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The Council respectfully solicit contributions of Papers, specially
Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the *Transactions of the Society*.
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SHROPSHIRE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

(Continued from 4th Series, Vol. XI., page 184.)

166. SIR HENRY VERNON (1660).

Sir Henry Vernon was the eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Vernon of Hodnet, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, and was baptised at Hodnet on the 16 December, 1606. Sir Henry who was created a Baronet on the 23 July, 1660, only sat for the County in this short Parliament but was elected for the next Parliament for the Borough of West Looe, Cornwall, being then described as "Sir Henry Vernon, Bart., of the City of London." It is stated in Burke's extinct Baronetage, that during the Civil Wars, Sir Henry's devotion to the royal cause, drew down upon him the hostility of the Parliamentarians in an especial degree. The member married in 1636 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard White of Anglesey, by whom he had a son Thomas who succeeded him as second Baronet. Sir Henry was buried at Hodnet on the 21 April, 1676, his wife having been buried there on the 15 May, 1675.

1661 March, SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart. (167) and SIR RICHARD Ottley (168).

167. SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY (1661).

Sir Francis Lawley was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart., of Spoonhill, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He sat for Wenlock in the two short Parliaments of 1658-9 and 1660, and then became one of the Members for Shropshire in the Parliament of 1661-1678. Sir Francis was Controller of the Customs from 1677-1679, and succeeded Sir Gilbert Talbot as Master of the Jewel House in August, 1695. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley, and dying in October, 1696, aged 66, was succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his son Sir Thomas Lawley, 3rd Baronet.

168. SIR RICHARD OTTLEY (1661—1670.)

Sir Richard Ottley of Pitchford, was the eldest son of Sir Francis Ottley, the distinguished Royalist Governor of Shrewsbury, and was baptised at Pitchford on the 15 September, 1626. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, which he entered on the 9 April, 1638, and was admitted a Student of Grays Inn in March, 1647. Like his father he held very strong Royalist views and was appointed by Charles II. a Commissioner for raising forces against the Cromwellians. Richard Ottley, as appears from his own letter, was one of the Life Guards to receive the King on the Restoration.* He was Knighted by the King in June, 1660, was appointed a Captain in the Shropshire Militia in October of that year, and was appointed a Gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber,† Sir Richard married Lady Lettice, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Londonderry, by whom he had (with other children) a son, Thomas Ottley, who succeeded him in his estates. Sir Richard died in London on the 10 August, 1670. Although there is an entry in the Pitchford Register of the burial there of Lady Lettice, his wife, on the 8 March, 1668, there is no entry of Sir Richard's burial and he was probably buried in London. Amongst the papers preserved at Pitchford, is a copy of the memorial inscription to this member which commences "Hic juxta situs est Richardus Ottley de Pitchford "eques auratus" etc., but unfortunately no clue is given to the locality to which the "hic" refers.** Letters of administration to Sir Richard's estate were granted to his son Thomas by the Prerogative Court on the 4 March, 1671. An exceedingly interesting correspondence between Lord Newport, Lord Lieutenant of the County and Sir Richard Ottley, his most trusted friend and adviser, is given in Mr. Phillips's paper on the Lords Lieutenants in the *Transactions* for 1904.

* Owen and Blakeway I., 478.

** Shropshire Notes and Queries, III, 108.

† Transactions (4th Ser.) I, 234, II, 222.

1670 November. RICHARD NEWPORT (1669) vice Ottley deceased.

169. RICHARD NEWPORT (1670—1685, 1689—1698.)

Richard Newport who was elected in 1670 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Richard Ottley, was the eldest son of the 1st Earl of Bradford by his wife Lady Diana Russell, and was born on the 3rd September, 1644. He matriculated at

Christ Church, Oxford, in 1661 and took his degree of M.A. As Lord Newport, the member was in 1704 appointed to take the place of his Father, who was still living, but old, as Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, and when in 1708 he succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Bradford, he was made Custos Rotulorum of the County, and was in February, 1709 sworn a member of the Privy Council. He remained Lord Lieutenant until 1712, when this appointment was revoked, and Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury "the King of Hearts" to whom England principally owes the Protestant succession on the death of Queen Anne, was appointed in his place. The Duke resigned his office in 1715, when this member was again appointed and held the office until his death. Richard, Earl of Bradford, was also Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. Richard Newport was married at Weston on the 20 April, 1681, to Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Wilbraham who brought to him the Weston estate, the chief seat now of the Bradford family. They had a large family (6 sons and 5 daughters), the eldest of whom Henry succeeded his Father as 3rd Earl of Bradford. Richard Newport and his wife, during his father's lifetime resided chiefly at Eyton-upon-Severn, but afterwards went to Weston Park. Richard Newport died on the 14 June, 1723, and was buried at Weston on the 27 June. There is a fine painting of this member by Sir Godfrey Kneller at Weston, which was reproduced in the *Transactions* for 1904, page 284.

1679 Feb. RICHARD NEWPORT (169) and SIR VINCENT CORBET (170).
1679 Aug. Do. Do.

170. SIR VINCENT CORBET (1678—9, 1679.)

Sir Vincent Corbet who was born about 1642, was the eldest son of Sir Vincent, the 1st Baronet, and himself succeeded as 2nd Baronet on his Father's death in 1656. He married Elizabeth daughter of Francis Thornes of Shelvock, and had with other children a son, Vincent, who succeeded him. Sir Vincent was buried at Moreton Corbet on the 24th February, 1680.

1681 March. RICHARD NEWPORT (169) and WILLIAM LEVESON GOWER (171).

171. WILLIAM LEVESON GOWER (1681.)

William Leveson Gower was the second son of Sir Thomas Gower (2nd Baronet), and his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir John Leveson, and he himself succeeded to the Baronetcy on the

death, without issue, in 1689, of his Nephew, Sir Thomas Gower. Mr. Gower was also elected in this Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme (which he continued to represent until his death), but as this Parliament only lasted 7 days, it is probable that the member did not elect for which constituency he would sit. Sir Richard Leveson (No. 150A above), by his will dated the 3rd November, 1660, devised his Lilleshall, Newport, and other estates (subject to his wife's life) to Francis Fowler of Harnage, who married the daughter of testator's sister, Lady Rachel Newport, and in default of issue to this member, William Gower, as he then was. Mr. Fowler's issue failed and the estate devolved on Mr. Gower, who in accordance with the provisions of Sir Richard's will, took the name of Leveson as well as Gower. When in September, 1682, the Duke of Monmouth was arrested at Stafford in consequence of a riot during his progress through Coventry and Lichfield, he was released upon finding sureties of the peace, and Mr. Leveson Gower was one of his bail, the others being the Earl of Clare, Lord Gray, Lord Russell, and Mr. Ottley. The member married Lady Jane Granville, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the Earl of Bath, and by her he had, with other children, a son Sir John Leveson Gower, who succeeded him and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Gower. Sir William Leveson Gower died on the 22nd December, 1691. His descendant became Duke of Sutherland.

1685 April. EDWARD KINASTON of Oteley (172) and JOHN WALCOT (173).
172. EDWARD KINASTON (1685 to 1699) was Edward Kinaston of Oteley, and is so described in the official return. He must not be confused (as Mr. Blakeway in his Sheriffs, and even the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P. in his Shropshire Houses) have confused him with Edward Kynaston of Hordley, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1682 and having represented Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of 1679, 1681, and 1685, died in 1693. Edward Kinaston of Oteley was the younger son of Edward Kinaston and Katherine, daughter of Sir John Hammer, Bart., and succeeded his elder brother Sir Francis in the family estates on his death in 1661. The member married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Brooke, Bart., of Nacton, Suffolk, by whom he had a son Charles, who succeeded him. This M.P.'s death is recorded in Luttrell's Diary under the date of

May 23, 1699 "Mr. Kinaston, Knight of the Shire for Salop is dead." The vacancy caused by his death was filled by the election of Robert Lloyd in his place, on 12 December, 1699. Luttrell's Diary (III, 59) contains a previous mention of the member in March, 1692/3 "Edward Kynaston, Esquire, Knight of the Shire for 'Shropshire, lies a dying, occasioned by a fall from his horse" and breaking his leg when he went into the country." Mr. Kinaston evidently disappointed the Diarist on this occasion. Mr. Kinaston was a strong Jacobite, and voted in the House of Commons against making William and Mary, King and Queen.

173. JOHN WALCOT (1685).

John Walcot of Walcot, was the eldest son of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, and was baptized at Lydbury North on the 24 June, 1624. An interesting account of his family at this time is given by the Rev. Preb. Burton in his account of the Sequestration Papers of Humphrey Walcot in the *Transactions* for 1895, from which this short memoir is principally taken. John Walcot matriculated at Exeter Coll. Oxford, in May, 1640, and was entered in the Middle Temple in 1641. A Parliamentarian, like his distinguished father, he was a prisoner at Red Castle in the early part of 1645, having probably been captured at Shrewsbury, was allowed to go home on parole and eventually was released on paying to Sir Thomas Middleton a ransom of £50, Sir Thomas's license for the parole being still preserved in the family. John Walcot succeeded to the Walcot estates upon his father's death in 1650, and shortly afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcote (who was buried at Lydbury in 1654). He was married to a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Clarke in 1658, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1662, John Walcot was appointed one of the Council in the Marches of Wales, in 1673 a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and 1674 a Commissioner of Taxes. The member was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1661, and filled the same office for Radnorshire in the same year. Mr. Walcot's brave reply to Lord Jeffreys that "He could not in conscience comply with "his Lordship's proposal to take off the penal laws or tests, "though he should always continue his allegiance to the King." (a proposal made in support of the Roman Catholic tendencies

of His Majesty), is well known and will always entitle him to the gratitude of his fellow countrymen. John Walcot died in 1702, and was buried at Lydbury North.

1689 Jan. EDWARD KINASTON (172) and RICHARD NEWPORT (169).

1690 March. Do. Do.

1695 Nov. Do. Do. (Lord Newport).

This is the first Shropshire Poll of which the numbers are known. They were as follows : Lord Newport (Williamite) 281, Edward Kinaston (Jacobite) 157, Sir Edward Leighton, Bart. (Williamite) 147.

1698 July. EDWARD KINASTON (172) and SIR EDWARD LEIGHTON (174).
174. SIR EDWARD LEIGHTON (1698).

Sir Edward Leighton was the son of Robert Leighton (Sheriff of the County and M.P. for Shrewsbury) and his wife Gertrude, daughter of Edward Baldwin of Diddlebury. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and from there went to Oxford, matriculating at Christ Church, 1668. He afterwards studied law at the Inner Temple. In 1695 this member unsuccessfully contested the County in the Williamite interest as opposed to the Jacobite, when he was beaten by Edward Kynaston, who obtained 157 votes as against 147 recorded for Edward Leighton, Lord Newport a Williamite heading the poll with 281. On the 2 March, 1693, the member was created a Baronet and served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in the same year. Sir Edward was twice married, first at Alberbury on the 17th April, 1667, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, by whom he had a son Edward (who succeeded him) and other children. He was married secondly (also at Alberbury) on the 29 August, 1693 to "Madam Jane Nichols, citizen of London." Sir Edward was returned as M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1708, after a successful petition against John Kynaston and Richard Mytton, but he failed to secure election in the next Parliament, 1710, being lowest on the poll. Sir Edward was buried at Alberbury on the 6th April, 1711. He was the last of the family to reside at the old Castle at Wattlesborough. Sir Edward's name appears in the list of Benefactors to the Library of his Old School. Sir Edward's sale of the Manor of Bausley to his brother William Leighton, who married a sister of Sir Edward's 2nd wife, led to bitter litigation between this brother and his own son and successor, Sir Edward, which was carried to the House of Lords and ended in the sale to William being upheld.

1699 Dec. ROBERT LLOYD (175) vice EDWARD KINASTON deceased.

175. ROBERT LLOYD (1699, 1701, 1705).

Robert Lloyd was the fourth son of Thomas Lloyd of Aston, by his wife Sarah, daughter and heiress of Francis Albany of Whittington Castle, and was grandson of Andrew Lloyd, M.P. for Shropshire, 1656. Robert Lloyd who succeeded to the Aston estates on his father's death, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bridgeman of Castle Bromwich, by whom he had (with other children) a son Robert, who succeeded him in the estates and was also M.P. for the County. This member who represented the Jacobite or Tory interest, was returned originally to fill the place of Edward Kynaston deceased, had severe contests in each of the years in which he was returned, as also he had in 1702, when he was beaten by Roger Owen and Richard Corbet. Mr. Lloyd took great interest in public affairs and was Alderman and Mayor of Oswestry in 1705. He died in June, 1709, aged 52, and his burial is thus recorded in the Oswestry Register "1709 " June 8, Robert Lloyd of Aston, Esq., Lord of Whittington, "buried in Aston Chapel." There is a portrait of this member at Aston Hall.

1701 Jan. SIR HUMPHREY BRIGGS, Bart, (176) and ROBERT LLOYD (175).

176. SIR HUMPHREY BRIGGS (1701).

Sir Humphrey Briggs of Haughton, the fourth Baronet and the third in succession of the same name, was the eldest son of Sir Humphrey Briggs of Ernstry Park, who died on the 31st January, 1699, aged 49. The M.P. was born in 1670, matriculated at Wadham Coll., Oxford, on the 2nd July, 1687, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in the same year. Sir Humphrey was M.P. for Bridgnorth from 1702 to 1710, and for Wenlock for the two following Parliaments. He died unmarried on the 8th December, 1734, aged 64, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Hugh Briggs.

1701 Dec. RICHARD CORBET (177) and ROBERT LLOYD (175).

There was again a contest in this year, the poll resulting as follows:

Richard Corbet	W.	1303.
Robert Lloyd	T.	1286.
Richard Owen	T.	1174.
Sir Humphrey Briggs	W.	1153.
Hon. Gervase Pierpoint	W.	255.

It is evident that the 3rd. Whig Candidate was a factor in the return of one Tory on this occasion.

177. RICHARD CORBET (1701, 1702).

Richard Corbet, described in the return as of Moreton Corbet, was the son of Richard Corbet of Shrewsbury (who apparently resided at Moreton Corbet upon the death in 1688, without issue of his nephew Sir Vincent Corbet, Baronet), and was born in 1649. He was at one time an officer in the Guards, and afterwards became Captain of the County Militia. Richard Corbet married Judith, daughter of Sir John Bridgeman of Castle Bromwich, and sister of the wife of his fellow member, but political opponent Robert Lloyd. Mr. Corbet who was a Whig, had severe contests at each of these elections, and again in 1710, when he was defeated, being at the bottom of the poll. The member was buried at Moreton Corbet on the 21 April, 1718.

1702 July. ROGER OWEN (178) and RICHARD CORBET (177).

A poll on this occasion resulted as follows :

Roger Owen	T.	1803.
Richard Corbet	W.	1776.
Robert Lloyd	T.	1565.

178. ROGER OWEN (1702).

Roger Owen, who has a Tory, headed the poll at this contested election, was the son of Thomas Owen of Condover, and was born in 1675. Mr. Owen was probably educated at Shrewsbury School and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in December 1691. He was twice married, first at "ye Chapel of ye Free Schools, Salop" on the 20 May, 1694, to Jane, daughter of Edward Vaughan of Trowscoed, who was buried at Condover on the 24 June, 1700. Mr. Owen married as his second wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Booth, who survived her husband and was buried at Condover on the 25 October, 1743, the entry in the Register being "Madam Catherine Owen, relict of Roger Owen, Esq. from West Chester, leaving ample legacies both to the Church and Poor." Roger Owen who resided at the Council House, Shrewsbury, as well as at Condover, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1708. He was buried on the 17 January, 1718, at Condover, where there is a magnificent monument executed by Roubillac to his memory with this inscription "Near this place lie the remains of Roger Owen of Condover, Esq., who not only deserved the praise of good men, but happily enjoyed the esteem of all and died universally lamented, 1718, aged 42."

The monument was not erected until 1746, after his second wife's death. Mr. Owen was succeeded at Condover by his eldest son Edward.

1705 May. SIR ROBERT CORBET, Bart. (179) and ROBERT LLOYD (175).

179. SIR ROBERT CORBET, BARONET (1705, 1708, 1715, 1720).

Sir Robert Corbet of Stoke and Adderley, was the son of Sir John Corbet, 3rd Baronet. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford in 1687, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1688. Sir Robert was a Whig, and though he was returned unopposed in 1705 and 1708, he had a severe contest in 1715, only beating John Kynaston by 111 votes, and at the next election in 1722, he lost his seat, being defeated by John Kynaston and Robert Lloyd. Sir Robert was one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth, and in 1719 was appointed one of the Clerks Controllers of the Household which necessitated his re-election, and in this he was not opposed. In 1735 he was made one of the Commissioners of Customs, an office which he held until his death. Sir Robert married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hooker, Lord Mayor of London, and had a numerous family, of which his son William succeeded him as 5th Baronet. Sir Robert who served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1701 died on the 3rd October, 1740.

1708 May. HENRY NEWPORT (180) and SIR ROBERT CORBET (179).

180. HON. HENRY NEWPORT, VISCOUNT NEWPORT, who was the eldest son of the second Earl of Bradford, was born in 1684, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, the 4th May, 1699. Mr. Newport represented Bishop's Castle in the Parliament of 1706-8, and succeeded to the Earldom on his father's death on the 14 June, 1723. His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of no less than three counties, viz., Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Montgomeryshire. He left his great possessions, so far as he had power to do so, away from his rightful heirs, and this he is said to have done in order to revenge himself on his mother and his family for their having thwarted him in an unbecoming marriage which he contemplated with a woman of low condition. By his will, dated the 15 day of January, 1721, he left the old Newport family property in the Counties of Salop and Stafford, valued at upwards of

£30,000 a year, to his natural son John Newport, with remainder to that son's mother, Mrs. Anne Smith, who afterwards was the mistress of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, to whom she conveyed her reversion, and to whose devisee those estates passed on the death of John Newport, who had long been of unsound mind, in 1783. The member (then third Earl of Bradford) died unmarried in St. James Place, London, on the 23 December, 1734, and was buried on the 10 January following in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. Lord Newport, who was a strong Whig and Hanoverian, was also a Candidate for the County in the elections of 1710 and 1722, but was defeated on both those occasions. He resided, when in the country, chiefly at Shrewsbury and Shifnall and seldom at his Eyton seat.

1710 October. JOHN KYNASTON (181) and ROBERT LLOYD (181A).

The poll on this occasion resulted as follows ;—

John Kynaston	T.	2056.
Red and Green *		
Robert Lloyd	T.	1939.
Blue		
Henry Lord Newport	W.	1852.
Red and White		
Richard Corbet	W.	1504.
Yellow		

* The colours here and elsewhere are taken from Shropshire Shreds and Patches II, 6.

181. JOHN KYNASTON (1710, 1713, 1722).

John Kynaston, who has been called the leader of the Shropshire Tories, was the eldest surviving son of Edward Kynaston of Hordley, and his wife Amy, daughter of Thomas Barker of Haughmond, and was born in August, 1664. Mr. Kynaston who succeeded his father at Hordley, resided much at Acton Reynold, within the liberties of Shrewsbury, of which Borough he was Mayor in 1696. and for which he was M.P. in the Parliaments of 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702 and 1705. He was again a candidate for Shrewsbury in 1708, but was defeated. Mr. Kynaston, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1690, was successful after severe contests in his candidature for the County in the Parliaments of 1710, 1713 and 1722, but was defeated by a small majority in that of 1715. John Kynaston was twice married,

first in September, 1686, to Beatrice, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, 2nd Baronet, and sister and heiress to her brother Sir Vincent, 3rd Baronet, by whom he had (with 2 other children) a son and heir, Corbet Kynaston (No. 185 below). His second wife to whom he was married on the 27 October, 1708, was Ann, daughter of Thomas Harwood of Tern. This wife is said to have frequently carried the contributions of the Shropshire Jacobites to the Pretender at the Court of St. German's.* Mr. Kynaston built the family mansion at Hardwick, and in 1731 he made a claim, in which he failed, to the Barony of Powys. His contention was that he was lineal heir of Edward Kynaston of Hordley, who was next cousin in blood, and heir of Edward the last Lord Grey of Powys. The claim was revived by this member's grandson, John Kynaston Powell (No. 191 below). John Kynaston died on the 10 September, 1733, aged 69, and was buried in the family vault at Hordley, being then described as "John Kynaston of Hardwick, Esq." It is stated in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1733, that on Mr. Kynaston's death, an estate of £8000 per annum fell to his son Corbet Kynaston. There is a monument in Hordley Church to Mr. Kynaston.

* Transactions 1894, 217.

181A. ROBERT LLOYD (1710, 1722).

Robert Lloyd who sat as a Tory in these two Parliaments, was the eldest son of Robert Lloyd of Aston (No. 176 above), and succeeded his father at Aston. He was born about 1688, and matriculated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Like his father he was Mayor of Oswestry, occupying that position in 1717. Like his father too, he had 2 severe contests for his seat in Parliament, and though he was successful on each occasion the ruinous expense of the elections, both of himself and his father greatly crippled his estates. In 1710, Mr. Lloyd who was a pupil at Oxford of Dr. Sacheverell, presented that well known man to the living of Selattyn, and he was brought to his home there in triumph by large crowds of people, immediately after the Doctor's condemnation by the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd was never married, and upon his death on the 7 June, 1734, the Aston estates passed by his will to his cousin, John Lloyd. Robert Lloyd was buried in the Aston Chapel, the following being the entry in the Oswestry Parish Register "Robert Lloyd, Esq.,

"Lord of the Manor, died at Bristol and buried at Aston, June 12, 1734, dying a bachelor, he left his estates to John Lloyd, Esq., of Foxhall."

1713 Sept. HENRY LORD NEWPORT (180) and JOHN KYNASTON (181).
There was again a poll which resulted as follows :

Henry Lord Newport	W.	2042.
	Red and White	
John Kynaston	T.	1787.
	Green and Red	
Sir John Astley		1688.
	Pink	

1715 Feb. HENRY LORD NEWPORT (180) and SIR ROBERT CORBET (179).
The Poll was as follows :

Lord Newport	W.	1924.
	Red and White	
Sir Robert Corbet	W.	1825.
	Yellow	
John Kynaston	T.	1714.
	Green and Red	

1719. SIR ROBERT CORBET (179) re-elected on being appointed one of the Clerks Controller of the Household.

1722 April JOHN KYNASTON (181) and ROBERT LLOYD (181A).
The Poll on this occasion was as follows :

John Kynaston	T.	2156.
	Green and Red	
Robert Lloyd	T.	2065.
	Blue	
Sir Robert Corbet	W.	1831.
	Yellow	
Henry Lord Newport	W.	1805.
	Red and White	

1727 Sept. JOHN WALCOT (182) and WILLIAM LACON CHILDE (183).
There must have been a contest on this occasion, though the particulars are not known as there was a Petition against the legality of the election on the ground of undue practices in the delivery of the writ. The messenger of the Great Seal and Clerk of the Crown were ordered to attend with the writ. They attended accordingly, the debate was adjourned and there the matter apparently ended. This was the only Election Petition in the Parliamentary History of the County, apart from the Boroughs, and if there was a Poll it was the last for 100 years.

182. JOHN WALCOT (1727).

John Walcot of Walcot, was the eldest son of Charles Walcot and grandson of John Walcot (No. 173 above), and was baptized at Bitterley on the 24 June, 1697. The member's marriage was announced as follows in the Gentleman's Magazine under the date of May, 1732. "John Walcot of Walcot in Shropshire, 'M.P. for the said County, a gentleman of £3000 per annum to—" a daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart., niece to Dr. King, "Master of the Charter house, with a fortune of £12000." Mr. Walcot sold Walcot Park and part of the estates to the great Lord Clive, the purchase of the portion sold being completed by his son Charles Walcot, who also sold to Lord Clive the remaining part of the ancestral estates. Mr. Walcot was a Burgess of the Borough of Ludlow. He died in 1765, and was buried at Lydbury North.

183. WILLIAM LACON CHILDE (1727).

William Lacon Childe of Kinlet (born 3 March, 1700), was the eldest son of Thomas Childe of The Byrch, Kinlet, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham. The member succeeded to the Kinlet estates upon the death, without issue, on the 4 March, 1720, of his uncle, Sir Lacon William Childe. Mr. Childe is said to have actively interested himself in local affairs, to have taken great care in the management of his estates and to have built afresh the mansion house at Kinlet. In his canvas for this election, he and his fellow candidate, John Walcot, are said to have personally called on every elector (this probably secured for them an unopposed return), but whether this tax on his energies was too much for Mr. Childe or whether he had a distaste for parliamentary life, at any rate he never again sought the suffrages of the electors.* Mr. Childe married in 1721, Catherine, only daughter of Samuel Pytts of Kyre, by whom he had 3 children, all daughters. He died on the 14 December, 1757, and was buried at Kinlet, having devised his estate to his grandson, the son of his daughter Catherine, who married Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate. (No. 187 below.)

* Transactions 1908, 136.

1734 May. SIR JOHN ASTLEY, Bart. (184) and CORBET KYNASTON (185).
184. SIR JOHN ASTLEY (1734—1771).

Sir John Astley, Bart., who sat continuously for the County from 1734 to his death in 1771, and was returned for 6 Parliaments, was the only son of Sir Richard Astley of Patshull, who was made a Baronet by Charles II. in 1662. The present member doubtless obtained his great influence in Shropshire from his marriage in 1709 with Mary, the daughter and heiress of Philip Prynce, the last of the powerful and wealthy Shrewsbury family. Sir John is said to have taken great interest in that town, being one of the principal promoters of the building of the English bridge, of which he laid the first stone on the 27 June, 1769*, and a large subscriber to St. Julian's Church, of which living he was Patron. Sir John and Lady Astley had 9 children, but only one of these, Alicia, who married the Earl of Tankerville had any issue, and so the whole estates passed to the Tankerville family. Sir John, however, sold the Patshull estates in his lifetime to George Lord Pigot, Governor of Fort St. George, and M.P. for Bridgnorth. Sir John Astley died on the 29 December, 1771, aged 84, when the Baronetcy became extinct. Sir John unsuccessfully contested the County in 1713, and represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1727—8.

* *Byegones* 1874, p. 17, 21.

185. CORBET KYNASTON (1734—40).

Corbet Kynaston who had an exciting career both electorally and financially, was the eldest son of John Kynaston of Hardwick and Hordley (No. 181 above), and was baptised at Shrewsbury on the 2 February, 1690. When only 23 years of age, he in 1713 began his political life by contesting the Borough of Shrewsbury, but was unsuccessful at the poll, being beaten by Edward Cressett and Thomas Jones. Mr. Kynaston presented a petition against the members on the ground of notorious bribery and indirect practices, when the Committee of the House of Commons decided that the petition against Mr. Cressett was frivolous and vexatious, but they unseated Thomas Jones and amended the return by substituting the name of Corbet Kynaston for the latter. Mr. Kynaston was returned for Shrewsbury unopposed at the next election (1715), but in 1722 he had a severe contest in which he headed the poll, only to have his

election declared void, and to be unseated on the ground that voters in the Abbey Foregate were not entitled to vote. Mr. Kynaston was again unsuccessful in Shrewsbury in 1727, but was returned unopposed for the County to this Parliament. The expense of so many elections "in the good old days," and of the petitions, must have been tremendous and must have made a great hole in the £8000 a year with which the Gentleman's Magazine credited the M.P. on his father's death in 1733. These were not Mr. Kynaston's only financial troubles, as he speculated largely in stock of the South Sea Company, which involved him not only in great pecuniary losses, but in an expensive Chancery litigation with his fellow M.P., Sir John Astley. The result was that Mr. Kynaston had to leave this Country and retire to France, where he lived for some years in Paris. He was successful in the Court of King's Bench in the action as to the rights of the Shrewsbury freeholders, but the case was carried to the House of Lords, and though the cause for which he fought was ultimately successful, he did not live to see it. Mr. Kynaston commenced to build himself a house on the Town Wall in Shrewsbury, the building which is now used as the Shrewsbury Infirmary, but it was in an unfinished state at his death. He died unmarried on the 17 June, 1740, and was buried at Moreton Corbet. By his will he devised his Haughmond and Shelvock estates to his cousin, Andrew Corbet of Lee and Albright Hussey, and the Moreton Corbet and Acton Reynold estates to another cousin, Andrew Corbet of Shrewsbury, while the estates over which he had no power of disposition passed to his half-brother Edward Kynaston. It was found after Mr. Kynaston's death, that he was in debt to the amount of from £70,000 to £80,000 and the greater part of his estates were sold under an Act of Parliament passed in the 21st year of George II. Under this Act a family arrangement was made as to the estates.* Mr. Kynaston was like his father a staunch Jacobite, and was in 1723 a witness on behalf of Bishop Atterbury before the House of Lords, and he was one of the 6 members whom King George I. was anxious to seize and for whose arrest he asked and obtained the consent of the House of Commons.*

* The writer is indebted for much of this information to Mr. Lloyd Kenyon's paper on Shelvocke and the paper on the Kynaston Family in the Transactions for 1894.

* S.S. and P. vi., 62.

1740 Dec. RICHARD LYSTER (186) vice CORBET KYNASTON deceased.

186. RICHARD LYSTER T. (1740, 41, 47, 54, 61.)

Richard Lyster who sat uninterruptedly from his first election, on the death of Corbet Kynaston, in December, 1740 until his death in 1766, and thereby earned locally the title of "The 'Senator,' was the eldest son of Thomas Lyster of Rowton Castle, and was born in 1691. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in July, 1708, and was admitted as a student at the Inner Temple in the same year. He succeeded his father in the family estates when only 10 years old. He devoted himself to politics at an early age, being returned for the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1722 with Corbet Kynaston, defeating Sir Richard Corbet, Bart., and Orlando Bridgman, but lost his seat on petition under circumstances which are described under Corbet Kynaston (No. 185) q.v. Mr. Lyster, however, sat for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1728 to 1734, but lost his seat again in the latter year. He was returned for the County in 1740 without a contest, and in fact he held his seat without opposition until his death. It was in connection with the petition against his return in 1722, and his disqualification after having sat during 2 sessions, that the story was told by Mr. Blakeway (apparently on authority) that Mr. Lyster feeling the injustice of the party decision against him, walked out of the House in an unparliamentary manner. Upon being called to order, he was moved to tell the members "When 'you learn justice, I will learn manners.'" He narrowly escaped summary proceedings by the angry House, but was saved by the intervention of Sir Robert Walpole, who must have known the scurvy treatment allotted to him. The sympathy which this incident aroused in the County served Mr. Lyster well. Mr. Lyster was a strong Tory and Jacobite, and constantly opposed the Whig administrations of his day, and this no doubt brought down their wrath upon him in days when election petitions were decided on party lines by a committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs** has handed down to us a most interesting account of Mr. Lyster in his performance of his parliamentary duties, which illustrates well the manners of his times. In his progress to London, Mr. Lyster who travelled in a coach with 6 horses, was escorted by his principal tenants and tradesmen as far as Watling Street, where they were entertained at his

expense. At Highgate he was met by a body of his London tradespeople, duly apprised of his approach and ushered by them to his Town house in Bow Street, Covent Garden. His hospitality in Shropshire was unbounded, and one day in the week, his table was open to every class of his constituents. Little wonder that no politician ever ventured to oppose Senator Lyster. Mr. Lyster, who in 1752, was Treasurer of the Salop Infirmary, married Anne, daughter of Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, and by her had 3 children, all of whom died young. He died on the 13 August, 1766, and was buried at Alberbury, the following being the entry in the Parish Register of Burials "1766, April " 21st, Richard Lyster, Esq. of Rowton, aged 74, who represented this County in Parliament with the greatest honour "and integrity upwards of 30 years." Mr. Lyster left the Rowton Castle estates to his widow for her life and after her death they passed to his nephew, Richard Lyster.

* page 145.

1741 May. SIR JOHN ASTLEY, T. (184) and RICHARD LYSTER T. (186)
 1747 July. Do. Do.
 1754 April. Do. Do.
 1761 April. Do. Do.
 1766 May. CHARLES BALDWYN (187) vice RICHARD LYSTER deceased.

187. CHARLES BALDWYN (1766, 1768, 1774).

Charles Baldwyn, described in the return as of Kinlet, was the eldest son of Charles Baldwyn of Aqualate and Bockleton, was born at Aqualate and baptised at Forton, on the 29 September, 1729. The name of his school is not given, but he matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in May, 1747, and took his degrees of M.A. in 1751 and D.C.L. in 1773. Mr Baldwyn was married at Bitterley on the 14 May, 1752, to Catherine, daughter and eventual heiress of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet (No. 183 above), and had a son William, who took the name of Childe on succeeding to the Kinlet estates. Mr. Baldwyn was married a second time on the 1st May, 1775, to Mrs. Palmer of Alton, Warwickshire.* The member Charles Baldwyn sold his Aqualate and Bockleton estates. Mr. Baldwyn died on the 28th September, 1801 and was buried at Eastbourne, having by his extravagance dissipated his estates.

* Gentlemen's Mag. 45, p. 254.

1768 April. SIR JOHN ASTLEY, T. (184) and CHARLES BALDWYN (187).
1772 March. SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart (188) vice SIR JOHN ASTLEY deceased.

188. SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART., (1772).

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Astley, and who sat for the remainder of this Parliament only, was the son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 3rd Baronet, and was born on the 8 April, 1748. He matriculated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, on the 9 May, 1766, and had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him on the 4 July, 1771. Sir Watkin was elected M.P. for the County of Denbigh in the next Parliament, 1774, and sat for that constituency until his death 25 years latter. This Sir Watkin was a great patron of music, and a friend of David Garrick, who used to visit him at Wynnstay. He was also a Freemason. Sir Watkin was twice married, first to Lady Henrietta Somerset, daughter of the 4th Duke of Beaufort, who only lived a few months, and secondly to Charlotte, daughter of George Grenville the Prime Minister, by whom he had 3 sons and 3 daughters. He occupied the position of Mayor of Chester in 1773, and was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Merioneth. Sir Watkin died at his home in St. James' Square, London, on the 29 July, 1789, and was buried at Ruabon*, being succeeded in his estates by his eldest son a third Sir Watkin.

* Williams' Parliamentary History of Wales, 76.

1774 Oct. CHARLES BALDWYN (187) and NOEL HILL (189).

189. NOEL HILL (1774—1784).

Noel Hill was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Harwood of Tern Hall (now Attingham) who took the name of Hill upon succeeding to his Uncle's estates and who was M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1754. The present member also represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1758—1774, and he was Mayor of that Borough in 1778. He was Mayor of Oswestry in the following year, 1779, and was Colonel of the Militia of the County. Mr. Hill married (Nov. 17, 1768) Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon of Hilton, Staffordshire, by whom he had 3 sons, who all in turn succeeded to the title of Baron Berwick, which was conferred on this member on the 19 May, 1784. Lord Berwick died on the 6th day of January 1789, aged 45, and was buried at Atcham. Lord Berwick built the present mansion house of Attingham.

1780 Sept. RICHARD HILL, T. of Hawkstone (190) and NOEL HILL, T.
(189)

190. RICHARD HILL (1780—1806).

Richard Hill was the eldest son of Sir Rowland Hill, 1st Baronet, and Jane, daughter of Sir Brian Broughton, and was born at Hawkstone on the 6th June, 1732. He was educated at Westminster School and Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he went abroad for 2 years. Richard Hill took a deep interest in the religious revival of the 18th century, and became one of the chief polemical writers of his day. His views were strongly evangelical, and he was much inclined to Methodism. Many of his chief tracts were written in connection with the expulsion of the 6 Oxford students in 1768. He was firm, however, in his allegiance to the Church of England, and in order that, notwithstanding his broadmindedness, he should not be misunderstood, Richard Hill wrote "As a member of the Church of England, I avow my sincere attachment to that Church in doctrine, in constitution and in discipline. I believe her to be the most pure and Apostolical Church on earth." These were strong words in those critical times, and dispose altogether of the statement that Richard Hill was a Dissenter. His tracts were not confined to theological subjects, as he had a great pamphleteering war on the great Shrewsbury election, in which he was opposed by a "Ludlow Burgess" and other writers. Mr. Hill's style was (to put it very mildly) vigorous and cutting but his judgment and taste were often at fault. As an example of Electioneering squibs of the 18th century, it may not be amiss to quote the advertisement affixed to one of this member's pamphlets in 1782, "on the 30 February will be issued in 103 vols. price £103, an essay on the nature and peculiar advantage of libels, embellished with a striking resemblance of a Ludlow Burgess's visage, engraved on ass's skin and bound in patches of different colours, exhibiting at one view his complete set of Tushes which plainly show 'He came to bite mankind.'"

Richard Hill succeeded to the Baronetcy and the Hawkstone estates on his father's death in 1783. He spent much time and thought in improving the grounds at Hawkstone, and he was greatly interested in all local matters. Sir Richard was throughout the 26 years of his Parliamentary career a firm supporter of Mr. Pitt, and he never lost the confidence of his Shropshire

constituents, never being opposed at either of his 5 elections. Sir Richard was never married. He died on the 28 November, 1808 in his 76th year, and was buried at Hodnet where there is a monument to his memory. Sir Richard Hill's life was written 30 years after his death, by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., and in this able memoir an interesting account will be found, not only of this M.P., but of the religious life and political events of his day.

1784 April. SIR RICHARD HILL, T. (190) and JOHN KYNASTON, T. (191).
 1790 June Do. Do.
 1796 July Do. Do.
 1802 July Do. Do. as John Kynaston Powell.

191. JOHN KYNASTON, T., afterwards JOHN KYNASTON POWELL, 1784—1822.

John Kynaston of Hardwick, who was returned no less than 9 times as Knight of the Shire, sat for 38 years continuously, and always unopposed, was the son of Roger Kynaston, and his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Powell of Worthen. This lady added the Worthen estate to the Kynaston properties, and her son, the present member took the additional surname of Powell in 1797. John Kynaston was baptised at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, on the 5 March, 1733. He was Colonel of the Volunteers raised in Shropshire in 1803, one of the strongest regiments raised in the Kingdom. He was Mayor of Oswestry in 1783, and was in 1796 sworn in as High Steward of that Borough. Mr. Kynaston Powell was created a Baronet on the 3 October, 1818, as Sir John Kynaston Powell. He married on the 19 February, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of John Corbet of Sundorn, but had no issue. Probably the principal event of Sir John's life was his revival about 1800, of the claim made by his ancestor, John Kynaston in 1731, to the abeyant Barony of Powys. The claim was unsuccessful, but it is said that his Baronetcy was conferred on him as a solatium, the grant being made to him as "A man eminent for family inheritance and integrity of manners." Sir John died on the 25 October, 1822, and was succeeded in the title by his brother, the Rev. Edward Kynaston, according to the special grant in the patent. He was buried at Hordley. In December, 1799, it was anticipated that this member would succeed in his claim to the Baronage of Grey de Powis, and that an election would

follow. Sir Corbet Corbet of Adderley and Richard Lyster of Rowton, sought the suffrages of the electors, but of course on the failure of the claim no vacancy occurred

1806 Nov. JOHN KYNASTON POWELL, T. (191) and JOHN COTES, W. (192)

192. JOHN COTES (W.) (1806—1821).

John Cotes of Woodcote, was the son of the Rev. Shirley Cotes, Rector of Wigan, and his wife Elizabeth Chambre of Petton, and was the grandson of John Cotes and Lady Dorothy Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers. This member succeeded to the estates which have belonged to the family since the 14th century (perhaps earlier), on his Father's death in December, 1775, Mr. Cotes represented Wigan, of which his Father had been Rector, in Parliament from 1782 to 1802, as a Tory, but seems to have changed his politics as he sat as a Whig for Shropshire. Mr. Cotes was twice married, first in 1777, to Lucy, daughter of Viscount Courtenay, who was buried at Woodcote on the 24 November, 1786, and secondly to Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by whom he had (with other children) a son, John, who succeeded him. The member died on the 24 August, 1821, and was buried at Woodcote, where there is a monument to his memory.

1807 May. JOHN KYNASTON POWELL, T. (191) and JOHN COTES, W. (192)

1812 Oct. Do. Do.

1818 June. Do. Do.

1820 March. Do. Do.

1821 Oct. ROWLAND HILL, T. (193) vice JOHN COTES, W. deceased.

1822 Dec. JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM, T. (194) vice J. K. POWELL deceased.

William Lacon Childe offered himself as a candidate at this election, but withdrew before the nomination.* In *Byegones* for 1897, p. 237, are two letters in reference to this election, which read curiously to us to-day, the one being an invitation by Mr. Kenyon of Pradoe to the supporters of Mr. Childe to breakfast at Pradoe, wearing a leaf of laurel in their hats and to proceed to the Election at Shrewsbury, the other a request by Mr. Pelham to his supporters to attend and to meet Mr. Mytton (the famous Jack) and Mr. Lloyd at Montford Bridge, to proceed with them to the election. In the same volume p. 481, is one of

* S.S. and Patches, IV, 126.

the Election Squibs, issued on the occasion, entitled "The Castle of Freedom," one of the verses of which runs as follows.

From the Castle of Pelham she rises at length,
And the trumpet sounds loud from the hall.
Salopians arise in your armour of strength,
And rally once more round the wall.

193. (SIR) ROWLAND HILL, T., 1821 Oct.—1842, December
Rowland Hill who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Cotes, and who subsequently held his seat in the next 7 Parliaments, was the son of John Hill and grandson of Sir John Hill, and was born on 10 May, 1800. Rowland Hill succeeded to the Baronetcy on his grandfather's death in 1824, and to the Viscountcy on the death of his Uncle, the great General, Viscount Hill, on the 10 December, 1842. The present member matriculated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1820. He entered the army in the same year, joining the Royal Horse Guards Blue, but retired in 1824. At the age of 16 he had a Commission as Lieut. in the North Shropshire Yeomanry of which he became Lieut.-Colonel. Upon the death of the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Rowland, then Viscount Hill, was in 1845 appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Shropshire. Sir Rowland Hill married on the 20 July, 1831, Anne, daughter of Joseph Clegg, by whom he had 2 sons, the elder of whom Rowland Clegg Hill (No. 199 below) succeeded him as 2nd Viscount. Lord Hill took great interest in the Shrewsbury Infirmary and other public institutions, and was one of the Trustees of Shrewsbury School. For many years he was Master of the North Shropshire hounds, which he kept at his own expense. He was a thorough sportsman, a great deer stalker and a fine salmon fisherman. Lord Hill died on the 2 January, 1875 and was buried at Hodnet. There is in Hawkstone Park a marble statue of his lordship, with this fine, but simple, inscription "Viscount Hill 1800—1875 "beloved by his tenants and friends who have erected this "statue to his memory."

194. JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM, (1822—1832).

John Cressett Pelham of Cound (born about 1770), was the eldest son of Henry Pelham of Crowhurst, who assumed the

additional surname of Cressett on succeeding to the Cound and Upton Cressett estates. Mr. Cressett Pelham, who represented Lewes in the Parliament of 1796, was returned to fill the vacancy in Shropshire caused by the death of Sir J. Kynaston Powell, and he was opposed by Mr. William Lacon Childe, then M.P. for Wenlock who withdrew his candidature, and did not go to the poll. His withdrawal was said to have been caused by the strong line which the present member took against the Salt tax, then felt to be very oppressive on the poor, and against the repeal of which Mr. Childe had voted in the House of Commons. The tax on salt was then 10/- per bushel, but was reduced in the following year to 2s. and shortly afterwards was taken off altogether. Mr. Pelham or his friends issued the following election squib on the subject :

Who would live on tea and toast,
Who not sighs for boiled and roast
Who would lamely yield the boast
 of Shropshire revelry.
Where's your beer if wanting malt,
Where's your hams if wanting *Salt*,
If ye starve 'twill be your fault,
 Then who will pity ye.

The story goes that Mr. Pelham carried his opposition in a practical way to the House preparing two basins of gruel, one with, one without salt, and pressed every member of the opposition to taste them. This M.P. was returned in the next 2 Parliaments without opposition, but in 1831, on the eve of the Reform Act, he fought a very keen contest in conjunction with Sir Rowland Hill in the Tory interest (the first contest in Shropshire for 109 years) and succeeded in defeating the Whig candidates Mr. Lloyd of Aston, and Mr. John Mytton (the well-known Jack Mytton). The Reform Act split Shropshire into two constituencies, North and South, and when the first election came under the new system, Mr. Pelham retired saying (so the story runs) that he would rather represent a whole Town than only half a County. He offered himself for Shrewsbury at this 1831 Election, but was beaten by Sir John Hanmer and Mr. R. A. Slaney. In 1835, however, Mr. Pelham turned the tables on Mr. Slaney and was returned as M.P. for Shrewsbury in conjunction with Sir J. Hanmer. When the members

underwent the usual ordeal of "chairing," the procession comprised an ox and 4 sheep given by Mr. Pelham, which were roasted at The Castle and distributed amongst the poor. Such was the fashion of the day. In 1837, Mr. Pelham failed to secure re-election and thus ended his parliamentary life. Mr. Pelham resided at Shrewsbury Castle, and was a party to a cause celebre in 1836, in which he resisted the claim for Poor rates on the Castle, as not being within the Parish of St. Mary. Mr. Pelham succeeded, the Castle being held to be extra Parochial. This member seems to have been deemed an eccentric character, but he is said to have united the accomplishments of a gentleman and the attainments of a scholar, to have been a true hearted Englishman.

In 1837, Mr. Pelham left England on a tour to the East Indies, but never returned. He died on board the Nerbudda at Mauritius on the 29 August, 1838, and was succeeded in his estates by his sister Frances, the wife of the Rev. George Augustus Thursby. A tablet in Cound Church commemorates Mr. Pelham "In memory of John Cressett Pelham, Esq., died at Port Lewis, Mauritius, August 1838 in the 68th year of his age."

1826 June.	SIR ROWLAND HILL	(193)	and JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM	(194)
1830 Aug.	Do.		Do.	
1831 May.	Do.		Do.	

This was the Reform Bill Election, and on this occasion, the first for over 100 years there was a contest, the result of which was as follows :

Sir Rowland Hill	Tory	1787.
	Scarlet and Purple	
John Cressett Pelham	Tory	1319.
	Light Blue	
William Lloyd	Whig	827.
	Yellow and Green	
John Mytton	Whig	376.
	Blue and White	

The unsuccessful candidates at this election were William Lloyd of Aston, High Sheriff in 1810, and the well-known Jack Mytton, who had by this time fallen on evil days. His election address is printed in Nimrod's memoirs and in Shropshire Notes and Queries for November 13, 1885. In a postscript to his address he says "Peculiar private business may prevent my personal

“attendance.” He was then in constant fear of being arrested for debt, and this was no doubt the peculiar private business. On the 5th day of the polling he withdrew, issuing an address by which he undertook to come forward at the next Election, but before this occurred John Mytton had had to leave his native land.

This was the last Election for the County constituency as a whole, and from this time Shropshire was divided into 2 divisions, North and South, each returning 2 members. This arrangement continued until 1885, when the County was further divided into 4 parts, each returning one member.

The County was divided by the Act of 1832, into 2 divisions, North and South, and these must hereafter be dealt with separately.

NORTH SHROPSHIRE.

1832. Dec. 21. SIR ROWLAND HILL (193) and JOHN COTES (195). These candidates were opposed in this first election for the Northern division by Mr. Ormsby Gore, the poll resulting as follows :

Sir Rowland Hill	T.	2981
Scarlet and Purple.		
John Cotes	W.	2117
Light and Dark Blue.		
William Ormsby Gore	T.	2045
Orange and White.		

4682 voters registered of whom 4296 voted. There was no other contest for this division until 1868.

Upon this 1832 election, a song was produced as an Election Squib, entitled “The Shropshire Yeoman” which was reproduced in Shropshire Notes and Queries Jany., 7, 1887. It is too long to be repeated, but the 2 last veres were :

When George the Third adorned our throne,
 His manly ways were just our own,
 Then Britons stood in arms alone
 And defied each foreign foeman.
 The good old King, he feared his God
 And he feared not man on earth who trod :
 He loved his farm and he found a charm
 In every sterling useful art,
 For he wore the homespun coat and heart
 Of a manly Shropshire Yeoman.

Since then the Brave, the Wise, the Great
 Have been plain folk of our estate
 We claim a pride of ancient date,
 A pride that will injure no man.
 Though Scotch philosophers and Jews,
 Would starve us out and our name abuse,
 We'll stand by our King, The Church and each thing,
 That our loyal Fathers honoured most,
 And our Champions Hill and Gore, the Toast
 Of each manly Shropshire Yeoman.

Two other songs, one on each side, are reproduced in *Byegones* for 1882, page 16.

195. JOHN COTES, 1832—5.

John Cotes, baptized at Woodcote on the 17th July, 1799, was the eldest surviving son of John Cotes (No. 192 above) and his wife Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was returned as a Whig at this election after a tremendous contest in which he opposed 2 Tories, Sir R. Hill and Mr. Ormsby Gore, the latter of whom was defeated. Mr. Cotes does not seem to have again sought the suffrages of the Shropshire Electors. He served the office of Sheriff of the County in 1826 and was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant. Mr. Cotes married on the 5 September, 1839, Lady Louisa Harriet Jenkinson, daughter of the 5th Earl of Liverpool, through whom that beautiful old black and white house, Pitchford Hall, came into the Cotes' family. Mr. and Lady Louisa Cotes had a large family, one of whom Charles Cecil Cotes was M.P. for Shrewsbury from 1874—1885. Mr. Cotes died on 10 Jany., 1874, and was buried at Woodcote. His widow, Lady Louisa Cotes who died in 1887, restored Woodcote Church in his memory.

1835 Jany.	SIR ROWLAND HILL (193)	and WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE (196).
1837 July.	Do.	Do.
1841 July.	Do.	Do.

196. WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, 1835—1857.

William Ormsby Gore was the son of William Gore of Woodford, co. Leitrim and was born at Bath on the 14 March, 1779. He matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, on the 13 July, 1797, and

assumed the additional surname of Ormsby by royal license on his marriage in January, 1815, with Mary Jane, daughter and heiress of Owen Ormsby of Parkington, now Brogynyn. Mr. Gore was M.P. for County Leitrim 1806—7, and was returned for Carnarvon Boroughs in 1830, but was defeated in the following year by Admiral Sir Charles Paget, receiving 264 votes as against 274 for the successful candidate in a poll which lasted 7 days. Mr. Ormsby Gore was also a candidate for North Shropshire in the 1832 election, but was again defeated after a tremendous fight by 105 votes in a poll of 4296 by Mr. Cotes, Sir Rowland Hill heading the list. He was returned unopposed with Sir Rowland in 1835, and from that time held his seat without a contest until 1857 when he retired. Mr. Ormsby Gore was High Sheriff of the County of Carnarvon in 1820, was D.L. of Salop and had a great reputation as a man of business. He was a promoter of railways in the early days when they were not popular in Country districts. Mr. Ormsby Gore died at Porkington on the 4 May, 1860, and was buried at Selattyn. He was succeeded in his estates by his son John Ralph Ormsby Gore, raised to the peerage as 1st Baron Harlech.

1843 Jany. EDWARD JAMES HERBERT VISCOUNT CLIVE vice SIR ROWLAND HILL called to Upper House as Viscount Hill.

197. EDWARD JAMES HERBERT VISCOUNT CLIVE,
1843—48.

This member was the eldest son of Edward, 2nd Earl of Powis, and was born at The Angel Hotel, Pershore on the 5 November, 1818. He was educated at Eton and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where after obtaining a first class in classics, he took his degree of M.A. in 1840, followed by that of L.L.D. in 1848, while in 1857 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Lord Clive was in 1840 Cornet of the South Shropshire Yeomanry of which he became Lieut.-Col. in 1848. Lord Clive was elected to this Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of Sir Rowland Hill to the Peerage, and he remained M.P. until he himself on the 17th Jany., 1848, succeeded his father as 3rd Earl of Powis. Lord Powis was in 1863 elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge for the Chancellorship of which his father had contested the memorable election against the Prince Consort in 1847. His lordship was appointed

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Montgomery in 1877, was a Magistrate for Shropshire and Herefordshire, an Alderman of the Shropshire, and a member of the Montgomeryshire County Councils. He devoted himself whole heartedly to public business and took great interest in archaeological subjects. He shewed the greatest interest in Educational matters, and was a sincere member and munificent supporter of the Church of England. Lord Powis divided his time each year with great regularity between Powis Castle, his Shropshire seat at Walcot, his town house in London, and his Shooting box at Cann office, taking the greatest personal interest in his estates and in agriculture, and was Chairman of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture. His Lordship who was never married, died in London on the 7 May, 1891, and was buried at Welshpool. He was succeeded in the peerage and estates by his nephew, George Charles Herbert, the son of General the Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., the present Earl.

