

SOURCE (BRITISH HISTORY ONLINE)

SHEVINGTON

Scheuynton, 1253; Sheuington, 1277; Sewinton, 1288; Sheuynton, 1292; the spelling with 'g' became usual about 1350.

Shevington has an area of 1,728 acres. (fn. 1) It is bounded on the south-west by the River Douglas, on the east by the Mill Brook and on the west by another brook, which has two small tributaries, the Calico Brook and another, crossing the township westwards. The surface gradually rises from these streams, attaining about 350 ft. at the northern corner. There was in 1901 a population of 1,753. (fn. 2)

A road winding north and west from Wigan traverses the southern end, passing the hamlets of Crook, Shevington and the Vale, at the second of which it is crossed by another lane from the south. From the Vale, on the western boundary, Back Lane goes north-east and east through the hamlet of Shevington Moor to the village of Standish. The southern part of the township, bordering on the Douglas, is known as Gathurst. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line from Wigan to Southport runs near the south-western boundary, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through Crook.

The soil is clay, with marl subsoil; wheat and oats are grown, and there is some pasture land. There are large glue-works.

In 1666 the hearth tax return shows that there were eighty-six hearths chargeable. The largest house was that of Mr. Catterall, with nine hearths. (fn. 3)

The township is governed by a parish council. A school board was formed in 1875.

Manor

The history of SHEVINGTON is obscure. The manor appears to have been greatly subdivided from an early time, and none of the resident families attained a predominant position. It appears to have been assessed as one plough-land and to have been given by the lord of Penwortham, of whose fee it formed part, to Randle de Marsey, (fn. 4) and in the 17th century land in Shevington was said to be held of the lords of Leylandshire. (fn. 5) On the other hand the heir of Robert Banastre in 1242 held of Penwortham the fourth part of a knight's fee in Shevington, Charnock Richard and Welch Whittle (fn. 6); the Shevington part descended to the Harringtons, (fn. 7) and was acquired by Sir Edward Stanley Lord Mounteagle, (fn. 8) and the manor of Shevington was mortgaged or sold in 1574 to Alexander Rigby. (fn. 9)

A branch of the Hulton family were possessed of the whole or most of the land in the 13th century. (fn. 10) Crook was part of their estate. (fn. 11) It appears to have been alienated in parcels, for several different families are found to have held 1 or 2 oxgangs, and what remained to the Hultons descended to one Thurstan Standish in the 15th century. (fn. 12) This was about 1562 acquired by Edward Standish of Standish, (fn. 13) whose ancestors as early as 1396 are found to have held of Sir Nicholas de Harrington a fourth part of the manor. (fn. 14)

An eighth part of the manor was early in the 14th century held by a family surnamed Witte and descended to the Faircloughs, who long remained among the more prominent residents (fn. 15); it was in 1506 sold to the Heskeths. (fn. 16) The Nevills of Hornby also held an eighth part. (fn. 17) One family assumed the local name, (fn. 18) but appear to have sold their estate to the Wrightingtons in 1348. (fn. 19) Other

surnames occurring in early deeds are those of Holland, (fn. 20) Perpoint, (fn. 21) Shuttleworth, (fn. 22) Catterall (fn. 23) and Worthington. (fn. 24)

The Hospitallers had a fair estate from an early time, (fn. 25) and Cockersand Abbey also had land, (fn. 26) which was held of the canons by the Woodward family. (fn. 27) In the 17th century, however, the Woodwards are stated to have held of the lords of Leylandshire. (fn. 28) Burscough Priory long held an estate there (fn. 29); their tenants at the Dissolution were James Standish of Arley and Lawrence Bimson. (fn. 30)



Harrington. Sable fretty argent.

From the subdivisions described it is not surprising to find that a 'manor of Shevington' has been claimed by several landowners (fn. 31) — Standish of Standish, Chisnall, Hesketh and Dicconson of Wrightington. The Ashhursts of Dalton also held lands in the township. (fn. 32) Sir George Stanley made purchases in 1562–4. (fn. 33) The Langtree (fn. 34) and Legh of Lyme (fn. 35) families were landowners.



Catterall of Crook. Azure three mascles argent.

