, containing 38 perches of land, statute measure, or thereabouts, also in the occupation of the said Thomas Henshall.

The whole of the foregoing premises are freehold of inheritance, subject to the annual rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. charged thereon, and will be sold subject to such rent-charge.

The houses and outbuildings are substantial and in a good state of repair, and the land contains excellent sites for building upon.

The respective tenants will show the property, and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES LEACH, Crewe Station: the AUCTIONEER; or at the office of Mr. BRADBURN, Solicitor, Northwich.

### **The Chester Chronicle – 8<sup>th</sup> April 1842 – Page 2**

CHESHIRE

SNAPE FARM, and VALUABLE PROPERTY at INGLESEA-BROOK, in the township of Weston, and parish of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. WALTON, at the house of Mr. Joseph Warham, known as the Swan Inn, in Betley, in the county of Stafford, on Thursday, the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April, 1842, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, the after-mentioned valuable PROPERTY situated in the township of Weston aforesaid.

LOT I

A piece of Garden or Building Land, situated at Inglessea-Brook aforesaid, in the occupation of Mr. John Brassington, containing about 0A OR 20P

**- Charles E S Fairey & Caroline Wood -**

**LOT II**

A desirable Brick and Tile Messuage, with Brewhouse and Stable, (all nearly new), situated at Inglesea-Brook aforesaid, with a good Garden attached, as now marked out, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Ford, containing about Pasture Land, abounding with Fruit Trees, called the Malt Kiln Orchard, containing OA 2R 28P

A piece of Land called the Common Field, (now subdivided into four parts) containing 5A 1R 8P

**LOT III**

An excellent FARM, called the Snape Farm, with good Brick and Tile Farm House and Outbuildings, in complete repair, together with Fold, Yard, Garden, and capital Orchard, in full bearing, of which the following is the particulars, viz.-

Name of Fields	State of Cultivation	A	R	P
<b>Daniel Lawrence, Tenant</b>				
Farm House, Outbuildings, Yard & Garden		1	0	11
Stable Field	Pasture	4	0	33
Kitchen Croft	Meadow	1	1	36
Barn Field	Pasture	3	3	31
Orchard	Arable	0	1	14
Coppice Field (now in 2 parts)	Arable & Pasture	5	2	13
Thistley Field	Pasture	5	3	0
House Field	Pasture	3	0	6
Hole Meadow	Meadow	2	0	6
Little Field	Arable	1	2	37
Smith's Field	Arable	2	3	15
Middle Field	Pasture	4	2	17
Blackmoor Field	Arable	4	1	20
Blackmoor Meadow	Meadow	2	1	5
Little Hill Field	Pasture	2	1	37
		<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

The above will be found, on inspection, a most desirable opportunity for investment.

Lot I is well calculated for building purposes. Lot 2, for a Public House, and Lot 3 from its vicinity to the grounds of Crewe Hall, and from the undulating form of the Lands would be a desirable for a Villa Residence.

The whole of the Property is within about three miles of the Crewe First Class Station, on the Grand Junction Railway.

Mr. Joseph Ford, the tenant of Lot 2 will show all the premises, and any further information may be obtained from Mr. Hugh Harding, of Balterley, near Betley; from Mr. Wilkinson Grantham, Solicitor, of Betley, or Mr. George Harding, Land Agent, of Maer, near Newcastle-under- Lyme.

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

**Chester Chronicle – 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1915 – Page 4**

**CHESHIRE AND THE STAFFORDSHIRE BORDERS**

Estate of William Hunt, deceased, and Mrs. Annie H. Hunt, Deceased.

**IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising:-**

A RESIDENCE with about 21 ¼ acres of Land, at Haymoor Green, near Nantwich, now in the occupation of Mr. J. H. Salmon. A VALUABLE FIELD, about 3 acres, situate near Audlem Town and Railway Station (G.W.R.), now in the occupation of Mr J. B. Hunt. A HOUSE and LAND, with 5 COTTAGES (about 4 acres), situate at Englesea Brook, near Crewe, now in the occupation of Mr. Lovatt and others. A RESIDENCE, with nearly 11 acres of LAND, and a Workman's Cottage, known as "Rose Hill," Balterley, situate on the main road from Betley to Crewe, now in the occupation of Mrs. Sutton. Two COTTAGES near to same. Two Capital FIELDS of ACCOMODATION LAND, about 13 ½ acres, situate on the main road at Blakelow, near Nantwich, now in the occupation of Mr. John Salmon.

To be Offered for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION by

HENRY MANLEY AND SONS, LIMITED, at the Royal Hotel, Crewe, on Monday, January 11<sup>th</sup>, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., subject to conditions.

Particulars, with Plan, may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Crewe; Messrs. Pedley, Timperley and Tomkinson, Westminster Buildings, Crewe; or

MESSRS. L. LEWELLYN & SON, Tunstall, Staffs., Vendors' Solicitors.

## **Haymoor Green Sales Catalogue 1915**

(CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020)

**Sale Particulars with Plan  
Estate of William Hunt deceased, and Mrs H Hunt, deceased  
Cheshire and the Staffordshire Borders  
Valuable  
Freehold Residences  
With Land, Accommodation Land,  
Building Land & Country Cottages  
Auctioneers  
Henry Manley & Sons, Ltd., Crewe, and Whitchurch, Salop  
Royal Hotel, Crewe on Monday Jan 11<sup>th</sup> 1915**

**Lot 3  
Englesea Brook**

**A Commodious  
Double-fronted Residence  
And Out-Buildings**

with large Gardens, two fields of excellent Pasture Land and Orchard together with a double-fronted Cottage and Garden, situate at Englesea Brook fronting the road from Betley to Barthomley, and having a return frontage to the Weston Road, now in the occupation of Messrs J.H. Lovatt and John Bradshaw respectively.

Area – 3a. 2r. 13p.

**The Larger House**

in the occupation of Mr Lovatt contains Hall, Parlour, Living Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder, Open Landing, Four Good Bedrooms and the usual Out-offices.

**The Cottage**

immediately adjoining the Larger House contains Parlour, Living-room, Scullery, Milk-house and Four Bedrooms, and the usual Out-offices.

**The Outbuildings**

comprise a large Two-storey Building, formerly used as a Malt Kiln, Trap-house, Barn, and combined Shippin and Stable with good lofts over, and a Range of Three Piggeries with walled-in Outlets and Fowl loft over, two of the Piggeries being let with the larger house and one with the Cottage.

Each House has a large front Garden and a large Kitchen Garden which is on the opposite side of the road, is divided between them.

The larger House has also a well-stocked Orchard and Two Fields of excellent Grazing Land.

There is a quantity of Growing Timber which will be included in the purchase price.