1847 August. **LORD CLIVE** (197) and **WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE** (196).
 1848 Febr. **JOHN WHITEHALL DOD** (198) vice **LORD CLIVE** called to
 Upper House as Earl of Powis.

198. JOHN WHITEHALL DOD, 1848—1859.

John Whitehall Dod of Cloverley, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of Lord Clive to the Earldom of Powis, was the son of John Dod by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Woodeare of Crookhill, Yorkshire, and was born in 1797. He was educated at Oswestry School, under Dr. Donne, and afterwards went to Christ's Coll., Cambridge. He travelled a great deal on the Continent, but never took any very active interest in local affairs, though he served the office of High Sheriff in 1825. The member held his seat in Parliament until the General Election in 1859, when he was withdrawn in favour of Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, afterwards Lord Harlech. Mr. Dod was twice married, first in 1822 to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Allanson (Rector of Hodnet), by whom he had a son, Whitehall Dod, and secondly on the 1st July, 1841, to Anne Caroline, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham. He died at Rhyl on the 1st July, 1863. Immediately after his death the Cloverley estate which had been in the Dod family for centuries was sold to Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, and now forms part of the Heywood Lonsdale Shavington property.

1852 July. WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE (196) and JOHN WHITEHALL DOD (198).

1857 March. ROWLAND CLEGG HILL (199) and do.

199. HON. ROWLAND CLEGG HILL, 1857—1865.

The Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill who was the eldest son of the 2nd Viscount Hill (No. 193 above), was born on the 5 December, 1833. He first obtained a Commission in the North Shropshire Yeomanry in November, 1853, and was Major of the Regiment in 1879. He was a D.L. and Justice of the Peace of the County and was for many years Master of the Shropshire Hunt. The member succeeded his father as 3rd Viscount Hill on 3 January, 1875. Lord Hill was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of William Madax, and secondly on the 29 April, 1875, to the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Wynn, daughter of Lord Newborough. He died at Hawkstone on the 30 March, 1895, and was succeeded by his son by his first marriage, the Hon. Rowland Richard Clegg Hill. Lord Hill was buried at Hodnet.

1859 May. ROWLAND CLEGG HILL (199) and JOHN RALPH ORMSBY GORE (200).

At this election, Mr. Dod was withdrawn to make way for Mr. Ormsby Gore, but Sir Baldwin Leighton challenged the right of the Hills and Gores to monopolise the representation of the division. He came forward as a Candidate and prosecuted an active campaign, but withdrew at the last moment.

200. JOHN RALPH ORMSBY GORE, 1859—1876.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore of Brogyntyn, who was the eldest son of William Ormsby Gore (No. 196 above), was born on the 3 June, 1816. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837. Mr. Ormsby Gore was M.P. for Carnarvonshire from 1837 to 1841, when he was appointed Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria. He held this post of honour until 1859, when on John Whitehall Dod “being withdrawn” in his favour, he was elected M.P. for North Shropshire, a constituency which he represented until February, 1876, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Harlech. Like his father, he was active in County business and was a D.L. of the County. Mr. Ormsby Gore was married on June 4, 1844, to Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, by whom he had one child only, a daughter, the

Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen. Lord Harlech died on the 15 June, 1876, without male issue, at Sir John Tyrell's residence, Boreham House, Essex, and was buried at Selattyn. He was succeeded in the peerage (under a special remainder) by his brother William Richard Ormsby Gore, 2nd Baron Harlech.*

* Selattyn 125.

1865 July. JOHN RALPH ORMSBY GORE (200) and CHARLES HENRY CUST (201).

201. CHARLES HENRY CUST, 1865—1866.

Hon. Charles Henry Cust (born on 27 Sept., 1813), was the second son of the 1st Earl Brownlow, and was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. He married on the 8 September, 1842, Caroline Sophia, daughter of the Chief of Clan Ronald and had several children. Mr. Cust died on the 23 May, 1875.

1866 August. ADELBERT WELLINGTON CUST (202) vice CHARLES HENRY CUST resigned.

202. ADELBERT WELLINGTON CUST, 1866—1867.

This member was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of his Uncle, Charles Henry Cust. Mr. Cust (born on 19 August, 1844), was the second son of Viscount Alford, eldest son of the 1st Earl Brownlow, and succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his elder brother the 2nd Earl Brownlow on 20 Feby., 1867. His lordship was Lieut. in the Grenadier Guards, Hon. Colonel of the 4th Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment and Under Secretary of State for War. He also held office as Parliamentary secretary to the Local Government Board and Postmaster General. Earl Brownlow was Lord Lieut. of Lincolnshire a Privy Councillor, and a Trustee of the National Gallery. His lordship married in 1868, Lady Adelaide Talbot, daughter of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury, but had no issue. He died in 1921 and was succeeded in the Barony only by a distant relative, the present Lord Bromlow.

1867 March. GEORGE CECIL ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN (203) vice ADELBERT WELLINGTON CUST called to Upper House as Earl Brownlow.

203. GEORGE CECIL ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN VISCOUNT NEWPORT, 1867—1885.

Lord Newport was the eldest son of the 3rd Earl of Bradford, and was born on the 3 Feby., 1845. He was educated at Harrow

and served in the 1st Life Guards from 1864—1867. In 1878 he was attached to Lord Abercorn's special mission to the King of Italy and in 1898 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club, but his colours were not often seen on the turf. During the period in which Lord Newport represented North Shropshire, he resided at Castle Bromwich where he more than once entertained his great political leader, the Earl of Beaconsfield, but when he succeeded his father in 1898 as 4th Earl of Bradford, he came to reside at Weston Park. At the general election of 1885 Lord Newport contested the Newport division of Shropshire but was defeated by Mr. Bickersteth by 361 and did not again seek Parliamentary honours. Lord Newport married in 1869, Lady Ida Frances Annabella Lumley, daughter of the Earl of Scarborough who was Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty the present Queen when Princess of Wales and also when Queen. The Earl of Bradford died on the 2nd January, 1915, at his Town residence Lowndes Square, London, and was succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son Orlando Bridgeman Viscount Newport, born in 1873.

1868 Novr. JOHN RALPH ORMSBY GORE (200) and VISCOUNT NEWPORT (203).

There was a contest on this occasion, the result of the poll being as follows :

J. R. Ormsby Gore	T.	3602
Viscount Newport	T.	3403
Richard George Jebb	W.	2412

1874 Feb. JOHN RALPH ORMSBY GORE (200) and VISCOUNT NEWPORT (203).

1876 Feb. STANLEY LEIGHTON (204) vice GORE called to Upper House.

There was an exciting contest, the figures being :

Stanley Leighton	C.	2737
Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring	C.	2700

204. STANLEY LEIGHTON, 1876—1885.

This member, after the Redistribution Act, sat for the Oswestry division of Shropshire until his death in 1901, so that he represented the County continuously for 25 years. He had previously contested Bewdley in 1874, but was then beaten by Mr. Charles Harrison by 99 votes. Mr. Leighton's first contest for the County

in 1876 was a memorable one, as though he himself was a staunch Conservative, he fought the election against Mr. Mainwaring, also a Conservative, as he resented as his Father had done in 1859, the attempt to thrust a Candidate upon the constituency by a small body not representative of the Electors generally. The result justified his action as he beat his opponent though only by a majority of 37 in a poll of upwards of 5400.

Stanley Leighton was the second son of Sir Baldwin Leighton the 2nd Baronet and was born at Loton Park on the 13 October, 1837. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford, taking his degree with honours in History and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1861. He did not, however, follow up the Law, but turned his attention to politics and public affairs generally. Mr. Leighton who was F.S.A. as well as M.A. resided at Sweeney Hall and took great interest in the Borough of Oswestry of which he edited the Corporation Records. He had a great taste for Archaeology and was a contributor both to the Shropshire and the Montgomeryshire Transactions. Above all he was a devoted member of the Church of England, a champion upon whom the Church could always depend. Mr. Leighton took a prominent part in all County business and was a supporter of the Volunteer movement, being for many years Captain of the Oswestry company. The member married on the 28 August, 1873, Jessie Mary, the daughter of Mr. Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, and left one son and one daughter. The Shropshire Parish Register owes its existence to Mr. Stanley Leighton whose last work was his book on Shropshire Houses Past and Present, which was not actually published until after his death. Mr. Leighton died at his London residence, 70, Chester Square on the 4 May, 1901, and was buried in the Oswestry Parish Churchyard.* Mr. Leighton was known as "The man from Shropshire" and Shropshire was very proud of him and deeply regretted his death.

* Byegones 1901, 104. Montg. Collections XXXII, 151.

1880 March. STANLEY LEIGHTON (204) and VISCOUNT NEWPORT (203) unopposed.

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.

The original candidates at the first election for the Southern division of the County were the Hon. Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington, the eldest son of the Duke of Cleveland and Thomas

Whitmore who had represented from 1806—1831, the Borough of Bridgnorth which now fell into this County Constituency, both Conservatives. Mr. Whitmore withdrew after the nomination in favour of Mr. Robert Henry Clive, also a Conservative, the old member for the Borough of Ludlow who had been defeated by a narrow majority by Mr. Edward Romilly. A formal poll had to be taken, the numbers being as follows, but it was fully understood that Mr. Whitmore had retired.

Hon. R. H. Clive	C.	642
Scarlet and Dark Blue.		
Earl of Darlington	C.	573
Purple and White.		
Thomas Whitmore	C.	20
Green and Yellow.		

The two former were of course returned.

1832 Dec. HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE (205) and HON. HENRY VANE, Earl of Darlington (206).

205. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, 1833—1854.

The Hon. Robert Henry Clive was the second son of the 1st Earl of Powis of the present creation and grandson of the great Lord Clive, and was born on the 15 January, 1789. Mr. Clive was M.P. for the Borough of Ludlow from 1818 to 1832, when he was defeated by a narrow majority (16 votes) by Edward Romilly at the first election ,under the Reform Act. The story is told that at this election for the Southern division of the County, the nomination for which was held at Church Stretton, Mr. Clive went with the intention of proposing his friend Thomas Whitmore and did propose him, but he was himself also proposed and in the result he was so strongly supported that Mr. Whitmore withdrew in favour of Mr. Clive who retained the seat for the remainder of his life. Mr. Clive was in the Army and attained to the rank of Colonel. He succeeded to the Oakley Park estates under the will of the last Earl of Powis of the old creation and took great interest in public affairs. Mr. Clive married in 1811, Lady Harriet, daughter of the 5th Earl of Plymouth, in whose favour the abeyance of the Barony of Windsor was determined in 1855. The member died suddenly at Shrewsbury on the 20 January, 1854, and was buried at Bromfield, being succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, who also succeeded him as M.P. for South Shropshire.

206. HON. HENRY VANE, EARL OF DARLINGTON, 1833—1842.

The Earl of Darlington was the eldest son of the first Duke of Cleveland, and was born on the 6 August, 1788. As Viscount Barnard, the Hon. Henry Vane was M.P. for County Durham from 1812—1816, for Winchelsea 1816—1818, for Tregony 1818—26, and for Totnes from 1826—1830. Upon his father becoming Marquis of Cleveland, the member became Earl of Darlington, and as such he sat for Saltash from 1830—31, and for the Southern division of Shropshire from 1833—1842 so that his Parliamentary life was a varied one. He obtained a Commission as Cornet in the 7th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Hussars in 1815 (within a month after the Battle of Waterloo) and rose through the various Army commissioned ranks until in 1863 he was a General. Lord Darlington succeeded his father as 2nd Duke of Cleveland on the 29 January, 1842, and in the same year was made a Knight of the Garter. His Grace married, Lady Sophia Ponlett, daughter of the 4th Earl Ponlett, but had no issue. He died at Raby Castle on the 18 January, 1864, and was succeeded by his brother, then known as Lord William Ponlett who had been M.P. for Ludlow from 1852—1857.

1835 Jany. HON. R. H. CLIVE (205) and LORD DARLINGTON (206)

1837 July. Do. Do.

1841 July. Do. Do.

1842 March. ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN (207) vice LORD DARLINGTON called to Upper House as Duke of Cleveland.

207. HON. GEORGE ORLANDO CHARLES BRIDGEMAN VISCOUNT NEWPORT, 1842—1865.

Viscount Newport the eldest son of the 2nd Earl of Bradford, was born on the 24 April, 1819, was educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and took his M.A. degree in 1840. His lordship held a Commission for some years in the South Shropshire Yeomanry and was Lieut. Col. of the 1st Batt. of the Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, a body which has given place to the Territorial Force. Lord Newport was a Conservative and a friend of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1852 he became Vice-Chamberlain of the Household in Lord Derby's administration, being also sworn a Privy Councillor and was appointed to the same office in 1858, but in 1866 he became Lord Chamberlain, which

post he held until 1868. At that time he was Earl of Bradford, having succeeded his father on the 22 March, 1865. From 1874 to 1880 and from 1885—6, Lord Bradford filled the office of Master of the Horse, which must have been a very congenial position for one who was so devoted to horses. His Lordship was a great patron of the Turf, and in 1892 he attained to the height of his ambition in that direction by winning the Derby with Sir Hugo. His colours (white, scarlet sleeves and black cap) were carried by other good horses, Chippendale who won the Cesarewitch in 1879 (running second for the race twice afterwards) the Great Metropolitan and Jockey Club Cup. Salpinctes who won the same race in 1865, Quicklime, Retreat, and others, but on the whole his racing career was disappointing. The Earl of Bradford was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire in 1875 and held that office until 1895 when he resigned it. He married the Hon. Selina Louisa, daughter of the 1st Lord Forester, and had with other children a son (No. 203) who succeeded him as 4th Earl of Bradford. His lordship died at his principal residence Weston Park, Shifnal, on the 9 March, 1898, and was buried in the Bradford vault in Weston under Lizard Cemetery.*

* *Byegones* 1898, p. 326.

1847 August. HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE (205) and VISCOUNT NEWPORT (207).

1852 March. VISCOUNT NEWPORT re-elected on appointment as Vice Chamberlain.

1852 July. HON. R. H. CLIVE (205) and VISCOUNT NEWPORT (207).

1854 Feb. HON. ROBERT WINDSOR CLIVE vice HON. R. H. CLIVE (deceased).

208. ROBERT WINDSOR CLIVE, 1854—1859.

The Hon. Robert Windsor Clive was the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive (No. 205 above) and of the Baroness Windsor. Mr. Windsor Clive, like his Father, was M.P. for Ludlow, representing that Borough from 1852 until this election for the County in 1854. This member was born on the 24 May, 1824. He was married on the 20 October, 1852, to Lady Mary Selina Bridgeman, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Bradford and after his marriage went to live at St. Fagans Castle, which he fitted up as a residence. Upon his Father's death in 1854, he became the owner of the Oakley Park estates. Mr. Windsor Clive took great interest in the development of Penarth, and was the first Chairman of the Taff Vale Railway and Dock Company. The

member died on the 4 August, 1859, at the early age of 35 years, and was succeeded by his only son Robert George, afterwards on his Grandmother's death in 1869, Lord Windsor in whose favour the abeyant Earldom of Plymouth was revived in 1905. Mr. Windsor Clive was buried in the family vault at Bromfield.

1857 March. VISCOUNT NEWPORT (207) and HON. ROBT. WINDSOR CLIVE (208).
 1858 Do. re-elected on appt. as Vice Chamberlain.
 1859 May. Do. and HON. ROBT. WINDSOR CLIVE.
 1859 Sept. SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART. (209) vice WINDSOR CLIVE: deceased.

209. SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART., 1859—1865.

Sir Baldwin Leighton (born 14 May, 1805, at Sunderland) who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. R. Windsor Clive and who held the seat until the dissolution of 1865, was the eldest son of General Sir Baldwin Leighton who was wounded in the American War of Independence, and was afterwards Governor of Jersey and Carrick fergus. This member was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1835, Chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions from 1844—1850, and Chairman of the Shropshire Quarter Sessions from 1856—1871. Sir Baldwin was one of the greatest local administrators the County of Salop has ever had, and he had a genius for finance. It was under his wise control that the County debt was paid off and the County rate reduced in his time to the lowest in the Kingdom. Upon the passing of the Poor Law Act in 1836, Sir Baldwin became Chairman of the Guardians of the Atcham Union, and it is to the sound principles which he acted upon himself and inculcated in others that the present sound working of the Poor Laws owes its origin. His administration of Out relief acted harshly on the poorer classes at first and this made Sir Baldwin unpopular in some quarters. This feeling, combined with an unfortunate rabbit prosecution led to opposition to his re-election in 1865, and he was defeated at the Poll by Mr. Robert Jasper Moore. Sir Baldwin married in 1832, Mary, daughter of Thomas Netherton Parker of Sweeney Hall, Oswestry, and had 2 sons, the eldest who succeeded him as Sir Baldwyn and Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A. (No. 204). Sir Baldwin died on the 26 February, 1871, and was buried at Alberbury. Sir Baldwin's eldest daughter is Mrs. Baldwin-Childe of Kyre Park.

1865 April. GENERAL SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT, K.C.B. (210) vice LORD NEWPORT called to Upper House as Earl of Bradford.

210. GENERAL SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT, K.C.B., 1865—1876.

This member was one of the most distinguished soldiers who ever represented the County. He was the second son of the 2nd Earl of Powis, was born on the 15 April, 1822 at Powis Castle, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He obtained his first Commission in the Army (43rd Light Infantry) in 1840, and with this Regiment he served in the Kaffir War in 1851—53, obtaining a brevet Lieut. Colonelcy for his services. When the Crimea War broke out, Col. Herbert was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the second division, with which he went to the Crimea. The gallant soldier's services there are well known. He was present at the battle of the Alma (where he was wounded), the battle of Inkerman (where the victory was said to be largely due to Col. Herbert), the taking of the Malakhoff (where he was again wounded), and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For his services in the Crimea, Percy Herbert was made a C.B., an Aide de Camp to the Queen and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He received the order of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and the Crimean medal with 3 clasps. General Herbert was M.P. for Ludlow from 1854—1860, and on his return from the Crimea, Ludlow presented him with a sword of honour. General Herbert served through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 82nd Foot at Rohilkund, and was appointed to the command of the very important district of Cawnpore which he held until 1859. Upon his return home, General Herbert was made Deputy Quartermaster General which he held until 1867, when he was appointed Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household and was sworn as a Privy Councillor. Sir Percy Herbert married on the 4 October, 1860, Lady Mary, only child of the Earl of Kerry, son of the 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne, by whom he had one son, the present Earl of Powis (Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire) and 2 daughters. This distinguished soldier died on the 8 October, 1876, and was buried at Moreton Say.*

* *Byegones* 1876, p. 129. Sh. Ar. Tr. 1907, p. 60.

1865 July. GENERAL PERCY EGERTON HERBERT (210) and ROBERT JASPER MORE (211).

This was a very exciting election in which Mr. Robert Jasper More came forward as a Liberal and a Farmers' Candidate to

oppose the sitting members, General Herbert and Sir B. Leighton, the latter of whom had become unpopular in connection with a rabbit question. The contest was conducted with considerable acrimony on both sides. The poll resulted as follows :

Robert Jasper More	L.	1819
General Herbert	C.	1669
Sir Baldwin Leighton	C.	1388

It was a great contest for Election Squibs, many of them very clever but very personal, too personal for reproduction.

211. ROBERT JASPER MORE, 1865—68, and for Ludlow Division 1885—1903.

Robert Jasper More of Linley, was of the same family as Samuel More, the defender of Hopton Castle and who was M.P. for Shropshire two centuries before, the family being one of the oldest County Families. The member was the only son of Revd. Thos. Frederick More of Linley and Harriett Mary More of Larden, thus uniting the two branches of the family. He was born at Chorley in 1836, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1869, taking later the degrees of M.A. and B.C.L. Mr. More was called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn in 1863, and went the Oxford Circuit but never did much actual work at the Bar. Mr. More was a Magistrate for Shropshire and Montgomeryshire and served as High Sheriff of his native county in 1881. The member first contested South Shropshire as a Liberal in 1865, when after a great fight in which many bitter Squibs were issued at the expense of his opponent, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Mr. More was returned with General Sir Percy Herbert. At the General Election in 1868, however, a strong popular Conservative candidate appeared in Col. Edward Corbett and Mr. More lost his seat. He did not again become a Candidate until 1880, when in conjunction with Mr. Davenport he opposed Mr. Severne and Sir Baldwyn Leighton, the son of his old opponent, but he failed by a small majority (67) to secure election. In 1885 the new Redistribution Act changed the constituencies and Mr. More as a Liberal defeated Sir Baldwyn Leighton for the Ludlow division by 564 votes, and from that time he retained his seat until his death 18 years later. Mr. More was one of those who followed the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain and left his party on the Home

Rule Bill in 1886, and afterwards represented the Ludlow division as a Liberal Unionist being opposed by a Radical in 1892, when Mr. More secured the crushing majority of 3819. Mr. More (Jasper More as he was affectionately styled by his constituents and friends) without any resources of wealth to back him and with some idiosyncracies, by his personal charm and knowledge of men made himself the most popular man in the County, and it is safe to say that in his later days his seat in Parliament was unassailable. Mr. More was deeply interested in all Agricultural questions, was at one time Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and a great advocate of an universal decimal system of weights and measures. He took an interest too in Archaeology, especially in the life and doings of Caractacus. Enthusiastically supporting Mr. Gladstone in his condemnation of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, he spent much time in that country and published his one book "Under the Balkans." Mr. More married in 1871, Eveline Frances, daughter of the Rev. Canon Carr of S. Helens, by whom he had 3 sons, the eldest of whom Mr. Thomas Jasper Mytton More succeeded him in his estates. Mr. More died suddenly at The More on the 25 November, 1903, and was buried in the family vault in More Parish Church.

1867 March. SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT re-election appointment as Treasurer of the Household.

1868 Novr. Do. and COL. EDWARD CORBETT (212).

There was again an exciting contest, Col. Edward Corbett being brought forward in conjunction with Sir Percy Herbert to oust Mr. More and the effort was successful, the poll resulting as follows :

Sir P. E. Herbert	C.	2703
Edward Corbett	C.	2514
Robert Jasper More	L.	2162

An election song which was popular at the time, though the prophecy did not come true is appended.

JASPER MORE.

A HYMN FOR THE HUSTINGS.

AIR—Dixie's Land.

In the Raven Room was held a meeting,
Tory Tory-brother greeting,
With alarm, with alarm, with alarm.

Gen'rals and colonels joined the muster,
 Of clergy there was quite a cluster,
 Men of peace, men of peace, men of peace !
 They all were down on Jasper.

All there—just were !
 They solemnly swore they'd have no More
 Of such a man as Jasper.
 They could—they would,
 They'd put their foot on Jasper.

But first they put their heads together,
 Some of them were as light as a feather—
 No contents, no contents, no contents.
 And to prove them earnest in their endeavour,
 They also put their purses together—
 Fuller these, fuller these, fuller these.
 They made a collection for Jasper,
 Ten pound—all round.
 If money could buy they'd have a try
 To rid themselves of Jasper.
 “ Bless me—we'll see
 If we can't shut up this Jasper.”

Then forth there stepped a gallant colonel
 Who swore by all the gods eternal
 He would stand, he would stand, he would stand.
 He had passed unscathed through fifty wars,
 Ten times had he been in death's own jaws
 And got out, and got out, and got out.
 He cared not a straw for Jasper,
 Dear me ! not he.
 Now the cash was found he felt himself bound
 To put on the gloves with Jasper.
 Heigho ! you know,
 This is terrible news for Jasper.

The only thing that keeps up Jasper
 Under this tre-mendous rasper
 Is the fact, is the fact, is the fact.

That when the day of poll comes round
The farmers' member will be found

At the head, at the head, at the head,
For we'll plump our votes for Jasper,

Hurrah ! Hurrah !

Shout Jasper More for evermore,
And back to his coach with the colonel.

Gee up ! Gee hoa !

The box is the "seat" for the colonel.

212. EDWARD CORBETT, 1868—1877.

Edward Corbett of Longnor Hall was the second son of Panton Corbett, M.P. for Shrewsbury, was born on the 30 December, 1817, and was educated at Eton. Upon leaving school he obtained a Commission in the 51st Regt. from which he was transferred to the 72nd Highlanders. He left the Army in 1846 and joined the Shropshire Militia of which he was for many years Commanding Officer. Col. Corbett was at one time Master of the Shropshire Hounds, and was one of the most popular men of his day. He was a strong Conservative and was President of the County political organisation. He was a well known Whip in the old four in hand coaching days and his reminiscences "An old Coachman's Chatter" is well known. Col. Corbett married in 1842 at Perth, Western Australia, Elizabeth Ann Theresa Scholl, and had a large family. He died at Longnor Hall, Shrewsbury, on the 6 January, 1895, and was buried at Leebotwood.*

* *Byegones* 1895, p. 13.

1874 Febr. SIR P. E. HERBERT, K.C.B. (210) and EDWARD CORBETT (212).

1876 Novr. JOHN EDMUND SEVERNE (213) vice HERBERT decd.

213. JOHN EDMUND SEVERNE, 1876—1885.

John Edmund Severne of Wallop Hall, Shropshire, and of Thenford, Banbury, was the eldest son of John Michael Severne by his marriage with Anna Maria, daughter of Edmund Meysey Wigley of Shakenhurst, and was born on the 24 April, 1826. He was a graduate of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, taking his degree in 1848. Mr. Severne served in the Army (10th Hussars and 16th Lancers) and retired with the rank of Captain. He was M.P. for Ludlow from 1865 to 1868, with Col. the Hon. G. Windsor

Clive, beating Sir Wm. Yardley by a majority of 72. Mr. Severne was returned for South Shropshire to fill Sir Percy Herbert's vacancy in 1876, and in conjunction with Sir Baldwyn Leighton defeated Mr. More and Mr. Davenport at the general election of 1880, but he retired from Parliamentary life in 1885. He was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1861, and was a Magistrate for Shropshire, Northamptonshire and Montgomeryshire. Mr. Severne married in 1858, a daughter of the Very Revd. Hugh Tighe, Dean of Derby, but had no children. He was knocked down by a horse and van in London and died from the effects of the accident on the 21 April, 1899. He was buried at Westbury.*

* *Byegone* 1899, p. 105.

1877 August. SIR BALDWYN LEIGHTON (214) vice CORBETT resigned.

214. SIR BALDWYN LEIGHTON, BART, 1877—1885.

Sir Baldwyn Leighton (born 27 October, 1836) was the eldest son of Sir Baldwin Leighton, 7th Bart. (No. 209 above). He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his degree of B.A. in 1859. Sir Baldwyn followed in his father's footsteps, took great interest in public work and rendered great services to his county and his own neighbourhood. He held at one time a Commission in the Shropshire Yeomanry. Sir Baldwyn married in 1864, the Hon. Eleanor Leicester, daughter of the second Lord de Tabley (to whose estates she succeeded) and had a son, Bryan Baldwyn Mawddwy Leighton who succeeded him in the title and estates. Sir Baldwyn died at Loton Park on the 22nd January, 1897, and was buried in the family vault at Alberbury.

1880 March. SIR B. LEIGHTON (214) and JOHN EDMUND SEVERNE (213).

There was again an exciting contest in which Mr. More tried very hard to wrest a seat from the sitting member, but again had to submit to defeat, though only by a small majority, the result of the poll being as follows :

Sir B. Leighton	C.	2491
J. E. Severne	C.	2216
Robert Jasper More	L.	2149
Handley Davenport	C.	1634.

In 1885 the County was sub-divided into 4 divisions : Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Wrekin and Ludlow.

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THE MINISTER'S LIBRARY IN TONG CHURCH.

By J. E. AUDEN, M.A., Vicar of Tong 1896-1913.

The late Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.A., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., writing about 1860, expressed a wish that notice should be taken and accounts furnished of parochial or other libraries.

"In this manner some approximation may be made to a History of the Parochial Libraries of England and some account obtained of their contents. By this means many of these libraries might be rescued from neglect and restored to usefulness."

As a beginning he himself published a catalogue of the Tong Library. But unfortunately the original catalogue was then missing and his list is in many respects defective.*

The following notes are an attempt to carry out his suggestion, expressed so many years ago, and as a further instalment to the work begun by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, in his account of the More Church Library, published in the *Transactions* 3rd. Series, Vol. VII. (1907), pp. 115-124, and Vol. IX. *Miscellanea* XV.

The first reference to the Minister's Library at Tong is to be found in a Deed, dated Oct. 23, 1697, "between the Right Hon. Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, Lord of the Mannor or Lordship of Tong, in the co. of Salop, of the one part, and Sir Humphry Briggs, of Haughton, in the co. of Salop, Baronet; Thomas Jobber, of Aston, in the co. of Salop, Esquire; William Scott, of the parish of Albrighton in the said co., Batchelor in Divinity; Robert Moreton, of Shifnal, in the said co., gentleman; and Thomas Hatton, of Tong, in the said co., gentleman, of the other part."

* Mr. Botfield's catalogue has several misprints, e.g. Ambrosius for Amesius; Collegium for Colloquium; neuter for noviter, etc. Also many of the dates he gives do not correspond with those in the original list.

The reason for the deed is a sad one, and is given in the entry of a burial in the Parish Register : " 1697. August 31. Elizabeth, daughter of Honble Gervais de Pierrepont, and Lucy his wife buried."*

This was the only child of Lord Pierrepont, and Lucy his wife, daughter of Sir John Pelham, of Sussex. Owing to her death, her disconsolate father drew up the above deed, giving many charities to the parish, and appointing trustees for their management. After reciting endowments " for the better maintenance of the Minister or Curate of Tong," and " towards the relief of certain poor people " of the same parish, it goes on :—

" For the better accomodation of the Minister and his successors, the trustees should at the decease of the said Lord Pierrepont, hold and enjoy for ever one chamber in the aforesaid Castle of Tong, the uppermost chamber up the back stairs there, as the same was then furnished with books and presses on both sides, together with the usual free and uninterrupted way or passage to and from it, and also the free and full use of all the said books, and all such others as Lord Pierrepont should, during his life, appropriate to the use of the Minister and his successors ; and the better to ascertain the said books it was intended that a catalogue should be made and Lord Pierrepont would thereto subscribe his name."

His Lordship also granted " another and further annuity of £100 to be forfeited out of the Castle Manor lands so often as the books before mentioned or any of them as should at any time after the death of Lord Pierrepont, be taken away or disposed, so that the Minister for the time being could not have the use of the said books, and the owners or proprietors of Tong should not, upon notice, supply and make good such books so taken away, the trustees on receiving the forfeiture of £100, should subject to supplying such books taken away, render the overplus to the proprietor of the manor of Tong."

* Over the entrance door into the Vestry is a marble monument to her memory bearing the following inscription.

" Hic intra Terrestria Impedimenta Praematurius reliquit, quasi ad coelum Properans, Elizabetha Pierrepont, annos nata XI. Puella ingenii ac Morum Urbanitatis supra aetatulæ captum. Quam multa jam Feliciter edocta. Nihil non si diutius Parcae Favissent Assectura. Parentum Decus Dulce; Familiarum Deliciae; Utrorumque spes gratissima. Filia unica Gervasii Pierrepont, Armigeri, Dni Terræ de Tong."

"The decease of the said Lord Pierrepont" took place on May 22, 1715, at the age of 65, and his burial is thus entered in the Register:—"1715. June 18. ye Rt. Honble. Gervase, Lord Pierrepont buried."*

He was succeeded by his nephew Evelyn, third but only surviving son of his eldest brother Robert, Earl of Kingston, who drew up a second deed in connection with the endowments of his uncle.

This is dated August 14, 1725, and is "between the most noble Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter of the first part; Lewis Peitier, Clerk, Minister or Curate of Tong, of the second part; Peniston Lamb, of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, gentleman; Thomas Cromp, of Tong Castle, co. Salop, gentleman; Walter Stubbs, of Beckbury, co. Salop, gentleman; Richard Whiston, of Kilsall, co. Salop, gentleman; and Geoffrey Tildesley, of Tong, co. Salop, gentleman; of the third part; and Sir Humphrey Briggs, of Haughton, co. Salop, Baronet; Thomas Jobber, of Aston, co. Salop, Esquire; and Thomas Wood, of Albrighton, co. Salop, Clerk; of the fourth part."

After reciting the deed of Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, as quoted above, it goes on to say that Sir Humphrey Briggs, the father, Thomas Jobber, the father, William Scott, Thomas Hatton and Robert Moreton were dead, that the Castle of Tong had been for a long time uninhabited, and the Park, called Tong Park, disparked and enclosed, and that there was no prospect that the said Castle would ever for the future be the residence of the said

* He was buried in the Stanley vault within the Altar rails, and, till the restoration of the Church in 1892, there was in the centre of the Sacrament, a small brass bearing the inscription: "The Rt. Honble. Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, Baron Pierrepont of Hanslop in the county of Bucks, and Baron Pierrepont of Arglas in the kingdom of Ireland. Departed this life May the 22, 1715, in ye 66th year of his age." This brass was then moved close to the North wall, where it is now. When the vault was opened in 1892, his coffin was found bearing on a lead plate: "The Right Honble. Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, died May 22, 1715." Gervas Pierrepont was the third surviving son of the Hon. William Pierrepont by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Tong Castle, and grandson of Robert, first Earl of Kingston, by Gertrude, daughter of Henry Talbot, 4th son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He described himself on his daughter's monument as "Nepos Roberti Pierrepont, Comitis Kingstoniae, accerrimi (ingrumentis sub Carolo Io. Regedissidiis civilibus) Strategi. Fidelitatis suo Principi debitae etiam vitae dispendio assertoris, cui genus ortum a Roberto de Pierrepont Gul'mo Io. Regi expeditionem Comite; Fratrum natu maximo Quorum etiam jam superest in Normannia Posteritas."

Duke of Kingston, or his family. But the Duke of Kingston, being desirous that the settlements made by Lord Pierrepont in 1697, should be supported, had at his own charge, and upon his own freehold estate, erected and built with brick a strong, handsome and convenient house in Tong, of four rooms on a floor, with a room for a library, for the habitation of the Minister or Curate of Tong, to be settled upon him and his successors for ever, and had also caused a Catalogue to be made of all the books, being the same that were remaining with Lord Pierrepont at the time of his death, which has been signed by the said Duke, and Lewis Peitier, the present Minister of Tong, and had delivered the books to the said Minister for the use of himself and his successors. "Therefore the covenants entered into by Lord Pierrepont for the Ministers enjoying a room in the Castle, and the use of the books and library are become unnecessary or cannot be performed."

The Terrier of 1759, describes Tong Vicarage as "A house of four Rooms on a floor below, with another large Room for the Library belonging to it." When the books were removed to the Vestry, as will be noticed directly, the Library room became a laundry, but is now a bedroom, a flat ceiling having been inserted below the curved one under the roof.

In October, 1819, the Charity Commissioners visited Tong, and their report was dated January 15, 1820. In it, after giving an account of the foundation of the Library, they remark (page 260) :—

"The Library was removed several years ago to the Vestry room where a fire place was made, and other precautions taken to prevent damp. Some additions are occasionally made to it by Mr. [George] Durant, but it does not seem to have been heretofore sufficiently secure against losses, a diminution having been discovered in March, 1812, of 59 volumes from the No. of 554 comprised in the Catalogue."*

The removal to the Vestry took place at some unknown date before 1812, for in that year Heaze, a local carpenter, charged for "Making a ladder to go up to the Library in the Vestry 9s. 6d."

* It is hard to say to what Catalogue the Commissioners referred, for the 455 volumes of Lord Pierrepont, and the 91 of Mr. Peitier, referred to below, only give a total of 546.

Possibly this ladder was ordered to facilitate the examination of the books alluded to in the Charity Commissioners' report.

In June, 1837, Tong Church was broken into, and the Library robbed of many of its books. Some of these were found at Wolverhampton, and Richard Chesney, the Parish Clerk, was summoned thither to identify them as having been in the Minister's Library. I was unable to learn whether the thief or thieves were caught and punished, but some of the books were not recovered. For an old parishioner, Mr. J. H. Clarke, late of Rosary Lodge, Tong, purchased at a second hand bookstall in Wolverhampton, about 1900, a missing volume of Echard's Ecclesiastical History, which he restored to the Vestry cupboards.*

Concerning this removal from the Vicarage, Mr. Botfield wrote:—"It is probable that the collection was transferred to the Vestry as being more generally accessible to the Curates of Tong."

The truth of this remark is proved by the fact that from 1764 to 1843, Tong Vicarage was never the permanent abode of a clergyman. The Rev. Scrope Berdmore, who held the Incumbency 1764-70, never made a single entry in any of the Church Registers; Theophilus Buckeridge (1770-91) was Vicar of Edingale, Staffordshire, and of Gresham, Norfolk, and Master of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield; Charles Buckeridge, his son and successor (1791-1807), was also Vicar of Newport, Salop (1790-1827), Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Coventry; John Fletcher Muckleston (1807-39), was also Vicar of Hints, and Weeford, co. Stafford, and of Wynbury, co. Chester, and Subchanter of Lichfield Cathedral.

All these Ministers employed non-resident Curates. Rice Williams, Rector of Weston-under-Lizard, served for Mr. Berdmore; Robert Dean, Headmaster of Shifnal Grammar School, and William Tindall, Assist. Master of Wolverhampton Grammar School, for Theophilus Buckeridge; George Green, residing at Albrighton, and William Hamilton Molineux at Ryton, for Charles Buckeridge; the latter and Robert Robinson, Lecturer

* Shifnal Church was robbed the same night, and all the black hangings placed on Altar, pulpit, prayer-desk, etc. in mourning for William IV, were stolen, and it was thought that Tong Church was broken into for the same object, but the hangings there had all been removed the day before, so the thieves took the books as the next best thing they could find.

at the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, for Mr. Muckleston. Finally, though the Rev. Leonard Henry St. George (1839-43) did not hold any other preferment, he wrote of his incumbency "I held the living of Tong only 4 years, two of which I was in Normandy." When at Tong he resided with his relatives at the Castle, or in lodgings at Tong Norton. During the whole of this long period of 78 years, the Parsonage House was let to laymen, except for a very short occupation by the Rev. Joseph Dale, Curate of Donington, therefore it is but natural that the removal of the books to the Vestry would render the Library "more generally accessible to the Curates of Tong," and no doubt it would also be a convenience to the lay tenants of the Parsonage.

Of the contents of the Tong Library, Mr. Botfield said "the bibliographer will look in vain for any work of surpassing interest."

An examination of the original Catalogue will show no Caxton, worth its £2,000, as is in the Shrewsbury School Library, or any early volume coveted and desired by first edition hunters. In fact the Librarian of one of the most extensive and valuable collections in England, after a perusal of the Tong books, remarked that £100 would be about their total value. The Churchwardens, however, insure them for £200.

But apart from any monetary worth, this Library certainly possesses an historical one. For it shows what was considered in the 17th century a useful library of reference by a nobleman, who, as patron of a living, gave his books to the clergyman he sat under, and also what was that clergyman's own private reading.

For in the Library given by Lord Pierrepont were works on Theology, Medicine, Law, Natural Science, Logic and the Classics, the best procurable in his day, and by his gift he evidently expected his Minister to keep himself up to date in his preaching, as Addison tells us Sir Roger de Coverley presented to his Chaplain "the best sermons then in print."

The books also given by Lord Pierrepont in 1697 were much more recent editions than those given by Robert More in 1680, for the majority of the latter were a century old at the time of the gift, of the former comparatively few were 16th century editions.*

* See *Transactions* 3rd series; vol. VII; pp. 117-124.

The Library of the Rev. Lewis Peitier, Minister of Tong 1695-1745, which he left by will to his successors, proves him to have been a good French and Italian scholar, as well as fond of the Latin and Greek Classics. Possibly he was of foreign extraction, a Protestant refugee. His name, his handwriting, and his books seem to point to this.

Referring to special books in the Catalogue—no 193, the *Summa de Exemplis ac similitudinibus rerum noviter impressa* by Johannes de Sancto Geminiano, printed in Venice in 1499, has a binding worth notice, for on it is stamped the Tudor Rose and Pomegranate with a crown over them, and this was the badge of Catherine of Aragon, wife of Prince Arthur of Wales, whose guardian was Sir Henry Vernon, of Tong Castle. It is also the oldest book in the Library.*

Of volumes which might perhaps interest the modern reader, I might point out no. 197 *A thankful remembrance of God's mercies, or historical account of several deliverances of ye Church and state of England*, by Carleton, Bish. of Chich. Ed. 2 (London 1627), for it gives a very readable, though perhaps ultra-Protestant account of such historical incidents as the Spanish Armada and the Gunpowder Plot, and is adorned with many very good illustrations; no. 179 *An abstract of Penal Statutes* (London, 1600), shewing, among other acts, the oppressive ones against the Roman Catholics, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and no. 46 *Thesaurus Chirurgiae* by Paul Barbette, ed. 4 (London, 1687), which contains many pictures of the surgical instruments of that day. But such books as Gerard's *Herbal*; Speed's *History*; and Brian's *Pisspot Prophet confuted* (1655), are now missing.

And here it may be remarked concerning the many medical works in the possession of Lord Pierrepont, that it is quite likely they were purchased by a sorrowing father in order that his only daughter might have every advantage from the knowledge and skill of the best practitioners in her illness. If that is so, there is a melancholy interest attached to these books.

As a specimen of the way in which the original catalogue was drawn up, I will quote from it their entries, which may interest medical men to-day.

* Prince Arthur died 1502; Sir Henry Vernon 1515; Catherine 1526.

36 Enchyridion Anatominum et Pathologicum, a J. Riolano.
Lugduni, 1649.

37 Pharmacetice rationalis, sive Diatriba de Medicamentorum
operationibus, autore F. Willis, ed. 3. Oxoniæ, 1679.

38 The English Physician, by Nicholas Culpeper London, 1683.

40 Nova hypothesis ad explicanda febrium intermittentium
symptomata, authore Guill. Cote London, 1693.

41 The Physical Dictionary, by Stephen Blaniard, ed. 2.
London, 1693.

42 Pharmacopeia Antiempireca, by Walt. Harris London, 1683.

43 Pharmacopeia Londoniensis, or Ye London dispensatory, by
Nich. Culpeper London, 1683.

44 A Collection of Chronical Diseases, by J. Pechey,
London, 1692.

45 Epistolæ medicales, auth. Richd. Carr London, 1691.

46 Thesaurus Chirurgiæ of Paul Barbette, ed. 4. London, 1687.

48 Practical Physick, by Daniel Sennertus London, 1676.

53 Tractatus de corde, item de motu et calore sanguinis, auth.
Rich. Lower. Amstelod, 1671.

76 Progressus integri in morbis fere omnibus curandis, auth.
Th. Sydenham London, 1693.

83 Promptuarium Praxeos Medicae, a J. Pechey London, 1693.

94 Pharmacopeia Collegii Regalis Londini Londini, 1682.

113 Via recta ad vitam longam, or a philosophical discourse
upon ye ways and means to preserve health, by T.
Venner London, 1620.

191 The Method of Physick by Philip Barrough London, 1652.

297 Pharmacobasanos, or Ye Touchstone of Medicines discover-
ing ye virtues of vegetables and minerals and animals,
by J. Floyd, M.D. London, 1687.

343 Pharmacopeia Londoniensis Londini, 1651.

361 A Treatise of Medicines, by M. Tauvry London, 1700.

The order in the Catalogue is according to size, whether Folio, Quarto, Octavo, or Duodecimo, hence the break in numbers in the above quotation. It will be noticed that most of the above were comparatively recent publications in 1697.

To quote Mr. Botfield again "the books have retained their original bindings of calf; but the set of Councils may be easily distinguished by its vellum covering. This collection of Councils is indeed the chief feature of the Minister's Library."

I might add that the type and printing of Elzevir in the smaller classical volumes are simply perfect.

Several of the books are also bound up in scraps of illuminated parchment, notably no. 327 *Petri Merlini Homiliae in Librum Esther* (Genevae, 1593), which has a beautiful piece of a 12th century illuminated Psalter, while no. 116 *Sphaerae Civitatis* (Oxoniae, 1588) and others contain fragments of illuminated black-letter sheets.

Of the use of the Library in the past Mr. Botfield said:—“A clergyman long resident in the neighbourhood has assured me that he frequently spent several hours in the vestry among the books at Tong; that he borrowed a treatise on Aristotle's Ethics, and also referred to the Examen Concilii Tridentini. “But” he adds, “I often consulted the Councils, and I was at the pains to collate with them a scarce work called *Summa Conciliorum* by Caranza.”

At the present time, however the Library is practically useless on account of the difficulty of finding any particular book in the absence of titles on the backs. This renders it necessary to take down one after another till the volume required is discovered, perhaps not till after a protracted search. For owing to the various sizes, it is impossible to arrange them alphabetically, though the late Rev. Courtney Clarke did his best in this direction when the books were replaced after the Restoration of the Church in 1892.

I came across three different catalogues when I was at Tong. (A.) What is apparently the original one, though it only bears the signature of Lewis Peitier and not that of the Duke of Kingston. It is headed “Catalogue of Ye Books Given by ye Lord Pierrepont For ye use of ye Minister of Tong,” and is written on two sheets of parchment each of which is signed by Mr. Peitier at the foot. It is arranged in double column and contains the titles of 369 books in 455 volumes.

To these two sheets has been appended a third, (in the handwriting of the Rev. Thomas Hall, Assistant to Mr. Peitier, 1730-45; and Minister himself 1745-64).*

This contains the titles of 77 books in 91 volumes given by the will of Mr. Peitier. This last sheet is headed “Catalogue

* 1745. Aug. 4. The Rev. Lewis Peitier, Curate of this Parish, buried.
1765. March 7. Thomas Hall, Clerk, Curate of this Parish, buried.

of Books belonging to the Reverend Mr. Peitier, Curate of Tong, devised by his last will, bearing date August 31, 1742, to the Library belonging to the Curacy of Tong, to make part of it for ever." And at the end of the list of books is the following note. "N.B. The Rev. Mr. Peitier died 2nd August, 1745, and this Catalogue (as well as the Catalogue given by the late Lord Pierrepont to the Curate of Tong and his Successors contained on 2 other Skins of Parchment hereto annexed), was examined and found right this 8th day of August, 1745. Sam Shering. Thomas Hall."

These sheets were missing for a long time. The back of the third bears, in the handwriting of Mr. George Durant, (whose father had purchased the Tong estate from the last Duke of Kingston in 1764), the following note:—"Given to me, Jany. 28, 1817, by Mr. J. Glover, of Burlington. G. Durant."

A relation, (most likely the father), of this Mr. Glover was Churchwarden of Tong in 1802, when there was no resident clergyman in the village, so this catalogue was possibly placed in his charge at that time, and forgotten.

It was again lost to the parish, and another note, (this time in the handwriting of the Rev. J. Courtney Clarke, Vicar, Dec. 1890-Feb. 1896), says "Restored to the Vicar of Tong, August 13, 1895, by Oswald Mangin Holden, M.A., B.C.L., Clerk, Vicar of Gailey cum Hatherton, Staffs."

In a Church Register, which he kept, Mr. Clarke made a further explanatory note:—"It was presented to Mr. Holden by Miss Durant, in token of her appreciation of his kindness to her nephew who lived and died at Gailey." Very likely it had been taken away from Tong at the time when the estate was sold to the Earl of Bradford, on Sept. 11, 1855.

(B.) The latter part of a second catalogue, which is to be found on the blank leaves at the end of an old Overseers' Account Book, styled *Tong Parish Book*, 1818-1831. This list is incomplete, two leaves at the beginning having been cut out, and it only mentions the titles of 232 books. Very possibly it is the rough draft of the third.

(C.) This was made by Mr. Beriah Botfield, and published with a short introduction on Tong Church and Library. A copy was obtained by the Rev. J. Courtney Clarke, rebound with blank

leaves at the end for M.S.S. notes, and presented by him to his successors in the living. When the Church was being restored in 1891-2, the books were removed from their shelves and Mr. Clarke took the opportunity of carefully comparing each with Mr. Botfield's catalogue, and in doing so discovered that though he called his book "a faithful account," it only described 409 volumes ; that 89 books at least were missing and that there were 70 others which he could not identify in the list.

While at Tong, I compared Mr. Botfield's catalogue and Mr. Clarke's additions with the original one (which the latter was unable to do, because it was missing in 1891, and was only recovered in 1895), and found 82 apparently lost ; and 22 in Mr. Botfield's catalogue, and 16 in Mr. Clarke's which I failed to identify in the original. Some of these may, however, appear in the catalogues of Mr. Courtney Clarke and Mr. Botfield under other titles or with other dates to those given in the oldest list.

It is, however, quite possible that a fourth skin of parchment was once fastened to the existing three, to contain additional gifts, and that this has been lost since 1812. In a box containing papers belonging to the Church, I came across a fragment of paper in the handwriting of the Rev. Thomas Hall, entitled "A catalogue," on which was written :—" 369 The gift of Lord Pierpont. 77 The gift of the Rev. Mr. Peitier. 446 Books in the Presses in the Parsonage House according to it," the rest having been torn away. But Mr. Hall seems to be alluding to titles not volumes. There may, however, as I have suggested above, have been another catalogue or list, the one referred to by in the Charity Commissioners' report as existing in March, 1812 and containing 554 volumes, unless indeed the Duke of Kingston's was only lost to the parish between that date and January, 1817, and the numbers are wrong.

Numbered labels "Minister's Library, Tong Vestry," have been pasted on the backs of the books, by order, I should say, of Mr. George Durant, owner of Tong 1797-1844, but have mostly come unstuck through damp. On the inside doors of each of the five different presses or cupboards are apparently lists of the books once to be found in them, but time and damp have obliterated the words and rendered the papers completely illegible, the handwriting, however, seems to resemble that of

the Rev. Lewis Peitier. The volumes also seem to have been numbered in ink on the title page according to the original catalogue of the Duke.

The Commissioners' report states that "some additions are occasionally made to the Library by Mr. Durant." But the praise seems hardly deserved. Dr. Henry Hunter's *Sacred Biography or History of the Patriarchs*, in 5 vols. (1820) certainly bears a label "Tong Vestry, 1829. The Gift of George Durant for the use of the Parishioners," and a sermon preached by J. C. Woodhouse, Dean of Lichfield and Rector of Dorington, on June 16, 1808, bound up with the report of the S.P.C.K., has written on the title page "G. Durant." But the only other books he may have given are *A Letter from the King to His people* (1821), and the 3rd and 4th vols. of the Rev. Thomas Robinson's *Scripture Characters, Old and New Testament* (1815).

In fact, with the exception of *Josephi Flavii Opera*, 2 vols. (1720) which have the bookplate of the Rev. Charles Buckeridge, (Minister of Tong, 1791-1807); a *Collection of Twenty Psalm Tunes in Four Parts* by M. Broome (1753), and the above gifts of Mr. Durant, the Library does not seem to have received many, if any, additions subsequent to the death of Mr. Peitier, though the Duke of Kingston added a few to those given by his uncle, as they were published after Lord Pierrepont's death in 1715, but are included in the original catalogue ordered by the Duke in 1725. For example no. 2 Wheatley's *Common Prayer* published in 1720; Burkett's *Observations on the New Testament* (1726), and Saurin's *Dissertations on the Old and New Testament* (1723).

Many of the books still bear the names of their original owners, and evidently came to Lord Pierrepont at second hand.