The landowners contributing to the subsidy of 1542–3 were Nicholas Worthington and Alexander Catterall (fn. 36); Peter Catterall is named in 1564. (fn. 37) The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Alexander Woodward, Roger Bimson and Nicholas Worthington. (fn. 38) Edward Prescott of Shevington had his leasehold estate sequestered by the Parliament for 'delinquency' during the Civil War. (fn. 39) The principal landowners in 1798 were Edward Standish, William Dicconson, Edward Holt and Sir Thomas Hesketh. (fn. 40)

CROOK HALL, the former seat of the Catterall family, stands on low ground on the north bank of the River Douglas about 2 miles below Wigan, and at the extreme south-eastern end of the township. The canal now passes between the house and the river, and the surroundings are desolate and sordid owing to the working of collieries in the immediate neighbourhood. The ground close to the house on the south and east sides often lies for long periods under water, and the building itself, which is let as cottages, has suffered much from decay and damp. On the north and west an ugly colliery village has sprung up. The house is a good specimen of the two-story half-timber building of the early 17th century with central hall and projecting gabled end wings. The principal front faces north, and is about 68 ft. in length, the lower part of the wall to the height of the first floor being built with 2 in. brick on a low stone base, above which it is of timber with uprights and diagonal bracings. The roofs are covered with stone slates.

The end gables have lost their barge-boards and have been renewed in deal, but the greater part of the timber work is original though much dilapidated. In the recess formed by the projection of the west wing is a porch, 9 ft. wide, carried up the full height of the building with gable over, and there is another smaller dormer gable in the roof, forming together a picturesque and somewhat irregular composition. A plaster cove marks the line of the floor, and another under the eaves is carried across the end gables.

Below the sill of the window over the porch is an inscription between two carved brackets,
ANNO DNI 1608: PEC RR + IR § CARP

The south elevation facing the river is built of brick and has two plain gables. Most of the windows are modern insertions as in the timber portion of the front, but the hall preserves its original seven-light stone mullioned and transomed window with label over on this side, as well as a five-light window of similar design on the north. The hall, (fn. 41) which has a flagged floor, is 22 ft. 6 in. long by 19 ft. 6 in. wide, and the ceiling, which is crossed by three moulded beams, is 10 ft. 9 in. high. There is now a fireplace at each end with modern grates, but the door at the north-west corner is the old nail-studded oak one with good iron hinges and knocker. The rest of the house has been modernized and is without interest.



Crook Hall, Shevington

In connexion with the Church of England St. Ann's was built in 1887, but a district had been formed as early as 1873. (fn. 42) The rector of Standish is the patron.

There is a Primitive Methodist church at Crook.

Footnotes

1

1,727, including 29 of inland water; Census Rep. 1901.

2

Including Gathurst.

3

Subs. R. Lancs. bdl. 250, no. 9. The houses next in size were those of Robert Almond, seven; Mr. Holt, six; and John Finch, five.

4

Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29.

5

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 261.

6

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 150.

In 1288 Adam Banastre held of William de Ferrers the vill of Shevington by the service of 8s. yearly; *ibid.* 269. This may denote the Marsey grant first referred to. In 1302 the 'heirs of Robert Banastre' held the fourth part of a fee; *ibid.* 315. Sir Adam Banastre granted to Sir William Banastre 24 marks and 5½d. rent from messuages, lands and tenements in Broughton, Salford, Charnock, Adlington, Duxbury and Shevington; Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 366, R 30.

To the aid of 1346–55 Sir John de Harrington (and his partners) contributed for the same fourth part; Feud. Aids, iii, 87. Nicholas de Harrington, Adam de Hoghton, Geoffrey de Wrightington and William de Charnock were the lords in 1378; Harl. MS. 2085, fol. 423. In 1445–6 Thomas Harrington, Richard Hoghton, Henry Charnock and the heir of Robert Wrightington held the same; the relief was 25s., which was 'put in respite because they were ignorant what quantity each of them held'; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdl. 2, no. 20.

7

Shevington seems to have been regarded as the Harringtons' part of the lordship, their name being usually connected with it; but as late as 1559 Sir Richard Hoghton was stated to hold a third of the fourth part of a knight's fee in Shevington, Charnock Richard and Welch Whittle of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 2. In the later Hoghton inquisition the tenure is not stated.