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

The Water Supply is obtained on the premises.

A wood and iron erection is claimed to be the property of the tenant.

Schedule

109 – 1.736

110 – 1.431

Pt. 112 – 0.300

Pt. 113 – 0.115

**Total 3.582**

**Also**

**A Pair of Comparatively  
Modern Brick & Tile Cottages**

Seven and Five Rooms respectively, and a Pair of older Five-roomed Cottages with good Gardens back and front.

This lot has a frontage to the road from Betley to Barthomley, and a return frontage to the Weston Road.

Tenants – Messrs H. Eden, G. Astbury-Fearnall and John Jones.

Area – 0a. 1r. 10p.

Schedule

Pt. 112 – 0.316

Tithe - £0. 7s. 4d. Land Tax - £0. 18s. 4d.

Part of lot 3 is subject to an Annual Rent Charge of £13. 6s. 8d. payable thereout.

**Lot 4**

**Balterley, near Betley Village and about 3 miles from Crewe.**

**A Very Attractive  
Villa Residence  
Known As  
"Rose Hill", Balterley**

With over then acres of Land and a Workman's Cottage, situate near Gorsty Hill, on the Westerly side of the main road from Betley to Weston & Crewe.

Tenant – Mrs Sutton

Area – 10a. 3r. 8d.

The House and Buildings

are conveniently arranged, substantially built, and in a good state of repair, standing

**- Charles E S Fairey & Caroline Wood -**

well back from the road and approached by a carriage drive.

There is a well-kept Garden in front of the house, planted with a quantity of matured ornamental trees and shrubs and a good Kitchen Garden containing a selection of excellent fruit trees.

**The Residence**

contains Porch, Hall, Drawing Room and Dining Room, each with bay windows, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Two Stores, Four Bedrooms, Box Room and Store Room, and has a walled-in Kitchen Yard and the usual Out-offices.

**The Outbuildings**

comprise Stable containing one Stall and a Loose Box, Barn, Fodder Bing, Two Five-stalled Shippons, with good Lofts over, Trap-house, Two Piggeries and a Fowl Loft.

The Land is of excellent quality and in good heart, and easy of access, part of which is approached from a good occupation road which passes through the property.

There is a quantity of valuable Hedge Row and Coppice Growing Timber, which will be included in the purchase price.

A good domestic Water Supply is obtained on the premises.

A wood and iron erection is claimed to be the property of the tenant.

Cheshire
7 – 2.446
4 – 0.863
5 – 0.140
6 – 0.869
Staff.
122 – 0.038
123 – 0.271
124 – 0.100
125 – 0.813
Pt. 126 – 0.570
127 – 1.654
128 – 3.212
<b>Total – 10.976</b>

Tithe – Nil. Land Tax - £0. 19s. 10d.

**Lot 5**

**Balterley, 1 mile from Betley Village and 3 miles from Crewe.**

**A  
Pair of Brick & Tiled Cottages**

Five and Six Rooms respectively with large Gardens, situate at Balterley (on the

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

South-Easterly side of the road from Betley to Barthomley, and near Gorsty Hill.

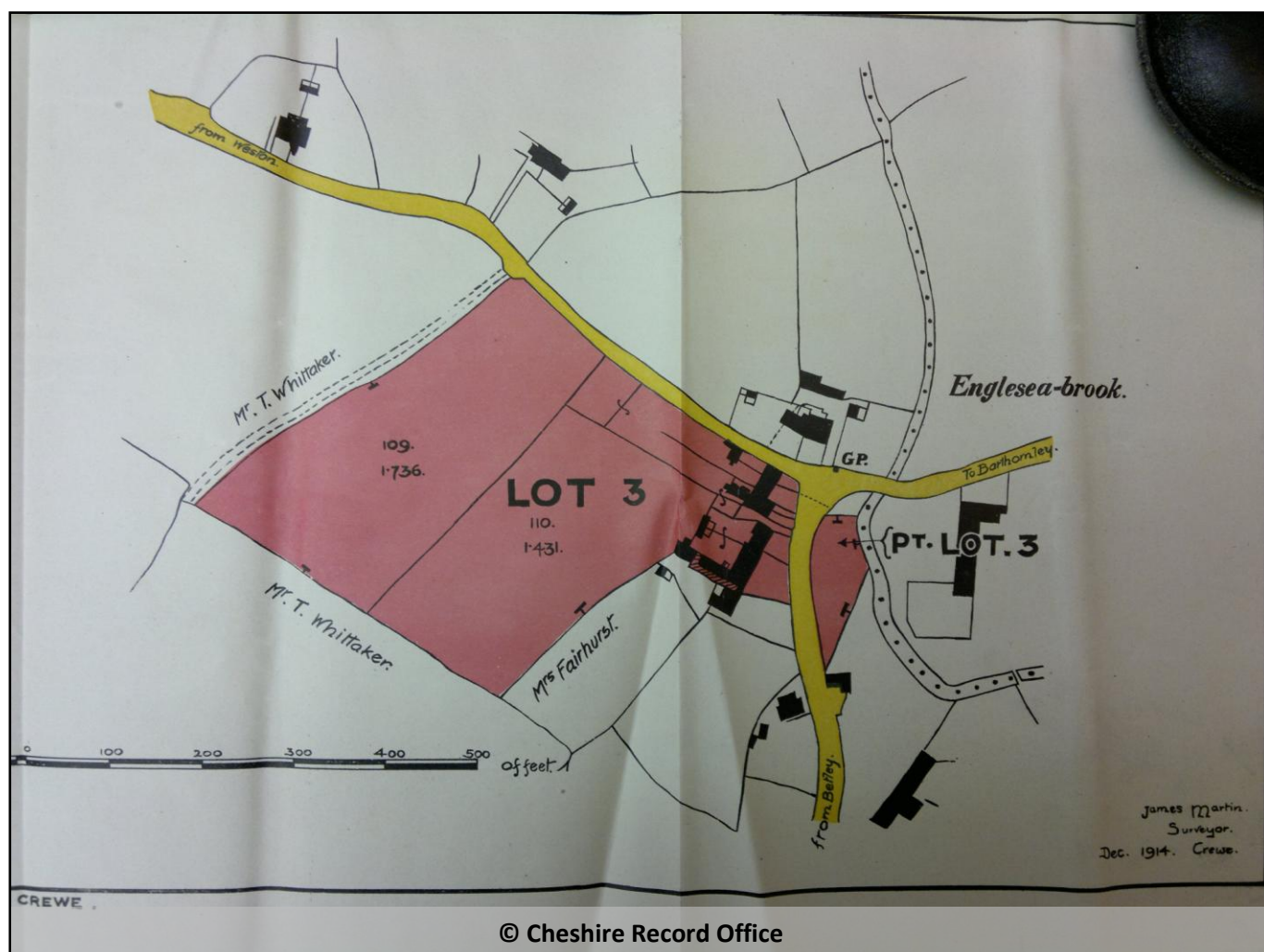
Tenants – Messrs Jones and Samuel Cork

The larger of the two Cottages has a wood and iron Work-house,  
A wood erection forming a Workshop is claimed to be the property of the tenant.