Waterland's *Eight Sermons* has "Jo. Eichard, A.M., Rector de Wreningham cum Neyland, in Agro Norfolkiensi"; *Emanuclis Thesauri e societate Jesu, Caesares* (1637), "Lancelot Addison's booke ex dno Edwardi Packinge"; *Practical Physick*, "e Libris Jo. Hublon"; an *Aristotle* "John Fisher his Booke, 1640"; while other classical authors have the variations—"John ffisher his booke, of C.C.C. in Oxon"; and "John Fisher C.R. Capellano"; Jas. Laurence's *Patmos* once belonged to "Josias Cox"; *The Proceedings against Sir Thos. Fenwick* has

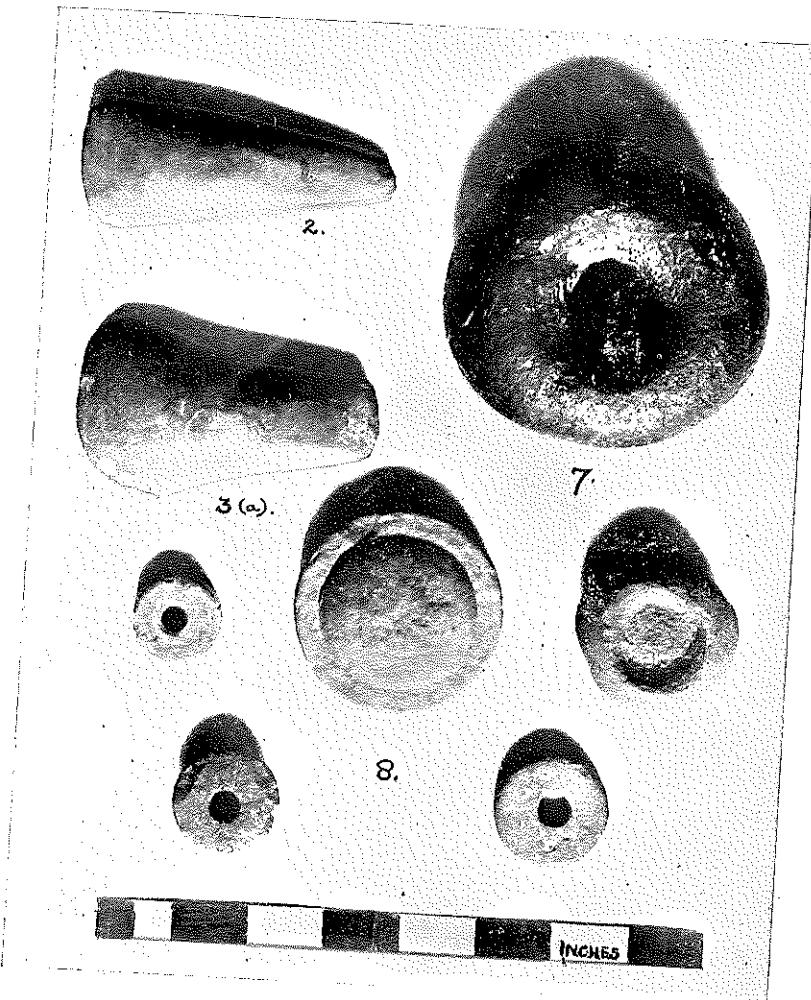
"Susanna Prince, her book"; lastly *Beza's Latin New Testament* has "Ce Lieure apartien a moy. A Mademoiselle Judie Peytie de Murtran, Suis." Among other inscriptions are "ex libris Jo. : Astyn"; "Iv. Saunders, Ch. Ch. 1642"; "Simeon Ashe, 1654," (whose own publications are in the Library); "Lucy Pierrepont her book," (who was the wife of Lord Pierrepont, the donor), and "Cisley Persehowse, her book," (who was the daughter of Alexander Wood, of the White Abbey, Alberbury, and wife of Richard Persehowse, Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1626.)

In others are longer remarks. *Auli Gelii Noctes* (1609) contains "Si quis errantem vidit hunc libellum obsero ut reddat"; another "John Southwell bought this off Mr. Goffe of Wolverhampton."

But the longest entry seems to be the following:—"Ex dono viri dignissimi Mri. Langley, Richardi Levison, Equitis Bathoniensis Seneschelli meritissimi, April 11, 1644, Nec non amicorum intimi: imo (merito dixerim) summi.

In patriam rediens nobis, Langleie, libellum
Donasti; pro quo te meminisse juvat.

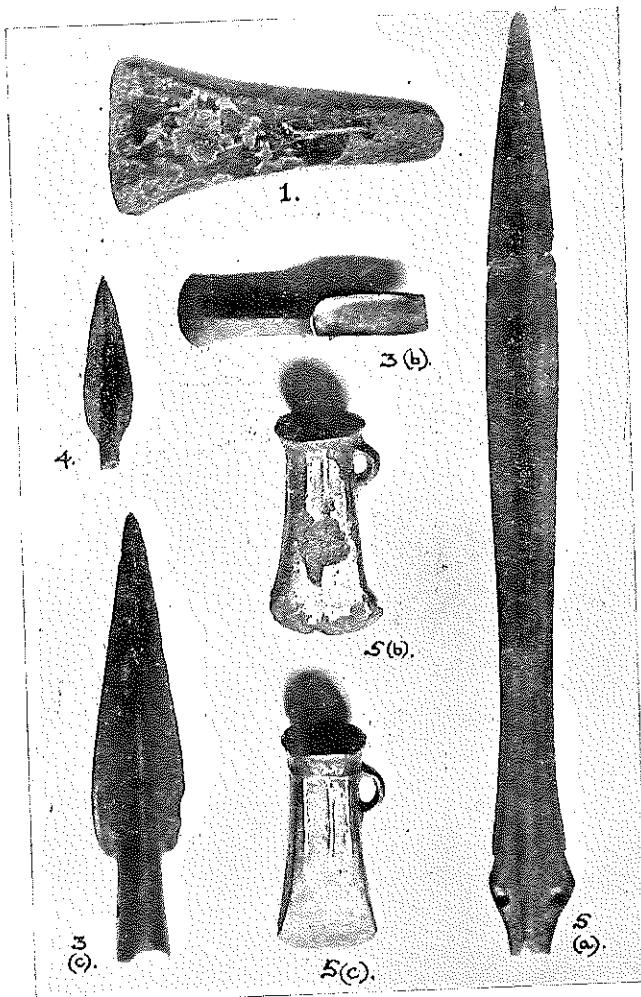
[I have given a M.S. transcript of the earliest catalogue to the Shrewsbury Free Library, so it can be referred to by any interested in bibliology. J.E.A.]



Photograph by Miss M. Wight,
Thornleigh, Mordiford, Hereford.

STONE IMPLEMENTS RECENTLY PRESENTED TO
SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.

2. 3a. Stone Celts from Lydbam and Brompton.
7. Perforated Stone from Wroxeter.
8. Spindle-whorls and other objects from Church Pulverbatch.



Photograph by Miss M. Wight,
Thornleigh, Mordiford, Hereford.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY
SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.

1. Flint Celt from Clunbury.
- 3b. Palstave from Staapeley Hill.
- 3c. Spear-head from Melington.
4. Spear-head, broken, from Cherrington.
- 5a. Sword from Vai Hill, Tocchill.
- 5b. Socketed Celt from Bagley Moor, Bordley.
- 5c. Socketed Celt from Ellesmere.

NOTES ON RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE PREHISTORIC
SECTION, SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.

BY LILY F. CHITTY.

During the year 1928, the Prehistoric Section of Shrewsbury Museum was enriched by a record number of additions of objects found in the locality. The stone implements comprise 2 celts, one perforated mace-head or hammer, and a collection of spindle-whorls and small objects. Of bronze implements, we have 1 flat axe, 1 palstave and 2 socketed celts, 10 spear-heads and 2 swords (one a fragment only); besides the magnificent boat from Ellesmere, hollowed and worked out of a great block of oak.

So far as practicable without dividing the individual collections, the following notes attempt a very rough chronological order, but this cannot be strictly observed. The stone celts may be older than or contemporary with the flat bronze axe, probably earlier than 1500 B.C.; the Stapeley palstave and the Cherrington spear-head are of the Middle Bronze Age (*circa* 1400-1000 B.C.); the remaining weapons and implements date from the Late Bronze Age, and the Mellington spear-head may well be the latest of all. It is possible that the Ellesmere dug-out belongs to this phase, but unfortunately there is no direct evidence for its date, nor for that of the other stone objects.

The gratitude of Salopian archæologists, present and future, is due to all those who have made such valuable additions to our County Collection, and we trust that other finders or owners of similar treasures may be inspired to follow the example of their public-spirited action. I think we may fairly claim that our Prehistoric Collection rivals any in the Western Midlands, and we are anxious to make it even more fully representative than at present. The Catalogue of 1882¹ was superseded long ago, and it is hoped to bring out an up-to-date list of the exhibits within the next few years.

¹. *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions*, Vol. V, pp. 391-4.

1.—FLAT BRONZE CELT FROM CLUNBURY.

In *Miscellanea* No. V of our *Transactions*, Volume XI (1927), I remarked upon the curious absence of bronze implements from the Clun Region. Since the publication of that note Mr. J. Cooper, of Clunbury School, has reported the recent discovery of a bronze flat celt at Clunbury, i.e. in the valley north of the ridgeway already described. This is a most important find, both from its situation and its type. Mr. Cooper writes that “a workman found it while cultivating the garden of Upper House, Clunbury, at a depth of from 16 to 18 inches, in subsoil. The site certainly appears likely, being 4-5 ft. above the level of the surrounding land and with a very old yew tree near. It seems to me that it may have been an island, or practically so, when the valley was a lake.” The garden was occupied by the late Mr. Grant and adjoins that of Dr. Walker, who reports that the soil appears to be an old gravelly beach. The axe is the property of Mr. J. P. Morris, of Clunbury Hall, who kindly allowed me to make a drawing of it for the Bronze Age Catalogue of the British Association, and has placed it on loan in Shrewsbury Museum.

It is of a characteristic form dating from the latter part of the Early Bronze Age. It is 169 mm. long. The much-damaged edge is widely splayed in a very flat curve; the width is now 78 mm. but the angles have been battered in. A secondary edge, due to ancient whetting, can be distinguished. The sides of the implement were hammered up and form rudimentary flanges (12 mm. broad). The faces taper gradually from a line of maximum thickness (11 mm.) just above the centre. The butt is very thin and approximately semi-circular. The weight is 17½ oz. The surface has been severely injured, apparently in an attempt to clean it, but it must have been a fine specimen: the patina is a glossy green with brown stains, now broken in many parts down to the core, which is blue-green in colour on one face, mixed with purple-brown on the other. The ornament, a series of dashes punched in lines down the length of the faces and splaying outward towards the edge, has very close affinities with that of the big flat axe from Titterstone Clee¹ in Shrewsbury Museum, which this celt resembles in every respect except its condition: in fact, one might venture to suggest

1. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 4th Series, Vol. X, pp. 233-7, Plate 1, Fig. 2.

that both derived from the same workshop. It is related also to a smaller flat celt with hatched punch-ornament found in a gravel pit at Croftthorne,² near Evesham, Worcs., now in the British Museum, and to one recently published by Mr. Estyn Evans from Carno,³ Montgomeryshire, which is also decorated with short punch lines.

In 1912, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., in mapping the distribution of flat celts in Britain,⁴ drew attention to a line of finds stretching from North Wales to Christchurch, Hants., and the neighbouring harbours. Mr. H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A., gave more detailed evidence of this line in his "Bronze Age in Wales"⁵ and "The Bronze Age and the Celtic World," pp. 45-6, carrying it up the Severn Valley and on to the Dee. Further evidence is accumulating and, apart from the confirmation given by finds of other contemporary objects, we now have a still more definite trail of flat celts approximately along the lines laid down, with the addition of a branch from the Severn across Titterstone Clee, continuing along our ridgeway past Castle Bryn Amlwg,⁶ and on by way of the Carno Gap to the Dyfi Basin. Space at the moment forbids a detailed list of these axes, but I hope to publish further particulars of this prehistoric route at a future date.

2. *Victoria County History*, Worcs., Vol. I, p. 194: *Geographical Journal*, XL, p. 310 (list).
3. *Archæologia Cambrensis*, LXXXII (1927), pp. 390-1: the ornament has unfortunately been omitted from the illustration, but Mr. Evans informs me that it is similar in character to that on the Titterstone and Clunbury axes.
4. *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XL (1912), pp. 184-203 and 304-317, "The Distribution of Early Bronze Age Settlements in Britain," especially page 196, Map p. 186.
5. Paper No. 2 in "Aberystwyth Studies" (Jubilee Volume, 1922), p. 17.
6. See 4th Series, Vol. XI, *Miscellanea*, pp. v-vii.

2.—STONE CELT FROM LYDHAM.

In August, 1928, a beautiful little stone axe was found on the Lodge Farm, Lydham, near Bishop's Castle, and was presented to Shrewsbury Museum by the finder, Mr. F. H. Price, with the sanction of Major H. R. Sykes, the owner of the estate.

It is related in technique to the Brompton axe¹ and in form to specimens from the Oswestry region: it will be described together with these in a paper, now in preparation, on certain stone axes found locally which probably date from the Bronze Age.

1. See below, No. 3 (a).

3.—STONE AND BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE SHROPSHIRE—
MONTGOMERYSHIRE BORDER.

Mr. George Mountford, of Elmhurst, Churchstoke, in December, 1927, enriched our collection by the generous gift of three very interesting specimens from his district, together with the full history of their discovery, which adds greatly to their scientific value.

(a) STONE CELT FROM BROMPTON.

A small stone celt, clearly inspired by a metal axe (probably of copper), was found on a grass field near Brompton Hall, close to Offa's Dyke and within the Shropshire border. (To be described later : see No. 2 above.)

(b) LOOPED PALSTAVE FROM THE STAPELEY HILL MEgalithic
REGION.

About the year 1880, a chisel-like bronze palstave was found by the late Mr. Edward Mountford while digging a drain about 18 inches deep in Enclosure No. 2103 on the Mitchell's Fold Tenement (sometimes known as "Druid's Castle") in the parish of Chirbury (Middleton Ecclesiastical). The spot was about 350 yards S.E. of the well-known stone circle and 12 yards south of the centre of the field (Shropshire 25-inch O.S. Sheet XLVII. 15; 6-inch XLVII S.E., Lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 34''$; Long. $3^{\circ} 1' 27''$). This field had been enclosed and ploughed about 1850, but the ploughing would not have reached the depth at which the implement lay : it slopes in an easterly direction and has since reverted to pasture : the soil is of a gravelly nature.

The palstave is of a well-developed but uncommon form and probably dates from a fairly late period of the Middle Bronze Age (*circa* 1200 B.C.). It is 5 in. long (126 mm.) and weighs just over 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It is covered by a dark green patina through which the metal shows in places. The surface is somewhat irregular, the midribs on the faces are worn and the loop has been broken off in antiquity. The edge curves to a width of only 34 mm. ; the butt is thin and almost straight (21 mm.) The stop-ridge forms a circle with flattened sides, 24 mm. across the lips, 21 mm. wide. The wings are remarkably slight. Analysis by Professor C. O. Bannister, of the Department of

Metallurgy, University of Liverpool, gave the following result:—

Copper	87.6%
Tin	11.8
Iron	Trace
Lead	Nil
Silver	0.04

The implement was lent to the 1898 Exhibition of Local Antiquities, where it was numbered J.8 and described as found 400 yds. from Mitchell's Fold.¹

The place of its discovery is 100 yds. east of the probable site of another stone circle or group of stones close to the house, where Mr. Mountford remembers two of the stones still erect. He was told that in moving one of these—a large flat stone forming part of the garden fence—a small earthenware vessel with three handles was found, but unfortunately this was broken by the workman's pick and the fragments were lost. It contained matter resembling ashes and pieces of leather and may conceivably have been a "food vessel" of the latter part of the Early Bronze Age.

1. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 2nd. Series, Vol. X (Part 4), p. 106. An illustration was given by the present writer in "Observation," June, 1926, p. 105, and reference was made to the palstave in describing the Hoarstone Circle and the Whetstones Dirk in the *Transactions* for 1926, 4th Series, X, pp. 253, *xxviii*.

(c) BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FOUND NEAR MELLINGTON, MONTGOMERY, 1927¹.

A bronze spear-head in excellent preservation, was picked up near Mellington by Mr. John Pugh, of Cwm Cae, Churchstoke, while weeding thistles from the 1927 barley crop in Long Leasow, an arable field $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Offa's Dyke and 350 yds. from the Shropshire boundary, midway between the river Caebitra and Crow Wood Farmhouse, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire. (6" O.S. Montgomery Sheets XXXVII S.E., XXXVIII S.W., Shropshire Sheets LIII S.E., LIV S.W.; Lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 30-33''$; Long. $3^{\circ} 6' 24-48''$). It may well have been unearthed by ploughing during the previous season.

1. This note was published, with an illustration of the weapon, in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, June, 1928, Vol. LXXXIII, pp. 220-2.

This fine weapon is of the leaf-shaped, hollow-bladed type grouped by Greenwell and Parker Brewis in Class V, B.² It is 8½ in. long (215 mm.) with a maximum width of nearly 2 in. (48 mm.). Though of strong metal, it weighs only 6½ oz., such comparative lightness being due to the hollow casting of the wings to within 50 mm. of the point, which is of solid bronze. The section of the blade is a lozenge with the central angles rounded. The edges are bevelled and very sharp in spite of some chipping. The socket is circular (25 mm. diameter) with two lateral rivet holes; part of the lip is broken. There are rudimentary barbs at the base of the blade at its junction with the socket. The surface generally is good, though somewhat scratched by cleaning: the colour is a lustrous silvery brown with remains of blackish patina. The weapon appears to have been in action, for a blow near the midrib has dented one face and slightly bent the upper part.

It bears a very close resemblance to a number of spear-heads in the great "Guilsfield" hoard, especially to No. 45 in Shrewsbury Museum (point broken), one in Ludlow Museum, two in the Powysland Museum, Welshpool, and several in the possession of the Earl of Powis: It is also related in type to the sole surviving specimen³ of the numerous spear-heads found in a field called "The Bloody Romans," in the parish of Bishop's Castle rural (6° O.S. Shropshire LXIII N.W., Lat 52° 30' 12", Long. 2° 57' 6"), now in the possession of Mr. E. C. Edwards, of 35, High Street, Bishop's Castle, who obtained it from the foreman of the drainers who made the discovery in 1862. That weapon, however, must have been originally nearly twice the size of the Mellington spear, but its socket is now broken off. In it the barbs are more developed and there are lunate openings in the lower part of the blade.

2. *Archæologia* LXI, pp. 460, 472, figs. 41, 45-7.

2. *Roy. Comm. Anc. Mon.*, Montgomery, No. 949, Figs. 51, 54-7, with references. This hoard of over 100 pieces included spear-heads and ferrules, broken swords, shapes, palstaves of late form, socketed celts of Irish types, gouges and numerous fragments. It was found south of Crowther's Camp in the parish of Pool Lower close to the Guilsfield boundary.

3. No. G. 15, Roman Section, Exhibition of Local Antiquities held at Shrewsbury, 1898; *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 2nd Series, X, Pt. iv, p. 93.

The brief list of hollow-headed spears given in *Archæologia* LXI, p. 472, included examples from the Thames, from East Anglia, one from Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire,³ and one from Middleton, Yorks. Others were found in the Wilburton Fen hoard, Cambridgeshire,⁴ associated with F-type swords, spear-heads and ferrules of various forms (Class V), a palstave of late type, two socketed celts, and other objects, an assortment of weapons and implements recalling the Gualsfield group. The type clearly belongs to the Late Bronze Age and forms a link between the leaf-shaped spear-head with pronounced midrib (Class V) and the hollow-bladed barbed type (Class VI). It has been suggested that they were used as hunting spears. About 1000 B.C. may be given as an approximately probable date, though the use of such spear-heads may have survived for centuries after that period.

3. British Museum, *Bronze Age Guide*, 1920, Fig. 21, pp. 36-7. It should be noted that in the list above referred to the broken spear-head from the Llantysilio hoard, Denbs., (Fig. 47) has a marked midrib and is more closely akin to examples from the Willow Moor hoard, Shropshire, than to the specimen under consideration.

4. Dr. Cyril Fox, *Archæology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), Pl. X, pp. 61-2. The hoard is in the Cambridge Museum.

4.—BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FROM THE DAY HOUSE, CHERRINGTON.

The blade of a Class IV spear-head of bronze found on the Dayhouse Moor, Cherrington, and described in the *Transactions* for 1925,¹ has now been presented to the Museum by Mr. W. H. O. Lander and is exhibited beside the Petton spear-head of the same type.

1. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 4th Series, Vol. X, *Miscellanea* No. V, pp. vii-viii.

ELLESMORE MUSEUM COLLECTION.

The Museum formerly housed in the Town Hall at Ellesmere was founded in 1888 by Mr. Harold J. E. Peake, F.S.A., who acted as honorary curator till his departure from Shropshire in 1897 when Mr. A. A. Thompson was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Thompson held the post till 1928, when, the Town Hall having been sold and accommodation not being available elsewhere in the town, the exhibits were sent to the County Museum at Shrewsbury and to the museum at St. Oswald's College, Ellesmere.

While regretting the necessity for this dispersal of local discoveries, it is satisfactory that the prehistoric collection is now more easily accessible to students and the general public, and Shrewsbury Museum is deeply indebted to the generosity of the Committee of Ellesmere Museum, and especially to the good offices of Mr. Brownlow R. C. Tower and Mr. A. A. Thompson. The following exhibits were transferred to Shrewsbury in October, 1928:—

The Dug-out Boat found in Whattall Moss, on the Ellesmere-Cockshutt boundary, in 1864.

Three Bronze Implements of the Late Bronze Age, viz. a leaf-shaped sword from Val Hill, Tetchill, and socketed celts from Ellesmere and Hordley glebe.

Photograph of a large circular Bronze Shield found at Bagley, 1864.

Roman Coin (Claudius) found in a garden, now the School playground, at the foot of the Bowling Green, the site of Ellesmere Castle.

Iron Spear-head found near the Post Office, Harmer Hill, Myddle, probably dating from the Civil Wars.

As a report and illustrations of the dug-out appeared in the last volume of our *Transactions*,¹ further description would be superfluous. It is a very fine specimen and the Museum is to be congratulated on its acquisition.

The leaf sword was dug up by a workman while grubbing up a fence on Val Hill, a big glacial mound overlooking a bend in the canal, 2 miles S.W. of Ellesmere, in the township of Tetchill, W.N.W. of Winston Farm.² It was taken to the Rev. J. W. Moore, Rector of Hordley, who had the two pieces mended by the local blacksmith, who was probably responsible for filing the point. Later, it passed to the rector's son, Mr. Charles Moore, of The Hollies, Ellesmere, at whose death it was given to Ellesmere Museum, together with the Hordley socketed celt, by his executor, Mr. Walter Nugent Monck. The sword

1. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 4th Series, XI, pp. 115-119.

2. 6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet XIII S.W.: Lat. $52^{\circ} 52' 58''$; Long. $2^{\circ} 54' 56''$. This sword and the Hordley celt are referred to by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon in the *Transactions* for 1892, 2nd Series, IV, 280. See also *Vic. Co. Hist. Shropshire*, I, 202, under "Bagley," and *The Times*, 14th March, 1921.

is of Mr. Harold Peake's Type F. : its present length is 467 mm. ; it is 42 mm. wide across the hilt, and the blade has a maximum breadth of 35.5 mm., where it is 6 mm. thick ; the section is spindle-shaped with tapering edges. The weight is 457 grammes. The hilt has been broken across a rivet hole and the grip end is lost ; it was slightly flanged. Two rivet holes flank the well-defined midrib at its extension up the hilt just above the greatest width. There are notches at the junction of the ricasso with the blade. The surface of the weapon is somewhat pitted where a reddish-brown patina has been rubbed off in places. The edge is in fair preservation except near the main fracture.

The two celts are socketed and looped ; both are of the common variety with three raised ribs on the faces, of which several others have been found in Shropshire north of the Severn, including the Willow Moor specimen referred to in the succeeding note.³ Mr. Thompson has ascertained that the implement recorded by Mr. Lloyd Kenyon as dug up on the Hordley glebe land at Bagley came from a part of Bagley Moor not far from the site of the bronze shield, but the exact spot is forgotten. The axe is 112 mm. long, 56 mm. wide at the cutting edge, one angle of which is blunted and there is a deep dent in the centre : the socket measures 46 x 40 mm. The weight is 363 grammes. This implement is patinated blackish-brown ; the surface is chipped in places : there are a few green stains near the edge.

The other axe was found about 1890 in the garden of the late Mr. Horton, blacksmith, No. 3, Swan Hill, Ellesmere, and is unpublished, though the site of its discovery is indicated on the 6-inch O.S. Sheet, Shropshire XIII N.E., on a rise overlooking the Mere on its north west side : the soil here is hard, dry and sandy, suitable for an ancient camping ground. The implement has been cleaned : the metal shows black stains, with powdery green near the edge on one face : it is thinner than that of the Hordley specimen. It, too, is 112 mm. in length, the socket measuring 42 x 37 mm., the edge 50 mm., being slightly indented and reground. The weight is 301 grammes. Though they are closely related in form, there is no suggestion that these celts were cast in the same mould.

3. See below, p. 72

The bronze buckler, the only specimen as yet recorded from the Western Midlands, was found about 3-4 ft. below the surface by the late Mr. Joseph Dicken in March 1865, when draining a meadow on Baggy Moor, west of Bagley, in Hordley parish. As previously reported⁴ Mr. Dicken pointed out to Mr. Thompson the exact spot where his discovery was made (6-inch O.S. Shropshire XX N.W.; Lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 22''$; Long. $2^{\circ} 53' 51''$) and assured him that it was either upright in the ground or sloping, definitely not flat. The shield was taken to the owner of the property, the late John Stanton, Esq., who exhibited it to the Society of Antiquaries on 14th December, 1865. In *Proceedings*, 2nd. Series, Volume III, page 200, it is thus described:—

“ The shield had on its surface 26 concentric circles, occupying the space between the umbo and the outer rim. The diameter of the whole was 23 inches, and of the umbo 4 inches. The spaces between the circles were filled with small knobs punched up, like the circles, from the inside, and forming 26 circles of dots; on one part were 4 cuts, evidently made with a sword or some other sharp instrument.⁵ Equidistant from the rims (5 inches), and so situated that a line joining them would be a tangent to the outer rim of the umbo, were two holes $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. In one of these there still remained a rivet with a conical head, attaching on the inside of the shield a tongue or loop of metal about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length. Across the inside of the umbo was a handle, attached by 2 conical headed rivets. The height of the umbo, which was much broken, was 2 inches.”

From Mr. Stanton, the shield passed to his nephew, the late T. J. Provis, Esq., who lent it to the Exhibition of Bronze Implements held by the Society of Antiquaries in 1873.⁶ In

4. *Transactions*, 4th Series, XI, p. 118-119 note. The date 1864 was there given, following Mr. Lloyd Kenyon and Mr. Dicken's memory of “about 1864,” but the late Wm. Phillips' MS. no. 252, in Shrewsbury Museum, has a note pasted on its 5th page quoting a label attached to the shield in Mr. Stanton's writing, which gave the date “in the month of March, 1865.”

5. There is reason to believe that these cuts were of recent origin.

6. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd. Series, V, 429. See also *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 2nd. S., 279; Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements* (1881), 352; *V.C.H.*, Shropshire, I, 202. It is mentioned in the list (p. 150) of Mr. Reginald Smith's valuable paper on circular bronze shields in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* XXXI (1919), 145-151.

his lifetime it was carefully preserved, but, though put away during the sale of his furniture (about 1898), it was never afterwards seen, and exhaustive enquiries have failed to trace its present whereabouts.

Fortunately, good clear photographs had been taken of it many years ago, showing both the face and the back : one which was formerly in Shrewsbury Museum cannot now be found, and the pair long exhibited in Ellesmere Town Hall would seem to be the sole surviving representation of a very interesting object. As these are sadly faded, it is necessary to make a permanent reproduction of them for exhibition, and this has been undertaken by the Photographic Department of the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff through the kindness of the Director, Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.

For assistance in recording the history and sites of discovery of this important group of antiquities, I must tender my grateful thanks to Mr. Harold J. E. Peake, F.S.A., and to Mr. A. A. Thompson.

6.—SPECIMENS FROM THE WILLOW MOOR BRONZE HOARD,
LITTLE WENLOCK, SHROPSHIRE.

The story of this great hoard of bronze implements of the Late Bronze Age is given in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Volume VIII (1928), pp. 30-47, with illustrations of a number of the weapons found. Since the publication of that article, nine specimens from the hoard have been added to the five (one a cast only) already in Shrewsbury Museum, Lord Forester having kindly placed on loan his five spear-heads and a broken sword, while three incomplete spear-heads have been purchased by the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society from the collection of Mr. S. H. Pritchard, of Wellington (*op. cit.* Plate XIII, fig. 1, and fig. 1, p. 35).¹ These 14 survivors from a total of 150-300 broken spear-heads and swords are now exhibited together in one of the newly-arranged cases of our Museum. Two more fragments of spears are in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff (Wynne of Peniarth Collection), and 8 spear-

1. At the same time the Council acquired an American quartzite knife that had become associated with the undoubtedly genuine spear-heads, also two white-patinated flint implements from Sussex, said to have come from Sir John Evans' collection, for comparison with local specimens : one is a rough oval tool made from a polished celt, the other the butt end of a chipped celt ; both were found at East Dean, a locality that abounds in flint artefacts.

heads and one broken sword, almost certainly from this hoard (*op.cit.*, pp. 40-41, Plate XIII, fig. 2), are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London. One spear-head was in the possession of the late Sir Bertram C. A. Windle in Toronto, Canada, and one in the Lukis Museum, Guernsey. The fate of the remainder is unknown.

It may be well to summarise here the history of the find. The hoard came to light in the spring of 1834 and was reported to the Society of Antiquaries by Thomas Farmer Dukes, F.S.A., on November 20th of the same year, as recorded in *Archaeologia*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 464-5. On that occasion he presented to the Society a cast of a lunate spear-head and one of the single socketed celt found, and it is highly probable that he gave at the same time the spear-heads and sword in their Museum referred to above. On 5th October, 1835, he presented a cast of the same spear-head and the original socketed celt to the newly-founded Shrewsbury Museum: the celt (No. 37 of the 1882 Catalogue) is identified by its cast at Burlington House and is proved by analysis to be a genuine implement. Another cast of it has been traced in Hereford Museum, together with one of the spear-head, and a fourth specimen of the latter is in the Wynne Collection at Cardiff.

Though Dukes spoke of the site of the discovery as "the Wrekin Tenement Farm," these two objects identify his hoard with that described by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne as found on "Willow Moor, Willow Farm, or as it is occasionally called the Wrekin Farm," on the south-east side of the Wrekin in the parish of Little Wenlock: both spear-head and celt are illustrated by Hartshorne in his account of the find (*Salopia Antiqua*, 1841, pp. 89-98, Plate facing page 96, Nos. 8, 9). His date, 1835, is evidently a slip, though in this he has been followed by subsequent writers.

Hartshorne records also an earlier discovery of a bronze hoard on the site, about 1790. Other implements from the locality are described in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

7.—PERFORATED STONE FROM WROXETER.

The late Rev. S. C. Freer, Vicar of High Ercall, lent to the 1898 Exhibition of Local Antiquities a perforated stone described as found at Uriconium by a labourer. When discovered the

hole was filled with a soldering of lead¹ or, as Mr. Hobson records, remains of a wooden shaft leaded in. In order to extract the lead, the man broke the stone in half, but it has since been admirably mended. In Mr. Freer's sale, at High Ercall Vicarage, 28th Sept., 1900, the object was catalogued as "154 U.—Perforated Stone Implement found in a field near Wroxeter. 'Of unknown use.' Canon Greenwell." The purchaser subsequently gave it to our member, Mr. Hugh Hobson, who, in February, 1928, kindly sent it for my inspection and subsequently gave it to Shrewsbury Museum.

The implement is a heavy countersunk pebble of a not uncommon type: such objects are sometimes classed as "Neolithic Mace-heads," but, like the specimen under consideration, many show signs of use as hammers, and evidence is accumulating which runs counter to their ascription to a very early date, while a continued use during the Romano-British period seems more than probable from their discovery on several Roman sites: hence it is not surprising to find such a stone within or near our Roman city. In shape it is roughly circular (106 x 100 mm.) with a suggestion of triangularity, three sides having been slightly flattened on their rounded edges and the apex (if such it may be called) used for hammering. The perforation is central and has been rather clumsily worked from both faces, the resultant form being asymmetrical: vestiges of lead remain within it. The present weight is 1 lb. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The surface is polished to a blackish-brown, which covers the bruising on the apex, but Mr. Hobson states that it never received any artificial polishing while in his possession.

Countersunk stone hammers related to this example, but oval in form, have been found locally at Hopton Castle and in or near an old lead pit above Minsterley. A small pebble with "hour-glass" perforation was found in a garden adjoining Watling Street, Church Stretton.²

8.—FINDS FROM CHURCH PULVERBATCH.

Together with the stone above described, Mr. Hobson has presented to the Museum five worked stones found some ten years ago at Church Pulverbatch. They were ploughed up at various

¹. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 2nd Series, X, Part iv, p. 92, No. G 5.

². See my paper, "Perforated Stone Axe-Hammers found in Shropshire," *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, IV (1927), pp. 74-91, Nos. 15, 28 and 8, Plate p. 79.

times by Mr. John Raisewell near the surface of a field named "Ferny Hill" on the farm of Mr. S. Woodcock, 700 feet above sea level.¹ The finder says such stones are common in the locality, but the field shows no signs of ancient habitation. He considered the three spindle-whorls to be washers or "Fairy Stones"—the "Fairy Grindlestuns" of 50 years ago,² a name still used by the Clunbury children and elsewhere.

Of these, two are flat and one convex-topped, possibly turned on a lathe: the smallest (flat) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the others $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The perforations are approximately straight and central.

The fourth stone is a flatly biconical pebble with a grey core and smooth brown surface, in which a natural weakness on the upper face has been utilised to flake away an oval fragment leaving a hollow space. On the reverse a similar hollow has been pecked out, making a convenient "thumb-and-finger" hammer-stone. Part of one edge has been abraded by use as a hammer, an oval space on the opposite edge has been flattened and polished by rubbing action. Related objects are described and illustrated by Sir John Evans in his *Ancient Stone Implements* (1st Edn. 1881), Chapter X, on "Hammer Stones, etc.," pp. 213 ff.; but a rather similar stone from Battlefield, now in the Sundorne School Collection, was pronounced by geologists to be a very doubtful artefact. Our specimen, however, has clearly been used, though for what purpose is not clear. As the hollows are unpatinated, its antiquity is probably not great.

The remaining stone is certainly more natural than artificial. A shale pebble with a convex inclusion has been fractured horizontally along the natural line of cleavage so as to give a narrow circular rim (overall diameter 70 mm.) enclosing a rounded top (52 mm.): the under side is left rough. This object may have been used as a lid on a jar or narrow-necked vessel.

The age of these finds is quite uncertain, but they are placed for the present at the end of the Prehistoric Cases. Similar spindle-whorls occur on Early Iron Age and Romano-British sites, but continued to be made and used down to comparatively recent times.

1. Shropshire 25-inch Sheet XLVIII. 4., No. 428, Ferney Hill, and No. 400, The Furlongs.

2. S. F. Burne, "Shropshire Folk-Lore," p. 639.

3. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.* 4th Series, X, *Misc.* p. xxxiii.

THE GREY FRIARS OF SHREWSBURY.

BY CANON A. J. MORIARTY, D.D.

"In the year of Our Lord 1224," says Friar Thomas of Eccleston in his book on the Coming of the Friars, written about 1260, "in the time of the Lord Pope Honorius (III), that is in the very year in which the Rule of the Blessed Francis was confirmed by him, in the eighth year of the Lord King Henry (III) son of John, on the Tuesday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, which that year was upon a Sunday, the Friars Minor came into England at Dover." This little band under the leadership of B. Agnellus of Pisa had been sent here by S. Francis himself. It grew with wonderful rapidity, and had a great influence on this country, not directly by producing great Churchmen, though Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury (1280—1294) was a Franciscan, for such was not their *metier*, but by the influence they had in the Schools of Oxford, where lectured such men as Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon and William of Ockham, all Franciscans, but perhaps more effectively in their intimate relations with the people on their journeys of preaching through the country side.

The Order spread quickly in this country, and in 1258, Saint Bonaventure who was then Minister General of the Order held a Chapter at Narbonne in which it was reported that there were then seven "custodies" in England, having sixty convents. These custodies were a kind of sub-province, a convenient unit of organisation, each of which had as many as eight or nine convents under its jurisdiction, but they again were under the direct orders of the Minister Provincial. The Custody which interests us in Shropshire was that of Worcester which had under it together with other houses the Convents of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury. The dates of foundation of these houses seem to have been Worcester in 1226, Lichfield in 1237, Coventry in 1241, Bridgnorth in 1244 and Shrewsbury in 1245. The story of the Grey Friars of Bridgnorth has been ably told by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell in the *Transactions*, and it remains now to relate what little there is of history of the Shrewsbury Convent.

The Friars came to Shrewsbury in 1245 under the warden-ship or guardianship of Friar Martin de Barton who had been custos of York in 1230. They came under the patronage of the King who gave them land outside the Town Walls to the S.E. of the town near the English Bridge and adjoining the River Severn. This land seems to have been about three or four acres in extent, at least that, as we shall see, was the measurement of the land at the time of the Suppression and it does not anywhere appear that there had been any addition to the original grant. The land lay outside that part of the Town Wall which was "under the Wyle," lying between the wall and the river. A sketch of it is shown in Speed's map of Shrewsbury which also shows the small gate which the King allowed them to make in 1246 and to enlarge in 1267. This "Friars Great Gate" was still standing in 1606. The land was not a choice site. It lay outside the protection of the walls and was liable to be flooded. It is noteworthy how often this kind of land—a "No Man's land"—fell to the Friars. London, their first house was in the parish of S. Nicholas in the Shambles, close to the City slaughter ground and in a lane known as Stinking Lane. At Southampton their house was in the poorest part of the town. At Reading the Abbot, Adam de Lathbury, gave the Friars a plot of waste ground with lease to build and dwell there so long as they should be verily mendicants.

The English Province owing to the Friars' zeal for poverty and strict discipline was a special favourite of S. Francis, and at S. Francis' death it showed the greatest opposition to Brother Elias the Saint's successor in the Generalship of the Order, in as much as he was trying to mitigate the absolute poverty desired by S. Francis. Friar William of Nottingham who was Provincial in 1245 when the Shrewsbury Convent was founded was a man entirely after S. Francis' heart. He came to Shrewsbury during the time when outbuildings were being or had just been erected. When he found the dormitory walls built of stone, he ordered them to be pulled down and mud walls to take their place. Friar Thomas of Eccleston, not without a chuckle, describes the incident in the Coming of the Friars: "at Salopisburi the Lord King gave a plot of land to the Friars: the Church was built by a burgess of the name of Richard Pride, the other buildings were built by one named Lawrence Cox:

but the stone walls of the dormitory Friar William (Nottingham), who was Provincial, out of his zeal for poverty, with wonderful piety and gentleness, but at very great expense, ordered to be pulled down and mud walls erected instead." Albert of Pisa did a similar thing at Southampton where Eccleston tells us "he pulled down the cloisters of stone with much trouble because of the opposition of the townsfolk." The claims of Henry III. to be the Royal Founder of the Shrewsbury Grey Friars are his various gifts of land and building material. In 1245 (30 Henry III.) the King ordered John le Strange and the bailiffs of the borough of Salop to assign in their town to the Friars Minor as suitable and proper place as they could for the building of a Church and domestic buildings, but provided that no harm should accrue to the aforesaid town." Again in the same year the King orders the High Sheriff to take full possession (seisina) of those lands which are bought for the use of the Friars Minor in that town and then to hand them over to them. In the Liberale Rolls (31 Henry III.) the King ordered the High Sheriff to give from the County Monies 23½ marks to buy a piece of land. The building seem to have been slow in progress as in 1249 the King again orders the High Sheriff to give the Friars 40 quarters of lime for their building operations and the cost thereof to be debited to the Exchequer. During these earlier operations, the Friars found that the townsfolk were still using their land as waste land as we find that in 1246 the King "grants permission to the Friars Minor of Salop to raise the wall round their buildings to stop people crossing their land except by the gate which the King has allowed them to make in the aforesaid wall and the bailiffs and goodmen of Salop were to see that this should be allowed." From the Liberale and Close Rolls of Henry III's reign, all our information of the building is obtained, and in successive years we can trace its progress. In 1251 the buildings of the new church were still in progress, as we have another order from the King to the High Sheriff "to give to the Friars Minor as a royal gift 50 quarters of lime from Mount Gilbert (Wrekin) which is under his care for the building of their Church." In 1267 the King was in Shrewsbury and the Friars received from him two grants (1) seven oaks from the Forest of Laye, and (2) a grant to enlarge their gate in the Town Walls: "Know ye that of our special favour we have granted to our beloved

Friars Minor of Salop that they may enlarge their gate which lies in the wall of our town of Salop, because it is too narrow for their needs, so that carts may pass in and out according as the same Friars shall find it convenient and their Gate so enlarged shall remain without let or hindrance either of ourselves and our heirs."

Of the intimate life of the Friars we find no record, but just one word which comes out of Friar Thomas' book : " at Salisbury with merriment and joy at the hour of collation around the kitchen fire, the brethren would drink the dregs of beer for want of better liquor : so it was the same at Shrewsbury at their first coming as Brother Barton, an old man who began the house there, would tell you with glee." This meagre refreshment was not owing to any want of kindness or support on the part of the townsmen who welcomed them and built their house and chapel for them. The chapel would be little more than a small oratory where the Friars would say Mass and the Divine Office. The house and chapel were built during the rule of William of Nottingham (1244-1254) whose zeal for poverty and absence of ostentation in any way would be a sure guarantee of this. This ought to be a sufficient argument against the tradition which has grown up seemingly with no other foundation than that Sir John Charleton and his wife were friends to the Friars, that the Jesse window with figures of Charleton, his wife and children now in S. Mary's East Window, was once in the Chapel of the Shrewsbury Franciscans. Moreover there is no mention of such a feature in the report of the King's Visitor at the time of the Suppression in 1538 : " The Gray fryers had conveyed all and made a grett rumor in the towne for the whyche they war glade to give up all into the Kinge's handes, that ys a proper howse, small impliments, no jewelles, but a plate crosse of sylver and on lyttel chales of lyttul valur : no rentes, but their howse and abowte III or IIII acares of eryabull lande lyeynge to it." Moreover the Inventory of the Gray Friars, Shrewsbury in the Exchequer Receipt Book which has been already published in the *Transactions* III Series, Vol. V., 1905, point to the furniture being such as one would expect in a small domestic chapel.

Their history of 300 years here in Shrewsbury seems to have been uneventful. An occasional legacy brings up their names

or one meets the names of those Friars who were presented for ordination and which appear in the Registers of the Bishops of Lichfield and Hereford. Many of them are quite local names, Wistanton, Bischbury, Whitchurch, Wych, Wednesbury, Middleton, Kinnersley, Wenlok, Upton, Preston, Longedone, and Cradeleye. These names, as is still the custom of Friars Minor, are not family names, but names of their place of birth.

The bequests that have been found are :—

1355. Thomas Gamel of Shrewsbury : to each of the Orders of Mendicant Friars of Salop, Vs.

1369. Richard Pygot, Chaplain, bequeathed forty pence to each of the Convents of Friars.

1380. Edmund, Earl of March leaves forty marcs "a les gardiens et covents des freres menoures de Salop"

In or about 1370, Lady Catherine, Countess of Warwick, bequeathed £20 to this house.

1477. Degory Watur leaves twenty shillings to each of the Houses of Friars in Shrewsbury.

One other bequest was in 1371 by Sir John Charleton of a certain *standelf* or quarry for building purposes.

The will of Robert Gryme 1476 is worthy of quotation "my body is to be buried in the Friars Minours of Shrewsbury on the right side of my fader. And I give and bequeath unto the said place of the said place of the Fryeres mynoursse for my sepultur xls. Item I bequeath to every priest of the said place xxd. Item I bequeath to every novice xiid." These seem to be the only legacies made to this House, so far as we know, during its 300 years of existence and afford little grounds for supposing that in spite of their tradition of poverty they would have erected a Chapel or Church of such proportions as to have housed the Jesse window of S. Mary's.

There is mention made in the Lanercost Chronicle 1296 of Emma an "inclusa" near Shrewsbury wearing the habit of Friars Minor. This probably means that she was a member of the 3rd Order of S. Francis or the Order of Penance and wore the corresponding habit. In the Registers of Wulfston de Braunsford, Bishop of Worcester under the year 1339 there is a hint of things not going smoothly with some clerical brethren in the town. The Bishop was Protector of the rights and privileges of the Franciscans in England and as such set up a

commission to defend the privileges of the Order against injuries done to the Convent of Salop by Thos. Gernbull, clerk, William Hoby, chaplain, John de Overton, chaplain, William Newport, chaplain and William Pope, vicar of S. Alkmund's. And there it ends.

One other incident occurs to break the comparative silence in history of these local friars. On the death of Henry IV in 1413, the widowed Queen, Joan, daughter of Charles of Navarre was appointed Regent of the country, whilst Henry V was in France. In 1419 the Queen was arrested by the Duke of Bedford on a charge of witchcraft and sorcery under the counsel of her confessor, John Randolph, D.D. of the Order of Friars Minor at that time belonging to the Convent of Shrewsbury. Randolph escaped to the Channel Islands but was arrested and brought to the Tower of London where he is said to have confessed. The goods and chattels of the Queen and of Roger Colles of Salopsbury were seized and forfeited. Amongst the Inventories is one labelled "les parcelles des biens de frere John Randolph." On the Queen's arrest Friar John seems to have taken away her goods—plate and jewels of costly design, obviously not coming from a House of Friars. Two lists in English and French are in existence and it is incredible that they belonged to the Friar, but must have been the Queen's property. They were valued at £106 15s. 11½d. or about £2,500 of our money.

A good deal of loose and thoughtless statements has been written about the decadence of the Friars after the middle of the 14th century, owing to the fearful ravages made on their members by the Black Death. It is often represented that the Friars were spending themselves and dying heroically in giving the last sacraments to the dying and incidentally receiving great bequests from rich people who probably had lost their relatives in the great sickness, and so the Friars waxed rich and lazy and lost their discipline. The only authority quoted for such random statements is Luke Wadding an Irish Franciscan born in Waterford 1588 and who died at S. Isidore's in Rome in 1657. His actual words are "this evil wrought great destruction to the holy houses of religion carrying off the masters of regular discipline and the Seniors of experience." As a matter of hard Canon Law, the Friars had no rights in the matter of giving the last Sacraments. That was and is the duty

of the parochial clergy. Doubtless at such a time of panic and terror the Franciscans as well as all other priests would be enlisted to help in this work of comforting the dying ; but the fact must remain that the bulk of the work and danger of assisting the dying falls on the secular clergy, and the number of their dead shows that they did not desert their posts. Moreover the Grey Friars could not have lost such disproportionate numbers as are sometimes imagined : because in 1340, i.e. nine years before the Black Death they numbered 52 houses in England and in 1385, i.e. 35 years afterwards they had increased the number of their houses to 60.

Whatever may be said about the Franciscans in general, losing or lowering their ideals of poverty and becoming enriched, there is no evidence of it in our Shrewsbury House. One word of warning, may be of use when speaking of poverty and its practice. Poverty is always a relative term and in religious orders it may mean the absolute poverty of S. Francis or of S. Cajetan who would not allow his followers even to beg, or it may mean merely the renunciation of private ownership, but sharing in the good things of the community.

There seems little doubt that the poverty of the Shrewsbury Friars was real poverty—even their house was falling down at the beginning of the 16th century. In 1520 the Corporation of Shrewsbury voted 10 marcs toward the repair of the house. According to the Bailiffs' Accounts it was used for the Granary : “ by way of alms and charity there were given to the Guardian and Convent of Friars Minor of Salop for the repair of the Granary now in ruins x marcs.” Nine years later Dr. Duffield, Guardian of the Shrewsbury House, makes another appeal to the Bailiffs, Council and Burgesses of the town which is given in Owen and Blakeway, History of Shrewsbury, Vol. II. p. 463. He makes an appeal to save the house as the Friars cannot afford its repair. The answer was a grant of xxxijs. iiijd.

These rebuildings possibly refer to the remnants that are now existing as cottages by the river side. The most striking architectural feature is a late period window of three lights under a depressed arch—one of the lights has been cut away to make a door jamb.

In August 1538 the compulsory surrender of the House into the King's hands was made and then began the unseemly

scramble of the spoilers for the meagre prey. In the month after the Suppression we find one Adam Mytton writing to Cromwell that "the naughty friar houses in Shrewsbury, one of Friars Minor, the other of Austin Friars, are suppressed by the lord visitor at their own request," and the custody given to him (the writer). He asks Cromwell "to help him to one of these houses for that they be in the town he dwells in and he has served the King 16 years in Parliament." He seems not to have been answered, as in the next month i.e. October, he again writes almost in the same terms. (v. Letters Pat. Henry VIII., *xiii.* (2) 626.) The petitioner did not get his request and the house and site were sold to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Can this Adam Mytton be the man to whom reference is made in one of the early entries of S. Mary's Church Wardens' Account Books: "to pulling down the Jesus Altar and paving Adam Mytton's grave"?

That the new occupiers set about their work of destruction we have evidence in the Ministers' Accounts of Henry VIII. 7430 "Cost of melting the lead of the Friars Minor and Austin Friars at Shrewsbury. To James Reignolds plumber 26 fod. 803 qrs. Cen'ne 7 lbs. : 74s. 9d. and for expenses, 3 days guarding the lead every night 33s. 4d. and the cost of carriage of the above from the houses to the gate of the Castle—a quarter of a mile in distance—iis. viiid."

The various plots of land which make up in all about three acres in addition to the site of the buildings are enumerated in a lease to William Penson, and as it gives in detail the measurements of these plots I give it as transcribed and translated by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher to whom also I am indebted for the use of his very valuable notes on the Shrewsbury Franciscans.

Licence to Richard Andrewes of Hayles, co. Gloucester to alienate to Roger Lewys alias Pope, of Shrewsbury, draper, the reversion of the houses of the Friars Preachers and Friars Minor in Shrewsbury, which were leased to William Penson on Nov. 25, 1541, for 21 years, dated 26 Aug. 1544. The first part concerns only the Austin Friars and Black Friars. Then—And since we have given and to farm let to the said William Penson by the same indenture with the help of our council the house and site of the late house of the friars minors commonly called

le Gray Fryers in the town of Salop dissolved with all and singular houses and edifices, land, etc. Also ten separate parcels of land in Salop containing by estimation three acres to the same house of the late friars minor belonging and appertaining lying in divers parcels namely $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in one parcel of arable land called London, and one rood of land in one orchard or garden lying near the same parcel of land and one rood of land in one parcel of land lying lengthwise by the river Severn, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in one parcel of waste land with one small garden, and one other parcel of land lying within the outer cloister, and one parcel of land lying within the inner cloister, and half a rood of land in the cemetery there, and one rood of land called le Walnut orchard, and one half rood of land in one other orchard or garden, called le Inner orchard, and one rood in another place of garden near the dove-cote within the stone wall there, together with the rent of four pence for the parcel of land lying within the innermost cloister of the said house late of the friars minor, and with the rent of eight pence for another parcel of land lying below the outer cloister of the said house late of the friars minor. Except nevertheless always and for us our heirs and successors altogether reserved, all and such edifices of this kind which we ordered then in the same place to be taken away for ever. To have and to hold the house and site aforesaid and the rest of the premises with all their appurtenances except as before excepted to the said William Penson and his assigns, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel last past to the end of the term of 21 years thence next ensuing and fully to be complete, rendering yearly to us and our successors 48s. 9d. of lawful money of England, namely for the site of the house of the Friars Preachers 20s. and for the site of the house of the Friars Minor and the other premises aforesaid 28s. 9d. at the feasts of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary and of S. Michael the Archangel by equal portions during the said term as by that Indenture amongst other things more fully appears.

And since we have granted by Letters Patent to Richard Andrewes of Hayles in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, and to one Nicholas Temple lately deceased the reversion and reversions of the said houses, and the said premises of the Austin Friars in the town of Salop and the reversion and reversions of two

houses edifices orchards fruit gardens gardens meadows lands pastures and the other premises of the said Friars Preachers and Minor belonging and appertaining at the annual rent of 16s. 8d. and 48s. 9d.

We grant licence to the said Richard Andrews to alienate the reversion of the said houses of the late Friars Preachers and Minors in the town of Salop dissolved, and all houses edifices lands stables to the same belonging, to Roger Lewys alias Pope of the town of Salop, draper, to hold to the said Roger Lewys alias Pope his heirs and assigns for ever of us etc. etc. In witness, &c. Witness: Catherine Queen of England at Hampton Court, the 26th day of August.

Contrary to common opinion the King did not give all suppressed religious houses to his favourites, but sold them for cash. For one batch of suppressed houses Richard Andrews and Richard Temple paid the King £2403 5s. 2d.—a considerable sum of money, probably at the present time equal to £45,000.

Owen and Blakeway in 1825 speak of the walls of the Friars' Garden being traceable in the adjoining meadow. That cannot now be done: the whole site where Brother Barton and his companions, with much glee and merriment endured their hard fare, is now covered with industrial buildings. Anyone who crosses the river by the Friars Footbridge is able to get a good view of the small part left of the "new buildings" erected by Dr. Duffield just before the Suppression.

THE RIDDLE OF ABDON BURF.

BY G. R. HARDING WEBSTER, B.A. (Cantab), F.R.S.A.,
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

That the Hill Camp at Abdon Burf on the Brown Clee, in Shropshire, should have been known to Archæologists for close on a century, and be allowed to become a mere quarry for road material without any scientific excavation, is little short of a tragedy. In fact I feel so strongly about this perishing fragment of Shropshire Pre-History that I would almost entitle this brief paper "The Tragedy of Abdon Burf."