8

In 1508 there was a dispute between Richard Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife on one side and Sir Edward Stanley, lately husband of Anne, on the other—Elizabeth and Anne being daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas

Harrington—as to the inheritance, which included lands in Shevington, Aintree and Melling in South Lancashire; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 106, m. 4 d. There was probably a division, as Melling and Aintree went to Elizabeth's heirs, while Shevington became the Mounteagles'.

Thomas Stanley Lord Mounteagle died in 1560 holding the manor of Shevington of the queen by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 1. His son William was the vendor. He appears to have mortgaged it as early as 1553 and again in 1565; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlles. 15, m. 120; 27, m. 198.

9

Ibid. bdlle. 36, m. 87. Lord Mounteagle's free tenants about the same time were Edward Standish, Roger Bimson, Nicholas Walter, Robert Rigby, Nicholas Gillibrand, John Bold, James Bradshaw and Alexander Woodward; Kuerden, loc. sup. cit.

The descent of the Rigby manor or estate in Shevington is uncertain. A settlement of lands in Shevington and Wigan was in 1592 made by Edward Rigby and Dorothy his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlle. 54, m. 59. Three years later Richard Prescott purchased a messuage and land in the township from Robert Rigby, John his son and Ellen wife of John; ibid. bdlle. 57, m. 109.

Edward Rigby died in 1635 holding a messuage and land in Shevington of Lord Morley and Mounteagle as of the honour of Hornby; his son and heir John was twenty-seven years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 28. From this it would seem that the Mounteagle manor had not been sold.

John Rigby of Shevington, 'a well affected Protestant,' occurs in 1651; Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 2757.

10

Jordan de Hulton in 1253 claimed 8 oxgangs in Shevington and 30 acres in Wrightington against Robert son of Robert de Hulton; Curia Regis R. 149, m. 19 d.

The descent of Jordan de Hulton's estates seems to be indicated in a plea respecting his land in Wrightington in 1292. His sisters were Agnes wife of Richard de Pierpoint, Almarica wife of Henry Whithoud, Ellen de Hulton, Evade Sutherworth. Almarica wife of William de Anderton was a niece and Adam de Pennington was a nephew. Other kinsmen were Peter son of Peter de Burnhull and Ralph son of Jordan de Standish; Assize R. 408, m. 37 d.

Robert de Hulton in 1277 complained that Hugh son of Gilbert de Haydock and others had cut down his trees in Shevington Wood and carried them away; De Banco R. 21, m. 23 d.

Ellen widow of Henry de Hulton in 1289 claimed dower in messuages and land in Shevington against Richard de Hulton; ibid. 79, m. 95.

11

Richard (or Roger) de Hulton of Shevington in 1325 granted to Thomas his son and heir certain lands in Shevington; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstracts), no. 35. In the same year he gave his son Henry land called the Crook in Shevington at a quit-rent of 1d.; Add. MS. 32104, no. 507. Henry de Hulton in 1349 gave to Maud de Ince and Hugh son of Richard de Ince a rent of 10 marks charged on his lands in the Crook by Ryley clough and Douglas; ibid. no. 1165. From another deed (no. 1167) it appears that Henry married Maud.

Agnes the daughter of Henry in 1365 released to trustees her right in the Crook, while in 1386 Henry de Hulton demised land and a grange to Hugh de Ince for a term of six years; *ibid.* no. 506, 1166.

In 1343 Agnes widow of Thomas de Hulton and Richard her son complained that Roger de Hulton and Henry his son had wrongfully arrested her ploughs at Shevington; Assize R. 430, m. 3 d.

12

Standish D. (Local Glean.), ii, no. 1–3, which should be dated Hen. VI; see also Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 14b. Robert de Hulton had granted to his son Richard certain lands in Shevington which were claimed by Thurstan de Standish by descent as follows: Richard –s. Roger –s. Henry –s. Robert –dr. Margery –s. and h. Thurstan de Standish. Roger de Catterall, Katherine his wife, Hugh del Hey and Isabel his wife were in possession of a portion of the tenement; Roger called Richard Catterall to warrant him.