A good domestic Water Supply is obtained on the premises.

Area – 0a. 0r. 34p.

Tithe – Nil. Land Tax – Nil.



**Plate 29: 1915 Haymoor Green Sales Catalogue Map Extract: Lot 3: Englesea Brook  
(CRO REF: SC/4/26 or 224020)**

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and the owner/depositor to whom copyright is reserved")**

## Will of Ralph Poole

Dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1778

Proved 29<sup>th</sup> July 1778

**In the Name of God Amen** I Ralph Poole of Weston / in the Parish of Wybunbury and County of Chester Yeoman / being of sound mind memory and understanding (praised be Alm / -ighty God for the same) Do make and declare this to be my last / Will and Testament in Manner and form following (that is to say) / First I will that all my just debts and ffuneral expenses be Paid / Paid and discharged assoon as conveniently may be after my decease / and my Body I commit to the Earth to be de'cently buried at the / Discreation of my Executor hereafter named. I do hereby Subject and / make liable my real and Personal estate with the Payment thereof / I give and bequeath unto my Nephew William Smith all my / Real and Personal estate of what nature and kindsoever my real / Estate lying in Weston aforesaid now in my Possession and in my said / Nephew William Smiths Possession to him, his Heirs and assigns / forever, with all my ready money and all money due to me either upon / Bonds notes or otherwise, Subjecting him to take care of me so that / I may want for nothing that is necessary and Proper during the term / of my Natural life, and he or his Heirs to discharge the following / legacys out of my Personal Estate Imediately after my decease (that / is as follows) I give and bequeath unto my Relation and now serva / -nt Penelope Whittaker or her assigns the Sum of One hundred / Pounds, Provided she Continueth my Servant and liveth with me / during the term of my Natural life, but if Please God she dieth before / me and in my service I then Impower her to leave the said Hundred / pounds to whom she thinketh Proper to be Paid after my decease. I / Give and bequeath unto my Nephew Elison Poole the sum of one / Shilling only. **And lastly** I do hereby nominate and appoint my / said Nephew William Smith Trustee and Sole Executor of this my last / Will and Testament, hereby revoaking and making void all former and / other Wills by me at any time heretofore made, and declare this to be my / last, **In witness** whereof I the said Testator Ralph Poole have / hereunto set my hand and seal the Third day of March in the / Eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third / King over Great Britain and soforth, and in the year of our / Lord One thousand Seven hundred and seventy eight.

[2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] Signed Sealed Published and declared / by the within named Testator Ralph / Poole as and for his last Will and / Testament in the Presence of us who / have Subscribed our names as witnesses / in his Presence and in the Presence / of each other.

[SIGNED] RALPH POOLE WM BREESE JOHN SHINGLETON MATTHEW LOWE

27<sup>TH</sup> July 1778

William Smith the sole Executor in this Will named was / sworn in common form / before me  
*Thomas Broadhurst Sur[rogate]*

## **Will of Penelope Whittaker**

**Dated 13<sup>th</sup> October 1826**

**Died 14<sup>th</sup> April 1827**

**Probate issued 29<sup>th</sup> September 1827**

**In the Name of God Amen** / I Penelope Whittaker of the Township of Weston in the / Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester – being / weak in Body but of sound and perfect mind and memory / do make and publish this my Last will and Testament, in / manner and form following, that is to say, first I will that / all my just debts and funeral Expenses be paid and I / give and bequeath to my Nephew William Smith the sum of / Twenty pounds. I do also give and bequeath to my Brother / Roger Whittaker the sum of five pounds. I also give and / bequeath to my Niece Abigail Seamon the Sum of five Pounds. / I also give and bequeath to my Nephew Samuel Whittaker / the Sum of five pounds. I also further give and bequeath / to my Brother Thomas Whittaker the sum of one shilling - I also give and bequeath to Mary the daughter of Ralph / Smith all my Silver tea spoons and China Cups and saucers / with Every thing to them belonging - I also give and bequeath / to the said Mary Smith and Ellen Smith her Sister all my / Clothes and wareing apparel to be Equally divided betwixt / them – which said several Legacies or sums of money I / will and order to be paid to the said Respective Legatees / within Six months after my Decease – and I give and bequeath / all the Remainder of my Property – to my Nephew Ralph / Smith and to his Son William Smith to be Equally divided / between them – and I do hereby appoint and make Choice / of my Nephew Ralph Smith and his Son William Smith / to be my Executors – of this my Last Will and Testament / hereby Revoking all former wills by me made – In Witness / Where of I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 13<sup>th</sup> day / of October in the year of our Lord 1826 - Signed, sealed, / published and declared by the above named Penelope Whittaker / to be her Last Will and Testament in the presence of us / who have hereunto Subscribed our Name as Witnesses / in the Presence of the Testator Penelope Whittaker.

[SIGNED] Penelope Whittaker makes her mark x and does not sign the Will  
FANNY ELLAMS ELIZABETH ELLAMS

[2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] Saturday the twenty ninth day of September in the / year of our Lord 1827 / Ralph Smith and William Smith the Executors / in this Will named were sworn in common form / and they further made oath that the Personal Estate / and Effects of the Testatrix within the Diocese / of Chester were under the value of one hundred / pounds / before me / Ja[me]s Hayes / Surrogate / The Testatrix died the fourteenth day of April 1827