The claim to the discovery of Abdon Burf seems to rest between two people¹, Cooke and Hartshorne.

In the edition of his Shropshire Guide, published in 1830, Mr. G. A. Cooke² gives the following account of the Brown Clee Hill (p. 164) :

"At North Cleobury the Brown Clee is immediately on the right . . . Iron, stone, lime and coal are produced, but it principally consists of very hard black porphyry, or trap fractured and dispersed . . . The highest part presents an extended flat within a vast rampart of these rude and broken materials, of oblong form . . . Within the area of the outward work are a great number of remains of circular structures of the same rude materials, about 12 to 15 feet in diameter, and in a few instances these circles touch upon and intersect each other. The whole is of a peculiar character and deserves investigation."

1. In Gibson's Edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695, *Additions to Shropshire*, p. 551, Note [c], there appeared the following: "Keeping along the South-Coast of the County, we come to the Clay-Hill, where are still remains of an ancient Camp." (N.B.—On p. 542 [c] he has spoken of "Clee-Hill"). This seems to refer to Titterstone and not to Brown Clee.

2. "A Topographical and Statistical description of the County of Salop," by G. A. Cooke: 2nd Edition, 1830. Quoted in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, Shropshire Notes and Queries column, 27th September, 1929.

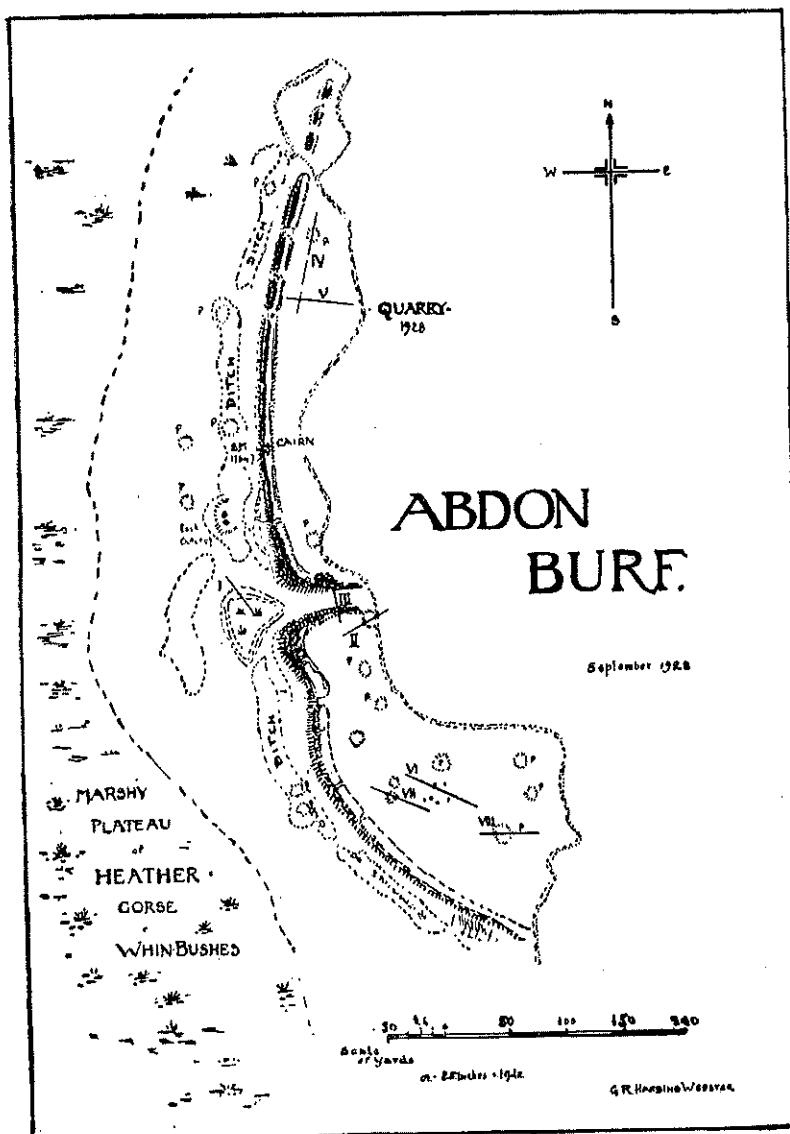


FIG. I.
The surviving fragment of the Hill-Fort in September, 1928.
The Roman figures mark trenches in the order excavated.

Mention of Abdon Burf as a camp next appears in *Salopia Antiqua* (London, 1841) when the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne claims to have discovered it. In his Introduction³ he states, "With the Ordnance Surveys of the district in which, they lie, with a sketch book and compass and measuring tape, I have successively examined nearly every camp in Shropshire and the Welsh Borders. It was this plan of personal examination which led to the first discovery of the extraordinary remains in the summit of the Clee Hills, and the subsequent disclosure that they were of a Sepulchral character."

Presumably this discovery was made in the late thirties of the last century. The first one-inch Ordnance Survey of the district is dated 1833. Hartshorne⁴ says of Abdon Burf, "It was one of the stations in the grand trigonometrical survey, and proved by General Mudge to be 1805 feet above the level of the sea at low water." He cites for this Paterson's *Roads*, edition 1836, p. 698. One presumes therefore that he discovered Abdon Burf either in 1837, which was the year in which he examined Titterstone Clee,⁵ or in 1838, the year in which he examined the Hoar Stone Circle on the Black Marsh, Chirbury.⁶ A further description of the Camp by Hartshorne is found in *Salopia Antiqua*, pp. 3-21, and a sketch plan facing p. 18.

Thus even if Hartshorne were not the first man to discover the Camp on the Burf, apart from the engineer who surveyed it, he was unquestionably one of the first to realize its archæological possibilities.

He graphically describes what he saw of the camp, mentioning that there were some 44 circles then apparent and that according to an old man of the district they were nothing like so perfect then as he recollects them to have been in his youth.

In 1883, a survey was made of the Burf for the 25-inch to the mile O.S. Map, but the data was obtained entirely from Hartshorne, local people and the MSS. for the original 1-inch O.S. Map drawn on the scale of 2 inches to the mile⁷. (Shropshire

3. Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua* (1841), Introduction, p. x.

4. *Op. cit.* p. 3, footnote 1.

5. *Op. cit.* p. 23.

6. *Op. cit.* p. 39.

7. Information kindly furnished by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archaeology Officer to the Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Sheet LXV. 11, and 6-inch O.S. LXV, S.E.) The next description of the camp is found in the *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. III, Part I (1891) pp. 16-18, in an article by Mr. H. H. Lines on "Titterstone Camp and Others." His actual research in 1870 was not great, his time on the Burf being mostly occupied in sketching, but he discovered a group of the "pit huts" at the north end of the camp, which were "easily distinguished from the shafts of the coal mines which abound." He made a plan of the existing hut circles in the company of a "clear-headed and cautious companion." He attributed a religious significance to the great blocks of Basalt which "fitted up an extensive hollow in a state of confusion vastly similar to that produced by an earthquake" and thought these blocks to be one of the "great Hypethral Temples of former times." He then, from a station about six hundred yards from Abdon Burf, observed the camp on Nordy Bank, and pronounced it to be Roman.

Certain points arise from this article. Firstly, how far were these great blocks of stone little more than outcrops of the Dhustone cap which comprises the Burf? Secondly, how far were the coal diggings superimposed in the old Hut-circles? I have been unable to discover when the working for coal on the Burf first began, but if it occurred first *circa* 1800-1830⁸ it would be at a time when everything pre-historic or even pre-Saxon was regarded as "Roman" and the natural inclination would be for the local inhabitants who dug in search of coal, to dig first in those round hollows and depressions which they thought to be old Roman surface workings and were in reality nothing more than hut-circles. I am therefore of the opinion that the majority of the coal pits, *within the camp*, were superimposed on old hut-circles. Lastly, the whole question of the camp, its religious significance and also its relation to Nordy Bank, theories expounded by Hartshorne, Lines, and others, may be open to revision.

The Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A., visited the camp on July 15th, 1897, together with some 20 members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society.⁹ Here he read a paper on Abdon

8. I have since learnt from Mr. Hamish Cross that mining was considerable from 1800-1830.

9. See *Transactions*, 2 Ser., IX. Part III, pp. xii.-xvi.

Burf. Mr. Auden was of the opinion that it was an encampment of Neolithic man. The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham expressed an opinion that it was a sacred enclosure for sacred uses and thought the stones to be the shattered remnants of a Sun Temple, probably druidical in character, destroyed by the Romans when in possession of Nordy Bank.

The history of Abdon Burf in the 20th Century is little more than a tale of slow destruction. The *Victoria County History*, Shropshire, Volume I (1908), p. 359, gives a plan and a page of description mentioning that the Burf was becoming greatly disturbed by the removal of stone for the construction of a local railway. Quarrying began first in 1908 by the present company¹⁰ and proceeded apace. Naturally no mention is made of it in the *Transactions of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club*, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1906, p. 78, which reports the expedition of Mr. H. E. Forrest, of Shrewsbury, and members of the Club in that year to the Burf. But it is after this that the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies became aware of the increasing need to survey accurately and promptly, and to excavate the remains. In 1907 their Report states (p. 9), "The remains of the camp are in hourly danger of removal in the process of obtaining stone for the construction of the Cleobury Mortimer and Ditton Priors Light Railway. Coal apparently will also be worked in the hill. A tram-line has been laid to the summit to facilitate the removal of stone." In May 1912, Mr. Forrest again visited the camp with a party from the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club.¹¹ He expressed the opinion that the camp was probably in use in both Neolithic and Bronze Periods, since flint and bronze implements had been found on the Brown Clee¹², and he thought that Nordy Bank was a large Roman camp erected expressly to subdue Abdon Burf, as it was of great elevation and miles away from Watling Street. In the same year 1912, the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., published his "Little Guide" to Shropshire and drew attention to the possibility of Abdon Burf being a religious enclosure.¹³ The Earthworks

10. The Abdon Clee Stone Quarry Company Ltd.

11. See *Transactions C. & S. V. F.C.* Vol. V. No. 4 (1912, issued April, 1913), pp. 186-8.

12. But see below, p. 94.

13. The Little Guides (published by Methuen), Shropshire, p. 47.

Committee in their Report for 1912 described real damage to the hill by the quarry¹⁴ and in 1917 Miss L. F. Chitty visited the camp but could not find the "Giant's Shaft." I have reason to believe that this stone had long before vanished into the quarry: I was informed that it was nearly 12 feet long, and took six days to break up by fire. About one-fifth of the camp had then been engulfed and transformed into macadam. On 26th July, 1928, the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club visited Abdon Burf for the last time, but nothing could then be done. Miss Chitty was a member of the party and sent me, *via* Mr. R. U. Sayce, M.A., F.R.A.I., of Cambridge, a despairing appeal to make a survey and excavation of the remnants of the camp.

The condition of the site when I visited it in September, 1928, was pitiful to behold. Some three-quarters of the original western rampart was intact and the entrance on the west side was untouched. Outside the camp, the rampart fell away sharply towards the west in an uneven slope or glacis much pock-marked with small coal-pits. This glacis flattened out after about 150 yards of concave slope into a more level plateau, covered with whin-bushes, heather, peat-bogs and watery pools, the whole sloping gradually to the west and south-west. (Fig. 1.) Outside the entrance to the camp, some twenty yards from the mouth and some twenty feet below the level of the ramparts, was a large heather covered mound, and of what it was composed was unknown. Inside the rampart the actual area of the camp then existing was small. The surface was grass-covered, much marked with coal pits, and with several depressions analogous to earth hut-circles, and one directly east of the Entrance, very like a stone hut-circle. On the North and South the quarry had been extended until it cut right through into the lower slopes of the glacis,—on the North about twenty feet above, on the South at the level of the lower plateau. On the North, East, and South the quarry had engulfed everything.

The limited time at the disposal of myself and my assistants precluded any possibility of extensive digging and the whole

14. Further Notices of Abdon Burf occur in the Reports of the Earth-works Committee, 1913, p. 8; 1914, p. 9; 1917, p. 7; 1924, p. 24; 1926, p. 21; 1928, pp. 15 & 16.

object of the little excavation was to settle several questionable points, namely :—

- (1) Whether the mound at the entrance was part of the fortifications or of a much later date.
- (2) If certain depressions within the ramparts were hut-circles or merely coal workings like the rest.
- (3) Whether there was enough evidence to show that there was one ditch or two below the ramparts.
- (4) If the ramparts along the entrance gate were definitely inturned.
- (5) If there was any datable pottery to be found.

The mound at the entrance (Fig. 2) was cut into and proved to be definitely composed of clay, with no stones of any size within it. The clay was of a different type from anything found within the camp, and was unlike anything found in any of the coal pits. Within the clay were some nodules of pure iron oxide.¹⁵ Personally I support the theory that this mound was thrown up to face the attackers of the camp up against the rampart as they assailed the entrance gate. Their shields would be on their left arms, leaving their right sides exposed to a flanking fire of arrows, spears and other missiles hurled at them by the defenders. I also believe the apparent passage to the left of the mound to be of more recent date, probably due to erosion by rain and the feet of those who dug for coal ; for rocks are prominent and also boulders. The entrance on the right side contains none. Had the mound been longer it might have been thought that this was an outpost, but it is far too small to accommodate more than six or a dozen men at the most. On the other hand this mound is at least twelve to twenty feet below the present level of the rampart. It may therefore have been used to divide the attack into two streams and both the paths may have been originally there, and the rocks present in the left hand one (facing the entrance from outside) may have been due to erosion of the ramparts in the passage of time. I would myself date this mound somewhat later than the foundation of the camp. I think it originated as a refuse dump composed

¹⁵ Mr. T. C. Cantrill B.Sc., F.G.S., states that it is natural to find clay with ironstone nodules on Abdon Burf. The basalt rests on Coal Measures, to which the clay and ironstone would belong ; both were mined on the hill, and the basalt capping is very thin.

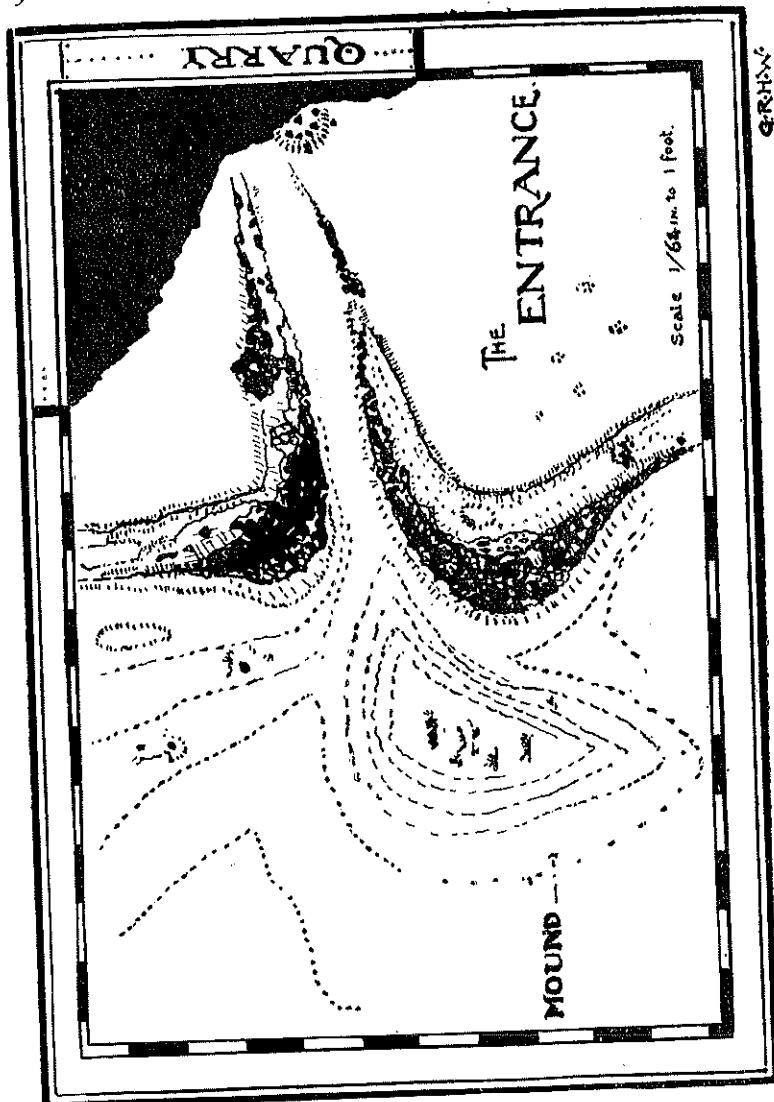


FIG. 2.

of sweepings from the camp hut-floors. There was something in the clay which might have been decayed and powdered bone.

The digging of the depressions within the walls was rewarded with nothing. Certain hollows, as shown on the map, were very

definitely coalpits ; the rest, which appeared to be of the nature of hut-circles, either produced coal fragments, or gigantic boulders, six to twelve inches below the turf. Trenches were cut right through the depressions and the upturned earth carefully sieved, but no objects could be found. No hut-floors were unearthed, as everywhere, after excavating loose stones and dry turf mould for the depth of a foot, outcrop boulders of Basalt were found.

The survey however was more fruitful in that it showed that there was only one continuous ditch round the fort below the rampart (Fig. 3), though lower ditches or traps may have been

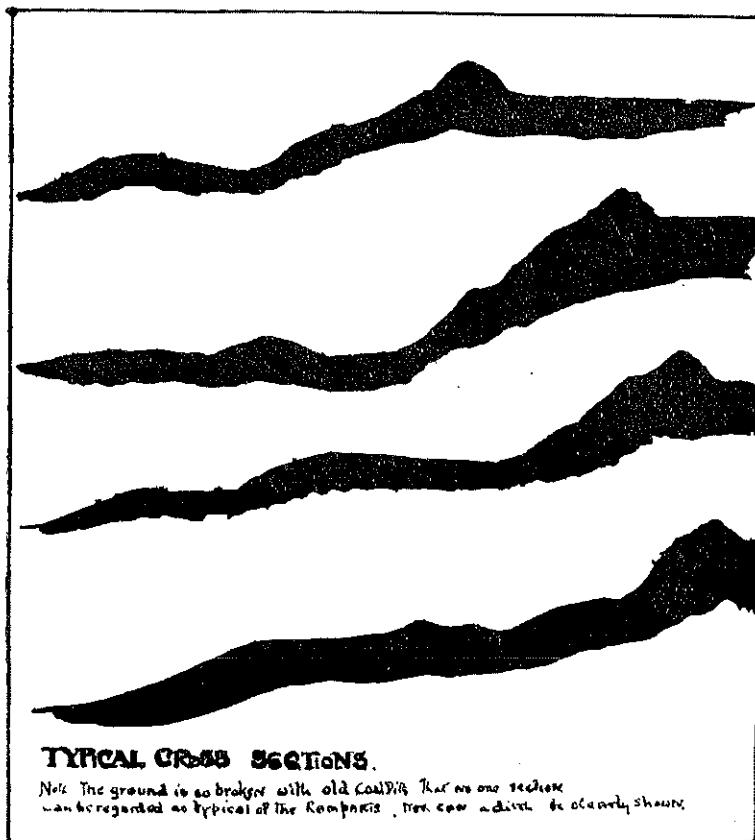


FIG 3.

excavated below the entrance gate. Elsewhere there is only one ditch on the west, the appearance of a lower one at intervals being due to the indiscriminate nature of the coalpits and diggings, which occur in large numbers.

The ramparts within the entrance gates are definitely in-turned (Fig. 2). Excavations proved this conclusively, as parts of the rampart covered with heather were unearthed some distance behind the remains of the present stones in sight, nine feet in some places. Stones similar in all respects to those of the ramparts were unearthed still piled loosely together. The "hut-circle" at the east side of the entrance, and now destroyed by the quarry, proved to be a ring of stones loosely thrown together; but excavation showed no floor and I concluded when its measurements were taken, that it was probably a ring piled up for the self-amusement of recent visitors.

Lastly, pottery was non-existent (with the exception of a broken Coalport plate and a Woolworth cup, unearthed from one of the depressions), and nothing was found that could date the camp. It would therefore be unwise to give any inferential date, and though the late Rev. W. M. D. La Touche found twenty flints somewhere on the Brown Clee (specimens of which are in the Ludlow Museum), and though a socketed gouge¹⁶ was found at Thonglands, some three miles away, and a flat bronze celt (now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford) is stated to have derived from Corve Dale, I feel I cannot take these as in any way valid evidence for postulating the period of construction of the hill-fort.

Mr. R. U. Sayce is of the opinion that Abdon Burf is earlier than the Cardigan Hill Camps. It is 1784 feet above sea level, whilst the Cardigan Hill forts are rarely situated above the 1,000 foot contour.

The necessity for high hill camps seems to have decreased as the men who made them moved West and North-Westwards. Mr. Sayce has now definitely established evidence of this movement.

16. Shrewsbury Museum. All prehistoric objects at present known from the Clee Region were noted in *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, X. (1926), pp. 233-242; very few of these come from the Brown Clee district, and none from Abdon Burf.

Until the workers of the Abdon Clee Quarry Company unearth something datable (and so become entitled to the reward offered by Dr. G. W. C. Hodges, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.) before they obliterate finally all traces of the camp, my personal theory is that the date of the construction will not be solved on Abdon Burf but in Nordy Bank.

Hill camps in these regions can be classified into two main types. Firstly, there is the great camp, which is found on the hill top and in Shropshire considerably above the 1,000 feet contour, and which I believe to have been a tribal residence—a fortified village or town, with its huts, ruled by the great chief, the tribe owing him allegiance. Secondly, there is the small camp found at a much lower altitude, sometimes on the sloping side of a hill, which I think was the residence of the smaller chieftain who collected round him his wives, his cattle, and a few followers. Where this smaller camp is found in close-proximity to the large one on the hill top, it seems to indicate that the minor camp was an off-shoot of the major, probably the residence of the big chief's younger son, or of a distinguished warrior,—someone who had enough influence to collect a following but who could not aspire to the rank of major chieftain.

Nordy Bank seems to possess the requisite qualifications. It is near enough to Abdon Burf to be one of the smaller camps dependent upon it. It is some miles away from Watling Street and as far as I know there have been found no traces of a regular Roman Road connecting it with any other Roman Station. I believe it to be a small British camp with a larger Roman one superimposed upon it.

Thus I believe that on excavation, a pre-Roman, British camp will be found on Nordy Bank, below the Roman camp now extant but of a smaller area. From this camp, if traces of a British camp be found it should be possible to unearth something with which to give a date to Abdon Burf, as the two camps should be approximately near the same date of foundation, Abdon Burf of a date slightly earlier.

This of course can only be accepted if it be proved:—

(a) That Nordy Bank was a small British Camp prior to annexation, rebuilding and enlargement by the Romans for the purpose of subduing Abdon Burf.

(b) That these smaller camps were residences of smaller notables and in certain instances related to the major camps¹⁷.

At the time of writing this paper, I hear that the camp on the Burf has all but disappeared; very soon it will be completely obliterated; yet unless some fresh discovery be made there will be no certain solution to the riddle of Abdon Burf.¹⁸

In conclusion, I should like to thank the following: The Viscount Boyne for permission to excavate on his land; Mr. Hamish Cross and the Abdon Clee Stone Quarry Company Ltd. for the loan of implements with which to excavate and for certain technical information; Dr. G. W. C. Hodges, of Cleobury North, for his help both in the matter of personal digging and also for the indefatigable way in which he made my work easier by obtaining local labour, the canvassing of supplies, the use of his car, his hospitality and his ever cheery presence on the Burf during operations, no matter how adverse were the weather conditions; and lastly I must thank Miss L. F. Chitty for her invaluable help and enthusiastic support ever since the matter was first broached to me, and without which this paper would never have been written.

17. The present results of Mr. Sayce's investigations point to this conclusion.

18. A short account of Abdon Burf Camp as Mr. H. E. Forrest first saw it has recently appeared in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, Shropshire Notes and Queries, 11th October, 1929.

THE RURAL DEANERIES OF BURFORD, STOTTESDON,
PONTESBURY, AND CLUN IN THE 16th CENTURY.

BY THE REV. A. J. KNAPTON, M.A., B.D.

This paper is a transcription and investigation of a return among the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The return for the Wenlock Deanery will be found at page 209 of the 1925-26 *Transactions*, and that for the Ludlow Deanery at page 185 of the 1927-28 *Transactions*, so that this paper completes the six deaneries of the diocese of Hereford which were wholly or mainly in Shropshire.

The question as to the date of this return was discussed at length last year (*Transactions*, pages 187-190), and it was suggested that 1567 was a reasonable hypothesis. This date also suits what is printed below; institutions occur in various years up to and including 1567, the two latest being to Clifton-on-Teme and Bishop's Castle early in that year. Also, so far as can be ascertained, no institutions occur after 1567.

Hospitality was also discussed last year (*Transactions*, 191, 192). All the incumbents in the four deaneries that follow, who are in residence, are hospitable except two, a contrast to the Wenlock deanery where five were not hospitable.

BURFORD DECANATUS.

BURFORD PRIMA PORCIO. Thomas Lane Diaconus presbiter primus porcionarius ibidem etatis xxiiij annorum residet sed non est hospitalis.

BURFORD SECUNDA PORCIO. Johannes Gorle presbiter secundus porcionarius ibidem etatis septuaginta septem annorum residet et est hospitalis.

BURFORD TERTIA PORCIO. Willielmus Amias tertius porcionarius ibidem presbiter etatis septuaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis.

HOPTON WAFER. Edwardus Churcheman rector ibidem presbiter

etatis xxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CORELEY. Vacat per mortem ultimi incumbentis.

NEEN SOLLERS. Ricardus Luce rector ibidem presbiter etatis septuaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis.

GREETE. Johannes Holland rector ibidem presbiter etatis xxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

DOWLES. Radulphus Smithe rector ibidem diaconus etatis xxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

AKA ALIAS ROCK. Mr. Thomas Hopkins baccalaureus in theologia rector ibidem presbiter non residet sed moratur apud Ludlowe.

ABOTESLEY. Johannes Walker presbiter rector ibidem etatis 1 annorum residet et est hospitalis ; et etiam est rector ecclesie parochialis de [blank] in comitatu et diocesi Wigorniensi.

ESTHAM. Willielmus Alcock rector ibidem presbiter 1 annorum residet et est hospitalis.

SAPYE. Johannes Pottar rector ibidem presbiter etatis sexaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis, Et est rector de Tedstone Waver in comitatu Herefordiensi in decanatu de Frome.

SHELLESLEY. Willielmus Higgs rector ibidem presbiter etatis sexaginta sex annorum residet et est hospitalis.

RYBBESFORD. Ricardus Aston presbiter rector ibidem etatis 1 annorum non residet sed est vicarius de Eldersfeld in comitatu et diocesi Wigorniensi et ibidem moratur.

STAMFORD. Rogerus Sivold rector ibidem presbiter etatis xxxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

STOKTON. Johannes Pountney rector ibidem presbiter etatis sexaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis.

KYER. Willielmus Sharpe rector ibidem presbiter etatis 1 annorum residet et est hospitalis.

EDVIN LOCHE. Vacat propter exilitatem.

CLEBERY MORTIMER. Ricardus Blacon vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis 1 annorum residet et est hospitalis.

TENBURYE. Vicaria aliquandiu vacavit.

LYNDRIGE. Johannes Downes vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis septuaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis et est rector ecclesie parochialis de Cascop in comitatu Radnor Meneviensi diocesi.

MOMULL. Rogerus Purslo vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis Iv annorum residet et est hospitalis.

BAYTON. Ricardus Parsons vicarius ibidem etatis xluij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CLIFTON. Arthurus Hewet lector vicarius ibidem etatis xxxij annorum residet sed non est initiatus sacris ordinibus.

STOTERDON DECANATUS.

DEWSHILL ET GLAISELEY. Thomas Lawley rector ibidem presbiter lvi annorum non residet sed moratur apud Chadesley in comitatu et diocesi Wigorn.

BILLINGSLEY. vacat per mortem.

OLDEBERY. Ricardus Sherar presbiter rector ibidem etatis sexaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis.

NEENTON. Godfridus Smalman presbiter rector ibidem etatis xxvij annorum non residet hic sed apud Upton Cresset in eodem decanatu.

TASSELEY. Johannes Warrington presbiter rector ibidem etatis lx annorum residet sed non est hospitalis.

CHETTON. Willielmus Colborne presbiter rector ibidem etatis lxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

SUDBERY. Johannes Hamond rector ibidem presbiter etatis lx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

WHETHILL. Jacobus Morgane presbiter rector ibidem etatis l annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CLIBEREY NORTH. Johannes Holte presbiter rector ibidem etatis lx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

ASTON BOTRELL. Willielmus Churcheman presbiter rector ibidem etatis xxxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

UPTON CRESSET. Godfridus Smalman rector ibidem residet et est hospitalis ut supra in neenton.

BURWARTON. Thomas Parsons presbiter rector ibidem etatis lxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

MIDDLETON. Willielmus Smithe presbiter rector ibidem etatis lxvij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CHELMARSHE. Willielmus Wodd presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis liij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

DITTON. Ricardus Sutton presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis quinquaginta annorum non residet hic est etiam rector de Picheford in comitatu Salop sed diocesi Coventriensi et Lichfeldensi.

KYNLET. Georgius Longemore vicarius ibidem presbiter, etatis lx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

NEEN SAVAGE. Thomas grove presbiter etatis lx annorum vicarius ibidem residet et est hospitalis.

HIGLEY. Thomas Osland presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis liiiij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

STETERDON. Johannes Hamond vicarius ibidem etatis ut supra residet apud Sudbury.

PONSBURY DECANATUS.

PONSBURIE PRIMA PORCIO. Mr. Johannes Price primus porcionarius ibidem presbiter in decretis baccalaureus etatis lxxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

PONSBURY SECUNDA PORCIO. Ricardus Whicherley secundus porcionarius ibidem presbiter etatis lxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

PONSBURY TERTIA PORCIO. Michaell Bromscall tertius porcionarius ibidem presbiter etatis lxxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

WORTHYN. Dominus Radulphus Blore in artibus baccalaureus presbiter rector ibidem etatis quinquaginta annorum residet et est hospitalis.

WESTBERY PRIMA PORCIO. Johannes Kenaston primus porcionarius ibidem presbiter etatis lxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

WESTBERY SECUNDA PORCIO. Johannes Corbet secundus porcionarius ibidem moratur apud Shrewardyne ut infra.

MONTEGOMERY. Vacat.

¹[Evanus ap Owen rector ibidem presbiter moratur apud Trevegles in comitatu Montegomery in diocesi Bangor].

POWDERBACHE. Ricardus Doughte rector ibidem presbiter etatis liiij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

HABURLEY. Rogerus Henckes rector ibidem presbiter etatis lxxxiiij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

SHELVE. Johannes Mydleton rector ibidem presbiter etatis lxx annorum residet et est hospitalis.

SHREWARDEN. Johannes Corbet presbiter rector ibidem etatis l annorum residet et est hospitalis est etiam rector de Wistenstowe in decanatu de Ludlow.

1. The entry within brackets is crossed out.

HANWOOD. David Coye rector ibidem presbiter etatis lxvijj
annorum residet et est hospitalis.

RUTLINGEHOPE. Vacat propter exilitatem,
rectoria.

SUTTON. Thomas Butlar rector ibidem, est rector de Esthope
in decanatu de Wenlock et ibidem residet ut supra appetat.

¹[ALBURBURY vicaria. No com. Vicarius non comparuit. Ecclesia
de Alburbury interdicta est a festo pentecostes propter
non solucionem decimarum regie maiestati debit [arum]
culpa firmarii ibidem].

CHURBURY. Thomas Tompson vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis
xxxvijj annorum residet et est hospitalis.

MEOLE BRACE. Robertus Sherer vicarius ibidem presbiter
octogenarius residet et est hospitalis.

ALBURBURY. Vicarius non comparuit. Ecclesia de Alburbury
predicta interdicta est a festo paschalis ultimo preterito
propter non solutas procurations domino Archidiacono Salop
debitas culpa proprietariorum ibidem viz. gardiani et
sociorum collegii omnium animarum Oxon.

CLONNE DECANATUS.

MORE. Petrus Clerk rector ibidem presbiter etatis Ixj annorum
residet et est hospitalis.

BROMPTON. Thomas Harley presbiter rector ibidem etatis
xlvj annorum residet et est hospitalis.

BEDSTON. Willielmus Tuder presbiter rector ibidem etatis
lxvij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

WENTNOR. Georgius Baker rector ibidem presbiter etatis
lxxij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

MYNTON. Johannes Home presbiter rector ibidem etatis lxiiiij
annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CLONGONFORD. Thomas Esthop rector ibidem presbiter etatis
lvj annorum residet et est hospitalis.

HOPE SAYE. Thomas ap Price presbiter rector ibidem etatis
lj annorum residet et est hospitalis. Habet aliud beneficium
vocat Orcheston George in comitatatu Wilt et diocesi Sarum
et aliud vocatum Potvarrey in Comitatatu Flint et Assaphen
diocesi.

1. The entry within brackets is crossed out.

LEEDOME. Griffinus Brooke presbiter rector ibidem etatis lxvj non residet hic sed in alio beneficio vocato Darlaston in comitatu Stafford et diocesi Lichfeldensi et Coventriensi.

HOPTON. Thomas Sherrey presbiter rector ibidem etatis ix annorum residet et est hospitalis.

CLONNE. Robertus Jones presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis xlviij annorum residet et est hospitalis, habet aluid beneficium vocatum Hyhope in comitatu Radnor et Meneviensi diocesi.

ASTON. Rolandus Harley presbiter rector ibidem octogenarius residet et est hospitalis.

STOWE. Thomas Harley presbiter vicarius ibidem ut supra rector de brompton.

BUCKENHILL. Christopherus Mason presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis xxix annorum residet et est hospitalis.

LENTWARDEN. Ricardus Hill presbiter etatis l annorum vicarius ibidem residet et est hospitalis.

CASTRUM EPISCOPI. Hugo apprice presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis lij annorum residet et est hospitalis.

BORYTON. Brianus Harris vicarius ibidem presbiter etatis liij annorum residet et est hospitalis. Ac eciam rector de Castro Richardi in decanatu de Ludlo.

DOWNTON. Thomas Gardener vicarius ibidem presbiter octogenarius residet et est hospitalis, Est rector eciam Ecclesie de Acton Burnell in comitatu Salop et diocesi Lichfeldensi et Coventriensi.

LYDBERY NORTHE. Ruben Stynton presbiter vicarius ibidem etatis xliij annorum non residet sed moratur in alio beneficio vocato beere crocum in comitatu Somerset.

TRANSLATION.

In the following translation r. denotes rector, v. vicar, and p. priest. The figures in square brackets are the years of institution as printed in the episcopal registers. In the spelling of the names I also usually follow the registers. Names of incumbents marked with an asterisk are found in the British Museum MS. Lansdowne 36, which was printed at page 196 of the 1927-28 *Transactions*, and which probably belongs to the year 1563.

BURFORD DEANERY.

BURFORD FIRST PORTION. Thomas Lane [1567], Diaconus, p., first portionary, 24 years old, in residence but is not hospitable.

BURFORD SECOND PORTION. *John Gorle [1528], p., second portionary, 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

BURFORD THIRD PORTION. *William Amyas (1537), third portionary, p., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

HOPTON WAFER. *Edward Churchman [1560], r., p., 30 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CORELY. Vacant through the death of the last incumbent.

NEEN SOLLARS. *Richard Luce [1531], r., p., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

GREETE. *John Holland [1562], r., p., 30 years old, in residence, hospitable.

DOWLES. *Ralph Smythe [1561], r., deacon, 30 years old, in residence, hospitable.

AKA ALIAS ROCK. Mr. Thomas Hopkins [1565], bachelor of divinity, r., p., is not in residence but lives at Ludlow.

ABBERLEY². *John Walker [1545], p., r., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable; he is also rector of the parish church of [blank] in the county and diocese of Worcester.

EASTHAM. *William Alcock, r., p., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable.

LOWER SAPEY. *John Potter [1554], r., p., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable. He is also rector of Tedstone Wafer in the county of Hereford in the deanery of Frome.

SHELLESLEY WALSH. *William Higgs [1562], r., p., 66 years old, in residence, hospitable.

RIBBESFORD. *Richard Aston, p., r., 50 years old, is not in residence but is vicar of Eldersfield in the county and diocese of Worcester and lives there.

STANFORD-ON-TEME. *Roger Sivold, r., p., 32 years old, in residence, hospitable.

STOCKTON-ON-TEME. *John Pounteney [1543], r., p., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

KYRE WYARD. *William Sharpe, r., p., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable.

EDVIN LOACH. Vacant on account of the poverty of the living.

2. Habberley, *Institutions*, p. 4.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. *Richard Blacon, v., p., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable.

TENBURY. The vicarage has been vacant for some time.

LINDRIDGE. *John Downes, v., p., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable; he is also rector of the parish church of Cascop in the county of Radnor, diocese of St. David's.

MAMBLE. *Roger Purslow, v., p., 55 years old, in residence, hospitable.

BAYTON. Richard Parsons [1564], v., 44 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CLIFTON-ON-TEME. Arthur Hewett [1567], reader, v., 32 years old, in residence, but has not been admitted into holy orders.

STOTTESDON DEANERY.

DEUXHILL AND GLAZELEY. *Thomas Lawley [1538], r., p., 56 years old, is not in residence but lives at Chaddesley [Corbett] in the county and diocese of Worcester.

BILLINGSLEY. Vacant through death.

OLDBURY. *Richard Sherar [1560], p., r., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

NEENTON. Godfrey Smalman [1564], p., r., 28 years old, is not in residence here but at Upton Cresset in the same deanery.

TASLEY. *John Warrington, p., r., 60 years old, in residence but is not hospitable.

CHETTON. *William Colborne [1536], p., r., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

SIDBURY. *John Hamond [1556], r., p., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

WHEATHILL. James Morgan [1566], p., r., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CLEOBURY NORTH. John Holte [1563], p., r., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

ASTON BOTTERELL. *William Churchman [1560], p., r., 32 years old, in residence, hospitable.

UPTON CRESSET. Godfrey Smalman [1565], r., in residence, hospitable, as above under Neenton.

BURWARTON. *Thomas Parsons [1525], p., r., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN. *William Smythe [1556], p., r., 68 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CHELMARSH. *William Wood [1555], p., v., 54 years old, in residence, hospitable.

DITTON PRIORS. *Richard Sutton [1554 also 1564], p., v., 50 years old, is not in residence here, is also rector of Pitchford in the county of Salop but in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

KINLET. *George Longmore [1562], v., p., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

NEEN SAVAGE. *Thomas Grove [1535], p., 60 years old, v., in residence, hospitable.

HIGHLEY. *Thomas Osland [1554], p., v., 54 years old, in residence, hospitable.

STOTTESDON. *John Hamond [1535], v., age as above, in residence at Sidbury.

PONTESBURY DEANERY.

PONTESBURY FIRST PORTION. *Mr. John Price [1536], first portionary, p., bachelor in decrees, 72 years old, in residence, hospitable.

PONTESBURY SECOND PORTION. *Richard Wycherley [1540], second portionary, p., 61 years old, in residence, hospitable.

PONTESBURY THIRD PORTION. *Michael Bromscall [1536], third portionary, p., 62 years old, in residence, hospitable.

WORTHEN. *Sir Ralph Blore, B.A., [1558], p., r., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable.

WESTBURY FIRST PORTION. *John Kenaston [1530], first portionary, p., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

WESTBURY SECOND PORTION. *John Corbett [1537], second portionary, lives at Shrawardine as below.

MONTGOMERY. Vacant.

¹[*Evan ap Owen, r., p., lives at Trefeglwys in the county of Montgomery in the diocese of Bangor].

PULVERBATCH. *Richard Doughtie, r., p., 58 years old, in residence, hospitable.

HABBERLEY. *Roger Henckes [1524], r., p., 94 years old, in residence, hospitable.

SHELVE. *John Mydleton [1560], r., p., 70 years old, in residence, hospitable.

¹. The entry within brackets is crossed out.

SHRAWARDINE. John Corbet [1566], p., r., 50 years old, in residence, hospitable, is also rector of Wistanstow in the deanery of Ludlow.

HANWOOD. *David Coyde [1545], r., p., 68 years old, in residence, hospitable.

RATLINGHOPE. Vacant on account of the poverty of the living ; a rectory.

SUTTON. *Thomas Butler [1520] r., is rector of Easthope in the deanery of Wenlock and resides there as appears above.

¹ALBERBURY, a vicarage. The vicar did not appear. The church of Alberbury has been interdicted from the feast of Pentecost on account of the non-payment of tenths due to the queen's majesty, by fault of the farmer there].

CHIRBURY. *Thomas Tompson [1562], v., p., 38 years old, in residence, hospitable.

MEOLE BRACE. *Robert Sherar [1515], v., p., an octogenarian, in residence, hospitable.

ALBERBURY. The vicar did not appear. The church of Alberbury aforesaid has been interdicted from the feast of Easter last past on account of the non-payment of procurations to the Archdeacon of Salop, by fault of the impropriators, viz. the warden and fellows of All Souls College, Oxford.

CLUN DEANERY.

MORE. *Peter Clerke [1544], r., p., 61 years old, in residence, hospitable.

BRAMPTON BRYAN. *Thomas Harley [1555], p., r., 46 years old, in residence, hospitable.

BEDSTONE. *William Tudor [1549], p., r., 67 years old, in residence, hospitable.

WENTNOR. *George Baker [1528], r., p., 72 years old, in residence, hospitable.

MYNDTOWN. *John Horne [1532], p., r., 64 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CLUNGUNFORD. *Thomas Esthop, r., p., 56 years old, in residence, hospitable.

¹. The entry within brackets is crossed out.

HOPESAY. *Thomas ap Price [1559]³ p., r., 51 years old, in residence, hospitable. He has another benefice called Orches-ton St. George in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, and another called Bodfari in the county of Flint and diocese of St. Asaph.

LYDHAM. *Griffin Brooke [1562], p., r., 66 years old, is not in residence here, but in another benefice called Darlaston in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

HOPTON CASTLE. *Thomas Sherrey [1542].⁴ p., r., 60 years old, in residence, hospitable.

CLUN. *Robert Jones [1556], p., v., 47 years old, in residence, hospitable, has another benefice called Heyop in the county of Radnor and diocese of Llandaff.

ASTON. *Rowland Harley [1557]⁵. p., r., an octogenarian, in residence, hospitable.

STOW. Thomas Harley [1563], p., v., as above rector of Brampton Bryan.

BUCKNELL. Christopher Mason [1564], p., v., 29 years old, in residence, hospitable.

LEINTWARDINE. *Richard Hill [1552], p., 50 years old, v., in residence, hospitable.

BISHOP'S CASTLE. Hugh ap Rice [1567], p., v., 52 years old, in residence, hospitable.

BURRINGTON. *Brian Harris [1541], v., p., 54 years old, in residence, hospitable. And also rector of Richard's Castle in the deanery of Ludlow.

DOWNTON. *Thomas Gardener [1524], v., p., an octogenarian, in residence, hospitable. He is also rector of the church of Acton Burnell in the county of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

LYDBURY NORTH. *Reuben Stynton [1551], p., v., 44 years old, is not in residence but lives in another benefice called Beercrocombe in the county of Somerset.

NOTES.

Taking the archdeaconry as a whole, there were, according to this list, 116 benefices. Of these, four were vacant on account of the poverty of the living, viz. Cold Weston, Clee Saint

3. Reg. sede vac. at Canterbury.

4. "1541" on p. 199 of the 1927-28 *Transactions* is a mistake.

5. From Preb. Clark-Maxwell's *Rural Deanery of Clun*.

Margaret, Edvin Loach, and Ratlinghope. Two, Coreley, and Billingsley, were vacant through death, and two others, Tenbury and Montgomery, were vacant without any reason being given.

Fifteen incumbents, including two chaplains to the earl of Shrewsbury, had benefices in other dioceses, and one of them had two. Two more were living away, but the reason is not stated. Another was studying at Merton College, Oxford. One incumbent had a living in the other part of the diocese. Seven incumbents had two benefices within the archdeaconry, two others had three, and one, John Corbet, had four !

Lane of Burford first portion (see below), and Smythe of Dowles were deacons. Clerke of Eaton-under-Heywood and Hewett of Clifton-on-Teme were 'readers'. A body of 'readers' had been called into existence "to meet the needs of the desolate parishes, and perhaps also to supply in some respects the place of the minor orders" (Bishop Frere, *History of the English Church in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.*, p. 108). See further *Transactions*, 1927-28, p. 192.

A number of the clergy were aged. Sixteen were septuagenarians, four were octogenarians, while Roger Henckes of Habberley at 94 was easily the father of the archdeaconry.

No fewer than twenty-eight incumbents had held their benefices in the four reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, which may be taken as an illustration of the continuity of the Church of England. One of them, Slade of Onibury, was actually instituted in the reign of Henry VII. The date was February 17, 1509, and the king died on April 21 following.

BURFORD DEANERY.

Twenty-four benefices ; in Lansdowne 36, xxj parsonages and vicarages. The latter omits Edvin Loach, and apparently counts the three portions of Burford as one benefice.

Burford first portion. Thomas Lane is styled both deacon and priest. He is called Thomas Lane in *Institutions* and elsewhere, so Diaconus was his status. It looks as though the scribe, having written 'diaconus' correctly, then added 'presbiter' mechanically through force of habit.

Burford second portion. John Gorle became vicar of Bromfield in 1526, and exchanged with John Taylour in 1528.

Coreley. Humphrey Willotte had been appointed in 1538. Before the end of Elizabeth's reign Rowland Longfield was rector.

Aka alias Rock. Thomas Hopkins was also rector of Ludlow and vicar of Stanton Lacy. See further *Transactions*, 1925-26.

p. 213. There is not much similarity between the words Aka and Rock. *Place-Names of Worcestershire*, p. 70, gives the following explanation: Starting from the Old English equivalent for 'at the oak' ('aka' representing 'oak'), we get in succession 'at ther oak' and 'at the roke.' The modern form should be 'Roke,' but it is clear that confusion with the common word 'rock' has taken place.

Abberley. Ealdbeald's leah, or clearing. John Walker's other benefice may have been Evenlode, at any rate a John Walker was incumbent there from 1541 to 1596. (From Nash's *Worcestershire*). There is confusion in *Institutions* between Abberley in Burford deanery and Habberley in Pontesbury deanery. On page 4 Habberley should be Abberley, and on page 21 Abberley should be Habberley. The present return necessitates the former correction, and the patronage of Habberley, which was in the Mytton family, necessitates the other.

Lower Sapey. John Potter was instituted to Tedstone Wafer in 1562.

Ribbesford. Richard Aston was instituted to Eldersfield in 1562.

Stanford-on-Teme. Lansdowne 36 has Syvell for Sivold.

Edvin Loach. John Perkins was appointed curate before the end of Elizabeth's reign.

Clebury Mortimer. Lansdowne 36 has Blake for Blacon.

Tenbury. According to *Institutions* Roland Gosnell became vicar in 1555. In 1562 he is again given as presented to Tenbury. I suggest that this second entry is a mistake for William Mapp who was vicar in 1563 according to Lansdowne 36. William Alcock became vicar in 1565 and Edward Threlkeld in 1573 (*Institutions*). If the vicarage had been vacant for some time in 1567, Alcock's vicariate must have been a short one. It will be noticed that the present return gives William Alcock as rector of Eastham, as does Lansdowne 36. The next appointment to Eastham, according to *Institutions*, was also in 1573, within a month of Threlkeld's appointment to Tenbury. That means that both livings were vacant at the same time. It seems plausible to suggest that Alcock did not vacate Tenbury before 1567, but held Eastham and Tenbury together until 1573. The objection is that we should then have to regard the entry in our return, that the vicarage at Tenbury had been vacant for some time, as a mistake. If 'aliquamdiu' has the force of 'for some considerable time,' two years at most seems too short, and the argument for a mistake is thereby strengthened.

Lindridge. 'Ridge of the lime-trees' (*Place-Names of Worcestershire*). John Holland of Greete afterwards became vicar of Lindridge.

STOTTESDON DEANERY.

Nineteen benefices ; in Lansdowne 36, xx parsonages and vicarages. The latter takes Deuxhill and Glazeley separately. *Deuxhill and Glazeley.* In the Register of Edward Foxe we have the institution of Thomas Lawley to Glazeley and Deuxhill in 1538, and a note states that " The churches are said to be *propter earum exilitatem unitas et incorporatas.*" We conclude that Lansdowne 36 is wrong in giving the parson of Glazeley's name as Law, and in stating that Deuxhill was vacant. In a later return we find James Elcox, or Elcocke, rector of Glazeley and also rector of Deuxhill " *ex unione.*" In *Institutions* he appears as James Alcock, being appointed to Glazeley in 1579. A Thomas Lawley was incumbent of Strensham, Co. Worcester, 17 Jan. 1549, but this place is not near Chaddesley Corbett.

Billingsley. Humphrey Whyte had been appointed in 1551 and was there in 1563 (Lansdowne 36). Roland Hubbold was appointed in 1573 ; he was succeeded by James Burton before the end of Elizabeth's reign.

Oldbury. Richard Sherar had been appointed in 1560 on the deprivation of the former incumbent, Roland Gosnyll or Goswell. This is one of six deprivations in the diocese, recorded by *Institutions*, early in Elizabeth's reign. See also under *Tenbury*.

Cleobury North. John Holte had been rector of Neenton from 1554. His successor there was appointed in 1564.

Upton Cressett. Godfrey Smalman. *Institutions* has ' Geoffrey' twice, both under Neenton and Upton Cressett, but the later Lambeth MS. has ' Godfrey ' twice. The Lambeth MS. here referred to is a clergy list made towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, and certainly after 1580.

Burwarton. Parsons appears as Profes in Lansdowne 36, but he is Parsons in *Institutions* as well as here.

Ditton Priors. Richard Sutton occurs twice in *Institutions*, in 1554 when the patron was Humph. Packington, and in 1564 when the patron was John Pakyngton. Of course these two need not have been the same man.

PONTESBURY DEANERY.

Seventeen benefices ; in Lansdowne 36, xiiij parische churches. The three portions of Pontesbury and the two portions of Westbury count for one parish church in each case. The present return omits Cardiston, but counts Ratlinghope a rectory whereas in Lansdowne 36 it is a chapel.

Pontesbury first portion. John Price was also at this time rector of Hope Bowdler. He had been a Cistercian monk and fellow of All Souls, and was B.C.L., and B. Can[on]Law. In the present return he is styled ' bachelor in decrees,' i.e. in matters connected with the Papacy, which was equivalent to B. Can[on]Law

above. He became first portionary of Westbury in 1569 and was dead in 1575. See further *Transactions* 1927-28, p. 193.

Pontesbury third portion. Michael Bromscall is called Bromstall in Foxe's Register (Bothe, p. 377), and the third portion is called Coldhall. When he dies he is said to vacate the second portion but this is no doubt a mistake.

Worthen. The following entry occurs in *Institutions* under date 1570 Oct. 6. *Benefice*, Worthen; *Presentee*, Ralph Bloore, scolaris; *Patron*, Ed., lord Stafford; *Cause of Vacancy*, Death of Ralph Bloore. One of the Ralph Bloores is evidently a mistake, and as Lansdowne 36 says he was parson of Worthen in 1563, and the present return that he was rector in 1567, I judge that the entry in 1570 refers to the institution of his successor. Lee's *Notes on Worthen* states that he was rector on 28 May 1558, but here *Institutions* fails us. There was a suit about him. *Montgomery.* Jenan ap owen was parson here in 1563 (Lansdowne 36). Possibly he was now dead. Ed. Grosse became rector in 1574 (*Institutions*).

Habberley. Thomas Hynkes became rector in 1572 on the presentation of Richard Mytton (*Institutions*, corrected). If Roger Henckes (or Henkis) lived till then he would have been 99. Possibly Hynkes was a relative.

Shrawardine. In addition to being second portionary of Westbury, rector of Shrawardine, and rector of Wistanstow, John Corbet became incumbent of Cardiston on Christmas Day 1563. Cardiston is here described as *Capella curata sive ecclesia parochialis* (*Institutions*).

Hanwood. David Coide, rector, was buried 31 May, 1578.