Seisin of lands in Shevington, formerly belonging to Henry son of Roger de Hulton, was in 1383 given to Adam de Meadowcroft and Margery daughter of Robert de Hulton; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstract), no. 105.

Thurstan was perhaps the ancestor of Thurstan Standish of Gathurst who occurs in deeds of 1463 to 1488 and 1502; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 354–6, 189. Lawrence Standish in 1539 became bound to Thomas Standish to abide an arbitration concerning the land and estate of Thurstan Standish late of Gatehouse (Gathurst); *ibid.* no. 296.

Elizabeth Standish, widow, and Lawrence Standish in 1550 made a settlement of eight messuages and lands in Shevington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 14, m. 337.

From the names Thurstan and Lawrence it may be conjectured that this family was connected with the Standishes of Burgh; Visit. 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 123.

13

In 1562 Roger son and heir of Thomas Standish of Shevington agreed to convey to Edward Standish of Standishall the estates of his parents Thomas and Elizabeth; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 315. Roger is called 'of Parkbrook' in Kuerden fol. MS. 366, R 22.

For disputes between Roger, 'late of Parkbrook,' and Edward Standish as to lands called the Great Urchinsnape and Gibbonsfield, see Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. liii, S 2. It appears that Roger had first mortgaged and then sold his lands.

14

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 64. The estate is not described in the same way in the later inquisitions. Thus Alexander Standish, who died in 1445, is said to have held three messuages, 44 acres of land, &c., in Shevington of Margaret widow of Sir William Harrington by services unknown; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1479. Similarly in the case of Ralph Standish, 1538 and later.

About 1260 Hugh son of Gerard de Duleys (? Douglas) granted land in Shevington to Ralph de Standish; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 362. William son of Jordan de Standish in 1318 made a settlement of the eighth part of the manor, and the same part was in 1332 granted by John son of William de Standish to his son

William on his marriage; *ibid.* no. 8,20. Four years later John de Standish gave land in Urchinclough to Henry Coppinger in exchange for a parcel in Ryleyclough, and Richard Sayselson gave otherland in Ryleyclough, beginning at the Lumm and bounded in part by the Pales, to the same John; *ibid.* no. 29, 32. The Standishes had a park in Shevington (implied by the Pales), for in 1354 Agnes daughter of Richard Sayselson held part of 3 acres extending to the park of Henry de Standish; *ibid.* no. 40. Richard 'Sayselson' may have been heir of the Cecily de Shevington who had about 1260 grants of land from Alice de Parbold and Henry her son, and from Henry son of Richard de Shevington (the same Henry); *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 267b. For another Cecily see note 7 below. The eighth part of the manor, with lands in Shevington, was granted to Lawrence de Standish in 1398–9 on his marriage with Lora de Pilkington; *Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstract)*, no. 115; see also *Final Conc.* iii, 81. Oliver Standish, who was a son of Alexander, in 1479 purchased Ryley in Shevington, and in 1508 granted land there to his son Henry; *Standish D. (Local Glean.)*, no. 164, 198. Edward Standish of Standish, who died in 1610, held lands in Shevington by several titles. Part was held of the king as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 3d., and a messuage, &c., called Paradise of the same by fealty only; other lands were held of Edward Wrightington by 16d. rent, and a messuage, &c., called Parkbrook of Richard Shireburne and Edward Rigby (who were then the lords of Leylandshire); *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 190. The 'manor of Shevington,' not claimed in this inquisition, is constantly referred to in the Standish settlements, e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 75, no. 11.

15

John de Fairclough, Almarica his wife, Robert his son and Margery daughter of Henry Witte in 1328 agreed with Henry as to the eighth part of the manor, which was in default to remain to the right heirs of Almarica; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 72. Sir Robert de Nevill of Hornby released land to Robert son of John de Fairclough; *Kuerden fol. MS. 366, R 21.* Edmund Witte of Shevington and Emma his wife made a grant of land in 1353; *Standish D. (Local Glean.)*, no. 39. At Easter 1356 Margery widow of Robert de Fairclough and daughter of Henry Witte claimed an eighth part of the manor (except 100 acres of land), but the jury held that Robert had alienated the estate to Hugh de Pemberton, rector of Brindle; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 29. In 1362 Henry de Fairclough exchanged land in Foxholes for Robert de Standish's land near Gathurst hey; *Standish D. (Local Glean.)*, no. 54. Ralph de Fairclough in 1420 sold to Sir William de Harrington a rent of 6d. in Shevington, together with the homage and service of Thomas de Trafford and Margery his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 78. Ralph Fairclough, Margaret his wife and Edward his son occur in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* II, m. 2b.