Probate Issued / Dated 29<sup>th</sup> Sept[embe]r 1827

## **Will of John Dean**

**Dated 17<sup>th</sup> Oct 1841**

**Died 6<sup>th</sup> November 1841- EB list of Burials- MI in Chapel- age 42**

**Probate granted 26<sup>th</sup> February 1842**

**This is the Last Will and Testament** of me / John Dean of Weston in the Parish of Wybunbury in the / County of Chester Maltster and Shopkeeper. First I desire to / be decently interred at the discretion of my loving wife Mary / Dean – And I direct all my just Debts Funeral and / Testamentary Expenses to be fully paid and satisfied and I / charge all my Personal and Real Estates with the payment / thereof and Subject thereto I give devise and bequeath / All and singular my Household Goods Furniture Stock / in trade as a Maltster Cattle Chattels and all and every other / my Personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever / And also all my Shares and Interests in a Messuage / Farm Lands Maltkiln Cottages and Premises with the / Appurtenances thereunto belonging situate at Snape and / Inglesea Brook in the Parish of Wybunbury aforesaid in / the said County of Chester And all other my Real Estate / wheresoever the same may be Situate, unto my Brothers / in Law Hugh Harding of Balterley in the County of Stafford / Farmer and Cheesefactor, and Thomas Mullock of Cefn in the / County of Denbigh Tea Dealer – To hold to these my said Trustees / and the Survivor of them and the Heirs Executors and / Administrators of such Survivor Upon and for the several / Trusts intents and purposes hereinafter declared of and / concerning the same respectively (that is to say) Upon Trust / that they my said Trustees do and shall permit and suffer / my said loving Wife Mary Dean to have the Use and / Enjoyment of my said Household Goods and Furniture / (including my Plate Linen and China) for and during the / Term of her natural Life provided she so long continues / my Widow An inventory of my said Household Goods and / Furniture Plate Linen and China being first taken by said / Trustees and Signed by said Wife and themselves. And I / direct my said Trustees to sell and dispose of the rest / and residue of my Saleable Personal Estate and Effects / at such times and in such manner as they shall think / proper And Upon Trust that they my said Trustees do and / shall stand possessed of and interested in the produce of / such Sale Upon the Trusts hereinafter declared of and / concerning the same. And I direct my said Trustees to pay / [2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] To pay to my said loving Wife Mary Dean out of the Rents and / profits of my said Devised Farm and other Real Estate ones / annuity or clear yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds by Quarterly / payments the first of such payments to be made at the / Expiration of Three Calendar Months next after my decease / for and during the Term of her natural life – And I direct / my said Trustees to invest and place out at Interest on good / Real or Government Security or Securities the Monies arising / from the Sale of my said Residuary Personal Estate and all / other my Monies, with Power to alter and change such / Securities as often as occasion may require. And upon / Trust that they my said Trustees do and shall pay and apply / so much of the Interest and Annual Proceeds arising / from my said Personal Estate and so much of the Rents and / Profits arising from my devised Farm and Real / Estate after payment thereout of my said Wife's Annuity / as will be sufficient to Maintain Support and Educate / my Children namely Ann Dean John Dean Sarah Dean / and George Dean and all other the children I may leave / by my said Wife, during their respective Minorities. And if / the Interest of my said Personal Estate and the Rents of my / said devised Farm and Real Estate should prove more than / Sufficient for the purposes aforesaid Then I direct the surplus to / accumulate and be considered part of my Residuary / Personal Estate. And as to the Household Furniture / Plate Linen and China bequeathed to my said Wife as / aforesaid from and after her decease or Second Marriage, which / Event shall first happen I direct my said Trustees to sell / and dispose thereof in such manner as they shall think / proper, the produce whereof I direct shall also be taken as / part of my Residuary Personal estate. And when and / as the youngest of my Children shall attain his or / her Age of Twenty one years, I direct my said Trustees / and the Survivor of them his Heirs and Assigns to Sell / and dispose of my said Shares and Interests in the said / Farm Maltkiln Cottages and Premises at Snape and Inglesea / Brook aforesaid and all other my Real Estate either together / or in Parcels and either by Public Auction or Private / Contract with full power to buy the same in again at any / such Auction, and afterwards to resell the same without being / answerable or accountable for any discrimi[na]tion in price or as / [3<sup>RD</sup> PAGE] occasioned thereby, and for such price or prices in Money as to / my said Trustees shall appear reasonable – And for facilitating / the said Sale I declare that the Receipt and Receipts of my said / Trustees and the Survivor of

**- Englesea Brook's First Primitive Methodist Meeting House -**

them his Heir Executors and / Administrators shall effectually exonerate and discharge the / Purchaser or Purchasers of my said Shares and Interests in the / said Farm Maltkiln Cottages and Premises and Real Estate / from seeing to or being answerable for the Purchase Money / or Purchase Monies for the same Shares Interest and / Real Estate – And I direct my said Trustees to pay / and divide All and Singular the Monies arising from / the aforesaid Sales and All other my Estate whatsoever / unto and equally between and amongst my said / Children Ann Dean John Dean Sarah Dean and George Dean / and all other Children I may leave by my said Wife, and the / Children or issue if any of them as may die under the / Age of Twenty one years leaving issue and such children or / issue to be entitled to the Shares of their deceased Parents / and no more – And in case all my Children should die / under the Age of Twenty one years without leaving any / children or issue, or leaving such all one under / the Age of Twenty one years without having children or / issue Then I direct my said Trustees to pay and divide the / said Trust Monies unto and equally between or amongst / my Brothers Thomas Dean William Dean George Dean and / Joseph Dean, and my Sisters Dinah the Wife of Samuel / Smith Mary the Wife of the said Thomas Mullock, and / Sarah as the Wife of William Whittaker, and the two / Infant Children of my late sister Hannah the Wife / of John Brassington if they should live to attain the / Age of Twenty one years, Such Children to take and be / entitled to the Share their deceased Mother would have / taken in case she had been living. And in case any / of my said Brothers and Sisters should happen to die / either in my life time or in the lifetime of any of / my said Children, leaving Children or Issue then I declare / that such Children or Issue shall be entitled to the Shares / hereby given to or provided for their deceased parents. / [4<sup>TH</sup> PAGE] And I do expressly declare that my Wife Daughters / and Sisters and any other persons being Females who may / be entitled to any Provisions under the Trustees of this / my Will shall notwithstanding they may be under / coverture be deemed for all the purposes of this my Will Single Women and their respective Receipts shall / on all occasions in reference to the Trusts of this / my Will be good and sufficient discharges to my said / Trustees – Provided always and I do declare that / notwithstanding the Trusts hereinbefore contained with / respect to the Sale of my Shares and Interests in the / said Farm Maltkiln & Cottages at Snape and Inglesea / Brook and other my Real Estate, I give my said / Trustees and the Survivor of them, his Heirs and / Assigns full Power and Authority to Sell and / dispose of the same Shares & Interests and Real / Estate at any time they or he as the Executors & their or his discretion may think proper in the same manner and with the same / Powers in all respects as I have hereinbefore / provided with respect to the Sale of the same / Shares, Interests and Real Estate by me firstly / hereinbefore directed to be made – And I give / and Devise all Estate vested in me either as a / Trustee or a Mortgagee in fee, unto my said Trustees / To hold to them their Heirs and Assigns upon / and for the several Trusts and Equities affecting the / same – And I appoint my said Brothers in Law Hugh / Harding and Thomas Mullock Executors of this my Will / and I revoke all former Wills by me at any time / heretofore made. And I declare that my said Trustees and / Executors shall be answerable for their own respective / Acts Deeds Receipts Neglects and defaults. And that it shall be / lawful for my said Trustees to reimburse and pay themselves / out of my said Trust Estate all reasonable Costs Charges / and Expenses they shall or may incur or be put unto in / or about the Execution of the Trusts of this my Will or in / anywise relating thereto. In Witness whereof I said the / Testator have to this my Will subscribed my Name and affixed / my Seal this Seventeenth Day of October in the Year of our Lord One / Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One.