Ratlinghope. Our return calls it a rectory, Lansdowne 36 a chapel. Edward Home was curate there in 1563, and in the Lambeth MS. Richard Davis was curate. In 1536, in Edward Foxe's register (Bothe, p. 369), we have the church of Rutlynge-hope "ultra portionem monasterii de Wigmore" assessed at £3 6s. 7d. There was a cell of Austin Canons under Wigmore at Ratlinghope. 'Rectory' appears to be a mistake.

Sutton. Thomas Butler was vicar of Wenlock, where he wrote the famous register, from 1524 to 1562 when he may be said to have retired to Easthope. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell has shown that he cannot be identified with the last Abbot of Shrewsbury. See further *Transactions* 1927-28, p. 194.

Meole Brace. Robert Sherar was buried 18 Dec. 1573. John Sherar (*Institutions* 'quidam Sherar') was instituted 3 Dec. 1571.

Alberbury. James Edwards was vicar in 1563 (Lansdowne 36). He also became incumbent of Cardiston in 1570 (*Institutions*). In 1580 James Edwards was presented to Alberbury by All Souls College (*Institutions*), and is still vicar in the Lambeth MS. which was later. If there was only one James Edwards it remains a mystery why he was instituted a second time in 1580.

From the Alberbury register we find that James Edwards, clerk, vicar, and Elizabeth Asterley were married on August 4, 1575. In 1572-3 Tho. Reynolds signs the register. With regard to the crossed-out entry, it was evidently known that the church was in disgrace, but at first the wrong reason for it was put down. It appears that the tithes were appropriated to the college of All Souls, which ought to have paid the archdeacon's fees or procurations. Dr. Moriarty, whose help in this passage is acknowledged, remarks that it seems hard on the parishioners that they should suffer for the misdeeds of the people who took their tithes!

CLUN DEANERY.

Eighteen benefices; in Lansdowne 36, xviiiij parsonages and vicarages.

More. Institutions gives Peter Clerke in 1544; he is also in Lansdowne 36 and the present return. But in 1554 an intruder, George Baker, is instituted. It would seem as though Clerke were deprived during Queen Mary's reign, and returned afterwards. Five deprivations are recorded by *Institutions* during Mary's reign, and as the cause of vacancy is usually left blank there may well have been others. A George Baker had been instituted to Wentnor in 1528.

Myndtown. Home here, Homme in register, Hane in Lansdowne 36.

Hopton Castle. Sherrey here, Cherye in *Institutions*, Sheror in Lansdowne 36.

Aston. The parish of Aston-in-Clun, which is near Elton, must be carefully distinguished from the place Aston-on-Clun in the parish of Hopesay, which never was a parish.

Burrington. Brian Harris was instituted to Burrington in 1541. In 1556 Thomas Donne was instituted on the presentation of Queen Mary, and in 1557 Richard Gwyn on the presentation of the king and queen (Philip and Mary). In 1563 (Lansdowne 36), and in the present return, and also later in the Lambeth MS., Harris is back again. It seems as though like Clerke of More he had been deprived during Mary's reign. Harris was vicar of Bucknell in 1563 and seems to have given up that living after becoming rector of Richard's Castle.

In conclusion, I once again express my thanks to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and to Prebendary Clark-Maxwell for much valuable help.

P.S. The following corrections and additions may be made in the 1927-28 *Transactions*:

Page 199, Hopton, 1542 for 1541;

Page 200, Haburley, add [1524, 1572];

“ “ Meole Brace, 1515 for 1534-5;

Page 202, Glazeley, alter to [1538, 1579];

“ “ Burwarton, alter to [1525, 1572].

SHREWSBURY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

The Parliament of 1265, summoned by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, was the first at which the right of Borough Representatives to take part in the business of the nation was acknowledged, 2 Burgesses being summoned from each of the principal Cities and Boroughs to participate in its deliberations, but as it lacked the Royal authority, it has not generally been recognised as a duly constituted Parliament. It still stands, however, as the model of all subsequent Parliaments and there is no doubt that Shrewsbury was one of the Boroughs which was called upon to send its representatives to that great assembly which met at Westminster on the 20 Jany. 1265, though the names of its Members have not been handed down to us. Shrewsbury was in 1268 one of the 27 Boroughs to which writs of summons were issued calling upon them to return representatives to Westminster to have treaty and colloquy with the King on urgent business. In these cases the writs were sent directly to the Boroughs, not to the Sheriffs of the Counties, and required the return of six of the most discreet men. As the other estates of the realm were also summoned, this must have been in effect† a Parliament though it has not been recognised as such. The first actual Parliament in the modern meaning of the term, as to which there can be no dispute, was held in 1283 and was summoned to meet at Shrewsbury in September of that year so that, to use the words of the Historians of Shrewsbury, "the Borough witnessed the earliest legitimate traces of that popular representation in the constitution to which under God, Englishmen have been indebted for all their subsequent prosperity, for that noble independence and rational attachment to freedom which have ever since formed their distinguishing characteristics."§ The actual cause of the meeting at Shrewsbury was the trial of the unfortunate David,

† Owen and Blakeway, I., 147.

§ English His. Review 1925, p. 580.

Prince of North Wales, which ended in his conviction and execution under barbarous circumstances. When that had been completed, this Parliament adjourned to Acton Burnell where a statute of great commercial importance was passed, the Statute of Merchants, the foundation of much of our modern legal proceedings. It should be noted that King Edward I. was present both at Shrewsbury and at Acton Burnell. It is very unfortunate that the names of the representatives of Shrewsbury at this Parliament are not discoverable to-day.

The next Parliament at which Boroughs were represented was held in 1295 and the names of those who were the first known Members for Shrewsbury are on record, Richard Stury and Geoffrey Randolph, though they have not hitherto appeared in the list of Burgesses of the Parliament given in Owen and Blakeway or any other local list.

From that time to the end of its right to separate Parliamentary representation in 1918 the list of the Shrewsbury Members is practically complete except in those years of the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., the records of which are missing for all constituencies. The writer has been able to fill in several gaps in the generally accurate list of Members given in Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, and in that of Edward's Parliamentary elections which however is a mere reproduction of the former list except that, he often inserts the names of the Members of the preceding parliament (apparently without any authority) where the names are not given elsewhere.

There was a second Parliament held in Shrewsbury, in the year 1397/8 or rather adjourned to Shrewsbury, the previous part of the Session having been held at Westminster. This was styled "The Great Parliament" from, so it is said, the importance of the business transacted. The King, Richard II. was present in person, having stayed the previous night at Lilleshall and entertained the Members of Parliament of both houses to a great feast in the Abbey. He presided in person at the deliberations of the Assembly which was held in the Abbey Chapter House; but it is again very unfortunate that this was almost the only Parliament of that period of which the names of the persons representing the Borough of Shrewsbury are unknown.

The Borough of Shrewsbury has been represented by some very distinguished Members, and when the names are mentioned of Robert Lord Clive, the great Founder of the British Empire in India, General Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief of the British Army, and Benjamin Disraeli Earl of Beaconsfield, the great Statesman, it is evident that any Town may well be proud of the honour of having such a trio of great men as their representatives in Parliament. To them may be added William Burley of Broncroft Castle, the Speaker of the House of Commons in several Parliaments, Sir Gilbert Talbot (the Commander of the right wing of the victorious army at the battle of Bosworth, Knighted on the field and appointed Knight of the Garter for his martial valour and singular wisdom, and made Governor of Calais), Judge Owen (Thomas Owen of Condover), Reginald Corbet, and Thomas Jones, Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Thomas Hunt, the Parliamentary Colonel and Governor of Shrewsbury, Sir Richard Jenkins, the Indian Administrator and Chairman of the East India Company, and Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the distinguished Foreign Office official. Many more names of men eminent in public life and local affairs may be culled from the list of Members given below, but it will suffice to say here that no less than 16 have their memoirs included in the Dictionary of National Biography, no small tribute to their position. This number would probably have been increased if it had not been that up to the year 1604 the right of representing the Borough in Parliament was confined to the Burgesses or close neighbours of the Town, and though many of these were men distinguished in local affairs, few of them attained to prominence in the Great Council of the Nation. The names of all the old Shrewsbury families will be found in the list, those of Cole or Colle, Mytton, Pride, Corbet, Beget, Gamel, Hosier, Stury, Ireland, Skinner, Thornes, and others. To this list may be added those of the great Country neighbours, those of Barker, Owen, Newport, Corbet, Hill, Kynaston, Leighton, Slaney, and others.

The Borough of Shrewsbury has never had a good name for purity of election, but on the contrary has been notorious for corrupt practices from very early days down to quite modern times. If we may judge from some of the evidence given on election petitions this ill reputation has not been undeserved.

In 1708 there was a petition by Sir Edward Leighton against the return of John Kynaston and Richard Mytton which resulted in the members being unseated. One of the witnesses stated that the Sitting Members ordered 2000 pairs of shoes, all the shoemakers in the town being employed to make them, and it will not be a matter of surprise that at a general meeting of the Shoemakers it was resolved that in consideration of their having made so many pairs of shoes the whole body should vote for the Sitting Members, Messrs. Kynaston and Mytton. One witness stated that he was promised a horse and another witness that he was promised £25 by the Agent to the same Members,* other evidence to a like effect was given and resulted in the success of the petitioner. Five years later (1713) another election took place and there was a petition by Robert Kynaston against one of the successful candidates for "notorious bribery," when evidence was given that "41 of those who voted for the member were treated at the 3 Tuns Inn by the Agent, the successful candidates being present at the dinner."** Again the member who had been returned was unseated. Prebendary Auden in his Shrewsbury† gives a vivid account of the election of 1774 when Lord Clive, Charlton Leighton and William Pulteney were the Candidates and of the scenes which took place on that occasion. Lord Clive had been one of the successful candidates in the previous election of 1768 and an election squib says of him then "C's namesake came in crammed with cash "from Bengal." The inference is obvious, and there is little doubt that the same influence was brought to bear in the 1774 election. Mr. Hulbert in his History of Shrewsbury*** says, referring to the election of 1830 "that in no recently contested "election for the Borough has the omnipotency of gold been so "clearly demonstrated," while a squib issued at the same time speaks out plainly in saying that the defeated candidate Mr. Panton Corbet could have won "by clapping gold spurs to "his horse." Mr. Hulbert goes on to say that Mr. Corbett's Agents were under particular *limitations as to influence* and had therefore not an equal chance of success.

The classic election for Shrewsbury was however that of April 1796, when John Hill, the representative of the Hawkstone

* Oldfield's Representative History II., 378.

** idem p. 380.

† p. 218. *** p. 201.

family was opposed by his relative, the Hon. W. Hill, a scion of the Berwick family of Attingham, both Tories ; Mr. Pulteney a Whig being the 3rd candidate. All reports agree that this election which was carried on for six months with great bitterness, cost a fabulous sum of money, some saying that it cost each of the Hills £100,000, while others put this sum as the amount spent between them. The Hill factions seem to have directed their attacks more against one another than against their political opponent Mr. Pulteney who was easily at the head of the poll, but as he had the reputation of being the richest Commoner in England at that time it is not likely that he too had not to open his purse very freely. Coming to later days a bye election was held in 1814 when Mr. Lyster succeeded against Mr. Benyon, and it is on record that after the election and the chairing of the successful candidate, half a guinea was given to the families of all electors who chose to accept it and the Chronicler goes on “ Public dinners have formerly cost the candidate from £1000 “ to £2000.”

The Chairing of the successful candidate was always a great feature at Shrewsbury elections and was no doubt an excuse for much liberality. Even Mr. Disraeli when he was returned for Shrewsbury in 1841 did not escape this infliction and in fact seems rather to have enjoyed being paraded in that manner through the Town. The great Statesman writing a few days after the election to his sister said “ after the Chairing which was “ gorgeous and fatiguing, after quaffing the conquering cup at “ 40 different spots in Salop, a dinner, and a speech we went “ and stayed till Monday at Loton Park, one of the most charming of old English Halls, and fitted well a family (Sir Baldwin “ Leighton's) as perfect.”

Even Mr. Disraeli's election does not appear to have been free from the usual Shrewsbury practices, as a petition was filed against his return and that of his Conservative colleague, Mr. Tomline, on the customary grounds. Fortunately the City of Gloucester, also not famous for the purity of its elections had returned two Liberals, against whom also a petition had been filed and there was a danger of both constituencies being disfranchised. Mr. Disraeli himself tells us of the result in a letter which he wrote to his sister in April 1842, “ The Shrewsbury “ petition is withdrawn. This great Coup, almost, in the present

"state of affairs, as great as my return, was effected in the
 "most happy manner by my Agent Bailey of Gloucester, without
 "any interference or knowledge of either of the great parties.
 On his own responsibility he paired off Shrewsbury against
 "Gloucester. The Committees work so ill that I really despaired
 "of keeping my seat and was convinced that the Shrewsbury
 "people would succeed. The Gloucester Whigs prevailed upon
 "them to sacrifice themselves for the extrication of their
 "neighbours."* All was well that ended well for the future
 Earl of Beaconsfield, but he was never again a Candidate for the
 Borough.

It was probably in consequence of this petition that Mr. Disraeli was absent from the banquet which was held in November 1841 to celebrate the return of 12 Conservative members (dubbed the 12 Apostles) for Shropshire and its Boroughs. His absence (unexplained at the time) occasioned much comment and provoked a Shrewsbury poet to write some doggrel verses entitled "A blue look out for Ben." "Oh where is our wondrous
 "Boy tonight," which commences

"The feast was prepared in the Market Hall
 And the banners were spread o'er its whitewashed wall,
 And the Tory Committee were blithe and gay
 For the glorious Twelve were to meet that day.
 The invited were looking hungry and sly,
 And thought what a feed they would have bye and bye.
 The Band had escorted the Blues up the street
 And eleven Apostles had taken their seat.
 Oh, but where's Number 12 "

It is too long to quote the whole, but another verse ran

"Then oh, when called to respond to the Toast
 of the Twelve, the eleven their leader lost,
 His waving locks and his beaming eye
 Would have an effect for a certainty.
 For who so fitted as he to shine
 In the newest system of a Pantomine,
 And who so sweetly express a doubt
 With thumb to his nose and his fingers out,
 Oh where is our Wondrous Boy tonight" **

* S.S. and P. VIII., 198.

** Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1886, p. 143.

Another incident of this election must be recorded. Mr. Yardley (afterwards Sir William) who was assisting Mr. Disraeli's opponents wrote and published a slanderous letter about that gentleman, which the latter stated was "utterly false." The late Dr. Clement (M.P. for Shrewsbury 1865 to 1870) as the friend of Mr. Yardley called on Mr. Disraeli and handed him a challenge to a duel, the usual way in those days of settling disputes between gentlemen. The challenge was accepted, but the affair came to the ears of the then Mayor, Mr. Loxdale, who called upon both parties to enter into recognisances of the peace. It is said that the Mayor even kept Mr. Disraeli in custody for some time at his residence as neither party was inclined to waive his right to fight. Thus the duel was averted. §

Even as late as 1870, Mr. Douglas Straight, the well known Barrister who became M.P. for Shrewsbury by a majority of 38 over his Liberal opponent Mr. Cotes, was in no small danger of losing his seat in consequence of an opportune but ill timed supper given at the Dun Cow Inn^o on the eve of the election and was only saved by the Judge deciding that Mr. Straight's connection with the supper was not sufficiently proved, and so the seat was saved.

It is impossible to mention Shrewsbury Elections of the middle of the 19th century without recording the fact that the Conservative party owed much of their success to the late Mr. John Frail than whom no more able and astute electioneering diplomatist ever lived, nor one who was better qualified to baffle the inquisitiveness of an Election Committee.

May a hope be permitted that now Shrewsbury has been thrown into a division of the County, this Borough will, if it has not done so already, see the error of its ways.

In a place like Shrewsbury where local and political feeling ran very high, no surprise will be felt that the actual poll by no means finished an election there, but that dissatisfaction with the result often led to an endeavour to upset the election. Shrewsbury has been honoured by an unusual number of election petitions from the year 1604 down to the very end of its separate Parliamentary history, and many very contradictory decisions

§ Shropshire Shreds and Patches, IX, 123.

^o Montagu Williams Leaves of a Life, p. 158.

have been given, especially as to who were the persons entitled to vote and what were the limits of the Parliamentary Borough. In this connection it must be remembered that in old days and even down to the year 1868, election petitions were not decided by Judges as at present but by a Committee of the House of Commons, and it was generally supposed (rightly or wrongly) that the result of the petition was often governed by the political colour of the majority of the Members of the Committee. In one election (1713) it was decided by the Committee that the right of election rested with the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, at another (1708) that such right was only in the Burgesses inhabiting the said Borough or in the suburbs thereof paying scot and lot and not receiving charity. In 1722 it was resolved that, notwithstanding the word "suburbs" in the last decision, the parishes of Holy Cross and St. Giles were not part of the ancient Borough and that even the parishes of St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Julian and St. Alkmund were not wholly within the Borough.

The right to vote was finally settled by the Great Mandamus case in which the question was tried in the Court of King's Bench in the years 1771 and 1774, when after a long trial the decision was given that all Burgesses had a right to vote irrespective of their residence and that all persons born within the Borough who had attained the age of 21 and all persons who had served a 7 years' apprenticeship to one of the recognised trades who had attained a like age had a right to be admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment of the prescribed fees.

The result was a triumph for Mr. Pulteney the Whig candidate who had failed at the poll and was received with great rejoicing in Shrewsbury.

The boundaries of the Borough were eventually settled by an Act of Parliament of 1832.

The Polls and the after proceedings, the election petitions, are all set out in the various years in which the elections took place.

For the first 250 years of its Parliamentary history, Shrewsbury seems to have strictly confined the honour of representing the Borough to its own Burgesses (with the possible exception of Sir Gilbert Talbot) but afterwards extended its favours to

neighbouring County gentlemen, though still jealous of its local privileges. The first departure seems to have been in the case of Robert Wright 1592, who was elected through the influence of the Earl of Essex whose Steward he was, but even he was a native of Shrewsbury. In 1604, however, Francis Tate who was an entire stranger, was elected at the instance of Lord Zouche, Lord President in the Marches of Wales, and this seems to have aroused much feeling. The Corporation then resolved "That at all future elections of Burgesses in Parliament for this Town the election be made of such persons as shall then be inhabiting within this Town or suburbs being Burgesses of the Town and known to be men fearing God, of sound religion, lovers of the estate of this Town and able to speak in that place as occasion may require." This order was acted upon up to the time of the Commonwealth and in fact throughout its history there were very few cases in which the M.P. for Shrewsbury was not either a Shrewsbury or a Shropshire man, until the 19th century.

The Members for Shrewsbury, like all other places, received pay to cover their expenses from the earliest times, the standard rate being 2/- a day, though there were cases where a higher rate was paid, but never much in excess of the 2/-. It is interesting to note that three days were allowed the M.P. for travelling each way to and from London when the Parliament was held there and a corresponding allowance was made when the Parliament was summoned to meet elsewhere.

Shrewsbury returned two Members to Parliament down to 1885, when its representation was reduced to one Member, and in 1918 it ceased to be a separate Parliamentary unit being merged in the Shrewsbury division of the County.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SHREWSBURY.

EDWARD I.

23. 1295. Richard Stury¹ and Geoffrey Randolph².
25. 1297. Only County Members summoned.
26. 1298. Richard Pryde³ and Geoffrey Randolph².
28. 1299/1300
29. 1300/1. Richard Stury¹ and John de Ludlowe⁴.
30. 1302. Geoffrey Randolph² and Thomas Champneys⁵.

33. 1304/5. William Vaghen⁶ and Thomas Biketon⁷.
 34. 1306. Geoffrey Randolph² and Richard Pride³.
 35. 1306/7. Thomas de Byketton⁷ and Roger de Stanton⁸.

EDWARD II.

1. 1307. Geoffrey Randolph² and Simon de Stafford⁹.
 2. 1309. Do. ² and Thomas de Bykedon⁷.
 5. 1311. Nicholas le Spicer¹⁰ and Richard Pride³.
 5. 1311. Hugh Gregory¹¹ and Richard de Westbury¹².
 6. 1312. Do. ¹¹ and Roger Pride¹³.
 6. 1312/13. John de Ludlowe⁴ and Richard Stury¹.
 7. 1313. Hugh Gregory¹¹ and Roger Pride¹³.
 7. 1313. Hugh fil Robert de Dunfowe¹⁴ and Roger Pride¹³.
 Clericus
 8. 1314. Geoffrey Randolph² and Nicholas fitz Nicholas¹⁵.
 8. 1314/15. Do. ² Do. ¹⁵.
 9. 1315/16. Nicholas le Spicer¹⁰ and William de Golden¹⁶.
 10. 1316. Only Knights of Shires summoned.
 12. 1318. Geoffrey Randolph² and William Randolph¹⁷.
 13. 1319. John Reyner¹⁸ and William de Ludlowe¹⁹.
 14. 1320. Not known.
 15. 1321. Roger Pride¹³ and John Fitz John²⁰.
 15. 1322. Do. ¹³ and William le Skynner²¹.
 16. 1322. Do. ¹³ and Richard de Stanton²².
 17. 1323/4. Thomas le Foremon²³ and John Reyner¹⁸.
 19. 1325. Roger Pride¹³ and Lawrence Prykett²⁴.
 20. 1326/7 Do. and John Reyner¹⁸.

EDWARD III.

1. 1327. Do. Do.
 2. 1327/8. Do. and Thomas le Foremon²³.
 2. 1328. Do. and John de Wetenhull²⁵.
 2. 1328. Do. and John Reyner¹⁸.
 2/3. 1328/9. Thomas Colle²⁶ and Do.
 4. 1329/30. John de Weston and Roger Pride¹³.
 4. 1330. Richard de Walford²⁸ and Do.
 5. 1331. William Russell²⁹ and Roger Pride¹³.
 6. 1331/2. William le Skynner²¹ and John Reyner¹⁸.
 6. 1332. Thomas Colle²⁶ and Roger Pride¹³.
 6. 1332 dec. Nicholas de Sale³⁰ and John Reyner¹⁸.
 8. 1333/4. William le Skynner² and John de Weston²⁷.

8. 1334. Roger Pride¹³ and John de Wetenhull²⁵.
9. 1335. William le Skynner²¹ Senr. and William le Skynner
Junr. ³¹
10. 1335/6. Do Do.
10. 1336. Do and Thomas Gamel³².
11. 1336/7. Thomas Colle²⁶ and William Pride³³.
11. 1337. Do. Junr. ³⁴ and John de Weston²⁷.
12. 1337/8. Do. ³⁴ and William Pride³³.
12. 1338. Richard Russell¹⁵ and Robert de Upton³⁶.
- 12/13. 1338/9 Do. and William Pride³³.
13. 1339. William le Skynner²¹ and William de Bromley³⁷.
13. 1339/40 Do. Junr. ³¹ and Do.
14. 1340. John de Weston²⁷ and Richard de Weston³⁸.
14. 1340. Roger Pride and John fitz John²⁰.
15. 1341. John Stury³⁹ and Thomas Colle²⁶.
17. 1343. Not known.
18. 1344. Peter Gerard⁴⁰ and John de Ardeston⁴¹.
20. 1346. John de Forgate⁴² and Thomas de Ludlowe⁴³.
21. 1347/8. Richard de Weston³⁸ and Reginald Perle⁴⁴.
22. 1348. Thomas de Ludlowe⁴³ and John Pride⁴⁵.
25. 1350/1. John Stury ³⁹ and John de Campedene⁴⁶.
25. 1351/2. Not known.
26. 1352. Do.
27. 1353. John Stury³⁹ and Robert Reyner⁴⁷.
28. 1354. John de Forgate⁴² and Thomas de Mytton⁴⁸.
29. 1355. John Stury³⁹ and Reginald Perle.
31. 1357. Do. and Robert Thornes⁴⁹.
32. 1357/8. Do. and Do.
34. 1360. Do. and Do.
36. 1360/1. Do. and Reginald Perle.
36. 1362. Do. and John de Campedene.
37. 1363. William de Longnor⁵⁰ and John Geffreys⁵²
or Richard Cooke⁵².
38. 1364/5. John Stury³⁹ and Robert de Thornes⁴⁹.
40. 1366. Thomas de Mytton⁴⁸ and John de Campedene⁴⁶.
42. 1368. No returns known.
43. 1369. Roger atte Yate⁵³ and John Geffreys⁵¹.
45. 1370/1. Thomas le Skynner⁵⁴.
45. 1371. Do.
46. 1372. Do. and Philip Godberd⁵⁵.

47. 1373. Richard Pontesbury⁵⁵ and Reginald de Mytton⁵⁷.
 50. 1375/6. William de Longnor⁵⁰ and Thomas Skynner⁵⁴.
 51. 1376/7. William de Withyford⁵⁸ and Roger atte Yate.

RICHARD II.

1. 1377. William de Longenor⁵⁰ and Reginald Mytton⁵⁷.
 2. 1378. John Geffrey⁶¹ and Thomas Pride⁶⁰.
 2. 1379. Thomas Skynner⁵⁴ and William Beorton⁶⁰.
 3. 1379/80 Do. and Richard Beorton⁶¹.
 4. 1380. Do. Do.
 5. 1381. Do. and William Beorton⁶⁰.
 5. 1382. Do. Do.
 6. 1382. Robert Thornes Junr.⁶² and Do.
 6. 1382/3 Do. Do.
 7. 1383. Do. Do.
 7. 1384. Thomas Skynner⁵⁴ and Do.
 8. 1384. Do. Do.
 9. 1385. Do. and Thomas Pride⁵⁹.
 10. 1386. Robert de Grafton⁶³ and Hugh Wygan⁶⁴
 11. 1387/8. Robert Thornes and Do.
 12. 1388. Robert de Grafton⁶³ and Do.
 13. 1389/90. Do. and Thomas Pride⁶⁰.
 14. 1390.
 15. 1391. Hugh Wygan⁶⁴ and Thomas Pride⁵⁹.
 16. 1392/3. Thomas Gamul and Do.
 17. 1393/4. Hugh Wygan⁶⁴ and Do.
 18. 1394/5. Richard Aldescote⁶⁶ and Roger de Thornes⁶⁷.
 20. 1396/7. Thomas Skynner⁵⁴ and John Geffrey⁶⁸.
 21. 1397/8. At Shrewsbury M.P.'s not known.

HENRY IV.

1. 1399. Nicholas Gerard⁶⁹ and Thomas Berwyke⁷⁰.
 2. 1400/1. Not known.
 3. 1401. Roger Thornes and Thomas Pride
 5. 1403. Simon Toure⁷¹ and Do.
 6. 1404. Not known.
 7. 1405/6. Robert Thornes⁷² and John Perle⁷³.
 9. 1407. John Scriven⁷⁴ and Thomas Pride.
 11. 1409/10. Robert Thornes and John Thornes⁷⁵.
 13. 1411. Thomas Pride and John Withyford⁷⁶.
 14. 1412/13. Not known.

HENRY V.

1. 1413. David Holbeche⁷⁷ and Urianus Seintpier⁷⁸.
2. 1414. Robert Horsley⁷⁹ and William Horde⁸⁰.
3. 1415. John Shotton⁸² and Do
4. 1416. John Beget⁸¹ and Do.
5. 1417. David Holbeche⁷⁷ and Do.
7. 1419. Roger Corbet⁸³ and David Rathbone⁸⁴
8. 1420. Robert Whitcombe⁸⁵ and Richard Bentley⁸⁶.
9. 1421. Do. and Urian Seintpier⁷⁸.
9. 1421. Do. and William Horde⁸⁰.

HENRY VI.

1. 1422. Do. and John Perle⁷³.
2. 1423. Urian Seintpier and Do.
3. 1425. Roger Corbet⁸³ and John Gamel⁸⁷
4. 1425/6. William Forester⁸⁸ and Urian Seintpier⁷⁸.
6. 1427. William Boerley de Salop⁸⁹ and William Horde.
8. 1429. Richard Bentley⁸⁶ and John Colle Junr.⁹⁰.
9. 1430/1. William Horde and Robert Whitcombe⁸⁵.
10. 1432. Do. Do.
11. 1433. Do. Do.
14. 1435. Robert Thornes⁹¹ and William Bastard⁹².
15. 1436/7. Thomas Thornes⁹³ and William Boerley⁸⁹.
18. 1439. Not known.
20. 1441/2. Robert Whitcomb⁸⁵ and William Bastard⁹².
23. 1443/5. Richard Stury⁹⁵ and William Boerley⁹⁴ of Broncroft.
25. 1446/7. Thomas Beget⁹⁶ and William Bastard⁹².
27. 1448/9. John Horde²⁷ and Do.
28. 1449. Do. and Thomas Luyt⁹⁸.
29. 1450. William Bastard⁹² and Do.
31. 1452/3. Do.
33. 1455. Roger Eyton⁹⁹ and John Horde⁹⁷.
38. 1459. John Trentham¹⁰⁰ and Edward Esthope¹⁰¹.
39. 1460. Not known.

EDWARD IV.

1. 1461. Not known
3. 1462/3. Do.
7. 1467. John Trentham¹⁰⁰ and John Horde⁹⁷.
10. 1470. Not known.

12. 1472. Thomas Mytton¹⁰² and John Horde⁹⁷.
 17. 1477. Robert Beyneon¹⁰³ and John Gittons¹⁰⁴.
 22. 1482/3. Richard Wantenor¹⁰⁵.

RICHARD III.

1. 1483/4. Not known.

HENRY VII.

1. 1485. Sir Gilbert Talbot¹⁰⁶.
 3. 1487. Not known.
 7. 1491. William Mytton¹⁰⁷ and Laurence Hosier¹⁰⁸.
 11. 1495. and Do.
 12. 1496/7. Not known.

HENRY VIII.

1. 1509/10. Roger Thornes¹⁰⁹ and Thomas Knight¹¹⁰.
 3. 1511/12. Thomas Kynaston¹¹¹ and Thos. Trentham Junr¹¹².
 6. 1514/15. Do.
 14. 1523. Edmund Colle¹¹³ and Adam Mytton¹¹⁴.
 21. 1529. Robert Dudley¹¹⁵ and Do.
 28. 1536. Do.
 31. 1539. Nicholas Pursell¹¹⁶ and Robert Thornes¹¹⁷.
 33. 1542. Richard Mytton¹¹⁸ and Adam Mytton¹¹⁴.
 36. 1545. Nicholas Pursell¹¹⁶ and Edward Hosier¹¹⁹.

EDWARD VI.

1. 1547. Reginald Corbet¹²⁰ and John Jevans¹²¹.
 7. 1552. Nicholas Pursell¹¹⁶ and George Lye¹²².

MARY.

1. 1553. Nicholas Pursell¹¹⁶ and Reginald Corbet¹²⁰.
 1. 1554. Do. and Richard Mytton¹¹⁸.
 2. 1554. George Lye¹²² and Thomas Mytton¹²³.
 2 & 3. 1555. Nicholas Pursell¹¹⁶ and Reginald Corbet¹²⁰.
 4 & 5. 1558. Do. and George Lye¹²².

ELIZABETH.

1. 1558. Do. and Do.
 5. 1562/3. Richard Pursell¹²⁴ and Robert Ireland Junr.¹²⁵.
 13. 1571. George Lye¹²² and Do.
 14. 1572. Do. and Richard Pursell¹²⁴.
 26. 1584. Thomas Owen¹²⁶ and Richard Barker¹²⁷.

28. 1586. Reginald Scriven¹²⁸ and Thomas Harris¹²⁹
 30. 1588. Do. and Andrew Newport¹³⁰.
 35. 1592. Do. and Robert Wright¹³¹.
 39. 1597. Do. and Roger Owen¹³².
 43. 1601. Do. and John Barker¹³³.

JAMES I.

1. 1603/4. Richard Barker¹²⁷ and Francis Tate¹³⁴.
 2. 1604. Do. and Do.
 (previous election declared void).
 12. 1614. Sir Roger Owen¹³² and Lewis Proude¹³⁶.
 or Francis Berkeley¹³⁵ and Do.
 15. 1617. Francis Berkeley¹³⁶ vice Roger Owen decd.
 18. 1621. Do. and Sir Richard Newport¹³⁷.
 21. 1623/4 Do. and Thomas Owen¹³⁸.
 23. 1625. Sir William Owen¹³⁸ and Do.

CHARLES I.

1. 1625/6 Do. and Do.
 3. 1627/8. Do. and Do.
 16. 1640. Francis Newport¹⁴⁰ and Do.
 Long Parliament Do. and William Spurstowe¹⁴¹.
 20. 1645 Nov. Thomas Hunt¹⁴² vice Newport, disabled.
 21. 1646. William Masham¹⁴³ vice Spurstowe dec.

COMMONWEALTH.

1653. No Borough Members chosen.
 1654. Richard Cheshire¹⁴⁴ and Humphrey Mackworth
 Junr.¹⁴⁵
 1656. Samuel Jones¹⁴⁶ and Do.
 1658/9. William Jones¹⁴⁷ (Recorder) and Do.
 1660. Samuel Jones¹⁴⁶ and Thomas Jones¹⁴⁸.

CHARLES II.

1661. Robert Leighton¹⁴⁹ and Do.
 1677 March. Sir Richard Corbet¹⁵⁰ vice Jones, made a
 Judge
 1678. Do. and Edward Kynaston¹⁵¹.
 1679. Do. and Do.
 1680/1. Do. and Do.

JAMES II.

1. 1685. Sir Francis Edwards¹⁵² and Do.
 Convention 1688/9 Do. and Andrew Newport¹⁵³.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

2. 1689/90. Richard Mytton¹⁵⁴ and Andrew Newport¹⁶³.
 7. 1695. John Kynaston¹⁸⁵ and Do.
 10. 1698. Do. and Richard Mytton^{155a}.
 12. 1700/1. Do. and Do.
 13. 1701. Do. and Do.

ANNE.

1. 1702. Do. and Do.
 4. 1705. Do. and Do.
 7. 1708. Do. and Do.
 1709. Sir Edward Leighton¹⁵⁶ and Thomas Jones¹⁶⁷.
 9. 1710. Edward Cresset¹⁵⁸ and Richard Mytton¹⁵⁴.
 12. 1713. Do. and Corbet Kynaston¹⁵⁹.

GEORGE I.

1. 1715. Thomas Jones¹⁵⁷ and Do.
 1715 Nov. Andrew Corbet¹⁶⁰ vice Jones dec.
 8. 1722. Orlando Bridgeman¹⁶² and Sir Richard Corbet¹⁶³
 in lieu of Corbet Kynaston¹⁵⁹ and Richard Lyster¹⁶¹.

GEORGE II.

1. 1727. Sir John Astley and¹⁶⁴ Richard Lyster¹⁶¹.
 8. 1734. Sir Richd. Corbet, Bart.¹⁶³ and Wm. Kynaston¹⁶⁵
 15. 1741. Do. and Do.
 21. 1747. D. and Do.
 22. 1748/9. Thomas Hill vice Kynaston dec.
 27. 1754. Do. and Robert More¹⁶⁷.

GEORGE III.

1. 1761. Do. and Robert Clive¹⁶⁸.
 8. 1768. Noel Hill¹⁶⁹ and Do
 15. 1774. William Pulteney¹⁷¹ and Do.
 16. 1775. John Corbet¹⁷² vice Clive dec.
 21. 1780. William Pulteney¹⁷¹ and Sir Charlton Leighton¹⁷⁰
 25. 1784. Do. and Do.
 Oct John Hill¹⁷³ vice Leighton dec.
 30. 1790. Do. and William Pulteney¹⁷¹.
 36. 1796. William Hill¹⁷⁴ and Do.
 42. 1802. Do. and Do.
 45. 1805. John Hill¹⁷³ vice Pulteney dec.
 46. 1806. Henry Gray Bennett¹⁷⁵ and William Hill.
 47. 1807. Thomas Jones¹⁷⁶ and Do.

51. 1811 Dec. Henry Gray Bennett vice Jones dec.
 52. 1812. Do. and Genl. Sir Rowland Hill¹⁷⁷
 54. 1814. Richard Lyster¹⁷⁸ vice Hill created a Peer.
 58. 1818. Do. and Henry Gray Bennett¹⁷⁹
 1819. May John Mytton¹⁷⁹ vice Lyster dec.

GEORGE IV.

1. 1820. Henry Gray Bennett¹⁷⁹ and Panton Corbet¹⁸⁰
 7. 1826. Robert Aglionby Slaney¹⁸¹ and Panton Corbet¹⁸⁰.

WILLIAM IV.

1. 1830. Do. and Richard Jenkins¹⁸²
 2. 1831. Do. and Do.
 3. 1832. Do. and Sir John Hanmer¹⁸³
 5. 1835. John Cressett Pelham¹⁸⁴ and Do.

VICTORIA.

1. 1837. Robert Aglionby Slaney¹⁸¹ and Richard Jenkins¹⁸²
 5. 1841. George Tomline¹⁸⁵ and Benjamin Disraeli¹⁸⁶
 11. 1847. Robert Aglionby¹⁸¹ Slaney and Ed. Holmes Baldock
 15. 1852. George Tomline¹⁸⁵ and Do. ¹⁸⁷
 20. 1857. Do. and Robert A. Slaney¹⁸¹
 22. 1859. Do. and Do.
 25. 1862. Henry Robertson¹⁸⁸ vice Slaney dec.
 28. 1865. George Tomline¹⁸⁵ and William James Clement¹⁸⁹
 32. 1868. James Figgins¹⁹⁰ and Do.
 34. 1870 Sept. Douglas Straight¹⁹¹ vice Clement dec.
 38. 1874. Charles Cecil Cotes¹⁹² and Henry Robertson¹⁸⁸
 44. 1880. Do. and Do.
 Do. re-elected on appointment as Commissioner
 of Treasury.

Only one M.P. after 1885.

48. 1885. James Watson¹⁹³
 49. 1886. Do.
 55. 1892. Henry David Greene¹⁹⁴ Q.C.
 58. 1895. Do.
 63. 1900. Do.

EDWARD VII.

5. 1906. Sir Clement Lloyd Hill¹⁹⁵
 9. 1910. Do.
 1911. Do.
 1913 April. George Butler Lloyd vice Hill decd.

1295. RICHARD STURY (1) and GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2).

1. RICHARD STURY 1295, 1300, 1313.

Richard Stury, one of the first Members of Parliament for the Borough of Shrewsbury, and who represented it on three occasions was probably son of Richard Stury, Bailiff of the Borough in 1277. The principal source of information as to these early members is contained in Mr. Joseph Morris's valuable papers on the Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury published in the *Sh. Ar. Transactions*. He there says that Richard Stury the elder held four burgages of the Church of St. Alkmund, and that his son (this M.P.) held one burgage of the Town and other lands. His residence was said to be where the Crescent now stands, and Mr. Morris says that in 1304 for his services to the Town, land since called Stury's Close was granted to this member. The family was for many generations intimately connected with the Borough ; and several members of it (as will be seen) represented it in later Parliaments. Richard Stury was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1294-5, and his name follows immediately after the Theynesmen in the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318-19.* The Stury mansion seems to have been in Grope Lane, and was afterwards that of the Berrington family.** There were in St. Alkmund's Church the figures in stained glass of a man and woman kneeling, and below "Orate pro bono statu Richardi Stury" and these probably represented the M.P. and his wife.°

* Sh. Ar. Tr. (3) III. 58.

** Trans. XI. 92.

2. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH 1295, 8, 1302, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18. was the eldest son of William Randolph (Randulf) who was a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1278, and was a wool merchant.° This member who represented Shrewsbury in the above nine Parliaments (and according to Mr. Edwards also in that of 1299 (1300) was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1290, 1299, 1302, 1309 and 1322-3, and his name appears second in the Theynesmen of the Merchant's Gild Roll of 1318-19.* He was described as of Newport, and a Burgess of Shrewsbury, when in 1288 he gave a capital messuage in Bicton near Shrewsbury to Buildwas Abbey. He had two sons Geoffrey and William who both represented

° Owen and Blakeway II, 275.

* Sh. Ar. Trans. (3) III, 58.

Shrewsbury in Parliament and a daughter Edith.** This member in 1295 granted to the Prior and Brethren of St. Augustine of Salop (the Austin Friars) a piece of land outside the Walls of the Town near the postern gate of Rumboldesham "upon "which they may build and wherein they may dwell to the "increase of God's worship." It was upon the land so granted that the Austin Friary was built within the next 5 years and upon which the remains stand to-day.

** Sh. Ar. Tr. (3) I, 314.

° S.S. and P. V, 151.

1296. No returns of this Parliament can be found.

1297. No Borough Members in this Parliament.

1298. RICHARD PRIDE (3) and GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2).

3. RICHARD PRIDE (1298, 1300, 1306, 1311) came of a family which had been settled in Shrewsbury since at all events 1209, and was the son of another Richard Pride a Provost of Shrewsbury. He was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1299. Four other members of the family also represented the Borough in Parliament, in the 14th and early part of the 15th centuries. Their mansion is believed to have been in Pride Hill, which doubtless takes its name from this family. As the member's name is absent from the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318, which contains the name of his son William, it is safe to assume that he had died before that date and as his wife was described as a widow in 1312 he probably died while still M.P. for Shrewsbury.

1299-1300. No returns found.

1300-1. RICHARD STURY (1) and JOHN DE LUDLOWE (4).

4. JOHN DE LUDLOWE 1301, 1313.

John de Ludlowe was the son of another John de Ludlowe a Wool Merchant of Shrewsbury,° and came of a family which was connected with Shrewsbury at a very early period. The member was described as Junior when he was Bailiff of the Borough in 1294, so that his Father was then alive but the latter was dead in 1298-9, when Isabel the widow and executrix of John de Ludlowe was a party to a deed of a house near the Chapel of St. Werburgh in which she then resided.* The M.P. stands first in the list of Theynesmen in the 1318 Merchants' Gild Roll, but there was evidently another John de Ludlowe

° S.S. and Patches V, 151.

* S. A. Trans. (3) VII, 328.

alive at that time, as one had sons, named in the Roll, Roger, Thomas and William and the other John, Nicholas, and Thomas. This was probably a branch of the family of Ludlowe settled at Ludlow and Stokesay of which Sir William de Ludlow represented the County in Parliament at this time.

1302. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and THOMAS CHAMPNEYS (5).

5. THOMAS CHAMPNEYS 1302.

This is probably the Thomas Champneys who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1281, and at all events once earlier. This member was a witness to a grant between 1292 and 1295 of land in Church Pulverbach.* He was probably a member of the family settled at Wilderley.

* Eyton VI, 169.

1304-5. WILLIAM VAGHAN (6) and THOMAS DE BYKETON (7).

6. WILLIAM VAGHAN 1305.

William Vaughan is probably the man who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in company with the last member Thomas Champneys in 1281 and was again Bailiff in 1288, 1303, and 1311. He was described as of Haughmond, when he first appeared on the Burgess Roll in 1268, but there appear to have been two William Vaughans about this time, father and son, and it is uncertain which of the two was the M.P. It was doubtless this M.P. who in 1300 gave a messuage with 2 shops in Shrewsbury in a street called Gumblestole street and now Hay street to Haughmond Abbey,* and in 1308-9 the same as "William Vaghan Burgess of "Salop who for the welfare of the souls of himself, his wife, "children and ancestors" gave a plot of ground to the Prior and Brethren of the Austin Friars Shrewsbury. Messrs. Owen and Blakeway identify the land so given by this M.P. as the present Quarry.** William Vaughan in addition to these two benefactions also gave in 1313-14, 4 houses and 10d. rent in Shrewsbury to the Prior and Brethren of S. John's Hospital to provide a Chaplain to celebrate Mass daily at the Hospital for the said William Vaughan his ancestors and heirs.* It was either this M.P. or one of his immediate descendants who built the grand old house called Vaughan's Place, so well described by Archdeacon Owen in his account of the Ancient and present state of Shrewsbury.^o a description which is reproduced with a

fine illustration in Mr. Forrest's valuable work on the Old Houses of Shrewsbury.^{**} Mr. Joseph Morris who states that this member was dead in 1322-3 is in error in saying that one of the Vaughan family represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1357.^{***} In the Taxation Roll of 1313 an interesting schedule of this member's personal effects is given. It is as follows****
 " Money £6, Cloth £8, Jewels 15/-, Pledges 20/-, a dozen of spoons,
 " 12/-, Wood 8/-." The grant was the oppressive rate of a fifteenth of these, so that in this case the amount paid by this wealthy Burgess was £1 2s. 4d. a large sum in those days. A lease which he took under the Abbey of Haughmond in 1298 gives us the information that the member's wife's name was Alice and that he had a son William.^{***}

* Sh. Ar. Tr. I, 204.

** Owen and Blakeway II, 453.

* Owen and Blakeway II, 470.

° p. 487. °° p. 37. °°° Eyton VII, 278.

*** S.A.T. (3rd Ser.) I, 311.

**** Owen and Blakeway I, 153.

7. THOMAS DE BIKETON 1305, 1307, 1309.

Thomas de Biketon (Bicton) was another member of a family associated with Shrewsbury from very early days, and was the son of William de Biketon. He was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1298, 1301, 4, 7, 1315, 1318 and 1319 and probably in earlier years. He was one of the Theynesmen of the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318-19. It may have been this M.P. or it may have been another Thomas de Biketon who about 1285 gave to Buildwas Abbey all the land which he had or should be able to have in the Vill of Biketon, and who in 1291 took a surrender of two houses and lands there.* In 1300 Thomas de Biketon granted to William de Bissegford a messuage in Romaldesham (Barker Street) called "le Schildeshalle." In that deed Thomas de Biketon was described as "Clericus" and if he was the member he is an interesting example of an Ecclesiastic representing Shrewsbury in Parliament of which Roger Pride (M.P. in 19 Parliaments) was beyond question another instance. In the Bailiffs' Accounts of 1310 was a payment of 8/6 to 3 footmen going with Thos. de Biketon to London, and this may have been in connection with his journey to attend Parliament while in 1312, there was an allowance of one horse appointed to York with

* Eyton X, 165.

Thomas de Biketon 3/6 and for 2 footmen with him to York 3/-, but this though no doubt on Town business was not in connection with his Parliamentary duties as there was no meeting at York in or about that year.**

** Trans. (2) III, 50, 51, 88.

1306. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and RICHARD PRIDE (3).

1306-7. THOMAS DE BYKETON (7) and ROGER DE STANTON (8).

8. ROGER DE STANTON 1307.

Mr. Joseph Morris says that this member, who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in one year, the date of which is uncertain, was probably a kinsman of Robert de Stanton who held 2 Burgages in the Ballium of the Castle in 1278 direct from the Crown.* In 1307, the year in which he was M.P. there were 2 grants of property in Murivance joined to the Grange of Roger de Stanton adjoining to the Walls of Shrewsbury** which may give a clue to the M.P.'s residence.

* Trans. (3) I, 308.

** Transactions (2) III, 148.

1307. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and SIMON DE STAFFORD (9).

9. SIMON DE STAFFORD 1307, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1305, 1306 and 1310 and possibly in 1275. Mr. Morris says that he was doubtless the son of Ralph de Stafford who appears on the Roll of 1252.*

* Transactions (3) I, 310.

1309. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and THOMAS DE BYKETON (7).

1311. NICHOLAS LE SPICER (10) and RICHARD PRIDE (3).

10. NICHOLAS LE SPICER (1311, 1315) was apparently the son of Richard le Spicer and is described in the Burgess Roll of 1318 as "Nicholas filius le Spicer," but he may have been the son of Nicholas son of Richard le Spicer, as a Nicholas le Spicer was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1282, but he can hardly have been the same man as the Nicholas who was Bailiff in 1312, 13, and 1316. Thz Bailiffs' accounts in 5 Edward II. (1311) have a payment of 7/- for 2 horses set apart for the journey of this member and his colleague Richard Pride to London at the Parliament and a payment of 68/- for their fees in going to Parliament.* In 1321 Nicholas le Spicer quit claimed to John Reyner his annual rent issuing out of a house which the latter lived in

* Trans. (2 Ser.) III, 85.

in the High Street Shrewsbury.^o In 1322 he released to Master William Vaughan all his right, in a plot of land behind Shrewsbury Castle containing 40 acres and called Church Furlong.^{**} The member's name does not appear in the Subsidy Roll of 1327 and it may be presumed that he was then dead.

^o Trans. (3) VI, 388.

^{**} Owen and Blakeway, II, 424.

11. HUGH GREGORY (11) and RICHARD DE WESTBURY (12).

11. HUGH GREGORY (1311, 1312, 1313).

As the name of this member, though he represented the Borough in 3 Parliaments does not appear in the list of Bailiffs and Provosts of the Town, in the Burgesses lists (so far as they have been published) or in the Merchants' Gild Rolls it would be a temptation to infer that he was a stranger to Shrewsbury, but as he is described in the official return of 1313 as Hugh Gregory of Salop this theory is untenable. The only mention of the member which the writer has found is on 3 occasions in the Bailiff's accounts of 1310-12. In the 4th year of Edward II. 40d. is delivered to Hugh Gregory for "a certain writ" from which Mr. Drinkwater infers that he was a Lawyer or Court Official and this is probably correct. Later in the same year 40/- was paid to Hugh Gregory of which no explanation is given and in the next year 8 marks 6s. 8d. was paid to Thomas de Biketon and Hugh Gregory for various expenses at London. This last payment may have been in connection with his attendance at Parliament, but Thomas Biketon (No. 7) was not his colleague in Parliament on any occasion. This member may have been Hugh son of Gregory de Mardepole (Bailiff about 1280) an old Shrewsbury family and if so he died without issue. Surnames were not uncommonly changed in those days.

12. RICHARD DE WESTBURY 1311.

The name of this member, like that of his colleague in this Parliament Hugh Gregory, does not appear in any of the lists of Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, but in the Merchants' Gild Rolls of 1318 there is an entry of John de Westbury and Richard frater ejus* and the latter may have been the M.P. In 1333/4 John de Westbury of Salop and Sibyl his wife sold to Sir William de Ercalwe all their goods in Astley and this was probably the brother.

* Trans. (3rd Ser.) III, 59.

1312. HUGH GREGORY (11) and ROGER PRIDE (13).

13. ROGER PRIDE 1312, 13, 13, 21, 22, 22, 25, 25, 27, 27, 28,
28, 28, 1329, 30, 31, 32, 34, 40.

This member, it will be seen, represented Shrewsbury in no less than 19 Parliaments, a remarkable record. According to Mr. Morris, he was the son of William Pride, and the nephew of Richard Pride (No. 3 above). Mr. Morris says that the member's father, William was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1310, but this is a mistake. Roger Pride (described as son of William) was Bailiff of the Borough in 1297, and again in 1312 and 1316, but there was more than one Roger Pride at this time. He was one of the Theynesmen in the Roll of the Merchant's Gild in 1318, but his name does not appear in the Shrewsbury Subsidy Roll of 1327, although he represented the Borough at that time. In three of the official returns 1313, 1322 and 1328, Roger Pride is described as *Clericus*, a description which is given to only two or three other M.P.'s. in that century. It was about this time that the Clergy were strongly opposing the King's Writs, summoning the Proctors of the Clergy to attend in Parliament, claiming that their places were in the Convocation of the Clergy only and not among the laity. It is strange therefore to find that a *Clericus* was not only a Bailiff of the Borough and a Theynesmen of the Merchant's Gild but also its representative in Parliament at this epoch. The writer thinks that this fact is so much out of the common as to deserve special attention. May this have been the reason why the name of Roger Pride does not appear in the 1327 Subsidy Roll in which only the name of one Ecclesiastic appears and that the name of a Prior and not an ordinary Cleric? Of course it was not until an Act of George III. that a clergyman was barred from membership of the House of Commons. The fact that he was a *Clericus* is not the only remarkable thing about this M.P. as he was certainly a *married Cleric*. He married Christina daughter of Lawrence Borrey and had a large family.** The fact that clergymen did marry in these early days is further proved by the grant of Sir John du Lee dated 1316 where he quit claimed certain property to Geoffrey de Burton, *Clericus* and Matilda his wife.°° A Roger Pride was Clerk of the Statute Merchant in 1340.°°

** Trans. XI, 97.

°° id 100.

°° Owen and Blakeway I, 542.

1312-13. JOHN DE LUDLOWE (4) and RICHARD STURY (1).
 1313. HUGH GREGORY (11) and ROGER PRIDE (13).
 1313. HUGH FIL ROBERT DE DUNFOWE (14) and ROGER PRIDE, Clericus (13)
 14. HUGH DE DUNFOWE 1313.