16

Final Conc. iii, 160; Thomas, Richard and Bartholomew Hesketh were plaintiffs and Ralph Fairclough and Grace his wife defendants of messuages and lands in Shevington, Wrightington and Welch Whittle. Ralph had a son Lawrence; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 101. A later plea shows a pedigree thus: Henry Fairclough -s. Ralph -s. Lawrence -s. Ralph; *ibid.* 104, m. 3 d. Sir Thomas Hesketh died in 1588 holding messuages and lands in Shevington of the heirs of the lord of Hornby by fealty only; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 56.

The manor of Shevington and lands there were in 1620 said to be held of the king by the fiftieth part of a knight's fee; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 356.

The manor of Shevington occurs as late as 1798 in a settlement of the estates of Sir T. D. Hesketh; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. Lent Assizes, 38 Geo. III, no. 7.

17

The Nevill estate may have descended from Hulton or Atherton as in other cases. Hugh de Atherton had land and wood in Shevington in 1305; De Banco R. 154, m. 46 d. An eighth part of the manor was in 1347 settled by Sir Robert de Nevill of Hornby, Joan his wife, John his son and Isabel wife of John; Final Conc. ii, 125. This no doubt descended to the Harringtons and Mounteagles and became merged in that already recorded. The manor of Shevington appears in a list of those held or claimed by the Harringtons of Farleton in 1572; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 34, m. 76, 80.

18

Walter de Carr, Alice his wife, Adam de Fairhurst, Margery his wife and others in 1283 claimed land in Shevington against Adam son of Thomas de Shevington and William son of Simon of the same; De Banco R. 48, m. 8.

Richard son of Richard son of William de Shevington was in 1292 non-suited in a claim against Richard de Perpoint and Agnes his wife; Assize R. 408, m. 21 d. Richard son of Avice de Shevington in 1305 made claims against various persons; De Banco R. 154, m. 46 d.

By an undated charter Thomas son of Nicholas de Shevington gave lands in the place to Thomas son of Henry de Shevington; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstracts), no. 6.

19

Hugh son of Richard de Shevington in 1348 gave to Geoffrey de Wrightington for twelve years a rent of 12s. out of messuages, &c., in Shevington, also a rent of 40s. for the life of Hugh son of William the Carpenter, and the reversion of all the grantor's lands in the township with demesnes, homages, &c., held by the said Hugh son of William; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 267b. At the same time Richard de Perpoint and Agnes his wife gave land in Stonyhurst in Shevington to Richard son of Richard de Shevington; *ibid.* The father Richard may have been the Richard Saysel son of a preceding note.

Geoffrey de Wrightington had licence to agree with Hugh de Shevington regarding a tenement in the township; De Banco R. 356, m. 209 d.

Hugh son of William the Wright, together with Edith his wife, was in 1354 defendant to a charge of waste in Shevington; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 6; 4, m. 7 d. See also Dep. Keeper's Rep. xl, App. 543; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 133.

From preceding notes it will have been seen that the Wrightingtons were included among the lords of the fourth part of a fee comprising Shevington. A settlement of the 'manor' was made in 1574 by John Wrightington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 3. This estate is probably the 'manor of Shevington' held in 1723 by Edward Dicconson and Mary his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 291, m. 126.

In 1292 Cecily widow of Alexander le Fitz Gene de Holland claimed dower in a message against Alice widow of Robert de Hulton; Assize R. 408, m. 41.

Thurstan de Holland was defendant in 1356 in a plea already cited; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 4 d. 29. William de Markland of Wigan held messuages and land in Shevington of Margaret Banastre by a rent of 13d.; he granted them to John de Holland and William de Chester. The latter gave half to Robert de Holland; Inq. a.q.d. 17 Edw. II, no. 137.