Signed Sealed Published Declared and acknowledged by the said / John Dean the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament / In the presence of us who in his Presence at his request and / in the Presence of each other have subscribed our Names as Witnesses / thereto.

[SIGNED] JOHN DEAN JOHN WALFORD OF HOUGH CHESHIRE W CRONES SOLICITOR HOUGH

[5<sup>TH</sup> PAGE]

The 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1842

Hugh Harding one of the Executors within / named was sworn in common form (..... / reserved to Thomas Mullock the other Executor) / And he further made Oath that the Testator's / Personal Estate and Effect sat

**- Charles E S Fairey & Caroline Wood -**

the time of / his death within the Diocese of Chester were / under the value of Two Hundred Pounds /  
Before me / W Parrel? / Surrogate

The Testator died / the month of / November 1841

Probate issued / Dated the 26th February 1842

## **Will of Elizabeth Dean**

**Dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 1818**

**Died 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1826**

**Probate Issued 14<sup>th</sup> March 1826**

**This is the last Will and Testament** of me / Elizabeth Dean of Weston in the County of Chester / Widow made when of sound and disposing mind / memory and understanding I give grant and / devise One Annuity or clear yearly Sum of Five / Pounds unto my son Joseph Dean and his Assigns / for and during the Term of his natural Life to be / issuing and payable out of and from all and every / my Messuages Lands and Hereditaments half yearly / and the first half yearly payment thereof to begin / and to be made at the end of six Calendar Months / from my Decease and in Case of Nonpayment or / not due Payment thereof or any part thereof I / hereby authorise and Empower (sic) my said Son Joseph / Dean to distrain for the same as Landlords may / do for Rent in Arrear by any Law Custom or / Statute now in force. And subject thereto and to / the remedies for recovering thereof and to the annuities / or annual Sums Charged and payable under or / by Virtue of my late Husband's Will and also / subject to the Payment of all such just Debts as / I shall owe at the time of my Decease, my Funeral / Expenses and the Charge of the probate hereof and / all other incidental Expenses I give devise and / bequeath All and every my Messuages Land Tenements / Hereditaments and Real Estate whatsoever and / wheresoever and also all my Money Securities for / Money Goods Chattels Effects and personal Estate / of what Nature kind or quality so ever unto all / and every the Sons and Daughters of my said Son / Joseph Dean by his late wife equally amongst them / Share and Share alike and to their several and / [2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] respective Heirs Executors Administrators and / Assigns forever to take and hold as Tenants in / Common and not as Joint Tenants and Lastly I / hereby nominate constitute and appoint my / Granddaughters Dinah and Mary Dean and / Grandsons John and Thomas Dean Executrixes / and Executors of this my Will, hereby revoking / all former Will and Wills by me at any time / heretofor made I publish and declare this to be / my last Will and Testament In witness – / whereof I the said Testatrix Elizabeth Dean have / hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Twenty / eighth Day of July in the year of our Lord One / thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Signed Sealed Published / and declared by the Testatrix / Elizabeth Dean as and for / her last Will and Testament / in the presence of us who at / her request and in her presence / and in the presence of each other / have subscribed our Names as / Witnesses, thereto.

[SIGNED] ELIZABETH DEAN'S MARK X  
ELIZABETH WRIGHT JAMES SHEVIATT RICH DARLINGTON

Tuesday the fourteenth day of March 1826

Dinah Whittaker Mary Dean John Dean and / Thomas Dean the Executrixes and Executors in / this Will named were sworn in common form / and they further made oath that the Personal / Estate and Effects of the Testatrix within the / Diocese of Chester were under the value of / One hundred pounds / before me / Jas Hates, Surrogate

The Testatrix died the third day of March 1826

Probate issued Dated / 14<sup>th</sup> March 1826

## **Will of John Harding**

**Dated 16<sup>th</sup> November 1847**

**This is the Last Will and Testament** of me / **John Harding** of Weston in the Parish of Wybunbury in the / County of Chester Farmer First I devise to be privately interred in / my burial ground in Barthomley Church yard by the side of my / late dear Wife Mary Harding **And** I direct all my Funeral / and Testamentary Expenses and simple contract Debts to be fully / paid and satisfied by my Executors and Executrix hereinafter appointed / as soon as conveniently may be after my decease out of my Personal / Estate which I expressly exonerate from the payment of any Mortgage / and specialty Debts I may owe at the time of my decease **Whereas** / I fully provided for my late son Samuel Harding deceased in / his life time nevertheless I am desirous of bequeathing to his Children / the legacy by me hereinafter given to them / **And** I have fully / provided for my oldest surviving son Hugh Harding **And** I / have likewise in part provided for my sons John Harding and / James Harding and my Daughter Mary the Wife of John Dean deceased / **Now** I do give and devise **All** those my several Fields Messuages / or Dwellinghouses and Cottages with the Maltkiln Gardens and several / Fields, Closes, Pieces or Parcels of Land or Ground with the appurtenances / to the same belonging situate lying and being at Inglesea Brook / in the Township of Weston in the said County of Chester now in the / several holdings of John Groucott, James Clifton, William Farrington / and John Brassington And all other the Real Estate I may de / vised of or over which I have any disposing power unto my / Brother Richard Harding **To hold** to him his heirs and assigns / upon and for the several Trusts intents and purposes hereinafter / expressed and declared of or concerning the same (that is to say) / **Upon Trust** that he the said Richard Harding – his heirs and assigns / do and shall with all convenient speed after my decease sell and absolutely / dispose of my said Messuages or Dwellinghouses Cottages Maltkiln Gardens / Lands and other Real Estate either by Public Auction or Private Contract / and either together or in parcels and for such price or prices in money / as to him or them shall appear reasonable with full power to buy / in again and afterwards to resell all or any part of the same / hereditaments and premises either by Public Auction or Private / Contract without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby and / [2<sup>ND</sup> PAGE] also with power to give any Purchaser or Purchasers of the same / hereditaments and premises or any part thereof receipts and absolute / acquittances and discharges in writing as will for as from their / respective purchase monies. **And likewise** with power to enter into any special or other Conditions or stipulations touching the Sale / of and Title or Evidence of Title to the same hereditaments and premises / he or they may think fit **And then upon Trust** that he the / said Richard Harding his executors and administrators do and shall / stand possessed of and interested in the residue of the monies arising / from such sale or sales of the said hereditaments and premises after / first satisfying the Incumbrances affecting the same and any / specialty debts I may owe at the time of my decease on the several / trusts hereinafter expressed and declared of or concerning the same (that / is to say) **Upon Trust** in the first place that be the said Richard / Harding his executors and administrators do and shall pay and devise / the sum of Fifty Pounds part of such residue unto and equally / between my Grandson James Harding and my Granddaughter Ann / Harding son and Daughter of my said late son Samuel Harding / deceased **And then Upon Trust** that he the said Richard / Harding his executors and administrators do and shall stand possessed / of and intrusted in the sum of Two hundred Pounds other part / of such residuary Trust monies **Upon** and for the Trusts hereinafter / declared of or concerning the same for the benefit of my Daughter / Mary Dean, Widow of John Dean deceased and her Children (that / is to say) **Upon Trust** that he the said Richard Harding his / executors or administrators do and shall invest and place the said sum / of Two hundred Pounds out at Interest or good Real or Government / Security or Securities with full power to alter vary and transpose / the same security or securities when and as he or they may / deem it advisable or expedient so to do. **And then Upon / Trust** to pay to my said daughter Mary Dean the Interest / Dividends and Annual proceeds arising from the said sum of / Two hundred Pounds for and during the term of her natural / life to and for her own sole and separate use and benefit and / upon her own receipt whether she be sole or covert, but not by / way of anticipation. **And** from and immediately after the decease / [3<sup>RD</sup> PAGE] of my said daughter Mary Dean **Upon Trust** that the said / Richard Harding his executors or administrators do and shall / pay and divide the said sum of Two hundred Pounds unto and / equally between or amongst John Dean, George Dean, Ann / Dean and Sarah Dean Sons and Daughters of my said / Daughter Mary Dean on attaining their respective