Hugh de Dunfowe is described in the official return as "filius Roberti de Dunfowe." This member was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1304, 15, 18, 20, 26, 27 and 29.* and was one of the Theynesmen in the Merchant's Gild Rolls of 1318.** He was one of the highest rated (21s. 8d.) in the Subsidy Roll of 1327. In 1392, this member's grandson seems to have lived in the Corvisor's Row on the High Pavement, as in that year William Wynal and Hugh Wygan quit claimed to him and his wife Agnes a tenement in this Row between his own house and that of John Lynley. A note in the 1268 Burgess Roll states that this M.P. Hugh de Dunfowe paid the arrears due from his grandfather "Richard le Dunfowe servant to Warin Goch," as a Burgess. The member's son, another Hugh de Dunfowe, was one of the executors of Robert Weston in 1337.^o The family probably took their name from Dunfowe, a member of Astley Manor.*** This M.P. married Agnes daughter of Hugh Acton.^o

* Trans. (3) I, 317.

** Trans. (3) II, 70.

*** Eyton, I, 55.

^o Transactions XI, 99.

1314. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and NICHOLAS FITZ NICHOLAS (15).
 1314-15. Same and Same

15. NICHOLAS FITZ NICHOLAS 1314, 1315.

This member was Nicholas son of Nicholas Ive, a descendant of an old Shrewsbury family, and who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1295. The present member was bailiff in 1317 and was 4th in the Theynesmen of the Merchant's Gild Roll of 1318-19. Nicholas Ive is styled King's Attorney in the Bailiff's accounts of 1312 where it is also said that he had paid at various times for timber bought for the use of the Town and for building the Hall (i.e. the Gild Hall) "as is reckoned £3 9s. od." and that he and his fellow Attorney John Gamel had paid to Warderers and Verderers with John le Say and to Sir Hugh le Despencer Justiciary of the Forest and one of the Inquisitors 40s. Nicholas Ive (either this member or his father) was one of those assessed to the 1313 Subsidy where a list of his belongings is given, as follows "3 draught horses 10/-, flesh 6/-, a mazer cup 4/-,

2 silver cups 6/-, six silver spoons 6/-,* a meagre list for one of the principal Townsmen; but upon this he was assessed at 5s. 4d. The M.P. himself was assessed in the 1327 Subsidy Roll at 10/-.

* Owen and Blakeway I, 153.

1315-16. NICHOLAS LE SPICER (10) and WILLIAM DE GOLDENE (16).

16. WILLIAM DE GOLDENE 1316.

The name of William de Goldene appears in the Foreigner's list in the Merchant's Gild Roll of 1318-19, and he is there described as of "Conduover"? Cound. His name appears in the Shrewsbury Subsidy Roll of 1327 where he is assessed at the low sum of 3/-, but he also is included in the Cound Subsidy at 13d., no doubt in respect of Golding in that parish from which his family took their name. In the Shrewsbury Foreigner's Roll the M.P. is described as "William son of William de Goldene, Clericus."*

* Transactions (3) II, 104.

1316. Only Knight of the Shire summoned to this Parliament.

1318. GEOFFREY RANDOLPH (2) and WILLIAM RANDOLPH (17).

17. WILLIAM RANDULF 1318.

This member was son of his fellow M.P. Geoffrey Randulf (No. 2 above) and his name appears on the Merchant's Gild Roll of 1318, but he does not appear to have ever held office as Bailiff of the Borough. In 1302, however, he is witness to a deed of property at Newport in which he styles himself "King's Coroner."*

* Trans. VIII, 247.

1319. JOHN REYNER (18) and WILLIAM DE LUDLOWE (19).

18. JOHN REYNER 1319, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 43.

John Reyner, the M.P. in these 8 Parliaments was the son of Hugh Reyner and grandson of Reyner Ruffus, a Burgess and Provost of Shrewsbury in the reigns of King John and Henry III.* The member was Bailiff of the Borough in 1319, 21, 24, 30, 31 and 34, and is mentioned in the merchant's Gild Roll of 1318. John Reyner was a party to deeds of 1316 and 1317 by which a rent charge of 20/- issuing out of a house in High Street, Shrewsbury, was dealt with and apparently the member

* Trans. (3) I, 8.

lived in that street.** He was one of the Sub-taxers of the 1327 Subsidy Roll, to which he was assessed in the small sum of 2/- only. The old mansion of the Reyner family known as the Stone House stood in Barker Street but was pulled down in 1848.^o

** (3) VI, 389.

^o Forrest, 60.

19. WILLIAM DE LUDLOWE 1319.

There were two of this name on the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318, William son of John de Ludlowe and William son of Bogo de Ludlowe, but the M.P. was probably the first of these and the son of John de Ludlowe (No. 4 above). The member's name is not to be found in the Shrewsbury Subsidy Roll of 1327.

1320. No returns are found.

1321. ROGER PRIDE (13) and JOHN FITZ JOHN (20).

20. JOHN FITZ JOHN 1321, 1340.

This description is insufficient to enable the M.P. to be traced and a guess would be unprofitable.

1322. ROGER PRIDE (13) and WILLIAM LE SKINNER (21).

21. WILLIAM LE SKINNER 1322, 1331-2, 1333-4, 1335, 1336, 1336, 1339.

William le Skinner or William le Parmenter, (as he appears on the Gild Merchant Rolls and the Shrewsbury lists of Bailiffs) was the son of Richard le Parmenter whose ancestors were Burgesses in very old times. The member in these 7 Parliaments was Bailiff of the Borough in 1306 and 1321 and was one of the Theynesmen of the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318. There is a schedule of his goods in the 1313 Subsidy Roll which reads as follows "William le Parmenter opposite the Castle washed "skins 13/4, lamb, fox and rabbit skins 13/4, furs 20/-, malt "6/-, wood 4/-, household utensils 3/-"** upon which he was charged at a fifteenth at 4/-. William le Skinner appears again in the Subsidy Roll of 1327, when, although the taxation was reduced from a fifteenth to a twentieth, he had to pay 38/-** far the highest amount chargeable in the Borough, so that it is evident this member had prospered greatly in his

* Owen and Blakeway I, 154.

** Trans. (3) VII, 364.

worldly goods in the intervening 14 years and he seems to have been the wealthiest Burgess in the Town. In 1324 William son of Richard le Parmenter (this M.P.) remised to John de la Tour 2 Tenements lying together in the High Street, namely in the Cook's Row.^o The Skinner of that date approximates to the Tanner of to-day and a Parmenter was of course strictly a Parchment maker. There is a curious entry in the Bailiff's accounts of 1310 of a payment of 3d. made to a footman guarding the gate towards the Abbey with William le Parmenter.^{oo}

^o (3) VI, 398.

^{oo} (2) III, 50.

1322. ROGER PRIDE (13) and RICHARD DE STANTON (22).

22. RICHARD DE STANTON 1322.

This member's name does not appear in the list of Shrewsbury Bailiffs, in the Merchant's Gild Rolls of 1318 or in the Subsidy Roll of 1327. He was probably the son of Roger de Stanton (No. 8 above), but no definite particulars can be given relating to him. Prynne gives his Christian name as John, but this is probably an error.

1323-4. THOMAS LE FOREMON (23) and JOHN REYNER (18).

23. THOMAS LE FOREMON 1322, 28.

This member was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1320 and was in 17 Edward II. executor of the will of Thomas Vaughan.* His name stands first on the Foreigner's Roll of the Gild Merchant in 1318** but no address is given. He was one of the Sub-taxers for Shrewsbury and its Liberties in the 1327 Subsidy and was himself assessed at 3/-.

* Trans. (3) I, 319.

** id (3) II, 78, III, 49.

1325. ROGER PRIDE (13) and LAWRENCE PRIKETT (24).

24. LAWRENCE PRIKETT 1325.

Lawrence Prikett does not appear amongst the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, but his name is included in the Merchant's Gild Rolls of 1318, in one of which he is called Lawrence Perket.* He was assessed to the 1327 Subsidy Roll in Shrewsbury at 4s. 4d. This Shrewsbury M.P. was the chief figure in an incident

* Trans. (3) II, 75, III, 65.

which took place at Clun in 1333 when "Lawrence Pricket was accused at the suit of Nicholas Theband before the Court of Tempster (the Lord's Court) of felony and robbery, to wit "of 2 horses and their harness of the value of 6 marks." The member who was present stood mute and consequently was not admitted to bail but committed to ward in Clun Castle, "until "he should speak." He seems to have remained in the Castle in custody from the Monday after the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury (December 29) to the following August, when by order of Richard, Earl of Arundel, the Lord of Clun, he was released on bail, the sureties being no less persons than Sir John de Leyburn, Sir Robert Corbet, Sir Roger Lestrange and Sir William de Ercalewe. As these sureties were some of the most powerful men in Shropshire (two of them being Knights of the Shire), it shows not only that Lawrence Prickett was himself a man of considerable standing in the County but also that probably the case was not a mere vulgar charge of robbery but one involving some claim of right** though in those troublous times anything was possible.

** Transactions XI, 255.

1326-7. ROGER PRIDE (13) and JOHN REYNER (18).
 1327. same and same.
 1327-8. same and THOMAS LE FOREMON (23).
 1328. same and JOHN DE WOTENHULL (25).

25. JOHN DE WOTENHULL 1328, 34.

This member has no place in the list of Bailiffs and his name does not appear in the Shrewsbury Subsidy Roll of 1327. A William de Wottenhull but not a John is found in the 1318 Merchant's Gild Rolls unless he is the man referred to in the following entry which is very probable "Johannes Wytenoll, "Clerk ad terminum vitoe."* John de Wottenhull was assessed to the 1327 Subsidy in the sum of 21 pence in Worchal Whit-church. The family took their name from Wottenhull a member of Prees where John de Wottenhull was a local juror in 1327.** In 1350 John de Bruwode released all his lands in Leaton to John son of William de Wottenhull and this was probably the member and the description would make it appear that he was the son of the William of the Merchant's Gild Roll. John de Wottenhull was a tenant of Stoke on Tern in 1349/50. He died in 1350 when an Inq. post mortem was held.

* Trans. (3) III, 82.

** Eyton IX, 254.

* X, 213.

1328. ROGER PRIDE (13) and JOHN REYNER (18).
 1328-9. THOMAS COLLE (26) and same

26. THOMAS COLLE (1329, 1332, 1336) was a member of probably the most influential family in Shrewsbury at this time and one which was closely identified with the Borough from its earliest existence down to the 17th century. He was the son of another Thomas Colle who was Bailiff of the Borough in 1290 and Coroner from 1296 to 1306 and grandson of Hugh Colle, Bailiff on 4 occasions. Mr. Morris thinks that the present member was identical with the Bailiff of 1290, but the lapse of time (39 years), seems to present a great objection to this theory and he has probably skipped a generation. This M.P. was one of the Theynesmen of the Merchant's Gild in 1318 in the roll of which his son, another Thomas Colle (No. 34 below) is also named as a member. The member was assessed at 10/-, a fairly high sum, in the 1327 Subsidy and he was in 5 Edward III (1331) Seneschal of the Borough and he seems also to have been Coroner like his father. The member's father, Thomas Colle granted to him about 1309 a house in the High Street Shrewsbury towards the Castle Foregate.* It was probably this member's grandfather Hugh Colle, who with his brother Thomas Colle gave a rent charge of 40/- for the celebration of divine offices in the Chapel of St. George for the souls of Hugh Colle and Dame Agnes his wife and Thomas son of Hugh and Dame Agnes his wife and their ancestors and successors, but it is quite possible there is a mistake in the supposed date (1278) of the grant.* There is a good deal of confusion in the published pedigrees of this family, especially in the Visitation. This member was alive in 1346 as his son was then still called Thomas Colle Junior. The member died soon after 1346 and before 1352.^o Scanty remains of the Cole family mansion in Hill's Lane still exist but shorn of their former grandeur.^{oo}

* Owen and Blakeway II, 467.

^o Trans. (3) I, 297.

^{oo} Forrest, 51.

1329-30. JOHN DE WESTON (27) and ROGER PRIDE (13).
 27. JOHN DE WESTON (1330, 1334, 1337, 1340).

John de Weston was son of William de Weston and Alianora his wife, of Weston under Red Castle, and was no doubt a relative of Robert de Weston and Richard de Weston both of whom are mentioned in the Merchants' Gild Roll of 1318. He was

Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1329 and 1335. The member, his wife Agnes and his son William were grantors in 1357 of a house opposite to St. Julian's Church.* The member's name does not appear in the Merchant's Gild Rolls nor in the 1327 Subsidy Roll. In 1345 John de Weston was a party to a deed under which he gave to Richard, Lord of Sandford, 100 silver shillings.** In 1331 the member was witness to a deed relating to property in Leaton and some years later to a deed of the same property. John de Weston's daughter and heiress married Adam Peshall.^o A John de Weston was assessed to the highest sum in Sutton Maddock (4/-), being double the assessment of Sir John L'Estrange in the Subsidy Roll of 1327.

* Trans. XI, 91.

** Visitation, 430.

^o Eyton X, 212, 213.

^{oo} Visitation, 360.

1330. RICHARD DE WALFORD (28) and ROGER PRIDE (13).

28. RICHARD DE WALFORD 1330.

This member was witness to a deed in 1333* by which the Abbot of Haughmond and Sir John le Strange settled certain differences as to water and it is not clear whether he was not identical with Richard Hord of Walford son of another Richard Horde who died in 1325 leaving his son, then aged 25 to succeed him. In 1340 an agreement was made between the Abbots of Shrewsbury and Haughmond as to land between the latter Abbot's wood which had been tilled by him as Tithe free, but upon which as having been let to Richard de Walford, a layman, for life the Abbot of Shrewsbury then successfully claimed Tithe.** If he was the same person as Richard Hord he was alive in 1346. Under neither name, that of Hord or Walford does he appear in the Shrewsbury Subsidy Roll, Merchant's Gild Roll or list of Bailiffs of this period.

* Eyton X, 73.

* id, 297, 8.

1331. WILLIAM RUSSELL (29) and ROGER PRIDE (13).
These names are taken from Prynne.

29. WILLIAM RUSSELL 1331.

William Russell was one of a family which gave several Bailiffs to Shrewsbury in old days, and was the son of another William Russell. In the Foreigner's Roll of the Merchant Gild of 1318,

there was a William Russell of Eyton who was fined 1 mark to the 2 Gilds but "came not," and in a Roll of the same year, apparently of Delinquents, he is marked "came not, nor paid." In the Bailiffs Roll for this year* there was a payment to *Richard* Russell of 10/- for the Parliament and the name William may be an error for Richard, in which case he would be the same man as the member in 1338, 1339 (No. 35 below) q. v.

* His. MSS. Commission (Shrewsbury) p. 27.

1331-2. WILLIAM LE SKINNER (21) and JOHN REYNER (18).

1332. THOMAS COLLE (26) and ROGER PRIDE (13).

1332. NICHOLAS DE SALE (30) and JOHN REYNER (18).

30. NICHOLAS DE SALE 1332.

There is a William de la Sale mentioned in the 1318 Merchants' Gild and Burgess Rolls, but there is no such person as Nicholas de Sale and the member was probably "Nicholas filius Ricardi de Salop del Newport" who is mentioned in those Rolls and was fined half a mark to the 2 Gilds.* He was almost certainly the Nicholas de Salop who was assessed at the high sum of 6/- in the Subsidy Roll of Newport in 1327. He was of the family of de Sale or de Aula and probably a son of Richard brother of William de la Sale who died in 1283 and whose eldest son Roger was 3 years old at that date. This family held lands in Uppington.** The member does not appear among the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury.

* Trans. (3) II, 92, III, 56.

** Eyton VIII, 162, 3.

1333-4. WILLIAM LE SKINNER (21) and JOHN DE WESTON (27).

1334. ROGER PRIDE (13) and JOHN DE WOTENHULLE (25).

1335. WILLIAM LE SKINNER, Senr. (21) and WILLIAM LE SKINNER, Junr. 31

1335-6. same and same

31. WILLIAM LE SKINNER, JUNIOR, (1335, 1336, 1340).

William le Skinner, Junr. was M.P. with his father William le Skinner (otherwise Parmenter) in the first of these Parliaments. The member was Bailiff of the Borough in 1344, 1351 and 1359. He is called William le Skinner le fil in a deed of the Earl of Arundel in 1343 in the Exchequer of Salop. In December 1346 this member had a royal license to found a Chantry in the Church of St. Chad.* His son Thomas (No. 54) was M.P. for Shrewsbury in several Parliaments.

* Trans. (3) I, 29.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, C/o Mr. A. E. Cooper, Asst. Sec., 28, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury.]

I.

STONE CELT FOUND IN CLUNTON, SHROPSHIRE.

In contrast to the quantity of flint implements of small size which have come to light in the Clun Region, the rarity of stone and bronze axes is noteworthy and has been mentioned elsewhere.¹ Before 1928, a single flint celt had been found in Clunbury parish, at Llanadevey : early in that year a flat bronze axe was discovered in a garden in Clunbury, and in the late summer a polished stone celt was dug up on Clunton Old Farm (6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet, 69 N.E., S.E. corner, near south edge ; Lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 30.5''$; Long. $2^{\circ} 58' 48''$), as recorded by Mr. J. Cooper, to whom I am much indebted for the loan of these and of many flint finds from the district, which it is hoped to publish in a future paper.

The Clunton celt is of a normal thin-butted type of medium size, worked from a rough-out and ground smooth except for a few of the deeper flakings. The lower end has been recently fractured, but fortunately the angles of the edge remain, though a large chip was taken off one face. The present length is 127 mm. ; originally it must have been about 12 mm. longer (roughly $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The cutting edge was 65 mm., its curve low and slightly oblique. The sides are squared and the upper turns outwards almost imperceptibly near its junction with the edge, thus according with several other Salopian specimens.

The butt (32 mm.) was squared, but two chips were afterwards taken off one side. The greatest thickness is 32 mm. a little below the centre. The weight is $12\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

The surface is pale grey in colour ; it has been considerably scratched and the polish rubbed off in places. The broken edge shows a blue-grey core with a conchoidal fracture and this exposure made it possible to identify the source of the stone. Through the good offices of Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., F.G.S., the celt was submitted to Professor W. W. Watts, F.R.S., of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, who, after a careful examination, reported on it as follows :—

“ There can be little doubt the rock came from Ritton Castle, not far from Corndon in the Shelve country, and is a bit of Arenig (or Llanvirn) ash.”

Professor Watts kindly sent a specimen of the native rock to confirm his identification. As Mr. Cantrill observes, the celt can therefore be described as made from volcanic ash from the Stapeley Ashes (Llanvirn Series of the Ordovician System) of Ritton Castle, near Shelve, Shropshire. This is valuable new evidence and, although up to the present no prehistoric implements have been recorded from the Stiperstones district, they should certainly be watched for and the possibility of the former existence of a stone axe factory near Ritton Castle should be borne in mind by any archaeologist visiting the district.

LILY F. CHITTY.

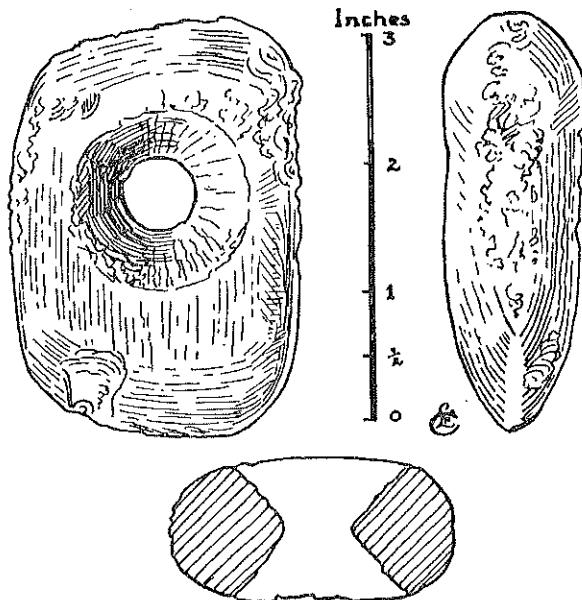
I. See p. 62 above, and *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, XI. (1927),
Misc. No. V.

II.

SMALL PERFORATED STONE ADZE FROM HIGH HATTON, STANTON-UPON-HINE HEATH, SHROPSHIRE.

This interesting little implement of an unusual type was found by Mr. T. Griffiths, in 1925, when engaged in scuffling or harrowing a field situated in the parish of Stanton-upon-Hine Heath half a mile south-east of High Hatton, and adjoining the S.E. side of Greenhurst Lane (6-inch O.S. Shropshire Sheet XXII S.E., centre : B.M. 227 in N.W. hedge). The soil is sandy below a dark surface ; in parts there is a clay bottom and an old clay pit is marked on the map. The object came into the possession of Mr. Frederick Jones and is preserved at High Hatton School. I am indebted to Mr. Jones for his kindness

in lending it for record and for furnishing its history. Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., F.G.S., has kindly furnished the following report:— “The High Hatton stone adze is of olive-brown, fine-grained, hard tough sandstone. The implement was fashioned from a pebble, probably gathered from the Glacial drift and originally derived by the ice from the Ordovician or Silurian districts of North Wales. Assuming that the maker lived on the North Shropshire plain, he could have found such pebbles anywhere in the drift-covered parts (see Wem Sheet, No. 138, of Geological Survey (Drift).” It would appear then that a suitable pebble



Perforated Stone Adze found at High Hatton.

was selected and hammered into a form resembling a small broad-butted celt, then ground smooth on the faces and polished all over. The implement is 83 mm. in length (over $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches), 57 mm. wide and 27 mm. thick: its weight is $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The sides are approximately parallel and the original pecking has been left rough under the polish: the shorter side is slightly convex, the other straight: the angles are broadly rounded. The faces still show the close striations of their grinding and demonstrate admirably the method of working hard stone to a smooth surface: the polish is somewhat worn, but still lustrous in parts. The butt and edge give evidence of heavy use and are blunted and worn: their lines run counter to the axis of the shaft hole; both are oblique and their slopes convergent. A large ancient chip on

one face of the edge has been patinated over. In section the butt appears as a low cone. The perforation is broadly "hour-glass," rather roughly pecked and bored and differing on the two faces: the diameter at the mouth is 36 x 33 mm. tapering to a multangular hole 14.5-15 mm. across.

Such implements belong to the second class described by the late Sir John Evans in his chapter on Perforated Axes,¹ viz. "adzes, or blades having the edge at right angles to the shaft-hole." Most of the specimens mentioned by him derive from Yorkshire or the North. This is the first example recorded from Shropshire and, with the exception of a rough axe-hammer from Moreton Corbet,² is the only perforated stone implement of similar character found on our northern plain: hence it is of considerable importance.

Fine examples related to the type have been recently described by Dr. Eliot Curwen, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A., in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXIX (1928), pp. 83-89: his specimens have central countersunk perforations, parallel sides and squarish ends, sometimes worked to an edge all round, but they show no signs of use and were probably employed, not as weapons or tools, but as ceremonial mace-heads. His paper was published before our specimen came to my notice; hence I was unable to furnish any evidence for the type locally. The High Hatton example, however, differs considerably from the Sussex type, its butt being blunt, the hole nearer that end and markedly "hour-glass," and, above all, it has been a much-used tool, though the purpose of its employment is problematical. It may, with a high degree of probability, be assigned to the Early Bronze Age.

LILY F. CHITTY.

NOTE.—After the above report was in the Press I re-visited Liverpool Museum and observed, in one of the newly-arranged exhibition cases, a smaller perforated adze of similar character to that from High Hatton, labelled as found at "Sandfield," Edgeley Road, Whitchurch, Salop (No. 14.4.26.1). On enquiry I learnt that it was obtained in 1926 from the finder, Mr. Dennis Joyce, then in Cheshire, by Mr. P. Entwistle, Keeper of the Department of Archaeology in the Museum.

The implement is fashioned from a hard grey pebble of igneous rock and was originally ground and polished, but it has seen hard use and is now in a very rough condition: facets

1. *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd Edn., 1897, Chapter VIII, pp. 188-192.

2. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, IV. (1927), pp. 74, 86-7, No. 19.

on the sides and edge have been worn flat by rubbing. The hole is central and countersunk. The angles and edges are blunt and the butt considerably bruised. The faces are flattened, but the upper is somewhat convex. The length is about 75 mm., the width of the butt 40 mm. and of the edge 50 mm., the sides expanding slightly : the maximum thickness is about 25 mm.

III.

BRONZE PALSTAVE FROM PREESWOOD.

A magnificent bronze palstave of a somewhat uncommon shouldered type was found about the year 1875 by the late Mr. John H. Roberts, of Ash House, Prees, while helping his father to drain "The Moors" on Preeswood Farm. He treasured it for many years and, in February, 1925, was good enough to give me its full history, which is published, with an illustration, in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Volume IX (1929), pp. 253-255. After Mr. Roberts' death the implement was sold to the British Museum. A photograph has been presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London to Shrewsbury Museum, where it will be exhibited among our specimens of the Middle Bronze Age.

LILY F. CHITTY.

IV.

BRONZE PALSTAVE FROM KNOCKIN.

When describing the large dug-out canoe found at Knockin,¹ I remarked upon the absence of any other discoveries of prehistoric remains in the immediate neighbourhood, although the "cnwc" which gave its name to the village may well have antedated the mediæval castle built upon it. In October, 1928, however, Mr. R. J. Christian, Jeweller, of 21, Bailey Street, Oswestry, kindly lent me a very fine bronze palstave that had come to light not far from the site of Knockin Castle : further particulars are lacking.

This palstave is of the fully-developed type, with a "shield" on the faces and no lateral loop, of which several examples have been found in Shropshire. It is very closely similar in every respect to one from Asterton Prolley Moor, Myndtown, now in Shrewsbury Museum.² A large, clumsy specimen from Wilcot Moors, about 4 miles S.E. of Knockin, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, W. They

¹ *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, XI. (1927), p. 124.

² Rev. T. Auden, *Victoria County History*, Shropshire, I, 203 and Plate facing p. 200; L. F. Chitty, *Antiquaries Journal*, V. (1925), p. 413.

belong to the Middle Bronze Age (*circa* 1400—1000 B.C.) and 1200 B.C. may be given as an approximate date.

The Knockin axe has raised stops on the sides which appear to be survivals of the shoulders found on some of the earlier palstaves ; these form a cross with the ridges of juncture, which were rubbed down after the implement had been cast. The stop-ridge is prominent (26 x 30 mm.) and the wings remarkably broad (38 mm.), rising at right angles to the septum. Where this meets the ridge there are blow-holes in each face due to faults in the casting. The butt has been broken in antiquity and the total length, now 139 mm. (5½ inches), was originally somewhat greater. The cutting edge of the axe (66 mm. wide) is sharp and strongly recurved ; the points of the angles are just squared off : a secondary edge is traceable. The implement has been covered with a lustrous grey-brown patina, but the greater part of this has been filed off in order to expose the golden-bronze metal beneath : the surface is now irregular and worn down in parts to a grey-green core. The weight is 16½ oz.

LILY F. CHITTY.

V.

WILDERHOPE.

This sixteenth century manor house, built in a fold of the slope of Wenlock Edge, about 1½ miles from Longville Station, is now occupied as a farm-house.

Gone are the days when it was the scene of the romantic escape of its owner Thomas Smallman from Cromwell's troopers during the Civil Wars. Only a small portion is now occupied ; the Hall and Great Chamber, and most of the upper stories, are void of furniture. A shaft of one of the chimneys has fallen on the roof, and done considerable damage. Rain runs down the walls into the Kitchen, and general repairs are needed.

The old Manor house, and the penalties endured by its owner, for his loyalty to the King, have been very fully described and illustrated, in a paper written by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. in the *Transactions*, Vol. III., 3rd Series, 1903. The illustrations accompanying these notes, are taken from different points of view, and show the damage that has been already described.

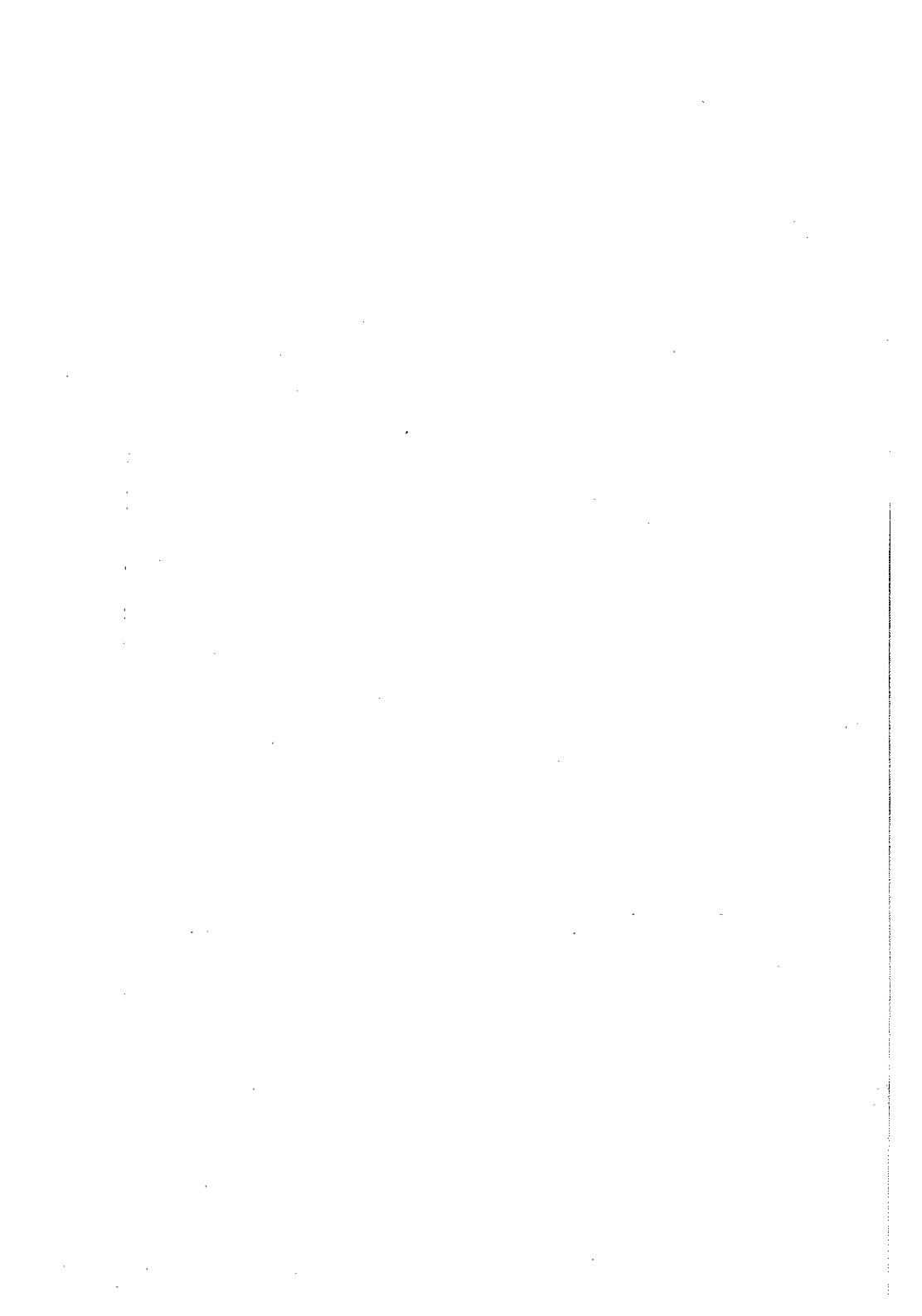
The house is built of stone, having three bays on the main front. It is three stories high ; the projecting gables being surmounted with parapets and finials. A flight of steps from a terraced garden, which does not now exist, leads to the main entrance ; to the right of which is the wide mullioned window of the Great Hall.



WILDERHOPE. SOUTH FRONT.



WILDERHOPE. EAST END.



The upper part of the chimney at the end, shown on the accompanying photograph, is built with diaper patterned brick-work, with detached shafts ; it is one of these shafts that has fallen.

The roof was originally covered with stone slabs, which appear to have been re-used for covering the farm building. A few of the stone slabs remain, but, for the most part it is covered with tiles.

The rooms on the ground floor are very lofty. Some of the windows are glazed with the original glass, and in several of the rooms the wide stone fireplaces remain. The walls are not decorated, and were probably intended to be hung with tapestry. Only one small room is panelled.

The ceilings of the principal rooms on the ground and first floors are decorated with intricate geometrical designs in plaster, interspersed with heraldic ornaments and mottoes, which are fully described in Mr. Fletcher's paper.

It is an interesting fact that very similarly decorated ceilings are to be found in the Gatehouse at Upton Cresset, the Abbot's house at Buildwas, and probably in other houses in the neighbourhood, built about the same period. They are probably the work of Italian craftsmen who were employed in decorating many of the great houses during the Elizabethan period.

In Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's "Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire," Wilderhope is stated to have been finished in 1593, by Francis Smallman ; and further details of its occupants are to be found in Mr. Forrest's "Old Houses of Wenlock."

The old house has a simple, stately dignity, mellowed by the hands of time. It has not suffered from the work of the restorer, and with sympathetic treatment it may be preserved as a very fine example of a sixteenth century manor house.

J. A. MORRIS.

VI.

BRISTOL AND AMERICA.

A book bearing the title of "Bristol and America : a record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America, 1654 to 1685," has lately been published. It is printed from a MS. preserved in the Bristol Town Hall. It is a list of people sent out in vessels sailing from Bristol to the colonies from all parts of England and Wales, many of them shipped as "servants."

These emigrants were of all classes in life,—landed gentry ruined by the Civil War, farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, etc., and some were sent out by magistrates. The following is a list of a few of the Shropshire people who sailed from Bristol, but there are probably hundreds of Salopians who were sent out for four or six years, and whose names occur in the book, which is not indexed, and the names more than ten thousand in number are not in alphabetical order. The entries are abbreviated, but the following is a specimen of a full entry:

“ James Loyd of Tibister in the County of Hartford yeoman bound to Richard Allen of Virginia for foure yeeres on the usuall Condicons.”

“ Thomas Jones bound to Henry Gough of Bristoll merchant for fowre yeeres to serve in Barbadoes on ye usuall Condicons.”

The book would well repay the trouble of working right through, and extracting all the Shropshire names. For these here given we are indebted to the courtesy of Colonel H. R. H. Southam.

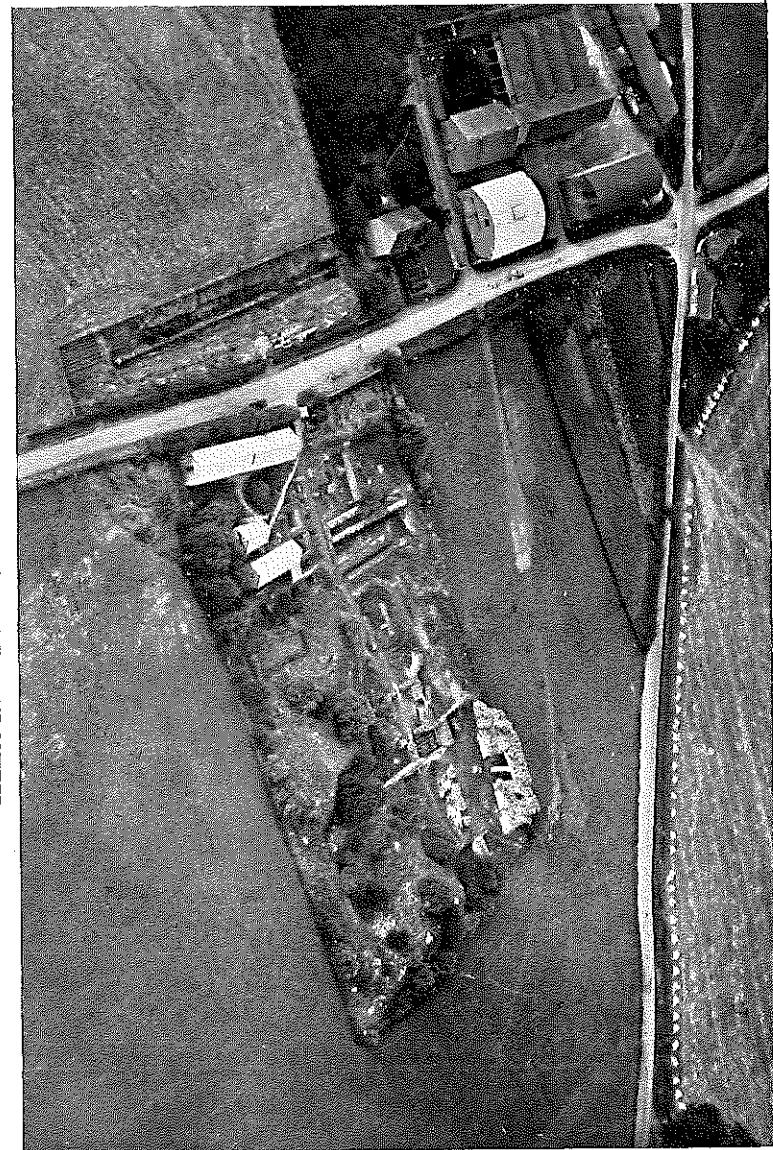
Page.

- 16. Stephen Smalman* (of Wilderhope) destination Barbadoes.
- 34. Francis Thomas (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 35. Thomas Markhowel (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 57. John Lloyde (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 59. John Curtis (of Salop, co. Wilts) destination Barbadoes.
- 64. Thomas Tyler (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given].
- 68. Arthur Jones (of Atcham Bridge) destination [not given]
- 68. John Bishop (of Diddlebury) destination Barbadoes.
- 86. Edward Humphris (of Ludlow) destination Virginia.
- 92. Daniell Vaughan (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given].
- 96. Josias Jones (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 98. Jane Darrow (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 102. Sarah Griffis (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 114. Edward Griffis (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given].
- 149. Oliver Lewis (of Ludlow) destination Barbadoes.
- 153. William Garbett (of Bridgnorth) destination Barbadoes.
- 165. Robert Commeeshall (of Whitchurch) destination Nevis.
- 166. Edward Lee (of Shrosbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 166. Thomas Davis (of Shrosbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 175. Thomas Davis (of Yeaton) destination Barbadoes.
- 186. Egredian Bumfree (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given]
- 315. William Davis (of Shrewsbury) destination Nevis.
- 320. Richard Oatly (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Ann Buske (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.

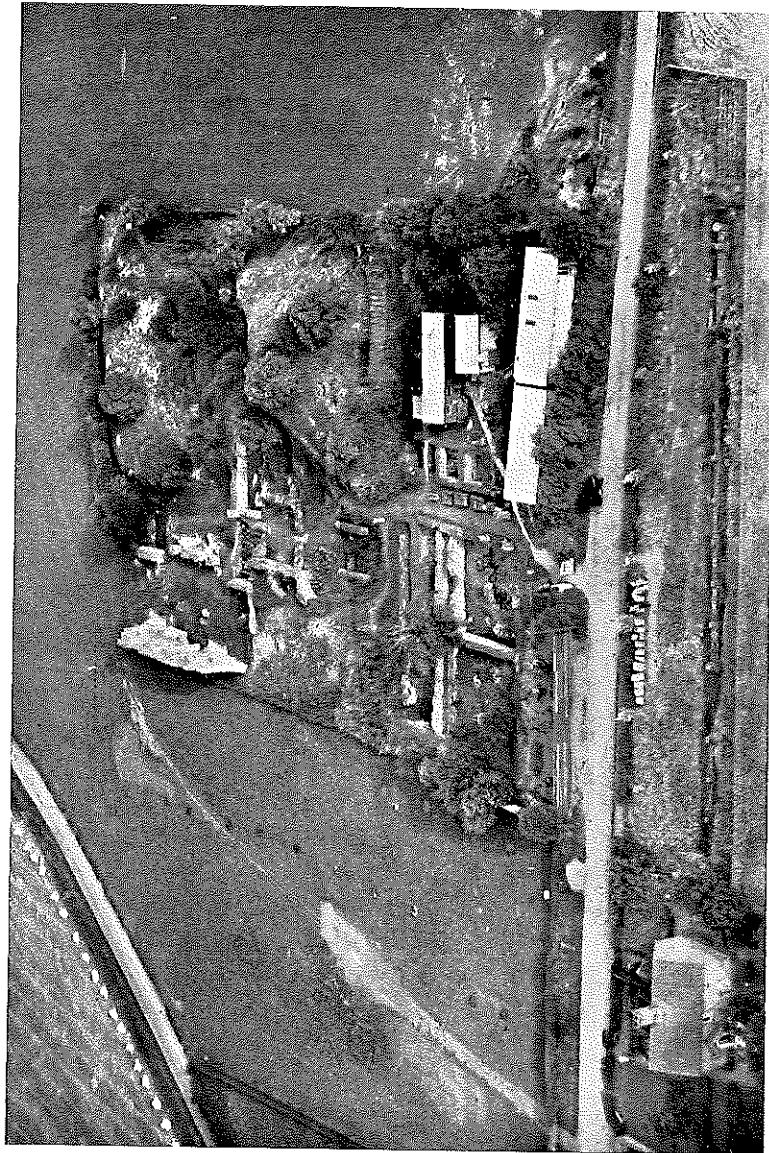
*Stephen Smalman, the first Shropshire emigrant in this list, was second son of Francis Smalman, of Wilderhope (1595—1639), and younger brother of Thomas Smalman, the well-known royalist officer. He was baptized at Rushbury 10th September, 1626, and his name appears in the 1663 Visitation Pedigree of Smalman.



COLONADE AND BATH SITE, WROXETER.



COLONADE AND BATH SITE, WROXETER,



COLONADE OF FORUM AND BATH SITE, WROXETER,

Page.

- 321. Francis Phipps (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Robert Higgins (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Dorothy Greene (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Francis Oatly (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Francis Crisp (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Susanna Moore (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Jane Evans (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 321. Ann Norris (of Shrewsbury) destination Virginia.
- 323. Humphrey Edwards (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given]
- 342. Robert Rogers (of Shrewsbury) destination [not given].
- 390. Marthah Harris (of Shrewsbury) destination Barbadoes.
- 406. Rowland Jones (of Shrewsbury) destination Nevis.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VII.

AERO-FILMS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

Several attempts have been made by the Aero-film Company through the generosity of the President of the Society, Sir Charles Marston, to photograph the site of the excavations begun in 1860, and continued in succeeding years.

The three photographs reproduced, were taken in August last; they show the area within the boundaries of the road leading to Ironbridge, and the modern road, running nearly parallel to the Roman road leading to Wroxeter Church.

The site is nearly in the centre of the old city. In the foreground of two of the pictures are the foundations of the colonnade in front of the Forum, which terminated at the angle marked by the base of the last column on the right hand side. The colonnade extended under the cottage to a point near to the circular roofed farm building on the left.

Beyond the road leading to Wroxeter, are the original excavations, with the Museum huts on the right, and the shops on the left. The familiar "Old Wall" on the left boundary, was probably the entrance to the baths which covered the farthest portion of the site.

The "dumps" clothed with vegetation, give evidence of the very considerable work of excavation which was carried out by Thomas Wright.

There are slight indications of the foundations below ground, in the fields adjoining.

VIII.

ATCHAM BRIDGE.

The old bridge, erected from the designs of John Gwynne, a native of Shrewsbury, was commenced in 1768, and completed in 1776. It replaced an earlier bridge, on an adjacent site, which was removed in the succeeding year.

The requirements of modern transport, and the defective condition of Gwynne's erection, have necessitated the construction of a modern ferro-concrete bridge alongside the old one. The new bridge is more than twice the width of its neighbour, with a lesser gradient. It was designed by the County Surveyor, W. H. Butler, Esq., M.I.M. and C.E., and opened for traffic by the Minister of Transport, Herbert Morrison, Esq., M.P., on October 24, 1929.

There may have been a bridge over the river at this point in Roman times ; and recent discoveries of second century pottery at Chilton, suggest that this is probable. Chilton is in a direct line with the bridge, and about a quarter of a mile distant. Hartshorne traced the continuation of a road which would pass through Chilton in the direction of King Street to Lea Cross, Stoney Stretton, and on to the Roman Camp at Gaer, near Forden, Montgomeryshire.

Early in the 12th century, the Manor of Attingham came into the possession of the Abbot of Lilleshall, he having acquired it with the extensive estates of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury. It was from the revenues of these properties that Lilleshall Abbey was built.

His duties requiring frequent visits to Shrewsbury, he built himself a house in Butcher Row, now known as Lilleshall House. He also constructed a wooden bridge at Atcham for which he charged a toll.

In the 16th century, (it is stated on a tablet placed on the base of the obelisk at Hawkestone,) a bridge of hewn stone was built at Atcham by Sir Rowland Hill, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1549.

Little is known of its history during the succeeding century, except the story of a fight near the bridge in 1645, when the church was held by a garrison during the Civil Wars.

In 1755, the bridge was found to be "seriously out of repair," and replaced by what is now known as the "old" bridge. This like its predecessors, has served its term of usefulness, but it remains as a typical example of an eighteenth century bridge.

IX.

CLIVE HOUSE, COLLEGE HILL, SHREWSBURY.

This house is approached by a passage way which was probably the entrance to the extensive grounds, reaching to Belmont and Swan Hill Court, enclosed within the precincts of the College of St. Chad.

In the garden adjoining (now belonging to Sir Samuel Morris's residence), was a well, which until 1910 was open, and then filled up. This was the well from which water for the use of the residents of the College was obtained.

The apartments of the old College nearly surrounded a small quadrangle, and were shut out from the street by a high wall, with a stone-gate house, situated where the present gate stands. On the south side, was a long range of buildings, entered by a porch, opening into a lobby that led to what was called the Great Chamber. It seems possible that the drawing room of Clive House formed the western portion of this Chamber.

At the dissolution of the College in 1547, it was the residence of the Dean of St. Chad's and 12 Canons, who were dispossessed of their home, and received small pensions.

The property was granted to the Betton family; it then passed to the Edwardes family, with whom it remained until it was sold to Mr. John Oliver in 1752. "This gentleman converted the premises into three handsome houses, which are so entirely modernized and cased with brick, that no vestige of the ancient building is to be seen, except a portion of the wall adjoining the church-yard."† So far as external appearances are described, this account is quite correct; the outside walls are built with thinner bricks than those made to-day, and the architectural features are those of the middle of the Georgian period. But, internally, much of the old timber framed construction remains, and hidden under the plaster work, are probably many interesting features of the original building.

Sir Thomas Edwardes became Town Clerk of Shrewsbury in 1759, and when Lord Clive was elected Mayor in 1762 (having been made Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury in the previous year) he would be needing a residence in Shrewsbury during his year of office. By this time, the "modernising" of the old building would have been completed, and the Town Clerk would bethink him of the house with which his family had been associated for two centuries; so Lord Clive became the tenant of Clive House, very much as we see it to-day.

On entering the house, a room on the right is panelled with oak wainscotting on three sides. It would appear that when the exterior walls were re-built about 1752, this panelling was

retained from the old house ; the walls are pointed behind the wainscoting, and show no sign of plastering. It was at this time that the remaining side was panelled with pine framing, somewhat similar to the original oak wainscot, which dates from late in the 16th or early 17th century.

Until recently the panelling was painted, it has now been restored to its original state.

In the drawing-room is a recess, the walls of which were covered with canvas. On removing the canvas, the timber framing was exposed and found to be in its original state. The upper portion consists of two panels, filled with wattle and daub plaster-work. The central portions had been bricked up. The brickwork having been removed, evidence was found to show that there had been shutters of some kind, hung in rebates on the framing to hooks—two of which remain. There was a sill about three feet from the floor level, showing that the openings had not been doorways. A hollow and round moulding is worked upon the framing ; and the spandrels, which are morticed into the framework. The timber framing has been cleaned, and oak panels inserted in the openings.

The two arches are pointed, but not curved, except at the springing. The spandrels are carved with a broad conventional leaf ornament.

It is difficult to suggest a definite date for the openings. If before the dissolution in 1547 they may have been an oriel window, or they may have been the buttery hatches, by which food was passed from the kitchen to the dining room. But whilst this type of arch can be found throughout the 16th century, the carving appears to be characteristic of the broad conventional type prevalent in Shrewsbury late in the 16th and early 17th centuries.

J. A. MORRIS.

X.

SHROPSHIRE BRIEFS IN TIDESWELL CHURCH REGISTER.

1661, May 19. Given towards the relief of Hugh Evans of Porton in the County of Salop who suffered loss by fire the sum of eight shillings and paid to Evans Salisbury.

1661, June 26. Collected towards the rebuilding of Condover Church Co. Salop the sum of 6s. 9d.

1661, September 22. Collected towards rebuilding of Collegiate Church, College and Almshouses of Bridgnorth Co. Salop 4s. 4d.

1661, November 5. Collected for rebuilding of Pontefract Church Co. Salop [sic] the sum of 2s. 5d.

J. M. J. FLETCHER.

* Owen's Ancient State of Shrewsbury, p. 177.

† Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, Vol. 2, p. 256.

CALENDAR

OF

SHROPSHIRE WILLS & ADMINISTRATIONS

DEPOSITED IN THE

Shrewsbury District Probate Registry.

EXTRACTED BY

THE REV. R. C. PURTON, M.A.

CALENDAR OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
DEPOSITED IN THE SHREWSBURY
DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRY.

The Wills and Administrations of Shropshire persons are now preserved in the following Courts—

Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at Somerset House.

Those from the Diocese of Lichfield, until lately at Lichfield, are now in the Birmingham Registry. A Calendar of these Wills from 1516 to 1652 has been printed by the British Record Society.

Those from the Diocese of Hereford, formerly at Hereford, are now removed to Llandaff.

Those from the Diocese of St. Asaph, are still preserved at St. Asaph, but are presently to be removed to Bangor.

The testamentary records of the various Shropshire "Peculiar Courts," eleven in number, are still preserved at Shrewsbury, but it is not unlikely that the Shrewsbury Registry may be closed, and the records removed elsewhere. The following is a list of these eleven "Peculiars."

Bridgnorth Peculiar Court.

Buildwas Peculiar Court.

Ellesmere Manorial Court.

Court for the Town and Liberties of Ellesmere.

Longden upon Tern Peculiar Court.

Prees Prebendal Court.

St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Peculiar Court.

Tyrlley Manorial Court.

Wombridge Peculiar Court.

Hampton and Colemere Manorial Court.

Lineal Manorial Court.

The Calendars of the Wills and Administrations of these eleven Peculiar Courts have been copied by the Rev. Ralph C. Purton, and it is proposed to print them in the *Transactions*. In most cases all the early Wills have been lost, and those

remaining begin late in the 18th century. Those of Bridgnorth, Prees and St. Mary's Shrewsbury begin in the 17th century. It is possible that some of the early Wills may still be found in Church Chests or in Manorial Charter and deed rooms ; and it is desirable that, should any such testamentary records be found, notice should be sent to the Registrar of the Probate Court at Shrewsbury.

Our thanks are due to the Authorities for allowing this transcript to be made ; and especially to Mr. Robert K. A. Green, for affording every facility to the transcriber.

We commence with the Bridgnorth Wills and Administrations. It should be noted that in the Calendar, T=Testament or Will, W=Will, A=Administration, and I=Inventory.

THE PECULIAR COURT OF BRIDGNORTH.

A.	
1636.	Alcock, Hugh, A & I.
1696.	Armitage, Gwalter, T & I.
1694.	Arden, Ann, A.
1685.	Adams, John, I.
1719.	Allen, John, T.
1702.	Acton, Richard, A.
1699.	Attwell, William, A.
1704.	Andrews, John, I.
1686.	Andrews [<i>cor.</i> Arden <i>in pencil</i>] Samuel, A. annex.
1691.	Andrews, Humphrey, A.
1717.	Astley, Thomas, T & I.
1713.	Aston, Thomas, A.
1643.	Andrews, Richard, T & I.
1664.	Adams, Thomas, T & I.
1666.	Asbury, Richard, A I & account
1666.	Amies, Francis, T & I.
1666.	Astley, Francis, I.
1719.	Allen, John T.,
1723.	Andrews, Thomas, A & I.
1727.	Andrews, Ann, vid. T.
1728.	Allen, John, A. & I.
1729.	Acton, Thomas, T I & Ren.
1729.	Astley, Elizabeth, vid. A.
1711.	(? <i>faint</i>) [<i>Pencil insert</i>] Arden, Samuel, W.
1729.	Asbury, Nicholas, A.
1730.	Adams, George, A & I.
1730.	Allen, Thomas, T & I.
1729.	Asbury, Francis.
1739.	Attwell, William, A.
1740.	Adney, Rachael, T.
	[17 . . .] [<i>Pencil ins.</i>] Allcock, Mary, W.
1740.	Adams, Joseph, A.
1741.	Acton, Edward, A.
1742.	Aston, Thomas, A.
1749.	Aston, Elianor, T.
1749.	Aston, Richard, T.
1751.	Alcott, Samuel, T.
1755.	John Slater to (?) John Astley, A.
1759.	Acton, Ephraim, W.
1759.	Acton, Rachael, W.
1759.	Acton, Francis, W.
1759.	Astley, Elizabeth, W.
1763.	Adney, Thomas, W.
1764.	Acton, Richard, W.
1764.	Acton, Ann, W.
1765.	Adney, Mary, W.
1766.	Allcock, Benjamin, W & I.
1766.	Acton, Richard, A.
1767.	Andrews, Robert, A.
1769.	Asbury, Richard, W.
1778.	Adams, Joseph, W.
1780.	Asbury, Richard, A. by com- mission on letters of Request to the Court of Lichfield.
1783.	Adney, Mary, A.
1790.	Andrews, Isaac, A.
1800.	Angell, Samuel, A.
1803.	Adams, Thomas, A.
1804.	Allen, William of Alveley Parish, W.
1804.	Allen, William of Bridgnorth, W.