John de Holland of Hale in 1334 successfully claimed an eighth part of the manor of Shevington and lands there and in Wigan against Sir Robert de Holland, Gilbert de Haycock and others; but Alice de Tunstall in turn made a claim against John and others respecting a freetenement in the same places, and John de Holland was committed to the Marshalsea; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 93, 69 d.

William de Holland of Hale in 1366 leased to Henry son of John son of Henry the Wright of Shevington, Mariona his wife and John and Hugh their sons lands called Grendillisfield (formerly held by William Witte), Omthull, and Ridges; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstract), no. 88.

John son and heir of Adam de Bredkirk released to Lawrence de Standish his right to a moiety of the lands, &c., formerly belonging to William Holland in Shevington; the enrolment is dated 1416; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxiii, App. 22.

Richard and Agnes de Pierpoint have been named above in a plea of 1292, and Richard was a defendant in 1305; De Banco R. 154, m. 46 d. A note of one of his charters is in Kuerden fol. MS. 366, R 1. A number of the Pierpoint charters are in Kuerden MSS. iv, R 2b. Richard in 1308–9 gave his son Robert land in Shevington; Robert, who was a clerk, had several sons by Cecily de Eccleston—John, Robert, Richard, Thomas and Roger—on whom lands in Shevington were settled in 1322–3. Joan daughter of John le Perpoint of Shevington in 1371 gave lands in the township to Robert son of Edmund de Standish; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 56. Nicholas Perpoint and Alice his wife occur in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 2b.

Emma daughter of Robert de Shuttleworth released to her brother Richard her right in Shevington; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 5. Richard de Shuttleworth was a defendant in 1305; De Banco R. 154, m. 46 d. Adam son of Richard de Shuttleworth in 1321 gave Woodhey to William Witte; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstract), no. 33. Adam de Shuttleworth in 1342 made a grant to Margery daughter of Agnes, &c.; *ibid.* no. 58. In 1347 Adam de Shuttleworth appears to have made a disposition of his estate. His son Robert, who had married Ellen, and younger sons John, Richard and Roger are named; Kuerden fol. MS. 366, R 26, 27. Margaret daughter of Adam de Shuttleworth in 1350 granted her lands to Robert son of Edmund de Standish; Standish D. (Local Glean.), no. 36, 37.

The surname, as will be seen from other notes, occurs from time to time. In 1540 Alexander Catterall made a settlement of an estate of eight messuages, 120 acres of land, &c., in Shevington, Wigan, Ince and Aspull, with remainder to Peter Catterall of Buckesbury and to Lawrence Catterall of Shevington; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 12, m. 43.

Peter Catterall died in 1583 holding the same estate, and leaving a son and heir Roger, thirty-three years of age; the lands in Shevington were held of Edward Standish of Standish by a rent of 12d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 70.

Some land may have been sold, for in 1622 Henry Whittle, clerk, held lands in Shevington lately the property of Peter Catterall; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 305. Peter Catterall, however, contributed to the subsidy of 1628 and in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 168, 214. He or another Peter was a member of the Presbyterian classis in 1646; Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1868), i, 227. A pedigree was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 71.

Robert de Worthington, Emma his wife and Hugh de Ince were concerned in a deed relating to the Ridges in Shevington in 1377; Standish D. (Mrs. Tempest's abstract), no. 94.

Sir Nicholas de Harrington in 1399–1400 granted Hugh de Standish the wardship of the land in Shevington which had belonged to Robert de Worthington and Eva (?) his wife; also the marriage of their heir; Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 97, no. 96.

Nicholas Worthington held six messuages, lands, &c., in Shevington, Langtree and Appley in 1557; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 17, m. 5. Elizabeth, widow of a preceding Nicholas, was in 1565 charged with waste of the property she held in dower of the inheritance of Nicholas son of Alexander Worthington; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 204, m. 13; 218, m. 13 d.

A pedigree is printed in the Chetham Society's edition of Dugdale's Visit. p. 343; see also Piccope MS. Pedigrees (Chet. Lib.), ii, 316. Nicholas Worthington left a daughter and heir Margaret, who married (1) Edward Chisnall of Chisnall and (2) William Hoghton of Park Hall; Dugdale, Visit. 78.