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ages of / Twenty one years and the Children or Issue of any of them / who may die under that age leaving Children or Issue but / such Children or Issue to take and be entitled to the Shares / of their deceased parents only. **And** as to the residue of the said / Trust monies I Give and bequeath the same unto and equally / between my said sons John Harding and James Harding / their respective executors administrators and assigns **And I** / Give and bequeath all and singular my Personal Estate and / Effects whatsoever and wheresoever unto and equally between my / said sons John Harding and James Harding and my said / Daughter Mary Dean as Tenants In Common their respective / executors and administrators the share of my said Daughter / to be to and for her own sole and separate use notwithstanding / any coverture she may be under **Provided always** and I / do hereby authorise and empower the Trustee for the time / being under this my Will to advance all or any of my said / Grandchildren sons and daughters of my said Daughter Mary / Dean at any time during their minorities and in the life / time of my said Daughter with her consent in writing any / portion not exceeding one moiety or equal half part of their / respective expectant shares in the said hereinbefore mentioned / sum of Two hundred Pounds for their preferment in the / World And I also empower my said Trustee at any time after / the death of their Mother the said Mary Dean to apply / the Interest and Annual proceeds of the said sum of Two / hundred Pounds in and towards the maintenances and bringing / up of such Children during their respective minorities / **Provided likewise** and I do declare that if my said / Brother Richard Harding should die in my life time / or should become incapable or be unwilling to accept and / [4<sup>TH</sup> PAGE] Perform the Trusts reposed or intended to be reposed in him / by this –my Will or if any new Trustee to be appointed in his place / and stead as hereinafter mentioned should go to reside abroad or / become incapable or be unwilling to perform such Trusts there and / in either of the said cases and as often as it shall so happen I do / fully authorise and empower my said daughter Mary Dean whether / she be sole or covert in her life time and after her decease the / majority of her said sons and daughters (and as to such daughters / whether they be sole or covert) when they shall have attained their / respective ages of twenty one years and during their minorities / such persons or person as they shall choose to be their Guardians / or Guardian to nominate and appoint some fit and proper / person to be a Trustee in the place or stead of my said brother / Richard Harding or any other such Trustee going to reside abroad / declining or becoming incapable to perform the Trusts of this my / Will which new Trustee to be from time to time so appointed shall / have and exercise such and the same powers and authorities in all / respects as if he had been nominated and appointed a trustee under / this my Will **Provided also** and I do declare that my said Brother / Richard Harding and my Trustee for the time being under this / my Will are also my Executors and Executrix hereinafter named shall / have full power and authority to deduct retain reimburse and / indemnify himself herself and themselves all such loss costs charges / Damages and Expenses as they or any of them shall or may suffer / pay incur sustain expend lay out or be put unto in or about this my Will / or the execution of any of the Trusts thereof or in anywise relating thereto / **And Lastly** I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my said Brother Richard / Harding and my said sons John Harding and James Harding and my said Daughter / Mary Dean Executors and Executrix of this my Will hereby revoking all former / Wills by me at any time heretofore made and do declare and publish these / presents only to be and contain my last Will and Testament **In Witness** whereof / I the said John Harding the Testator have to this Will contained in four sheets / of paper subscribed my name and affixed my Seal, to wit, my name at the bottom / of the three preceeding sheets and my name and Seal at the bottom of this fourth and / last sheet thereof this Sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord / One thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