BRIDGNORTH WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

1805. Andrews, Thomas, senr. W.
 1812. Adams, Thomas (A. to his
 Effects unadministered).
 1825. Acton, John, W.
 1832. Acton, Elizabeth, W.
 1836. Acton, Williams (sic), A.
 1839. Andrews, Thomas, W.
 1843. Allerton, Richard, W.
 1843. Aingworth, Thomas, A.
 1847. Allerton, Elizabeth, W.
 1849. Allender, Edward, A.
 1852. Atcherley, James Rennell, W.
 1852. Allender, John, W.
 1855. Armstronge, George, W.

B.

1638. [Pencil ins]. Barber (?) John, I.
 1643. Billingsley, William, A & I.
 1673. Brown, Jeremy, A & I.
 1674. Badger, Joan, T & I.
 1676. Baker, William, T & I.
 1676. Baskerville, Launcelott, A & I.
 1698. Bell, Mary, T & I.
 1698. Bryan, Richard, A.
 1696. Billingsley, William, T
 1694. Bratt, William, T & I.
 1608. Baker, William, A.
 Bright, Samuel, T.
 Bourne, Edward, T.
 1695. Bartlam, Edward, T.
 1692. Bradock, Wilkey (?) T.
 1692. Bright, Samuel, T.
 1706. Bartlam, Jane, A.
 1706. Bowen, William, T & I.
 1706. Brown, Henry, T.
 1709. Blayney, Richard, T.
 1709. Bourne, Edward, T & I.
 1709. Bourne, Richard, T & I.
 1709. Billingsley, William, T & I.
 1710. Brown, John, T & I.
 1718. Baker, John, T.
 1718. Butcher, Francis, T.
 1718. Bickerton, George, T.
 1715. Bradney, William, I.
 1715. Bowen, James, T & I.
 1719. Burnishe, William, T.
 1719. Blakeway, Thomas, A.
 1711. Blakeway, Thomas, I.
 1717. Brittell, J., A. bond.
 1717. Bridgen, Jane, A.
 1707. Bradney, William, T.
 1717. Brown, Humphrey, T.
 [1717] Pencil] Burne, Francis, A.
 Broadfield, I.
 1708. Baker, William, A & I.
 Bradock, John
 Bevan, John, I.
 Burne, Thomas, I.
 1689. Burne, Thomas, T.

1691. Benbow, William, junr, I.
 1705. Bowen, I.
 1705. Beddowes, certificate.
 1701. Bishop, John, T.
 1701. Bourne, Edward, T.
 1701. Bourn, Edward, T.
 1713. Benbow, William, T & I.
 1716. Bradley, Ann, T.
 1717. Bickerton, Edward, T.
 1716. Bennett, Mary, T.
 1703. Bird, Edward, T & I.
 1686. Berry, Richard, A.
 1703. Barker, Edward, T & I.
 1710. Bevan, John, A.
 1701. Bishop, John, A & I.
 1714. Burne, Hannah, T.
 1714. Booth, Hannah, T.
 1607. Barney, William, I.
 1636. Bird [Burge pencil corv.] Joan,
 accounts.
 1636. Baker, John, T & I.
 1636. Barker, John, T & I.
 1640. Bourne, James, T & I.
 1641. Barnsley, Elizabeth, T & I.
 1642. Bishop, Margaret, A & I.
 1642. Barrett, William, A & I.
 1666. Broadfield, Elizabeth, I.
 1718. Bickerton, George, T & I.
 1718. Baker, John, T & I.
 1718. Butcher, Francis, T.
 1719. Baker, Elizabeth, I & A bond.
 1719. Banks, Mary, I & A bond.
 1719. Burnish (?) William, T.
 1721. Baker, William, A & I.
 1721. Bowes, Joseph, T & I.
 1722. Beddoe, Hannah, A.
 1722. Bowes, Richard, T & I.
 1722. Bridgen, Mary, A & I.
 1722. Bickerton, Elizabeth, A bond.
 1723. Bottfield, John, T.
 1723. Bowkley, Ambrose, A & I.
 1724. Banks, Elizabeth, A & I.
 1725. Bradnee, Augustin, T & I.
 1726. Billingley, Thomas, A & I.
 1726. Bourne, Samuel, T.
 1726. Butcher, Sarah, T.
 1726. Bird, John, A.
 1727. Barker, Matthias, T.
 1728. Bale, George, A & I.
 1728. Bishop, Francis, A & I.
 1729. Blakeway, William, T & I.
 1729. Baylis, Henry, A & I.
 1729. Benbow, William, A & I.
 1730. Bradney, William, T.A. & I.
 1731. Bourne, Richard, T & I.
 1731. Bishop, Mary, T. nun. & I.
 1731. Brettle, John, T & I.
 1731. Baker, Daniel, T.
 1731. Brookes, Thomas, T.

1733.	Brette, Sarah, T & I.	1759.	Beacall, Rebecca, A.
1733.	Bayly, Francis, T.	1759.	Bate, John, W & I.
1733.	Baylis, John, T & I.	1759.	Bell, Marg., W.
1732.	Bennett, John	1759.	Ball, Joseph, clerk, nom : etc.
1730.	Bowkley, Mary & Eliz : Assign. guardian.	1760.	Boulton, Mr., A. & bond.
1734.	Baker, Sarah, A & I.	1760.	Benbow, Thomas
1734.	Browne, Richard, T & I.	1760.	Baker, Hannah
1734.	Bourne, Thomas, T.	1762.	Bridgen, Paul, A. to effects of to Eliz. B.
1735.	Barker, William, T & I.	1763.	Barney, Francis, W.
1735.	Bullock, Edward, T.	1763.	Beech, Hannah, W.
1735.	Bolton, Mary, T.	1763.	Bickerton, Anna, A. to goods of Anne Joye
1735.	Booth, Ambrose, T & I.	1764.	Barker, Charles, W & I.
1735.	Blakemores, Thomas, T & I.	1764.	Brasier, William, W.
1736.	Butler, Ann, T.	1764.	Baker, Elizabeth, W. & I.
1736.	Brawne, Edward, A & I.	1765.	Bell, Robert, W.
1736.	Bourne, Thomas, A & Bond.	1766.	Bate, Ann, wid., W.
1737.	Bartlam, Richard, T.	1766.	Barney, Theophilus, A.
1737.	Bradley, John, T & I.	1768.	Billingsley, Richard, W.
1738.	Bullock, Edward, A.	1769.	Bridgen, Paul, W.
1738.	Botfield, Eliz., T.	1769.	Boden, Thomas, A with W. annexed.
1738.	Bayley, Eliz., T.	1769.	Bell, William, W.
1739.	Benbow, William, A & I.	1770.	Brown, Thomas, W.
1740.	Baker, William, T.	1771.	Brown, Benjamin, carpenter, W.
1741.	Boucher, Benjamin, T & I.	1771.	Bill, John, cordwainer, W & I.
1741.	Bourne, Thomas, A & I.	1772.	(corr. pencil) Bell, John, gent. Aff.
1741.	Bayliss, Thomas, T & I.	1772.	Bailey, John, A & I.
1742.	Broadhurst, John, T & I.	1774.	Brown, Catherine, W & I.
1742.	Bourne, Samuel, A & I.	1774.	Bickerton, Edward, W.
1743.	Bourne, Izabell, T & I.	1775.	Blount, Thomas, W.
1743.	Bint, Joshua, T & I.	1775.	Bevan, Thomas, W.
1743.	Browne, Thomas, T.	1776.	Brown, Henry, A.
1744.	Baker, John, T & I.	1776.	Bridgen, Mary, wid., A.
1744.	Bickerton, John, T.	1776.	Baker, William, W.
1745.	Bullock, Ben., A.	1776.	Burnish, Mary, wid., W & I.
1745.	Booth, William, T.	1776.	Beale, John, gent., W.
1746.	Bach, John, A.	1776.	Bennett, Richard, W.
1747.	Bright, Catharine, T.	1777.	Bedhouse, John, W.
1748.	Browne, Jos., A & I.	1777.	Boulton, Job., W.
1748.	Briscoe, William, T & I.	1777.	Bott, Jonathan, W.
1748.	Beech, Mary, T.	1779.	Bache, John, W.
1748.	Baylis, Grace, T.	1779.	Barney, Ann, wid., A. with W. annexed.
1749.	Bach (Bath ?) James, T.	1779.	Bateman, John, W.
1749.	Bowen, Hum. A & I.	1780.	Beech, Richard, W.
1750.	Bickerton, Samuel, T.	1782.	Benbow, Francis, W.
1751.	Bowen, Henry, T.	1782.	Bache, Thomas, W.
1751.	Blount, John, T.	1782.	Brazier, James, W.
1751.	Bebb, John, A. & I	1785.	Bate, John, W.
1752.	(Pencil ins.) Browne, Ann, A.	1786.	Beard, Job., W.
1752.	Baker, Thomas, A.	1786.	Bateman, Thomas, W.
1752.	Bourne, Edward, T.	1787.	Beacal, Elizabeth, W.
1752.	Booth, Edward, A & I.	1787.	Bacon, Joseph, W.
1752.	Bennett, John, A.	1789.	Bache, Thomas, W.
1753.	Bache, Sarah, A. to Thomas Bache	1791.	Biddle, John, W.
1755.	Bowdler, Henry, T & I.	1792.	Broadfield, Edward, W.
1755.	Baker, Alice to Peter Baker, A.		
1756.	Bowdler, Richard, T.		
1757.	Beavan, Supervisor, A.		

BRIDGNORTH WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

7

1792. Baylis, Thomas, A.
 1794. Bourne, William, A.
 1797. Browne, Jane, A & I.
 1797. Bache, James, W.
 1797. Bentley, John, W.
 1797. Bennett, Mrs. Elizth., W & C.
 1798. Best, Edward, W.
 1798. Beale, Elizabeth, A.
 1798. Baker, Joshua, A.
 1798. Baker, John, W.
 1798. Bateman, Elizabeth, wid. A & W annexed.
 1798. Burney, James
 1798. Baker, Robert
 1800. Bennett, John, W & I. proved by Richard B. exr.
 1800. The same proved by James Snow the other exr.
 1800. Bradley, William, W.
 1801. Bourne, Thomas, A.
 1812. Barnes, Cornelius, A.
 1802. Broadfield, Edward, W.
 1803. Browne, George, A.
 1803. Bradley, Wm., A.
 1804. Bache, Sarah, W.
 1804. Browne, Richard, W.
 1804. Boulton, Joanna, wid., A.
 1804. Bowen, Edward, W.
 1805. Burrows, Charles, W.
 1805. Bangham, Richard, W.
 1805. Bangham, Francis, W & Cod.
 1806. Broadmeadow, Eliz., under a power in W. of Daur. Johns.
 1806. Bennett, Ann, W.
 1806. Butterworth, Henry, W.
 1806. Banton, Ezekiel, W.
 1806. Baker, Jeremiah, W.
 1807. Bourne, John, W.
 1809. Broadmeadow, Edward, W.
 1809. Blakeway, Job, W.
 1809. Bartram, Joseph, W.
 1810. Bowen, William, W.
 1811. Bryan, Joseph, A.
 1811. Bowdler, Jane, W.
 1812. Bebb, James, A.
 1812. Bromwich, Rev. I'Anson, W.
 1815. Broadfield, Edwd. Holloway, A
 1815. Bagley, Rd., W.
 1816. Bradley, John, A.
 1816. Ball, Joseph, A.
 1817. Bidey, Thomas, A.
 1817. Ball, Jos. junr., A.
 1817. Boucher, John, A.
 1821. Ball, Thomas, A.
 1822. Baker, Edward, W.
 1822. Bagley, Anne, A. with W. annexed.
 1823. Beard, Anne, W.
 1824. Bradley, Jane, of Bridgnorth,
 W.

1826. Bagnall, Thomas, W.
 1826. Bradley, Jane, of Hall Close, W.
 1827. Bennett, Joseph, W.
 1828. Broadfield, Thomas, W.
 1826. Bowen, John's [sic], A.
 1828. Barratt, Elizabeth, W.
 1832. Bradley [corr. in pencil from Beddard] John, A. de bonis [in pencil].
 1834. Botterell, Edward, W.
 1830. Blount, Benjamin, A.
 1834. Botterell, Edward, A. with W. annexed.
 1830. Baker, Benj. [corr. in pencil from Edwd.] limited A.
 1835. Bache, Mr. Thomas, W.
 1835. Bright, Jane, W.
 1836. Bangham, Frances, W.
 1836. Butcher, John, W.
 1837. Bill, John, W.
 1838. Booth, Thomas, W.
 1840. Brown, Mary, W.
 1840. Brown, Thomas, W.
 1843. Baker, Eliza, W.
 1843. Bangham, Joseph, W.
 1844. Bevan, Sarah, W.
 1844. Bebb, James, A. de bonis non.
 1845. Baker, John, A.
 1846. Buckley, John, A.
 1848. Binyon, Richard, A.
 1849. Brinsford, Samuel, W.
 1851. Brown, Walter, W.
 1852. Bryan, Joseph, W.
 1852. Baker, John, junr., W.
 1853. Bache, Richard, W.
 1854. Barlow, Elizabeth, W.
 1854. Bentley, Elizabeth, W.
 1855. Brown, Benjamin, A.
 1856. Boucher, Benjamin, W.
 1856. Bramford, Thomas, W.
 1856. Baldwin, William, W.
 1857. Baldwin, Eunice, A & app. of guardian.
 1857. Brown, John, A.
 1857. Bentley, John, W.

C.

1694 [pencil] Croft, Wm., I.
 1697. Corser, Edward, T.
 1674. Corfield, Richard, T. & I.
 1675. Cresswell, Ralph, T. I. & bond.
 1706. Cotton, Rowland, I.
 1709. Corfield, Margaret, T.
 1693. Charlton a deed.
 1718. Corser, Robert, T.
 1718. Collier William, Renunciation [will of Mary Pitt].

1717.	Crump, Shadrock & ad. (?) affid.	1728.	Corser, Thomas, T & I.
1719.	Cheese, Henry, T.	1728.	Crowther, Thomas, T Nun. & A
1699.	Crudgington, George, A.	1728.	Caswell, Richard, T & I.
1699.	Crudgington, George, A.	1729.	Cooksey, Henry, T & I.
1689.	Crudgington, George, T & I.	1729.	Carter, John, T & I.
1691.	Careswell, Edward, T & I. [Margin] wanting Mr. Dake to have an acct.	1731.	Carter, Eliz., T Nun. & I.
1693.	Clark, Richard, T & I.	1735.	Crawford, John, T Nun. & I.
1693.	Crutchly, William, T & I.	1735.	[Pencil Ins.] Corfield, John, W
1693.	Corfield, Rd. [pencil], T.	1735.	Crudgington, Thomas, T.
1693.	Cresswell, Will., A.	1736.	[Pencil Ins.] Corbett, Andrew, A
1705.	Corbett, Richard, A.	1736.	Cooke, Alice.
1701.	Corfield, Moses, T & I.	1736.	Charter, Mary, A.
1713.	Corbett, Peter [pencil], A.	1736.	Crutchley, Ann, T I & A.
1716.	Corbett, Sarah, bond.	1738.	Chillingworth, Joseph, T
1716.	Collins, Samuel, T.	1738.	Cureton, John, T & I.
1716.	Corbett, John, I.	1738.	Chillingworth, Joseph, Nun.
1704.	Corbett, I.	1740.	Collins, Bridgett, T.
1708.	Crudgington, John, T.	1741.	Corser, Elianor, A & I.
1708.	Chamberline, Mr., T & I.	1741.	Cox, Henry, T & I.
1708.	Crudgington, John, T.	1741.	Croft, William, A & I.
1708.	Crudgington, John, T.	1741.	Corser, John, T & I.
1708.	Crudgington, John, T.	1741.	Clemson, Henry, T & I.
1686.	Corser, Richard, I.	1742.	Clark, Edward, T.
1700.	Carswell, Ann, T.	1743.	Child, Joseph, A & I.
1700.	Cooper, William, T.	1743.	Crump, Walter, I.
1700.	Cook, Ann, T & I.	1744.	Carter, Thomas, A & I.
1700.	Cyddall, John, T.	1744.	Cowley, Isaac, T.
1710.	Crutchley, Sarah, T & I.	1745.	Corser, John, T.
1710.	Caldwall, Mrs., T.	1745.	Corbett, John, A & I.
1710.	Corser, William, junr., T & I.	1746.	Clift, John, A & I.
1710.	Crudgington, Henry, A.	1749.	Carter, Thomas, T.
1712.	Corbett, Elizabeth, Ren.	1750.	Colley, Eliz. T.
1714.	Cook, Revd. [sic] Ren.	1752.	Corfield Eliz. T.
1636.	Capper alias Weale, Margery, T & I.	1752.	Carter, Hum. T & I.
1636.	Capper, William, A.	1753.	Corser, William, T.
1638.	Cook, Edward, A & I.	1755.	Coape, John, T.
1640.	Cook, Thomas, T & I.	1755.	Crowther, John to Esther his wife, A
1643.	Clark, John, A & I.	1755.	Charlton, Simon to Margt. his wife, A.
1647.	Cullick, John, T.	1758.	Corser, Thomas, W.
1665.	Cresswell, Margarett, A & I.	1760.	Corser, Edward, W & I.
1667.	Corser, Simon, T & I.	1760.	Crowther, William, W & I.
1675.	Creswell, Ralph, T I & bond.	1763.	Chapman, Samuel, W.
1718.	Corser, Robert, T & I.	1766.	Corbett, William, W.
1719.	Cheese, Henry, T & I.	1767.	Corbett, Joan, wid., A & I.
1719.	Chillingworth, Joseph, ?	1767.	Cureton, John.
1719.	Cooke, Thomas, T & I.	1767.	Crowther, John.
1720.	Chapman, John, T & I.	1770.	Cureton, William.
1721.	Chapman, Francis, T.	1771.	Cound, Jane, W.
1712.	Clare, William, T.	1771.	Corser, Thomas Butcher, A.
1721.	Corser, Thomas, Deed of gift.	1772.	Corser, John, A.
1722.	Corser, Thomas, A & I.	1773.	Cox, Henry, A.
1722.	Clea, George, T & I.	1773.	Crowther, Hannah, W.
1724.	Crudgington, Rebecca, T & I.	1773.	Colley, William, W.
1726.	Cornes, Richard, Cl. ? T.	1774.	Corbet, Ann, A.
1726.	Carter, Richard, A & I.	1774.	Corser, John, W.
1727.	Cowper, John, A & I.	1774.	Crop, William, W.
		1775.	Colley, Richard, W.

1776. Corbett, Ann, Spr. A.	1832. Crowther, Ann, A.
1776. Corbett, James, W.	1838. Cartwright, Jane, W.
1777. Corser, John, W.	1839. Colinge, John, W.
1779. Corbett, Daniel, W.	1841. Coley William, W.
1779. Corser, William, W.	1842. Corfield, John, A.
1780. Cartwright, Ann, W.	1842. Clury, Thomas, A.
1780. Cheese, Richard, W..	1844. Caddick, William, A with W annexed.
1781. Corbett, Thomas, W.	1844. Cresswell, John, A.
1781. Childe, Thomas, A & bond.	1845. Crowther, John, W.
1781. Collins, James, W.	1846. Cureton, Benjamin, W.
1784. Cook, Edward, W.	1846. Clarke, Ann, W.
1785. Corbet, John, W.	1846. Crowther, Elizabeth, A.
1785. Cartwright, George, W.	1849. Coley, John, A.
1787. Childs, John, W.	1850. Corser, Thomas, W.
1788. Corbett, Elizabeth, A.	1852. Coley, John, W.
1788. Corbett, Ann, A.	1854. Crowther, John, W.
1789. Corser, Susannah, A.	1854. Corns, Thomas, W.
1789. Crow, William, W.	1854. Cresswell, Nancy, W.
1790. Colley, George, W.	1854. Cresswell, Abraham Stephens, W.
1790. Cheese, John, W.	1855. Clayton, Frances, W.
1790. Corbet, Thomas, A. de bonis non. with the W annexed.	1856. Chandler, Elizabeth, A.
1792. Colley, Hannah, W.	1856. Cheatum, Susannah, W.
1793. Corbett, Elizabeth, W.	1856. Crow, William, W.
1794. Carter, Charles, W.	
1795. Cleeton, William, A.	
1795. Corser, Hannah, A.	
1798. Church, Eleanor, W.	
1800. Church, John, A.	
1800. Corfield, Lancelot, A.	
1800. Colley, Bridget, W.	
1800. Childe, William, W.	
1802. Carter, George, A.	
1802. Carter, Mary, W.	
1802. Charles, John, W.	
1803. Cureton, Thomas, A.	
1804. Corbett, Richard, W.	
1806. Charles, Eliz., W.	
1807. Carter, Ann, A.	
1807. Cureton, Richard, W.	
1808. Caldwell, Margaret, A.	
1810. Conner, Elizabeth, W.	
1811. Clarke, Pensam, W.	
1811. Cock, William, W.	
1813. Chidley, Thomas, W.	
1819. Capsey (?) William, W.	
1821. Corbett, Mary, A.	
1821. Cooper, William, W.	
1823. Collings, Thomas, W.	
1823. Crowther, Matthias, W.	
1824. Cooksey, Benjamin, W.	
1824. Croft, Elizabeth, A.	
1827. Cox, John Alveley, W.	
1831. Cartwright, Wm., W.	
1831. Crowther, Thos. A., W.	
1831. Cureton, James, W.	
1834. Carr, Samuel, W.	
1834. Croydon (Croxdon ?) William, W.	
1835. Crow, Thomas, W.	
	1673 [Pencil Ins.] Dobbin, Humphrey, W & I.
	1698. Draycott, John, A.
	1698. Draycott, John, A.
	1637 [Pencil Ins.] Deves, Francis, A.
	1698. Dorsett, James, A.
	1698. Davis, David, A.
	1690. Dovey, John, A.
	1693. Dallow, Rowland, A.
	1687. Dickens, John, I.
	1693. Davis, Eleanor, I.
	1695. Drafgate, Elizabeth, T & I.
	1706. Doolittle, William, A.
	1706. Doughty, Richard, T.
	1685. Dudlick, Ann, I.
	1685. Davis, Thomas, A.
	1718. Dickins, Martha, I [pencil]
	1711. Dovey, John, A.
	1682. Davis, Thomas, I
	Deakin, Elizabeth, I. "no date"
	1693. Dallow, Rowland, A.
	1708. Draycott, Richard, I & W.
	1701. Dickins, Tomyns, T & I.
	1707. Draycott, Richard, T.
	1713 [pencil] Dickins, Margaret, A.
	1703. Dudley alias Sutton, Gaffrid, T
	1700. Dovey, Humphrey, T & I.
	1700. Dovey, William, A.
	1700. Dovey, Samuel, A.
	1700. Doly, Humphrey, I.
	1713. Dovey, Mrs., T..

1712.	Deakin, Elizabeth, T.	1807.	Davies, John, W.
1712.	Dyke, Thomas, T & I.	1807.	Davies, David, W.
1714.	Dearn, Mrs., T.	1810.	Davis, William, A.
1714.	Dickenson, John, T.	1812.	Downing, John's, W.
1684.	Darlington, Hester	1818.	Daniel, John, W.
1637.	Devey, Francis, A & I.	1825.	Dukes, Richard, W.
1643.	Davis, Hugh, T & I.	1825.	Davis, Catherine, A.
1673.	Dollin, Humphrey, T & I.	1826.	Davis, Richard, W.
1674.	Dickens, Thomas, I.	1827.	Davis, John, W.
1718.	Dickens, Martha, T & I.	1827.	Dukes, Margaret, W.
1720.	Davis, Mary, I & A bond.	1827.	Davis, William, W.
1720.	Dickens, Humphrey, A & I.	1826.	Davis, Thomas, A.
1723.	Dearne, Mary, T.	1832.	Dovey, Thomas, W.
1725.	Davis, John, A & I.	1833.	Dickinson, Elizabeth, A.
1725.	Dickens, John, A bond.	1835.	Davis, Mrs. Eve, W.
1726.	Davis, Gerrard, T & I.	1839.	Davenport, John, W.
1726.	Dallowe, William, T.	1839.	Dection (Deeton ?) John, W.
1729.	Davis, Thomas, T Nun. & I & bond.	1841.	Duppa, Thomas, W.
1729.	Doolittle, John, T & I.	1841.	Doughty, Louisa, A.
1738.	Davies, Mary, T.	1846.	Davies, William, A with W annexed.
1743.	Dickinson, William, T & I.	1846.	Dallow, William
1743.	Dorrall, Elizabeth, T.	1847.	Davenport, Hannah.
1745.	Dee, Elianor, T.	1848.	Downes, Andrew
1748.	Dyos, Sam., A.	1848.	Davis, William, W.
1749.	Dallow, John, T & I.	1849.	Dyer, Richard, W.
1753.	Dickins, James, T.	1849.	Doolittle, Joseph, W.
1754.	Doughty, Samuel T.	1850.	Davies, Thomas, W.
1754	Dawson, Thos. to Elizth. Dawson his wife, A.	1850.	Dyer, William, W.
1759.	Darlington, Mary, W & I.	1850.	Dodwell, Ann, W.
1760.	Dickens, Elizabeth, W.	1850.	Davies, Thomas, A.
1761.	Doolittle, John, W & I.	1856.	Doolittle, William, W.
1761.	Devey, Mary, W.	1857.	Dallewy, John, junr., W..
1763.	Dickinson, Eliz., W.		
1765.	Dean, William, A & I.		
1767.	Devey, Ann, widow, A & I.		
1767.	Devey, Thomas, A & I.		
1773.	Dickenson, John, W.		
1776.	Duppa, Humphrey, W.		
1777.	Dovey, Richard, clerk, W.		
1777.	Devey, Richard, W.		
1779.	Dickens, John, W.		
1779.	Downes, Thomas, W.		
1779.	Downes, Clement, A.		
1783.	Devey, Richard, W.		
1783.	Dallow, Catherine, A.		
1784.	Dudley, Mary, W.		
1785.	Davis, John, W.		
1787.	Duppa, William, W & Codicil		
1790.	Dukes, Francis, A.		
1792.	Davis, Mary, A.		
1793.	Davis, William, W.		
1799.	Davis, William, W.		
1800.	Downes, Sarah, A. (by her husband).		
1803.	Davis, Richard, W.		
1804.	Downes, Edward, senr., A.		
1805.	Davis, Owen, A.		
1807.	Duncan, Jeremiah, W.		
			E.
1706 [Pencil Ins.]	Evans, Richard, T.		
1700.	Easthop, Richard, T & I.		
1691.	Easthop, John, I.		
1701.	Edwards, Richard, A.		
1707.	Edds, Richard, A.		
1686.	Evers, Thomas, A & I.		
1700.	Ellis, Thomas, T.		
1712.	Eddows, John, T.		
1636.	Elcock, Thomas, T & I.		
1641.	Eaton, John, T & I.		
1641.	Excellent, John, A & I.		
1664.	Edge, Richard		
1666.	Elcock, Catharine, A. I. & accounts.		
1673.	Easthop, Jone, T.		
1675.	Easthop, Jone, bond & I.		
1722.	Evans, Edward, A. bond & I.		
1722.	Edwards, John, T.		
1727.	Evans, Elizabeth, vid, T.		
1727.	Easthop, Edward, T & I.		
1729.	Evans, George, A & I.		
1729.	Evans, Mary, T & I.		
1730.	Edwards, James, T.		
1732.	England, John, T.		

BRIDGNORTH WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

1762. Far, Thomas, A. to the goods of Richard Far.
 1761. Falkner, Sarah, A. to the goods of John Falkner her husband deceased.
 1764. Farr, Thomas, W.
 1766. Field, Thomas, W.
 1766. Foxall, Elizabeth, wid. A & I.
 1770. Farrington, Margaret, wid. A.
 1771. Furmston, Charles, A. saddler.
 1776. Farmer, John, W.
 1776. Farmer, Sarah, A.
 1776. Farmer, Aaron, A. with W. annexed.
 1776. Field, Joseph, W.
 1777. Farley, Thomas, A & I.
 1777. Far, Thomas, A.
 1777. Foxall, John, A.
 1778. Farmer, Thomas, W.
 1780. Falconbridge, Joseph, A & I.
 1789. Foxall, Edward, W.
 1791. Faulkener, William, A.
 1797. Farley, Betty, widow, A.
 1797. Foxall, William, A. with W. annexed (?) to Ann Foxall, wid. of Wm.
 1802. Fellowes, Michl., W.
 1808. Flewett, Edward, W.
 1809. Foxall, Ann, A. to Wm. Foxall junr.
 1811. Foxall, William, W.
 1812. Fowler, John's, W.
 1826. Falkner, John, W.
 1829. Field, Johanna, A.
 1833. Felton, John, W.
 1829. Foxall, Robert, W.
 1834. Fellowes, Elizabeth, A.
 1825. Foxall, Sarah, A.
 1836. Falkner, William, W.
 1844. Foxall, Samuel, W.
 1858. Foxall, Ann, W.
 1856. Foxall, William, W.
 1857. Foxall, Francis, W.

G.

1640 [Margin in pencil] Geary, Jane, I.
 1709. Gregory, Jane, T & I.
 1688. Goolden, Francis, A.
 1690. Garbett, John, T.
 1690. Goodwin, William, I.
 1697. Grenows, Francis, T & I.
 1693. Garbett, Thomas, A.
 1690. Grosvenor, Leicester, A.
 1697. Goolden, John, A.
 1697. Gorton, Rebecca, T & I.
 1706. Gower, Philip, T & I.
 1711. Grove, Richard, T & I.
 1710. Garbett, Charles, T & I.
 1711. Guy, Samuel, A.

1693. Garbett, Ann, A.
 1693. Guest, Thomas, A.
 1709. Gravenor, Edward, T & I.
 1705. Griffiths, Roger, T & I.
 1713. Gea, Norris, T Letter [added]
 1707. Grocott, Thomas, I.
 1708. Growcott, Thomas, T.
 1712. Gorton, George, T.
 1714. Goold, Catherine, T. nuncupative.
 1712. Grosvenor otherwise Grovenor Thomas, T & I.
 1714. Guest, Benjamin, T.
 1636. Gravenor, Arthur, T & I.
 1639. Gravenor, Thomas, T & I.
 1645. Geary, Jane, T & I.
 1644. Gravenor, Thomas, T. & I.
 1664. Goodman George, A & I.
 1664. Guest, Thomas, A & I.
 1666. Gough James, T & I.
 1667. Gattacre, — T & I.
 1675. Goold, — T & I.
 1675. Gepp — A & I.
 1720. Gregory, Thomas, Ch. don. & A & I.
 1721. Gibbs, Thomas, A & I.
 1722. Green, Thomas, T.
 1722. Goodwin, Thomas, T. nun. & bond.
 1723. Goold, Roger, T & I.
 1724. Grosvenor, Ann, T.
 1724. Grove, Thomas T & I.
 1726. Gough, Thomas, T & I.
 1726. Goold, William, A. & I., Bobbington.
 1726. Goold, William, of Claverley T.
 1727. Gravenor, John, T & I.
 1727. Goodman, John, A & I.
 1727. Guest, Samuel, T & I.
 1729. Gravenor, James, A & I.
 1729. Goolden, Richard, T & I.
 1730. Giles, Edward, A & I.
 1733. Gough, Richard, T & I.
 1734. Gattacre, Thomas, Esq., I.
 1734. Gravenor, James, A & I.
 1737. Gilbert, William, T.
 1737. Guest, Samuel, T.
 1741. Guest, Alice, T & I.
 1742. Goodwin, William, T.
 1742. Grove, James, Esq., T.
 1744. Grove, John, T.
 1745. Gorton, Edward, T & I.
 1745. Guest, William, A & I.
 1745. Garbett, Samuel, T.
 1746. Gravenor, William, T.
 1746. George, Thomas T.
 1747. Goodere, Mary, T.
 1748. Guest, Edward, T.
 1750. Gravenor, Mary, T.

1751.	Gilbert, Jane T.	1804.	Gill, John, W. power reserved for another Exor.
1752.	Gough, John, T & I.	1806.	Griffin, Thomas, A.
1753.	Gilbert, William, T.	1807.	Gittos, Edward, W.
1754.	Guest, Elizabeth, T.	1811.	Glaze, John, W.
1755.	Gravener, Edward, T.	1813.	Gittos, Edward, codicil.
1755.	Goodwyn, William, T.	1814.	Gittos, Elizabeth, W.
1756.	Geater, Samuel, to Elizth. his wife, A.	1816.	Guest, John, W.
1756.	Gilbert, Mary, T.	1817.	Gwynn, Charles, A.
1757.	Guest, George, W	1819.	Green, William, A.
1759.	Goolding, Benjamin, W & I	1820.	Giles, Ann, A.
1759.	Garbett, John, W	1821.	Grosvenor, Thomas, W.
1760.	Gilbert, widow, A & bond	1823.	Gittos, Edward, W.
1760.	Guest, Michael, W	1823.	Guest, Samuel, W.
1761.	Guest, Elizabeth	1825.	Guest, Elizabeth, W.
	Guest, Sarah, A to the goods of Wm.	1827.	Green, Robert, W.
1762.	Guest, & I. [sic]	1828.	Gwynn, Hannah, W.
1763.	Gorton, John, W & I.	1829.	Glover, Rev. John, W.
1765.	Guest, Elizabeth, A & I.	1830.	Grove, Thomas, A.
1765.	Geary, John, A.	1831.	Gwynne, Richard, W.
1765.	Gilbert, Martha wid., W.	1834.	Gabert, Charles, W.
1766.	Gitton, Thomas, W & codicil.	1834.	Glase, George, A.
1766.	Gravener, John, W.	1839.	Green, Thomas, W.
1766.	Gitton, Jane, spr., W & I.	1839.	Green, Elizabeth, A. with W. annexed.
1767.	Gough, Elias, W & I.	1840.	Green, John, W.
1768.	Goodwin, Jane, wid. W.	1841.	Green, Joseph, A.
1771.	Goold, William, W & I.	1842.	Gow, Lawrence, A.
1771.	Grosvenor, Ann, wid. W.	1842.	Gwynn, Anne, W.
1771.	Green, Thomas, W.	1843.	Gitton, Mary, W.
1772.	Gilbert, John, W.	1844.	Gregory, Hannah, W.
1773.	Gill, William, A & I.	1845.	Gardener, William, W.
1774.	Green, Mary, W.	1845.	Gretton, Elizabeth, W.
1775.	Goolden, John, A.	1846.	Glaze, George, A.
1775.	Gilbert, Ann, W.	1850.	Gething, William, W.
1775.	Gilbert, George, W.	1851.	Green, Sarah, W.
1778.	Grosvenor, John, W.	1852.	Glase, Thomas, W.
1779.	Goolden, Aaron, W.	1857.	Gitton, Elizabeth, W.
1781.	Gitton, Thomas, W.	1857.	Gitton, Thomas, W.
1781.	Guest, Samuel.	1857.	Garbett, Richard, A.
1782.	Green, Margaret, A. with W. annexed.		
1773.	Goodwin, John, W. Will not proved.		
1783.	Gilbert, Mary, W.	1662 [Pencil Ins.] Howlet, John, W.	
1784.	Green, Richard, W.	1698.	Hooper, Thomas, T & I.
1785.	Grosvenor, Edward, W.	1696.	Higgins, Christian.
1786.	Griffin, Hephzibah, W.	1696.	Hayle, Anthony, T.
1788.	Grosvenor, Hannah, W.	1693.	Hayle, Anthony, T.
1788.	Gilbert, Mary, W.	1697.	Haslewood, Thomas, A.
1789.	Goodwin, Hannah, W.	1697.	Haslewood, Roger, T & I.
1789.	Guest, Charles, A.	1697.	Higgs, Elizabeth, A.
1797.	Goodwin, Edward, W.	1685.	Harris, Thomas, A & I.
1798.	Giles, Elizabeth, A.	1685.	Haslewood, Richard, A & I.
1798.	Goolden, Esther, A.	1685.	Hager, Richard, A.
1799.	Glover, Letitia, widow, W.	1709.	Hadley, Mary, T & I.
1801.	Guest, Henry, A.	1709.	Hadley, Mary, A.
1803.	Goodwin, William, W.	1718.	Hill, John, T.
1803.	Goodwin, Joseph, W.	1716.	Harper, Richard, T.
		1718.	Haslewood [Pencil " ? Westwood "] T.

H.

1699.	Hassall, Mary, A.	1733.	Hotchkiss, Edward, T & I.
1715.	Hose, Jane, I.	1734.	Horton, Ann, A.
1715.	Harper, Richard, I.	1735.	Head, Richard.
1684.	Haymeere, William, I.	1734.	Hitchcox, Susannah, T.
	Hassall, John.	1735.	Higgins, Francis, T & I.
1689.	Hitchcocks — T.	1737.	Higgins, Samuel, A & I.
1689.	Hitchcocks, David, T & I.	1738.	Hodgkinson, William, T.
1705.	Holloway, Joan, T & I.	1738.	Hawkins, William, T & I.
1705.	Hatton, Thomas, T & I.	1739.	Harrison, Elizabeth, T.
1707.	Hitchcocks, Richard, A.	1739.	Haslewood, Sarah, T.
1707.	Hollier, Daniel, T.	1740.	Heighway, Stephen, A & I.
1707.	Hammond, William, gent., T.	1740.	Hassall, Edward, T.
1713.	Hassall, Richard, T.	1740.	Hubbold, William, T. A & I.
1713.	Haslewood and Phillips, Ren.	1740.	Hattam, Ann, T.
1716.	Hitchcocks, David, T. Nuncupative.	1741.	Hotchkiss, Francis, A.
1716.	Hose, Joan, T.	1741.	Holloway, Mary, A & I.
1716.	Hitchcocks, Susannah, I.	1742.	Hughes, Joseph, T.
1700.	Hare, Joan, T & I.	1742.	Haslewood, Arthur, A.
1712.	Hattam, Margaret, T.	1744.	Hisswood, Daniel, A & I.
1714.	Haslewood, Francis, T. "not to be found" {pencil}.	1744.	Hardwick, John, A & I.
1635.	Hardin, Thomas, A. accounts.	1749.	Haslewood, Hannah, T.
1637.	Haynes, Edward, T.	1750.	Haslewood, William, T.
1639 [8 ?] Hager, Rowland, I.		1751.	Hill, William, T.
1638.	Horton, William, A & I.	1752.	Higgs, John, T & I.
1639.	Hall, Elizabeth, T & I.	1754.	Huxley, John, A. to William Huxley,
1641.	Hadley, Margaret, T.	1756.	Howell, James, W & I.
1651.	Howell, John, T & I.	1758.	Hyde, William, W.
1667.	Henly alias Skitt, Thomas.	1757.	Hawkins, Jane, W & I.
1667.	Higgs, Catharine, T & I.	1757.	Harley, Samuel, W & I.
1667.	Harden, Thomas, A & I.	1757.	Higgs, Richard, A & I.
1667.	Hurton, Richard, A & I.	1759.	Hardwick, John, W.
1674.	Holloway, George, T & I.	1760.	Hall, Thomas, W.
1674.	Holloway, Elizabeth, A & I & accounts.	1760.	Horton, Thomas, W.
1677.	Hewlett, John, A & I.	1760.	Haslewood, William, W.
1718.	Hill, John, I & Renun.	1760.	Haslewood, Susannah, W.
1720.	Higgs, John, Noiacon	1761.	Harley, Mary, W & I.
1722.	Huxley, John, A & I.	1761.	Hotchkinson, Mary, W,
1722.	Holloway, James, T & I.	1761.	Handley, Margaret, admon. to the goods of Thos. Low & I.
1722.	Hassall, Nicholas, T.	1761.	Head, Mary, W.
1723.	Hughes, Edward, T.	1762.	Higginson, Margaret, W. & I
1724.	Hughes, Margaret, T.	1763.	Higgs, John, W.
1724.	Huxley, Elizabeth, T.	1763.	Haslewood, Susannah, W.
1726.	Higgs, Elizabeth, A.	1761.	Halton, Thomas, W.
1726.	Hatton, John, T & I.	1763.	Hotchkiss, Elizabeth, wid. A & I.
1726.	Haslewood, George, T.	1764.	Harley, Thomas, A & I.
1726.	Hatton, Edward, T & I.	1764.	Hemmens, Mary Spn., W.
1727.	Hewlett, George, T & I.	1766.	Haslewood, Sarah, Spn., W.
1727.	Hill, John, A. bonds.	1766.	Hubbart, Ann, wid., W.
1728.	Head, Thomas, T & I.	1766.	Hickmans, Thomas, W.
1728.	Hawks, Charles, A & I.	1766.	Higgs, Mary, wid. W.
1728.	Haslewood, Grissell, T.	1767.	Hodgkinson, Anne, W.
1728.	Hill, Sarah, T. & I.	1768.	Hall, Michael,
1728.	Holloway, Elizabeth, T.	1768.	Haslewood, Francis,
1729.	Higgins, Henry, A & I.	1769.	Hayward, John, A. with W. annexed.
1729.	Huxley, Joane, A & I.	1770.	Hodgkinson, Mary, A.
1731.	Hadley, Thomas, T.	1770.	Hassall, George, W.
1732.	Hall, John, T & I.		

1770.	Haslewood, Mary, Spr., W.	1823.	Hollings, Mary, W.
1771.	Hubbold, Samuel, gent., W.	1824.	Hudson, John, W.
1771.	Haberley, Peter, gent., W.	1825.	Humphrey, Robert, W.
1772.	Haslewood, John, W.	1826.	Hudson, Ann, W.
1773.	Harris, Mary, A & I.	1827.	Higgins, Sarah, widow, W.
1773.	Hammonds, Thomas, A.	1829.	Hardwick, Benjamin, A.
1773.	Haslewood, Edward, W.	1829.	" Charles, A.
1773.	Hand, Thomas, W & I.	1829.	" Richard, A.
1774.	Humfreys, Richard, W.	1829.	" William, A.
1774.	Horn, John	1829.	Herbert, Richard, W.
1775.	Head, William, W & I.	1829.	Horton, George, W.
1776.	Hattam, John, A.	1831.	Hancock, Sarah, W.
1776.	Hollington, William, W.	1832.	Harris, Bethsia, W.
1777.	Hassall, William, A.	1832.	Higgs, Thomas, W.
1777.	Higgins, Samuel, W.	1836.	Hardwick, Joseph, W.
1777.	Hand, Francis, A.	1836.	Hayward, Thomas, W.
1778.	Head, Mary, W.	1837.	Hall, Thomas, A.
1778.	Headley, Richard, W.	1839.	Head, Michael, W.
1778 [Pencil Ins.]	Haslewood, John, W.	1839.	Hudson, William, A.
1779.	Hanbury, John, A.	1839.	Harding, Andrew, W.
1779.	Haslewood, Anne, W.	1840.	Higgs, Thomas, W.
1783.	Hadley, John, A.	1840.	Haslewood, Rev. G. H., W.
1785.	Hanbury, Daniel, W.	1841.	Hill, Mary, W.
1787.	Head, John, W.	1841.	Hand, Francis, A.
1789.	Home, John, W.	1841.	Heard, Maria, W.
1789.	Harding, Rev. John, A.	1842.	Hazledine, Thomas, W.
1790.	Hayward, John, W.	1842.	Hand, Mary Ann, A.
1792.	Hubbold, Ann, W.	1842.	Harding, John, A.
1794.	Haslewood, Benjamin, W.	1843.	Harper, Jane, A.
1794.	Hide, Hercules, W.	1843.	Hazledine, John, A.
1794.	Hayward, Lydia, W.	1843.	Hayward, William, W.
1794.	Haynes, Edward, A & I	1843.	Hitchcock, John, W.
1795.	Harris, Richard, W & I.	1845.	Harris, Maria, W.
1796.	Hancox, William, A.	1847.	Howell, Jane, A.
1796.	Holloway, Edward, W	1848.	Horn, Matthew, A. with W. annexed.
	Codicil.	1848.	Hudson, Ann, W.
1797.	Hughes, William, A.	1849.	Heighway, Robert, W.
1797.	Hand, Thomas, A.	1849.	Hand, William, W.
1798.	Headley, Richard, A.	1849.	Hiley, James, W.
1799.	Head, Ann, wife of Robert, A.	1850.	Head, John, W.
1800.	Hackett, William, W.	1850.	Hughes, John, W.
1803.	Hill, William, W.	1851.	Hand, Henry, W.
1803.	Hassall, Jane, A.	1852.	Higgs, William, W.
1805.	Hudson, George, W.	1853.	Harding, Thomas, W.
1808.	Hancock, Richard, W.	1856.	Hayward, Mary, W.
1809.	Haslewood, Thomas, A. to his late wife Jane (formerly Davis).	1855.	Harley, Job, W.
1810.	Hawkins, William, W.	1856.	Harper, William, W.
1811.	Higgs, John, W.	1856.	Hallen, William, W.
1815.	Hall, Thomas, A.	1857.	Hudson, Thomas, W.
1815.	Hardman, William, W. & Codicil.		I. J.
1815.	Harley, Thomas, W.	1674 [Pencil Ins.]	Jefferies, Edward, W. & I.
1816.	Haughton, Sarah, A.	1698.	Johnson, John, A.
1819.	Hill, Jos (?) W.	1696.	Jorden, John, I.
1822.	Horton, William, W.	1696.	Jones, Aaron, A.
1822.	Higgins, Michael, W.	1694.	James, William, T & I.
		1695.	Jorden, Edward, T & I.

1697. Jackson, Elizabeth, T.	1767. Jones, Joseph, A.
1637. [Margin Pencil] Ann Jackson, A.	1767. James, Benjamin, W.
1706. James, John, T & I.	1768. Jeffries, Elizabeth, widow, W. & I.
1685. Johnson, Elianor, I.	1770. Jones, Mary, wife of John, W.
1685. Jones, Lawrence, A.	1774. " William, W.
1701. " Abraham, A.	1775. " John, W.
1701. " Abraham, A.	1778. Jordin, James, A.
1713. " Ambrose, T.	1778. James, Richard, W.
1704. " John, A.	1779. James, Samuel, W.
1708. " Humphry, T & I.	1779. Jones, John, W.
1700. [Jucl] Ince (?), William, T.	1781. Jones, Ann, W.
1701. Jorden, Ann, A.	1783. Jorden, Jane, W.
1712. Jorden, John, T.	1783. Jones, William, W.
1714. Jones, Edward, T.	1785. Jackson, Mary, A.
1636. Jorden, Ann, A & accounts	1786. James, Esther, W.
1643. Jones, David, A & I.	1787. Jones, John, W.
1644. Jones, Hugh, A & I.	1791. Jarman, David, W.
1663. Jorden, Thomas, T & I.	1793. Jarman, Mary, W.
1664. Jones, Francis, T & I.	1795. Johns, Daniel, W.
1665. Joyner, Ferdinando, T & I.	1798. Jones, Benjamin, W. & Codicil
1666. Jorden, Humphry, I.	1804. " William, W.
1666. Jones, John, A.	1805. " Thomas, senr., W.
1673. Jefferis, Edward, T & I.	1814. " Thomas, W.
1721. Jackson, Thomas, A & I.	1814. Jenkins, Maria, A.
1724. Jones, John, A & I.	1814. Jeffries, Elizabeth, A. with W. annexed.
1724. James, Thomas, T & I.	1819. Jenks, Thomas, A.
1725. Jeffries, John, T.	1823. Jones, William, W.
1726. Jones, Elizabeth, T & I.	1824. Jones, William, A. with W. annexed.
1727. Jones, John, A & I.	1828. Jackman, John, A.
1728. Jordan, Prudence, T & I.	1830. Jarvis, John, W.
1728. Jorden, James, T & I.	1831. Jones, Edward, W.
1728. Jorden, Thomas, T.	1831. " William, W.
1730. Jones, John, T.	1833. " John, A.
1730. Jorden, John, A.	1835. Jackson, James, W.
1731. Jones, Sarah, T & I.	1836. Jones, Francis Poole, W.
1732. Jackson, Thomas, A.	1837. " Joseph, W.
1733. Jorden, Francis, T & I.	1838. " Thomas, W.
1733. Jacob, William, T.	1838. " Mary, W.
1739. Jones, Thomas, T & I.	1839. " Samuel, W.
1740. " Margarett, T. & I.	1839. " Francis, W.
1743. " Thomas, T & I.	1840. " William, W.
1743. Joy, Edmund, A.	1840. Jones, John, W.
1744. Jordan, John, A & I.	1841. " Thomas, W.
1745. Jorden, John, A & I.	1841. " Elizabeth, A.
1747. Jones, Elizabeth, A & I.	1843. " Edward, W.
1753. Jennings, Simon, T & I.	1844. " John, W & Codicil.
1755. Jones, John, T	1846. " William Angeworth, W.
1756. Jones, Ann, T.	1848. Izzard, Mary, W.
1757. Jennings, Edward, W.	1848. Jones, William, W.
1758. Jolley, John, A & I.	1849. " Thomas, W.
1758. Jones, Mary, W.	1849. " George, A.
1760. Jackson, Mary, A. bond.	1852. " Edward, W.
1763. Jones, Thomas, A & I.	1852. " Thomas, W.
1765. Jeffries, John, A. with his W. annexed of his effects un- administered by Martha Griffin.	1852. " William, W.
1763. Joy, Anna, A.	1854. " William, W.
1766. Jones, Thomas, A & I.	1855. " Elizabeth, A with W. annexed.
1766. James, Williams, W. & I.	

BRIDGNORTH WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

17

1856. Jay, Sarah, A.
1856. Jones, Rebecca, W.

K.

1705. Kidson, Margaret, T & I.
1704. Kendall, Elizabeth, A & I.
1703. Kidson, John, A.
1637. Kitelby, Humphrey, T & I.
1639. Kitelby, Humphrey, T & I.
1639. Knocke, Thomas, T & I.
1641. Kitson, Ann, A & I.
1641. Kidson, William, A & I.
1667. Knocke, Arthur, T & I.
1720. Kaye, William, T & I.
1721. Kirkham, Francis, A & I.
1728. Kidson, Arthur, T & I.
1730. Kidson, John, T & I.
1731. Key, William, A & I.
1731. Key, William, Act of Guardianship.
1736. Kemp, Richard, T.
1748. Kendrick, Joseph,
1757. Kempster, Richard, A & I.
1763. Knowls, Ann, A, to the goods
of John Knowls & I.
1773. Kidson, Edward, W.
1774. King, Thomas, W.
1778. Knolls, Ann, A.
1782. Key, Thomas, A.
1790. King, Elizabeth, W.
1792. Kendall, George, A.
1800. Kettiby, James, W.
1825. Kent, Elizabeth, W.
1829. King, Robert, W.
1845. Knowles, John, W.

L.

1666. [Pencil Ins. margin] Lewis,
Elizabeth, widow, A.
1688. Lloyd, Edward, I.
1698. Lloyd, Edward, T.
1696. Lowe, Edward, I.
1696. Lowe, Elizabeth, T.
1694. Lloyd, Edward, T.
1687. Lewis, Rowland, A.
1697. Lowe, Mary, A.
1697. Lloyd, Elizabeth, vid, probatt
1706. Leighton, Richard, A.
1706. Lowe, John, I.
1706. Leighton, Mary, Renun.
1685. Lythall, Ann, A & I.
1709. Lowe, Hugh, T & I.
1709. Lewis, William, T & I.
1709. Lowe, Richard, A.
1718. Lea, Mary, A.
1718. Lem, Mary, T.
1711. Lye, Henry, T. & T.