A settlement of the 'manor' of Shevington was in 1634 made by Edward Chisnall and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 122, no. 20.

Shevington occurs in the list of estates in 1292; Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 375. About 1540 the tenants were: Ralph Standish for Claybutts, paying 3d.; Sir Robert Hesketh and Thomas Standish for the messuages of Rigby and Catterall, 12d.; Thomas Standish for Park Brook, 6d.; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 83b. The Hospitallers' lands were in 1546 granted to Lawrence Rawstorne; Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. v; Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 259.

Cockersand Chartul. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 516, 517. Roger son of Henry gavelands the bounds of which began at Dodith Oak, marked with a cross, and went by Sporewirt syke to the cross on the boundary of the Hospitallers' land, and then along the top of Flathe Hill.

27

Ibid. iii, 1260, 1261. John Woodward held it at a rent of 6d. in 1451 and 1461, Ralph Woodward in 1501 and Hugh Woodward in 1537.

28

Alexander Woodward in 1556 made a settlement of his lands in Shevington and Lathom; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 16, m. 155. He died in 1613 holding messuages and lands in Shevington and Lathom, those in the former place being held of Richard Shireburne and Edward Rigby, as of their lordship of Leylandshire, by a rent of 12d. Ralph, the son and heir, was over fifty years of age; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 261. Ralph Woodward died ten years afterwards holding the same estate and leaving as heir his son Alexander, of full age; *ibid.* iii, 347.

Alexander took the king's part in the Civil War, and was present at the siege of Manchester. He made peace with the Parliament by taking the National Covenant and paying a fine of £44; Cal. Com. for Comp. ii, 1211. A pedigree was recorded in 1665; Dugdale, Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 336.

29

Richard son of Sprateling de Shevington gave land adjoining the Cockersand lands to God and B. Nicholas of Burscough; Flaithel and Blakefield are named in the deed, while in the margin the transcriber has written 'land of William Bimson.' Land granted by a second charter of the same benefactor and by a charter of Hugh son of Adam de Shevington was later held by Robert son of Edmund de Standish, ancestor of the Standishes of Arley. See Burscough Reg. fol. 48b.

A settlement by William Bimson and Alice his wife in 1423–4 is in Kuerden MSS. iii, E 4, no. 26; his children were Alexander, William, John, Joan, Katherine, Maud and Beatrice, and he had a brother Thomas. In 1601 John Wrightington demised land in Shevington occupied by Roger Bimson to John Bimson and Frances his wife; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 267. See also Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.), i, 307; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl. 20, m. 57.

30

In 1536 James Standish was paying a rent of 3s. for the late priory's land called Maycrarth or Swinehurst, and Lawrence Bimson paid 8d.; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals and Surv. bdl. 4, no. 6a, 6b.

31

Examples will be found in preceding notes.

32

Lands in Shevington were included in a purchase made by William Ashhurst in 1611; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 305, m. 6. They are named in Ashhurst fines of 1630 and 1706; *ibid.* Feet of F. bdle. 115, no. 3; 256, m. 3.

33

John Bold acquired lands in Shevington in 1558 from Sir Thomas Hesketh, and sold them to Sir George Stanley in 1562, and Sir George in 1564 purchased a water-mill, &c., from Richard Gillibrand and Katherine his wife; *ibid.* bdles. 20, m. 109; 24, m. 275; 26, m. 30.

34

See Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 128, m. 8.

35

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 38; the tenure is not described.

36

Subs. R. Lancs. bdle. 130, no. 126.

37

Ibid. bdle. 131, no. 210.

38

Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.),i, 244, 245.

39

Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3212.

40

Land tax returns at Preston.

41

In the hall is preserved an oak table 18 ft. long by 3 ft. in width, standing on eight turned legs. On one of the legs are the date 163— (the last figure being broken off) and the initials T. C., and on another is carved,

AN ARELOME
TO THIS HOVS
FOR EVER
P. C.

42

Lond. Gaz. 17 Jan. 1873.

From: 'Townships: Shevington', A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 6 (1911), pp. 199-203. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=53096> Date accessed: 29 May 2012.