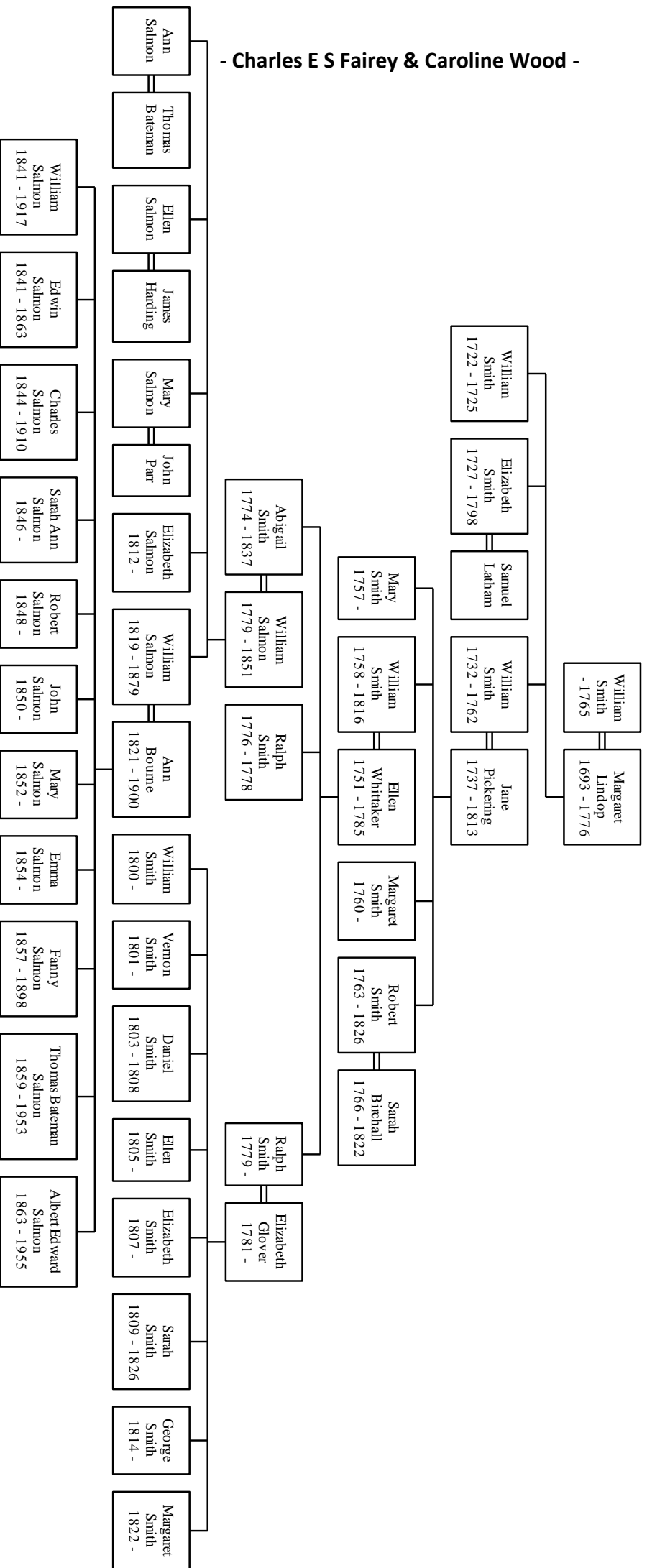
Signed Sealed Published and declared by the said Testator John Harding as and / for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us persons at the same time who in / his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names / as Witnesses thereto.

[SIGNED] JOHN HARDING W CORNES SOLICITOR CREWE CHESHIRE ED WM ..... J SIMPSON } HIS CLERKS

# Descendants of William Smith

## Sarah Smith's Family Tree

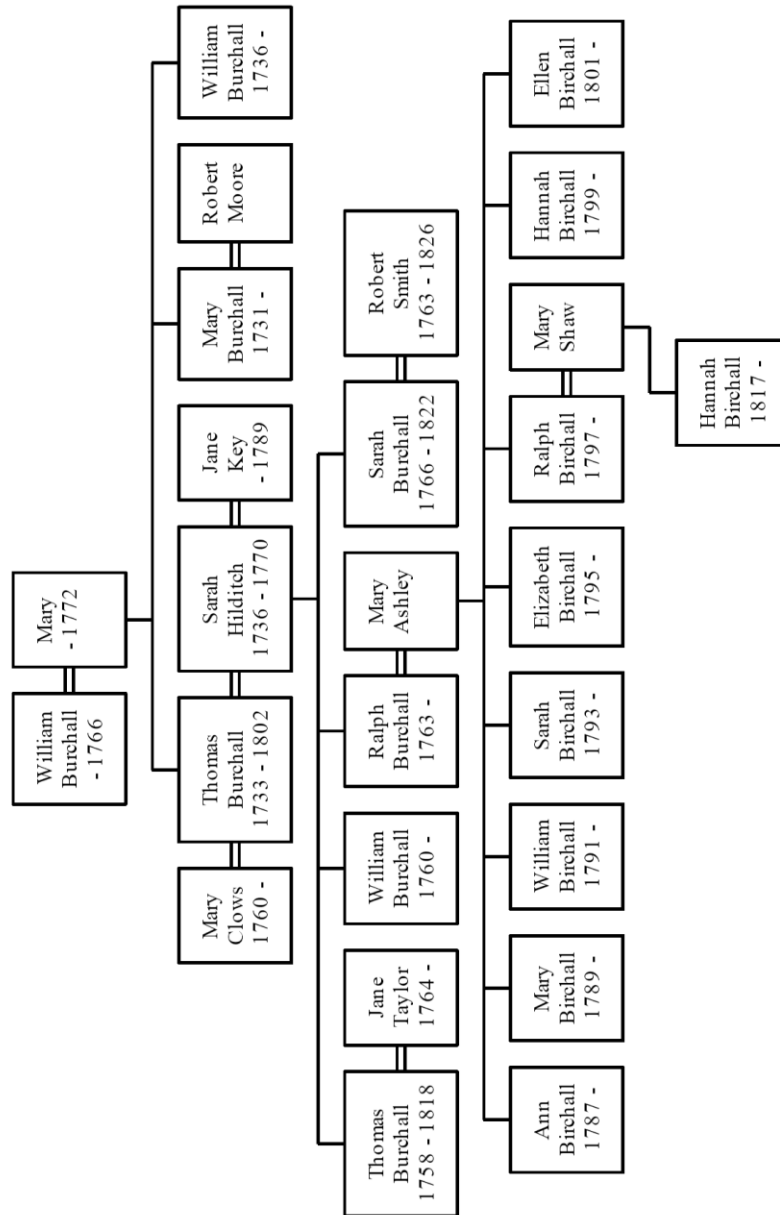
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## Descendants of William Burchall

### Sarah Smith's Family Tree

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# Hugh Bourne's Family Tree

© Englesea Brook Chapel and Museum

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William BOURNE = Mary  
? bur 22 Mar 1728/9 N  
? bur 7 Oct 1740 N

John = Mary  
bapt 27 Mar 1697 N  
bur 29 Aug 1763 B  
*of Abbey Hulton 1738  
of Abbey, B parish 1740  
of Bridge End, B 1744*

KEY  
B Burslem  
Bu Bucknall  
C Cwrt Regish  
Cd Cheddleton  
Cn Cheddleton  
Cr Croxden  
EB Englesea Brook  
G Gravestone at EB  
GK Greenock  
K Kingsley  
M Milwich  
N Norton  
NC Newcastle  
NI Newchapel  
S Stoke  
SA Staffs Advertiser  
T Tunstall  
W Wolsanton  
\* IGI

Are these the same person?