1717. Lowe, Sarah, T.
1684. Longmore, Thomas, I.
1700. Longmore, Margaret, T.
1684. Lowe, Jer., I.
1699. Lacon, Francis, A.
1702. Longmore, Margaret, I.
1423. " John, T. no date.
1493. " — I.
1705. Littleton, Bridgett, T & I.
1705. Lee, John, A.
1707. Lythall, Bridgett, A.
1707. Lowe, Alice, T & I.
1707. Lloyd, Elizabeth, T.
1704. Lloyd, Elizabeth.
1708. Longmore, widow, A.
1708. Lawe, Francis, A.
1661. Lawe, Thomas, I.
1715. Lawrence, Robert, T.
1715 [Pencil Ins.] Longmore, John, W.
1703. Lythall, David, T.
1712. Lane, Henry, T.
1712. Lane, Henry, T & I.
1712. Linnett, Margaret, I.
1712. Law, Moses, T & I.
1685. Lem, Richard, I. bond & accs.
1686 (Pencil 1636), Lowe, Humphry,
bond.
1638. Lowe, George, A & I.
1639. Lowe, Samuel, T & I.
1641 (corr. to 1640 pencil) Lee, Josias, T
& T.
1641. Lee, Francis, T & I.
1642. Lem, Simeon, T & I.
1664. Law, John, A & I.
1664. Little, Williams, T & I.
1667. Longmore, Elizabeth, A & I.
1673. Lee, Mary, T & bond.
1673. Lewis, John, T & I.
1674. Ann, I.
1675. George, T & I.
1676. Lowe, John, T & I.
1718. Lem, Mary, wid. T.
1719. Lowe, George, T.
1720. Law, Francis, T.
1721. Lacon, John, T & I.
1722. Lowe, Mary, T & A. Bond of
Renun.
1722 [Pencil Ins.] Lowe, George, W.
1723. Lawley, James, A & I.
1725. Lester, John, T & I.
1726. Lem, Thomas, A & I.
1727. Lye, Charles, T & I.
1728. Lewis, Edward, T & I.
1728. Lye, Priscilla, T & I.
1729. Lem, Richard, A & I.
1729. Lowe, John, A & I.
1729. Lockley, Richard, T. A. &
Renun.
1732. Lee, Edward, T & I.

1732.	Lloyd, John, T.	1830.	Lowe, Thomas, W.
1734.	Lye, John, T.	1834.	Lloyd, John Lee, A.
1735.	Lacon, Richard, T & I.	1839.	Lane, John, W.
1737.	Lloyd, Thomas, T.	1840.	Lloyd, Thomas A.
1739.	Lynall, Elizabeth, T.	1840.	Langford, Richard, W.
1739.	Law, Jane, T.	1841.	Lowe, John, W.
1740.	Lawrence, Paul, T. A & I.	1842.	Lay, — W.
1741.	Lloyd, Jane, T.	1842.	Low — A.
1742.	Law, Elizabeth, A & I.	1844.	Lea, William, A.
1743.	Law, Thomas, T & I.	1846.	Lowbridge, Elizabeth, A.
1745.	Lee, Sarah, T & I.	1847.	Lewis, Thomas, A.
1747.	Lythall, John, T & I.	1848.	Lewis, Richard, A.
1749.	Lowe, John, T.	1853.	Lawley, Mary, A.
1750.	Law, John, A & I.	1854.	Lowe, Launcelot, A. with W. annexed.
1757.	Longmore, William, A.		
1759.	Low, William, Deed of Gift & I.		
1761.	Law, Joice, A. of Francis Law her father deceased & I.	1696.	Malpass, Rowland, A.
1761.	Low, Thomas, A & I.	1693.	Mather, William, T & I.
1762.	Loyd, Edmund, W.	1685.	Morton, Margery, A.
1763.	Lacon, Mary, W & I.	1709.	Milner, Thomas, T. Nuncupative.
1766.	Lewis, Joan, A & I.	1709.	Mason, John, T & I.
1767.	Lloyd, Samuel, A. with his deed of gift annexed.	1711.	Martin, John, T.
1767.	Lamb, Margaret, A & I.	1717.	Moundford, William, T & I.
1768.	Lloyd, William, W.	1714 [Pen. Ins.]	Mather, John, W.
1768.	Low, Thomas <i>alias</i> Milner, A.	1678.	Minshall, Rowland, I.
1769.	Lloyd, Elizabeth, widow, W.	no date.	Malpass, William, I.
1770.	Lloyd, Samuel, A. <i>de bonis non</i> .	1707.	Mason, Eleanor, vid. T.
1773.	Low, John, W & I.	1718.	Milner, Thomas, I.
1780.	Langley, John, W.	1713.	Milner, Mrs. bond of A.
1786.	Lloyd, John, W & I.	1700.	Mason, Jane, A.
1787.	Law, Joyce, W.	1700.	Milner, John, A.
1787.	Lovat, Thomas, A & I.	1700.	Milner, John, A.
1787.	Lello, Paul, A & I.	1689.	Mansell, Thomas, A.
1793.	Littleton, Rev. Thomas, W.	1710.	Milner, William, I.
1798.	Lee, John, A. taken out to her late Fa. by Elizabeth his daur. the wife of J. Lloyd,	1701.	Meredith, Richard, A.
	Lea, John, W.	1710.	Meredith, Richard, A.
1802.	Lowe, William, W.	1633.	Milner, Avis, T.
	Lowe, Elizabeth, widow of William pursuant to a power in settlement, W.	1642.	Mather, William, A & I.
1803.	Lloyd, John, W.	1664.	Martin, John, T & I.
1803.	Lloyd, John, shoemaker, W.	1665.	Malpass, Rowland senr., T & I.
1804.	Lewis, George, W.	1672.	(corr. to 1673 pen.) Mather, Edward, T & I.
1804.	Lloyd, Thomas (officer of Ex- cise) W.	1674.	Milner, Jane, T & I.
1808.	Low, Richard, W.	1721.	Milward, Joan, A & I.
1815.	Lewis, Richard, A.	1721.	Malpass, John, T & I.
1815.	Lateward, William, W.	1722.	Malpas, Richard, A.
1818.	Lee, Robert, W.	1722.	Maddox, Jane, T & I.
1818.	Lloyd, Michael, W.	1722.	Morley, Margery, vid. T.
1817.	Langslow, Ann, A. W. annexed.	1724.	Mason, Thomas, A & I.
1821.	Lye Sarah, W.	1728.	Martin, Richard, T. A & I.
1826.	Lampet, Mrs. Jane, A.	1729.	Moore, Francis, A & I.
1829.	Low, Sarah, W.	1733.	Morris, David, A & I.
1831.	Lewis, Richard, W.	1733.	Milner, John, A & I.
		1733.	Maiden, William, A & I.
		1733.	Mason, John, A & I.
		1733.	Morrall, Sarah, A.
		1733.	Mills, Joseph, T & I.

1735.	Morgan, Samuel, A & I.	1804.	Milner, William, W.
1737.	Madelins, John, A & bond.	1804.	Milner, Ann, wife of Jos:
1737.	Mason, Elizabeth, T.		Milner; W. by virtue of
1738.	Millichap, Hannah, T & I.		power in settlement
1741.	Milner, Benjamin, A.	1804.	Meredith, Joseph (otherwise
1741.	Mole, John, T.		Ready) W.
1743.	Mason, Mary, A.	1804.	Marrian, John, W.
1744.	Martin, George, A.	1806.	Mitton, Thomas, W & A, with
1744.	Mason, Mary, A.		W. annexed.
1746.	Morris, Hannah, T.	1806.	[Pen, Ins, faint] Mollineux,
1747.	Morris, Foulk, A & I.		Matthew, W.
1749.	Malpas, Rowland, T & I.	1809.	Medlicott, Sarah, wid. W.
1752.	Malpas, Edward, T & I.	1811.	Marrian, Francis, wid. W.
1754.	Malpas, Richard, T & I.	1811.	Milner, Jane, wid. W.
1755.	Mason, Richard, T.	1814.	Morris, Elizabeth, W.
1755.	Maxfield, Abigail, T & I.	1815.	Mountford, John, W.
1756.	Miles, Edward, W & I.	1815.	Mayor, William, W.
1756.	Marrian, John, T. & I.	1816.	Mann, John, W.
1757.	Malpas Rowland, A.	1816.	Mould, George, W.
1758.	Malpas, Rowland, A, de bonis	1817.	Marrian, Josh, A.
	non.	1817.	Minton, Sarah, W.
1759.	Milner, Thomas, A.	1819.	Medlicott, Richard, A.
1760.	Milner, Luke, W & I.	1819.	Marrian, Ben, A.
1760.	Malpas, John, W.	1821.	Milner, Joseph, W.
1760.	Meredith, widow, A & bond.	1822.	Malpas, Sarah, W.
1760.	Mugg, Elizabeth, W & I.	1823.	McMichael, John, A.
1761.	Morgan, Edward, A, of Elias	1823.	Milner, Thomas, W.
	Morgan.	1828.	Matthews, Mary, A.
1761.	Marrian, Susanna, A & I.	1830.	Macmichael, Mary, A.
1762.	Millard, Thomas, W & I.	1830.	Macmichael, Jos. Wynde, A.
1762.	Miles, Mary, widow, W.	1830.	Macmichael, Daniel,
1763.	Moor, Richard, W.	1834.	Matthews, Thomas, W.
1766.	Medlicott, Benjamin, W.	1834.	Madeley, Jane, A, with W.
1768.	Milner, Thomas <i>alias</i> Low, A.		annexed.
1768.	Maddocks, John, A & I.	1838.	Merchant, Richard, W.
1769.	Milner, Matthew, A.	1838.	Marrian, William, W.
1770.	Marrian, Susanna, widow, A & I.	1848.	Morris, Catherine, A.
1775.	Malpas, Rowland.	1840.	Milward, Edward, W.
1776.	Milner, John, W.	1840.	Munday, John, A.
1779.	Money, John, W.	1842.	Minshall, William, W.
1780.	Milner, Mary, widow, W.	1846.	Milner, Lydia, W.
1782.	Milner, Thomas, W.	1847.	Morris, Charles, W.
1783.	Milner, Margery, W.	1847.	Morris, Richard, W.
1785.	Morris, Moses, W.	1848.	Milner, Thomas, W.
1788.	Meggesson, John, W.	1848.	Moore, William, W.
1788.	Morgan, Edward, W.	1849.	Mann, Ann, W.
1791.	Mayor, Henry, W.	1851.	Miles, Benjamin, W.
1791.	Mann, John, W.	1852.	Massey, Elizabeth, A.
1793.	Maddox, John, A.	1855.	Marrian, William, A.
1795.	Milner, William, W.	1856.	Mapp, Thomas, A.
1797.	Madley, John, W & I.		
1798.	Maun (Mann ?) Thomas W.		
1798.	Morris, Joseph.		
1798.	Maurice, William, . . . A.		
1798.	Madeley, Jane, wid. W.		
1798.	Morrice, John, W.		
1801.	Milner, John, A.		
1802.	Marrian, William, W.		
1803.	Margt, Minshall, widow, A.		
	with W, annexed.		
			N.
1696.	Nicholls, Thomas, T & I.		
1694.	Neachells, William, T & I.		
1718.	Nock, Wm., T.		
1687.	Nash, Thomas.		
1702.	Nott, Jane, vid. A.		
1693.	Nott, Anthony, T & I.		
1693.	Nott — A.		

1705. Nevett, John, T.
 1712. Nicholls, Francis, A & I
 1713 [Pen. Ins.] Norris, Thomas.
 1675. Norwood, John, A & I.
 1716. Nicholls, — vid. A & I.
 1716 [Pen. Ins.] Nicholls, Thomas, A.
 1718. Nock, William, T & I.
 1722. Nicholls, Thomas, T & I.
 1725. Newton, William, T & I.
 1730. Nichols, John, A & I.
 1732. Norris, Wm. A.
 1733. Nichols, Margaret, T.
 1732. Nechel, George, T.
 1740. Nechel, Thomas, A & I.
 1741. Nechel, Luke, T & I.
 1713. Norris, Thomas, T & renun, if
 not another place.
 1757. Nicholls, John, W.
 1757. Nott, Margery, W.
 1760. Nock, Elizabeth, W.
 1783. Elizabeth Nott, W.
 1788. Nightingale, John, W.
 1805. Nicholas, Benjn. W.
 1809. Newton, Thomas, W.
 1821. Nickin, Thomas, W.
 1826. Neachell, Mary, A.
 1827. Nock, Thomas, W.
 1832. Nock, Thomas, W.
 1832. Nicholls James Morgan's, W.
 1834. " Mary's, A.
 1836. " James, W.
 1838. " Hannah, W.
 1840. " Thomas, W.
 1841. Newstead, Ann, W.
 1841. Nock, Thomas, W.
 1843. Nicholas, John, W.
 1844. Nicholas, John, A.
 1845. Nock, John, W.
 1846. Nicholls, William, W.
 1849. Nicholas, Henry, A.
 1849. Nicholas, Thomas, W.
 1850. Newton, Edward, W.
 1853. Newall, James Edward, A.
 1854. Newell, John, W.

O.

1708. Oseland, Thomas, A & I.
 1712. Owsley, John, A.
 1690. Oldbury, Richard, A.
 1714. Oldbury, Mr., bond on A.
 1714. Oakes, Francis, T.
 1638. Onions, Francis, T & I.
 1641. Overton, John, T & I.
 1644. Onions, Francis, T & I.
 1644. Onions, Wm., T & I.
 1674. Osborns, bond for delivering
 the W. of Thos. Ridge.
 1734 [Pen. Ins.] Overton, Wm. W.
 1707. Oakes, Francis senr., T & I.

1720. Oakes, John, T.
 1726. Oldbury, Thomas, T.
 1728. Oldbury, Richard, T.
 1730. Owens, Robert, A & I.
 1747. Onions, Silvanus, T & I.
 1750. Overton, Martha, T.
 1750. Oliver, Richard, T.
 1753. Oakes, William, T.
 1753. Oakes, George, T.
 1758. Oldbury, Joseph, W.
 1760. Oldbury, Mrs., W.
 1761. Onions, Robert, A, to Robert
 his late Father & I.
 1767. Oakeley, Edward, W.
 1768. Oliver, William, W.
 1776. Oakes, Francis, W.
 1783. Thomas, W.
 1798. Willm., W. & I.
 1799. Onions, John, W.
 1799. Onslow, Eliz: wid., W.
 1801. Overton, Edward, W.
 1806. Oakley, Edward, A.
 1808. Oakes, Lettice, A.
 1815. Oakley, Richard, W.
 1821. Oakes, Francis, W.
 1823. Owen, Elizabeth, A.
 1827. Oakley, John, A.
 1834. Orton, Thomas, W.
 1833. Oldfield, George, A.
 1834. Onions, Thomas, W.
 1827. Oakley, Sarah, A.
 1829. Ozeland, George, W.
 1843. Oakes, Thomas, W.
 1845. Oakes, Sarah, W.
 1856. Oakley, Benjamin, W.

P.

1686 [Pen. Ins.] Perry, John ? A.
 1698. Pinkstone, Jonathan, A.
 1696. Pennell, Robert, T, A & I.
 1694. Preen, William, A.
 1694. Parsons, Richard, A & I.
 1694. Pain, John, T & I.
 1697. Perry, Roger, T & I.
 1697. Princett, Francis, T.
 1697. Princett, Robert, A.
 1707. Palmer, Ursula, T.
 1706. Pearce, Rd., T.
 1685. Potter, George, A.
 1685. Parsons, Oliver, I.
 1718 [Pen. Ins.] Pitt, Mary, W.
 1718. Pagett, Henry, T.
 1718 [Pen. Ins.] Pratt, Judith, A & I.
 1636. Penn, William, A & I.
 1637. Plimley, William, T & I.
 1638. Parker, John, A & I.
 1640. Parker, Simon, T & I.
 1641. Pearce, David, T & I.
 1643. Powell, Elizabeth, T & I.

1644. Penn, John, T & I.
 1661. Pagett, Edward, T.
 1664. Payn, Dorothy, A & I.
 1664. Pagett, Edward.
 1694 (2?) [Pen. Ins.] Pratt, Wm., W.
 1722. Potter, Thomas, T & I.
 1722. Pardoe, John, T.
 1723. Perkes, Samuel, A & I.
 1724. Perkes, Joyce, A & I.
 1724. Powell, Richard, T & I.
 1724. Perrey, John, A & Renun.
 1725. Perrey, William, A & I.
 1727. Perrey, Benjamin, T & I.
 1728. Price, James, A & I.
 1728. Pagett, Henry, T.
 1728. Poole, Edward, T & I.
 1729. Pass, Elizabeth, T.
 1729 [Pen. Ins.] Parry, James, A & I.
 1729. Preene, Thomas, T.
 1730. Pearson, William, T.
 1731. Pratt, William, T.
 1731. Parry, Eliza : vid, A.
 1731. Pigott, Francis, A & I.
 1731. Pennell, Richard, T.
 1732. Parry, James, T.
 1733. Pearson, John, T & I.
 1733. Poole, Thomas, T.
 1733. Poyner, Edward, T.
 1733. Pratt, Humphrey, T.
 1666 [corr. from 1665] Preen, Thomas, T & I.
 1667 [corr. from 1666] Potter, Thomas, T & I.
 1668. Pound, Elizabeth, T.
 1673. Poston, Francis, T & I.
 1675. Perry, William, T. & I.
 1675 [corr. from 1674] Pulley, Elizabeth, T & I.
 1676. Pagett, Dorothy, A & I.
 1695. Perry, John, accounts.
 1718. Pinn, Mary, T.
 1715. Parks, Edward, T.
 1715. Palmer, Charles, T.
 1719. Pagett, Elizabeth, T.
 1711. Pratt, William, T & I.
 1706. Perry, John, T & I.
 1701. Preece, Richard, T & I.
 1707. Preece, Elizabeth, A.
 1716. Pass, Elizabeth, A.
 1692. Padmore.
 1714. Pickes.
 1718. Pitt, Mary, T & I. & A. bond.
 1718. Pratt — A & I.
 1718. Pagett, Henry, T.
 1719. Perkes, Jane, T.
 1719. Pagett, Elizabeth, T.
 1720. Prosser, Henry, T & I.
 1721. Phillips, Jane, A. bond.
 1721. Pardoe, Richard, A.
 1721. Pagett, John, A & I.

1732 [Pen. Ins.] Parry, James, W.
 1727. Paine, Richard, A & I.
 1729. Penson, William.
 The following are inserted in pencil
 (very faint) in the Margin :—
 1727. Perry, Benj.
 1731. Pigott, Powell, I.
 1731. Pratt, William, W.
 1731. Perry (or Parry) Eliz.
 1733. Poyner, Edward, W.
 1733. Pratt, Humphrey, W.
 1733. Pearce, John, W.
 1733. Patten, Edward, T & I.
 1733 [Pen. Ins.] Poole, Thomas, W.
 1734. Plimley, Henry, T & I.
 1734. Perrey, Ann, A. bond.
 1735. Page, Richard, T. A & Renun.
 1736. Perkes, Wm, T & I.
 1737. Pemberton, Wm, T.
 1737. Price, John, T.
 1738. Pardoe, Sarah, T.
 1738. Pountney, Benjn., A & I.
 1741. Pemberton, Elianor, T & I.
 1742. Pratt, John, T & I.
 1742. Preen, John, T.
 1742. Preen, Margery, T.
 1744. Piper, Elisha, A & T I.
 1744. Pass, Richd., T & I.
 1745. Price, John, T.
 1746. Phillips, Samuel, A & I.
 1746. Price, William, T & I.
 1747. Perkes, John, T.
 1747. Page, John, T & I.
 1747. Parkes, Eliz., T.
 1750. Potter, Eliz., T & I.
 1751. Peak, Thos., T & I.
 1752. Pardoe, Sarah, T.
 1752. Perry, Richard, T & I.
 1753. Perry, Samuel, T.
 1753. Pountney, Sarah to John
 Pountney, A.
 1753. Parker, Edward.
 1755. Poyner, George.
 1756. Pratt, Ann, W.
 1759. Phillips, Samuel, W & I.
 1759. Palmer, Wm., W & I.
 1760. Pountney, Margarett, W.
 1762. Page, Ann, A, to the goods of
 Wm. Page & I.
 1763. Phillipmore, Ann, W.
 1764. Palmer, John, W.
 1765. Phillips, William, W.
 1765. Phillips, Richard, A & I.
 1765. Poyner, Hannah, spr. authentic
 copy of W & I.
 1765. Poyner, Catherine, spr., authen-
 tic copy of W & I.
 1765. Pugh, John, A.
 1766. Page, Ann, spr., A.
 1766. Pratt, Mary, widow, A.

1766.	Phillips, Jane, spr., A.	1820.	Plimley, John, W.
1767.	Page, Thomas, A & I.	1820.	Phillips, Richard, W.
1768.	Pickin, John, W.	1823.	Page, William, W.
1769.	Parker, Edward, W.	1824.	Palmer, Benjamin, W.
1771.	Phillips, John, A.	1824.	Perry, John, W.
1771.	Pardoe, Anne, spr., W.	1825.	Perry, William, W.
1771.	Poole, Francis, W & I.	1825.	Penson, Thomas, W.
1771.	Pugh, Susannah, widow, W.	1826.	Perry, John, of Bobbington W.
1771.	Pagett, Henry, W.	1827.	Pass, Thomas, A, with a copy of the W. annexed,
1771.	Pugh, John, A, de bonis non.	1829.	Paget, Samuel, W.
1772.	Pratt, John, A.	1829.	Price, Edward, W.
1774.	Palmer, John, W.	1830.	Perry, Jane, W.
1774.	Pardoe, Dorothy, W.	1828.	Pugh, Jacob, W.
1774.	Perks, Benjamin, W.	1830.	Partridge, Benjamin, W.
1775.	Parker, Frances, A.	1832.	Pope, Samuel, W.
1775.	Phillips, Sarah, W.	1833.	Page, William, W.
1776.	Pugh, Martha, W.	1833.	Perks, Benjamin, W.
1776.	Palmer, William, W.	1834.	Pierpoint, George, A.
1777.	Page, Thomas, W.	1834.	Pierpoint, George, A, de bonis non,
1777.	Percy, Margaret, widow, W.	1836.	Price, Richard, W.
1777.	Pickering, William, W.	1836.	Pedley, Joseph, W.
1780	[Pen. Ins.] Parry, James, W.	1837.	Page, Sarah, W.
1783.	Paget, Benjamin, W.	1837.	Page, Mary, W.
1783.	Power, Mary, W.	1837.	Proud, William, A.
1785.	Pearce, Thomas, W.	1838.	Pearce, John, A.
1786.	Poole, Mary, W.	1838.	Porter, William, W.
1789.	Plimley, John, W.	1839.	Perry, John, A.
1790.	Phillips, John, W.	1841.	Page, John, W.
1790.	Perry, William, W.	1841.	Perry, John, W.
1791.	Phillips, Thomas, A.	1841.	Perks, Richard, A.
1797.	Pountney, Thos., W.	1842.	Pagett, William, W.
1799.	Pickering, John, A.	1843.	Proud, Joseph, A.
1799.	Perry, Hannah (wife of John Perry) W.	1845.	Parrey, Griffie alias Griffith, A.
1800.	Pilkington, George, A.	1845.	Power, Richard, W.
1800.	Pennington, Eliz., W.	1846.	Parbutt, Dorothy, W.
1801.	Plimley, Francis, W.	1846.	Paddock, Benjamin, W.
1801.	Parkes, Joshua, W.	1847.	Perry, Benjamin, W.
1802.	Pilkington, Mary, W.	1847.	Pilkington, Matthew, W.
1802.	Price, Richard, W & I.	1847.	Powell, Thomas, W.
1803.	Pilkington, Mary, spr., W.	1847.	Prickett, Sarah, W.
1804.	Pilkington, Thomas, A.	1848.	Perry, Mary, W.
1804.	Pugh, Abigail, W.	1849.	Pearman, William, A.
1804.	Phillips, Susannah, A.	1849.	Piper, Joseph, W.
1804.	Parbutt, William, A.	1849.	Peters, William, W.
1804.	Pinchstone, Samuel, junr., A.	1853.	Pope, William, W.
1805.	Page, Mary, wid., sister of Joseph Ball, A.	1853.	Pritchard, Richard, W.
1806.	Perry, Phillis, W.	1853.	Pearce, Benjamin, W.
1807.	Pearce, Nathaniel, W.	1854.	Penzer, John, W.
1810.	Page, Thomas, W.	1854.	Piper, Thomas, A.
1814.	Joseph Perry W & codicil	1855.	Piper, John, W.
1818.	Page, John, W.	1857.	Pinner, Hezekiah, W.
1816.	Plimley, John, A, & W. annexed.		Q. (none).
1817.	Price, Samuel, W.		R.
1819.	Parbut, William, A, de bonis non.	1702 [1715 Pen. corr.] Richards, Jane, T.	
1819.	Parbut, Richard, W.	1635. Ridley, Robert, T & I.	
1819.	Parbut, Ann, W.		

1636.	Rawlinson, Alice, A & I.	1750.	Ryder, John, T.
1637.	Reignolds, Jane, A & I.	1750.	Reece, Richard, T.
1637.	Reignolds, Roger, A & I.	1751.	Rhodes, Thomas, T.
1640.	Rickthorne, R. [Pen.] T.	1752.	Rowley, Chris, T.
1640.	Reese, Roger, T & I.	1752.	Reece, Richard, A & I.
1641.	Ridson — A.	1753.	Rowley, Thomas, T & I.
1664.	Ridley, Edward, T & I.	1754.	Rhodes, Thomas, T.
1665.	Rudley, Thomas, I.	1758.	Rogers, William, W.
1677.	Richards, Margery, I.	1759.	Rhodes, Margaret, W & I.
1698.	Rogers, Richard, T & I.	1760.	Ridley, Williams, W & I.
1694.	Richards, George, A.	1762.	Rowley, John, W & I.
1708.	Randle, Christian, A.	1762.	„ Ann, W & I.
1708.	Rudge, Francis, A.	1762.	„ Mary, W & I.
1699.	Reignolds, Jane, <i>Charta don.</i>	1764.	Roberts, Thomas, W & I.
1706.	Richards, Walter [Pen.] A.	1768.	Russell, Joyce, A.
1685.	Richardson, James, A.	1769.	Reese, Mary, widow, A.
1685.	Rhoades, Mary.	1771.	Richards, Thomas, A.
1685.	Rhoades, Robert, A.	1771.	Ridley, John, W.
1709.	Reignolds, Richard, T.	1772.	Reese, Eliz., widow, W.
1709.	Rhoades, William, A.	1772.	Ridley, William, A.
1717.	Richards, John, W. [Pen.]	1775.	Roberts, John, W & I.
no date.	Randle, Eleanor, I.	1776.	Rhodes, Thomas, W.
1702.	Rowley, Francis, T.	1776.	Reynolds, John Cl., W.
1716.	Richards, William, I.	1777.	Richards, Thomas, W & I.
1700.	Reignolds, Elizabeth, T.	1781.	Rhodes, John, W.
1700.	Richards, Mary, T.	1781.	Robinson, William, W.
1714.	Rhoades, Nathan, I.	1783.	Rowley, Sarah, W.
1721.	Rogers, Edward, I & W.	1783.	Rowlands, Elizabeth, A.
1722.	Ridley, William, T.	1784.	Rowley, William, W.
1723.	Ryder, Thomas, I.	1788.	Ridley, William, A.
1726.	Rutter, John, T.	1791.	Richards, Thomas, W.
1727.	Rutter, Jane, T.	1791.	Reynolds, William, W.
1727.	Rea, Thomas, T & I.	1792.	Russell, Sarah, W.
1728.	Reignolds, Thomas, T & I.	1797.	Ridley, Jane, widow, W.
1728.	Russell, Sarah, A.	1799.	Reece, Francis, W.
1730.	Rowley, George, A & I.	1799.	Roberts, Thos., W.
1731.	Reignolds, William, T. Ren. & A.	1799.	Rhodes, Luke, W.
1732.	Rowley, Thomas, T.	1801.	Ridley, Edward, junr., A.
1732.	Russell, John, T.	1801.	Riddings, Martha, spr., W.
1732.	Richards, Joan, T & I.	1801.	Reece, Eliz., W.
1733.	Rowlands, Richard, T.	1802.	Roe, William,
1734.	Rogers, Jonathan, T & I.	1804.	Ready (otherwise Meredith) W.
1734.	Russell, Eliz., T.	1807.	Ridley, Edward, W.
1735.	Reignolds, Jane, T & I.	1812.	Rushton, Richard, W.
1735.	Rogers, Jonathan, T & I.	1814.	Rhodes, Susannah, W.
1735.	Rea, Sage, T & I.	1814.	Russell, Thomas, W.
1737.	Richards, Mary, T.	1814.	Reynolds, William, A.
1738.	Ryder, Thomas, A & Ren.	1815.	Rhodes, John, A.
1741.	Reignolds, Richard, A & I.	1818.	[Pen. 1807, 1817] Reece, Thomas.
1742.	Roades, Nathaniell, T.	1820.	Roberts, William, W.
1742.	Rowley, Jasper, I.	1825.	Roberts, Thomas Blakeway, W
1744.	Rutter, Eliz., A & I.	1828.	Roberts, Martha, W.
1746.	Rhodes, Thomas, T.	1830.	Reynolds, James, W.
1747.	Rutter, Richard, A & I.	1830.	Ridley, Richard, W.
1747.	Rhodes, Robert, A & I.	1831.	Reeves, Martha, W.
1748.	Reaynolds, John, T.	1832.	Rhodes, Jane, A.
1748.	Roden, Mary, A.	1833.	Ridley, Mrs. Ann, W.
1749.	Richards, Robert, A & I, de bonis non.	1834.	Robinson, Francis, A.
			Reynolds, Samuel, W.

1835.	Reynolds, Samuel, A. with W. annexed.	1724.	Skett, John, T.
1838.	Rogers, John, W.	1725.	Shaw, John, A & I.
1839.	Roberts, John, W.	1726.	Shinton, Richard, T & I.
1843.	Reese, George, A.	1727.	Stretton, Roger, A & I.
1847.	Ridley, George, W.	1728.	Southern, Thomas, T & I.
1848.	Rogers, Elizabeth, W.	1729.	Smith, John, T.
1849.	Roe, John, W.	1730.	Spoonley, Hugh, T.
1849.	Rutter, Michael, W.	1730.	Sandland, Hugh, T.
1851.	Reed, Elizabeth, W.	1731.	Spencer, Wm., T.
1853.	Reese, Edward, W.	1731.	Southwick, John.
1855.	Rutter, Solomon, W.	1731.	Stubbs, Benjamin, A.
1855.	Richards, Thomas, A.	1733.	Stringer, Benjamin, T & I.
1856.	Reynolds, Joseph, W.	1733.	Stanley, Rowland, T.
1858.	Roberts, William, W.	1733.	Seeley, Sarah, T & I.
		1733.	Syddall, Wm., T & Renun.
		1732.	Skett, Edward, T & I.
		1734.	Shenton, John, T.
1636.	Smith, John, T & I.	1734.	Shaw, Henry, T.
1636.	Stenton, Richard, T & I.	1735.	Sugar, John, T.
1638.	Shental, Thomas, A & I.	1736.	Spencer, Eliz., T & I.
1638.	Smith, Dorothy, T & I.	1736.	Shipway, Godfrey, T.
1640.	Southern, Thomas, I.	1738.	Smith, Edward, T.
1643.	Smith, Rowland, A & I.	1738.	Skett, William, A & I.
1665.	Shinton, William, T. I. bond & accounts.	1739.	Sutton, John, T & I.
1667.	Southall, George, I & bond.	1739.	Syng, William, A.
1667.	Skett <i>alias</i> Henley, T & I.	1742.	Stringer, Thomas, T & I.
1674.	Syng, Sarah, T & I.	1742.	Stephens, Samuel, T & I.
1676.	Streete, Anne, A & I.	1743.	Stackhouse, Hugh, T.
1688.	Southern, Wm., A & I.	1743.	Siddall, Mary, A & I.
1688.	Smith, Thomas, A.	1747.	Smith, Thomas, T.
1696.	Seely — A.	1748.	Sadler, Jane, T & I.
1696.	Smallman, Thomas, T.	1748.	Smith, John, A & I.
1694.	Southall, Jane, I.	1748.	Shepperd, Seth, T.
1694.	Sheppard, Martha, A.	1748.	Skelding, Thomas, A & I.
1694.	Sheppard, Mary, A.	1749.	Stretton, William, T & I.
1692.	Shipman, John, I.	1749.	Smith, Thomas, T & I.
1697.	Speake, Edward, A.	1750.	Smalman, Edward, T.
1697.	Shenton, Wm., T & I.	1750.	Syddall, Elizabeth, T.
1706.	Selman, Mary, A.	1752.	Sheppard, Richard, A & I.
no date	Sheppard, Martha, I.	1752.	Stringer, Richard, A & I.
no date	Sheppard, Robert, I.	1753.	Singe, John, T.
no date	Selman, Mary, I.	1756.	Stackhouse, Bridgett, T.
1700	[<i>Pen. Ins.</i>] Siddall, John, W & I.	1758.	Street, William, W.
1712.	Shipway, John (Dorothy <i>in Pen.</i>)	1757.	Salt, Hannah, A & I.
1699.	Skelding, Elizabeth, T.	1761.	Stringer, John, W.
1699.	Sheppard, Robert.	1762.	Smallman, John, A. of goods of Wm, Smallman.
1699.	Seely, Samuel, A.	1762.	Sadler, Bridget, W.
1701.	Shinton, John, T & I.	1763.	Suker, William, A. to goods of John Suker.
1707	[<i>Pen. Ins.</i>] Stedman, Thomas, W. & I.	1763.	Smith, Sarah, W.
1713.	Skett, William, T.	1766.	Spencer, Jane, W.
1713.	Sanford, Wm., T.	1767.	Street, Richard, A.
1714	[<i>Pen. Ins.</i>] Smith, Thos., W.	1768.	Seeley, Daniel, W.
1713.	Shipman, Eliz. widow, bond.	1770.	Stedman, John, W.
1704.	Skelding, Edmund, T & I.	1770.	Stringer, Samuel, W.
1719.	Skett, Sarah, T & I.	1771.	Stone, Amy, W.
1722.	Sheppard, Thomas, T & I.	1771.	Skelding, Thomas, W.
1722.	Shinton, William, T & I.	1773.	Smalman, John, W.
		1773.	Skett, Richard, W.

1774. Smallman, Elizabeth, W.
 1775. Spoonley, John.
 1777. Smith, Samuel, A. with W. annexed.
 1777. Street, George, W.
 1778. Stringer, George, W.
 1779. Suker, John, A.
 1786 [Pen. Ins.] *Stedman, John, W.
 * " Not in bundles 1780 to 1796 inclusive."
 1780. Sparry, James, W.
 1787. Smith, Mary, W.
 1789. Stedman, George, A.
 1791. Skett, William, W.
 1792. Steventon, Richard, A.
 1792. Stringer, Richard, W.
 1796. Smith, John, W.
 1797. Smyth, Letitia, wid., W.
 1797. Stephens, Elizabeth, W.
 1797. Stedman, Elizabeth, spr., A.
 1797. Short, Thomas, W.
 1798. Shawe, Thomas, W.
 1799. Skyrme, John, A.
 1800. Stockall, Thomas, W. & I.
 1802. Shawe, Mary, W.
 1803. Smith, Samuel, A.
 1803. Smith, Andrew, W.
 1803. Smalman, George, W.
 1803. Short, Ann, W.
 1803. Skyrme, Theophila, A.
 1804. Stephens, William, W.
 1805. Slater, Eliz., W.
 1807. Shepperd, John, A.
 1809. Stocking, John, W.
 1811. Stokes, William, A.
 1814. Southern, William, W.
 1814. Siddons, Samuel, A.
 1817. Stokes, Mary, W.
 1817. Stephens, Edward, W.
 1817. Skett, William, W.
 1819 [Pen. Ins.] Smeson (?) Eleanor, W.
 1821. Swain, John, W.
 1832. Sparkes, Mabel, W.
 1825. Sparkes, Joseph, W.
 1826. Smalman, John, A.
 1830. Smalman, Mrs. Ann, W.
 1830. Smith, John, W.
 1831. Sutton, Elizabeth, A.
 1832. Stringer, Hannah, A.
 1832. Skett, John, W.
 1830. Sing, Sophia, A.
 1833. Swain, Sarah, W.
 1831. Southwell, William, W.
 1833. Smeethes, Richard, W.
 1833. Stringer, Thomas, A.
 1834. Squire alias Pedley, Mary, W.
 1834. Smith, Mrs. Mary, W.
 1834. Salloway, Susannah, A.
 1839. Street, Richard, W.

1842. Sing, Eliza, A.
 1843. Salt, William, A.
 1844. Shaw, Addah, W.
 1846. Smith, Sarah Eliza, A.
 1847. Sanders, Daniel, W.
 1848. Stringer, William, W.
 1849. Skelding, Henry, W.
 1849. Shackleton, Thomas, A.
 1849. Southwell, Arthur, W.
 1850. Summers, John, W.
 1851. Southwell, Thomas Ross, W.
 1851. Summers, John, A.
 1852. Smith, Francis, A.
 1852. Smalman, John, W.
 1853. Smith, Lucy, A.
 1854. Southwell, Sophia, A.
 1857. Street, Francis, A.

T.

169[4] [Pen. Ins.] Tarleton, Elizabeth, W & I.
 1636. Taylor, Thomas [Pen.] T & I.
 1638. Teft, Humphrey, T & I.
 1664. Taylor, Roger, T & I.
 1666. Toye, Jane (corr. from John) A & I.
 1676. Turt, Roger, T & I.
 1698. Taylor, Thomas senr., T & I.
 1698. Toye, John, T.
 1692. Taylor, Jane, A.
 1696 (corr.) Talbott, John, T & I.
 1685. Talbott, Thomas, I.
 1702. Taylor, William,
 1689. Turner, John, A.
 1708. Toye, Edward, T & I.
 1686. Talbott, Thomas, I.
 1712. Taylor, Elizabeth, A & I.
 1714. Townsend, John, T.
 1719. Tench, John, T.
 1720. Theane, Richard, A, bond.
 1721. Toye, Mary, Nun, W.
 1724. Talbott, John, T.
 1724. Teverell, Richard, A & I.
 1725. Thomason, Richard, T
 1726. Turner, — A & I.
 1727. Thomason, — T.
 1729 (erased) Thomas Richard, " see Richard Parry " [Pen. Ins.]
 1730. Talbott, Gabraell, T.
 1730. Taylor, William, T.
 1731. Taylor, Thomas, T.
 1735. Taylor, William, W.
 1732. Tench, Margaret, T.
 1736. Townsend, John, T.
 1737. Thomason, Margaret, T.
 1738. Thomas, Samuel, T & I.
 1740. Taylor, John, T.
 1741. Thanes, Elizabeth, T.
 1745. Thomason, Elizabeth, T.
 1745. Thomas, Thomas, T.

1750. Tyther, Thomas, A & I.
 1750. Taylor, Francis, A.
 1751. Trensham, Mary, T. Nun.
 1753. Townsend, Thomas, T.
 1760. Townsend, Ann, A. bond.
 1761. Thomason, Moses, W.
 1763. Talbot, Robert, W.
 1766. Taylor, Ann, spr., W.
 1769. Tomkys, Ann, spr., W.
 1770. Tunnington, James, A. with
W. annexed.
 1772. Thean, Richard, A & I.
 1775. Tench, John Baker, A.
 1780. Teverill, John, A with W.
annexed.
 1782. Turner, Ann.
 1784. Thomas, Laron, W.
 1796. Thomas, Thomas, W & I.
 1797. Turner, Edward, W.
 1797. Tranter, Wm., W.
 1800. Tranter, Thomas, W.
 1803. Thomason, William, W.
 1813. Turner, Ann, wid., W.
 1805. Thornes, Elizabeth, W
 1812. Thomas, Francis, W
 1814. Thomas, John, W.
 1819. Thomas, Benjamin, W.
 1820. Thompson } Mrs. (?) W.
} Mr. S. (?)
 1820. Thomas, William, W.
 1821. Toldervy, William, A. limited
with W. annexed.
 1821. Thomason, David, W.
 1824. Thomas, Joseph, W.
 1831. Toldervy, Wm., A. with W.
annexed.
 1826. Thomas *alias* Thomason,
Thomas, W.
 1826. Toldervy, Wm., A. with W.
annexed.
 1832. Tongue, John, W.
 1831. Tomlinson, Sarah, W.
 1837. Tomkiss, George, W.
 1841. Tongue, Jane, W.
 1841. Turner, Richard, W.
 1842. Talbot, Thomas Falkner, W.
 1845. Thomason, Benjamin, A.
 1845. Townsend, William, W.
 1849. Titley, Edward, A. with W.
annexed.
 1850. Thomas, Thomas, W.
 1851. Thomason, John, W.
 1851. Trevor, John, W.
 1857. Thomason, John, W.
 1857. Thomas, John, A. de bonis non.
with W. annexed.

U. & V.

1689. Voyle, Nicholas.
 1685. Vaughan, John, A.

1711. Voyle, Thomas, A.
 1708. Vaughan, Ann, T.
 1739. Veal, Mary, Deed of Gift & I.
 1823. Veal, William, A.
 1833. Vaughan, William, A.
 1851. Vaughan, Richard, W.
 1697 [Pen. Ins.] Underhill, Jonas.
 1852. Vaughan, Jemima, A.

W.

1635. Webb, Edward, I. bond and.....
 1636. Wellins, John, A.
 1636. Weale *alias* Capper, Margery,
T & I.
 1638. Warren, Peter, T.
 1640. Wedge, William, A & I,
 1667. Wylde, Thomas, I & bond.
 1675. Warham, Jane, A & I.
 1676. Wheeler, John, T. I & bond.
 1677. Whitefoot, Ralph, A.
 1698. Wilkes, John, T.
 1690. Whitfold, Margt., A.
 1696. Wheetright, Thomas, A.
 1693. White, John, Renun.
 1697. White, Charta don.
 1692. Whitefoot, Samuel, A.
 1697. Widnall, Alice, T & I.
 1706. Wheeler, Henry, I.
 1706. Walton, Samuel, I.
 1706 [corr. to 1705] Wall, Susannah, I.
 1706. Wood, George, T & I.
 1706. Westwood, John, T & I.
 1706. Wood, William, I.
 1685. Watmore, Thomas.
 1685. Wilkes, Richard, A.
 1685. Welchman *alias* Price (*sic*) A.
 1709 [Pen. corr. from 1710] Westwood,
Mary, T.
 1710 [corr. from 1709] Wilkes, Edward,
T & I.
 1718. Westwood, Hannah, T.
 1715. Wynn, Richard, T.
 1717. Wilcox, Henry, W.
 1705 [Pen. Ins.] Weal, Richard, A.
 1717. Walton, Mary, T.
 1700. Weale, Deed of Gift (*sic*)
Wilkes, John, I.
 1695. Wylde, John, A.
 1691. Wilkes, Thomas, A & I.
 1691 [Pen. Ins.] Wilkes, Thomas, T.
 1693. White, John, T & I.
 1705. Wall, Susannah,
 1701. Windle, John, T & I.
 1707. Walton, Samuel, T & I.
 1707. Wheeler, Henry.
 1716. Wheetright, Daniel, T & I.
 1716. Wenlock, Richard, T.
 1716. Wilcocks [corr. from Wilkes]
Henry, I.

1704. Wilkes, John.
 1704. Windle, Elizabeth, T & I.
 1703. Wilkes, John, A.
 1686. Wilkes, Richard, I.
 1686. Walton, Ambrose (*penc.*)
 1686. Wilkes, Thomas, A.
 1686. Wolrych, John, A.
 1700. Whitmore, William, T & I.
 1700. Wellins, Joseph, A.
 1700. Wellins, Joseph, T.
 1714. Wilkes, Richard, T & I.
 1714. Weale, Elizabeth, I.
 1714. Weale, Sarah, Renun.
 1718. Withers, Sarah, I & A, bond.
 1721. Watkins, William, T, I & bond.
 1721. Wilkes, Richard, T & I.
 1724. Wells, John, T.
 1725. Wynn, Mary, A & I.
 1728. Wannerton, Thomas, A & I.
 1728. Winsley, Humphrey, A & I.
 1729. Wylde, Thomas, T.
 1729. Wellins, Jane, T, nun, A & I.
 1729. Wood, William, T & I.
 1731. Wire, Thomas, A & I.
 1732. Witton, Charles, T.
 1733. White, Edward, A & I.
 1734. Wellins, William, A.
 1734. Wilkes, Rachael, T & I.
 1735. Walker, Mary, I.
 1735. White, Humphrey, A & I.
 1736 [Pen. Ins.] White, Edward, A.
 1736. Wellins, John, A & I.
 1736. Wheelright, John, A & I.
 1737. Whitehouse, Rachael, A & I.
 1737. Windle, John, A & bond.
 1738. White, Thomas, A.
 1738. White, John, A.
 1739. Wilson, John, A & I.
 1741. Walton, Richard, T & I.
 1741. Wellins, Edward, A.
 1742. Walker, Sarah, T & I.
 1742. Webley, Richard, A & I.
 1742. Wheeler, William, T.
 1742. Williams, Edward, Deed of gift
 1742. Wells, Thomas, A.
 1743. Whitehouse, Jer., Nom.
 1744. Wilson, John, T.
 1745. Whitmore, Thomas, T.
 1745. Walton, Ben., A & I.
 1749. Wellins, Jos., T & I.
 1750. Walton, John, T.
 1751. Whitehead, William, A & I.
 1753. Wilkes, Ann, T.
 1753. Wharton, George, T.
 1754. Weaver, William, T.
 1754. Wheelewright, Jane to Wm.
 1754. (sic) A & I.
 1755. Weaver, Sarah, T.
 1755. Walford, Richard, T & I.

1755. Williams, Mary to Wm. Williams, A.
 1756. Wannerton, Thomas, T & I.
 1756. Weaver, Beatrice to Susanah Weaver, A.
 1756. Winford, Thomas, W & I.
 1759. Wells, John, W.
 1760. Wells, John, A, bond the effect of Moses Wells.
 1762. Weaver, Susannah, A. to the goods of Susannah Weaver, dec'd.
 1762. Ward, Richard, W & I.
 1763. Wood, Thomas, W.
 1763. Whitehead, Edward, A, to the goods of Mary Whithead.
 1766. Wright, James, A & I.
 1766. Wheelwright, John, A.
 1767. Whitmore, Sarah, spr., A.
 1767. Wood, Jane, W.
 1769. Wellins, William, W.
 1771. Weaver, John, W.
 1771. Winn, John, W.
 1771. Wells, Ann, W.
 1772. Wilson, John, W.
 1772. Weston, Eliz., spr., W.
 1772. Windle, John, W.
 1773. Wightwick, Katherine, spr., W.
 1775. Whitehouse, Ann, W.
 1778. Williams, Robert, Clk., W.
 1778. Witton, James, W.
 1778. Whitaker, Rachel, W.
 1779. Wheelwright, Elizabeth, W.
 1780. White, — A.
 1781. Wiston, John, A. with W. annexed.
 1783. Wright, Thomas, A.
 1786. Walford, John, W.
 1786. Williams, David, W.
 1788. Williams, John, W.
 1789. Wall, Samuel, W.
 1790. Wheeler, Mary, W.
 1796. Whitehurst, W.
 1797. Wynn, John, W.
 1797. Wellins, John, A & I.
 1797. Whitehurst, Thomas, W.
 1798. Walford, Elizabeth, A.
 1798. Walford, Richard, A. with W. annexed.
 1798. Whitaker, Edward, A & I.
 1798. Willets, Elizabeth, wid., W & I.
 1799. Waldron, Joseph, W.
 1799. Whittton, John, W.
 1800. Weldon, Francis, wid., W.
 1800. Whitcomb, Benjamin, A.
 1800. Wright, Thomas((a soldier) A.
 1800. Whelewright, Ann, wid., W.
 1802. Wright, Williams, W.

1802.	Whitehouse, John, W.	1853.	Weaver, William, W.
1802.	Walton, John, A.	1853.	Wyer, Ann, W.
1804.	Whitehurst, John, A.	1852.	Wager, James, W.
1805.	Whitcombe, Obadiah, W.	1854.	Wilson, William, W.
1809.	Wood, Hannah, wid.	1855.	Wilson, Nancy Clare, W.
1809.	Witaker, Jane, W.	1857.	Weaver, William, W.
1809.	Witton, Elizabeth, wid., A.	1857.	Wilson, Andrew, W.
1810.	White, Mary, junr, spin., A.		
1811.	Whitehurst, Elizth., wid., W.		
1813.	Wire, Mary, A.		
1813.	Wiggin, Edward, A.		
1814.	Wright, William, W.		
1814.	Wilkes, William, limited A.		
1815.	Wall, Elizabeth, wid., A with W. annexed.		
1821.	Wylde, Mary, A. with W. annexed.		
1817.	Walker, John, W.	1729 [Pen. Ins.]	Yates, Wm., A. bond.
1819.	White, Edward, W.	1725.	Yates, Richard, T. of Bridgnorth,
1820.	Whitehead, Elizabeth, A.	1727.	Yates, Joseph, T. of Shipley.
1820.	Whitehead, Ann, A.	1732.	Yate, Benjamin, T. of Bridgnorth.
1822.	Walker, Francis, W.	1734.	Yate, Nathaniel, T of Bridgnorth.
1826.	Wadelin, Francis, W.	1742.	Yate, Benjn., T & I of Aston
1827.	Willis, Alice, W. i	1747.	Yates, Benjn., T & I of Broughton.
1829.	Waldron, Sarah, wid., W.	1748.	Yarranton, John, T.
1826.	White, Thos. Jacob, A with W. annexed.	1694.	Yates, William, W & I, of Ludstone.
1826.	Williams, Frances, A.	1695 [corr.]	Yates, Ann, W. of Bridgnorth.
1828.	Ward, Jabez, W.	1695 [Pen. Ins.]	Yates, Ann.
1830.	Witton, Jonathan, A.	1764.	Yate, Benjamin, A. of S. Mary Mag.
1833.	Walters, Thomas, W.	1766.	Yate, Ann, wid., A. of S. Mary Mag.
1833.	Weston, John, W.	1768.	Yates, William, W. of Eardington.
1833.	White, Edward, A.	1769.	Yate, Benjamin, Cl., A. of S. Mary Mag.
1834.	Waldam (?) John, W.	1773.	Yate, Benjamin, Grocer, W. of S. Mary Mag.
1835.	Wakelam, Thomas, W.	1780.	Yate, Richard, W. of Broughton the Poet.
1839.	Whitefoot, Samuel, W.	1781.	Yate, William, A & bond, of S. Mary Mag.
1839.	Wheeler, John, W.	1792.	Yate, John, W. of Broughton.
1842.	Winsley, Jasper, W.	1794.	Yate, Willm., W. of S. Leonard
1843.	Walford, Hannah, W.	1800.	Yapp, Eliz., W.
1843.	Williams, William, W.	1814.	Yate, Joseph, W.
1843.	Whatmore, Joseph, W.	1817.	Yates, William, W.
1844.	Wood, Mary, A.	1841.	Yate, William, W.
1845.	Williams, Susannah, W.	1843.	Yale, Joseph, W.
1847.	Watkiss, Thomas, W.		
1847.	Wheeler, Mary, W.		
1847.	Witton, Dorothy, A.		
1847.	Wannvarton, John, W.		
1848.	Walton, Mary, A.		
1848.	Woollatt, John Thomas, W.		
1849.	Watts, Benjamin, W.		
1851.	Whitefoot, Ann, A.		
1852.	Webster, Samuel, W.		

Y.

1729 [Pen. Ins.]	Yates, Wm., A. bond.
1725.	Yates, Richard, T. of Bridgnorth,
1727.	Yates, Joseph, T. of Shipley.
1732.	Yate, Benjamin, T. of Bridgnorth.
1734.	Yate, Nathaniel, T of Bridgnorth.
1742.	Yate, Benjn., T & I of Aston
1747.	Yates, Benjn., T & I of Broughton.
1748.	Yarranton, John, T.
1694.	Yates, William, W & I, of Ludstone.
1695 [corr.]	Yates, Ann, W. of Bridgnorth.
1695 [Pen. Ins.]	Yates, Ann.
1764.	Yate, Benjamin, A. of S. Mary Mag.
1766.	Yate, Ann, wid., A. of S. Mary Mag.
1768.	Yates, William, W. of Eardington.
1769.	Yate, Benjamin, Cl., A. of S. Mary Mag.
1773.	Yate, Benjamin, Grocer, W. of S. Mary Mag.
1780.	Yate, Richard, W. of Broughton the Poet.
1781.	Yate, William, A & bond, of S. Mary Mag.
1792.	Yate, John, W. of Broughton.
1794.	Yate, Willm., W. of S. Leonard
1800.	Yapp, Eliz., W.
1814.	Yate, Joseph, W.
1817.	Yates, William, W.
1841.	Yate, William, W.
1843.	Yale, Joseph, W.

Z.

1803. Zouch, Frances, widow, W.

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