Richard  
bur 4 Aug 1727 N  
bapt 12 May 1728 N  
or bapt 4 Jan 1730/1 N  
Hannah  
bapt 8 Jan 1735/6 N  
bur 23 Mar 1741/2 N  
Martha  
bapt 10 Dec 1738 N  
bur 18 Mar 1740/1 N  
James  
bapt 21 Dec 1740 N  
bur 1744 B  
Joshua  
bapt 27 Sept 1744 B  
Hugh  
bapt 12 Aug 1718 N  
bur 5 Sept 1798 N  
Mary  
bapt 22 Feb 1744/5 B  
bur 10 June 1795 N  
William Sherratt  
bapt 3 Jan 1746/7 N  
bur 22 July 1748 N  
Thomas bapt 22 July 1748 N  
Hannah bapt 6 Mar 1749/50 N  
Martha bapt 25 June 1752 N  
William bapt 13 Sept 1754 N  
d. 6 Dec 1822 SA  
= Hannah

Joseph = Ellen Steele, of Hatchley, Cheddle  
bapt 21 Apr 1733 N  
will 1 Nov 1823  
? d. June 1825 or 24/8/25  
probate 27 Oct 1825  
bapt 2 Apr 1735 K\* (dau of Benjamin & Ann S)  
mar 24 Jan 1763 B, by licence  
d. 7 Aug 1817  
bur 10 Aug 1817 N

John = Elizabeth  
b. 1763 GK  
bapt 27 Nov 1763 GK\*  
bur 25 May 1849 N  
b. 1779/80  
bur 4 Jan 1833 N

Mary  
bapt 6 Mar 1768 Bu  
d. 1781 or 82  
Hannah  
bapt 16 Mar 1770 Bu  
= George Mountford  
mar 30 Oct 1791 NC\*

Ellen  
bapt 23 Jan 1775 N  
= Joseph Wooliscroft  
of Lawton, Cheshire  
mar 1 Dec 1800 W\*

William  
emigrated  
to America

Thomas  
bapt 12 Dec 1794 B

Elizabeth  
b. c.1822  
?bapt 23 Sept 1821 NI\*  
(?1817B\* or 1819B\*\*\*)  
bur 25 May 1863 N  
Joseph  
b. c.1766 GK  
? bapt 1 Apr 1766 Cn\* (Bum)  
bur 17 Oct 1852 EB, SA

HUGH  
b. 3 Apr 1772  
bapt 19 Apr 1772 Bu  
d. 11 Oct 1852  
James = Sarah Rowley  
b. c.1783 (or bapt 1782 N; dau of John)  
? bapt 22 Apr 1781 S, dau of John & Sarah  
mar 27 Jan 1807 S  
d. 28 Feb 1853 C  
bur 1 Mar 1853 EB

Mary = Hugh Harding  
bapt 12 Nov 1809 N  
mar 13 Apr 1827 S\*  
d. 23 June 1870 G

Sarah = John Walford  
bapt 30 Jan 1816 N  
d. 11 June 1870  
b. c.1795  
Famer of 102 acres at Balesley,  
employing 2 labourers in 1851  
d. 2 Oct 1866 G  
of Bernersley  
James d. 9 Jan 1869 G

James = 1. Elizabeth Wooliscroft  
bapt 18 Oct 1818 N  
mar (1) 12 Sept 1838 N  
mar (2) 12 Oct 1841 Cr  
2. Ann Fowler  
b. 5 Feb 1811  
bapt 8 Feb 1811 Cd\*  
d. 26 Dec 1852  
3. Elizabeth c.1820 -  
Elizabeth Ann  
b. 29 Aug 1844  
John Fowler  
b. 3 Sept 1849  
d. 12 Nov 1926 Cr  
= (1879 M)  
Mary Jackson  
1850-1929  
= Hannah c.1859  
(d. dau)

Ann = William Salmon  
b. c.1820  
d. 1873 C, d. 19 Mar 1879 G  
bur 23 Mar 1873 EB  
bur 18 Apr 1893 SA  
Joseph  
not in IGI

Ann  
b. c.1830  
b. c.1831-3  
d. 23 Sept 1876  
of Higher Foreley

James  
b. c.1831-3  
d. 23 Sept 1876  
of Higher Foreley

George = Mary  
b. c.1831-3  
d. 19 Mar 1894 G  
bur 21 Mar 1894 EB  
of Dairy House Fm,  
Southon, Wren

Mary  
b. c.1840  
d. 24 Nov 1872 G  
bur 27 Nov 1872 EB

Caroline  
b. c.1839  
bur 16 Sept 1855 EB  
of Balesley

Emily E(?)  
b. c.1844  
bur 16 Mar 1921 (EB)

Charles H.  
b. c.1850

Edwin  
b. 16 Sep 1841 C  
d. 25 June 1863 C, G  
bur 30 Apr 1910 EB

Fanny  
b. 21 Jan 1857 C  
d. 3 Jan 1898 G  
bur 7 Jan 1898 EB

Charles  
of Egmont, Cheshire  
b. c.1844  
bur 30 Apr 1910 EB

John  
b. c.1841  
d. 25 Dec 1926 G  
bur 29 Dec 1926 EB  
of Elm Farm, Balesley

William E.  
b. c.1848  
? bur 12 July 1878 EB,  
(Wm Henry) of Balesley

James  
b. 5 Mar 1843  
d. 13 July 1929  
= Mary Ann Hugg  
Daniel Perry

Julie Sarah  
b. 9 Aug 1846  
d. 13 Jan 1872 C  
= (1879 M)  
Mary Jackson  
1850-1929  
= Hannah c.1859  
(d. dau)

Edward  
b. 19 Dec 1832  
= Hannah c.1859  
(d. dau)

Charles  
of Egmont, Cheshire  
b. c.1844  
bur 30 Apr 1910 EB

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Copyright Permission for the use of images from:- Cheshire Record Office; The Duchy of Lancaster; and Mr Stewart L. Thorley; (see individual images for details).
- Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum, Staff at Cheshire Record Office, Staff at Staffordshire Record Office, The Duchy of Lancaster, Crewe Library, and the Family History Society of Cheshire.
- Dr Jill Barber (Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum)
- The Reverend Mr Stephen Hatcher OBE (Englesea Brook Chapel & Museum)
- Diane Dyer & Margaret Spate (Family History Society of Cheshire, Crewe Resource Centre, Crewe Town Hall / The Municipal Buildings)
- John Cornell (Resident of Maltkiln Cottage, Englesea Brook)
- Roy P Rushton (Local Historian & Betley Local History Society)
- Mike J Grose (Local Historian & Author)

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

REF	Reference
CRO	Cheshire Record Office / Cheshire Archives and Local Studies
SRO	Staffordshire Record Office
PR	Parish Registers
CPR	Cheshire Parish Register Database (Website: <a href="http://www.csc.liv.ac.uk/~cprdb/">http://www.csc.liv.ac.uk/~cprdb/</a> )
IGI	International Genealogical Index (Website: <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/">https://www.familysearch.org/</a> )
b.	Born
b. / Bapt	Baptised
m. / Mar	Married
d. / Died	Died
d. / Bur	Buried

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